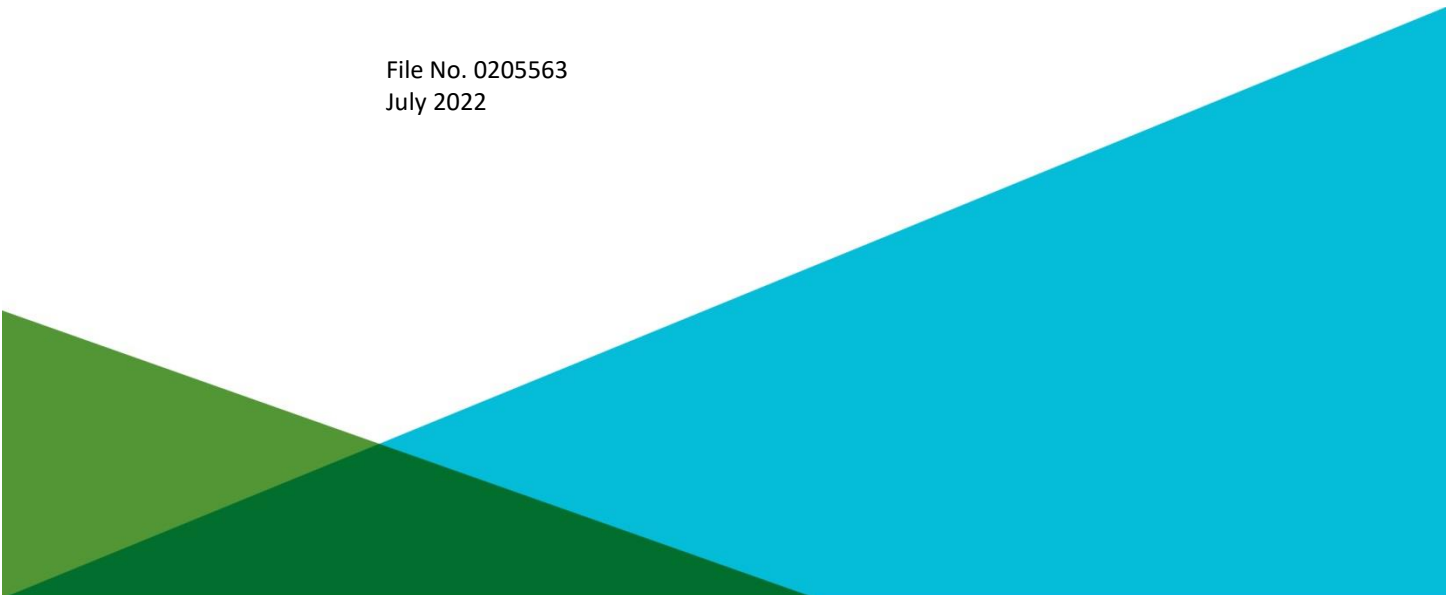


REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
828 METROPOLITAN AVENUE REDEVELOPMENT SITE
NYSDEC BCP SITE PENDING
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

by Haley & Aldrich of New York
New York, New York

for
Upton Metropolitan LLC; and
808 Metropolitan Realty LLC
4403 15th Avenue, Suite 137
Brooklyn, New York 11219

File No. 0205563
July 2022





HALEY & ALDRICH OF NEW YORK
237 West 35th Street
16th Floor
New York, NY 10123
646-277-5688

July 15 2022
File No. 0205563

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233

Attention: Ms. Cris-Sandra Maycock

Subject: Remedial Investigation Work Plan
828 Metropolitan Avenue Redevelopment Site
NYSDEC BCP Site **PENDING**
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Ms. Maycock,

Haley & Aldrich of New York, on behalf of Upton Metropolitan LLC (Upton) and 808 Metropolitan Realty LLC (808 Metropolitan), is submitting for the review and approval of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) this Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) for the 828 Metropolitan Avenue Redevelopment BCP Site **PENDING**, located at 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn, New York (Site). This document was submitted as part of the Upton and 808 Metropolitan Brownfield Cleanup Program Application for the Site. This RIWP has been developed based on the NYSDEC's "Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation" (DER-10 dated May 2010).

Please do not hesitate to contact us if there are any questions regarding this submittal or any other aspects of the project.

Sincerely yours,
HALEY & ALDRICH OF NEW YORK

James M. Bellew
Principal

Matthew Levy
Project Manager

Cc:
Konstantin Gubareff (Upton Metropolitan LLC)
Jane O'Connell (NYSDEC)
CASE MANGER PENDING (NYSDEC)
CASE MANGER PENDING (NYSDOH)
Christine Leas (Sive, Paget & Riesel PC)

Email: konstantin@prospectdg.com
Email: jane.oconnell@dec.ny.gov
Email:
Email:
Email: cleas@sprlaw.com

Certification

I, James M. Bellew, certify that I am currently a Qualified Environmental Professional as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that that this Remedial Investigation Work Plan was prepared in accordance with the applicable statues and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10).

FINAL WILL BE CERTIFIED

James M. Bellew

Date

Table of Contents

<i>Certification</i>	ii
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	v
1. Introduction	1
1.1 PURPOSE	1
2. Background	2
2.1 CURRENT LAND USE	2
2.2 SITE HISTORY	2
2.3 SURROUNDING LAND USE	2
2.4 SURROUNDING LAND USE HISTORY	3
2.5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS	3
3. Remedial Investigation	13
3.1 UTILITY MARKOUT	13
3.2 SELECTIVE DEMOLITION	13
3.3 SOIL SAMPLING	13
3.4 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING	14
3.5 INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE	15
3.6 SUB-SLAB/SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING	15
3.7 PROPOSED SAMPLING RATIONALE	16
4. Quality Assurance and Quality Control	17
5. Data Use	18
5.1 DATA SUBMITTAL	18
5.2 DATA VALIDATION	18
6. Project Organization	19
7. Health and Safety	20
7.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN	20
7.2 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN	20
7.3 QUALITATIVE HUMAN HEALTH EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT (QHHEA)	20
8. Reporting	21

Table of Contents

9. Schedule	22
--------------------	-----------

References	23
-------------------	-----------

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Previous Reports

Appendix B – Field Sampling Plan

Appendix C – GPR Findings Report

Appendix D – Quality Assurance Project Plan

Appendix E – NYSDEC Emerging Contaminant Field Sampling Guidance

Appendix F – Health and Safety Plan

Appendix G – NYSDOH CAMP Guidance Document

List of Tables

Table No.	Title
1	Sampling and Analysis Plan

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title
1	Project Locus
2	Proposed Sample Location Map
3	Surrounding Land Use-Sensitive Receptor Map
4	Summary of Historical Soil Analytical Data
5	Summary of Historical Groundwater Analytical Data
6	Summary of Historical Soil Vapor Analytical Data

1. Introduction

On behalf of the Applicants, Upton Metropolitan LLC and 808 Metropolitan Realty LLC, Haley & Aldrich of New York (Haley & Aldrich) has prepared this Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) for the 828 Metropolitan Avenue Redevelopment BCP Site **PENDING**, located at 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue (see Figure 1) in Brooklyn, New York (Site). This RIWP was prepared in accordance with the regulations and guidance applicable to the BCP.

The Site is located in the East Williamsburg neighborhood of Brooklyn and is identified as Block 2916, Brooklyn Block 2916, Lot 14 (previously Lots 8, 14, 16 and 17). A lot merger was filed with the Department of Finance on 30 June 2022, consolidating Lots 8, 14, 16 and 17 into a new Lot 14. The Site is approximately 22,625-square-feet and is bound by Metropolitan Avenue to the north, residential developments located at 15 Bushwick Avenue to the south, a four-story residential building at 850 Metropolitan Avenue to the east, and Bushwick Avenue to the west. The NYC Transit Authority underground “L” train line runs parallel to the site beneath Bushwick Avenue to the west.

The Site is currently zoned as Residential R7-A and R6-B with a Commercial C2-4 overlay. The Site is located in an urban area surrounded by commercial, industrial and transportation properties served by municipal water.

The Site is listed with an environmental E-Designation (E-618) for hazardous materials, noise (window wall attenuation and alternative means of ventilation), and air quality (HVAC exhaust stack location limitations) resulting from a City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) effective May 2021 (CEQR # 20DCP110K). Satisfaction of the E-Designation requirements is subject to review and approval by the NYCOER prior to development. A site location map is provided as Figure 1 and a site plan showing the property boundaries and adjacent properties is provided as Figure 2.

We understand that Upton and 808 Metropolitan plan to redevelop the Site for mixed residential (including 421-a affordable housing) and commercial purposes which is consistent with current zoning.

1.1 PURPOSE

Previous investigations conducted at the Site identified the presence of elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and metals in soil at the Site. In addition, the Remedial Investigations detected high BTEX and total VOCs in soil vapor concentrations indicating source material contamination which was not identified to date. These findings will require additional investigation to ascertain and delineate on Site source(s) of the high total VOCs. The results from the SI indicate the need for additional investigation and sampling in order to comprehensively understand the extent of contamination on the Site. A summary of the historical soil and groundwater analytical data collected at the Site is displayed in Figures 3 and 4.

Previous investigations did not comprehensively delineate the extent of soil and groundwater contamination on the Site. Results of the additional sample analyses will be used to confirm the results of the previous Site characterization activities, delineate any on-site source(s), and determine a course for remedial action.

2. Background

2.1 CURRENT LAND USE

The Site is currently vacant and was most recently operated as an active Speedway gasoline filling station (Former Lot 8), parking (Lot 14) and multifamily residential buildings (Former Lots 16 & 17). The Site is currently vacant and improved with a one-story former retail kiosk, former pump island with overhead canopy, underground storage tank (UST) field, and an electrical and water supply utility structure (western portion), and a vacant three-story residential structure (eastern portion). The 3-story residential building on former Lot 16 was demolished in April 2022.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

Based on the findings of the Phase I ESA dated 10 February 2022, the Site was occupied by multiple tax lots and improved with several multi-story commercial and residential buildings as early as 1933 until the mid-1960s when the former structures on the western half of the Site were razed, and the western half of the Site was utilized for parking and used car sales with a single-story commercial building. Residential buildings on the eastern half of the Site were developed as early as 1910 and remained unchanged. By the late 1970s, various tax lots were consolidated into one tax lot at the eastern portion of the Site and it was occupied by a gasoline filling station. The western portion of the Site was partially developed with a single-story shed and overhead canopy with a small single-story commercial service structure. The petroleum filling station at the western portion of the Site with a commercial convenience store was active from the late 1970s until April 2022. The remainder of the subject site remained unchanged until 2022 when two residential buildings were demolished.

The proposed Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) site is currently owned by Upton Metropolitan, LLC, which is a New York State Domestic Limited Liability Corporation. A lot merger was submitted on 30 June 2022 to combine all four lots, which is pending. Once approved, the Site will be co-extensive with the new Block 2916, Lot 14. Upton Metropolitan plans to develop the Site for residential and commercial purposes, consistent with current zoning.

2.3 SURROUNDING LAND USE

The Site is located on the south corner of the intersection of Bushwick Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue in an urban area identified as the Williamsburg neighborhood in the Borough of Brooklyn. There are two sensitive receptors that are within a 500 ft radius of the Site. The following sensitive receptors can be found below and are shown in figure 3:

- 1) Cay Community Services Center, 65 Maspeth Ave, Brooklyn, New York, 11211, listed as an adult education center
- 2) St Francis of Paola, 201 Conselyea St, Brooklyn, New York, 11211, listed as a preschool

Properties immediately surrounding the Site are within the recently approved Gowanus Neighborhood Plan (rezoning) and are now zoned for residential, commercial and transportation use.

2.4 SURROUNDING LAND USE HISTORY

The area surrounding the Site has been used primarily for transportation, manufacturing, residential and auto-related uses from the late 1800s through the present day.

2.5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

To date the following investigations have been performed at the Site:

1. May 1998 Underground Storage Tank Closure Report, prepared by Groundwater & Environmental Services, Inc.
2. February 2001 Computerized Environmental Report, prepared by Toxics Targeting, Inc.
3. December 2005 Remedial Action Plan, prepared by Amerada Hess Corporation
4. July 2009 Remediation Investigation Work Plan, prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd.
5. June 2012 Spill Closure Request – Spill #95-02757, prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd.
6. April 2013 Quarterly Update Report, prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd.
7. May 2013 Spill Closure Notice – Spill #95-02757, prepared by NYSDEC
8. July 2015 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, prepared by EBI Consulting
9. February 2019 Soil Sampling & Well Installation Work Plan, prepared by Environmental Assessment & Remediations
10. July 2019 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, prepared by Environmental Studies Corporation
11. February 2022 Phase II Investigation Work Plan, prepared by Haley & Aldrich
12. March 2022 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, prepared by Haley & Aldrich
13. April 2022 Remedial Investigation Report, prepared by Haley & Aldrich
14. March 2022 Remedial Investigation Report, prepared by Concave Consulting

Full investigation findings are included in Appendix A. A summary of environmental findings of these investigations is provided below.

May 1998 Phase Underground Storage Tank Closure Report Prepared by Groundwater & Environmental Services, Inc.

In this report, on behalf of Merit Oil of New York, Inc., Groundwater & Environmental Services, Inc. summarizes the field activities and findings related to the removal of three 4,000-gallon and two 2,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs), one 550-gallon wastewater UST and one 4,000-gallon diesel UST from the subject site. All tanks were found to be intact with no corrosion, pitting, holes or perforations. After the USTs were inspected the ends were cut off, the tanks and appurtenances were cleaned and loaded onto trucks for off-site disposal. A total of 325 gallons of tank bottom sludges were removed from the tank bottoms and 897 tons of partially contaminated soil was excavated and removed from the subject site during the tank decommissioning.

Soil samples were collected at the base and sidewalls of the tank excavations, from the dispenser island excavation and the remote fill excavation. Soil samples were compared to the following Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Alternative Guidance Values, which were established for the

subject site: benzene 14 parts per billion (ppb); toluene 100ppb; ethylbenzene 100 ppb; xylenes 100 ppb; and, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) 1,000 ppb. Two of the 18 post-excavation soil samples collected from the former gasoline UST excavation and three of the five collected from the dispenser island excavation exceeded the above-referenced guidance values. In June 1995, Spill #95-02757 was reported to the NYSDEC as a result of the contamination encountered during this investigation.

***February 2001 Computerized Environmental Report
Prepared by Toxics Targeting, Inc.***

This report combines environmental database searches, extensive regulatory analysis and sophisticated mapping techniques to produce a Computerized Environmental Report. Similar to the regulatory database report generated by EDR, this computerized environmental report provides a list of sites within a defined search radius that are identified in environmental databases and have the potential to impact the subject site. This report identifies the subject site as well as several adjacent/nearby properties as potentially toxic sites. The information provided in this report is consistent with the information provided in the regulatory database report which is discussed in Section 5.3.

***December 2005 Remedial Action Plan
Prepared by Amerada Hess Corporation***

EnviroTrac Ltd. submitted this RAP to address Spill # 9502757 and discuss the air sparge (AS)/soil vapor extraction (SVE) system and installation of Oxygen Release Compound (ORC) in on-site monitoring wells designed to remediate impacted soil and groundwater at the Site. The work plan included the installation of two AS wells and one SVE well. Following the AS/SVE well installation, extended period AS/SVE events would be performed weekly on the newly installed remediation wells, ORC socks would be installed in two monitoring wells (MW-2 and MW-4), and finally, the collection of groundwater samples for laboratory analysis due to BTEX/MTBE compounds being detected above the regulatory criteria at three of the existing groundwater monitoring wells as well as gauging, on a tri-annual basis of five existing monitoring wells.

***July 2009 Remedial Investigation Work Plan
Prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd.***

EnviroTrac Ltd. submitted this work plan to the NYSDEC to remediate contamination that was encountered during tank removal activities at the Site. The NYSDEC approved work included three extended period SVE/AS events in the vicinity of MW-4 and the installation of ORC socks in MW-2 and MW-4. Two AS wells and one SVE well were installed in the vicinity of MW-4 in preparation for the pilot test events. The work plan recommended advancement and continuous sampling of four soil borings on the subject site to confirm the absence of presence of petroleum impacts. Subsequent to boring advancement, four monitoring wells would be installed to 30 ft bgs.

***June 2012 Spill Closure Request – Spill #95-02757
Prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd.***

EnviroTrac Ltd. submitted this report to the NYSDEC to document the Site's history and to request closure of Spill # 9502757. This report summarizes the tank closure activities and end-point soil sampling conducted at the Site in June 1995, as well as the subsequent soil and groundwater investigation conducted in accordance with the NYSDEC-approved RAP.

The closure of this spill was requested based on the consistent downward trend of MTBE and BTEX concentrations in groundwater from 1999 to May 2012, monitoring of natural attenuation, a decrease in groundwater concentrations as a result of SVE/AS short-term remediation events, soil sampling data collected in October 2009 and in May 2012 which showed impacts below NYSDEC cleanup standards, and a lack of sensitive receptors.

April 2013 Quarterly Update Report
Prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd.

This report summarizes the gauging and sampling of eight on-site monitoring wells conducted at the Site in April 2013. The report indicates maximum concentrations detected in groundwater during this reporting period for benzene (2.1 micrograms per liter [ug/L]) and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (12.1 ug/L). As part of this report, Hess and EnviroTrac Ltd. requested closure of Spill #9502757 for this Site. Until closure was granted, Hess would continue groundwater monitoring and sampling on a quarterly schedule, with the next sampling event scheduled in May 2013.

May 2013 Spill Closure Notice – Spill #95-02757
Prepared by NYSDEC

This report documents the regulatory closure of Spill #9502757. Per the NYSDEC record, Spill #9502757 was closed on 6 May 2013.

July 2015 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
Prepared by EBI Consulting

EBI Consulting prepared a Phase I ESA on behalf of Mr. Zois Sachtouris for the site located at 824 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York (Block 2916, Lot 14) for the purpose of identifying RECs in connection with the site. At the time of the site reconnaissance on July 27, 2015, the site was vacant.

The Phase I ESA did not identify any RECs in connection with the subject site, but identified two Di Minimis conditions, including the presence of a gasoline filling station adjacent to the subject site and the presence of debris and solid waste. During the subject site reconnaissance, plywood, toilets, bathtubs, tires and various debris was observed at the site.

February 2019 Soil Sampling & Well Installation Work Plan
Prepared by Environmental Assessment & Remediations

Environmental Assessment & Remediations' Soil Sampling & Well Installation Work Plan dated February 2019 included the following scope of work:

- 14 temporary borings to investigate the subsurface conditions associated with Spill #1811154.
- The installation and sampling of 14 monitoring wells at each soil boring location; and,
- A summary report of all site-related activities would be prepared following the completion of the work.

Spill #1811154 was called in due to an unknown petroleum product entering the L-Train Subway Tunnel. This scope was developed to determine the source of the contamination.

July 2019 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
Prepared by Environmental Studies Corporation

Environmental Studies Corporation prepared a Phase I ESA on behalf of 824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner LLC for the site located at 824 and 832 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York (Block 2916, Lots 14 and

16) for the purpose of identifying RECs in connection with the site. At the time of the site reconnaissance 824 Metropolitan Avenue was used for parking/general storage and 832 Avenue Metropolitan was utilized as a multi-family residential building. The Phase I ESA did not identify any RECs in connection with the subject site.

March 2022 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment***Prepared by Haley & Aldrich***

Haley & Aldrich of New York prepared a Phase I ESA on behalf of 808 Metropolitan Realty LLC for the site located at 808 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York (Block 2916, Lot 8) for the purpose of identifying RECs in connection with the site. At the time of the site reconnaissance on 15 February 2022, the site was occupied by a Speedway gasoline filling station.

The Phase I ESA identified numerous RECs in connection with the subject site, including the current and former use of the subject site as a petroleum filling station/auto related facility since 1980. Additionally, there were three NYSDEC Spill Incident reports between 1999 and 2022 that were categorized and defined under RECs, including Spill #0330060, Spill #1811154, and Spill #2108862. The spill case #2108862, reported on 6 January 2022, at the north-adjointing and down-gradient property to the subject site, remains open.

Additionally, regulatory records and previous reports identified several spills at the subject site that were reported between 1988 and 1995. All of which have received regulatory closure, including the May 2013 NYSDEC closed Spill #95-02757. These spills were identified as a HREC and were associated with tank test failures, tank removal activities, gasoline affected subsurface site soils and/or human error. No CRECs were discovered in connection with the Site during the Phase I ESA.

Lastly, one de minimis condition was identified and categorized as poor housekeeping. During the subject site reconnaissance, one 55-gallon capacity drum of unknown contents was observed at the subject site. This drum was not properly labeled and therefore presented evidence that spill prevention measures were not implemented.

March 2022 Remedial Investigation Report***Prepared by Haley & Aldrich***

Haley & Aldrich of New York completed a remedial investigation, under the NYCOER E-Designation program, to investigate soil, groundwater, and soil vapor quality beneath the Block 2916 former Lot 8 portion of the Site. The investigation was performed between 16 and 24 February 2022 and included installation of seven soil borings ranging from 20 to 30 feet below grade surface, installation of four one-inch diameter temporary groundwater monitoring wells to a depth of approximately 30 ft bgs and a subsequent collection of four groundwater samples, and an installation of five temporary soil vapor points, one in each corner of the former Lot 8 to a depth of between 12 and 14 ft bgs. Five soil vapor samples and one ambient air sample were collected. Field observations and laboratory analytical results are summarized below:

Soil

Urban fill generally consisting of brown to dark brown coarse to fine sand with varying amounts of gravel, concrete, brick, asphalt, and silt was observed from surface grade to the boring terminus (up to 5 ft bgs) in each soil boring. No apparent subsurface impacts were observed, including odors and staining, and photoionization detector (PID) readings of non-detect at 0.0 parts per million (ppm) were recorded.

- Soil/fill samples were compared to NYSDEC 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UUSCOs) and Restricted Soil Cleanup Objectives (RRSCOs). In addition, soil samples were compared to the NYSDEC published soil guidance values for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in October 2020 (latest revision June 2021). Soil/fill samples collected during the RI revealed the following:
 - One VOC, acetone, was detected at a concentration exceeding the UUSCO in one shallow soil sample analyzed (HA-02_0-2' at a concentration of 0.057 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg], UUSCO of 0.05 mg/kg). No additional VOCs were detected above UUSCOs in soil samples analyzed.
 - Seven SVOC were detected at concentrations exceeding the RRSCOs in shallow soil samples analyzed, including: benzo(a)anthracene in four soil samples, at a maximum concentration of 16 mg/kg in HA-01_0-2 (RRSCO of 1 mg/kg); benzo(a)pyrene in four soil samples, at a maximum concentration of 12 mg/kg in HA-01_0-2 (RRSCO of 1 mg/kg); benzo(b)fluoranthene in five soil samples, at a maximum concentration of 15 mg/kg in HA-01_0-2 and HA-06_0-2 (RRSCO of 1 mg/kg); benzo(k)fluoranthene in one soil sample, at a maximum concentration of 4.2 mg/kg in HA-01_0-2 (RRSCO of 3.9 mg/kg); chrysene in two soil samples, at a maximum concentration of 16 mg/kg in HA-01_0-2 (RRSCO of 1 mg/kg); dibenzo(a,h)anthracene in two soil samples, at a maximum concentration of 1.7 mg/kg in HA-01_0-2 (RRSCO of 0.33 mg/kg); and, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene in four soil samples, at a maximum concentration of 8 mg/kg in HA-06_0-2 (RRSCO of 0.5 mg/kg). In addition, benzo(k)fluoranthene was detected above the UUSCO in one soil sample, HA-06_0-2 at a concentration of 3.7 mg/kg (UUSCO of 0.8 mg/kg) and chrysene was detected above the UUSCO in two soil samples HA-02_0-2 and HA-07_0-2 at concentrations of 1.8 mg/kg and 1.2 mg/kg, respectively (UUSCO of 1 mg/kg). No additional SVOCs were detected above UUSCOs or RRSCOs in soil samples analyzed.
 - Total PCBs was detected at a concentration exceeding the UUSCO in one soil sample analyzed (HA-02_0-2' at a concentration of 0.179 mg/kg, UUSCO of 0.1 mg/kg). No additional PCBs were detected above UUSCOs in soil samples analyzed.
 - Five metals were detected at concentrations above UUSCOs, two of which also exceed RRSCOs in two or more soil samples analyzed, including: barium in one soil sample exceeding the UUSCO, HA-07_0-2 detected at a concentration of 357 mg/kg (UUSCO of 350 mg/kg); copper in four soil samples exceeding the UUSCO (maximum concentration of 140 mg/kg in HA-06_0-2, UUSCO of 50 mg/kg); lead in four samples exceeding the RRSCO and in three samples exceeding the UUSCO (maximum concentration of 4,460 mg/kg in HA-05_0-2, UUSCO of 63 mg/kg, RRSCO of 400 mg/kg); mercury in two samples exceeding the RRSCO and in four samples exceeding the UUSCO (maximum concentration of 2.3 mg/kg in HA-07_0-2, UUSCO of 0.18 mg/kg, RRSCO of 0.81 mg/kg); and zinc in five soil samples exceeding the UUSCO (maximum concentration of 343 mg/kg in HA-07_0-2, UUSCO of 109 mg/kg).

- Pesticides were not detected above UUSCOs or RRSCOs in soil samples analyzed.
- 1-4, Dioxane was not detected above the laboratory detection limits.
- One soil sample (HA-04_0-2), was analyzed for emerging contaminants: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1,4-dioxane. One PFAS compound, PFOS, was detected at a concentration of 0.000388 mg/kg, below the UU guidance value of 0.00088 mg/kg. No additional PFOA/PFAS compounds were identified in soil samples collected.

Groundwater

- Groundwater analytical results were compared to NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (SGVs) for Class GA Water (herein referred to as NYSDEC SGVs) and Part 375 Remedial Programs Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of PFAS NYSDEC June 2021 guidance value. Currently, a groundwater cleanup regulatory criterion does not exist for 1,4-dioxane in New York State. Concentrations of 1,4-dioxane were compared to New York State's drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 1 µg/L. Groundwater samples collected during the Limited Phase II ESI and RI showed:
 - a. No VOCs were detected above the NYSDEC SGVs in groundwater samples analyzed.
 - b. Six SVOCs were detected in groundwater samples at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC SGVs, including: benzo(a)anthracene in four groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of 0.17 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 0.002 µg/L); benzo(a)pyrene in four groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of maximum 0.14 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 0.0 µg/L); benzo(b)fluoranthene in four groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of maximum 0.2 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 0.002 µg/L); benzo(k)fluoranthene in three groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of maximum 0.05 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 0.002 µg/L); chrysene in three groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of 0.15 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 0.002 µg/L); and, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene in four groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of maximum 0.1 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 0.002 µg/L). No additional SVOCs were detected above the NYSDEC SGVs in groundwater samples analyzed.
- Seven total metals were detected in groundwater samples at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC SGVs in one or more groundwater sample, including: total chromium in one groundwater sample, at a maximum concentration 120.6 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 50 µg/L); total iron in three groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of 46,600 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 300 µg/L); total magnesium in one groundwater sample, at a maximum concentration of 37,100 µg/L in TW-03 (SGV of 35,000 µg/L); total lead in one groundwater sample, at a concentration of concentration of 59.11 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 25 µg/L); total manganese in five groundwater samples (including the duplicate), at a maximum concentration of 4,509 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 300 µg/L); total selenium in three groundwater samples (including the duplicate), at a maximum concentration of 13.2 µg/L in TW-02 (SGV of 10 µg/L); and, total sodium in five groundwater samples (including the duplicate), at a maximum concentration

of 538,000 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 20,000 µg/L). No additional metals were detected above NYSDEC SGVs in groundwater samples analyzed

- Five dissolved metals were detected in groundwater samples at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC SGVs in one or more groundwater sample, including: dissolved iron in three groundwater samples, at a maximum concentration of 2,400 µg/L in TW-03 (SGV of 300 µg/L); dissolved magnesium in one groundwater sample, at a concentration of 36,200 µg/L in TW-03 (SGV of 35,000 µg/L); dissolved manganese in five groundwater samples (including the duplicate), at a maximum concentration of 3,768 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 300 µg/L); dissolved selenium in three groundwater samples (including the duplicate), at a maximum concentration of 13.2 µg/L in TW-02 (SGV of 10 µg/L); and, dissolved sodium in four groundwater samples (including the duplicate) at a maximum concentration of 573,000 µg/L in TW-04 (SGV of 20,000 µg/L). No additional dissolved metals were detected above NYSDEC SGVs in groundwater samples analyzed.
- No PCBs or pesticides were detected above NYSDEC SGVs in groundwater samples analyzed.
- c. 1,4-Dioxane was not detected above the MCL of 1 µg/L in groundwater samples analyzed.
- Three groundwater samples (TW-01, TW-02 and TW-04) were analyzed for emerging contaminants. Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) was detected at concentrations exceeding the NYSDEC June 2021 guidance value of 0.01 µg/L in all three groundwater samples collected. The maximum concentration of PFOA was identified at a concentration of 0.222 µg/L in TW-01. Total PFOA/PFAS concentrations in groundwater samples ranged from 0.025 µg/L in TW-04 to 0.226 µg/L in TW-01, below the NYSDEC June 2021 guidance value of 0.5 µg/L.

Soil Vapor

2. Total VOC concentrations in soil vapor samples ranged from 271.81 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) in SV-03 to 92,075.50 µg/m³ in SV-05. By comparison total VOCs in the ambient air sample were detected at a concentration of 75.99 µg/m³. Total benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) concentrations ranged from 75.50 µg/m³ in SV-05 to 288.69 µg/m³ in SV-01. By comparison total BTEX in the ambient air sample were detected at a concentration of 15.27 µg/m³.
3. No standard currently exists for soil vapor samples in New York State. Soil vapor analytical results were compared to the NYSDOH AGVs specified in the NYSDOH guidance document. No chlorinated VOCs (CVOCs) exceeded the NYSDOH AGVs. Total CVOc concentrations ranged from non-detect in soil vapor sample SV-05 to 7.39 µg/m³ in soil vapor sample SV-04. By comparison total CVOcs in the ambient air sample were detected at a concentration of 0.70 µg/m³

In addition, two petroleum-related VOCs were detected at elevated concentrations in soil vapor sample SV-05, including, cyclohexane at 33,900 µg/m³ and hexachlorobutadiene at 58,100 µg/m³.

March 2022 Remedial Investigation Report
Prepared by Concave Consulting

Concave Consulting completed a remedial investigation, under the NYCOER E-Designation program, to investigate soil, groundwater, and soil vapor quality beneath Block 2916 Lot 14 and former lot 16 portions of the Site (824 and 832 Metropolitan Avenue). The investigation was performed between 24 February and 1 March 2022 and included installation of seven soil borings ranging from 20 to 30 feet below grade surface, installation of four one-inch diameter temporary groundwater monitoring wells to a depth of approximately 30 ft bgs and subsequent collection of four groundwater samples, and an installation of five temporary soil vapor points, one in each corner of the subject site to a depth of between 12 and 14 ft bgs. Five soil vapor samples and one ambient air sample were collected. Field observations and laboratory analytical results are summarized below:

Soil

The stratigraphy underlying the Site consisted of a shallow layer of urban fill material consisting of fine-grained brown silty sand with varying amounts of slag, ash, and masonry fragments and generally present to a depth of approximately 3 to 6 feet below grade. The historic fill material was underlain by a layer of fine-grained light brown silty sand present to depths ranging from approximately 8 to 11 feet below grade, followed by a medium- to coarse-grained tan/yellow sand with localized lenses of finer material (e.g., silts, clays, loams) extending to a depth of approximately 15 feet below grade.

- Soil analytical results were compared to 6 NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use (UU) SCOs and Restricted Use Restricted-Residential (RR) SCOs; and to the guidance values for emerging contaminants presented in the “Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl - Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC’s Part 375 Remedial Programs” (PFAS Guidance, June 2021). Sampling results are summarized below:
 - VOCs were not detected above UUSCOs or RRSCOs in all soil samples analyzed.
 - Seven SVOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding the RRSCOs in two shallow soil samples analyzed, including: benzo(a)anthracene, at a maximum concentration of 8.35 mg/kg in SB03A (RRSCO of 1 mg/kg); benzo(a)pyrene, at a maximum concentration of 7.93 mg/kg in SB03A (RRSCO of 1 mg/kg); benzo(b)fluoranthene, at a maximum concentration of 6.91 mg/kg in SB03A (RRSCO of 1 mg/kg); benzo(k)fluoranthene, at a maximum concentration of 6.57 mg/kg in SB03A (RRSCO of 3.9 mg/kg); chrysene, at a maximum concentration of 8.74 mg/kg in SB03A (RRSCO of 3.9 mg/kg); dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, at a maximum concentration of 0.807 mg/kg in SB03A (RRSCO of 0.33 mg/kg); indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene at a maximum concentration of 0.807 mg/kg in SB03A (RRSCO of 0.5 mg/kg).
 - Two pesticides were detected at concentrations greater than UUSCOs, but below RRSCOs, in three shallow soil samples collected from the zero to two-foot interval (SB01A, SB03A, and SB05A), including: 4,4’-DDE at a maximum concentration of 0.007 mg/kg in SB01A (UUSCO of 0.0033 mg/kg and RRSCO of 8.9 mg/kg); 4,4’-DDT at a maximum concentration of 0.024 mg/kg in SB01A (UUSCO of 0.0033 mg/kg and RRSCO of 7.9 mg/kg).
 - PCBs were not detected above UUSCOs or RRSCOs in soil samples analyzed.
 - Eight metals were detected at concentrations exceeding the UUSCOs and/or RRSCOs in soil samples analyzed, including: arsenic at a maximum concentration of 13.5 mg/kg in SB03A (UUSCO of 13 mg/kg and RRSCO of 16 mg/kg); barium at a maximum concentration of 602 mg/kg in SB03A (UUSCO of 350 mg/kg and RRSCO of 400 mg/kg); cadmium at a maximum concentration of 3.63 mg/kg in SB05A (UUSCO of 2.5 mg/kg and RRSCO of 4.3

mg/kg); copper at a maximum concentration of 396 mg/kg in SB03A (UUSCO of 50 mg/kg and RRSCO of 270 mg/kg); lead at a maximum concentration of 1,480 mg/kg in SB03A (UUSCO of 63 mg/kg and RRSCO of 400 mg/kg); mercury at a maximum concentration of 2.12 mg/kg in SB06A (UUSCO of 0.18 mg/kg and RRSCO of 0.81 mg/kg); nickel at a maximum concentration of 30.5 mg/kg in SB01A (UUSCO of 30 mg/kg and RRSCO of 310 mg/kg); zinc at a maximum concentration of 559 mg/kg in SB01A (UUSCO of 109 mg/kg and RRSCO of 10,000 mg/kg)

- PFAS and 1,4-dioxane were not detected in soil samples.

Groundwater

- Groundwater samples were compared to 6 NYCRR Part 703.5 Class GA groundwater standards and the interim guidance values for emerging contaminants presented in the NYSDEC PFAS Guidance (June 2021). Sampling results are summarized below:
 - No VOCs, Pesticides, or PCBs were detected at concentrations greater than Class GA standards.
 - Several SVOCs, particularly PAHs, were detected in the groundwater sample collected from monitoring well MW03 at concentrations exceeding their respective Class GA standards. Low purge and recharge rates encountered during sampling of MW03 resulted in groundwater samples with high turbidity. The identified PAHs are likely attributable to high turbidity rather than indicative of overall groundwater quality at MW03. SVOC results for groundwater are summarized below:
 - Benzo(a)anthracene – 0.30 micrograms per liter (ug/L) in MW03 (Class GA of 0.002 ug/L)
 - Benzo(a)pyrene – 0.25 ug/L in MW03 (Class GA of 0.002 ug/L)
 - Benzo(b)fluoranthene – 0.25 ug/L in MW03 (Class GA of 0.002 ug/L)
 - Benzo(k)fluoranthene – 0.25 ug/L in MW03 (Class GA of 0.002 ug/L)
 - Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate – 9.85 ug/L in MW03 (Class GA of 5 ug/L)
 - Several metals were detected in the unfiltered groundwater samples at concentrations greater than their respective Class GA standards; however, most of the detected metals are not present in the filtered samples and thus attributable to the turbidity of the collected groundwater samples. When filtered at the lab, only sodium (max. 423,000 ug/L) and selenium (18.7 ug/L) remained at concentrations greater than Class GA standards. Sodium and selenium are naturally occurring background metals and are not indicative of anthropogenic influences or operations at the Site.
 - Three PFAS compounds, 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), were detected at concentrations exceeding their current NYSDEC interim guidance values. PFAS are not considered to be potential contaminants of concern for the Site. Maximum PFAS results for groundwater samples are summarized below:
 - 6:2 FTS – 133 nanograms per liter (ng/L) in MW03 (interim guidance value of 100 ng/L)
 - PFOS – 18.4 ng/L in MW01 (interim guidance value of 10 ng/L)
 - PFOA – 163 ng/L in MW03 (interim guidance value of 10 ng/L)

Soil Vapor

- A total of five soil vapor samples were collected during the RI; however, due to the malfunction of two Summa® canister flow regulators, the laboratory was unable to analyze soil vapor samples collected from locations SV01 and SV05. Samples were analyzed from locations SV02, SV03, and SV04 and were compared to the decision matrices established in the NYSDOH “Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion” (May 2017 Update). Soil vapor concentrations from SV02, SV03, and SV04 that could be compared to matrices resulted in no further action recommended. Total concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes [BTEX]) were detected at concentrations ranging from 209.34 ug/m³ to 304.08 ug/m³.

3. Remedial Investigation

This section describes the field activities to be conducted during the RI and provides the sampling scope, objectives, methods, anticipated number of samples, and sample locations. A summary of the sampling and analysis plan is provided in Table 1 and Figure 2. The following activities will be conducted to fill data gaps and determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Site.

3.1 UTILITY MARKOUT

A geophysical survey was performed by GPRS across the entire 808 Metropolitan (Lot 8) Site on 15 February 2022. Electricity utility lines, including a Consolidated Edison manhole were identified on the western Site boundary leading into the electrical supply house, which leads to power the former pump stations, canopy, and storefront. A stormwater utility line and storm drain were identified in the northern portion of the Site, with connecting roof drains originating from the overhead canopy. A water supply line was also identified within the northern region of the Site, leading into the electrical supply house, and connecting to the former storefront to the west, in addition to a sanitary outlet was identified adjacent to the storefront to the west of the Site. The findings report, provided by GPRS, dated 15 February 2022, is provided as Appendix C.

3.2 SELECTIVE DEMOLITION

The existing structures prohibit the implementation of a comprehensive remedial investigation due to configuration of the interior structural walls and low clearance under the fueling canopy and interior layout of the existing structures on the Site. Prior to commencing the remedial investigation, demolition of above grade structures will be completed as needed to facilitate the implementation of the remedial investigation. Existing asphalt paving and foundation slabs will remain in place serving as an engineering control until a remedial action plan is approved and implemented.

3.3 SOIL SAMPLING

To further characterize subsurface soil conditions, additional on-site soil samples will be collected to meet NYSDEC DER-10 requirements for remedial investigations. The sampling and analysis plan is summarized in Table 1.

A total of 15 soil borings will be installed to 15 ft bgs by a track-mounted direct-push drill rig (Geoprobe®) operated by a licensed operator. Soil samples will be collected from acetate liners using a stainless-steel trowel or sampling spoon. Samples will be collected using laboratory provided clean bottle ware. VOC grab samples will be collected using terra cores or encores.

Soils will be logged continuously by a geologist or engineer using the Unified Soil Classification System. The presence of staining, odors, and photoionization detector (PID) response will be noted. Samples will be collected using laboratory-provided clean bottle ware. VOC grab samples will be collected using terra cores. Sampling methods are described in the Field Sampling Plan (FSP) provided as Appendix B. A Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) is provided as Appendix D. Laboratory data will be reported in ASP Category B deliverable format.

Soil samples representative of Site conditions will be collected at 14 locations widely distributed across the Site, as shown in Figure 2. Samples will be collected from the surface at 0 to 0.5 ft bgs, 6 to 8 ft bgs and 12-14 ft bgs. Additional samples will be collected from any interval exhibiting elevated PID readings or visual and olfactory impacts. Soil samples will be analyzed for:

- Target Compound List (TCL) VOCs using EPA method 8260B
- TCL SVOCs using EPA method 8270C
- Total Analyte List (TAL) Metals using EPA method 6010
- TCL Pesticides using EPA method 8081B
- PCBs using EPA method 8082
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) by EPA Method 537.1
- 1,4-dioxane by EPA Method 8270 SIM

Samples to be analyzed for PFAS and 1,4-dioxane will be collected and analyzed in accordance with the Sampling for “1,4-dioxane and Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under DEC’s Part 375 Remedial Programs,” respectively.

3.4 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

The purpose of the groundwater sampling is to obtain current groundwater data and analyze for additional parameters (i.e., per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] and 1,4-dioxane) to meet NYSDEC DER-10 requirements for remedial investigations.

Eight two-inch permanent monitoring wells will be installed to approximately 30 ft bgs or to at least five feet below the groundwater interface (if encountered at a shallower depth). Monitoring wells will have a 2-inch annular space and be installed using either #0 or #00 certified clean sand fill. Wells will be screened from approximately 20 to 30 ft bgs. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 22 ft bgs during the previous SI completed in February 2022. Monitoring wells will be developed at minimum one week after installation by surging a pump in the well several times to pull fine-grained material from the well. Development will be completed until the water turbidity is 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) or less or ten well volumes are removed, if possible. Well development will occur at a minimum of one week after monitoring well installation. The well casings will be surveyed by a New York State licensed surveyor and gauged during a round of synoptic groundwater depth readings to facilitate the preparation of a groundwater contour map and to determine the direction of groundwater flow.

The sampling and analysis plan is summarized in Table 1. Proposed and existing monitoring well locations are provided in Figure 2.

Monitoring wells will be sampled and analyzed for:

- TCL VOCs using EPA method 8260B;
- TCL SVOCs using EPA method 8270C;
- Total Metals using EPA methods 6010/7471;
- Dissolved Metals using EPA methods 6010/7471;

- TCL Pesticides using EPA method 8081B;
- PCBs using EPA method 8082
- PFAS using EPA method 537; and
- 1,4-Dioxane using EPA method 8260B.

Samples to be analyzed for PFAS and 1,4-dioxane will be collected and analyzed in accordance with the NYSDEC issued June 2021 “Sampling, Analysis and Assessment of PFAS” and the June 2019 Sampling for “1,4-dioxane and Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under DEC’s Part 375 Remedial Programs,” respectively.

Groundwater wells will be sampled using low-flow sampling methods described in the Field Sampling Plan (FSP). Following the low-flow purge, samples will be collected from monitoring wells for analysis of the analytes mentioned above. Groundwater sampling will be conducted at least one week after monitoring well development.

The FSP presented in Appendix B details field procedures and protocols that will be followed during field activities. The QAPP presented in Appendix D details the analytical methods and procedures that will be used to analyze samples collected during field activities. Select wells will be sampled for PFAS following the purge and sampling method detailed in the NYSDEC guidance documents (see Appendix E).

3.5 INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE

Following sample collection, boreholes that are not converted to monitoring wells will be backfilled with soil cuttings that do not exhibit gross contamination and an upper bentonite plug. Boreholes will be restored to grade with the surrounding area. Soil cuttings identified as grossly contaminated will be separated and placed into a sealed and labeled Department of Transportation (DOT) approved 55-gallon drum pending characterization and off-Site disposal. Groundwater purged from the monitoring wells during development and sample collected will be placed into a DOT approved 55-gallon drum pending off-Site disposal.

3.6 SUB-SLAB/SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING

Samples will be collected in accordance with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (NYSDOH October 2006). Eight soil vapor probes will be installed to approximately 12-14 ft bgs, or approximately one to two ft above the groundwater interface. The vapor implants will be installed with a direct-push drilling rig (e.g., Geoprobe®) to advance a stainless-steel probe to the desired sample depth. Sampling will occur for the duration of two hours.

Samples will be collected in appropriately sized Summa® canisters that have been certified clean by the laboratory, and samples will be analyzed by using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method TO-15. Flow rate for both purging and sampling will not exceed 0.2 L/min. Sampling methods are described in the Field Sampling Plan (FSP) provided as Appendix B.

3.7 PROPOSED SAMPLING RATIONALE

Haley & Aldrich has proposed the sample plan described herein and as shown in Figure 2, in consideration of the data generated during the previous investigations conducted at the Site. Remedial Investigations were performed from February 2022 through June 2022 to further investigate and delineate the petroleum-related contamination previously identified in Site. This RI revealed elevated VOC, SVOC and Metal concentrations soil samples collected throughout the Site. The sampling map from this RI (included in Appendix A) shows data gaps throughout the Site, including a lack of analytical data for potentially high-risk areas that may have been impacted during historical Site operations. In order to properly characterize the Site and identify potential source areas, all phases of media will be comprehensively investigated as part of this RI, and data gaps will be evaluated.

In addition, the Remedial Investigations detected high BTEX and total VOCs in soil vapor concentrations indicating source material contamination which was not identified to date. These findings in conjunction with the open spill case at the Site require additional investigation to ascertain and delineate on Site source(s) of the high total VOCs.

The Proposed Sample Location Map (included as Figure 2) is designed to generate sufficient data to identify the source of contamination and classify subsurface conditions throughout the Site, as a whole, with a particular focus on sample locations in areas of the Site that have historically revealed evidence of contamination.

4. Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures will be used to provide performance information with regard to the accuracy, precision, sensitivity, representation, completeness, and comparability associated with the sampling and analysis for this investigation. Field QA/QC procedures will be used (1) to document that samples are representative of actual conditions at the Site and (2) identify possible cross-contamination from field activities or sample transit. Laboratory QA/QC procedures and analyses will be used to demonstrate whether analytical results have been biased either by interfering compounds in the sample matrix or by laboratory techniques that may have introduced systematic or random errors to the analytical process.

QA/QC procedures are defined in the QAPP included in Appendix D.

5. Data Use

5.1 DATA SUBMITTAL

Analytical data will be supplied in ASP Category B Data Packages. If more stringent than those suggested by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the laboratory's in-house QA/QC limits will be utilized. Validated data will be submitted to the NYSDEC EQulS database in an EDD package.

5.2 DATA VALIDATION

Data packages will be sent to a qualified data validation specialist to evaluate the accuracy and precision of the analytical results. A Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be created to confirm the compliance of methods with the protocols described in the NYSDEC Analytical service Protocol (ASP). DUSRs will summarize and confirm the usability of the data for project-related decisions. Data validation will be completed in accordance with the DUSR guidelines from the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation. DUSRs will be included with the submittal of a Remedial Investigation Report (RIR), further discussed in Section 8.

6. Project Organization

A project team for the Site has been created based on qualifications and experience with personnel suited for successfully completing the project.

The NYSDEC designated Case Manager, **PENDING**, will be responsible for overseeing the successful completion of the project work and adherence to the work plan on behalf of NYSDEC.

The NYSDOH designated Case Manager, **PENDING**, will be responsible for overseeing the successful completion of the project work and adherence to the work plan on behalf of NYSDOH.

James Bellew will be the Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) and Principal in Charge for this work. In this role, Mr. Bellew will be responsible for the overall completion of each task as per requirements outlined in this work plan and in accordance with the DER-10 guidance.

Matthew Levy will be the Project Manager for this work. In this role, Mr. Levy will manage the day-to-day tasks including coordination and supervision of field engineers and scientists, adherence to the work plan and oversight of project schedule. As the Project Manager, Mr. Levy will also be responsible for communications with the NYSDEC Case Manager regarding project status, schedule, issues, and updates for project work.

Die Fu, P.E. will be the Assistant Project Manager for this work and will also act as the Quality Assurance Officer (QAO). The QAO will assure the application and effectiveness of the QAPP by the analytical laboratory and the project staff, provide input to field team as to corrective actions that may be required as a result of the above-mentioned evaluations and prepare and/or review data validation and audit reports.

Luke McCarthy, P.G. will be the field geologist responsible for implementing the field effort for this work. Mr. McCarthy's responsibilities will include implementing the work plan activities and directing the subcontractors to ensure successful completion of all field activities.

The drilling subcontractor will be Lakewood Environmental. Lakewood Environmental will provide a Geoprobe operator to implement the scope of work in this RIWP.

The analytical laboratory will be Alpha Analytical of Westborough, MA, a New York Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certified laboratory. Alpha Analytical will be responsible for analyzing samples as per the analyses and methods identified in Section 2.

7. Health and Safety

7.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

A Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared in accordance with NYSDEC and NYSDOH guidelines and is provided as Appendix F of this work plan. The HASP includes a description of health and safety protocols to be followed by Haley & Aldrich field staff during implementation of the remedy, including monitoring within the work area, along with response actions should impacts be observed. The HASP has been developed in accordance with Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) 40 CFR Part 1910.120 regulatory requirements for use by Haley & Aldrich field staff that will work at the Site during planned activities. Contractors or other personnel who perform work at the Site are required to develop their own health and safety plan and procedures of comparable or higher content for their respective personnel in accordance with relevant OSHA regulatory requirements for work at hazardous waste sites as well as the general industry as applicable based on the nature of work being performed.

7.2 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

The proposed investigation work will be completed primarily outdoors, with few locations indoors, at the Site. Where intrusive drilling operations are planned, community air monitoring will be implemented to protect downwind receptors. A Haley & Aldrich representative will continually monitor the breathing air in the vicinity of the immediate work area using a PID to measure total volatile organic compounds in the air at concentrations as low as 1 part per million (ppm). The air in the work zone also will be monitored for visible dust generation.

If VOC measurements above 5 ppm are sustained for 15 minutes or visible dust generation is observed, the intrusive work will be temporarily halted, and a more rigorous monitoring of VOCs and dust using recordable meters will be implemented in accordance with the NYSDOH Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). CAMP data will be provided to NYSDEC in the daily reports, further detailed in Section 8. The NYSDOH CAMP guidance document is included as Appendix G.

7.3 QUALITATIVE HUMAN HEALTH EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT (QHHEA)

A comprehensive QHHEA (on-Site and off-Site) will be performed following the collection of all RI data. The exposure assessment will be performed in accordance with Section 3.3(c)4 of DER-10 and the NYSDOH guidance for performing a qualitative EA (DER-10; Appendix 3B). The results of the QHHEA will be provided in the RIR. According to Section 3.10 of DER-10, and the Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis Decision Key in DER-10 Appendix 3C, a Fish and Wildlife exposure assessment will be performed (if needed) based on the results of the RI results.

8. Reporting

Daily reports will be submitted to NYSDEC and NYSDOH summarizing the Site activities completed during the remedial investigation. Daily reports will include a Site figure, a description of Site activities, a photo log, and CAMP data. Daily reports will be submitted the following morning after Site work is completed.

Following the completion of the work, a summary of the RI will be provided to NYSDEC in a Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) to support the implementation of proposed remedial action. The report will include:

- Summary of the RI activities;
- Figure showing sampling locations;
- Tables summarizing laboratory analytical results;
- Laboratory analytical data reports;
- Field sampling data sheets;
- Findings regarding the nature and extent of contamination at the Site; and
- Conclusions and recommendations.

The RIR may be combined with the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) as an RIR/RAWP. The RIR/RAWP will include all data collected during the RI and adhere to the technical requirements of DER-10.

9. Schedule

The Site owner plans to implement this RIWP promptly after approval of this RIWP.

Anticipated RI Schedule	
BCP Application, RIWP and 30-Day Public Comment Period (Concurrent with BCP application)	July 2022-August 2022
Executed Brownfield Cleanup Agreement	September 2022
NYSDEC Approval of RIWP	September 2022
RI Implementation	October 2022-November 2022
RIR/RAWP Submittal and 45-Day Public Comment Period	November 2022-January 2023
NYSDEC Approval of RIR/RAWP	April 2023

References

1. Brownfield Cleanup Program Application. 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Prepared by Upton Metropolitan LLC & Haley & Aldrich of New York, prepared for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Submitted July 2022.
2. ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 808 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Prepared by Haley & Aldrich of New York, prepared for 808 Metropolitan Realty LLC, March 2022.
3. NYCOER Remedial Investigation Report (808 Metropolitan Avenue), March 2022, prepared by Haley & Aldrich.
4. NYCOER Remedial Investigation Report (824-832 Metropolitan Avenue), April 2022, prepared by Concave Consulting.
5. ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 824 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Prepared by EBI Consulting, prepared for Zois Sachtouris, July 2015.
6. ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 824-832 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Prepared by Environmental Studies Corporation, prepared for 824 Metropolitan LLC, July 2019.
7. Quarterly Update Report prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd., dated 30 April 2013.
8. Remedial Action Plan prepared by Amerada Hess Corporation, dated 28 December 2005.
9. Remedial Investigation Work Plan prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd., dated 29 July 2009.
10. Soil Sampling & Well Installation Work Plan prepared by Environmental Assessment & Remediations, dated February 2019.
11. Spill Closure Notice – Spill #95-02757 prepared by NYSDEC, dated 6 May 2013.
12. Spill Closure Request - Spill #95-02757 prepared by EnviroTrac Ltd., dated 29 June 2012.
13. Underground Storage Tank Closure Report prepared by Groundwater & Environmental Services, Inc., dated 20 May 1998.
14. Program Policy DER-10, “Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation,” New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, May 2010.

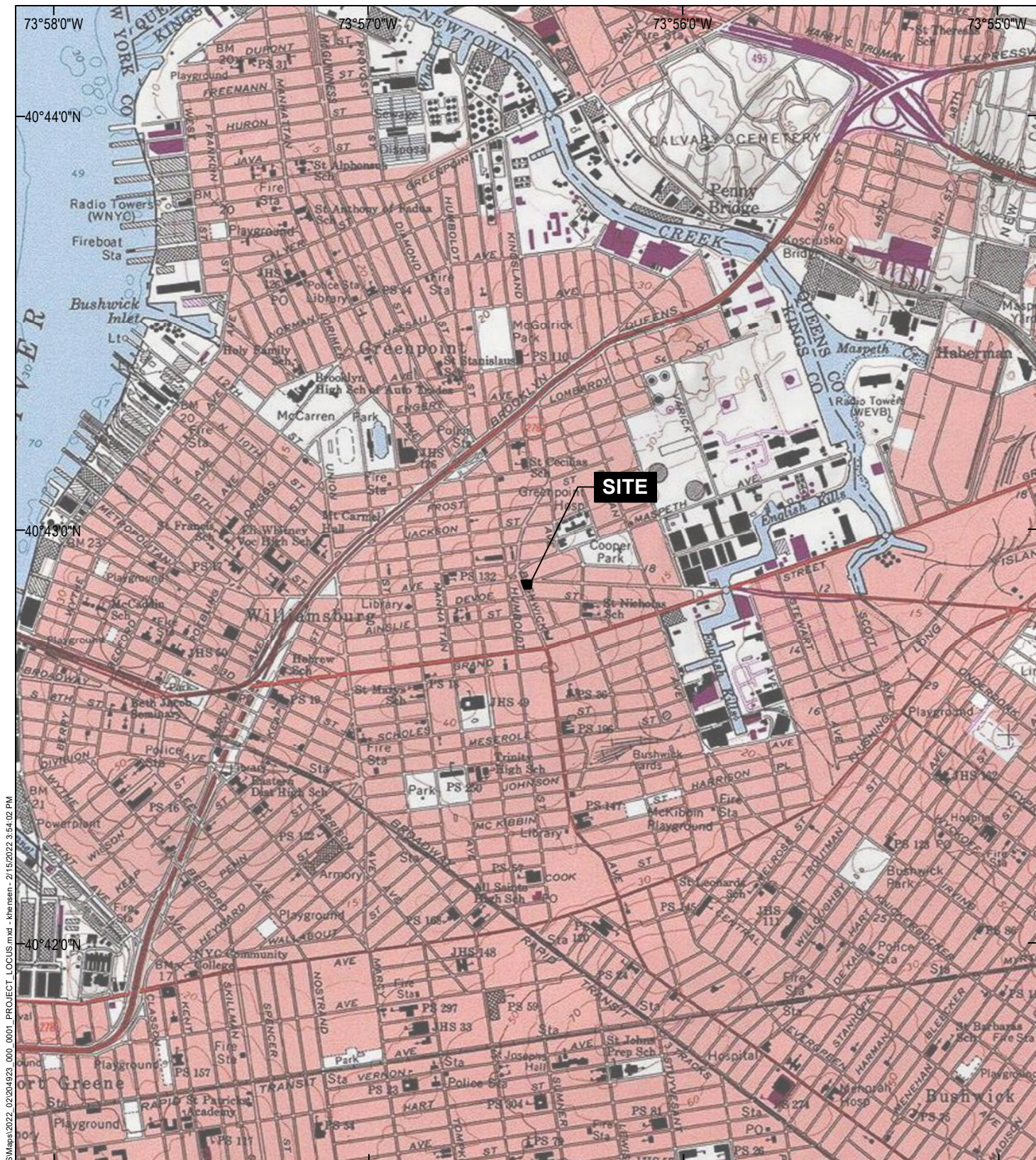
TABLES

Boring Number	Soil Sample Depth	Target Compound List VOCs (8260B)	Target Compound List SVOCs (8270C)	Total Analyte List Metals (6010)	PCBs (8082)	Pesticides (8081B)	PFAS (537)	1,4-Dioxane (8270 SIM)	VOCs (TO-15)
SOIL									
SB-1	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-2	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-3	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-4	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-5	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-6	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-7	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-8	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-9	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-10	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-11	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-12	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-13	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-14	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SB-15	0-0.5'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	6-8'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	12-14'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
GROUNDWATER									
MW-1	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MW-2	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MW-3	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MW-4	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MW-5	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MW-6	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MW-7	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MW-8	-	X	X	X	X		X	X	
SOIL VAPOR									
SG-1	12-14'								X
SG-2	12-14'								X
SG-3	12-14'								X
SG-4	12-14'								X
SG-5	12-14'								X
SG-6	12-14'								X
SG-7	12-14'								X
SG-8	12-14'								X

Notes:
VOCs - Volatile Organic Compounds
SVOCs - Semi-volatile Organic Compounds
PCBs - Polychlorinated biphenyls
PFAS - Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

QAQC samples include:
MS/MSD - 1 for every 20 samples
Field Duplicate - 1 for every 20 samples
Trip Blanks - 1 per cooler of samples to be analyzed for VOCs
Field Blanks - 1 for every 20 samples

FIGURES



GIS: \\haleyaldrich.com\share\CP\Project\0204923\GIS\Map\2022_02\0204923_000_0001_PROJECT_LOCUS.mxd - k:neesen - 2/15/2022 3:54:02 PM



MAP SOURCE: USGS
SITE COORDINATES: 40°42'52"N, 73°56'29"W

**HALEY
ALDRICH**

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK




PROJECT LOCUS

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1 IN = 2000 FT
JULY 2022

FIGURE 1



LEGEND

-  UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
-  BLOCK 2916 SITE BOUNDARY
-  PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
2. ASSESSOR PARCEL DATA SOURCE: KINGS COUNTY
3. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, 19 OCTOBER 2021



REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

July 2022

FIGURE 2



LEGEND

- POTENTIAL SENSATIVITY RECEPTOR
- UNDERGROUD STORAGE TANK (UST)
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- BLOCK 2916 SITE BOUNDARY

NOTES

- ASSESSOR PARCEL DATA SOURCE: KINGS COUNTY
- AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, 19 OCTOBER 2021



0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

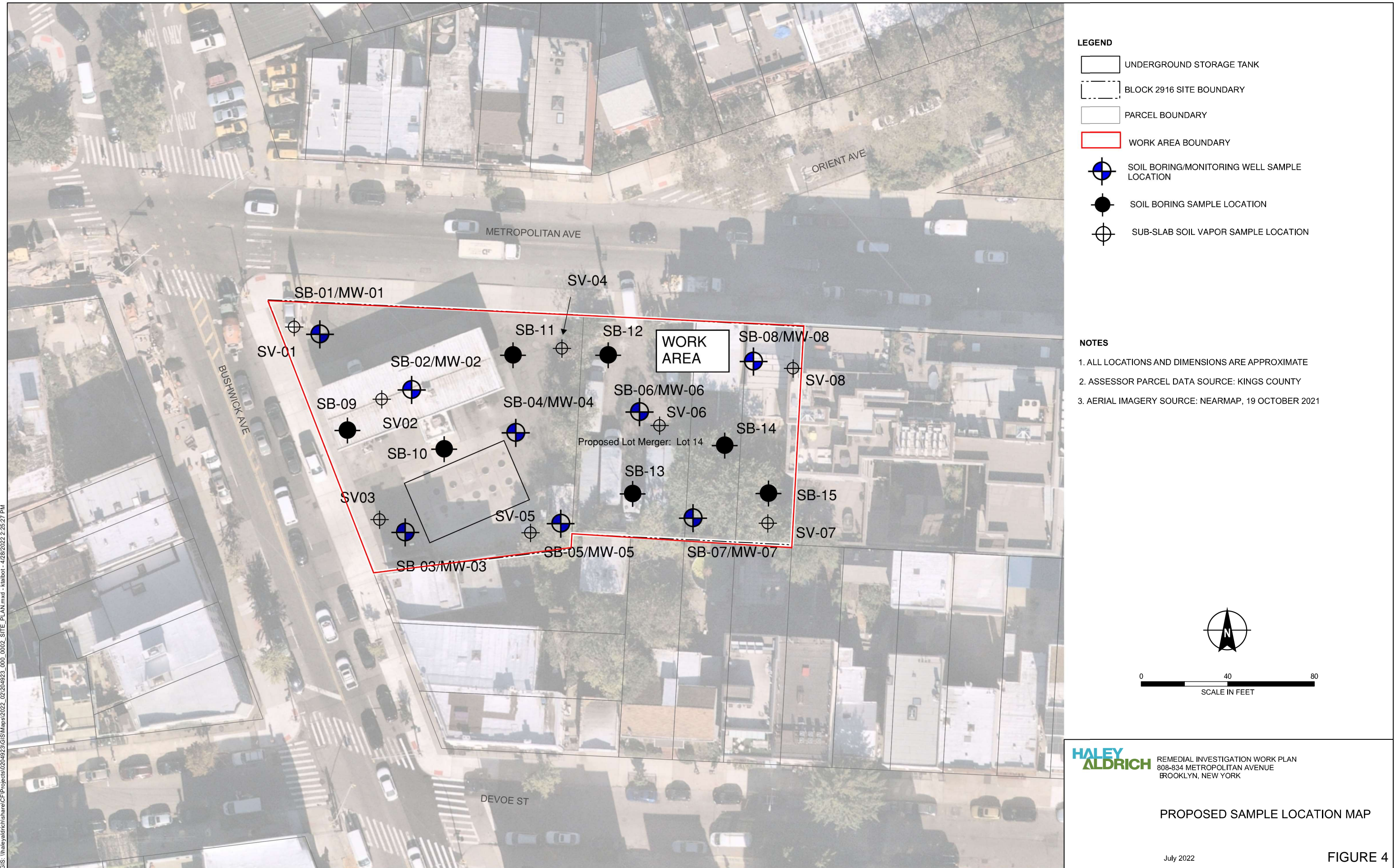
**HALEY
ALDRICH**

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
808 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

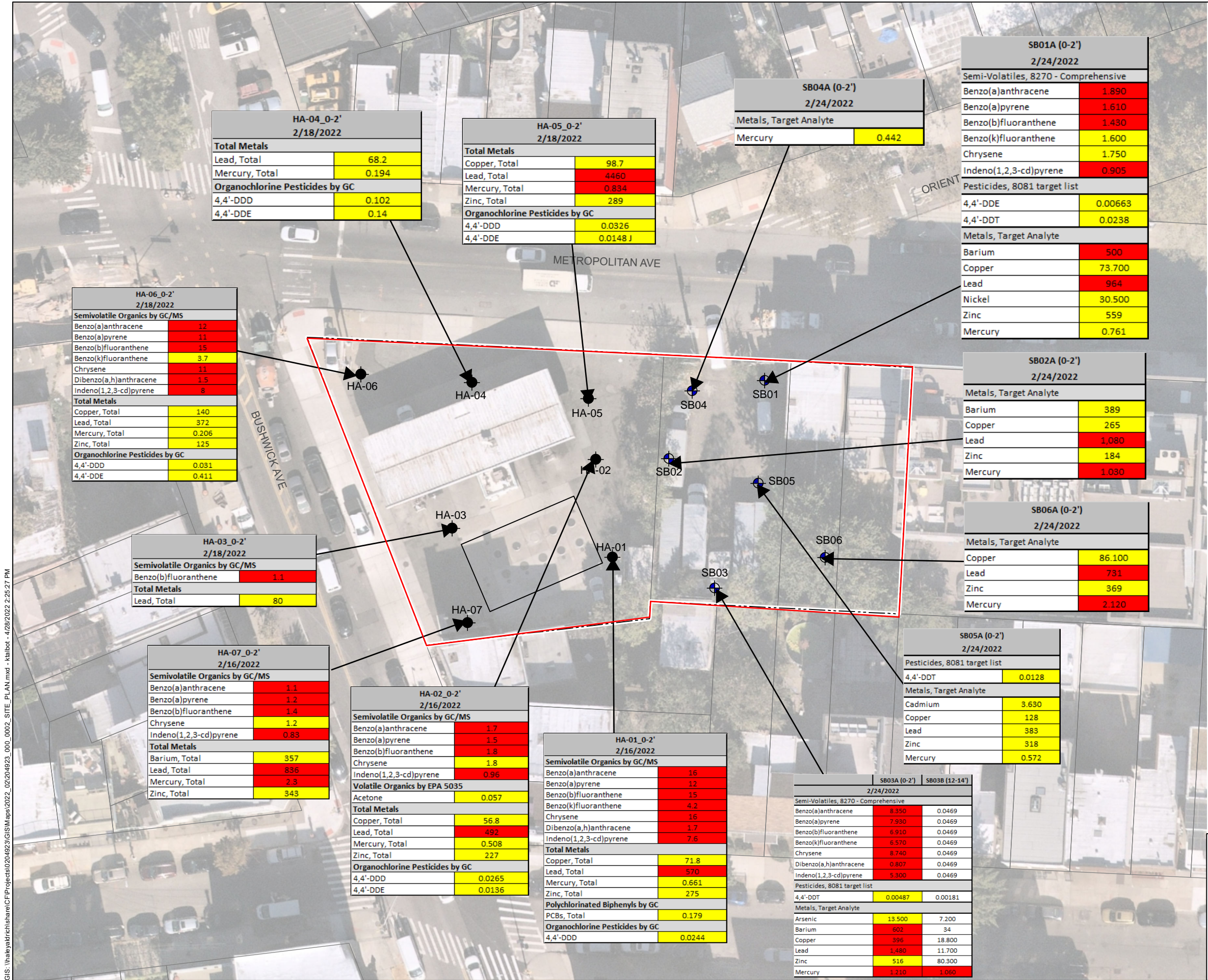
SURROUNDING LAND USE

JULY 2022

FIGURE 3



C:\GIS\HaleyAldrich\share\CF\Projects\0204923\GIS\Maps\2022_02\0204923_000_0002_SITE_PLAN.mxd - klabat - 4/28/2022 2:25:27 PM



LEGEND

- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- BLOCK 2916 SITE BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- WORK AREA BOUNDARY

- SOIL BORING LOCATION FOR RIR, DATED 2/24/2022 FROM CONCAVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
- SOIL BORING SAMPLE LOCATION

	Units	NY-RESRR	NY-UNRES
Semivolatile Organics by GC/MS			
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	1	1
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	1	1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	1	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	3.9	0.8
Chrysene	mg/kg	3.9	1
Di-n-butylphthalate	mg/kg	0.33	0.33
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	0.5	0.5
Total Metals			
Arsenic, Total	mg/kg	16	13
Barium, Total	mg/kg	400	350
Cadmium, Total	mg/kg	4.3	2.5
Copper, Total	mg/kg	270	50
Lead, Total	mg/kg	400	63
Mercury, Total	mg/kg	0.81	0.18
Nickel, Total	mg/kg	310	30
Zinc, Total	mg/kg	10000	109
Volatile Organics by EPA 5035			
Acetone	mg/kg	100	0.05
Polychlorinated Biphenyls by GC			
PCBs, Total	mg/kg	1	0.1
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC			
4,4'-DDD	mg/kg	13	0.0033
4,4'-DDE	mg/kg	8.9	0.0033
4,4'-DDT	mg/kg	7.9	0.0033

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
2. ASSESSOR PARCEL DATA SOURCE: KINGS COUNTY
3. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, 19 OCTOBER 2021



0 40 80
SCALE IN FEET

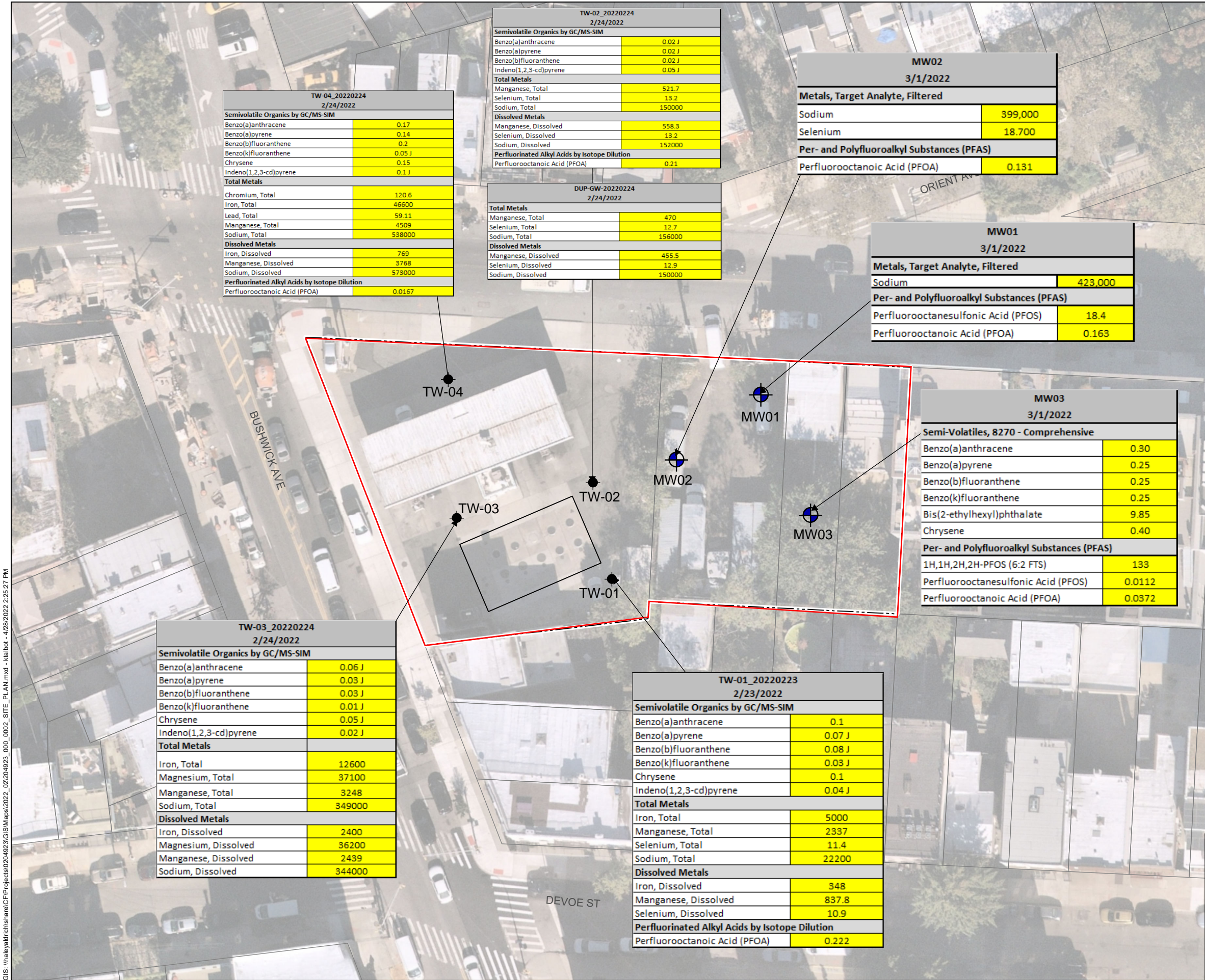
HALEY ALDRICH REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

SOIL RESULTS EXCEEDANCES MAP

July 2022

FIGURE 5

GIS: \\haleyaldrich\share\CF\Projects\0204023\GIS\Maps\2022_02\04023_000_0002_SITE_PL\AN.mxd - klabot - 4/28/2022 2:25:27 PM



LEGEND

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

BLOCK 2916 SITE BOUNDARY

PARCEL BOUNDARY

WORK AREA BOUNDARY

GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL,
INSTALLED BY CONCAVE , 3/1/22

HA TEMPORARY MONITORING WELL

	Units	NY-MCL (June 2021)	NY-AWQS	NYSDEC TOGS (Concave Consulting)
Semivolatile Organics by GC/MS-SIM				
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l		0.002	0.002
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l		0.002	0.002
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l		0.002	0.002
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l		0.002	0.002
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ug/l		5	5
Chrysene	ug/l		0.002	0.002
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/l		0.002	0.002
Total Metals				
Chromium, Total	ug/l		50	50
Iron, Total	ug/l		300	300
Lead, Total	ug/l		25	25
Magnesium, Total	ug/l		35000	35000
Manganese, Total	ug/l		300	300
Selenium, Total	ug/l		10	10
Sodium, Total	ug/l		20000	20000
Dissolved Metals				
Iron, Dissolved	ug/l		300	300
Magnesium, Dissolved	ug/l		35000	35000
Manganese, Dissolved	ug/l		300	300
Selenium, Dissolved	ug/l		10	10
Sodium, Dissolved	ug/l		20000	20000
Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids by Isotope Dilution				
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ug/l	0.01		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ug/l			0.01
1H,1H,2H,2H-PFOS (6:2 FTS)	ug/l			0.1

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
2. ASSESSOR PARCEL DATA SOURCE: KINGS COUNTY
3. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, 19 OCTOBER 2021



0 40 80
SCALE IN FEET

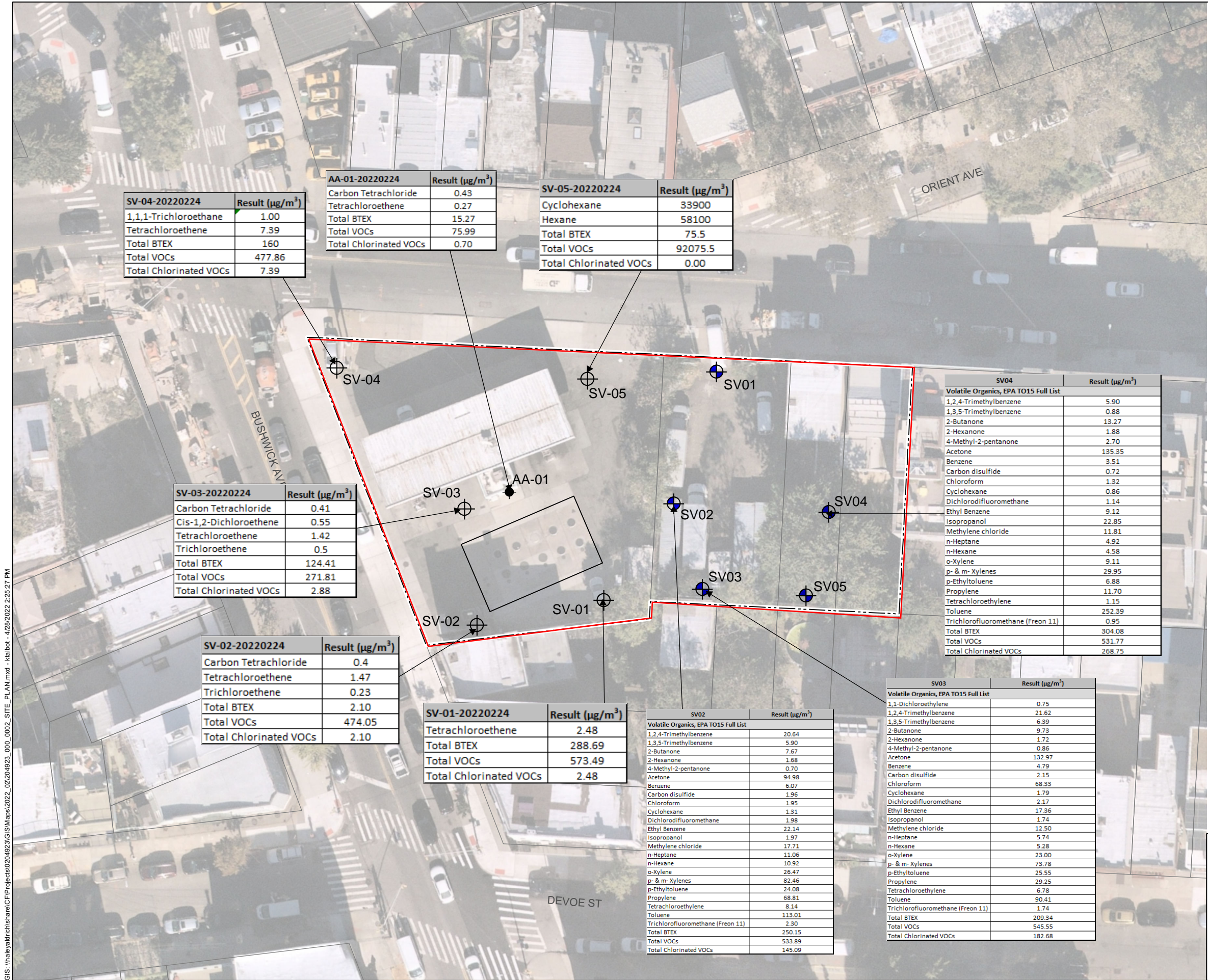
**HALEY
ALDRICH** REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

GROUNDWATER EXCEEDANCES MAP

July 2022

FIGURE 6

C:\GIS\HaleyAldrich\Share\CF\Projects\0204023\GIS\Maps\2022_02\204023_000_0002_SITE_PLAN.mxd - Kelliot - 4/28/2022 2:25:27 PM

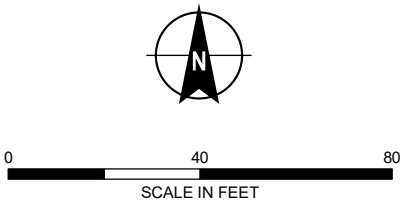


LEGEND

- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- BLOCK 2916 SITE BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- WORK AREA BOUNDARY
- SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING POINT, CONCAVE CONSULTING 2/25/22
- SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION
- AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE LOCATION

NOTES

- ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
- ASSESSOR PARCEL DATA SOURCE: KINGS COUNTY
- AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, 19 OCTOBER 2021



HALEY
ALDRICH

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING DETECTIONS

July 2022

FIGURE 7

APPENDIX A
Previous Reports (Included on USB)

APPENDIX B
Field Sampling Plan

FIELD SAMPLING PLAN
808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

by
Haley & Aldrich of New York
New York, New York

for
Upton Metropolitan LLC
4403 15th Avenue, Suite 137
Brooklyn, New York 11219

File No. 0205563
June 2022

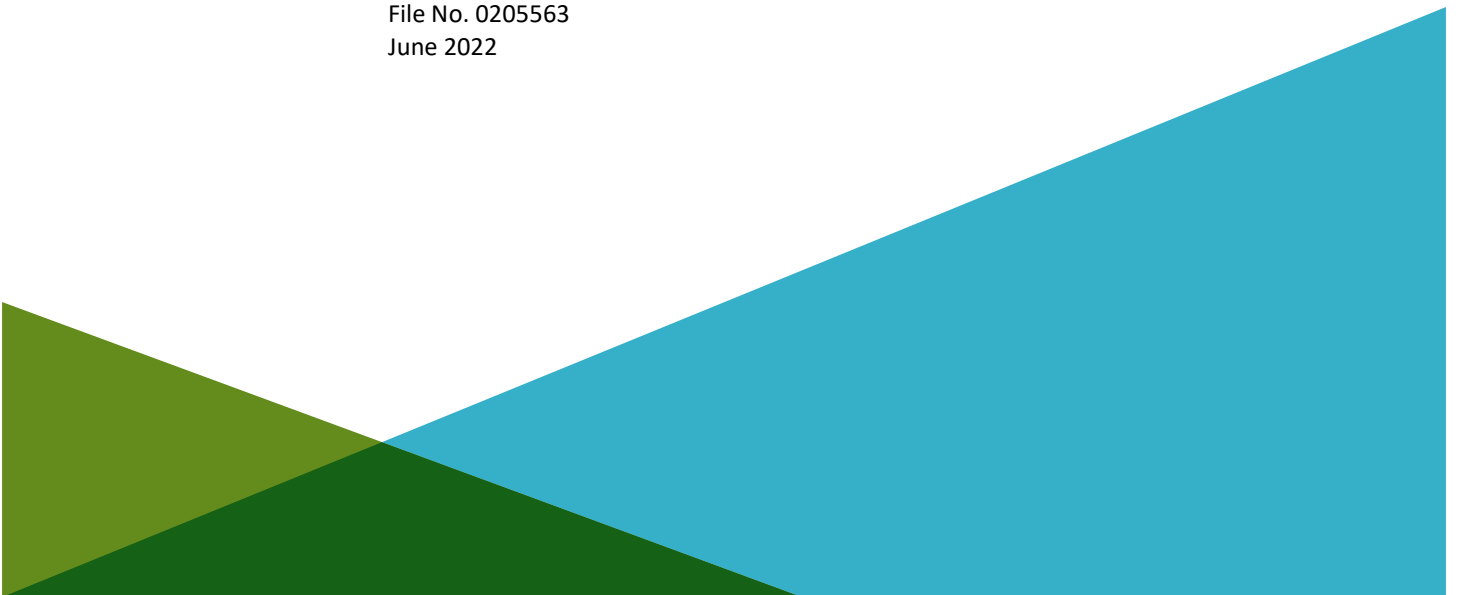


Table of Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Field Program	2
3. Utility Clearance	3
4. Field Data Recording	6
4.1 WRITTEN FIELD DATA	6
4.2 ELECTRONIC DATA	7
5. Aquifer Characterization	8
5.1 PROCEDURE	8
6. Sample Collection for Laboratory Analysis	9
6.1 SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS	9
6.1.1 Preparatory Requirements	9
6.1.2 Soil Classification	9
6.1.3 Soil Sampling	10
6.1.4 Sampling Techniques	11
6.2 GROUNDWATER SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS	11
6.2.1 Preparatory Requirements	12
6.2.2 Well Development	12
6.2.3 Well Purging and Stabilization Monitoring (Low Stress/Low Flow Method)	13
6.2.4 Sampling Techniques	14
6.3 SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING	16
6.3.1 Preparatory Requirements	16
6.3.2 Sampling Techniques	16
6.4 SAMPLE HANDLING AND SHIPPING	18
6.4.1 Sample Handling	18
6.4.2 Sample Labeling	18
6.4.3 Field Code	19
6.4.4 Packaging	19
6.4.5 Chain-of-Custody Records	20
6.4.6 Shipment	20
7. Field Instruments – Use and Calibration	21
7.1 GENERAL PROCEDURE DISCUSSION	21
7.2 DECONTAMINATION OF MONITORING EQUIPMENT	22
7.3 DISPOSAL OF WASH SOLUTIONS AND CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT	22

Table of Contents

	Page
8. Investigation Derived Waste Disposal	23
8.1 RATIONALE/ASSUMPTIONS	23
8.2 PROCEDURE	23
References	25

APPENDIX A – Field Forms

1. Introduction

This Field Sampling Plan (FSP) has been prepared as a component of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) for the subject Site located at 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. This document was prepared to establish field procedures for field data collection to be performed in support of the RIWP for the Site.

The RIWP includes this Field Sampling Plan, a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Health and Safety Plan (HASP), and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP), which are included as part of this plan by reference.

The standard operating procedures (SOP) included as components of this plan will provide the procedures necessary to meet the project objectives. The SOPs will be used as reference for the methods to be employed for field sample collection and handling and the management of field data collected in the execution of the approved RIWP. The SOPs include numerous methods to execute the tasks of the RIWP. The Project Manager will select the appropriate method as required by field conditions and/or the objective the respective project task at the time of sample collection. Field procedures will be conducted in general accordance with the New York State Department of Conservation (NYSDEC) Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and the Sampling, Analysis and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) under NYSDEC Part 375 Remedial Program when applicable.

2. Field Program

This FSP provides the general purpose of sampling as well as procedural information. The RIWP contains the details on sampling and analysis (locations, depths, frequency, analyte lists, etc.).

The field program has been designed to acquire the necessary data to comply with the RIWP, and includes the following tasks:

- Soil sampling;
- Groundwater sampling;
- Soil vapor sampling;
- Indoor and ambient air sampling; and,
- Sampling of investigation of derived wastes (IDW) as needed for disposal.

Previous investigations conducted at the Site identified the presence of liquid petroleum hydrocarbon (LPH) and elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in groundwater at the Site. A Remedial Investigation Report for the NYCOER E-Designation Program were performed at the Site in March 2022 by Haley & Aldrich (Lot 8) and by Concave Consulting (Lots 14 and 16). This SI's revealed the presence of elevated VOC, SVOC and metal concentrations in soil at the Site, indicating the need for additional investigation and sampling on order to comprehensively understand the extent of contamination on the Site.

Previous investigations did not comprehensively delineate the extent of soil, groundwater and soil vapor contamination at the Site. A RI will be performed upon acceptance of the Site into the BCP and approval of the RIWP that will include additional targeted soil, groundwater, and soil vapor sampling. Results of the additional sample analyses will be used to confirm the results of the previous Site characterization activities, potentially identify an on-site source, and determine a course for remedial action.

These SOPs presented herein may be changed as required, dependent on-site conditions, or equipment limitations, at the time of sample collection. If the procedures employed differ from the SOP, the deviations will be documented in the associated sampling report.

3. Utility Clearance

Invasive remedial activities such as excavation or remedial construction activities require location of underground utilities prior to initiating work. Such clearance is sound practice in that it minimizes the potential for damage to underground facilities and more importantly, is protective of the health and safety of personnel. Under no circumstances will invasive activities be allowed to proceed without obtaining proper utility clearance by the appropriate public agencies and/or private entities. This clearance requirement applies to all work on both public and private property, whether located in a dense urban area or a seemingly out-of-the-way rural location.

The drilling contractor performing the work will be responsible for obtaining utility clearance.

Utility clearance is required by law, and obtaining clearance includes contacting a public or private central clearance agency via a “one-call” telephone service and providing the proposed exploration location information. It is important to note that public utility agencies may not, and usually do not have information regarding utility locations on private property.

Before beginning subsurface work at any proposed exploration locations, it is critical that all readily-available information on underground utilities and structures be obtained. This includes publicly available information as well as information in the possession of private landowners. Any drawings obtained must be reviewed in detail for information pertaining to underground utilities.

Using the information obtained, the site should be viewed in detail for physical evidence of buried lines or structures, including pavement cuts and patches, variation in or lack of vegetation, variations in grading, etc. Care must also be taken to avoid overhead utilities as well. Presence of surface elements of buried utilities should be documented, such as manholes, gas or water service valves, catch basins, monuments or other evidence.

Overhead utility lines must be considered when choosing exploration and excavation locations. Most states require a minimum of 10 ft of clearance between equipment and energized wires. Such separation requirements may also be voltage-based and may vary depending on state or municipality regulations. In evaluating clearance from overhead lines, the same restrictions may apply to “drops”, or wires on a utility pole connecting overhead and underground lines.

Using the information obtained and observations made, proposed exploration or construction locations should be marked in the field. Marking locations can be accomplished using spray paint on the ground, stakes, or other means. All markings of proposed locations should be made in white, in accordance with the generally-accepted universal color code for facilities identification (AWMA 4/99):

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

In order to effectively evaluate the proposed locations with these entities, detailed, accurate measurements between the proposed locations and existing surface features should be obtained. Such features can be buildings, street intersections, utility poles, guardrails, etc.

Obtaining the utility clearance generally involves the designated “One-Call” underground facilities protection organization for the area and the landowner and one or both following entities:

- A third-party utility locator company will be utilized to locate underground utilities outside of the public right-of-way; and/or
- “Soft dig” excavation techniques to confirm or deny the presence of underground utilities in the area.

The proposed locations should be evaluated in light of information available for existing underground facilities. The detailed measurement information described above will be required by the “one call” agency. The owners of the applicable, participating underground utilities are obligated to mark their respective facilities at the site in the colors described above. Utility stake-out activities will typically not commence for approximately 72 hours after the initial request is made.

The public and private utility entities generally only mark the locations of their respective underground facilities within public rights-of-way. Determination of the locations of these facilities on private property will be the responsibility of the property owner or Contractor. If available information does not contain sufficient detail to locate underground facilities with a reasonable amount of confidence, alternate measures may be appropriate, as described below. In some cases, the memory of a long-time employee of a facility on private property may be the best or only source of information. It is incumbent on the Consultant or Contractor to exercise caution and use good judgement when faced with uncertainty.

Note: It is important to note that not all utilities are participants in the “one-call” agency or process. As such, inquiries must be made with the “one-call” agency to determine which entities do not participate, so they can be contacted independently.

Most utility stakeouts have a limited time period for which they remain valid, typically two to three weeks. It is critical that this time period be considered to prevent expiration of clearance prior to completion of the invasive activities, and the need to repeat the stake-out process.

Care must be exercised to document receipt of notice from the involved agencies of the presence or absence of utilities in the vicinity of the proposed locations.

Most agencies will generally provide a telephone or fax communication indicating the lack of facilities in the project area. If contact is not made by all of the agencies identified by the “one-call” process, do not assume that such utilities are not present. Re-contact the “one-call” agency to determine the status.

For complicated sites with multiple proposed locations and multiple utilities, it is advisable to arrange an on-site meeting with utility representatives. This will minimize the potential for miscommunication amongst the involved parties.

Completion of the utility stake out process is not a guarantee that underground facilities will not be encountered in excavations or boreholes; in fact, most “one-call” agencies and individual utilities do not

offer guarantees, nor do they accept liability for damage that might occur. In areas outside the public right-of-way, a utility locating service may be utilized to locate underground utilities. It is advisable that any invasive activities proceed with extreme caution in the upper four to five feet in the event the clearance has failed to identify an existing facility. This may necessitate hand-excavation or probing to confirm potential presence of shallow utilities. If uncertainty exists for any given utility, extra activities can be initiated to solve utility clearance concerns. These options include:

- Screening the proposed work areas with utility locating devices, and/or hiring a utility locating service to perform this task.
- Hand digging, augering or probing to expose or reveal shallow utilities and confirm presence and location. In northern climates, this may require advancing to below frost line, typically at least four feet.
- Using “soft dig” techniques that utilize specialized tools and compressed air to excavate soils and locate utilities. This technique is effective in locating utilities to a depth of four to five feet.

Equipment/Materials:

- White Spray paint
- Wooden stakes, painted white or containing white flagging
- Color-code key
- Available drawings

4. Field Data Recording

This procedure describes protocol for documenting the investigation activities in the field. Field data serves as the cornerstone for an environmental project, not only for site characterization but for additional phases of investigation or remedial design. Producing defensible data includes proper and appropriate recording of field data as it is obtained in a manner to preserve the information for future use. This procedure provides guidelines for accurate, thorough collection and preservation of written and electronic field data.

Field data to be recorded during the project generally includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- general field observations;
- numeric field measurements and instrument readings;
- quantity estimates;
- sample locations and corresponding sample numbers;
- relevant comments and details pertaining to the samples collected;
- documentation of activities, procedures and progress achieved;
- contractor pay item quantities;
- weather conditions;
- a listing of personnel involved in site-related activities;
- a log of conversations, site meetings and other communications; and,
- field decisions and pertinent information associated with the decisions.

4.1 WRITTEN FIELD DATA

Written field data will be collected using a standardized, pre-printed field log form. In general, use of a field log form is preferable as it prompts field personnel to make appropriate observations and record data in a standardized format. This promotes completeness and consistency from one person to the next. Otherwise, electronic data collection using a handheld device produces equal completeness and consistency using a preformatted log form.

In the absence of an appropriate pre-printed form, the data should be recorded in an organized and structured manner in a dedicated project field log book. Log books must be hard cover, bound so that pages cannot be added or removed, and should be made from high-grade 50% rag paper with a water-resistant surface.

The following are guidelines for use of field log forms and log books:

1. Information must be factual and complete.
2. All entries will be made in black indelible ink with a ballpoint pen and will be written legibly. Do not use “rollerball” or felt tip-style pens, since the water-soluble ink can run or smear in the presence of moisture.
3. Field log forms should be consecutively numbered.
4. Each day’s work must start a new form/page.
5. At the end of each day, the current log book page or forms must be signed and dated by the field personnel making the entries.

6. Make data entries immediately upon obtaining the data. Do not make temporary notes in other locations for later transfer; this only increases the potential for error or loss of data.
7. Entry errors are to be crossed out with a single line and initialed by the person making the correction.
8. Do not leave blanks on log forms, if no entry is applicable for a given data field, indicate so with "NA" or a dash ("--").
9. At the earliest practical time, photocopies or typed versions of log forms and log book pages should be made and placed in the project file as a backup in the event the book or forms are lost or damaged.
10. Log books should be dedicated to one project only, i.e., do not record data from multiple projects in one log book.

4.2 ELECTRONIC DATA

Electronic data recording involves electronic measurement of field information through the use of monitoring instruments, sensors, gauges, and equipment controls. The following is a list of guidelines for proper recording and management of electronic field data:

1. Field data management should follow requirements of a project-specific data management plan (DMP), if applicable.
2. Use only instruments that have been calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Usage of instruments, controls and computers for the purpose of obtaining field data should only be performed by personnel properly trained and experienced in the use of the equipment and software.
4. Use only fully-licensed software on personal computers and laptops.
5. Loss of electronic files may mean loss of irreplaceable data. Every effort should be made to back up electronic files obtained in the field as soon as practical. A backup file placed on the file server will minimize the potential for loss.
6. Electronic files, once transferred from field instruments or laptops to office computers, should be protected if possible, to prevent unwanted or inadvertent manipulation or modification of data. Several levels of protection are usually available for spreadsheets, including making a file "read-only" or assigning a password to access the file.
7. Protect CD disks from exposure to moisture, excessive heat or cold, magnetic fields, or other potentially damaging conditions.
8. Remote monitoring is often used to obtain stored electronic data from site environmental systems. A thorough discussion of this type of electronic field data recording is beyond the scope of this Section. Such on-site systems are generally capable of storing a limited amount of data as a comma-delimited or spreadsheet file. Users must remotely access the monitoring equipment files via modem or other access and download the data. In order to minimize the potential for loss of data, access and downloading of data should be performed frequently enough to ensure the data storage capacity of the remote equipment is not exceeded.

Equipment/Materials:

- Appropriate field log forms, or iPad® or equivalent with preformatted log forms.
- Indelible ball point pen (do not use "rollerball" or felt-tip style pens);
- Straight edge;
- Pocket calculator; and,
- Laptop computer (if required).

5. Aquifer Characterization

This procedure describes measurement of water levels in groundwater monitoring.

A synoptic gauging round will be completed to obtain water levels in monitoring wells. Water levels will be acquired in a manner that provides accurate data that can be used to calculate vertical and horizontal hydraulic gradients and other hydrogeologic parameters. Accuracy in obtaining the measurements is critical to ensure the usability of the data.

5.1 PROCEDURE

In order to provide reliable data, water level monitoring events should be collected over as short a period of time as practical. Barometric pressure can affect groundwater levels and, therefore, observation of significant weather changes during the period of water level measurements must be noted. Rainfall events and groundwater pumping can also affect groundwater level measurements. Personnel collecting water level data must note if any of these controls are in effect during the groundwater level collection period. Due to possible changes during the groundwater level collection period, it is imperative that the time of data collection at each station be accurately recorded. Water levels will also be collected prior to any sample collection that day.

The depth to groundwater will be measured with an electronic depth-indicating probe. Prior to obtaining a measurement, a fixed reference point on the well casing will be established for each well to be measured. Unless otherwise established, the reference point is typically established and marked on the north side of the well casing. Do not use protective casings or flush-mounted road boxes as a reference, due to the potential for damage or settlement. The elevation of the reference point shall be obtained by accepted surveying methods, to the nearest 0.01 ft.

The water level probe will be lowered into the well until the meter indicates (via indicator light or tone) the water is reached. The probe will be raised above water level and slowly lowered again until water is indicated. The cable will be held against the side of the inner protective casing at the point designated for water level measurements and a depth reading taken. This procedure will be followed three times or until a consistent value is obtained. The value will be recorded to the nearest 0.01 feet on the Groundwater Level Monitoring Report form.

Upon completion, the probe will be raised to the surface and together with the amount of cable that entered the well casing, will be decontaminated in accordance with methods described in Equipment Decontamination Procedure.

Equipment/Materials:

- Battery-operated, non-stretch electronic water level probe with permanent markings at 0.01 ft. increments, such as the Solinst Model 101 or equivalent.
- The calibrated cable on the depth indicator will be checked against a surveyor's steel tape once per quarter year. A new cable will be installed if the cable has changed by more than 0.01% (0.01 feet for a 100-foot cable). See also the Field Instruments – Use and Calibration Procedure.
- Groundwater Level Monitoring Report form.

6. Sample Collection for Laboratory Analysis

6.1 SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The following procedure is an introduction to soil sampling techniques and an outline of field staff responsibilities. All samples will be collected with dedicated sampling equipment.

6.1.1 Preparatory Requirements

Prior to the beginning of any remedial investigation or remedial measures activities, staff must attend a project briefing for the purpose of reviewing the project work plan, site and utility plans, drawings, applicable regulations, sampling location, depth, and criteria, site contacts, and other related documents. Health and safety concerns will be documented in a site-specific Health & Safety Plan.

A file folder for the field activities should be created and maintained such that all relevant documents and log forms likely to be useful for the completion of field activities by others are readily available in the event of personnel changes.

6.1.2 Soil Classification

The stratigraphic log is a factual description of the soil at the borehole location and is relied upon to interpret the soil characteristics, and their influence and significance in the subsurface environment. The accuracy of the stratigraphic log is to be verified by the person responsible for interpreting subsurface conditions. An accurate description of the soil stratigraphy is essential for a reasonable understanding of the subsurface conditions. Confirmation of the field description by examination of representative soil samples by the project geologist, hydrogeologist, or geotechnical engineer (whenever practicable) is recommended.

The ability to describe and classify soil correctly is a skill that is learned from a person with experience and by systematic training and comparison of laboratory results to field descriptions.

6.1.2.1 Data Recording

Several methods for classifying and describing soils or unconsolidated sediments are in relatively widespread use. The Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) is the most common. With the USCS, a soil is first classified according to whether it is predominantly coarse-grained or fine-grained.

The description of fill soil is similar to that of natural undisturbed soil except that it is identified as fill and not classified by USCS group, relative density, or consistency. Those logging soils must attempt to distinguish between soils that have been placed (i.e., fill) and not naturally present; or soils that have been naturally present but disturbed (i.e., disturbed native).

It is necessary to identify and group soil samples consistently to determine the subsurface pattern or changes and non-conformities in soil stratigraphy in the field at the time of drilling. The stratigraphy in each borehole during drilling is to be compared to the stratigraphy found at the previously completed boreholes to ensure that pattern or changes in soil stratigraphy are noted and that consistent terminology is used.

Visual examination, physical observations and manual tests (adapted from ASTM D2488, visual-manual procedures) are used to classify and group soil samples in the field and are summarized in this subsection. ASTM D2488 should be reviewed for detailed explanations of the procedures. Visual-manual procedures used for soil identification and classification include:

- visual determination of grain size, soil gradation, and percentage fines;
- dry strength, dilatancy, toughness, and plasticity (thread or ribbon test) tests for identification of inorganic fine-grained soil (e.g., CL, CH, ML, or MH); and
- soil compressive strength and consistency estimates based on thumb indent and pocket penetrometer (preferred) methods.

Soil characteristics like plasticity, strength and dilatancy should be determined using the Haley & Aldrich Soil Identification Field Form.

6.1.2.2 Field Sample Screening

Upon the collection of soil samples, the soil is screened with a photoionization detector (PID) for the presence of organic vapor. This is accomplished by running the PID across the soil sample. The highest reading and sustained readings are recorded.

Note: The PID measurement must be done upwind of the excavating equipment or any running engines so that exhaust fumes will not affect the measurements.

Another method of field screening is head space measurements. This consists of placing a portion of the soil sample in a sealable glass jar, placing aluminum foil over the jar top, and tightening the lid. Alternatively, plastic sealable bags may be utilized for field screen in lieu of glass containers. The jar should only be partially filled. Shake the jar and set aside for at least 30 minutes. After the sample has equilibrated, the lid of the jar can be opened; the foil is punctured with the PID probe and the air (headspace) above the soil sample is monitored. This headspace reading on the field form or in the field book is recorded. All head space measurements must be completed under similar conditions to allow comparability of results. Soil classification and PID readings will be recorded in the daily field report.

Equipment/Materials:

- Pocket knife or small spatula
- Small handheld lens
- Stratigraphic Log (Overburden) (Form 2001)
- Tape Measure
- When sampling for PFAS, acceptable materials for sampling include stainless steel, high density polyethylene (HDPE), PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene.

6.1.3 Soil Sampling

Soil samples will be collected from acetate liners installed by a track-mounted direct push drill rig (Geoprobe®) operated by a licensed operator. Soil samples will be collected using a stainless-steel trowel or sampling spoon into laboratory provided sample containers. If it is necessary to relocate any proposed sampling location due to terrain, utilities, access, etc., the Project Manager must be notified, and an alternate location will be selected.

Prior to use and between each sampling location at an environmental site, the sampling equipment must be decontaminated. All decontamination must be conducted in accordance with the project specific plans or the methods presented in SOP 7.0.

6.1.4 Sampling Techniques

The following procedure describes typical soil sample collection methods for submission of samples to a laboratory for chemical analysis. The primary goal of soil sampling is to collect representative samples for examination and chemical analysis (if required).

Environmental soil samples obtained for chemical analyses are collected with special attention given to the rationale behind determining the precise zone to sample, the specifics of the method of soil extraction and the requisite decontamination procedures. Preservation, handling and glassware for environmental soil samples varies considerably depending upon several factors including the analytical method to be conducted, and the analytical laboratory being used.

6.1.4.1 Grab Versus Composite Samples

A grab sample is collected to identify and quantify conditions at a specific location or interval. The sample is comprised of the minimum amount of soil necessary to make up the volume of sample dictated by the required sample analyses. Composite samples may be obtained from several locations or along a linear trend (in a test pit or excavation). Sampling may occur within or across stratification.

6.2 GROUNDWATER SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The following section describes two techniques for groundwater sampling: "Low Stress/Low Flow Methods" and "Typical Sampling Methods."

"Low Stress/Low Flow" methods will be employed when collecting groundwater samples for the evaluation of volatile constituents (i.e., dissolved oxygen (DO)) or in fine-grained formations where sediment/colloid transport is possible. Analyses typically sensitive to colloidal transport issues include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and metals.

The "Typical Sampling Methods" will be employed where the collection of parameters less sensitive to turbidity/sediment issues are being collected (general chemistry, pesticides and other semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)).

NOTE: If non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL) (light or dense) are detected in a monitoring well, groundwater sample collection will not be conducted, and the Project Manager must be contacted to determine a course of action.

6.2.1 Preparatory Requirements

- Verify well identification and location using borehole log details and location layout figures. Note the condition of the well and record any necessary repair work required.
- Prior to opening the well cap, measure the breathing space above the well casing with a handheld organic vapor analyzer to establish baseline breathing space VOC levels. Repeat this measurement once the well cap is opened. If either of these measurements exceeds the air quality criteria in the HASP, field personnel should adjust their PPE accordingly.
- Prior to commencing the groundwater purging/sampling, a water level must be obtained to determine the well volume for hydraulic purposes. In some settings, it may be necessary to allow the water level time to equilibrate. This condition exists if a water tight seal exists at the well cap and the water level has fluctuated above the top of screen; creating a vacuum or pressurized area in this air space. Three water level checks will verify static water level conditions have been achieved.
- Calculate the volume of water in the well. Typically overburden well volumes consider only the quantity of water standing in the well screen and riser; bedrock well volumes are calculated on the quantity of water within the open core hole and within the overburden casing.

6.2.2 Well Development

Well development is completed to remove fine grained materials from the well but in such a manner as to not introduce fines from the formation into the sand pack. Well development continues until the well responds to water level changes in the formation (i.e., a good hydraulic connection is established between the well and formation) and the well produces clear, sediment-free water to the extent practical.

- Attach appropriate pump and lower tubing into well.
- Gauge well and calculate one well volume. Turn on pump. If well runs dry, shut off pump and allow to recover.
- Surging will be performed by raising and lowering the pump several times to pull fine-grained material from the well. Periodically measure turbidity level using a La Motte turbidity reader.
- The second and third steps will be repeated until turbidity is less than 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) or when 10 well volumes have been removed.
- All water generated during cleaning and development procedures will be collected and contained on site in 55-gallon drums for future analysis and appropriate disposal.

Equipment:

- Appropriate health and safety equipment
- Knife
- Power source (generator)
- Field book
- Well Development Form (Form 3006)
- Well keys
- Graduated pails

- Pump and tubing
- Cleaning supplies (including non-phosphate soap, buckets, brushes, laboratory-supplied distilled/deionized water, tap water, cleaning solvent, aluminum foil, plastic sheeting, etc.)
- Water level meter

6.2.3 Well Purging and Stabilization Monitoring (Low Stress/Low Flow Method)

The preferred method for groundwater sampling will be the low stress/low flow method described below.

- Slowly lower the pump, safety cable, tubing and electrical lines into the well to the depth specified by the project requirements. The pump intake must be at the midpoint of the well screen to prevent disturbance and resuspension of any sediment in the screen base.
- Before starting the pump, measure the water level again with the pump in the well leaving the water level measuring device in the well when completed.
- Purge the well at 100 to a maximum of 500 milliliters per minute (mL/min). During purging, the water level should be monitored approximately every 5 minutes, or as appropriate. A steady flow rate should be maintained that results in drawdown of 0.3 feet or less. The rate of pumping should not exceed the natural flow rate conditions of the well. Care should be taken to maintain pump suction and to avoid entrainment of air in the tubing. Record adjustments made to the pumping rates and water levels immediately after each adjustment.
- During the purging of the well, monitor and record the field indicator parameters (pH, temperature, conductivity, oxidation-reduction (redox) reaction potential (ORP), dissolved oxygen (DO), and turbidity) approximately every five minutes. Stabilization is considered to be achieved when the final groundwater flow rate is achieved, and three consecutive readings for each parameter are within the following limits:
 - pH: 0.1 pH units of the average value of the three readings;
 - Temperature: 3 percent of the average value of the three readings;
 - Conductivity: 0.005 milliSiemen per centimeter (mS/cm) of the average value of the three readings for conductivity <1 mS/cm and 0.01 mS/cm of the average value of the three readings for conductivity >1 mS/cm;
 - ORP: 10 millivolts (mV) of the average value of the three readings;
 - DO: 10 percent of the average value of the three readings; and
 - Turbidity: 10 percent of the average value of the three readings, or a final value of less than 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).
- The pump must not be removed from the well between purging and sampling.

6.2.4 Sampling Techniques

- If an alternate pump is utilized, the first pump discharge volumes should be discarded to allow the equipment a period of acclimation to the groundwater.
- Samples are collected directly from the pump with the groundwater being discharged directly into the appropriate sample container. Avoid handling the interior of the bottle or bottle cap and don new gloves for each well sampled to avoid contamination of the sample.
- Order of sample collection:
 - Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
 - Volatile organic compounds (VOC)
 - 1,4-Dioxane
 - Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC)
 - Total Analyte List (TAL) metals
- No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials including plumbers' tape and sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.
- For low stress/low flow sampling, samples should be collected at a flow rate between 100 and 500 mL/min and such that drawdown of the water level within the well does not exceed the maximum allowable drawdown of 0.3 feet.
- The pumping rate used to collect a sample for VOC should not exceed 100 mL/min. Samples should be transferred directly to the final container 40 mL glass vials completely full and topped with a Teflon cap. Once capped the vial must be inverted and tapped to check for headspace/air presence (bubbles). If air is present, the sample will be discarded, and recollected until free of air.
- All samples must be labeled with:
 - A unique sample number
 - Date and time
 - Parameters to be analyzed
 - Project Reference ID
 - Sampler's initials
- Labels should be written in indelible ink and secured to the bottle with clear tape.

Equipment/Materials:

- pH meter, conductivity meter, DO meter, ORP meter, nephelometer, temperature gauge
- Field filtration units (if required)
- Purging/sampling equipment
 - Peristaltic Pump
- Water level probe

- Sampling materials (containers, log book/forms, coolers, chain of custody)
- Work Plan
- Health and Safety Plan
- When sampling for PFAS, acceptable materials for sampling include stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene.

Note: Peristaltic pump use for VOC collection is not acceptable on NYSDEC/EPA/RCRA sites; this technique has gained acceptance in select areas where it is permissible to collect VOCs using a peristaltic pump at a low flow rate (e.g., Michigan).

Note: 1,4-Dioxane and PFAS purge and sample techniques will be conducted following the NYSDEC guidance documents (see Appendix C of the RIWP). Acceptable groundwater pumps include stainless steel inertia pump with HDPE tubing, peristaltic pump equipped with HDPE tubing and silicone tubing, stainless steel bailer with stainless steel ball or bladder pump (identified as PFAS-free) with HDPE tubing.

Field Notes:

- Field notes must document all the events, equipment used, and measurements collected during the sampling activities. Section 2.0 describes the data/recording procedure for field activities.
- The log book should document the following for each well sampled:
 - Identification of well
 - Well depth
 - Static water level depth and measurement technique
 - Sounded well depth
 - Presence of immiscible layers and detection/collection method
 - Well yield – high or low
 - Purge volume and pumping rate
 - Time well purged
 - Measured field parameters
 - Purge/sampling device used
 - Well sampling sequence
 - Sampling appearance
 - Sample odors
 - Sample volume
 - Types of sample containers and sample identification
 - Preservative(s) used
 - Parameters requested for analysis
 - Field analysis data and method(s)
 - Sample distribution and transporter
 - Laboratory shipped to
 - Chain of custody number for shipment to laboratory
 - Field observations on sampling event
 - Name collector(s)
 - Climatic conditions including air temperature
 - Problems encountered and any deviations made from the established sampling protocol.

A standard log form for documentation and reporting groundwater purging and sampling events are presented on the Groundwater Sampling Record, Low Flow Groundwater Sampling Form, and Low Flow Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) Field Sampling Form. Refer to Appendix A for example field forms.

Groundwater/Decon Fluid Disposal:

- Groundwater disposal methods will vary on a case-by-case basis but may range from:
 - Off-site treatment at private treatment/disposal facilities or public owned treatment facilities
 - On-site treatment at Facility operated facilities
 - Direct discharge to the surrounding ground surface, allowing groundwater infiltration to the underlying subsurface regime
- Decontamination fluids should be segregated and collected separately from wash waters/groundwater containers.

6.3 SUB-SLAB/SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING

The following procedure is an introduction to soil vapor sampling techniques and an outline of field staff responsibilities.

6.3.1 Preparatory Requirements

Prior to collecting the field sample, ensure the stainless steel soil vapor probe has been installed to the desired depth and sealed completely to the surface using a material such as bentonite. As part of the vapor intrusion evaluation, a tracer gas should be used in accordance with NYSDOH protocols to serve as a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) device to verify the integrity of the soil vapor probe seal. A container (box, plastic pail, etc.) will serve to keep the tracer gas in contact with the probe during testing. A portable monitoring device will be used to analyze a sample of soil vapor for the tracer gas prior to sampling. If the tracer sample results show a significant presence of the tracer, the probe seals will be adjusted to prevent infiltration. At the conclusion of the sampling round, tracer monitoring should be performed a second time to confirm the integrity of the probe seals.

6.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Samples will be collected in appropriately sized Summa canisters that have been certified clean by the laboratory and samples will be analyzed by using USEPA Method TO-15. Flow rate for both purging and sampling will not exceed 0.2 L/min. One to three implant volumes shall be purged prior to the collection of any soil-gas samples. A sample log sheet will be maintained summarizing sample identification, date and time of sample collection, sampling depth, identity of samplers, sampling methods and devices, soil vapor purge volumes, volume of the soil vapor extracted, vacuum of canisters before and after the samples are collected, apparent moisture content of the sampling zone, and chain of custody protocols.

6.4 INDOOR AIR AND AMBIENT AIR SAMPLING

The following procedure is an introduction to indoor air and ambient air sampling techniques and an outline of field staff responsibilities.

6.4.1 Preparatory Requirements

Confirmatory PID readings will be recorded prior to sampling.

6.4.2 Sampling Techniques

Indoor and ambient air sampling will be conducted in general accordance with the applicable procedures described in the NYSDOH VI Guidance Document. Samples will be collected in appropriately sized Summa canisters that have been certified clean by the laboratory and samples will be analyzed by using USEPA Method TO-15. One 8-hour duration sample will be collected of indoor air and one of ambient air. A sample log sheet will be maintained summarizing sample identification, date and time of sample collection, identity of samplers, sampling methods and devices, vacuum of canisters before and after the samples are collected, and chain of custody protocols.

6.5 SAMPLE HANDLING AND SHIPPING

Sample management is the continuous care given to each sample from the point of collection to receipt at the analytical laboratory. Good sample management ensures that samples are properly recorded, properly labeled, and not lost, broken, or exposed to conditions which may affect the sample's integrity.

All sample submissions must be accompanied with a chain of custody (COC) document to record sample collection and submission. Personnel performing sampling tasks must check the sample preparation and preservation requirements to ensure compliance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan.

The following sections provide the minimum standards for sample management.

6.5.1 Sample Handling

Prior to entering the field area where sampling is to be conducted, especially at sites with defined exclusion zones, the sampler should ensure that all materials necessary to complete the sampling are on hand. If samples must be maintained at a specified temperature after collection, dedicated coolers and ice must be available for use. Conversely, when sampling in cold weather, proper protection of water samples, trip blanks, and field blanks must be considered. Sample preservation will involve pH adjustment, cooling to 4°C, and sample filtration and preservation.

6.5.2 Sample Labeling

Samples must be properly labeled immediately upon collection.

Note that the data shown on the sample label is the minimum data required. The sample label data requirements are listed below for clarity.

- Project name
- Sample name/number/unique identifier
- Sampler's initials
- Date of sample collection
- Time of sample collection
- Analysis required
- Preservatives

To ensure that samples are not confused, a clear notation should be made on the container with a permanent marker. If the containers are too soiled for marking, the container can be put into a "zip lock" bag which can then be labeled.

All sample names will be as follows:

- Sample unique identifier: Enter the sample name or number. There should be NO slashes, spaces or periods in the date.
- Date: Enter the six-digit date when the sample was collected. Note that for one-digit days, months, and/or years, add zeros so that the format is MMDDYY (050210). There should be NO slashes, dashes, or periods in the date.

The QA/QC samples will be numbered consecutively as collected with a sample name, date and number of samples collected throughout the day (i.e., when multiple QA/QC samples are collected in one day).

Examples of this naming convention are as follows:

Sample Name:	Comments
TB-050202-0001	TRIP BLANK
TB-050202-0002	TRIP BLANK
FD-050202-0001	FIELD DUPLICATE
FD-050202-0002	FIELD DUPLICATE

NOTE: The QA/QC Sample # resets to 0001 EACH DAY, this will avoid having to look back to the previous day for the correct sequential number.

6.5.3 Field Code

The field code will be written in the 'Comments' field on the chain of custody for EVERY sample but will not be a part of the actual sample name. Enter the one/two-character code for type of sample (must be in CAPITALS):

N	Normal Field Sample
FD	Field Duplicate (note sample number (i.e., 0001) substituted for time)
TB	Trip Blank (note sample number (i.e., 0001) substituted for time)
EB	Equipment Blank (note sample number (i.e., 0001) substituted for time)
FB	Field Blank (note sample number (i.e., 0001) substituted for time)
KD	Known Duplicate
FS	Field Spike Sample
MS	Matrix Spike Sample (note on 'Comments' field of COC – laboratory to spike matrix.
MD	Matrix Spike Duplicate Sample (note on 'Comments' field of COC – laboratory to spike matrix.
RM	Reference Material

The sample labeling – both chain and sample bottles must be EXACTLY as detailed above. In addition, the Field Sample Key for each sample collected must be filled out.

6.5.4 Packaging

Sample container preparation and packing for shipment should be completed in a well-organized and clean area, free of any potential cross contamination. The following is a list of standard guidelines which must be followed when packing samples for shipment.

- Double bag ice in "Zip Lock" bags.
- Double check to ensure trip and temperature blanks have been included for all shipments containing VOCs, or where otherwise specified in the QAPP.
- Enclose the Chain of Custody form in a "Zip Lock" bag.
- Ensure custody seals (two, minimum) are placed on each cooler. Coolers with hinged lids should have both seals placed on the opening edge of the lid. Coolers with "free" lids should have seals placed on opposite diagonal corners of the lid. Place clear tape over custody seals.

- Containers should be wiped clean of all debris/water using paper towels (paper towels must be disposed of with other contaminated materials).
- Clear, wide packing tape should be placed over the sample label for protection.
- Do not bulk pack. Each sample must be individually padded.
- Large glass containers (1 liter and up) require much more space between containers.
- Ice is not a packing material due to the reduction in volume when it melts.

Note: Never store sterile sample containers in enclosures containing equipment which use any form of fuel or volatile petroleum-based product. When conducting sampling in freezing conditions at sites without a heated storage area (free of potential cross contaminants), unused trip blanks should be isolated from coolers immediately after receipt. Trip blanks should be double bagged and kept from freezing.

6.5.5 Chain-of-Custody Records

Chain of custody (COC) forms will be completed for all samples collected. The form documents the transfer of sample containers. The COC record, completed at the time of sampling, will contain, but not be limited to, the sample number, date and time of sampling, and the name of the sampler. The COC document will be signed and dated by the sampler when transferring the samples.

Each sample cooler being shipped to the laboratory will contain a COC form. The cooler will be sealed properly for shipment. The laboratory will maintain a copy for their records. One copy will be returned with the data deliverables package.

The following list provides guidance for the completion and handling of all COCs:

- COCs used should be a Haley & Aldrich standard form or supplied by the analytical laboratory.
- COCs must be completed in black ball point ink only.
- COCs must be completed neatly using printed text.
- If a simple mistake is made, cross out the error with a single line and initial and date the correction.
- Each separate sample entry must be sequentially numbered.
- If numerous repetitive entries must be made in the same column, place a continuous vertical arrow between the first entry and the next different entry.
- When more than one COC form is used for a single shipment, each form must be consecutively numbered using the "Page ____ of ____" format.
- If necessary, place additional instructions directly onto the COC in the Comment Section. Do not enclose separate instructions.
- Include a contact name and phone number on the COC in case there is a problem with the shipment.
- Before using an acronym on a COC, clearly define the full interpretation of your designation [i.e., polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)].

6.5.6 Shipment

Prior to the start of the field sampling, the carrier should be contacted to determine if pickup will be at the field site location. If pick-up is not available at the Site, the nearest pick-up or drop off location should be determined. Sample shipments must not be left at unsecured drop locations.

Copies of all shipment manifests must be maintained in the field file.

7. Field Instruments – Use and Calibration

A significant number of field activities involve usage of electronic instruments to monitor for environmental conditions and health and safety purposes. It is imperative the instruments are used and maintained properly to optimize their performance and minimize the potential for inaccuracies in the data obtained. This section provides guidance on the usage, maintenance and calibration of electronic field equipment.

- All monitoring equipment will be in proper working order and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Field personnel will be responsible for ensuring that the equipment is maintained and calibrated in the field in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Instruments will be operated only by personnel trained in the proper usage and calibration.
- Personnel must be aware of the range of conditions such as temperature and humidity for instrument operation. Usage of instruments in conditions outside these ranges will only proceed with approval of the Project Manager and/or Health and Safety Officer as appropriate.
- Instruments that contain radioactive source material, such as x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzers or moisture-density gauges require specific transportation, handling and usage procedures that are generally associated with a license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an NRC-Agreement State. Under no circumstance will operation of such instruments be allowed on site unless by properly authorized and trained personnel, using the proper personal dosimetry badges or monitoring instruments.

7.1 GENERAL PROCEDURE DISCUSSION

Care must be taken to minimize the potential for transfer of contaminated materials to the ground or onto other materials. Regardless of the size or nature of the equipment being decontaminated, the process will utilize a series of steps that involve removal of gross material (dirt, grease, oil etc.), washing with a detergent, and multiple rinsing steps. In lieu of a series of washes and rinse steps, steam cleaning with low-volume, high-pressure equipment (i.e., steam cleaner) is acceptable.

Exploration equipment, and all monitoring equipment in contact with the sampling media must be decontaminated prior to initiating site activities, in between exploration locations to minimize cross-contamination, and prior to mobilizing off site after completion of site work.

The following specific decontamination procedure is recommended for sampling equipment and tools:

- Brush loose soil off equipment;
- Wash equipment with laboratory grade detergent (i.e., Alconox or equivalent);
- Rinse with tap water;
- Rinse equipment with distilled water;
- Allow water to evaporate before reusing equipment; and
- Wrap equipment in aluminum foil when not being used.

7.2 DECONTAMINATION OF MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Because monitoring equipment is difficult to decontaminate, care should be exercised to prevent contamination. Sensitive monitoring instruments should be protected when they are at risk of exposure to contaminants. This may include enclosing them in plastic bags allowing an opening for the sample intake. Ventilation ports should not be covered.

If contamination does occur, decontamination of the equipment will be required; however, immersion in decontamination fluids is not possible. As such, care must be taken to wipe the instruments down with detergent-wetted wipes or sponges, and then with de-ionized water-wetted wipes or sponges.

7.3 DISPOSAL OF WASH SOLUTIONS AND CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT

All contaminated wash water, rinses, solids and materials used in the decontamination process that cannot be effectively decontaminated (such as polyethylene sheeting) will be containerized and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All containers will be labeled with an indelible marker as to contents and date of placement in the container, and any appropriate stickers required (such as PCBs). Storage of decontamination wastes on site will not exceed 90 days under any circumstances.

Equipment/Materials:

Decontamination equipment and solutions are generally selected based on ease of decontamination and disposability.

- Polyethylene sheeting;
- Metal racks to hold equipment;
- Soft-bristle scrub brushes or long-handle brushes for removing gross contamination and scrubbing with wash solutions;
- Large galvanized wash tubs, stock tanks, or wading pools for wash and rinse solutions;
- Plastic buckets or garden sprayers for rinse solutions;
- Large plastic garbage cans or other similar containers lined with plastic bags can be used to store contaminated clothing;
- Contaminated liquids and solids should be segregated and containerized in DOT-approved plastic or metal drums, appropriate for offsite shipping/disposal if necessary.

8. Investigation Derived Waste Disposal

8.1 RATIONALE/ASSUMPTIONS

This procedure applies to the disposition of investigation derived waste (IDW) including soils and/or groundwater. IDW is dealt with the following "Best Management Practices" and is not considered a listed waste due to the lack of generator knowledge concerning chemical source, chemical origin, and timing of chemical introduction to the subsurface.

Consequently, waste sampling and characterization is performed to determine if the wastes exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. The disposal of soil cuttings, test pit soils and/or purged groundwater will be reviewed on a case by case basis prior to initiation of field activities. Two scenarios typically exist:

- When no information is available in the area of activity or investigation, and impacted media/soils are identified. Activities such as new construction and /or maintenance below grade may encounter environmental conditions that were unknown.
- Disposal Required/Containerization Required – When sufficient Site information regarding the investigative Site conditions warrant that all materials handled will be contained and disposed.

If a known listed hazardous and/or characteristically hazardous waste/contaminated environmental media is being handled, then handling must be performed in accordance with RCRA Subtitle C (reference 2, Part V, Section 1(a),(b),(c)).

The following outlines the waste characterization procedures to be employed when IDW disposal is required.

The following procedure describes the techniques for characterization of IDW for disposal purposes. IDW may consist of soil cuttings (augering, boring, well installation soils, test pit soils), rock core or rock flour (from coring, reaming operations), groundwater (from well development, purging and sampling activities), decontamination fluids, personal protective equipment (PPE), and disposal equipment (DE).

8.2 PROCEDURE

The procedures for handling and characterization of field activity generated wastes are:

- A.) Soil Cuttings - Soils removed from boring activities will be contained within an approved container, suitable for transportation and disposal.
- Once placed into the approved container, any free - liquids (i.e., groundwater) will be removed for disposal as waste fluids or solidified within the approved container using a solidification agent such as Speedy Dri (or equivalent).
 - Contained soils will be screened for the presence of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), using a Photo ionization detector (PID); this data will be logged for future reference.

- Once screened, full and closed; the container will be labeled and placed into the container storage area. At a minimum, the following information will be shown on each container label: date of filling/generation, Site name, source of soils (i.e., borehole or well), and contact.
- Prior to container closure, representative samples from the containers will be collected for waste characterization purposes and submitted to the project laboratory.
- Typically, at a location where an undetermined site-specific parameter group exists, sampling and analysis may consist of the full RCRA Waste Characterization (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity), or a subset of the above based upon data collected, historical information, and generator knowledge.

B.) Groundwater - purging, and sampling groundwater, which requires disposal, will be contained.

- Containment may be performed in 55-gallon drums, tanks suitable for temporary storage (i.e., Nalgene tanks 500 to 1,000 gallons) or if large volumes of groundwater are anticipated, tanker trailer (5,000 to 10,000 gallons \pm), or drilling "Frac" tanks may be utilized (20,000 gallons \pm). In all cases the container/tank used for groundwater storage must be clean before use such that cross contamination does not occur.

C.) Decon Waters/Decon Fluids - Decon waters and/or fluids will be segregated, contained, and disposed accordingly.

- Decon waters may be disposed of with the containerized groundwater once analytical results have been acquired.

D.) PPE/DE – A number of disposal options exists for spent PPE/DE generated from investigation tasks. The options typically employed are:

- Immediately disposed of within on-Site dumpster/municipal trash; or
- If known to be contaminated with RCRA hazardous waste, dispose off-Site at a RCRA Subtitle C facility.
- Spent Solvent/Acid Rinses - The need for sampling must be determined in consultation with the waste management organization handling the materials. If known that only the solvent and/or acids are present, then direct disposal/treatment using media specific options may be possible without sampling (i.e., incineration).
- PPE/DE – Typically not sampled and included with the disposal of the solid wastes.

Equipment/Materials:

- Sample spoons, trier, auger,
- Sample mixing bowl,
- Sampling bailer, or pump,
- Sample glassware.

References

1. American Public Works Association, April 1999, Uniform Color Code (<http://www.apwa.net/>)
2. ASTM Standard D 2487, "Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)".
3. ASTM 4750 Test Method for Determining Subsurface Liquid Levels in a Borehole or Monitoring Well (Observation Well)
4. ASTM D6000 Guide for Presentation of Water Level Information from Ground Water Sites
5. ASTM D5474: Guide for Selection of Data Elements for Groundwater Investigations
6. ASTM D4696: Guide for Pore-liquid Sampling from the Vadose Zone
7. ASTM D5979: Guide for Conceptualization and Characterization of Groundwater Systems
8. ASTM D5903: Guide for Planning and Preparing for a Groundwater Sampling Event
9. ASTM D4448: Standard Guide for Sampling Groundwater Wells
10. ASTM D6001: Standard Guide for Direct Push Water Sampling for Geo-environmental Investigations.
11. ASTM (1991), Standard D1452-80, "Practice for Soil Investigation and Sampling by Auger Borings", Annual Book of ASTM Standard, Section 4, Volume 04.08.
12. ASTM Standards on Environmental Sampling (1995), Standard D 2488-93, "Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure)"
13. ASTM Standards on Environmental Sampling (1995), Standard D 4700-91, "Guide for Soil Sampling from the Vadose Zone".
14. ASTM Standards on Environmental Sampling (1995), Standard D 1586-92, "Test Method for Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils".
15. ASTM D5088 - Practice for Decontamination of Field Equipment Used at Non-Radioactive Waste Sites
16. Geotechnical Gauge, Manufactured by W.F. McCollough, Beltsville, MD.
17. New York State Code Rule 753
18. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, DER-10, (3 May 2010).
19. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Environmental Remediation, Sampling, Analysis and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) under NYSDEC Part 375 Remedial Program (January 2021).
20. Sand Grading Chart, by Geological Specialty Company, Northport, Alabama.
21. USEPA Office of Solid Waste- SW846 Chapter 9 Sampling Plan, Chapter 10 Sampling Methods (September 1986).
22. USEPA (1986), RCRA Ground-Water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document, OSWER-9950.1.
23. USEPA (1987), A Compendium of Superfund Field Operations Methods, EPA/540/P-87/001.

24. USEPA (1988), Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA, OSWER-9950.1.
25. USEPA RCRA - Guidance and Policies: Management of Remediation Waste Under RCRA (October 1998).
26. USEPA RCRA - Management of Contaminated Media (October 1998).
27. USEPA CERCLA Guidance (Options Relevant to RCRA Facilities): Guide to Management of Investigation - Derived Wastes (January 1992).
28. USEPA: Low-flow (Minimal Drawdown) Groundwater Sampling Procedures (EPA/540/S-95/504)
29. USEPA: RCRA Groundwater Monitoring: Draft Technical guidance (EPA/530 R 93 001)
30. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Excavation and Trenching Standard Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 1926.650.

APPENDIX A
Field Forms

Location:

Well ID: _____

Date: _____

Start Time: _____

Finished Time: _____

Initial Depth to Water:

Well Depth: _____

Depth to top of screen: _____

Depth to bottom of screen: _____

Depth of Pump Intake: _____

Purging Device:_____

Tubing present in well? _____

Tubing type: _____

Comments:

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION KEY

Page of

PROJECT _____
 LOCATION _____
 CLIENT _____
 CONTRACTOR _____

H&A FILE NO. _____

PROJECT MGR. _____

[illegible]

Notes:

Common Sample Type Codes:

N Normal Environmental Sample	WG Groundwater	WS Surface Water	SO Soil	GS Soil Gas	SE Sediment
WQ Water for Quality Control	FD Field Duplicate	EB Equipment Blank	TB Trip Blank	MS Matrix Spike	MSD Matrix Spike Duplicate

see Memorandum dated 08/08/05 from Melanie Satanek "Sample Labeling for Submission to Analytical Laboratory" for less common codes

DAILY FIELD REPORT

Page of

Project

Report No.

Location

Date _____

Client

Page

Contractor

File No.

Weather

Temperature

Field Representative(s)

Time on site

Report/Travel/OtherTotal hours

Distribution:

Haley & Aldrich, Inc.

BORING NO.

Page 1 of

DATE FINISHED

[illegible]

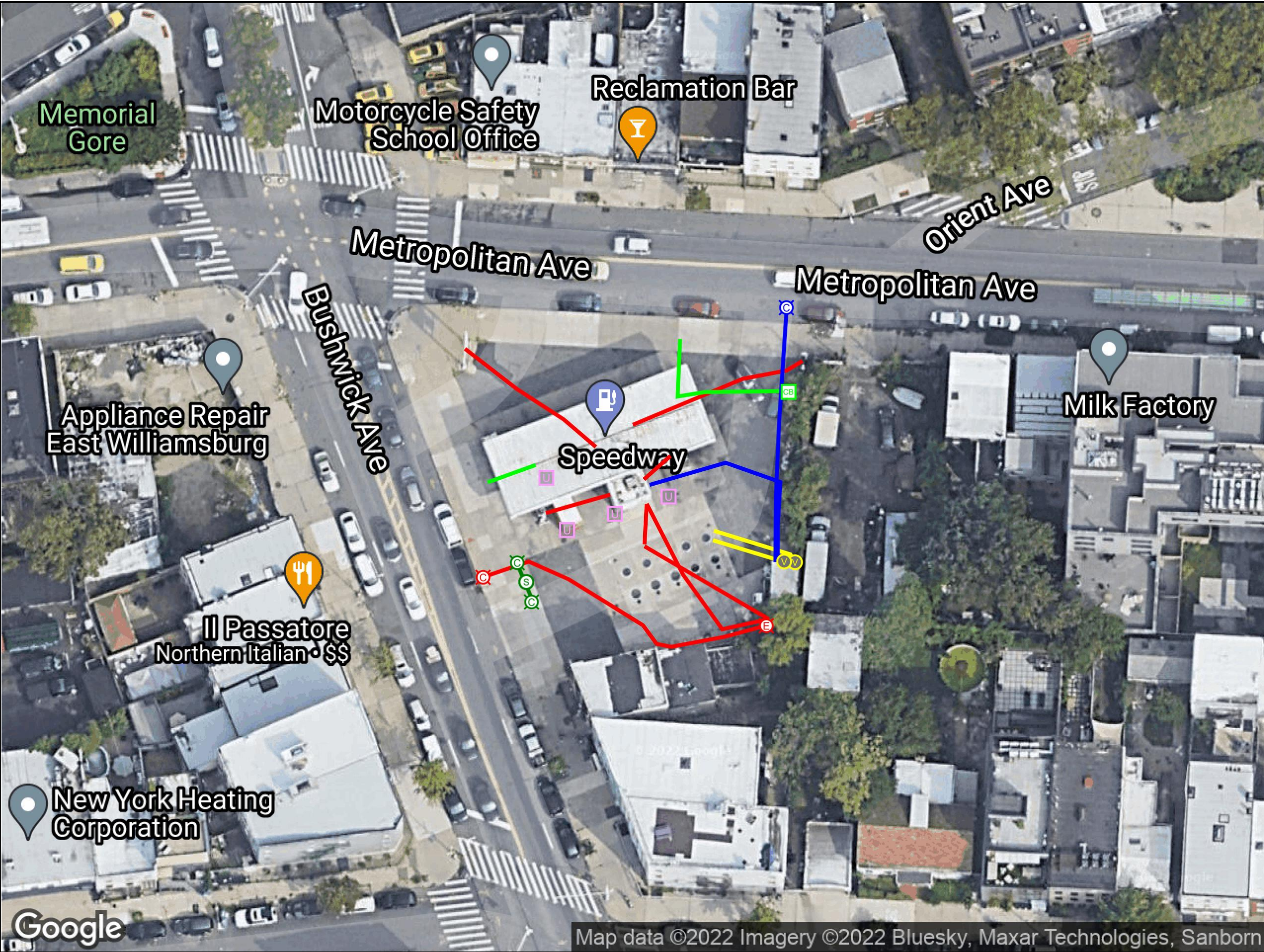
Summary

Overburden (Linear ft.)	_____
Rock Cored (Linear ft.)	_____
Number of Samples	_____

BORING NO.

NOTE: Soil descriptions based on a modified Burmister method of visual-manual identification

APPENDIX C
GPR Findings Report





DISCLAIMERS

1. THIS PDF IS AN AUTOMATED OUTPUT CREATED DIRECTLY FROM DATA COLLECTED IN THE FIELD. IT IS INTENDED TO DOCUMENT MARKINGS AND COMMENTS COLLECTED BY GPRS, LLC. THE FIELD FINDINGS MAY BE CORRECTED AND/OR ADDITIONAL DELIVERABLES CREATED AFTER THE DATA IS FURTHER REVIEWED.

2. AERIAL IMAGERY IS SOMETIMES SHIFTED, OUTDATED, OR INACCURATE WHILE THE LINE AND POINT DATA REMAIN AS COLLECTED IN THE FIELD. IN THE EVENT THE AERIAL IMAGE LOCATION NEEDS CORRECTION, ADDITIONAL CAD SERVICES CAN BE ORDERED.

3. GPRS CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT ALL UTILITIES OR OTHER SUBSURFACE FEATURES ON SITE WERE ABLE TO BE LOCATED. ALL FINDINGS ARE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS THAT CAN BE VIEWED AT THIS LINK: <https://gp-radar.com/terms-conditions>

4. GPRS DOES NOT PROVIDE GEOPHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL, LAND SURVEYING, OR ENGINEERING SERVICES. GPRS IS NOT A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR. THIS PDF IS NOT A LAND SURVEY AND MAY NOT BE RELIED ON OR USED FOR ANY PURPOSES EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY STATED HEREIN.

5. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING FINDINGS AND EQUIPMENT USED, SEE THE "JOB SUMMARY REPORT" AS WELL AS OTHER SUBMITTALS INCLUDED IN THE SUBMITTAL LETTER SENT VIA EMAIL FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF FIELD WORK.

6. PRIVATE UTILITY LOCATING IS NEVER A REPLACEMENT FOR ONE CALL/811 SERVICES. STATE LAW REQUIRES 811 TO BE CALLED PRIOR TO ANY AND ALL EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES.

LEGEND

- ELECTRICAL
- FUEL/GAS/OIL
- SANITARY
- STORM
- UNKNOWN
- WATER

0' 10' 20' 30' 40' 50'



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

GPRS IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH 811 BUT DOES RECOMMEND THAT THE SERVICE IS USED ON EVERY PROJECT IN ADDITION TO OUR OWN. SEE NOTE #6 ABOVE.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

GPRS FINDINGS MAP

PREPARED FOR:
HALEY AND ALDRICH

LOCATION:
SPEEDWAY
808 METROPOLITAN AVE
BROOKLYN, NY

PROJECT MANAGER:
VINCENT ANELLO
VINCENT.ANELLO@GPRSINC.COM

DATE	2022 FEB 17		
DRAWING NO.	1	REV.	0

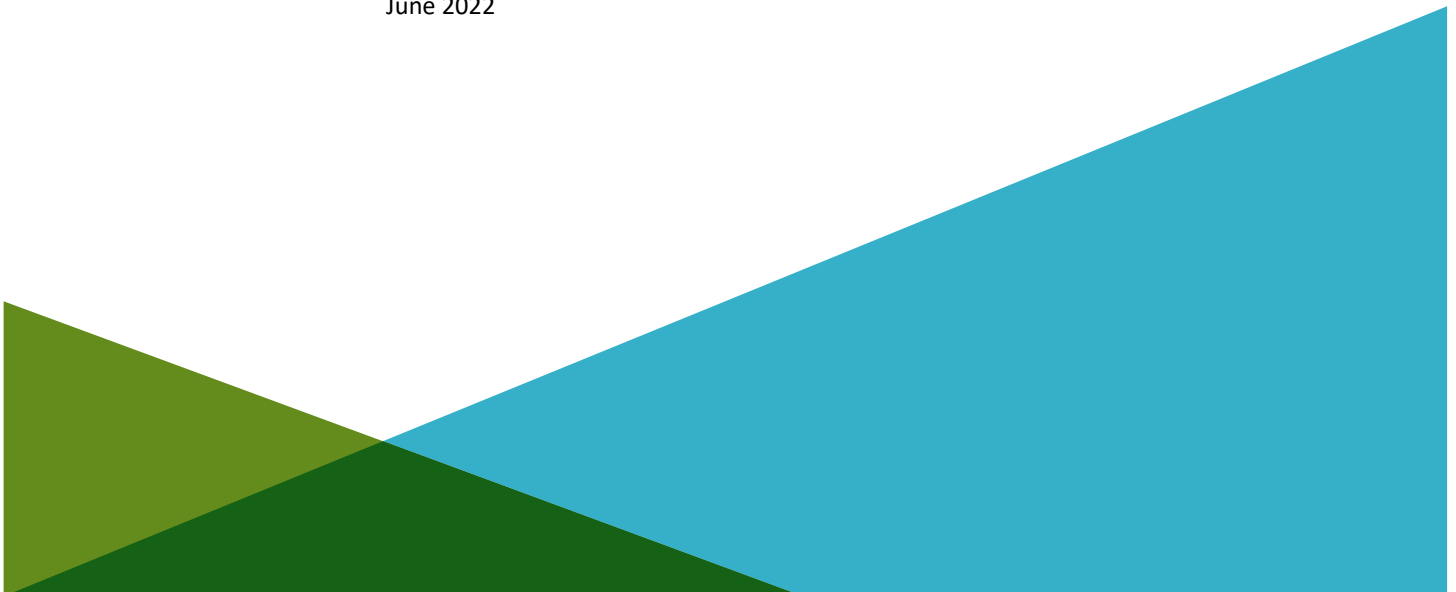
APPENDIX D
Quality Assurance Project Plan

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

by
Haley & Aldrich of New York
New York, New York

for
Upton Metropolitan LLC
4403 15th Avenue, Suite 137
Brooklyn, New York 11219

File No. 0205563
June 2022



Executive Summary

This Quality Assurance Project Plan outlines the scope of the quality assurance and quality control activities associated with the site monitoring activities associated with the Remedial Investigation Work Plan for 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn, New York (Site).

Protocols for sample collection, sample handling and storage, chain-of-custody procedures, and laboratory and field analyses are described herein or specifically referenced to related project documents.

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	i
List of Tables	v
1. Project Description	1
1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES	1
1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY	1
1.3 LABORATORY PARAMETERS	1
1.4 SAMPLING LOCATIONS	2
2. Project Organization and Responsibilities	3
2.1 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES	3
2.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE RESPONSIBILITIES	3
2.2.1 Quality Assurance Officer	3
2.2.2 Data Validation Staff	3
2.3 LABORATORY RESPONSIBILITIES	4
2.3.1 Laboratory Project Manager	4
2.3.2 Laboratory Operations Manager	4
2.3.3 Laboratory QA Officer	4
2.3.4 Laboratory Sample Custodian	4
2.3.5 Laboratory Technical Personnel	4
2.4 FIELD RESPONSIBILITIES	5
2.4.1 Field Coordinator	5
2.4.2 Field Team Personnel	5
3. Sampling Procedures	6
3.1 SAMPLE CONTAINERS	6
3.2 SAMPLE LABELING	6
3.3 FIELD QC SAMPLE COLLECTION	6
3.3.1 Field Duplicate Sample Collection	6
4. Custody Procedures	8
4.1 FIELD CUSTODY PROCEDURES	8
4.1.1 Field Procedures	9
4.1.2 Transfer of Custody and Shipment Procedures	9
4.2 LABORATORY CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY PROCEDURES	10
4.3 STORAGE OF SAMPLES	10
4.4 FINAL PROJECT FILES CUSTODY PROCEDURES	10
5. Calibration Procedures and Frequency	12

Table of Contents

	Page
5.1 FIELD INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION PROCEDURES	12
5.2 LABORATORY INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION PROCEDURES	12
6. Analytical Procedures	13
6.1 FIELD ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES	13
6.2 LABORATORY ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES	13
6.2.1 List of Project Target Compounds and Laboratory Detection Limits	13
6.2.2 List of Method Specific Quality Control Criteria	13
7. Internal Quality Control Checks	14
7.1 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL	14
7.1.1 Field Blanks	14
7.1.2 Trip Blanks	14
7.2 LABORATORY PROCEDURES	14
7.2.1 Field Duplicate Samples	14
7.2.2 Matrix Spike Samples	15
7.2.3 Laboratory Control Sample Analyses	15
7.2.4 Surrogate Compound/Internal Standard Recoveries	15
7.2.5 Calibration Verification Standards	16
7.2.6 Laboratory Method Blank Analyses	16
8. Data Quality Objectives	17
8.1 PRECISION	17
8.1.1 Definition	17
8.1.2 Field Precision Sample Objectives	17
8.1.3 Laboratory Precision Sample Objectives	17
8.2 ACCURACY	17
8.2.1 Definition	17
8.2.2 Field Accuracy Objectives	18
8.3 LABORATORY ACCURACY OBJECTIVES	18
8.4 REPRESENTATIVENESS	19
8.4.1 Definition	19
8.4.2 Measures to Ensure Representativeness of Field Data	19
8.5 COMPLETENESS	19
8.5.1 Definition	19
8.5.2 Field Completeness Objectives	19
8.5.3 Laboratory Completeness Objectives	19
8.6 COMPARABILITY	19
8.6.1 Definition	19
8.6.2 Measures to Ensure Comparability of Laboratory Data	20
8.7 LEVEL OF QUALITY CONTROL EFFORT	20

Table of Contents

	Page
9. Data Reduction, Validation and Reporting	21
9.1 DATA REDUCTION	21
9.1.1 Field Data Reduction Procedures	21
9.1.2 Laboratory Data Reduction Procedures	21
9.1.3 Quality Control Data	21
9.2 DATA VALIDATION	21
9.3 DATA REPORTING	22
10. Performance and System Audits	23
10.1 FIELD PERFORMANCE AND SYSTEM AUDITS	23
10.1.1 Internal Field Audit Responsibilities	23
10.1.2 External Field Audit Responsibilities	23
10.2 LABORATORY PERFORMANCE AND SYSTEM AUDITS	23
10.2.1 Internal Laboratory Audit Responsibilities	23
10.2.2 External Laboratory Audit Responsibilities	24
11. Preventive Maintenance	25
11.1 FIELD INSTRUMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE	25
11.2 LABORATORY INSTRUMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE	25
12. Specific Routine Procedures Used to Assess Data Precision, Accuracy, and Completeness	26
12.1 FIELD MEASUREMENTS	26
12.2 LABORATORY DATA	26
13. Quality Assurance Reports	28
References	29
Tables	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title
I	Summary of Analysis Method, Preservation Method, Holding Time, Sample Size Requirements and Sample Containers

1. Project Description

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) has been prepared as a component of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) for 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn, New York (Site).

1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary objective for data collection activities is to collect sufficient data necessary to characterize the subsurface conditions at the Site and determine the nature and extent of contamination.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The general Site description and Site history is provided in the Site Description and History Summary that accompanies the RIWP appended to the Brownfield Cleanup Program application for the Site and incorporated herein by reference.

1.3 LABORATORY PARAMETERS

The laboratory parameters for soil include:

- Target Compound List volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using EPA method 8260B
- Target Compound List semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) using EPA method 8270C
- Total Analyte List (TAL) Metals using EPA method 6010
- TCL Pesticides using EPA method 8081B
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) using EPA method 8082
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) using EPA method 537
- 1,4-Dioxane using EPA method 8260B

The laboratory parameters for groundwater include:

- Target Compound List VOCs using EPA method 8260C
- Target Compound List SVOCs using EPA method 8270C
- TAL Metals using EPA method 6010
- PFAS using EPA method 537
- 1,4-Dioxane using EPA method 8260B

Note: 1,4-Dioxane and PFAS sampling techniques will be conducted following the NYSDEC Collection of Groundwater Samples for PFAS from Monitoring Wells Sample Protocol.

During the collection of groundwater samples, pH, specific conductivity, temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), and oxidation/reduction potential (ORP) will be measured until stabilized.

The analytical laboratory parameters for soil vapor samples include:

- VOCs using EPA method TO-15

Laboratory parameters for disposal samples will be determined by the disposal facility after an approved facility has been determined.

1.4 SAMPLING LOCATIONS

The RIWP provides the locations of soil borings, soil vapor implants and groundwater monitoring wells that will be sampled (as applicable).

2. Project Organization and Responsibilities

This section defines the roles and responsibilities of the individuals who will perform the RIWP monitoring activities. A NYSDOH certified analytical laboratory will perform the analyses of environmental samples collected at the Site.

2.1 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project Manager is responsible for managing the implementation of the RIWP/ and monitoring and coordinating the collection of data. The Project Manager is responsible for technical quality control (QC) and project oversight. The Project Manager responsibilities include the following:

- Acquire and apply technical and corporate resources as needed to ensure performance within budget and schedule restraints;
- Review work performed to ensure quality, responsiveness, and timeliness;
- Communicate with the client point of contact concerning the progress of the monitoring activities;
- Assure corrective actions are taken for deficiencies cited during audits of RIWP monitoring activities; and,
- Assure compliance with Site health and safety plan.

2.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Quality Assurance (QA) team will consist of a QA Officer and the Data Validation Staff. QA responsibilities are described as follows:

2.2.1 Quality Assurance Officer

The QA Officer reports directly to the Project Manager and will be responsible for overseeing the review of field and laboratory data. Additional responsibilities include the following:

- Assure the application and effectiveness of the QAPP by the analytical laboratory and the project staff;
- Provide input to the Project Manager as to corrective actions that may be required as a result of the above-mentioned evaluations; and,
- Prepare and/or review data validation and audit reports.

The QA Officer will be assisted by the Data Validation staff in the evaluation and validation of field and laboratory generated data.

2.2.2 Data Validation Staff

The Data Validation Staff will be independent of the laboratory and familiar with the analytical procedures performed. The validation will include a review of each validation criterion as prescribed by the guidelines presented in Section 9.2 of this document and be presented in a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) for submittal to the QA Officer.

2.3 LABORATORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Laboratory services in support of the RIWP monitoring include the following personnel:

2.3.1 Laboratory Project Manager

The Laboratory Project Manager will report directly to the QA Officer and Project Manager and will be responsible for ensuring all resources of the laboratory are available on an as-required basis. The Laboratory Project Manager will also be responsible for the approval of the final analytical reports.

2.3.2 Laboratory Operations Manager

The Laboratory Operations Manager will report to the Laboratory Project Manager and will be responsible for coordinating laboratory analysis, supervising in-house chain-of-custody reports, scheduling sample analyses, overseeing data review and overseeing preparation of analytical reports.

2.3.3 Laboratory QA Officer

The Laboratory QA Officer will have sole responsibility for review and validation of the analytical laboratory data. The Laboratory QA Officer will provide Case Narrative descriptions of any data quality issues encountered during the analyses conducted by the laboratory. The QA Officer will also define appropriate QA procedures, overseeing QA/QC documentation.

2.3.4 Laboratory Sample Custodian

The Laboratory Sample Custodian will report to the Laboratory Operations Manager and will be responsible for the following:

- Receive and inspect the incoming sample containers;
- Record the condition of the incoming sample containers;
- Sign appropriate documents;
- Verify chain-of-custody and its correctness;
- Notify the Project Manager and Operations Manager of sample receipt and inspection;
- Assign a unique identification number and enter each into the sample receiving log;
- Initiate transfer of samples to laboratory analytical sections; and,
- Control and monitor access/storage of samples and extracts.

2.3.5 Laboratory Technical Personnel

The Laboratory Technical Personnel will have the primary responsibility in the performance of sample analysis and the execution of the QA procedures developed to determine the data quality. These activities will include the proper preparation and analysis of the project samples in accordance with the laboratory's Quality Assurance Manual (QAM) and associated Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

2.4 FIELD RESPONSIBILITIES

2.4.1 Field Coordinator

The Field Coordinator is responsible for the overall operation of the field team and reports directly to the Project Manager. The Field Coordinator works with the project Health & Safety Officer (HSO) to conduct operations in compliance with the project Health & Safety Plan (HASP). The Field Coordinator will facilitate communication and coordinate efforts between the Project Manager and the field team members.

Other responsibilities include the following:

- Develop and implement field-related work plans, ensuring schedule compliance, and adhering to management-developed project requirements;
- Coordinate and manage field staff;
- Perform field system audits;
- Oversee QC for technical data provided by the field staff;
- Prepare and approve text and graphics required for field team efforts;
- Coordinate and oversee technical efforts of subcontractors assisting the field team;
- Identify problems in the field; resolve difficulties in consultation with the Project QAO, and Project Manager; implement and document corrective action procedures; and,
- Participate in preparation of the final reports.

2.4.2 Field Team Personnel

Field Team Personnel will be responsible for the following:

- Perform field activities as detailed in the RIWP and in compliance with the Field Sampling Plan (FSP) and QAPP.
- Immediately report any accidents and/or unsafe conditions to the Site HSO and take reasonable precautions to prevent injury.

3. Sampling Procedures

The FSP provides the SOPs for sampling required by the RIWP. Sampling will be conducted in general accordance with the NYSDEC Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and the Sampling, Analysis and Assessment of PFAS under NYSDEC Part 375 Remedial Program when applicable.

3.1 SAMPLE CONTAINERS

Sample containers for each sampling task will be provided by the laboratory performing the analysis. The containers will be cleaned by the manufacturer to meet or exceed the analyte specifications established in the USEPA, “Specifications and Guidance for Obtaining Contaminant-Free Sample Containers”, April 1992, OSWER Directive #9240.0-0.5A. Certificates of analysis for each lot of sample containers used will be maintained by the laboratory.

The appropriate sample containers, preservation method, maximum holding times, and handling requirements for each sampling task are provided in Table I.

3.2 SAMPLE LABELING

Each sample will be labeled with a unique sample identifier that will facilitate tracking and cross-referencing of sample information. Equipment rinse blank and field duplicate samples also will be numbered with a unique sample identifier to prevent analytical bias of field QC samples.

Refer to the FSP for the sample labeling procedures.

3.3 FIELD QC SAMPLE COLLECTION

3.3.1 Field Duplicate Sample Collection

3.3.1.1 *Water Samples*

Field duplicate samples will be collected by filling the first sample container to the proper level and sealing and then repeated for the second set of sample container.

1. The samples are properly labeled as specified in Section 3.2.
2. Steps 1 through 4 are repeated for the bottles for each analysis. The samples are collected in order of decreasing analyte volatility as detailed in Section 3.3.1.
3. Chain-of-custody documents are executed.
4. The samples will be handled as specified in Table I.

3.3.1.2 *Soil Samples*

Soil field duplicates will be collected as specified in the following procedure:

1. Soils will be sampling directly from acetate liners.

2. Soil for VOC analysis will be removed from the sampling device as specified in the FSP.
3. Soil for non-VOC analysis will be removed from the sampling device and collected into clean laboratory provided containers.

4. Custody Procedures

Sample custody is addressed in three parts: field sample collection, laboratory analysis and final project files. Custody of a sample begins when it is collected by or transferred to an individual and ends when that individual relinquishes or disposes of the sample.

A sample is under custody if:

1. The item is in actual possession of a person;
2. The item is in the view of the person after being in actual possession of the person;
3. The item was in actual possession and subsequently stored to prevent tampering; or
4. The item is in a designated and identified secure area.

4.1 FIELD CUSTODY PROCEDURES

Field personnel will keep written records of field activities on applicable preprinted field forms or in a bound field notebook to record data collecting activities. These records will be written legibly in ink and will contain pertinent field data and observations. Entry errors or changes will be crossed out with a single line, dated, and initialed by the person making the correction. Field forms and notebooks will be periodically reviewed by the Field Coordinator.

The beginning of each entry in the logbook or preprinted field form will contain the following information:

- Date;
- Start time;
- Weather;
- Names of field personnel (including subcontractors);
- Level of personal protection used at the Site; and,
- Names of all visitors and the purpose of their visit.

For each measurement and sample collected, the following information will be recorded:

- Detailed description of sample location;
- Equipment used to collect sample or make measurement and the date equipment was calibrated;
- Time sample was collected;
- Description of the sample conditions;
- Depth sample was collected (if applicable);
- Volume and number of containers filled with the sample; and,
- Sampler's identification.

4.1.1 Field Procedures

The following procedure describes the process to maintain the integrity of the samples:

- Upon collection samples are placed in the proper containers. In general, samples collected for organic analysis will be placed in pre-cleaned glass containers and samples collected for inorganic analysis will be placed in pre-cleaned plastic (polyethylene) bottles. Refer to the FSP for sample packaging procedures.
- Samples will be assigned a unique sample number and will be affixed to a sample label. Refer to the FSP for sample labeling procedures.
- Samples will be properly and appropriately preserved by field personnel in order to minimize loss of the constituent(s) of interest due to physical, chemical or biological mechanisms.
- Appropriate volumes will be collected to ensure that the appropriate reporting limits can be successfully achieved and that the required QC sample analyses can be performed.

4.1.2 Transfer of Custody and Shipment Procedures

- A chain-of-custody (COC) record will be completed at the time of sample collection and will accompany each shipment of project samples to the laboratory. The field personnel collecting the samples will be responsible for the custody of the samples until the samples are relinquished to the laboratory. Sample transfer will require the individuals relinquishing and receiving the samples to sign, date and note the time of sample transfer on the COC record.
- Samples will be shipped or delivered in a timely fashion to the laboratory so that holding times and/or analysis times as prescribed by the methodology can be met.
- Samples will be transported in containers (coolers) which will maintain the refrigeration temperature for those parameters for which refrigeration is required in the prescribed preservation protocols.
- Samples will be placed in an upright position and limited to one layer of samples per cooler. Additional bubble wrap or packaging material will be added to fill the cooler. Shipping containers will be secured with strapping tape and custody tape for shipment to the laboratory.
- When samples are split with the NYSDEC representatives, a separate chain-of-custody will be prepared and marked to indicate with whom the samples are shared. The person relinquishing the samples will require the representative's signature acknowledging sample receipt.
- If samples are sent by a commercial carrier, a bill of lading will be used. A copy of the bill of lading will be retained as part of the permanent record. Commercial carriers will not sign the custody record as long as the custody record is sealed inside the sample cooler and the custody tape remains intact.
- Samples will be picked up by a laboratory courier or transported to the laboratory the same day they are collected unless collected on a weekend or holiday. In these cases, the samples will be

stored in a secure location until delivery to the laboratory. Additional ice will be added to the cooler as needed to maintain proper preservation temperatures.

4.2 LABORATORY CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY PROCEDURES

A sample custodian will be designated by the laboratory and will have the responsibility to receive all incoming samples. Once received, the custodian will document if the sample is received in good condition (i.e., unbroken, cooled, etc.) and that the associated paperwork, such as chain-of-custody forms have been completed. The custodian will sign the chain-of-custody forms.

The custodian will also document if sufficient sample volume has been received to complete the analytical program. The sample custodian will then place the samples into secure, limited access storage (refrigerated storage, if required). The sample custodian will assign a unique number to each incoming sample for use in the laboratory. The unique number will then be entered into the sample-receiving log with the verified time and date of receipt also noted.

Consistent with the analyses requested on the chain-of-custody form, analyses by the laboratory's analysts will begin in accordance with the appropriate methodologies. Samples will be removed from secure storage with internal chain-of-custody sign-out procedures followed.

4.3 STORAGE OF SAMPLES

Empty sample bottles will be returned to secure and limited access storage after the available volume has been consumed by the analysis. Upon completion of the entire analytical work effort, samples will be disposed of by the sample custodian. The length of time that samples are held will be at least thirty (30) days after reports have been submitted. Disposal of remaining samples will be completed in compliance with all Federal, State and local requirements.

4.4 FINAL PROJECT FILES CUSTODY PROCEDURES

The final project files will be the central repository for all documents with information relevant to sampling and analysis activities as described in this QAPP. The Haley & Aldrich Project Manager will be the custodian of the project file. The project files including all relevant records, reports, logs, field notebooks, pictures, subcontractor reports and data reviews will be maintained in a secured, limited access area and under custody of the Project Director or his designee.

The final project file will include the following:

- Project plans and drawings;
- Field data records;
- Sample identification documents and soil boring/monitoring well logs;
- All chain-of-custody documentation;
- Correspondence;
- References, literature;
- Laboratory data deliverables;
- Data validation and assessment reports;
- Progress reports, QA reports; and,
- A final report.

The laboratory will be responsible for maintaining analytical logbooks, laboratory data and sample chain of custody documents. Raw laboratory data files and copies of hard copy reports will be inventoried and maintained by the laboratory for a period of six years at which time the laboratory will contact the Haley & Aldrich Project Manager regarding the disposition of the project related files.

5. Calibration Procedures and Frequency

5.1 FIELD INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION PROCEDURES

Several field instruments will be used for both on-site screening of samples and for health and safety monitoring, as described in the HASP. On-site air monitoring for health and safety purposes may be accomplished using a vapor detection device, such as a Photo-ionization Detector (PID).

Field instruments will be calibrated at the beginning of each day and checked during field activities to verify performance. Instrument specific calibration procedures will be performed in accordance with the instrument manufacturer's requirements.

5.2 LABORATORY INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION PROCEDURES

Reference materials of known purity and quality will be utilized for the analysis of environmental samples. The laboratory will carefully monitor the preparation and use of reference materials including solutions, standards, and reagents through well-documented procedures.

All solid chemicals and acids/bases used by the laboratory will be rated as "reagent grade" or better. All gases will be "high" purity or better. All Standard Reference Materials (SRMs) or Performance Evaluation (PE) materials will be obtained from approved vendors of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly National Bureau of Standards), the U.S. EPA Environmental Monitoring Support Laboratories (EMSL), or reliable Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) certified commercial sources.

6. Analytical Procedures

Analytical procedures to be utilized for analysis of environmental samples will be based on referenced USEPA analytical protocols and/or project specific SOP.

6.1 FIELD ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Field analytical procedures include the measurement of pH, temperature, ORP, DO and specific conductivity during sampling of groundwater, and the qualitative measurement of VOC during the collection of soil samples.

6.2 LABORATORY ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Laboratory analyses will be based on the USEPA methodology requirements promulgated in:

- "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste," SW-846 EPA, Office of Solid Waste, and promulgated updates, 1986.

6.2.1 List of Project Target Compounds and Laboratory Detection Limits

The laboratory reporting limits (RLs) and associated method detection limits (MDLs) for the target analytes and compounds for the environmental media to be analyzed are presented in Table I. MDLs have been experimentally determined by the project laboratory using the method provided in 40 CFR, Part 136 Appendix B.

Laboratory parameters for soil samples are listed in the RIWP. Laboratory parameters for disposal samples will be determined by the disposal facility after an approved facility has been determined.

6.2.2 List of Method Specific Quality Control Criteria

The laboratory SOPs include a section that presents the minimum QC requirements for the project analyses. Section 7.0 references the frequency of the associated QC samples for each sampling effort and matrix.

7. Internal Quality Control Checks

This section presents the internal QC checks that will be employed for field and laboratory measurements.

7.1 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

7.1.1 Field Blanks

Internal QC checks will include analysis of field blanks to validate equipment cleanliness. Whenever possible, dedicated equipment will be employed to reduce the possibility of cross-contamination of samples.

7.1.2 Trip Blanks

Trip blanks samples will be prepared by the project laboratory using ASTM Type II or equivalent water placed within pre-cleaned 40 milliliter (ml) VOC vials equipped with Teflon septa. Trip blanks will accompany each sample delivery group (SDG) of environmental samples collected for analysis of VOCs.

Trip blank samples will be placed in each cooler that stores and transports project samples that are to be analyzed for VOCs.

7.2 LABORATORY PROCEDURES

Procedures which contribute to maintenance of overall laboratory quality assurance and control include appropriately cleaned sample containers, proper sample identification and logging, applicable sample preservation, storage, and analysis within prescribed holding times, and use of controlled materials.

7.2.1 Field Duplicate Samples

The precision or reproducibility of the data generated will be monitored through the use of field duplicate samples. Field duplicate analysis will be performed at a frequency of 1 in 20 project samples.

Precision will be measured in terms of the absolute value of the relative percent difference (RPD) as expressed by the following equation:

$$RPD = [|R1-R2|/[(R1+R2)/2]] \times 100\%$$

Acceptance criteria for duplicate analyses performed on solid matrices will be 100% and aqueous matrices will be 35%. RPD values outside these limits will require an evaluation of the sampling and/or analysis procedures by the project QA Officer and/or laboratory QA Director. Corrective actions may include re-analysis of additional sample aliquots and/or qualification of the data for use.

7.2.2 Matrix Spike Samples

Ten percent of each project sample matrix for each analytical method performed will be spiked with known concentrations of the specific target compounds/analytes.

The amount of the compound recovered from the sample compared to the amount added will be expressed as a percent recovery. The percent recovery of an analyte is an indication of the accuracy of an analysis within the site-specific sample matrix. Percent recovery will be calculated for matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) samples using the following equation.

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{\text{Spiked Sample} - \text{Background}}{\text{Known Value of Spike}} \times 100\%$$

If the QC value falls outside the control limits (UCL or LCL) due to sample matrix effects, the results will be reported with appropriate data qualifiers. To determine the effect a non-compliant MS recovery has on the reported results, the recovery data will be evaluated as part of the validation process.

7.2.3 Laboratory Control Sample Analyses

The laboratory will perform Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) analyses prepared from SRMs. The SRMs will be supplied from an independent manufacturer and traceable to NIST materials with known concentrations of each target analyte to be determined by the analytical methods performed. In cases where an independently supplied SRM is not available, the LCS may be prepared by the laboratory from a reagent lot other than that used for instrument calibration.

The laboratory will evaluate LCS analyses in terms of percent recovery using the most recent laboratory generated control limits.

LCS recoveries that do not meet acceptance criteria will be deemed invalid. Analysis of project samples will cease until an acceptable LCS analysis has been performed. If sample analysis is performed in association with an out-of-control LCS sample analysis, the data will be deemed invalid.

Corrective actions will be initiated by the Haley & Aldrich QA Officer and/or Laboratory QA Officer to investigate the problem. After the problem has been identified and corrected, the solution will be noted in the instrument run logbook and re-analysis of project samples will be performed, if possible.

The analytical anomaly will be noted in the sample delivery group (SDG) Case Narrative and reviewed by the data validator. The data validator will confirm that appropriate corrective actions were implemented and recommend the applicable use of the affected data.

7.2.4 Surrogate Compound/Internal Standard Recoveries

For VOCs, surrogates will be added to each sample prior to analysis to establish purge and trap efficiency. Quantitation will be accomplished via internal standardization techniques.

The recovery of surrogate compounds and internal standards will be monitored by laboratory personnel to assess possible site-specific matrix effects on instrument performance.

For SVOC analyses, surrogates will be added to the raw sample to assess extraction efficiency. Internal standards will be added to all sample extracts and instrument calibration standard immediately before analysis for quantitation via internal standardization techniques.

Method specific QC limits are provided in the attached laboratory method SOPs. Surrogate compound/internal standard recoveries that do not fall within accepted QC limits for the analytical methodology performed will have the analytical results flagged with data qualifiers as appropriate by the laboratory and will not be noted in the laboratory report Case Narrative.

To ascertain the effect non-compliant surrogate compound/internal standard recoveries may have on the reported results, the recovery data will be evaluated as part of the validation process. The data validator will provide recommendations for corrective actions including but not limited to additional data qualification.

7.2.5 Calibration Verification Standards

Calibration verification (CV) standards will be utilized to confirm instrument calibrations and performance throughout the analytical process. CV standards will be prepared as prescribed by the respective analytical protocols. Continuing calibration will be verified by compliance with method-specific criteria prior to additional analysis of project samples.

Non-compliant analysis of CV standards will require immediate corrective action by the project laboratory QA officer and/or designated personnel. Corrective action may include re-analysis of each affected project sample, a detailed description of the problem, the corrective action undertaken, the person who performed the action, and the resolution of the problem.

7.2.6 Laboratory Method Blank Analyses

Method blank sample analysis will be performed as part of each analytical batch for each methodology performed. If target compounds are detected in the method blank samples, the reported results will be flagged by the laboratory in accordance with standard operating procedures. The data validator will provide recommendations for corrective actions including but not limited to additional data qualification.

8. Data Quality Objectives

Sampling that will be performed as described in the RIWP is designed to produce data of the quality necessary to achieve the minimum standard requirements of the field and laboratory analytical objectives described below. These data are being obtained with the primary objective to assess levels of contaminants of concern associated with the Site.

The overall project data quality objective (DQO) is to implement procedures for field data collection, sample collection, handling, and laboratory analysis and reporting that achieve the project objectives. The following section is a general discussion of the criteria that will be used to measure achievement of the project DQO.

8.1 PRECISION

8.1.1 Definition

Precision is defined as a quantitative measure of the degree to which two or more measurements are in agreement. Precision will be determined by collecting and analyzing field duplicate samples and by creating and analyzing laboratory duplicates from one or more of the field samples. The overall precision of measurement data is a mixture of sampling and analytical factors. The analytical results from the field duplicate samples will provide data on sampling precision. The results from duplicate samples created by the laboratory will provide data on analytical precision. The measurement of precision will be stated in terms of RPD.

8.1.2 Field Precision Sample Objectives

Field precision will be assessed through collection and measurement of field duplicate samples at a rate of 1 duplicate per 20 investigative samples. The RPD criteria for the project field duplicate samples will be +/- 100% for soil, +/- 35 % for groundwater for parameters of analysis detected at concentrations greater than 5 times (5X) the laboratory RL.

8.1.3 Laboratory Precision Sample Objectives

Laboratory precision will be assessed through the analysis of LCS and laboratory control duplicate samples (LCS/LCSD) and MS/MSD samples for groundwater and soil samples and the analysis of laboratory duplicate samples for air and soil vapor samples. Air and soil vapor laboratory duplicate sample analyses will be performed by analyzing the same SUMMA canister twice. The RPD criteria for the air/soil vapor laboratory duplicate samples will be +/- 35 % for parameters of analysis detected at concentrations greater than 5 times (5X) the laboratory RL.

8.2 ACCURACY

8.2.1 Definition

Accuracy relates to the bias in a measurement system. Bias is the difference between the observed and the "true" value. Sources of error are the sampling process, field contamination, preservation techniques, sample handling, sample matrix, sample preparation and analytical procedure limitations.

8.2.2 Field Accuracy Objectives

Sampling bias will be assessed by evaluating the results of field equipment rinse and trip blanks. Equipment rinse and trip blanks will be collected as appropriate based on sampling and analytical methods for each sampling effort.

If non-dedicated sampling equipment is used, equipment rinse blanks will be collected by passing ASTM Type II water over and/or through the respective sampling equipment utilized during each sampling effort. One equipment rinse blank will be collected for each type of non-dedicated sampling equipment used for the sampling effort. Equipment rinse blanks will be analyzed for each target parameter for the respective sampling effort for which environmental media have been collected. (Note: If dedicated or disposable sampling equipment is used, equipment rinse samples will not be collected as part of that field effort.)

Trip blank samples will be prepared by the laboratory and provided with each shipping container that includes containers for the collection of groundwater samples for the analysis of VOC. Trip blank samples will be analyzed for each VOC for which groundwater samples have been collected for analysis.

8.3 LABORATORY ACCURACY OBJECTIVES

Analytical bias will be assessed through the use of laboratory control samples (LCS) and Site-specific matrix spike (MS) sample analyses. LCS analyses will be performed with each analytical batch of project samples to determine the accuracy of the analytical system.

One set of MS/MSD analyses will be performed with each batch of 20 project samples collected for analysis to assess the accuracy of the identification and quantification of analytes within the Site-specific sample matrices. Additional sample volume will be collected at sample locations selected for the preparation of MS/MSD samples so that the standard laboratory RLs are achieved.

The accuracy of analyses that include a sample extraction procedure will be evaluated through the use of system monitoring or surrogate compounds. Surrogate compounds will be added to each sample, standard, blank, and QC sample prior to sample preparation and analysis. Surrogate compound percent recoveries will provide information on the effect of the sample matrix on the accuracy of the analyses.

8.4 REPRESENTATIVENESS

8.4.1 Definition

Representativeness expresses the degree to which sample data represent a characteristic of a population, a parameter variation at a sampling point or an environmental condition. Representativeness is a qualitative parameter that is dependent upon the design of the sampling program. The representativeness criterion is satisfied through the proper selection of sampling locations, the quantity of samples and the use of appropriate procedures to collect and analyze the samples.

8.4.2 Measures to Ensure Representativeness of Field Data

Representativeness will be addressed by prescribing sampling techniques and the rationale used to select sampling locations. Sampling locations may be biased (based on existing data, instrument surveys, observations, etc.) or unbiased (completely random or stratified-random approaches).

8.5 COMPLETENESS

8.5.1 Definition

Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid (usable) data obtained from a measuring system compared to the total amount of the anticipated to be obtained. The completeness goal for all data uses is that a sufficient amount of valid data be generated so that determinations can be made related to the intended data use with a sufficient degree of confidence.

8.5.2 Field Completeness Objectives

Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid measurements obtained from measurements taken in this project versus the number planned. Field completeness objective for this project will be greater than (>) 90%.

8.5.3 Laboratory Completeness Objectives

Laboratory data completeness objective is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from laboratory measurements. The evaluation of the data completeness will be performed at the conclusion of each sampling and analysis effort.

The completeness of the data generated will be determined by comparing the amount of valid data, based on independent validation, with the total laboratory data set. The completeness goal will be >90%.

8.6 COMPARABILITY

8.6.1 Definition

Comparability is a qualitative parameter expressing the confidence with which one data set can be compared to another.

8.6.2 Measures to Ensure Comparability of Laboratory Data

Comparability of laboratory data will be measured from the analysis of SRM obtained from either EPA Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) suppliers or the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The reported analytical data will also be presented in standard units of mass of contaminant within a known volume of environmental media. The standard units for various sample matrices are as follows:

- Solid Matrices – mg/kg of media (Dry Weight).
- Aqueous Matrices – ng/L for PFAS analyses, ug/L of media for organic analyses, and mg/L for inorganic analyses.

8.7 LEVEL OF QUALITY CONTROL EFFORT

If non-dedicated sampling equipment is used, equipment rinse blanks will be prepared by field personnel and submitted for analysis of target parameters. Equipment rinse blank samples will be analyzed to check for potential cross-contamination between sampling locations that may be introduced during the investigation. One equipment rinse blank will be collected per sampling event to the extent that non-dedicated sampling equipment is used.

If necessary, A separate equipment rinse blank sample will be collected for PFAS using the sample collection procedure described in Section 8.1.1 of the NYSDEC-approved Avangrid Field Sampling Plan. (Note: If dedicated or disposable sampling equipment is used, equipment rinse samples will not be collected as part of that field effort.)

Trip blanks will be used to assess the potential for contamination during sample storage and shipment. Trip blanks will be provided with the sample containers to be used for the collection of groundwater samples for the analysis of VOC. Trip blanks will be preserved and handled in the same manner as the project samples. One trip blank will be included along with each shipping container containing project samples to be analyzed for VOC.

Method blank samples will be prepared by the laboratory and analyzed concurrently with all project samples to assess potential contamination introduced during the analytical process.

Field duplicate samples will be collected and analyzed to determine sampling and analytical reproducibility. One field duplicate will be collected for every 20 or fewer investigative samples collected for off-Site laboratory analysis.

Matrix spikes will provide information to assess the precision and accuracy of the analysis of the target parameters within the environmental media collected. One MS/MSD will be collected for every 20 or fewer investigative samples per sample matrix.

(Note: Soil MS/MSD samples require triple sample volume for VOC only. Aqueous MS/MSD samples require triple the normal sample volume for VOC analysis and double the volume for the remaining parameters.)

9. Data Reduction, Validation and Reporting

Data generated by the laboratory operation will be reduced and validated prior to reporting in accordance with the following procedures:

9.1 DATA REDUCTION

9.1.1 Field Data Reduction Procedures

Field data reduction procedures will be minimal in scope compared to those implemented in the laboratory setting. The pH, conductivity, temperature, turbidity, DO, ORP and breathing zone VOC readings collected in the field will be generated from direct read instruments. The data will be written into field logbooks immediately after measurements are taken. If errors are made, data will be legibly crossed out, initialed and dated by the field member, and corrected in a space adjacent to the original entry.

9.1.2 Laboratory Data Reduction Procedures

Laboratory data reduction procedures are provided by the appropriate chapter of USEPA, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste", SW-846, Third Edition. Errors will be noted; corrections made with the original notations crossed out legibly. Analytical results for soil samples will be calculated and reported on a dry weight basis.

9.1.3 Quality Control Data

QC data (e.g., laboratory duplicates, surrogates, matrix spikes, and matrix spike duplicates) will be compared to the method acceptance criteria. Data determined to be acceptable will be entered into the laboratory information management system.

Unacceptable data will be appropriately qualified in the project report. Case narratives will be prepared which will include information concerning data that fell outside acceptance limits and any other anomalous conditions encountered during sample analysis.

9.2 DATA VALIDATION

Data validation procedures of the analytical data will be performed by the Haley & Aldrich QA Officer or designee using the following documents as guidance for the review process:

- "U.S. EPA National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review", and the "U.S. EPA National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review".
- The specific data qualifiers used will be applied to the reported results as presented and defined in the EPA National Functional Guidelines. Validation will be performed by qualified personnel at the direction of the Haley & Aldrich QAO. Tier 1 data validation (the equivalent of USEPA's Stage 2A validation) will be performed to evaluate data quality.

- The completeness of each data package will be evaluated by the Data Validator. Completeness checks will be administered on all data to determine that the deliverables are consistent with the NYSDEC ASP Category A and Category B data package requirements. The validator will determine whether the required items are present and request copies of missing deliverables (if necessary) from the laboratory.

9.3 DATA REPORTING

Data reporting procedures will be carried out for field and laboratory operations as indicated below:

- **Field Data Reporting:** Field data reporting will be conducted principally through the transmission of report sheets containing tabulated results of measurements made in the field and documentation of field calibration activities.
- **Laboratory Data Reporting:** The laboratory data reporting package will enable data validation based on the protocols described above. The final laboratory data report format will include the QA/QC sample analysis deliverables to enable the development of a data usability summary report (DUSR) based on Department DER-10 Appendix 2B.

10. Performance and System Audits

A performance audit is an independent quantitative comparison with data routinely obtained in the field or the laboratory. Performance audits include two separate, independent parts: internal and external audits.

10.1 FIELD PERFORMANCE AND SYSTEM AUDITS

10.1.1 Internal Field Audit Responsibilities

Internal audits of field activities will be initiated at the discretion of the Project Manager and will include the review of sampling and field measurements. The audits will verify that all procedures are being followed. Internal field audits will be conducted periodically during the project. The audits will include examination of the following:

- Field sampling records, screening results, instrument operating records;
- Sample collection;
- Handling and packaging in compliance with procedures;
- Maintenance of QA procedures; and,
- Chain-of-custody reports.

10.1.2 External Field Audit Responsibilities

External audits may be conducted by the Project Coordinator at any time during the field operations. These audits may or may not be announced and are at the discretion of the NYSDEC. The external field audits can include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Sampling equipment decontamination procedures;
- Sample bottle preparation procedures;
- Sampling procedures;
- Examination of health and safety plans;
- Procedures for verification of field duplicates; and,
- Field screening practices.

10.2 LABORATORY PERFORMANCE AND SYSTEM AUDITS

10.2.1 Internal Laboratory Audit Responsibilities

The laboratory system audits are typically conducted by the laboratory QA Officer or designee on an annual basis. The system audit will include an examination of laboratory documentation including sample receiving logs, sample storage, chain-of-custody procedures, sample preparation and analysis and instrument operating records.

At the conclusion of internal system audits, reports will be provided to the laboratory's operating divisions for appropriate comment and remedial/corrective action where necessary. Records of audits and corrective actions will be maintained by the Laboratory QA Officer.

10.2.2 External Laboratory Audit Responsibilities

External audits will be conducted as required, by the NYSDOH or designee. External audits may include any of the following:

- Review of laboratory analytical procedures;
- Laboratory on-site visits; and,
- Submission of performance evaluation samples for analysis.

Failure of any of the above audit procedures can lead to laboratory de-certification. An audit may consist of but not limited to:

- Sample receipt procedures;
- Custody, sample security and log-in procedures;
- Review of instrument calibration logs;
- Review of QA procedures;
- Review of log books;
- Review of analytical SOPs; and,
- Personnel interviews.

A review of a data package from samples recently analyzed by the laboratory can include (but not be limited to) the following:

- Comparison of resulting data to the SOP or method;
- Verification of initial and continuing calibrations within control limits;
- Verification of surrogate recoveries and instrument timing results;
- Review of extended quantitation reports for comparisons of library spectra to instrument spectra, where applicable; and,
- Assurance that samples are run within holding times.

11. Preventive Maintenance

11.1 FIELD INSTRUMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The field equipment preventive maintenance program is designed to ensure the effective completion of the sampling effort and to minimize equipment down time. Program implementation is concentrated in three areas:

- Maintenance responsibilities;
- Maintenance schedules; and,
- Inventory of critical spare parts and equipment.

The maintenance responsibilities for field equipment will be assigned to the task leaders in charge of specific field operations. Field personnel will be responsible for daily field checks and calibrations and for reporting any problems with the equipment. The maintenance schedule will follow the manufacturer's recommendations. In addition, the field personnel will be responsible for determining that an inventory of spare parts will be maintained with the field equipment. The inventory will primarily contain parts that are subject to frequent failure, have limited useful lifetimes and/or cannot be obtained in a timely manner.

11.2 LABORATORY INSTRUMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Analytical instruments at the laboratory will undergo routine and/or preventive maintenance. The extent of the preventive maintenance will be a function of the complexity of the equipment.

Generally, annual preventive maintenance service will involve cleaning, adjusting, inspecting and testing procedures designed to deduce instrument failure and/or extend useful instrument life. Between visits, routine operator maintenance and cleaning will be performed according to manufacturer's specifications by laboratory personnel.

12. Specific Routine Procedures Used to Assess Data Precision, Accuracy, and Completeness

12.1 FIELD MEASUREMENTS

Field generated information will be reviewed by the Field Coordinator and typically include evaluation of bound logbooks/forms, data entry and calculation checks. Field data will be assessed by the Project Coordinator who will review the field results for compliance with the established QC criteria that are specified in Section 7.0 of this QAPP. The accuracy of pH and specific conductance will be assessed using daily instrument calibration, calibration check, and blank data. Accuracy will be measured by determining the percent recovery (% R) of calibration check standards. Precision of the pH and specific conductance measurements will be assessed on the basis of the reproducibility of duplicate readings of a field sample and will be measured by determining the RPD. Accuracy and precision of the soil VOC screening will be determined using duplicate readings of calibration checks. Field data completeness will be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Completeness} = \frac{\text{Valid (usable) Data Obtained}}{\text{Total Data Planned}} \times 100$$

12.2 LABORATORY DATA

Surrogate, internal standard and matrix spike recoveries will be used to evaluate data quality. The laboratory QA/QC program will include the following elements:

- Precision, in terms of RPD, will be determined by relative sample analysis at a frequency of one duplicate analysis for each batch of ten project samples or a frequency of 10%. RPD is defined as the absolute difference of duplicate measurements divided by the mean of these analyses normalized to percentage.
- Accuracy, in terms of percent recovery (recovery of known constituent additions or surrogate recoveries), will be determined by the analysis of spiked and unspiked samples. MS/MSD will be used to determine analytical accuracy. The frequency of MS/MSD analyses will be one project sample MS/MSD per set of 20 project samples.
- One method blank will be prepared and analyzed with each batch of project samples. The total number of method blank sample analyses will be determined by the laboratory analytical batch size.
- SRMs will be used for each analysis. Sources of SRM's include the U.S. EPA, commercially available material from CRADA certified vendors and/or laboratory produced solutions. SRMs, when available and appropriate, will be processed and analyzed on a frequency of one per set of samples.
- Completeness is the evaluation of the amount of valid data generated versus the total set of data produced from a particular sampling and analysis event. Valid data is determined by independent confirmation of compliance with method-specific and project-specific data quality

objectives. The calculation of data set completeness will be performed by the following equation.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Valid Sample Results}}{\text{Total Number of Samples Planned}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Complete}$$

13. Quality Assurance Reports

Critically important to the successful implementation of the QA Plan is a reporting system that provides the means by which the program can be reviewed, problems identified, and programmatic changes made to improve the plan.

QA reports to management can include:

- Audit reports, internal and external audits with responses;
- Performance evaluation sample results; internal and external sources; and,
- Daily QA/QC exception reports/corrective actions.

QA/QC corrective action reports will be prepared by the Haley & Aldrich QA Officer when appropriate and presented to the project and/or laboratory management personnel so that performance criteria can be monitored for all analyses from each analytical department. The updated trend/QA charts prepared by the laboratory QA personnel will be distributed and reviewed by various levels of the laboratory management.

References

1. United States Environmental Protection Agency, (1999). EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Data Operations. EPA QA/R-5 Interim Final, November 1999.
2. United States Environmental Protection Agency (1991). Preparation Aids for the Development of Category I Quality Assurance Project Plans. U.S. EPA/600/8-91/003, Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 1991.
3. United States Environmental Protection Agency, (1993). Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund Interim Final Guidance. U.S. EPA/540/R-93-071, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), September 1993.
4. United States Environmental Protection Agency, (1992). Specifications and Guidance for Contaminant-Free Sample Containers. OSWER Directive 9240.0-05A, April 1992.
5. United States Environmental Protection Agency. U.S. EPA National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review. U.S. EPA 540/R-2017-002.
6. United States Environmental Protection Agency. U.S. EPA National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review. U.S. EPA 540/R-2017-001.
7. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Office of Solid Waste, U.S. EPA, SW-846, November 1986, with updates.
8. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP), Bureau of Environmental Investigation, 1991 with updates.
9. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, NYSDEC, Division of Environmental Remediation, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, DER-10, May 2010.
10. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, NYSDEC, Division of Environmental Remediation, Sampling, Analysis and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) under NYSDEC Part 375 Remedial Program, January 2021.

\\haleyaldrich.com\share\CF\Projects\0205563\Deliverables\3. RIWP\Appendices\Appendix D – QAPP\Individual Files\2020-0629- HANY- 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue QAPP.docx

TABLES

TABLE I**SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS METHOD, PRESERVATION METHOD, HOLDING TIME, SAMPLE SIZE REQUIREMENTS AND SAMPLE CONTAINERS**

808-834 Metropolitan Avenue

Brooklyn NY

Analysis/Method	Sample Type	Preservation	Holding Time	Volume/Weight	Container
Volatile Organic Compounds/8260C	Soil	1 - 1 Vial MeOH/2 Vial Water, Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days ¹	120 mL	3 - 40ml glass vials
Semivolatile Organic Compounds/8270D	Soil	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days	250 mL	1 - 8 oz Glass
Pesticides (8081B)	Soil	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days	250 mL	1 - 8 oz Glass
Polychlorinated Biphenyls/8082A	Soil	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days	250 mL	1 - 8 oz Glass
Metals/6010D	Soil	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	180 days	60 mL	1 - 2 oz Glass
PFAS 537	Soil	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days	250 mL	1 - 8 oz Glass
1,4-Dioxane 8270	Soil	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days	250 mL	1 - 8 oz Glass
Volatile Organic Compounds/8260C	Groundwater	HCl, Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days	120 mL	3 - 40ml glass vials
Semivolatile Organic Compounds/8270D	Groundwater	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	7 days	500 mL	2 - 250 mL amber glass
TAL Metals 6020	Groundwater	HNO ₃ Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	180 days	500 mL	1 - 500 mL plastic bottle
PFAS 537	Groundwater	H ₂ O Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	14 days	500 mL	2 - teflon free 250 ml plastic containers
1,4-Dioxane 8270	Groundwater	Cool, 4 ± 2 °C	7 days	500 mL	1 - 500 mL plastic bottle
Volatile Organic Compounds/TO-15	Soil Vapor	N/A	30 days	2.7 - 6 L	1 2.7 or 6 L Summa Canister

Notes:

1. Terracores and encores must be frozen within 48 hours of collection
2. Refer to text for additional information.

APPENDIX E
NYSDEC Emerging Contaminant Field Sampling Guidance



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND ASSESSMENT OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs

January 2021



Table of Contents

Objective.....	7
Applicability.....	7
Field Sampling Procedures.....	7
Analysis and Reporting.....	8
Routine Analysis	8
Additional Analysis	8
Data Assessment and Application to Site Cleanup	9
Water Sample Results	9
Soil Sample Results	9
Testing for Imported Soil.....	10
Appendix A - Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Guidelines for PFAS.....	11
Appendix B - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Soils, Sediments and Solids	12
Appendix C - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Monitoring Wells	14
Appendix D - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Surface Water.....	16
Appendix E - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Private Water Supply Wells	18
Appendix F - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Fish	20
Appendix G – PFAS Analyte List.....	28
Appendix H - Laboratory Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids.....	29
Appendix I - Data Review Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids	31

ERRATA SHEET for

**SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND ASSESSMENT OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES
(PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs Issued January 17, 2020**

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Title of Appendix I, page 32	Appendix H	Appendix I	2/25/2020
Document Cover, page 1	Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of PFAS	Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs	9/15/2020
Routine Analysis, page 9	"However, laboratories analyzing environmental samples...PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by EPA Method 537, 537.1 or ISO 25101."	"However, laboratories analyzing environmental samples...PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by EPA Method 537, 537.1, ISO 25101, or Method 533."	9/15/2020
Additional Analysis, page 9, new paragraph regarding soil parameters	None	"In cases where site-specific cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS are to be assessed, soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (EPA Method 9060), soil pH (EPA Method 9045), clay content (percent), and cation exchange capacity (EPA Method 9081), should be included in the analysis to help evaluate factors affecting the leachability of PFAS in site soils."	9/15/2020
Data Assessment and Application to Site Cleanup Page 10	Until such time as Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFAS are published, the extent of contaminated media potentially subject to remediation should be determined on a case-by-case basis using the procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10. Target levels for cleanup of PFAS in other media, including biota and sediment, have not yet been established by the DEC.	Until such time as Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFOA and PFOS are published, the extent of contaminated media potentially subject to remediation should be determined on a case-by-case basis using the procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10. Preliminary target levels for cleanup of PFOA and PFOS in other media, including biota and sediment, have not yet been established by the DEC.	9/15/2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Water Sample Results Page 10	<p>PFAS should be further assessed and considered as a potential contaminant of concern in groundwater or surface water (...)</p> <p>If PFAS are identified as a contaminant of concern for a site, they should be assessed as part of the remedy selection process in accordance with Part 375 and DER-10.</p>	<p>PFOA and PFOS should be further assessed and considered as potential contaminants of concern in groundwater or surface water (...)</p> <p>If PFOA and/or PFOS are identified as contaminants of concern for a site, they should be assessed as part of the remedy selection process in accordance with Part 375 and DER-10.</p>	9/15/2020
Soil Sample Results, page 10	<p>“The extent of soil contamination for purposes of delineation and remedy selection should be determined by having certain soil samples tested by Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) and the leachate analyzed for PFAS. Soil exhibiting SPLP results above 70 ppt for either PFOA or PFOS (individually or combined) are to be evaluated during the cleanup phase.”</p>	<p>“Soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS will be proposed in an upcoming revision to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6. Until SCOs are in effect, the following are to be used as guidance values. “</p> <p>[Interim SCO Table]</p> <p>“PFOA and PFOS results for soil are to be compared against the guidance values listed above. These guidance values are to be used in determining whether PFOA and PFOS are contaminants of concern for the site and for determining remedial action objectives and cleanup requirements. Site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater can also be presented for evaluation by DEC. Development of site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater will require analysis of additional soil parameters relating to leachability. These additional analyses can include any or all the parameters listed above (soil pH, cation exchange capacity, etc.) and/or use of SPLP.</p> <p>As the understanding of PFAS transport improves, DEC welcomes proposals for site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater. DEC will expect that those may be dependent on additional factors including soil pH, aqueous pH, % organic carbon, % Sand/Silt/Clay, soil cations: K, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Al, cation exchange capacity, and anion exchange capacity. Site-specific remedial objectives should also consider the dilution attenuation factor (DAF). The NJDEP publication on DAF can be used as a reference:</p> <p>https://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/rs/daf.pdf. ”</p>	9/15/2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Testing for Imported Soil Page 11	<p>Soil imported to a site for use in a soil cap, soil cover, or as backfill is to be tested for PFAS in general conformance with DER-10, Section 5.4(e) for the PFAS Analyte List (Appendix F) using the analytical procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10 associated with SVOCs.</p> <p>If PFOA or PFOS is detected in any sample at or above 1 µg/kg, then soil should be tested by SPLP and the leachate analyzed for PFAS. If the SPLP results exceed 10 ppt for either PFOA or PFOS (individually) then the source of backfill should be rejected, unless a site-specific exemption is provided by DER. SPLP leachate criteria is based on the Maximum Contaminant Levels proposed for drinking water by New York State's Department of Health, this value may be updated based on future Federal or State promulgated regulatory standards. Remedial parties have the option of analyzing samples concurrently for both PFAS in soil and in the SPLP leachate to minimize project delays. Category B deliverables should be submitted for backfill samples, though a DUSR is not required.</p>	<p>Testing for PFAS should be included any time a full TAL/TCL analyte list is required. Results for PFOA and PFOS should be compared to the applicable guidance values. If PFOA or PFOS is detected in any sample at or above the guidance values then the source of backfill should be rejected, unless a site-specific exemption is provided by DER based on SPLP testing, for example. If the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in leachate are at or above 10 ppt (the Maximum Contaminant Levels established for drinking water by the New York State Department of Health), then the soil is not acceptable.</p> <p>PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane are all considered semi-volatile compounds, so composite samples are appropriate for these compounds when sampling in accordance with DER-10, Table 5.4(e)10. Category B deliverables should be submitted for backfill samples, though a DUSR is not required.</p>	9/15/2020

Citation and Page Number	Current Text	Corrected Text	Date
Footnotes	None	¹ TOP Assay analysis of highly contaminated samples, such as those from an AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam) site, can result in incomplete oxidation of the samples and an underestimation of the total perfluoroalkyl substances. ² The movement of PFAS in the environment is being aggressively researched at this time; that research will eventually result in more accurate models for the behaviors of these chemicals. In the meantime, DEC has calculated the soil cleanup objective for the protection of groundwater using the same procedure used for all other chemicals, as described in Section 7.7 of the Technical Support Document (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/techsuppdoc.pdf).	9/15/2020
Additional Analysis, page 9	In cases... soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (EPA Method 9060), soil...	In cases... soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (Lloyd Kahn), soil...	1/8/2021
Appendix A, General Guidelines, fourth bullet	List the ELAP-approved lab(s) to be used for analysis of samples	List the ELAP- certified lab(s) to be used for analysis of samples	1/8/2021
Appendix E, Laboratory Analysis and Containers	Drinking water samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS by ISO Method 25101.	Drinking water samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS by EPA Method 537, 537.1, 533, or ISO Method 25101	1/8/2021

Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs

Objective

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) performs or oversees sampling of environmental media and subsequent analysis of PFAS as part of remedial programs implemented under 6 NYCRR Part 375. To ensure consistency in sampling, analysis, reporting, and assessment of PFAS, DER has developed this document which summarizes currently accepted procedures and updates previous DER technical guidance pertaining to PFAS.

Applicability

All work plans submitted to DEC pursuant to one of the remedial programs under Part 375 shall include PFAS sampling and analysis procedures that conform to the guidelines provided herein.

As part of a site investigation or remedial action compliance program, whenever samples of potentially affected media are collected and analyzed for the standard Target Analyte List/Target Compound List (TAL/TCL), PFAS analysis should also be performed. Potentially affected media can include soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. Based upon the potential for biota to be affected, biota sampling and analysis for PFAS may also be warranted as determined pursuant to a Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis. Soil vapor sampling for PFAS is not required.

Field Sampling Procedures

DER-10 specifies technical guidance applicable to DER's remedial programs. Given the prevalence and use of PFAS, DER has developed "best management practices" specific to sampling for PFAS. As specified in DER-10 Chapter 2, quality assurance procedures are to be submitted with investigation work plans. Typically, these procedures are incorporated into a work plan, or submitted as a stand-alone document (e.g., a Quality Assurance Project Plan). Quality assurance guidelines for PFAS are listed in Appendix A - Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Guidelines for PFAS.

Field sampling for PFAS performed under DER remedial programs should follow the appropriate procedures outlined for soils, sediments or other solids (Appendix B), non-potable groundwater (Appendix C), surface water (Appendix D), public or private water supply wells (Appendix E), and fish tissue (Appendix F).

QA/QC samples (e.g. duplicates, MS/MSD) should be collected as specified in DER-10, Section 2.3(c). For sampling equipment coming in contact with aqueous samples only, rinsate or equipment blanks should be collected. Equipment blanks should be collected at a minimum frequency of one per day per site or one per twenty samples, whichever is more frequent.

Analysis and Reporting

As of October 2020, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not have a validated method for analysis of PFAS for media commonly analyzed under DER remedial programs (non-potable waters, solids). DER has developed the following guidelines to ensure consistency in analysis and reporting of PFAS.

The investigation work plan should describe analysis and reporting procedures, including laboratory analytical procedures for the methods discussed below. As specified in DER-10 Section 2.2, laboratories should provide a full Category B deliverable. In addition, a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) should be prepared by an independent, third party data validator. Electronic data submissions should meet the requirements provided at: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/62440.html>.

DER has developed a *PFAS Analyte List* (Appendix F) for remedial programs to understand the nature of contamination at sites. It is expected that reported results for PFAS will include, at a minimum, all the compounds listed. If lab and/or matrix specific issues are encountered for any analytes, the DER project manager, in consultation with the DER chemist, will make case-by-case decisions as to whether certain analytes may be temporarily or permanently discontinued from analysis at each site. As with other contaminants that are analyzed for at a site, the *PFAS Analyte List* may be refined for future sampling events based on investigative findings.

Routine Analysis

Currently, New York State Department of Health's Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) does not offer certification for PFAS in matrices other than finished drinking water. However, laboratories analyzing environmental samples for PFAS (e.g., soil, sediments, and groundwater) under DER's Part 375 remedial programs need to hold ELAP certification for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by EPA Method 537, 537.1, ISO 25101, or Method 533. Laboratories should adhere to the guidelines and criteria set forth in the DER's laboratory guidelines for PFAS in non-potable water and solids (Appendix H - Laboratory Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids). Data review guidelines were developed by DER to ensure data comparability and usability (Appendix H - Data Review Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids).

LC-MS/MS analysis for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1 is the procedure to use for environmental samples. Isotope dilution techniques should be utilized for the analysis of PFAS in all media. Reporting limits for PFOA and PFOS in aqueous samples should not exceed 2 ng/L. Reporting limits for PFOA and PFOS in solid samples should not exceed 0.5 µg/kg. Reporting limits for all other PFAS in aqueous and solid media should be as close to these limits as possible. If laboratories indicate that they are not able to achieve these reporting limits for the entire *PFAS Analyte List*, site-specific decisions regarding acceptance of elevated reporting limits for specific PFAS can be made by the DER project manager in consultation with the DER chemist.

Additional Analysis

Additional laboratory methods for analysis of PFAS may be warranted at a site, such as the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) and Total Oxidizable Precursor Assay (TOP Assay).

In cases where site-specific cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS are to be assessed, soil parameters, such as Total Organic Carbon (Lloyd Kahn), soil pH (EPA Method 9045), clay content (percent), and cation exchange capacity (EPA Method 9081), should be included in the analysis to help evaluate factors affecting the leachability of PFAS in site soils.

SPLP is a technique used to determine the mobility of chemicals in liquids, soils and wastes, and may be useful in determining the need for addressing PFAS-containing material as part of the remedy. SPLP by EPA Method 1312 should be used unless otherwise specified by the DER project manager in consultation with the DER chemist.

Impacted materials can be made up of PFAS that are not analyzable by routine analytical methodology. A TOP Assay can be utilized to conceptualize the amount and type of oxidizable PFAS which could be liberated in the environment, which approximates the maximum concentration of perfluoroalkyl substances that could be generated

if all polyfluoroalkyl substances were oxidized. For example, some polyfluoroalkyl substances may degrade or transform to form perfluoroalkyl substances (such as PFOA or PFOS), resulting in an increase in perfluoroalkyl substance concentrations as contaminated groundwater moves away from a source. The TOP Assay converts, through oxidation, polyfluoroalkyl substances (precursors) into perfluoroalkyl substances that can be detected by routine analytical methodology.¹

Commercial laboratories have adopted methods which allow for the quantification of targeted PFAS in air and biota. The EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) is currently developing methods which allow for air emissions characterization of PFAS, including both targeted and non-targeted analysis of PFAS. Consult with the DER project manager and the DER chemist for assistance on analyzing biota/tissue and air samples.

Data Assessment and Application to Site Cleanup

Until such time as Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for PFOA and PFOS are published, the extent of contaminated media potentially subject to remediation should be determined on a case-by-case basis using the procedures discussed below and the criteria in DER-10. Preliminary target levels for cleanup of PFOA and PFOS in other media, including biota and sediment, have not yet been established by the DEC.

Water Sample Results

PFOA and PFOS should be further assessed and considered as potential contaminants of concern in groundwater or surface water if PFOA or PFOS is detected in any water sample at or above 10 ng/L (ppt) and is determined to be attributable to the site, either by a comparison of upgradient and downgradient levels, or the presence of soil source areas, as defined below. In addition, further assessment of water may be warranted if either of the following screening levels are met:

- a. any other individual PFAS (not PFOA or PFOS) is detected in water at or above 100 ng/L; or
- b. total concentration of PFAS (including PFOA and PFOS) is detected in water at or above 500 ng/L

If PFOA and/or PFOS are identified as contaminants of concern for a site, they should be assessed as part of the remedy selection process in accordance with Part 375 and DER-10.

Soil Sample Results

Soil cleanup objectives for PFOA and PFOS will be proposed in an upcoming revision to 6 NYCRR Part 375-6. Until SCOs are in effect, the following are to be used as guidance values.

Guidance Values for Anticipated Site Use	PFOA (ppb)	PFOS (ppb)
Unrestricted	0.66	0.88
Residential	6.6	8.8
Restricted Residential	33	44
Commercial	500	440
Industrial	600	440
Protection of Groundwater ²	1.1	3.7

¹ TOP Assay analysis of highly contaminated samples, such as those from an AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam) site, can result in incomplete oxidation of the samples and an underestimation of the total perfluoroalkyl substances.

² The movement of PFAS in the environment is being aggressively researched at this time; that research will eventually result in more accurate models for the behaviors of these chemicals. In the meantime, DEC has calculated the guidance value for the protection of groundwater using the same procedure used for all other chemicals, as described in Section 7.7 of the Technical Support Document (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/techsuppdoc.pdf).

PFOA and PFOS results for soil are to be compared against the guidance values listed above. These guidance values are to be used in determining whether PFOA and PFOS are contaminants of concern for the site and for determining remedial action objectives and cleanup requirements. Site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater can also be presented for evaluation by DEC. Development of site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater will require analysis of additional soil parameters relating to leachability. These additional analyses can include any or all the parameters listed above (soil pH, cation exchange capacity, etc.) and/or use of SPLP.

As the understanding of PFAS transport improves, DEC welcomes proposals for site-specific remedial objectives for protection of groundwater. DEC will expect that those may be dependent on additional factors including soil pH, aqueous pH, % organic carbon, % Sand/Silt/Clay, soil cations: K, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Al, cation exchange capacity, and anion exchange capacity. Site-specific remedial objectives should also consider the dilution attenuation factor (DAF). The NJDEP publication on DAF can be used as a reference:

<https://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/rs/daf.pdf>.

Testing for Imported Soil

Testing for PFAS should be included any time a full TAL/TCL analyte list is required. Results for PFOA and PFOS should be compared to the applicable guidance values. If PFOA or PFOS is detected in any sample at or above the guidance values then the source of backfill should be rejected, unless a site-specific exemption is provided by DER based on SPLP testing, for example. If the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in leachate are at or above 10 ppt (the Maximum Contaminant Levels established for drinking water by the New York State Department of Health), then the soil is not acceptable.

PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane are all considered semi-volatile compounds, so composite samples are appropriate for these compounds when sampling in accordance with DER-10, Table 5.4(e)10. Category B deliverables should be submitted for backfill samples, though a DUSR is not required.

Appendix A - Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Guidelines for PFAS

The following guidelines (general and PFAS-specific) can be used to assist with the development of a QAPP for projects within DER involving sampling and analysis of PFAS.

General Guidelines in Accordance with DER-10

- Document/work plan section title – Quality Assurance Project Plan
- Summarize project scope, goals, and objectives
- Provide project organization including names and resumes of the project manager, Quality Assurance Officer (QAO), field staff, and Data Validator
 - The QAO should not have another position on the project, such as project or task manager, that involves project productivity or profitability as a job performance criterion
- List the ELAP certified lab(s) to be used for analysis of samples
- Include a site map showing sample locations
- Provide detailed sampling procedures for each matrix
- Include Data Quality Usability Objectives
- List equipment decontamination procedures
- Include an “Analytical Methods/Quality Assurance Summary Table” specifying:
 - Matrix type
 - Number or frequency of samples to be collected per matrix
 - Number of field and trip blanks per matrix
 - Analytical parameters to be measured per matrix
 - Analytical methods to be used per matrix with minimum reporting limits
 - Number and type of matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples to be collected
 - Number and type of duplicate samples to be collected
 - Sample preservation to be used per analytical method and sample matrix
 - Sample container volume and type to be used per analytical method and sample matrix
 - Sample holding time to be used per analytical method and sample matrix
- Specify Category B laboratory data deliverables and preparation of a DUSR

Specific Guidelines for PFAS

- Include in the text that sampling for PFAS will take place
- Include in the text that PFAS will be analyzed by LC-MS/MS for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1
- Include the list of PFAS compounds to be analyzed (*PFAS Analyte List*)
- Include the laboratory SOP for PFAS analysis
- List the minimum method-achievable Reporting Limits for PFAS
 - Reporting Limits should be less than or equal to:
 - Aqueous – 2 ng/L (ppt)
 - Solids – 0.5 µg/kg (ppb)
- Include the laboratory Method Detection Limits for the PFAS compounds to be analyzed
- Laboratory should have ELAP certification for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by EPA Method 537, 537.1, EPA Method 533, or ISO 25101
- Include detailed sampling procedures
 - Precautions to be taken
 - Pump and equipment types
 - Decontamination procedures
 - Approved materials only to be used
- Specify that regular ice only will be used for sample shipment
- Specify that equipment blanks should be collected at a minimum frequency of 1 per day per site for each matrix

Appendix B - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Soils, Sediments and Solids

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of soil, sediment and other solid samples for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Containers

Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1.

The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in to contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials including sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

A list of acceptable equipment is provided below, but other equipment may be considered appropriate based on sampling conditions.

- stainless steel spoon
- stainless steel bowl
- steel hand auger or shovel without any coatings

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Sampling is often conducted in areas where a vegetative turf has been established. In these cases, a pre-cleaned trowel or shovel should be used to carefully remove the turf so that it may be replaced at the conclusion of sampling. Surface soil samples (e.g. 0 to 6 inches below surface) should then be collected using a pre-cleaned, stainless steel spoon. Shallow subsurface soil samples (e.g. 6 to ~36 inches below surface) may be collected by digging a hole using a pre-cleaned hand auger or shovel. When the desired subsurface depth is reached, a pre-cleaned hand auger or spoon shall be used to obtain the sample.

When the sample is obtained, it should be deposited into a stainless steel bowl for mixing prior to filling the sample containers. The soil should be placed directly into the bowl and mixed thoroughly by rolling the material into the middle until the material is homogenized. At this point the material within the bowl can be placed into the laboratory provided container.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at $4 \pm 2^{\circ}$ Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable

Documentation

A soil log or sample log shall document the location of the sample/borehole, depth of the sample, sampling equipment, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate. Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appropriate rain gear (PVC, polyurethane, or rubber rain gear are acceptable), bug spray, and sunscreen should be used that does not contain PFAS. Well washed cotton coveralls may be used as an alternative to bug spray and/or sunscreen.

PPE that contains PFAS is acceptable when site conditions warrant additional protection for the samplers and no other materials can be used to be protective. Documentation of such use should be provided in the field notes.

Appendix C - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Monitoring Wells

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of groundwater samples for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Container

Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1.

The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include: stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials including plumbers tape and sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

A list of acceptable equipment is provided below, but other equipment may be considered appropriate based on sampling conditions.

- stainless steel inertia pump with HDPE tubing
- peristaltic pump equipped with HDPE tubing and silicone tubing
- stainless steel bailer with stainless steel ball
- bladder pump (identified as PFAS-free) with HDPE tubing

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Monitoring wells should be purged in accordance with the sampling procedure (standard/volume purge or low flow purge) identified in the site work plan, which will determine the appropriate time to collect the sample. If sampling using standard purge techniques, additional purging may be needed to reduce turbidity levels, so samples contain a limited amount of sediment within the sample containers. Sample containers that contain sediment may cause issues at the laboratory, which may result in elevated reporting limits and other issues during the sample preparation that can compromise data usability. Sampling personnel should don new nitrile gloves prior to sample collection due to the potential to contact PFAS containing items (not related to the sampling equipment) during the purging activities.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at $4 \pm 2^\circ$ Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- Collect one equipment blank per day per site and minimum 1 equipment blank per 20 samples. The equipment blank shall test the new and decontaminated sampling equipment utilized to obtain a sample for residual PFAS contamination. This sample is obtained by using laboratory provided PFAS-free water and passing the water over or through the sampling device and into laboratory provided sample containers
- Additional equipment blank samples may be collected to assess other equipment that is utilized at the monitoring well
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable

Documentation

A purge log shall document the location of the sample, sampling equipment, groundwater parameters, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate. Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appropriate rain gear (PVC, polyurethane, or rubber rain gear are acceptable), bug spray, and sunscreen should be used that does not contain PFAS. Well washed cotton coveralls may be used as an alternative to bug spray and/or sunscreen.

PPE that contains PFAS is acceptable when site conditions warrant additional protection for the samplers and no other materials can be used to be protective. Documentation of such use should be provided in the field notes.

Appendix D - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Surface Water

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of surface water samples for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Container

Samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS using methodologies based on EPA Method 537.1.

The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include: stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials including sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

A list of acceptable equipment is provided below, but other equipment may be considered appropriate based on sampling conditions.

- stainless steel cup

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Where conditions permit, (e.g. creek or pond) sampling devices (e.g. stainless steel cup) should be rinsed with site medium to be sampled prior to collection of the sample. At this point the sample can be collected and poured into the sample container.

If site conditions permit, samples can be collected directly into the laboratory container.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at $4 \pm 2^\circ$ Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- Collect one equipment blank per day per site and minimum 1 equipment blank per 20 samples. The equipment blank shall test the new and decontaminated sampling equipment utilized to obtain a sample for residual PFAS contamination. This sample is obtained by using laboratory provided PFAS-free water and passing the water over or through the sampling device and into laboratory provided sample containers
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable

Documentation

A sample log shall document the location of the sample, sampling equipment, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate. Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appropriate rain gear (PVC, polyurethane, or rubber rain gear are acceptable), bug spray, and sunscreen should be used that does not contain PFAS. Well washed cotton coveralls may be used as an alternative to bug spray and/or sunscreen.

PPE that contains PFAS is acceptable when site conditions warrant additional protection for the samplers and no other materials can be used to be protective. Documentation of such use should be provided in the field notes.

Appendix E - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Private Water Supply Wells

General

The objective of this protocol is to give general guidelines for the collection of water samples from private water supply wells (with a functioning pump) for PFAS analysis. The sampling procedure used should be consistent with Sampling Guidelines and Protocols – Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYS DEC Spill Response Program – March 1991 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/sgpsect5.pdf), with the following limitations.

Laboratory Analysis and Container

Drinking water samples collected using this protocol are intended to be analyzed for PFAS by EPA Method 537, 537.1, 533, or ISO Method 25101. The preferred material for containers is high density polyethylene (HDPE). Pre-cleaned sample containers, coolers, sample labels, and a chain of custody form will be provided by the laboratory.

Equipment

Acceptable materials for sampling include stainless steel, HDPE, PVC, silicone, acetate, and polypropylene. Additional materials may be acceptable if pre-approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation.

No sampling equipment components or sample containers should come in contact with aluminum foil, low density polyethylene, glass, or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon™) materials (e.g. plumbers tape), including sample bottle cap liners with a PTFE layer.

Equipment Decontamination

Standard two step decontamination using detergent (Alconox is acceptable) and clean, PFAS-free water will be performed for sampling equipment. All sources of water used for equipment decontamination should be verified in advance to be PFAS-free through laboratory analysis or certification.

Sampling Techniques

Locate and assess the pressure tank and determine if any filter units are present within the building. Establish the sample location as close to the well pump as possible, which is typically the spigot at the pressure tank. Ensure sampling equipment is kept clean during sampling as access to the pressure tank spigot, which is likely located close to the ground, may be obstructed and may hinder sample collection.

Prior to sampling, a faucet downstream of the pressure tank (e.g., washroom sink) should be run until the well pump comes on and a decrease in water temperature is noted which indicates that the water is coming from the well. If the homeowner is amenable, staff should run the water longer to purge the well (15+ minutes) to provide a sample representative of the water in the formation rather than standing water in the well and piping system including the pressure tank. At this point a new pair of nitrile gloves should be donned and the sample can be collected from the sample point at the pressure tank.

Sample Identification and Logging

A label shall be attached to each sample container with a unique identification. Each sample shall be included on the chain of custody (COC).

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Immediately place samples in a cooler maintained at $4 \pm 2^{\circ}$ Celsius using ice
- Collect one field duplicate for every sample batch, minimum 1 duplicate per 20 samples. The duplicate shall consist of an additional sample at a given location
- Collect one matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) for every sample batch, minimum 1 MS/MSD per 20 samples. The MS/MSD shall consist of an additional two samples at a given location and identified on the COC
- If equipment was used, collect one equipment blank per day per site and a minimum 1 equipment blank per 20 samples. The equipment blank shall test the new and decontaminated sampling equipment utilized to obtain a sample for residual PFAS contamination. This sample is obtained by using laboratory provided PFAS-free water and passing the water over or through the sampling device and into laboratory provided sample containers.
- A field reagent blank (FRB) should be collected at a rate of one per 20 samples. The lab will provide a FRB bottle containing PFAS free water and one empty FRB bottle. In the field, pour the water from the one bottle into the empty FRB bottle and label appropriately.
- Request appropriate data deliverable (Category B) and an electronic data deliverable
- For sampling events where multiple private wells (homes or sites) are to be sampled per day, it is acceptable to collect QC samples at a rate of one per 20 across multiple sites or days.

Documentation

A sample log shall document the location of the private well, sample point location, owner contact information, sampling equipment, purge duration, duplicate sample, visual description of the material, and any other observations or notes determined to be appropriate and available (e.g. well construction, pump type and location, yield, installation date). Additionally, care should be performed to limit contact with PFAS containing materials (e.g. waterproof field books, food packaging) during the sampling process.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

For most sampling Level D PPE is anticipated to be appropriate. The sampler should wear nitrile gloves while conducting field work and handling sample containers.

Field staff shall consider the clothing to be worn during sampling activities. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS materials should be avoided. All clothing worn by sampling personnel should have been laundered multiple times.

Appendix F - Sampling Protocols for PFAS in Fish

This appendix contains a copy of the latest guidelines developed by the Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) entitled “General Fish Handling Procedures for Contaminant Analysis” (Ver. 8).

Procedure Name: General Fish Handling Procedures for Contaminant Analysis

Number: FW-005

Purpose: This procedure describes data collection, fish processing and delivery of fish collected for contaminant monitoring. It contains the chain of custody and collection record forms that should be used for the collections.

Organization: Environmental Monitoring Section
Bureau of Ecosystem Health
Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-4756

Version: 8

Previous Version Date: 21 March 2018

Summary of Changes to this Version: Updated bureau name to Bureau of Ecosystem Health. Added direction to list the names of all field crew on the collection record. Minor formatting changes on chain of custody and collection records.

Originator or Revised by: Wayne Richter, Jesse Becker

Date: 26 April 2019

Quality Assurance Officer and Approval Date: Jesse Becker, 26 April 2019

**NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

GENERAL FISH HANDLING PROCEDURES FOR CONTAMINANT ANALYSES

- A. Original copies of all continuity of evidence (i.e., Chain of Custody) and collection record forms must accompany delivery of fish to the lab. A copy shall be directed to the Project Leader or as appropriate, Wayne Richter. All necessary forms will be supplied by the Bureau of Ecosystem Health. Because some samples may be used in legal cases, it is critical that each section is filled out completely. Each Chain of Custody form has three main sections:
1. The top box is to be filled out **and signed** by the person responsible for the fish collection (e.g., crew leader, field biologist, researcher). This person is responsible for delivery of the samples to DEC facilities or personnel (e.g., regional office or biologist).
 2. The second section is to be filled out **and signed** by the person responsible for the collections while being stored at DEC, before delivery to the analytical lab. This may be the same person as in (1), but it is still required that they complete the section. Also important is the **range of identification numbers** (i.e., tag numbers) included in the sample batch.
 3. Finally, the bottom box is to record any transfers between DEC personnel and facilities. Each subsequent transfer should be **identified, signed, and dated**, until laboratory personnel take possession of the fish.
- B. The following data are required on each **Fish Collection Record** form:
1. Project and Site Name.
 2. DEC Region.
 3. All personnel (and affiliation) involved in the collection.
 4. Method of collection (gill net, hook and line, etc.)
 5. Preservation Method.
- C. The following data are to be taken on each fish collected and recorded on the **Fish Collection Record** form:
1. Tag number - Each specimen is to be individually jaw tagged at time of collection with a unique number. Make sure the tag is turned out so that the number can be read without opening the bag. Use tags in sequential order. For small fish or composite samples place the tag inside the bag with the samples. The Bureau of Ecosystem Health can supply the tags.
 2. Species identification (please be explicit enough to enable assigning genus and species). Group fish by species when processing.
 3. Date collected.
 4. Sample location (waterway and nearest prominent identifiable landmark).
 5. Total length (nearest mm or smallest sub-unit on measuring instrument) and weight (nearest g or

smallest sub-unit of weight on weighing instrument). Take all measures as soon as possible with calibrated, protected instruments (e.g. from wind and upsets) and prior to freezing.

6. Sex - fish may be cut enough to allow sexing or other internal investigation, but do not eviscerate. Make any incision on the right side of the belly flap or exactly down the midline so that a left-side fillet can be removed.

D. General data collection recommendations:

1. It is helpful to use an ID or tag number that will be unique. It is best to use metal striped bass or other uniquely numbered metal tags. If uniquely numbered tags are unavailable, values based on the region, water body and year are likely to be unique: for example, R7CAY11001 for Region 7, Cayuga Lake, 2011, fish 1. If the fish are just numbered 1 through 20, we have to give them new numbers for our database, making it more difficult to trace your fish to their analytical results and creating an additional possibility for errors.
 2. Process and record fish of the same species sequentially. Recording mistakes are less likely when all fish from a species are processed together. Starting with the bigger fish species helps avoid missing an individual.
 3. If using Bureau of Ecosystem Health supplied tags or other numbered tags, use tags in sequence so that fish are recorded with sequential Tag Numbers. This makes data entry and login at the lab and use of the data in the future easier and reduces keypunch errors.
 4. Record length and weight as soon as possible after collection and before freezing. Other data are recorded in the field upon collection. An age determination of each fish is optional, but if done, it is recorded in the appropriate "Age" column.
 5. For composite samples of small fish, record the number of fish in the composite in the Remarks column. Record the length and weight of each individual in a composite. All fish in a composite sample should be of the same species and members of a composite should be visually matched for size.
 6. Please submit photocopies of topographic maps or good quality navigation charts indicating sampling locations. GPS coordinates can be entered in the Location column of the collection record form in addition to or instead for providing a map. These records are of immense help to us (and hopefully you) in providing documented location records which are not dependent on memory and/or the same collection crew. In addition, they may be helpful for contaminant source trackdown and remediation/control efforts of the Department.
 7. When recording data on fish measurements, it will help to ensure correct data recording for the data recorder to call back the numbers to the person making the measurements.
- E. Each fish is to be placed in its own individual plastic bag. For small fish to be analyzed as a composite, put all of the fish for one composite in the same bag but use a separate bag for each composite. It is important to individually bag the fish to avoid difficulties or cross contamination when processing the fish for chemical analysis. Be sure to include the fish's tag number inside the bag, preferably attached to the fish with the tag number turned out so it can be read. Tie or otherwise secure the bag closed. **The Bureau of Ecosystem Health will supply the bags.** If necessary, food grade bags may be procured from a suitable vendor (e.g., grocery store). It is preferable to redundantly label each bag with a manila tag tied between the knot and the body of the bag. This tag should be labeled with the project name, collection location, tag number, collection date, and fish species. If scales are collected, the scale envelope should be labeled with

the same information.

- F. Groups of fish, by species, are to be placed in one large plastic bag per sampling location. **The Bureau of Ecosystem Health will supply the larger bags.** Tie or otherwise secure the bag closed. Label the site bag with a manila tag tied between the knot and the body of the bag. The tag should contain: project, collection location, collection date, species and **tag number ranges**. Having this information on the manila tag enables lab staff to know what is in the bag without opening it.
- G. Do not eviscerate, fillet or otherwise dissect the fish unless specifically asked to. If evisceration or dissection is specified, the fish must be cut along the exact midline or on the right side so that the left side fillet can be removed intact at the laboratory. If filleting is specified, the procedure for taking a standard fillet (SOP PREPLAB 4) must be followed, including removing scales.
- H. Special procedures for PFAS: Unlike legacy contaminants such as PCBs, which are rarely found in day to day life, PFAS are widely used and frequently encountered. Practices that avoid sample contamination are therefore necessary. While no standard practices have been established for fish, procedures for water quality sampling can provide guidance. The following practices should be used for collections when fish are to be analyzed for PFAS:
 - No materials containing Teflon.
 - No Post-it notes.
 - No ice packs; only water ice or dry ice.
 - Any gloves worn must be powder free nitrile.
 - No Gore-Tex or similar materials (Gore-Tex is a PFC with PFOA used in its manufacture).
 - No stain repellent or waterproof treated clothing; these are likely to contain PFCs.
 - Avoid plastic materials, other than HDPE, including clipboards and waterproof notebooks.
 - Wash hands after handling any food containers or packages as these may contain PFCs.
 - Keep pre-wrapped food containers and wrappers isolated from fish handling.
 - Wear clothing washed at least six times since purchase.
 - Wear clothing washed without fabric softener.
 - Staff should avoid cosmetics, moisturizers, hand creams and similar products on the day of sampling as many of these products contain PFCs (Fujii et al. 2013). Sunscreen or insect repellent should not contain ingredients with “fluor” in their name. Apply any sunscreen or insect repellent well downwind from all materials. Hands must be washed after touching any of these products.
- I. All fish must be kept at a temperature $<45^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($<8^{\circ}\text{C}$) immediately following data processing. As soon as possible, freeze at $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Due to occasional freezer failures, daily freezer temperature logs are required. The freezer should be locked or otherwise secured to maintain chain of custody.
- J. In most cases, samples should be delivered to the Analytical Services Unit at the Hale Creek field station. Coordinate delivery with field station staff and send copies of the collection records, continuity of evidence forms and freezer temperature logs to the field station. For samples to be analyzed elsewhere, non-routine collections or other questions, contact Wayne Richter, Bureau of Ecosystem Health, NYSDEC, 625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-4756, 518-402-8974, or the project leader about sample transfer. Samples will then be directed to the analytical facility and personnel noted on specific project descriptions.
- K. A recommended equipment list is at the end of this document.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
FISH COLLECTION RECORD

page _____ of _____

Project and Site Name _____ DEC Region _____

Collections made by (include all crew) _____

Sampling Method: ☐Electrofishing ☐Gill netting ☐Trap netting ☐Trawling ☐Seining ☐Angling ☐Other _____

Preservation Method: ☐Freezing ☐Other _____ Notes (SWFDB survey number): _____

FOR LAB USE ONLY- LAB ENTRY NO.	COLLECTION OR TAG NO.	SPECIES	DATE TAKEN	LOCATION	AGE	SEX &/OR REPROD. CONDIT	LENGTH ()	WEIGHT ()	REMARKS

richter: revised 2011, 5/7/15, 10/4/16, 3/20/17; becker: 3/23/17, 4/26/19

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION CHAIN OF CUSTODY

I, _____, of _____ collected the
(Print Name) (Print Business Address)

following on _____, 20____ from _____
(Date) (Water Body)

in the vicinity of _____
(Landmark, Village, Road, etc.)

Town of _____, in _____ County.

Item(s) _____

Said sample(s) were in my possession and handled according to standard procedures provided to me prior to collection. The sample(s) were placed in the custody of a representative of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation on _____, 20____.

Signature Date

I, _____, received the above mentioned sample(s) on the date specified and assigned identification number(s) _____ to the sample(s). I have recorded pertinent data for the sample(s) on the attached collection records. The sample(s) remained in my custody until subsequently transferred, prepared or shipped at times and on dates as attested to below.

Signature Date

SECOND RECIPIENT (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	PURPOSE OF TRANSFER
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
THIRD RECIPIENT (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	PURPOSE OF TRANSFER
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
FOURTH RECIPIENT (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	PURPOSE OF TRANSFER
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
RECEIVED IN LABORATORY BY (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	REMARKS
SIGNATURE	UNIT	
LOGGED IN BY (Print Name)	TIME & DATE	ACCESSION NUMBERS
SIGNATURE	UNIT	

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

By signature to the chain of custody (reverse), the signatory warrants that the information provided is truthful and accurate to the best of his/her ability. The signatory affirms that he/she is willing to testify to those facts provided and the circumstances surrounding the same. Nothing in this warranty or chain of custody negates responsibility nor liability of the signatories for the truthfulness and accuracy of the statements provided.

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

On day of collection, collector(s) name(s), address(es), date, geographic location of capture (attach a copy of topographic map or navigation chart), species, number kept of each species, and description of capture vicinity (proper noun, if possible) along with name of Town and County must be indicated on reverse.

Retain organisms in manila tagged plastic bags to avoid mixing capture locations. Note appropriate information on each bag tag.

Keep samples as cool as possible. Put on ice if fish cannot be frozen within 12 hours. If fish are held more than 24 hours without freezing, they will not be retained or analyzed.

Initial recipient (either DEC or designated agent) of samples from collector(s) is responsible for obtaining and recording information on the collection record forms which will accompany the chain of custody. This person will seal the container using packing tape and writing his signature, the time and the date across the tape onto the container with indelible marker. Any time a seal is broken, for whatever purpose, the incident must be recorded on the Chain of Custody (reason, time, and date) in the purpose of transfer block. Container then is resealed using new tape and rewriting signature, with time and date.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Scale or balance of appropriate capacity for the fish to be collected.

Fish measuring board.

Plastic bags of an appropriate size for the fish to be collected and for site bags.

Individually numbered metal tags for fish.

Manila tags to label bags.

Small envelopes, approximately 2" x 3.5", if fish scales are to be collected.

Knife for removing scales.

Chain of custody and fish collection forms.

Clipboard.

Pens or markers.

Paper towels.

Dish soap and brush.

Bucket.

Cooler.

Ice.

Duct tape.

Appendix G – PFAS Analyte List

Group	Chemical Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonates	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5
	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4
	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8
	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1
	Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylates	Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4
	Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3
	Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4
	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9
	Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1
	Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1
	Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2
	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUA/PFUdA	2058-94-8
	Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1
	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTriA/PFTTrDA	72629-94-8
	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA/PFTeDA	376-06-7
Fluorinated Telomer Sulfonates	6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate	6:2 FTS	27619-97-2
	8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate	8:2 FTS	39108-34-4
Perfluorooctane-sulfonamides	Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	FOSA	754-91-6
Perfluorooctane-sulfonamidoacetic acids	N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	N-MeFOSAA	2355-31-9
	N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	N-EtFOSAA	2991-50-6

Appendix H - Laboratory Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids

General

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) developed the following guidelines for laboratories analyzing environmental samples for PFAS under DER programs. If laboratories cannot adhere to the following guidelines, they should contact DER's Quality Assurance Officer, Dana Barbarossa, at dana.barbarossa@dec.ny.gov prior to analysis of samples.

Isotope Dilution

Isotope dilution techniques should be utilized for the analysis of PFAS in all media.

Extraction

For water samples, the entire sample bottle should be extracted, and the sample bottle rinsed with appropriate solvent to remove any residual PFAS.

For samples with high particulates, the samples should be handled in one of the following ways:

1. Spike the entire sample bottle with isotope dilution analytes (IDAs) prior to any sample manipulation. The sample can be passed through the SPE and if it clogs, record the volume that passed through.
2. If the sample contains too much sediment to attempt passing it through the SPE cartridge, the sample should be spiked with isotope dilution analytes, centrifuged and decanted.
3. If higher reporting limits are acceptable for the project, the sample can be diluted by taking a representative aliquot of the sample. If isotope dilution analytes will be diluted out of the sample, they can be added after the dilution. The sample should be homogenized prior to taking an aliquot.

If alternate sample extraction procedures are used, please contact the DER remedial program chemist prior to employing. Any deviations in sample preparation procedures should be clearly noted in the case narrative.

Signal to Noise Ratio

For all target analyte ions used for quantification, signal to noise ratio should be 3:1 or greater.

Blanks

There should be no detections in the method blanks above the reporting limits.

Ion Transitions

The ion transitions listed below should be used for the following PFAS:

PFOA	413 > 369
PFOS	499 > 80
PFHxS	399 > 80
PFBS	299 > 80
6:2 FTS	427 > 407
8:2 FTS	527 > 507
N-EtFOSAA	584 > 419
N-MeFOSAA	570 > 419

Branched and Linear Isomers

Standards containing both branched and linear isomers should be used when standards are commercially available. Currently, quantitative standards are available for PFHxS, PFOS, NMeFOSAA, and NEtFOSAA. As more standards become available, they should be incorporated into the method. All isomer peaks present in the standard should be integrated and the areas summed. Samples should be integrated in the same manner as the standards.

Since a quantitative standard does not exist for branched isomers of PFOA, the instrument should be calibrated using just the linear isomer and a technical (qualitative) PFOA standard should be used to identify the retention time of the branched PFOA isomers in the sample. The total response of PFOA branched and linear isomers should be integrated in the samples and quantitated using the calibration curve of the linear standard.

Secondary Ion Transition Monitoring

Quantifier and qualifier ions should be monitored for all target analytes (PFBA and PFPeA are exceptions). The ratio of quantifier ion response to qualifier ion response should be calculated for each target analyte and the ratio compared to standards. Lab derived criteria should be used to determine if the ratios are acceptable.

Reporting

Detections below the reporting limit should be reported and qualified with a J qualifier.

The acid form of PFAS analytes should be reported. If the salt form of the PFAS was used as a stock standard, the measured mass should be corrected to report the acid form of the analyte.

Appendix I - Data Review Guidelines for Analysis of PFAS in Non-Potable Water and Solids

General

These guidelines are intended to be used for the validation of PFAS analytical results for projects within the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) as well as aid in the preparation of a data usability summary report. Data reviewers should understand the methodology and techniques utilized in the analysis. Consultation with the end user of the data may be necessary to assist in determining data usability based on the data quality objectives in the Quality Assurance Project Plan. A familiarity with the laboratory's Standard Operating Procedure may also be needed to fully evaluate the data. If you have any questions, please contact DER's Quality Assurance Officer, Dana Barbarossa, at dana.barbarossa@dec.ny.gov.

Preservation and Holding Time

Samples should be preserved with ice to a temperature of less than 6°C upon arrival at the lab. The holding time is 14 days to extraction for aqueous and solid samples. The time from extraction to analysis for aqueous samples is 28 days and 40 days for solids.

Temperature greatly exceeds 6°C upon arrival at the lab*	Use professional judgement to qualify detects and non-detects as estimated or rejected
Holding time exceeding 28 days to extraction	Use professional judgement to qualify detects and non-detects as estimated or rejected if holding time is grossly exceeded

*Samples that are delivered to the lab immediately after sampling may not meet the thermal preservation guidelines. Samples are considered acceptable if they arrive on ice or an attempt to chill the samples is observed.

Initial Calibration

The initial calibration should contain a minimum of five standards for linear fit and six standards for a quadratic fit. The relative standard deviation (RSD) for a quadratic fit calibration should be less than 20%. Linear fit calibration curves should have an R^2 value greater than 0.990.

The low-level calibration standard should be within 50% - 150% of the true value, and the mid-level calibration standard within 70% - 130% of the true value.

%RSD >20%	J flag detects and UJ non detects
R^2 >0.990	J flag detects and UJ non detects
Low-level calibration check <50% or >150%	J flag detects and UJ non detects
Mid-level calibration check <70% or >130%	J flag detects and UJ non detects

Initial Calibration Verification

An initial calibration verification (ICV) standard should be from a second source (if available). The ICV should be at the same concentration as the mid-level standard of the calibration curve.

ICV recovery <70% or >130%	J flag detects and non-detects
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Continuing Calibration Verification

Continuing calibration verification (CCV) checks should be analyzed at a frequency of one per ten field samples. If CCV recovery is very low, where detection of the analyte could be in question, ensure a low level CCV was analyzed and use to determine data quality.

CCV recovery <70 or >130%	J flag results
---------------------------	----------------

Blanks

There should be no detections in the method blanks above the reporting limits. Equipment blanks, field blanks, rinse blanks etc. should be evaluated in the same manner as method blanks. Use the most contaminated blank to evaluate the sample results.

Blank Result	Sample Result	Qualification
Any detection	<Reporting limit	Qualify as ND at reporting limit
Any detection	>Reporting Limit and >10x the blank result	No qualification
>Reporting limit	>Reporting limit and <10x blank result	J+ biased high

Field Duplicates

A blind field duplicate should be collected at rate of one per twenty samples. The relative percent difference (RPD) should be less than 30% for analyte concentrations greater than two times the reporting limit. Use the higher result for final reporting.

RPD >30%	Apply J qualifier to parent sample
----------	------------------------------------

Lab Control Spike

Lab control spikes should be analyzed with each extraction batch or one for every twenty samples. In the absence of lab derived criteria, use 70% - 130% recovery criteria to evaluate the data.

Recovery <70% or >130% (lab derived criteria can also be used)	Apply J qualifier to detects and UJ qualifier to non detects
--	--

Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate

One matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate should be collected at a rate of one per twenty samples. Use professional judgement to reject results based on out of control MS/MSD recoveries.

Recovery <70% or >130% (lab derived criteria can also be used)	Apply J qualifier to detects and UJ qualifier to non detects of parent sample only
RPD >30%	Apply J qualifier to detects and UJ qualifier to non detects of parent sample only

Extracted Internal Standards (Isotope Dilution Analytes)

Problematic analytes (e.g. PFBA, PFPeA, fluorotelomer sulfonates) can have wider recoveries without qualification. Qualify corresponding native compounds with a J flag if outside of the range.

Recovery <50% or >150%	Apply J qualifier
Recovery <25% or >150% for poor responding analytes	Apply J qualifier
Isotope Dilution Analyte (IDA) Recovery <10%	Reject results

Secondary Ion Transition Monitoring

Quantifier and qualifier ions should be monitored for all target analytes (PFBA and PFPeA are exceptions). The ratio of quantifier ion response to qualifier ion response should be calculated from the standards for each target analyte. Lab derived criteria should be used to determine if the ratios are acceptable. If the ratios fall outside of the laboratory criteria, qualify results as an estimated maximum concentration.

Signal to Noise Ratio

The signal to noise ratio for the quantifier ion should be at least 3:1. If the ratio is less than 3:1, the peak is discernable from the baseline noise and symmetrical, the result can be reported. If the peak appears to be baseline noise and/or the shape is irregular, qualify the result as tentatively identified.

Branched and Linear Isomers

Observed branched isomers in the sample that do not have a qualitative or quantitative standard should be noted and the analyte should be qualified as biased low in the final data review summary report. Note: The branched isomer peak should also be present in the secondary ion transition.

Reporting Limits

If project-specific reporting limits were not met, please indicate that in the report along with the reason (e.g. over dilution, dilution for non-target analytes, high sediment in aqueous samples).

Peak Integrations

Target analyte peaks should be integrated properly and consistently when compared to standards. Ensure branched isomer peaks are included for PFAS where standards are available. Inconsistencies should be brought to the attention of the laboratory or identified in the data review summary report.

APPENDIX F
Health and Safety Plan



**HALEY & ALDRICH, INC.
SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY PLAN**

FOR

808-834 Metropolitan Avenue

Brooklyn, New York

Project/File No. 0204923

Gensuite EZ Scan®



BI - Developers

Prepared By: Matthew Levy

Date: 7/15/2022

Approvals: The following signatures constitute approval of this Health & Safety Plan.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Brian Ferguson'.

Field Safety Manager: Brian Ferguson

Date: 2/14/2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Levy'.

Project Manager: Matthew Levy

Date: 7/15/2022

HASP Valid Through: 12-31-2022

Table of Contents

	Page
STOP WORK AUTHORITY	I
ISSUANCE AND COMPLIANCE	II
EMERGENCY EVENT PROCEDURES	III
PROJECT INFORMATION AND CONTACTS	IV
DIRECTIONS TO THE NEAREST HOSPITAL	V
DIRECTIONS TO THE NEAREST URGENT CARE	VI
1. WORK SCOPE	7
Project Task Breakdown	7
Subcontractor(s) Tasks	7
2. SITE OVERVIEW / DESCRIPTION	8
Site Classification	8
Site Description	8
Background and Historic Site Usage	8
Site Status	8
Site Plan	8
Work Areas	8
3. HAZARD ASSESSMENT	10
Site Chemical Hazards	10
Site Hazards Checklist	11
Weather	11
Biological	12
Location/Terrain	13
Miscellaneous	14
Task Hazard Summary	15
Task Physical Hazards Checklist	18
Summary of Physical Hazards & Controls	19
Noise	19
4. PROTECTIVE MEASURES	25
Required Safety & Personal Protective Equipment	25
5. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS	26
Site Specific Training Requirements	26
Task Specific Training Requirements	26
6. AIR MONITORING PLAN AND EQUIPMENT	27
7. DECONTAMINATION & DISPOSAL METHODS	28
Personal Hygiene Safeguards	28
Decontamination Supplies	28
Location of Decontamination Station	28
Standard Personal Decontamination Procedures	28
Disposal Methods	29

	Disposal of Single Use Personal Protective Equipment	29	
8.	SITE CONTROL		30
	Communication	30	
	Visitors	30	
	Zoning 30		
9.	SITE SPECIFIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN		31
	Pre-Emergency Planning	31	
	Onsite Emergency Response Equipment	31	
	EVACUATION ALARM	32	
	EVACUATION ROUTES	32	
	EVACUATION MUSTER POINT(S)/ SHELTER AREA(S)	32	
	EVACUTION RESPONSE DRILLS	32	
	Emergency Type	33	
	Notification	33	
	Response Action	33	
	Evacuation Plan/Route	33	
10.	HASP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM		34

Attachments

Attachment A	HASP Amendment Form
Attachment B	Training Requirements
Attachment C	Roles and Responsibilities
Attachment D	Job Safety Analyses
Attachment E	Site-Specific Operating Procedures
Attachment F	COVID-19 Policies

STOP WORK AUTHORITY

In accordance with Haley & Aldrich (Haley & Aldrich) Stop Work Authority Operating Procedure (OP1035), any individual has the right to refuse to perform work that he or she believes to be unsafe without fear of retaliation. He or she also has the authority, obligation, and responsibility to stop others from working in an unsafe manner.

STOP Work Authority is the stop work policy for all personnel and subcontractors on the Site. When work has been stopped due to an unsafe condition, Haley & Aldrich site management (e.g., Project Manager [PM], Site Health & Safety Officer [SHSO], etc.) and the Haley & Aldrich Senior Project Manager (SPM) will be notified immediately.

Reasons for issuing a stop work order include, but are not limited to:

- The belief/perception that injury to personnel or accident causing significant damage to property or equipment is imminent.
- A Haley & Aldrich subcontractor is in breach of site safety requirements and/or their own site HASP.
- Identifying a substandard condition (e.g., severe weather) or activity that creates an unacceptable safety risk as determined by a qualified person.

Work will not resume until the unsafe act has been stopped OR sufficient safety precautions have been taken to remove or mitigate the risk to an acceptable degree. Stop work orders will be documented as part of an on-site stop work log, on daily field reports to include the activity/activities stopped, the duration, person stopping work, person in-charge of stopped activity/activities, and the corrective action agreed to and/or taken. Once work has been stopped, only the Haley & Aldrich SPM or SHSO can give the order to resume work. Haley & Aldrich senior management is committed to support anyone who exercises his or her "Stop Work" authority.

ISSUANCE AND COMPLIANCE

This HASP has been prepared in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations (CFR 29, Parts 1904, 1910, and 1926) if such are applicable.

The specific requirements of this HASP include precautions for hazards that exist during this project and may be revised as new information is received or as site conditions change.

- This HASP must be signed by all Haley & Aldrich personnel involved in implementation of the SOW (Section 2 of this HASP).
- This HASP, or a current signed copy, must be retained at all times when Haley & Aldrich staff are present.
- Revisions to this HASP must be outlined within the contents of the HASP. If immediate or minor changes are necessary, the Field Safety Manager (FSM), Haley & Aldrich, SSO and/or Project Manager (PM) may use Attachment 1 (HASP Amendment Form), presented at the end of this HASP. Any revision to the HASP requires employees and subcontractors to be informed of the changes so that they understand the requirements of the change.
- Deviations from this HASP are permitted with approval from the Haley & Aldrich FSM, PM, or Senior Health & Safety Manager (SHSM). Unauthorized deviations may constitute a violation of Haley & Aldrich company procedures/policies and may result in disciplinary action.
- This HASP will be relied upon by Haley & Aldrich's subcontractors and visitors to the site. Haley & Aldrich's subcontractors must have their own HASP which will address hazards specific to their trade that is not included in this HASP. This HASP will be made available for review to Haley & Aldrich's subcontractors and other interested parties (e.g. Facility personnel and regulatory agencies) to ensure that Haley & Aldrich has properly informed our subcontractors and others of the potential hazards associated with the implementation of the SOW to the extent that Haley & Aldrich is aware.

This site-specific HASP provides only site-specific descriptions and work procedures. General safety and health compliance programs in support of this HASP (e.g., injury reporting, medical surveillance, personal protective equipment (PPE) selection, etc.) are described in detail in the Haley & Aldrich Corporate Health and Safety Program Manual and within Haley & Aldrich's Standard Operating Procedures. Both the manual and SOPs can be located on the Haley & Aldrich's Company Intranet. When appropriate, users of this HASP should always refer to these resources and incorporate to the extent possible. The manual and SOPs are available to clients and regulators upon request.

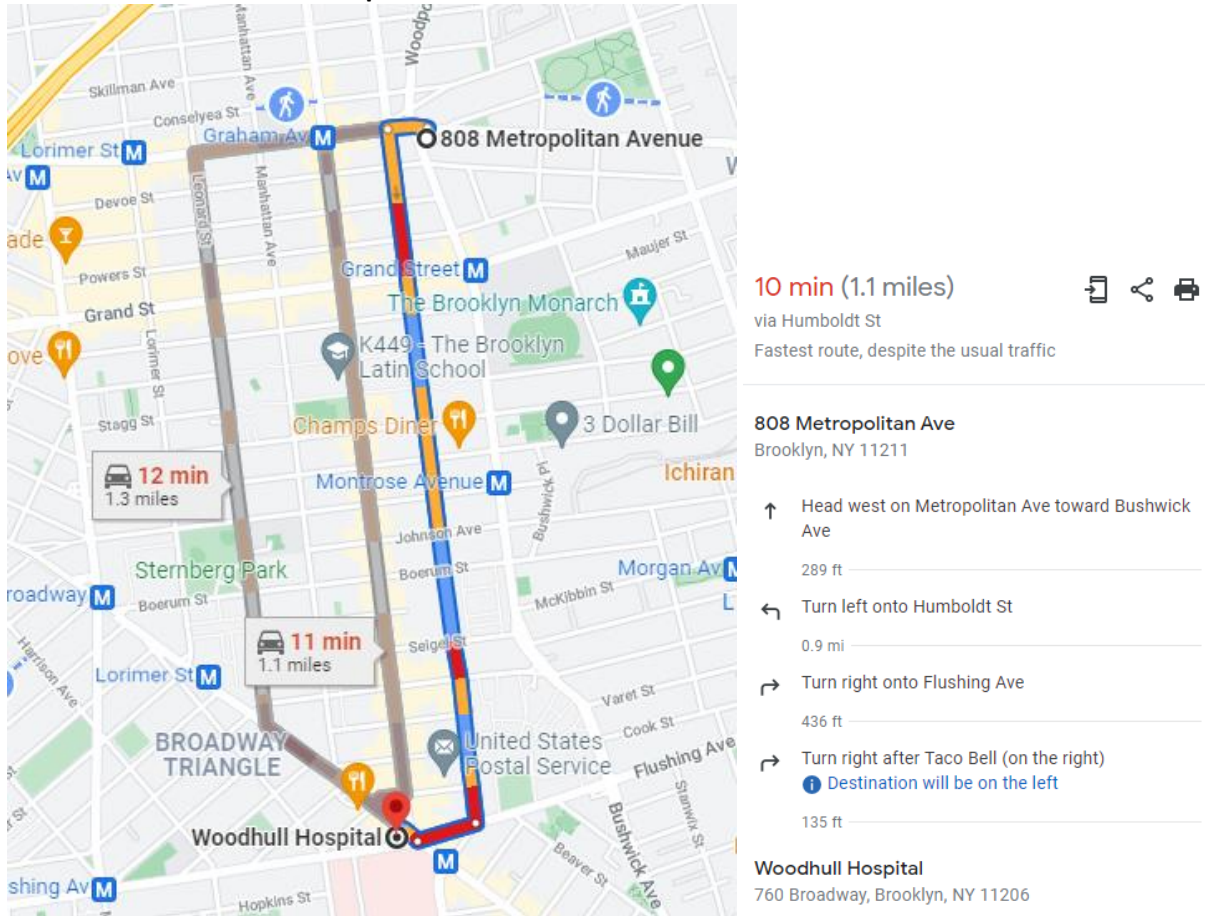
EMERGENCY EVENT PROCEDURES	
1 - ASSESS THE SCENE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOP WORK • Review the situation and ascertain if it's safe to enter the area. • Evacuate the site if the conditions are unsafe. 	
2 - EVALUATE THE EMERGENCY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call 911, or designated emergency number, if required. • Provide first aid for the victim if qualified and safe to do so. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First aid will be addressed using the onsite first aid kit. * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If providing first aid, remember to use proper first aid universal precautions if blood or bodily fluids are present. • If exposure to hazardous substance is suspected, immediately vacate the contaminated area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Remove any contaminated clothing and/or equipment. ○ Wash any affected dermal/ocular area(s) with water for at least 15 minutes. ○ Seek immediate medical assistance if any exposure symptoms are present. <p><i>* Note: Haley & Aldrich employees are not required or expected to administer first aid / CPR to any Haley & Aldrich staff member, Contractor, or Civilian personnel at any time; it is Haley & Aldrich's position that those who do are doing so on their own behalf and not as a function of their job.</i></p>	
3 - SECURE THE AREA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cordon off the incident area, if possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notify any security personnel, if required. ○ Escort all non-essential personnel out of the area, if able. 	
4 - REPORT ON-SITE ACCIDENTS / INCIDENTS TO PM / SSO	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the PM and SSO as soon as it is safe to do so. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assist PM and SSO in completing any additional tasks, as required. 	
5 - INVESTIGATE / REPORT THE INCIDENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record details of the incident for input to the Gensuite. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete any additional forms as requested by the PM and SSO. 	
6 - TAKE CORRECTIVE ACTION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement corrective actions per the PM following root cause analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete Lessons Learned form. 	

PROJECT INFORMATION AND CONTACTS	
Project Name: 808-834 Metropolitan Avenue	Haley & Aldrich File No.: 0204923
Location: 808-834 Metropolitan Ave, Brooklyn, New York	
Client/Site Contact: Phone Number:	808 Metropolitan Realty LLC 718-963-0536
Haley & Aldrich Field Representative: Phone Number: Emergency Phone Number:	Nick Manzione (516) 353-9882 (917) 765-7035
Haley & Aldrich Project Manager: Phone Number: Emergency Phone Number:	Matthew Levy (646) 893-4733 (631) 943-4763
Field Safety Manager: Phone Number: Emergency Phone Number:	Brian Ferguson (617) 886-7439 (617) 908-2761
Subcontractor Project Manager: Phone Number:	Lorraine Kelly, Lakewood Environmental 631-257-5321
Nearest Hospital: Address: (see map on next page) Phone Number:	Woodhull Hospital 760 Broadway Brooklyn, NY 11206 (718) 963-8000
Nearest Occ. Health Clinic: http://www.talispoint.com/liberty/ext/ Address: (see map on next page) Phone Number:	Statcare Urgent & Walk-In Medical Care (Bushwick-Williamsburg) 308 Graham Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11211 (917) 310-3371
Liberty Mutual Claim Policy	WC6-Z11-254100-032
Emergency Response Number:	911
Other Local Emergency Response Number:	N/A
Other Ambulance, Fire, Police, or Environmental Emergency Resources:	911 FDNY Engine 229 Ladder 146 75 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, NY 11211

DIRECTIONS TO THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

[Liberty Mutual Medical Location Directory](#)

Directions to the Nearest Hospital:

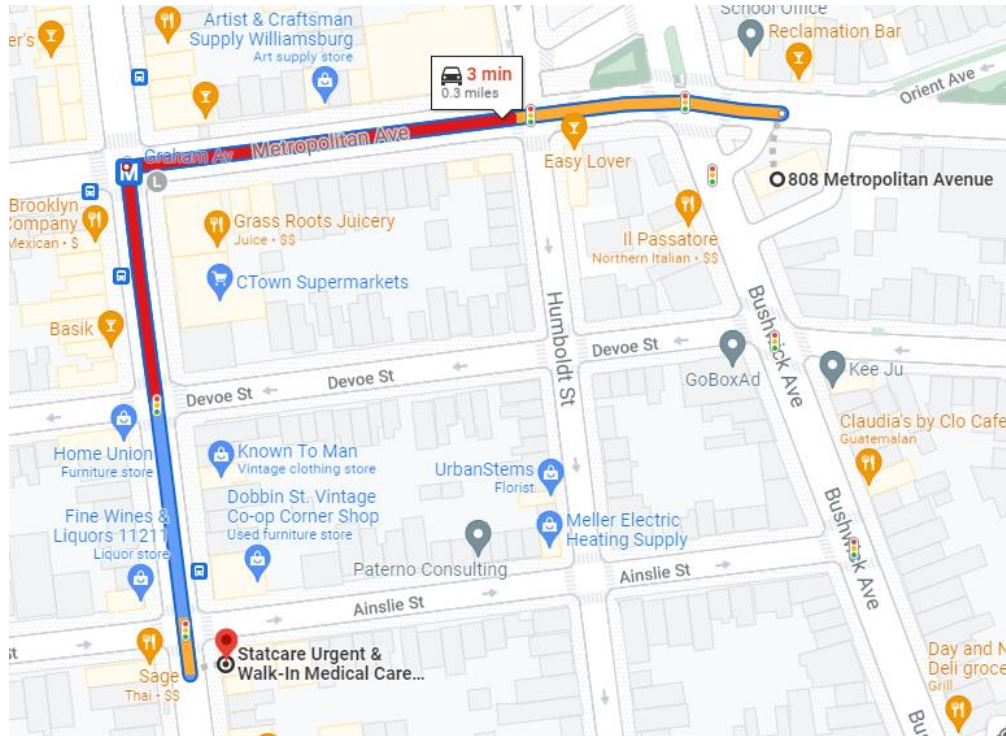


DIRECTIONS TO THE NEAREST URGENT CARE

[Liberty Mutual Medical Location Directory](#)

Directions to the Nearest Occupational Clinic:

Paste map and directions showing route to nearest hospital here.



3 min (0.3 mile)



via Metropolitan Ave and Graham Ave/Via Vespucci
Fastest route, despite the usual traffic

808 Metropolitan Ave

Brooklyn, NY 11211

↑ Head west on Metropolitan Ave toward Bushwick Ave

0.1 mi

↩ Turn left onto Graham Ave/Via Vespucci

📍 Destination will be on the left

0.1 mi

Statcare Urgent & Walk-In Medical Care

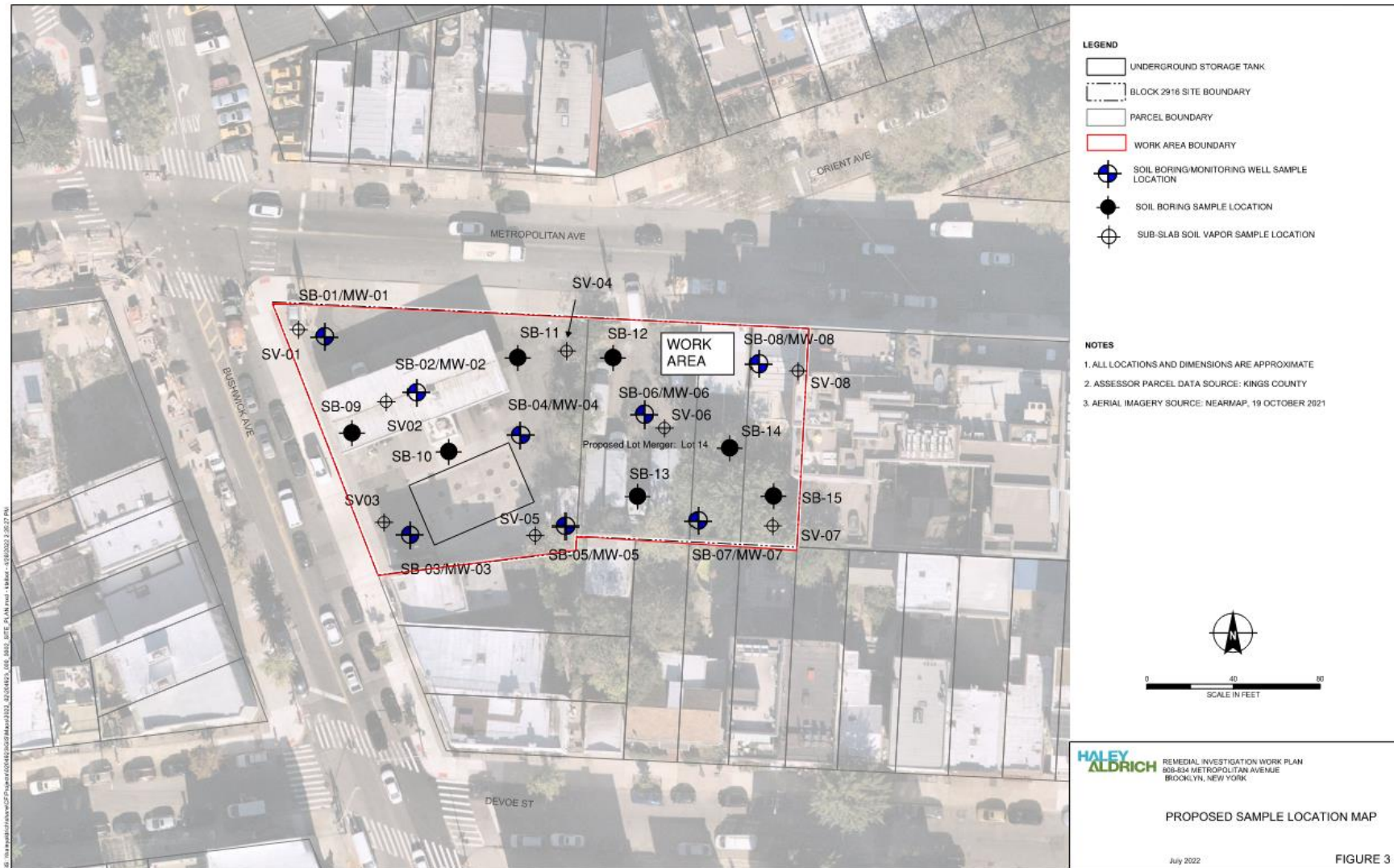
(Bushwick-Williamsburg)

308 Graham Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11211

1. WORK SCOPE			
<p>This Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan addresses the health and safety practices and procedures that will be exercised by all Haley & Aldrich employees participating in all work on the Project Site. This plan is based on an assessment of the site-specific health and safety risks available to Haley & Aldrich and Haley & Aldrich's experience with other similar project sites. The scope of work includes the following:</p> <p>Work task will include: 1.) Drilling; .2) Soil, soil vapor and groundwater sampling, and 3) Geophysical Survey.</p>			
Project Task Breakdown			
Task No.	Task Description	Employee(s) Assigned	Work Date(s) or Duration
1	Soil, soil vapor and groundwater sampling	Nick Manzione	4 Days Anticipated
2	Geophysical Survey	Nick Manzione	1 Day Anticipated
Subcontractor(s) Tasks			
Firm Name		Work Activity	Work Date(s) or Duration
Lakewood Environmental (Drilling and Pre-Clearing)		Drilling & Pre-Clearing	4 Days Total Anticipated
GPRS Inc. (Geophysical Survey)		Geophysical Survey	1 Day Total Anticipated
Projected Start Date: Click or tap to enter a date.			
Projected Completion Date: Click or tap to enter a date.			

2. SITE OVERVIEW / DESCRIPTION	
Site Classification	
Active Speedway gasoline station and 7-Eleven retail	
Site Description	
<p>The site, identified as Block 2916 Lot 8, Lot 14, Lot 16 and Lot 17 (merged into Lot 14) on the New York City tax map in a R7A residential and C2-4 commercial zoning area, is currently occupied by a Speedway Gas Station. The Site is approximately 12,625 square feet and is listed with an environmental E-Designation (E-618) for hazardous materials, noise (window wall attenuation and alternative means of ventilation), and air quality (HVAC exhaust stack location limitations) resulting from a City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) effective May 2021 (CEQR # 20DCP110K). Satisfaction of the E-Designation requirements is subject to review and approval by the New York City Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER) prior to redevelopment.</p>	
Background and Historic Site Usage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has been occupied by a gasoline service station for several decades and includes underground storage of diesel fuel and gasoline. A historic spill and subsequent remediation was reported/ took place at the site and is further described below: Historic spill reported at site in 1995 (Spill No. 95-02757) during removal of gasoline and diesel USTs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 897 tons impacted soil removed Post excavation samples collected 1996 – 2012 – groundwater monitoring performed for VOCs 2006 AS/SVE well installation of oxygen releasing material (ORM) socks in on-site monitoring wells – 3 short-term remediation events in 2006 2008 & 2009 – soil investigation performed on site 2012 – additional monitoring wells installed on site – low-level VOCs or non-detect, below standards NYSDEC closed the spill on 5/6/2013. 	
Site Status	
<p>Indicate current activity status and describe operations at the site:</p> <p>Inactive gasoline station, former residential buildings</p>	
Site Plan	
Is a site plan or sketch available? Yes	
Work Areas	
<p>List and identify each specific work areas(s) on the job site and indicate its location(s) on the site plan:</p> <p>The entire Site will be utilized as an active work area</p>	

Site Plan



3. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Indicate all hazards that may be present at the site and for each task. If any of these potential hazards are checked, it is the Project Manager's responsibility to determine how to eliminate / minimize the hazard to protect onsite personnel.

Site Chemical Hazards

Is this Site impacted with chemical contamination? Yes

Source of information about contaminants: Previous Investigation

Contaminant of Concern	Location/Media	Concentration	Units
Benzene	Groundwater	3.7	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	Groundwater	3.4	ug/L
Xylenes	Groundwater	12.2	ug/kg
Choose an item.	Select Media.		Select Units
Choose an item.	Select Media.		Select Units
Choose an item.			
Choose an item.			
Choose an item.			
Choose an item.			

Benzene: 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

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. 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.

BTEX/VOCs: BTEX is an acronym for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes. These compounds are VOCs, are common in petroleum-related products (e.g., oil, gasoline, coal-tar DNAPL, etc.), and frequently co-occur at hazardous waste sites. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes have acute and chronic harmful effects on the central nervous system. Benzene is classified as a carcinogen. Short-term health effects of low-level BTEX exposure include drowsiness, dizziness, accelerated heart rate, headaches, tremors, confusion, and unconsciousness.

Xylenes: are colorless liquids with a faint, sweet odor. There are three forms of xylene (meta-, ortho-, and para-), which are referred to as isomers. They are chemically classified as hydrocarbons, meaning they contain hydrogen and carbon atoms. These are chemicals of serious flammability and will easily ignite with heat, sparks or flames. Their flash point range is between 85-115 degrees F. The PEL is 10 ppm averaged over an 8 hour shift.

Typically, these are solvents in making paint, adhesives, and other chemicals. Their odor threshold varies greatly, and this should not be the sole indicator in exposures. Their vapors are heavier than air, but less dense than water, therefore they float. Can be inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Inhalation can irritate throat and nose and cause coughing, headache or dizziness. Absorption can cause skin rash, dryness or redness. Repeated exposures may affect concentration, memory, vision, and muscle coordination.

VOCs: include all organic compounds (substances made up of predominantly carbon and hydrogen) with boiling temperatures in the range of 50-260 degrees C, excluding pesticides. This means that they are likely to be present as a vapor or gas in normal ambient temperatures. Substances which are included in the VOC category include aliphatic hydrocarbons (such as hexane), aldehydes, aromatic hydrocarbons (such as benzene, toluene, and the xylenes or BTEX), and oxygenated compounds (such as acetone and similar ketones). The term VOC often is used in a legal or regulatory context and in such cases the precise definition is a matter of law.

VOCs are released from oil and gasoline refining, storage and combustion as well as from a wide range of industrial processes. Processes involving fuels, solvents, paints or the use of chemicals are the most significant sources. VOCs may also be emitted from cleaning products, degreasing products, fabrics, carpets, plastic products, glues, printed material, varnishes, wax, disinfectants, and cosmetics.

Typically, VOCs are present in gas or vapor and will enter the body by breathing contaminated air. Higher concentrations of VOCs may occur in areas of poor ventilation.

Click + Add Additional Chemical Language

Click + Add Additional Chemical Language

Click + Add Additional Chemical Language

Site Hazards Checklist

Weather

Cold Temperatures

High Winds

Select Hazard

Select Hazard

Cold Temperatures

Cold stress may occur at any time work is being performed at low ambient temperatures and high velocity winds. Because cold stress is common and has potentially serious illnesses associated with outdoor work during cold seasons, regular monitoring and other preventative measures are vital.

Refer to OP1003-Cold Stress for additional information and mitigation controls.

High Winds

While high winds are commonly associated with severe thunderstorms and hurricanes they may also occur as a result of differences in air pressures, such as when a cold front passes across the area. They can cause downed trees and power lines, and flying debris (such as dust or larger debris), which adds additional risks and could lead to power outages, transportation disruptions, damage to buildings and vehicles, and serious injury.

Wind Advisory are issued for sustained winds 25 to 39 mph and/or gusts to 57 mph. High Wind warnings are issued by the National Weather Service when high wind speeds may pose a hazard or is life threatening. The criteria for this warning will varies by state. The Beaufort Wind Scale is a helpful tool to when dealing with high winds.

Biological

Mosquitoes

Stinging Insects

Choose an item.

Choose an item.

Mosquitos

Work outdoors with temperatures above freezing will likely bring staff into contact with mosquitos. There are a variety of mosquito species that can transmit a range of diseases. Birds act as reservoirs for the viruses that can be collected by the mosquito and transmitted to a person. Majority of mosquitos are mainly a nuisance but staff need to take appropriate precautions to minimize the potential transmission of a virus that can result in one of the following diseases: West Nile, Eastern Equine Encephalitides and Western Encephalitides. Knowing some key steps that can minimize the risk of mosquito bites is, therefore, important in reducing the risks. Workers working outdoors should be aware that the use of PPE techniques is essential to preventing mosquito bites especially when working at sites where mosquitoes may be active and biting.

Use repellents containing DEET, picaridin, IR3535, and some oil of lemon eucalyptus and para-menthane-diol products provide longer-lasting protection. To optimize safety and effectiveness, repellents should be used according to the label instructions. Cover as much of your skin as possible by wearing shirts with long-sleeves, long pants, and socks whenever possible. Avoid use of perfumes and colognes when working outdoors during peak times when mosquitoes may be active; mosquitoes may be more attracted to individuals wearing perfumes and colognes.

Stinging Insects

Stinging Insects fall into two major groups: Apidae (honeybees and bumblebees) and vespids (wasps, yellow jackets, and hornets). Apidae are docile and usually do not sting unless provoked. The stinger of the honeybee has multiple barbs, which usually detach after a sting. Vespids have few barbs and can inflict multiple stings.

There are several kinds of stinging insects that might be encountered on the project site. Most stings will only result in a temporary injury. However, sometimes the effects can be more severe, even life-

threatening depending on where you are stung and what allergies you have. Being stung in the throat area of the neck may cause edema (swelling caused by fluid build-up in the tissues) around the throat and may make breathing difficult.

In rare cases, a severe allergic reaction can occur. This can cause "anaphylaxis" or anaphylactic shock with symptoms appearing immediately or up to 30 minutes later. Symptoms include; Hives, itching and swelling in areas other than the sting site, swollen eyes/eyelids, wheezing, chest tightness, difficulty breathing, hoarse voice, swelling of the tongue, dizziness or sharp drop in blood pressure, shock, unconsciousness or cardiac arrest. Reactions can occur the first time you are stung or with subsequent stings. If you see any signs of reaction, or are unsure, call or have a co-worker call emergency medical services (e.g., 911) right away. Get medical help for stings near the eyes, nose or throat. Stay with the person who has been stung to monitor their reaction.

Staff who are allergic to bee stings are encouraged to inform their staff/project manager. If staff member carries an Epi-pen (i.e., epinephrine autoinjector) they are encouraged to inform their colleagues in case they are stung and are incapable of administering the injection. Examine site for any signs of activity or a hive/nest. If you see several insects flying around, see if they are entering/exiting from the same place. Most will not sting unless startled or attacked. Do not swat, let insects fly away on their own. If you must, walk away slowly or gently "blow" them away. If a nest is disturbed and you hear "wild" buzzing, protect your face with your hands and run from the area immediately. Wear long sleeves, long pants, and closed-toed boots. Wear light colored clothes such as khakis. Avoid brightly colored, patterned, or black clothing. Tie back long hair to avoid bees or wasps from entanglement. Do not wear perfumes, colognes or scented soaps as they contain fragrances that are attractive. If bee or wasp is found in your car, stop and leave windows open.

Location/Terrain

Slip/Trip/Falls	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Slips, Trips & Falls

Slip and trip injuries are the most frequent injuries to workers. Statistics show most falls happen on the same level resulting from slips and trips. Both slips and trips result from unintended or unexpected change in the contact between the feet and the ground or walking surface. Good housekeeping, quality of walking surfaces (flooring), awareness of surroundings, selection of proper footwear, and appropriate pace of walking are critical for preventing fall accidents.

Site workers will be walking on a variety of irregular surfaces, that may affect their balance. Extra care must be taken to walk cautiously near rivers because the bottom of the riverbed maybe slick and may not be visible. Rocks, gradient changes, sandy bottoms, and debris may be present but not observable.

Take your time and pay attention to where you are going. Adjust your stride to a pace that is suitable for the walking surface and the tasks you are doing. Check the work area to identify hazards - beware of trip hazards such as wet floors, slippery floors, and uneven surfaces or terrain. Establish and utilize a pathway free of slip and trip hazards. Choose a safer walking route. Carry loads you can see over. Keep work areas clean and free of clutter. Communicate hazards to on-site personnel and remove hazards as appropriate.

Miscellaneous			
Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Click + to Add Additional Hazard Language			

Task Hazard Summary**Task 1 – Drilling**

Drilling is conducted for a range of services that can include but are not limited to: soil characterization, environmental investigation, well installation, and ore exploration. Familiarity with basic drilling safety is an essential component of all drilling projects. Potential hazards related to drilling operations include, but are not limited to encountering underground or overhead utilities, traffic and heavy equipment, hoisting heavy tools, steel impacts, open rotation entanglement, and the planned or unexpected encountering of toxic or hazardous substances. While staff members do not operate drilling equipment, they may work in close proximity to operating drilling equipment and may be exposed to many of the same hazards as the drilling subcontractor. It is imperative that staff are aware of emergency stops and establish communication protocols with the drillers prior to the start of work.

See OP 1002 Drilling Safety for more information.

Task 2A – Soil Sampling

Soil sampling by H&A staff on active construction sites can be conducted in conjunction with a wide range activities such as building construction, earthwork and soil management related activities. These activities can include, but are not limited to: drill spoil characterization and management during building foundation element installation, characterization of excavated soils for management/disposal/reuse during earthwork activities, and as part of environmental remedial activities such as delineation and confirmation sampling. Familiarity with basic heavy construction safety, site conditions (geotechnical and environmental), and potential soil contaminants are essential components of soil sampling performed on active sites. Potential hazards related to soil sampling at construction sites include, but are not limited to: encountering site vehicle traffic and heavy equipment operations, manual lifting, generated waste, contact or exposure to impacted soil, and encountering unknown toxic or hazardous substances. Although soil sampling is commonly performed within active excavations, from stockpiles, or within trench excavations, sampling locations and situations will vary depending on site conditions. Care should be taken while entering and exiting excavations or trenches, and when accessing (climbing up or down) soil stockpiles, ensuring that the sampling area is not being actively accessed by construction equipment. Care should also be taken with handling of potentially environmentally impacted soil during sampling, with appropriate PPE identified and used. At no time during classification activities are personnel to reach for debris near machinery that is in operation, place any samples in their mouth, or come in contact with the soils without the use of gloves. Staff will have to carry and use a variety of sampling tools, equipment, containers, and potentially heavy sample bags. It is imperative that staff are aware of emergency / communication protocols with the Contractor prior to the start of work.

Task 2B – Water Sampling

Environmental water sampling could include activities such as groundwater sampling from permanent or temporary wells, or surface water sampling from streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, lagoons, and surface impoundments.

Sampling tasks could involve uncapping, purging (pumping water out of the well), and sampling, and/or monitoring, new or existing monitoring wells. A mechanical pump may be used to purge the wells and can be hand-, gas-, or electric-operated. Water samples taken from the wells are then placed in containers and shipped to an analytical laboratory for analysis. The physical hazards of these operations are primarily associated with the collection methods and procedures used.

When sampling bodies of water containing known or suspected hazardous substances, adequate precautions must be taken to ensure the safety of sampling personnel. The sampling team member collecting the sample should not get too close to the edge, where ground failure or slips, trips or falls may cause him/her to lose his/her balance. The person performing the sampling should have fall restraint or protection for the task. When conducting sampling from a boat in an impoundment or flowing waters, appropriate vessel safety procedures should be followed. Avoid lifting heavy coolers with back muscles; instead, use ergonomic lifting techniques, team lift or mechanical lifts. Wear proper gloves, such as when handling sample containers to avoid contacting any materials that may have spilled out of the sample containers.

Inhalation and absorption of COCs are the primary routes of entry associated with water sampling, due to the manipulation of sample media and equipment, manual transfer of media into sample containers, and proximity of operations to the breathing zone. During this project, several different groundwater sampling methodologies may be used based on equipment accessibility and the types of materials to be sampled. These sampling methods may include hand or mechanical bailing. The primary hazards associated with these specific sampling procedures are not potentially serious; however, other operations in the area or the conditions under which samples must be collected may present chemical and physical hazards. The hazards directly associated with groundwater sampling procedures are generally limited to strains or sprains from hand bailing, and potential eye hazards. Exposure to water containing COCs is also possible. All tools and equipment that will be used at the site must be intrinsically safe (electronics and electrical equipment) and non-sparking or explosion-proof (hand tools).

Task 2C – Soil Vapor

Soil gas sampling is employed as an indirect indicator of contamination in soil or groundwater particularly over and around landfill waste sites, or groundwater plumes. Soil gas sampling points can be installed manually using a slam bar or power driven mechanical devices (e.g., demolition hammer or Geoprobe) may be used based on site conditions (i.e., pavement, frozen ground, very dense clays, etc.). Soil gas samples can be drawn through the probe itself, or through Teflon tubing inserted through the probe and attached to the probe point. Samples are collected and analyzed as described below. Other field air monitoring devices, such as the Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI) and the Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA), can also be used, depending on specific site conditions.

Because the sample is being drawn from underground, and no contamination is introduced into the breathing zone, soil gas sampling usually occurs in Level D. Nevertheless, ambient air should be constantly monitored to obtain background and breathing zone readings during the sampling procedure in the event the seal around the sampling point is breached. As long as the levels in ambient air do not rise above background, no upgrade of the level of protection is needed. Also, an underground utility search must be performed prior to sampling.

Task 2D – Hand Augering

A hand auger is used to collect surficial soil samples up to eight (8) feet in depth. There are a variety of hand augers such as bucket and bit augers, continuous flight (screw) and post-hole augers. This equipment can be used in a wide variety of soil conditions. The presence of rock layers and collapsing of the borehole usually prohibit sampling at depths greater than 3 to 6 feet.

When using a hand auger the area in which the bore holes are located needs to be cleared of any underground utilities prior to initiating work. Check boring locations for potential hazards such as poison ivy, evidence of underground piping, rubble, rebar or old foundations. Stretch prior to initiating work. Stand upwind to avoid exposure whenever possible. Use proper tools for hand augering (augers with non-conductive handles) and use proper lifting techniques. Proceed slowly and use caution. The diameter of the boring should be equal to or greater than the diameter of drill augers or geoprobe rods. ONLY remove the auger flights one at a time, as they were put on; do NOT pull the entire auger out of the hole at once.

Avoid twisting and straining with the hand auger. Use a posthole digger to pull and remove debris that cannot be removed with the hand auger. Proceed slowly and use caution. An offset handle (outward closing) style posthole digger should be used. If post hole digger does not work, use a steel spud bar to pry and dislodge debris. Do not attempt to remove objects or debris that are too large to recover with a post hole digger. If you suspect you have encountered a buried metallic object, stop work and immediately and notify the site manager.

Task 3 - Survey

Surveying presents many challenges regarding safety given that the survey location is typically dynamic and can be at large construction sites, roadways, or in the woods. Before beginning a survey, determine potential hazards that might arise from the natural environment, the public, and the contractor's operations and plan the survey accordingly.

Work on a construction site will expose staff to heavy equipment, SIMOPs, and the hazards associated with the type of construction being conducted. Coordination with the site GC is critical. Work on a road way will expose staff to vehicular traffic and potentially foot traffic. The safety measures employed must be consistent with the MUTCD or equivalent state requirements. Staff need to maintain at least six feet of space between moving traffic and the work area. This includes work on shoulders as well as on the traveled way. Survey at the maximum space possible between moving traffic and the work area. Whenever feasible, each staff member must face moving traffic at all times. If it is not possible to face traffic, a lookout should be used. Work in remote areas may expose staff to wildlife, insects and poor communication. Equipment shall be carried properly so that pinch points are avoided and staff are not overloaded when moving from one location to another.

Use of proper PPE (e.g., High Visibility Vests) is an important component of conducting the work safely. Suspend survey operations when uncontrollable hazards develop. Resume work only when safe working conditions have been restored.

Task Physical Hazards Checklist				
Potential Task Hazards	Task 1 Drilling	Task 2 Soil, Soil Vapor, Groundwater Sampling	Task 3 Geophysical Survey	Task Name
Noise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heavy Equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hot Work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slippery Surfaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ergonomics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Congested Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground Disturbance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Line of Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manual Lifting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharp Objects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Underground Utilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Summary of Physical Hazards & Controls

Noise

Working around heavy equipment (drill rigs, excavators, etc.) often creates excessive noise. The effects of noise include physical damage to the ear, pain, and temporary and/or permanent hearing loss. Workers can also be startled, annoyed, or distracted by noise during critical activities. Noise monitoring data that indicates that working within 25 feet of operating heavy equipment result in exposure to hazardous levels of noise (levels greater than 85 dBA).

See OP 1031 Hearing Conservation for additional information.

Controls

- Personnel are required to use hearing protection (earplugs or earmuffs) within 25 feet of any operating piece of heavy equipment.
- Limit the amount of time spent at a noise source.
- Move to a quiet area to gain relief from hazardous noise sources.
- Increase the distance from the noise source to reduce exposure.

Heavy Equipment

Staff must be careful and alert when working around heavy equipment, failure or breakage and limited visibility can lead to accidents and worker injury. Heavy equipment such as cranes, drills, haul trucks, or other can fail during operation increasing chances of worker injury. Equipment of this nature shall be visually inspected and checked for proper working order prior to commencement of field work. Those operating heavy equipment must meet all requirements to operate the equipment. Haley & Aldrich, Inc. staff that supervise projects or are associated with high risk projects that involve digging or drilling should use due diligence when working with a construction firm.

See OP1052 Heavy Equipment for additional information.

Controls

- Only approach equipment once you have confirmed contact with the operator (e.g., operator places the bucket on the ground).
- Always maintain visual contact with operators and keep out of the strike zone whenever possible.
- Always be alert to the position of the equipment around you.
- Always approach heavy equipment with an awareness of the swing radius and traffic routes of all equipment and never go beneath a hoisted load.
- Avoid fumes created by heavy equipment exhaust.

Hot Work

Hot work is any work that could produce a source of ignition or temperature high enough to cause the ignition of flammable gases and combustible materials. Hot work activities include burning, welding, grinding, braising, soldering, using fire or spark-producing tools. The main hazards associated with hot work are getting burned directly by the hot work activity or by fires or explosions that result from an accumulation of combustible materials in the work area.

Performing hot work in Classified and Non-Classified areas are considered a hazardous activity, and a Permit to Work may be required. In general, the Hot Work Permit has five purposes:

- To serve as written permission to do the work;
- To provide a minimum checklist prior to the commencement of hot work;
- To outline the steps necessary for making the work site safe for conducting hot work;
- To alert operating personnel to the hot work in progress; and
- To provide a record of safe work practices performed during the permitted activity.

Work shall be conducted in accordance with OP1034 Hot Work.

Controls

- Hot Work Permit must be completed.
- Conduct a risk assessment of the proposed work area to identify combustible or flammable material.
- If potential for flammable gases exists in the work area they must be monitored with a gas detector prior to starting any hot work.
- The hot work equipment shall be in satisfactory operating condition and in good repair.
- All combustible and flammable materials shall be relocated at least 35' in all directions from the work site.

If relocating these materials is impractical, the following precautions shall be taken:

- Materials shall be shielded with fire-retardant covers or metal or fire-retardant guards or curtains.
- The edges of covers at the floor shall be tight to prevent the entrance of sparks, including at the point where several covers overlap when a large pile is being protected.
- A fire watch may be required.
- A fully charged and operable fire extinguisher appropriate for the type of potential fire shall be available for use in the work area (20lbs minimum).
- A nonflammable, impervious material shall seal sewer openings, ducts and drains. Where sealing is insecure or impractical, water spray or stream should be directed across openings.
- The location of the hot work relative to combustible and flammable materials and classified areas shall determine the need for a fire watch
- Personnel within the vicinity of the hot work shall be suitably protected against such dangers as heat, sparks, flash and slag.

Slippery Surfaces

Both slips and trips result from unintended or unexpected change in the contact between the feet and ground or walking surface. Good housekeeping, quality of walking surfaces, selection of proper footwear, and appropriate pace of walking are critical for preventing fall accidents. Slips happen where there is too little friction or traction between the footwear and walking surface.

Common causes of slips are wet or oily surfaces, spills, weather hazards, loose unanchored rugs or mats and flooring or other walking surfaces that do not have same degree of traction in all areas.

Weather-related slips and falls become a serious hazard as winter conditions often make for wet or icy surfaces outdoors. Even wet organic material or mud can create hazardous walking conditions. Spills and leaks can also lead to slips and falls.

Controls

- Evaluate the work area to identify any conditions that may pose a slip hazard.

- Address any spills, drips or leaks immediately.
- Mark areas where slippery conditions exist.
- Select proper footwear or enhance traction with additional PPE.
- Where conditions are uncertain or environmental conditions result in slippery surfaces walk slowly, take small steps, and slide feet on wet or slippery surfaces.

Ergonomics

Most Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs) are caused by Ergonomic Stressors. Ergonomic Stressors are caused by poor workplace practices and/or insufficient design, which may present ergonomic risk factors. These stressors include, but not limited to, repetition, force, extreme postures, static postures, quick motions, contact pressure, vibration, and cold temperatures.

WMSDs are injuries to the musculoskeletal system, which involves bones, muscles, tendons, ligaments, and other tissues in the system. Symptoms may include numbness, tightness, tingling, swelling, pain, stiffness, fatigue, and/or redness. WMSD are usually caused by one or more Ergonomic Stressors. There may be individual differences in susceptibility and symptoms among employees performing similar tasks. Any symptoms are to be taken seriously and reported immediately.

See OP1053 Ergonomics for more information.

Controls

- Ensure workstations are ergonomically correct so bad posture is not required to complete tasks.
- Take periodic breaks over the course of the day.
- Stretch during break times.
- Break up tasks that require repetitive motion.
- Contact Corporate H&S with any ergonomic concerns

Congested Areas

Working in congested areas can expose both workers and the public to a wide range of hazards depending upon the specific activities taking place. Staff Members need to understand the work scope, work areas, equipment on-site, and internal traffic patterns to minimize or eliminate exposure potential.

Controls

- Provide barricades, fencing, warning signs/signals and adequate lighting to protect people while working in or around congested areas.
- Vehicles and heavy equipment with restricted views to the rear should have functioning back-up alarms that are audible above the surrounding noise levels. Whenever possible, use a signaler to assist heavy equipment operators and/or drivers in backing up or maneuvering in congested areas.
- Lay out traffic control patterns to eliminate excessive congestion.
- Workers in congested areas should always wear high visibility clothing.
- Be aware of Line of Fire hazards when performing work activities in congested areas.
- Hazards associated with SIMOPs should be discussed daily at Tailgate Safety Meetings.

Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance is defined as any activity disturbing the ground. Ground disturbance activities include, but are not limited to, excavating, trenching, drilling (either mechanically or by hand), digging, plowing, grading, tunneling and pounding posts or stakes.

Because of the potential hazards associated with striking an underground utility or structure, the operating procedure for underground utility clearance shall be followed prior to performing any ground disturbance activities.

See OP1020 Working Near Utilities

Controls

Prior to performing ground disturbance activities, the following requirements should be applied:

- Confirm all approvals and agreements (as applicable) either verbal or written have been obtained.
- Request for line location has been registered with the applicable One-Call or Dial Before You Dig organization, when applicable.
 - Whenever possible, ground disturbance areas should be adequately marked or staked prior to the utility locators site visit.
- Notification to underground facility operator/owner(s) that may not be associated with any known public notification systems such as the One-Call Program regarding the intent to cause ground disturbance within the search zone.
- Notifications to landowners and/or tenant, where deemed reasonable and practicable.
- Proximity and Common Right of Way Agreements shall be checked if the line locator information is inconclusive.

Line of Fire

Line of fire refers to the path an object will travel. Examples of line of fire situations typically observed on project sites include lifting/hoisting, lines under tension, objects that can fall or roll, pressurized objects or lines, springs or stored energy, work overhead, vehicles and heavy equipment.

Controls

- Never walk under a suspended load.
- Be aware and stay clear of tensioned lines such as cable, chain and rope.
- Be cautious of torque stresses that drilling equipment and truck augers can generate. Equipment can rotate unexpectedly long after applied torque force has been stopped.
- Springs and other items can release tremendous energy if compressed and suddenly released.
- Items under tension and pressure can release tremendous energy if it is suddenly released.
- Not all objects may be overhead; be especially mindful of top-heavy items and items being transported by forklift or flatbed.
- Secure objects that can roll such as tools, cylinders, and pipes.
- Stay clear of soil cuttings or soil stockpiles generated during drilling operations and excavations, be aware that chunks of soil, rocks, and debris can fall or roll.

Manual Lifting/Moving

Most materials associated with investigation, remedial, or construction-related activities are moved by hand. The human body is subject to damage in the forms of back injury, muscle strains, and hernia if caution is not observed in the handling process.

Controls

- Under no circumstances should any one person lift more than 49 pounds unassisted.
- Always push, not pull, the object when possible.

- Size up the load before lifting. If it is heavy or clumsy, get a mechanical aid or help from a worker.
- Bend the knees; it is the single most important aspect of lifting.
- When performing the lift:
 - Place your feet close to the object and center yourself over the load.
 - Get a good handhold.
 - Lift straight up, smoothly and let your legs do the work, not your back!
 - Avoid overreaching or stretching to pick up or set down a load.
 - Do not twist or turn your body once you have made the lift.
 - Make sure beforehand that you have a clear path to carry the load.
 - Set the load down properly.

Sharp Objects

Workers who handle sharp edged objects like sheets of steel or glass are at risk of cuts. Workers who handle sharp edged objects are also at risk of cuts. Injuries may occur to hands, fingers, or legs when they are in the way of the blade, when the blade slips, or if an open blade is handled unexpectedly. Other hazards at job sites include stepping on sharp objects (e.g. wooden boards with protruding nails, sharp work-tools, chisels, etc.) and colliding with sharp and/or protruding objects.

Controls

Always be alert when handling sharps. Never look away or become distracted while handling sharp objects. Use caution when working with tools; use right tool for the job. Keep tools sharp, dull blades are a safety hazard, requiring more force to make cuts which can lead to tool slippage. Wear appropriate PPE and do not handle sharp objects (i.e., broken glass) with bare hands. Use mechanical devices, when possible. Stay away from building debris; avoid handling site debris or placing your hand where you cannot see. Watch out for barbed wire and electrical fences; cover with a car mat or equivalent to cross or walk around; use the buddy system to avoid entanglement; wear gloves. Do not leave unprotected sharps unattended. Use protective shields, cases, styrofoam blocks, etc. Pass a sharp by handing it over carefully by the handle with the blade down or retracted. Fixed open blades are prohibited. Always cut away from the body, making several passes when cutting thicker materials. Make sure blades are fitted properly into the knife. Never cut items with a blade or other sharp object on your lap. Never try to catch a blade or cutting tool that is falling.

Underground Utilities

Various forms of underground/overhead utility lines or conveyance pipes may be encountered during site activities. Prior to the start of intrusive operations, utility clearance is mandated, as well as obtaining authorization from all concerned public utility department offices. Should intrusive operations cause equipment to come into contact with utility lines, the SHSO, Project Manager, and Regional H&S Manager shall be notified immediately. Work will be suspended until the client and applicable utility agency is contacted and the appropriate actions for the situation can be addressed. See OP1020 Work Near Utilities for complete information.

Controls

- Obtain as-built drawings for the areas being investigated from the property owner;
- Visually review each proposed soil boring locations with the property owner or knowledgeable site representative;
- Perform a geophysical survey to locate utilities;
- Hire a private line locating firm to determine location of utility lines that are present at the property;

- Identifying a no-drill or dig zone;

Hand dig or use vacuum excavation in the proposed ground disturbance locations if insufficient data is unavailable to accurately determine the location of the utility lines.

Generated Waste

Activities on environmental sites may generate waste that requires regulated handling and disposal. Excess sample solids, decontamination materials, poly sheeting, used PPE, etc. that are determined to be free of contamination through field or laboratory screening can usually be disposed into client-approved, on-site trash receptacles. Uncontaminated wash water may be discarded onto the ground surface away from surface water bodies in areas where infiltration can occur. Contaminated materials must be segregated into liquids or solids and drummed separately for off-site disposal.

Controls

- Manage waste properly through good work practices.
- Collect, store, containerize waste, and dispose of it properly.
- All wastes generated shall be containerized in an appropriate container (i.e. open or closed top 55-gallon drum, roll-off container, poly tote, cardboard box, etc.) as directed by the PM.
- Containers should be inspected for damages or defects
- Waste containers should be appropriately labeled indicating the contents, date the container was filled, owner of the material (including address) and any unique identification number, if necessary.
- Upon completion of filling the waste container, the container should be inspected for leaks and an appropriate seal.

4. PROTECTIVE MEASURES

The personal protective equipment and safety equipment (if listed) is specific to the associated task. The required PPE and equipment listed must be onsite during the task being performed. Work shall not commence unless the required PPE or Safety Equipment is present.

Required Safety & Personal Protective Equipment

Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	
	Drilling	Soil, Soil Vapor, And Groundwater Sampling	Geophysical Survey	Enter task description.
Sampling Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety Toed Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearing Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Class 2 Safety Vest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of protection required	D	D	D	Select
Required Safety Equipment				
First Aid Kit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The table below lists the training requirements staff must have respective to their assigned tasks and that are required to access the Site.

Site Specific Training Requirements

HAZWOPER - 40 Hour (Initial)

HAZWOPER - 8 Hour (Annual Refresher)

Task Specific Training Requirements

Required Training Type	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4
	Drilling	Soil, Soil Vapor, And Groundwater Sampling	Geophysical Survey	Enter task description.
HAZWOPER - 40 Hour (Initial); HAZPOWER -8 Hour (Annual Refresher); and Site - Specific Orientation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. AIR MONITORING PLAN AND EQUIPMENT

Exposures to airborne substances shall be fully characterized throughout project operations to ensure that exposure controls are effectively selected and modified as needed.

Is air/exposure monitoring required at this work site for personal protection? No

Is perimeter monitoring required for community protection? No

Air monitoring plan not applicable? No

7. DECONTAMINATION & DISPOSAL METHODS

All possible and necessary steps shall be taken to reduce or minimize contact with chemicals and contaminated/impacted materials while performing field activities (e.g., avoid sitting or leaning on, walking through, dragging equipment through or over, tracking, or splashing potential or known contaminated/impacted materials.)

Personal Hygiene Safeguards

The following minimum personal hygiene safeguards shall be adhered to:

1. No smoking or tobacco products in any project work areas.
2. No eating or drinking in the exclusion zone.
3. It is required that personnel present on site wash hands before eating, smoking, taking medication, chewing gum/tobacco, using the restroom, or applying cosmetics and before leaving the site for the day.

It is recommended that personnel present on site shower or bathe at home at the end of each day of working on the site.

Decontamination Supplies

All decontamination should be conducted at the project site in designated zones or as dictated by Client requirements. Decontamination should not be performed on Haley & Aldrich owned or leased premises.

<input type="checkbox"/> Acetone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distilled Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyethylene Sheeting
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alconox Soap	<input type="checkbox"/> Drums	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure/Steam Cleaner
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brushes	<input type="checkbox"/> Hexane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tap Water
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposal Bags	<input type="checkbox"/> Methanol	<input type="checkbox"/> Wash tubs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 Gallon Buckets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper Towels	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Specify

Location of Decontamination Station

Decontamination will take place prior to leaving the Site at the exit.

Standard Personal Decontamination Procedures

Outer gloves and boots should be decontaminated periodically as necessary and at the end of the day. Brush off solids with a hard brush and clean with soap and water or other appropriate cleaner whenever possible. Remove inner gloves carefully by turning them inside out during removal. Wash hands and forearms frequently. It is good practice to wear work-designated clothing while on-site which can be removed as soon as possible. Non-disposable overalls and outer work clothing should be bagged onsite prior to laundering. If gross contamination is encountered on-site contact the Project Manager and Field Safety Manager to discuss proper decontamination procedures.

The steps required for decontamination will depend upon the degree and type of contamination but will generally follow the sequence below.

1. Remove and wipe clean hard hat
2. Rinse boots and gloves of gross contamination
3. Scrub boots and gloves clean
4. Rinse boots and gloves
5. Remove outer boots (if applicable)
6. Remove outer gloves (if applicable)
7. Remove Tyvek coverall (if applicable)
8. Remove respirator, wipe clean and store (if applicable)
9. Remove inner gloves (if outer gloves were used)

PPE that is not grossly contaminated can be bagged and disposed in regular trash receptacles.

Small Equipment Decontamination

Pretreatment of heavily contaminated equipment may be conducted as necessary:

1. Remove gross contamination using a brush or wiping with a paper towel
2. Soak in a solution of Alconox and water (if possible)
3. Wipe off excess contamination with a paper towel

Standard decontamination procedure:

4. Wash using a solution of Alconox and water
5. Rinse with potable water
6. Rinse with methanol (or equivalent)
7. Rinse with distilled/deionized water

Inspect the equipment for any remaining contamination and repeat as necessary.

Disposal Methods

Procedures for disposal of contaminated materials, decontamination waste, and single use personal protective equipment shall meet applicable client, local, State, and Federal requirements.

Disposal of Single Use Personal Protective Equipment

PPE that is not grossly contaminated can be bagged and disposed in regular trash receptacles. PPE that is grossly contaminated must be bagged (sealed and field personnel should communicate with the Project Manager to determine proper disposal).

- Contaminated soil cuttings and spoils must be containerized for disposal off-site unless otherwise specifically directed.
- Soil cuttings and spoils determined to be free of contamination through field screening can usually be returned to the boreholes or excavations from which they came.

8. SITE CONTROL

The overall purpose of site control is to minimize potential contamination of workers, protect the public from the site's hazards, and prevent vandalism. Site control is especially important in emergency situations. The degree of site control necessary depends on site characteristics, site size, and the surrounding community. The following information identifies the elements used to control the activities and movements of people and equipment at the project site.

Communication
<p>Internal Haley & Aldrich site personnel will communicate with other Haley & Aldrich staff member and/or subcontractors or contractors with:</p> <p>Face to Face Communication</p>
<p>External H&S site personnel will use the following means to communicate with off-site personnel or emergency services.</p> <p>Cellular Phones</p>
Visitors
<p>Project Site Will visitors be required to check-in prior to accessing the project site?</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>Visitor Access Authorized visitors that require access to the project site need to be provided with known information with respect to the site operations and hazards as applicable to the purpose of their site visit. Authorized visitors must have the required PPE and appropriate training to access the project site.</p> <p>Zachary Simmer is responsible for facilitating authorized visitor access.</p>
Zoning
<p>Work Zone The work zone will be clearly delineated to ensure that the general public or unauthorized worker access is prevented. The following will be used:</p> <p>Cones, locked doors/gates</p>

9. SITE SPECIFIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The Emergency Response Plan addresses potential emergencies at this site, procedures for responding to these emergencies, roles, responsibilities during emergency response, and training. This section also describes the provisions this project has made to coordinate its emergency response with other contractors onsite and with offsite emergency response organizations (as applicable).

During the development of this emergency response plan, local, state, and federal agency disaster, fire, and emergency response organizations were consulted (if required) to ensure that this plan is compatible and integrated with plans of those organizations. Documentation of the dates of these consultations are the names of individuals contacted is kept on file and available upon request.

The site has been evaluated for potential emergency occurrences, based on site hazards, and the major categories of emergencies that could occur during project work are:

- Fire(s)/Combustion
- Hazardous Material Event
- Medical Emergency
- Natural Disaster

A detailed list of emergency types and response actions are summarized in Table X below. Prior to the start of work, the SSO will update the table with any additional site-specific information regarding evacuations, muster points, or additional emergency procedures. The SSO will establish evacuation routes and assembly areas for the Site. All personnel entering the Site will be informed of these routes and assembly areas.

Pre-Emergency Planning

Before the start of field activities, the Project Manager will ensure preparation has been made in anticipation of emergencies. Preparatory actions include the following:

Meeting with the subcontractor/and or client concerning the emergency procedures in the event a person is injured. Appropriate actions for specific scenarios will be reviewed. These scenarios will be discussed, and responses determined before the sampling event commences. A form of emergency communication (i.e.; Cell phone, Air horn, etc.) between the Project Manager and subcontractor and/or client will be agreed on before the work commences.

A training session (i.e., “safety meeting”) given by the Project Manager or their designee informing all field personnel of emergency procedures, locations of emergency equipment and their use, and proper evacuation procedures.

Ensuring field personnel are aware of the existence of the emergency response HASP and ensuring a copy of the HASP accompanies the field team(s).

Onsite Emergency Response Equipment

Emergency procedures may require specialized equipment to facilitate work rescue, contamination control and reduction or post-emergency cleanup. Emergency response equipment stocked

Table 9.1 Emergency Equipment and Emergency PPE			
Emergency Equipment	Specific Type	Quantity Stocked	Location Stored
First Aid Kit	General First Aid Kit	1	With H&A personnel
Emergency PPE	Specific Type	Quantity Stocked	Location Stored
Gloves - "Nitrile"	General Nitrile Gloves	1 Box	With H&A personnel

EVACUATION ALARM
Verbal Communication (Site Personnel are adjacent in work zone)
EVACUATION ROUTES
Will be given a map after site specific training
EVACUATION MUSTER POINT(S)/ SHELTER AREA(S)
Will be given location after site specific training
EVACUTION RESPONSE DRILLS
The Site relies on outside emergency responders and a drill is not required.

Table 9-2 – Emergency Planning

Emergency Type	Notification	Response Action	Evacuation Plan/Route
Chemical Exposure	Report event to SSO immediately	Refer to Safety Data Sheet for required actions	Remove personnel from work zone
Fire - Small	Notify SSO and contact 911	Use fire extinguisher if safe and qualified to do so	Mobilize to <i>Muster Point</i>
Fire – Large/Explosion	Notify SSO and contact 911	Evacuate immediately	Mobilize to <i>Muster Point</i>
Hazardous Material – Spill/Release	Notify SSO; SSO will contact PM to determine if additional agency notification is	If practicable don PPE and use spill kit and applicable procedures to contain the release	See Evacuation Map for route, move at least 100 ft upwind of spill location
Medical – Bloodborne Pathogen	Notify SSO	If qualified dispose in container or call client or city to notify for further instruction.	None Anticipated
Medical – First Aid	Notify SSO	If qualified perform first aid duties	None Anticipated
Medical – Trauma	If life threatening or transport is required call 911, immediately	Wait at site entrance for ambulance	Noe Anticipated
Security Threat	Notify SSO who will call 911 as warranted	Keep all valuables out of site and work zones delineated.	None Anticipated
Weather – Earthquake/Tsunami’s	STOP WORK and evacuate Site upon any earthquake	Turn off equipment and evacuate as soon as is safe to do so	Mobilize to <i>Shelter Location</i>
Weather – Lightning Storm	STOP WORK	Work may resume 30 minutes after the last observed lightning.	None Anticipated
Weather – Tornadoes/Hurricanes	Monitor weather conditions STOP WORK and evacuate the site	Evacuate to shelter location or shelter in place immediately	Mobilize to <i>Shelter Location</i>
<u>MUSTER POINT</u> Site walk along Bruckner Avenue		<u>SHELTER LOCATION</u> Personal vehicle	
In case of site emergencies, site personnel shall be evacuated per this table and will not participate in emergency response activities. Site emergencies shall be reported to local, state, and federal governmental agencies as required.			

10. HASP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

All Haley & Aldrich employees onsite must sign this form prior to entering the site.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of, and briefing on, this HASP prior to the start of on-site work. I declare that I understand and agree to follow the provisions, processes, and procedures set forth herein at all times while working on this site.

[illegible]

**ATTACHMENT A
HASP AMENDMENT FORM**

HASP AMENDMENT FORM

This form is to be used whenever there is an immediate change in the project scope that will require an amendment to the HASP. For project scope changes associated with “add-on” tasks, the changes must be made in the body of the HASP. Before changes can be made, a review of the potential hazards must be initiated by the Haley & Aldrich Project Manager.

This original form must remain on site with the original HASP. If additional copies of this HASP have been distributed, it is the Project Manager’s responsibility to forward a signed copy of this amendment to those who have copies.

Amendment No.	
Site Name	
Work Assignment No.	
Date	
Type of Amendment	
Reason for Amendment	
Alternate Safeguard Procedures	
Required Changes in PPE	

Project Manager Name (Print)

Project Manager Signature

Date

Health & Safety Approver Name
(Print)

Health & Safety Approver Signature

Date

**ATTACHMENT B
TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Health and Safety Training Requirements
<p>Personnel will not be permitted to supervise or participate in field activities until they have been trained to a level required by their job function and responsibility. Haley & Aldrich staff members, contractors, subcontractors, and consultants who have the potential to be exposed to contaminated materials or physical hazards must complete the training described in the following sections.</p> <p>The Haley & Aldrich Project Manager/FSM will be responsible for maintaining and providing to the client/site manager documentation of Haley & Aldrich staff members' compliance with required training as requested. Records shall be maintained per OSHA requirements.</p>
40-Hour Health and Safety Training
<p>The 40-Hour Health and Safety Training course provides instruction on the nature of hazardous waste work, protective measures, proper use of personal protective equipment, recognition of signs and symptoms which might indicate exposure to hazardous substances, and decontamination procedures. It is required for all personnel working on-site, such as equipment operators, general laborers, and supervisors, who may be potentially exposed to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120.</p>
8-hour Annual Refresher Training
<p>Personnel who complete the 40-hour health and safety training are subsequently required to attend an annual 8-hour refresher course to remain current in their training. When required, site personnel must be able to show proof of completion (i.e., certification) at an 8-hour refresher training course within the past 12 months.</p>
8-Hour Supervisor Training
<p>On-site managers and supervisors directly responsible for, or who supervise staff members engaged in hazardous waste operations, should have eight additional hours of Supervisor training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120. Supervisor Training includes, but is not limited to, accident reporting/investigation, regulatory compliance, work practice observations, auditing, and emergency response procedures.</p>
Additional Training for Specific Projects
<p>Haley & Aldrich personnel will ensure their personnel have received additional training on specific instrumentation, equipment, confined space entry, construction hazards, etc., as necessary to perform their duties. This specialized training will be provided to personnel before engaging in the specific work activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client specific training or orientation • Competent person excavations • Confined space entry (entrant, supervisor, and attendant) • Heavy equipment including aerial lifts and forklifts • First aid/ CPR • Use of fall protection • Use of nuclear density gauges • Asbestos awareness

**ATTACHMENT C
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

SITE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
Haley & Aldrich Personnel	
Field Safety Manager (FSM)	<p>The Haley & Aldrich FSM is a full-time Haley & Aldrich staff member, trained as a safety and health professional, who is responsible for the interpretation and approval of this Safety Plan. Modifications to this Safety Plan cannot be undertaken by the PM or the SSO without the approval of the FSM.</p> <p>Specific duties of the FSM include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approving and amending the Safety Plan for this project • Advising the PM and SHSOs on matter relating to health and safety • Recommending appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and air monitoring instrumentation • Maintaining regular contact with the PM and SSO to evaluate the conditions at the property and new information which might require modifications to the HASP and • Reviewing and approving JSAs developed for the site-specific hazards.
Project Manager (PM)	<p>The Haley & Aldrich PM is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this HASP are implemented at that project location. Some of the PM's specific responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assuring that all personnel to whom this HASP applies have received a copy of it; • Providing the FSM with updated information regarding environmental conditions at the site and the scope of site work; • Providing adequate authority and resources to the on-site SHSO to allow for the successful implementation of all necessary safety procedures; • Supporting the decisions made by the SHSO; • Maintaining regular communications with the SHSO and, if necessary, the FSM; • Coordinating the activities of all subcontractors and ensuring that they are aware of the pertinent health and safety requirements for this project; • Providing project scheduling and planning activities; and • Providing guidance to field personnel in the development of appropriate Job Safety Analysis (JSA) relative to the site conditions and hazard assessment.
Site Health & Safety Officer (SHSO)	<p>The SHSO is responsible for field implementation of this HASP and enforcement of safety rules and regulations. SHSO functions may include some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as Haley & Aldrich's liaison for health and safety issues with client, staff, subcontractors, and agencies. • Verify that utility clearance has been performed by Haley & Aldrich subcontractors. • Oversee day-to-day implementation of the Safety Plan by Haley & Aldrich personnel on site. • Interact with subcontractor project personnel on health and safety matters.

- Verify use of required PPE as outlined in the safety plan.
- Inspect and maintain Haley & Aldrich safety equipment, including calibration of air monitoring instrumentation used by Haley & Aldrich.
- Perform changes to HASP and document in Appendix A of the HASP as needed and notify appropriate persons of changes.
- Investigate and report on-site accidents and incidents involving Haley & Aldrich and its subcontractors.
- Verify that site personnel are familiar with site safety requirements (e.g., the hospital route and emergency contact numbers).
- Report accidents, injuries, and near misses to the Haley & Aldrich PM and FSM as needed.

The SHSO will conduct initial site safety orientations with site personnel (including subcontractors) and conduct toolbox and safety meetings thereafter with Haley & Aldrich employees and Haley & Aldrich subcontractors at regular intervals and in accordance with Haley & Aldrich policy and contractual obligations. The SHSO will track the attendance of site personnel at Haley & Aldrich orientations, toolbox talks, and safety meetings.

Field Personnel

Haley & Aldrich personnel are responsible for following the health and safety procedures specified in this HASP and for performing their work in a safe and responsible manner. Some of the specific responsibilities of the field personnel are as follows:

- Reading the HASP in its entirety prior to the start of on-site work;
- Submitting a completed Safety Plan Acceptance Form and documentation of medical surveillance and training to the SHSO prior to the start of work;
- Attending the pre-entry briefing prior to beginning on-site work;
- Bringing forth any questions or concerns regarding the content of the Safety Plan to the PM or the SHSO prior to the start of work;
- Stopping work when it is not believed it can be performed safely;
- Reporting all accidents, injuries and illnesses, regardless of their severity, to the SHSO;
- Complying with the requirements of this safety plan and the requests of the SHSO; and
- Reviewing the established JSAs for the site-specific hazards on a daily basis and prior to each shift change, if applicable.

Visitors

Authorized visitors (e.g., Client Representatives, Regulators, Haley & Aldrich management staff, etc.) requiring entry to any work location on the site will be briefed by the Site Supervisor on the hazards present at that location. Visitors will be escorted at all times at the work location and will be responsible for compliance with their employer's health and safety policies. In addition, this safety plan specifies the minimum acceptable qualifications, training and personal protective equipment which are required for entry to any controlled work area; visitors must comply with these requirements at all times. Unauthorized visitors, and visitors not meeting the specified qualifications, will not be permitted within established controlled work areas.

SUBCONTRACTOR PERSONNEL
Subcontractor Site Representative
<p>Each contractor and subcontractor shall designate a Contractor Site Representative. The Contractor Site Representative will interface directly with Insert Staff Name Here, the Subcontractor Site Safety Manager, with regards to all areas that relate to this safety plan and safety performance of work conducted by the contractor and/or subcontractor workforce. Contractor Site Representatives for this site are listed in the Contact Summary Table at the beginning of the Safety Plan.</p>
Subcontractor Site Safety Manager
<p>Each contractor / subcontractor will provide a qualified representative who will act as their Site Safety Manager (Sub-SSM). This person will be responsible for the planning, coordination, and safe execution of subcontractor tasks, including preparation of job hazard analyses (JHA), performing daily safety planning, and coordinating directly with the Haley & Aldrich SHSO for other site safety activities. This person will play a lead role in safety planning for Subcontractor tasks, and in ensuring that all their employees and lower tier subcontractors are in adherence with applicable local, state, and/or federal regulations, and/or industry and project specific safety standards or best management practices.</p> <p>General contractors / subcontractors are responsible for preparing a site-specific HASP and/or other task specific safety documents (e.g., JHAs), which are, at a minimum, in compliance with local, state, and/or federal other regulations, and/or industry and project specific safety standards or best management practices. The contractor(s)/subcontractor(s) safety documentation will be at least as stringent as the health and safety requirements of the Haley & Aldrich Project specific HASP.</p> <p>Safety requirements include, but are not limited to: legal requirements, contractual obligations and industry best practices. Contractors/subcontractors will identify a site safety representative during times when contractor/subcontractor personnel are on the Site. All contractor/subcontractor personnel will undergo a field safety orientation conducted by the Haley & Aldrich SHSO and/or PM prior to commencing site work activities. All contractors / subcontractors will participate in Haley & Aldrich site safety meetings and their personnel will be subject to training and monitoring requirements identified in this Safety Plan. If the contractors / subcontractors means and methods deviate from the scope of work described in Section 1 of this Safety Plan, the alternate means and methods must be submitted, reviewed and approved by the Haley & Aldrich SHSO and/or PM prior to the commencement of the work task. Once approved by the Haley & Aldrich SHSO and/or PM, the alternate means and methods submittal will be attached to this Safety Plan as an Addendum.</p>

**ATTACHMENT D
JOB SAFETY ANALYSES**



Safety
in everything we do

808-834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE

KEY TASK ENTER TASK NUMBER.: ENTER TASK NAME.

Subtask Category	Potential Hazards	Controls
Drilling	Slips, Trips, and Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep work area clear
Drilling	Utility locators and underground hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility mark out
Drilling	Noise reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear appropriate noise reducing PPE
Drilling	Heavy equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid line of fire, wear PPE
Sampling	Slips, trips, and falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep work area clear
Sampling	Slips, trips, and falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear PPE
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.
Enter subtask information.	Choose category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter control(s) for each hazard.

**ATTACHMENT E
SITE-SPECIFIC OPERATING PROCEDURES**

**ATTACHMENT F
COVID-19 DOCUMENTS**



COVID 19 Policy Field Office/Trailer Use

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

- **H&A Field Staff are not allowed to use a shared field office or trailer if:**
 - The occupancy is over the current State allowed limit.
 - It is not possible to maintain 6' of separation at all times.
 - The site is not following strict COVID protocol for physical distancing and mask use.
 - There is poor ventilation.
 - There are no sanitation programs or practices. If H&A employees have work areas in a shared field trailer controlled by others, obtain information from controlling employer on sanitation practices.
- The H&A Site Safety Officers are responsible for cleaning all common areas within a field office or trailer space.
- To clean, use disinfectants found on the EPA list. Disinfecting refers to products that kill germs and lowers the risk of spreading infection. If you are not currently using a disinfectant on these surfaces, please purchase them.
- Labels contain instructions for safe and effective use of the product including precautions you should take when applying the product, such as wearing gloves (Personal Protective Equipment) and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product. Gloves should be discarded after each cleaning and disinfection.
- Provide disposable disinfecting wipes for staff to use on commonly used surfaces (ex. keyboards, desks, etc.), which can be wiped down by staff at their own workstations. Throw disinfecting wipes away after one use.
- Have hand sanitizer available at your common areas for staff use. Post the WHO Hand Rubbing poster near sanitizers.
- If offices/trailers are not controlled by H&A, we recommend staff wear disposable nitrile gloves while accessing commons spaces (ex. opening doors, copy areas, shared desks) to limit potential exposures in areas controlled by others.



Routinely clean (at least once per day) and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace such as desktops, refrigerators, microwaves, coffee makers, doorknobs, etc.



Use approved cleaners and disinfectants as directed. Ensure proper personal protective equipment is used. Throw away disposable items after each use such as gloves and disinfecting wipes.



Provide hand sanitizers, soap, and disinfectants to employees, business partners, and visitors for personal use, and encourage everyone to clean their desks, phones, cell phones, chairs, etc.



COVID 19 Policy Field Office/Trailer Use

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

- EPA has an approved list of cleaners and disinfectants for the coronavirus that causes COVID-19.
- Many are common cleaners and disinfectants that may already be used in our offices, project sites, and in your homes.
- Check the updated list here:

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-coronavirus-covid-19>

To assist in managing project office/trailer cleaning and disinfection, we have reserved this space for location specific information.

Hand sanitizer, cleaners, and disinfectants used at this location and where they can be found
(Insert items being used):

Schedule of cleaning and disinfection practices *(Insert practices for this location):*

Daily COVID Self-Declaration and H&S Tailgate Meeting Form

Project:	Project No.:
Location:	Project Manager:
Subcontractor(s):	Date:
Site Safety & Health Officer (SSHO):	SSHO Contact Info:

Worker Acknowledgement

By signing here, I am stating the following:

1. I understand the hazards and risk control actions associated with each task I am about to perform.
2. I understand the permit to work requirements pertinent to the work I am about to perform (if applicable).
3. I am aware that no tasks or work that is not risk-assessed is to be performed.
4. I am also aware of my obligation to implement 'Safe Work'.
5. I arrived and departed fit for duty.
6. I am physically and mentally fit for duty.
7. I am not under the influence of any type of medication, drugs, or alcohol that could affect my ability to work safely.
8. I am aware of my responsibility to bring any illness, injury (regardless of where or when it occurred), or fatigue issue I may have to the attention of the SSHO.
9. I signed out uninjured unless I have otherwise informed the SSHO.
10. I acknowledge that in the past 14 days I have not had any COVID related symptoms or illness, nor have I been in close contact with anyone who has or had COVID related symptoms or illness.

Common COVID-19 Symptoms:

- Fever
- Sinus Pain
- Cough
- Altered smell or taste
- Expectoration
- Stuffy nose
- Chills
- Fatigue
- Sore Throat
- Headache
- Difficulty Breathing
- Joint or Muscle Pain
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting

Name (print)	Company	Initials & Sign In/Out Time	
		In & Fit	Out & Fit

Visitor Log *(Site Visitors not involved in the work activities)*

Name (print)	Company	Initials & Sign In/Out Time	
		In & Fit	Out & Fit

Emergency Procedures

If an emergency occurs, follow procedure outlined in the HASP and contact numbers below. If non-life-threatening injury occurs, contact PM to report the incident. Seek first-aid treatment from the Occupational Health Center, as outlined in the HASP.

Emergency Dispatch phone number if other than 911:	
Local Hospital:	Local Hospital Phone #:
Evacuation/Muster Point:	Alt Evacuation/Muster Point:

Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPS)

SIMOPS or Multi-Crew Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, describe SIMOPS:
Has SIMOPS been communicated to all workforce?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
SIMOPS PIC:			Phone Number:

Task Identification

Task	Responsible Company	Task Supervisor












Required Permits/Forms (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Lifting Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Confined Space Entry Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Hot Work Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Lock-out / Tag-out (LOTO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Disturbance Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

Discussion of Work Hazards (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Confined space <input type="checkbox"/> Congested work area <input type="checkbox"/> Elevated work <input type="checkbox"/> Ergonomics <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency egress	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials (lead, asbestos, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Hoisting and rigging <input type="checkbox"/> Hot work <input type="checkbox"/> Material handling <input type="checkbox"/> Noise pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen deficiency	<input type="checkbox"/> Radiological <input type="checkbox"/> Stored energy LOTO <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic control <input type="checkbox"/> Weather and/or temp extremes <input type="checkbox"/> Waste generation <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
--	---	---

Required PPE (check all that apply)

										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearing Protection	Safety Eyewear	Hard Hat	Safety Toed Shoes	Leather or Palm Protective	Safety Vest	Protective Clothing	Respiratory Protection	PFD	Face Shield	Fall Protection

Tailgate Topic / Hazard Discussion

Item	Discussion

Management of Change (MoC)

Does the work activity require a MoC? If yes, has it been authorized by applicable management? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Has the safety information been updated to incorporate any change in product, equipment, material, or process? This information should include how to investigate accidents, audit compliance with safety procedures, and plan for emergency responses. <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Have the procedures for a MoC been reviewed and evaluated? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Have all affected staff been informed and trained on the new equipment, process, or other changes? Health and safety hazards must be emphasized including processes/procedures in an emergency. The training must occur before any staff is allowed to operate the equipment or perform the job relating to the changes. <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Have written procedures been put into place for the next time there is a change in safety management? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Best Practice(s) Observed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	H&S Observations/ Near Misses/ Incidents Reported? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:
Safe Work Interventions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	Have additional hazards and risk controls been identified for future work? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, update appropriate job hazard analysis (JHA).

Site Safety & Health Officer Acknowledgement

At the conclusion of the day, I certify that the work site has been inspected and is being left in a safe and clean condition and any incidents have been properly reported.

Signature

Date



Project Shutdown/Suspension Covid-19

To be completed by Project Manager.

**Please be sure to include a copy of the contract
controlling the project when submitting this form via email.**

If your project is shut down and/or suspended please provide the following information.

Reason for project interruption/shut down:

_____ Due to governmental action (e.g., 6 Bay Area counties' "Shelter In Place").

_____ By the client because of Covid-19.

_____ Other, Please describe: _____

Client Name: _____

Project Name and Number: _____

Name of CL and MSL: _____

Names of subcontractors or subconsultants.

--

Description of the client's method of notification (phone call, email from client, etc.).

--

Description of the extent of the shutdown or suspension. For example: Is it limited to field work?

--

Please email this completed form back to Pat McKee (Legal) at pmckee@haleyaldrich.com.

Thank you.



COVID 19 Policy Roles & Responsibilities

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

ALL STAFF MEMBERS

- Accountable for complying with all general COVID policy included in the COVID documents, and for all Office specific requirements identified in the office specific HASP.
- Accountable for submitting a self-declaration form via Gensuite prior to any entry into Haley & Aldrich work environment, office or project site.
- Accountable for cleaning and disinfecting their space at least twice per day and more routinely if necessary.
- Accountable for cleaning and disinfecting common touch points in the office prior to and after using them (e.g., door handles, railings).
- Accountable for helping clean/disinfect common surfaces in the office at least twice per day and more routinely if possible.

COVID RESPONSE LEADER

- Overall accountability for the COVID response within the office.
- Work with H&S to develop an effective Office COVID Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and continue to work with H&S to check and adjust the plan as needed.
- Responsible for monitoring local conditions to identify if local cases begin to rise, if there are changes to government orders, or issues with execution of the Office COVID HASP that would require Haley & Aldrich to consider re-closing the office.
- Work with the COVID Coordinator to identify weaknesses in the plan, the execution, and staff compliance and make corrections as needed.
- Support the COVID Coordinator in correcting staff behavior when necessary.
- Primary liaison with the General Manager and H&S on all COVID issues.
 - Report issues with the plan or the execution of the plan.
 - Report local concerns, changes in government orders, and COVID related case concerns.
 - Work with the GM and H&S to make on-going determinations to move forward in opening the office or step back.
- The COVID Response Leader does not need to be in the office on a daily basis.

To review all HASPs related to COVID-19, go to the HANK Health and Safety page. On the right-hand side, you will find links to the COVID resources.

All Office HASPs can be found by clicking on the “COVID-19” green button and then clicking on the “Click Here” link to the right of the title.

**COVID-19
STAFF CENTER RESOURCES**

COVID-19
OFFICE HASPS
POLICY DOCUMENTS
LEGAL INFORMATION
FACT SHEETS
POSTING COMMUNICATIONS

Office Health & Safety Plans: [Click here](#)



COVID 19 Policy Roles & Responsibilities

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

COVID RESPONSE COORDINATOR

- Overall accountability for the daily execution of the COVID response within the office
- Works with the COVID Response Leader and H&S to develop the Office COVID Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and continue to work with the COVID Response Leader and H&S to check and adjust the plan as needed.
- Responsible for printing, completing and posting all signs and notices identified in the HASP.
- Responsible for checking that staff have filled out the daily self-declaration before entering the office. Staff who have not completed the declaration will not be allowed in the office.
- Responsible for performing the weekly audit to ensure the HASP is being executed properly and staff are compliant with expectations.
- Responsible for daily checks to ensure postings are still up and legible, hand sanitizer is available, and cleaning supplies are sufficiently stocked.
- Responsible for daily checks to ensure the HASP is being executed as planned.
- The COVID Coordinator does need to be in the office at least 3 days per week.



Sub-contractor and Visitor Self-Declaration Form

The safety of our employees, customers, families, and visitors remains Haley & Aldrich's overriding priority. To prevent the spread of COVID-19 and reduce the potential risk of exposure to our employees and others, we are conducting a simple screening questionnaire. Your participation is important to help us take precautionary measures to protect you and everyone at this location.

Haley & Aldrich, Inc. will continue to monitor state and federal requirements and may make updates to our policy as warranted.

Name:	Personal Phone Number (mobile/home):
Company/Organization:	Haley & Aldrich Point of Contact:
Office/Project Site:	

If the answer is "yes" to any of the following questions and question 1a is not checked, access will be denied.

Self-Declaration	
1	Have you tested positive for COVID-19 or has a doctor confirmed you have a case of COVID-19? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1a	If the answer to question 1 is yes, have you been cleared by your doctor to return to work? <input type="checkbox"/> I have been cleared to return to work.
2	Have you had close contact with or cared for someone diagnosed with COVID-19 within the last 14 days? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	Have you experienced any cold or flu-like symptoms (to include fever, cough, sore throat, respiratory illness, difficulty breathing)? If yes, has it been less than 14 days since you experienced those symptoms? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Note: If you plan to be at this location or project site for consecutive days, the Self-Declaration Form must be completed each day.

Access to location/project site (check one):

Approved

Denied



COVID 19 Policy

What to do if you have been exposed

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

Per [CDC](#): Look for **emergency warning signs*** (trouble breathing, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, new confusion, inability to wake or stay awake, bluish lips or face) for COVID-19. If someone is showing any of these signs, **seek emergency medical care immediately**

*This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

- **Separate and isolate immediately** - If you are at work when notified or at the time of symptom onset, isolate and leave work immediately.
 - **Close Contact:** someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period starting from 2 days before illness onset (or, for asymptomatic patients, 2 days prior to test specimen collection) until the time the patient is isolated.
 - **Symptoms or illness:** fever, cough, sinus pain, reduced or altered sense of smell or taste, expectoration, stuffy nose, chills, repeated shaking with chills, fatigue, sore throat, headache, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, joint or muscle pain, diarrhea, vomiting.
 - **Positive Test Result (Asymptomatic):** You have received a positive test result. When you receive the result, you are confirmed positive. The day you receive the result will be considered Day 0.
- Contact COVIDHelp@haleyaldrich.com as soon as it is safe to do so.
- A member of the Health & Safety staff will reach out to you to ask:
 - Specific details about your individual case
 - Who you have been in contact with at work
 - Any contact from state contact tracers
 - Project specific information
 - Other



If your state contact tracers contact you, you are obligated to follow their direction. Please record their direction and make this information available to H&S when they call.



Continue to monitor for symptoms (fever, cough, sinus pain, reduced or altered sense of smell or taste, expectoration, stuffy nose, chills, repeated shaking with chills, fatigue, sore throat, headache, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, joint or muscle pain, diarrhea, vomiting). Seek medical attention if warranted.



COVID 19 Policy

What to do if you have been exposed

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

CDC Guidance for Close Contact

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/quarantine.html>

CDC Guidance for Symptoms

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html>

CDC Guidance for Positive Test (Asymptomatic)

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/testing/diagnostic-testing.html#who-should-get-tested>

H&A Policy for Case Management

- Staff members are required to report any close contact, symptoms, or positive test immediately to COVIDHelp@haleyaldrich.com any time that they have or had plans to enter the work environment during their COVID case (2 days prior to symptoms, positive test results, or close contact and 14 days after such time):
 - Any time staff leave their home for work, e.g., working on a project site, working in an H&A office, traveling for work, meeting with a client, etc.
 - They have been in or will be in contact with other staff, clients, sub-contractors or other work parties.
- Staff members are required to work with Health & Safety to detail their case. It is important that Health & Safety notify all potentially contacted parties as soon as possible.
 - Notification will be completely anonymous per privacy laws.
 - Notification will only be made, if there has been close contact, other potential for infection exists, or as required by site specific COVID protocol.
- Staff members are required to work with Health & Safety to quarantine until such time they are cleared to return to work.
 - Health & Safety will review CDC and State requirements for each case to ensure we provide appropriate direction to the staff member.
 - If the staff member is contacted by their state contact tracing program, they are expected to follow their direction, and to contact Health & Safety to share that direction.
 - Staff member will not return to work until approved by Health & Safety.
- H&A may provide a test kit to staff to expedite testing and to shorten quarantine times. These test kits are PCR saliva test kits.
- Due to the variation in state rules and cases, each case may be different as we ensure we address the person's concerns, the state's requirements, and the nature of the case.



COVID 19 Policy Work and Hygiene Procedures

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

The following must be completed and implemented prior to each time you enter the work environment (office, field, client site, travel or any other place you are to perform work duties):

- **Staff must self-declare through Gensuite each morning before leaving their house to come into work.**
 - Staff must enter a self-declaration each time they enter the office, and
 - Staff must enter a separate self-declaration for project site. Staff may list multiple sites in the text field of the form.
- **Do not come in, if you are sick, have symptoms, or were in close contact with someone with COVID-19.**
- **Isolate others that are sick or have COVID-19 symptoms.** If another person on site does come into work or to the site sick, isolate them, and send them home if Haley & Aldrich is the controlling employer. If Haley & Aldrich is not the controlling employer, isolate yourself from the person, and inform the controlling employer accordingly. Report symptoms, illness, or close contact to COVIDHelp@haleyaldrich.com immediately.
- **Staff must wear a face covering at all times in the work environment** regardless of physical distancing, unless specifically exempted by H&S.
 - Staff shall use Company provided face covering while in our offices.
- **Staff should make every effort to host meetings virtually and avoid in person contact.**
- **All in-person meetings deemed essential must be pre-approved by the Office COVID Leader.** All Staff must always wear face coverings during meetings. Staff shall wear face coverings regardless of whether the meeting takes place in our office or off-site.
- **Staff must keep at least 6' apart at all times.** Floor markings and conference room markings have been put in place to illustrate appropriate distance for areas where employee(s) may congregate (i.e., administrator's desk, printer).
- **H&A staff will not host or participate in gatherings that require staff to remove their masks. Currently, the Company does not allow lunch, dinner, and/or drink meetings.**
- No communal food such as snacks, bagels, coffee, or creamers.
- All Personal Protective Equipment, supplies, and cleaning and disinfectants are ordered through Desmond Crawford.



Employees sign in through Gensuite and self-declare:

- **They have no symptoms:**
 - Fever
 - Cough
 - Sinus pain
 - Reduced or altered sense of smell or taste
 - Expectoration
 - Stuffy nose
 - Chills, repeated shaking with chills
 - Fatigue
 - Sore throat
 - Headache
 - Difficulty breathing, shortness of breath
 - Joint or muscle pain
 - Diarrhea
 - Vomiting
- **They have not been exposed to someone who has symptoms or has tested positive for COVID-19 within the past 14 days.**

All staff are expected to comply with this policy and the Office Specific HASP.



COVID 19 Policy

Work and Hygiene Procedures

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

Employ the following good hygiene practices:

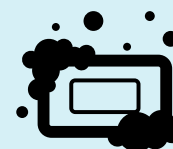
- **Practice social distancing.** Stay 6 feet away from other people. If possible, avoid use of shared site/job trailers. If shared spaces need to be utilized see Field Trailer Cleaning and Disinfection Guide.
- **Bring your own food.** If you can, bring your own food to the site. Avoid restaurants and food trucks to reduce potential exposure.
- **Cover your mouth.** Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze by using a tissue that you immediately discard into a waste container or cough or sneeze into the inside of your elbow.
- **Wash frequently.** Wash your hands routinely with each change of glove or use hand sanitizer with greater than 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol. Wash hands or use hand sanitizer after each time you cough or sneeze.
- **Don't touch your face, eyes, mouth.** Avoid touching your face throughout the day.
- **Do not reuse single use PPE.** Do not insert single use ear plugs with gloves on. Disinfect hands and then insert ear plugs.
- **Clean and disinfect.** Carry disinfectant from the EPA list with you and wipe down surfaces you touch prior to starting work and routinely throughout the day, including rental cars and hotel spaces as appropriate.
- **Frequently disinfect common touch points.** Clean and disinfect all supplies (pens, clipboards, etc.), tablets, cellphones, reusable equipment (meters, pumps, etc.), and non-disposable PPE (hardhats, safety glasses, earmuffs) at the end of each day.
- **Take care of your face covering.** When using face coverings, carefully remove, contain after use and launder. See Face Covering Fact Sheet.

Office Reopening

- Staff shall not work in offices that are currently deemed closed. Contact Health & Safety if you have a need to work in a closed office.
- All re-opened offices will be audited to ensure adherence.



- Change and discard gloves routinely and after each time you cough or sneeze (see Fact Sheet, Glove Removal).



- Wash hands or use hand sanitizer with more than 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol immediately after removing gloves.



- Avoid touching your face (eyes, nose, mouth), even when wearing gloves



<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>



COVID 19 Policy HASP Addendum Instructions

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

Incorporate the following into the HASP Addendum to protect field staff, business partners, clients, and the general public at project sites:

- COVID-19 is part of H&S planning and will be risk assessed prior to mobilization and approved by the Field Safety Manager.
- If we are not the controlling employer, ensure we understand what the project is doing for COVID-19 mitigation methods prior to mobilization.
- **Most sites have a COVID-19 Plan, it is your duty to obtain a copy of that plan.**

Fit for Duty –

All subcontractors (if subcontracted to H&A), and visitors (if H&A is Controlling Employer) will sign the Self-Declaration form at the start of the project. Everyone must acknowledge the Fit for Duty of the Daily Tailgate form to affirm staff report fit for duty and symptom free each day.

- All employees working on a site controlled by another employer will self-certify to them that they have no COVID-19 symptoms, tested positive, nor have had known “close contact” with an individual who has tested positive and have not been asked to self-isolate by their doctor or local public health official.
- If you can’t self-certify, you must leave the site. If others can’t self-certify remove them from the site or notify their supervisor to remove them.

ZERO TOLERANCE - Do not come to the site if you are sick, tested positive, or if you have been in close personal contact with someone with symptoms of COVID-19.

If others come to the site while sick, isolate yourself from them and ask them to leave or notify their supervisor.

Limit Potential Exposure –

- Do not enter job trailers or offices if possible. If you do enter, follow all requirements found in the Field Office/Trailer Use policy.
- Do not congregate with others and maintain a minimum distance of 6’. If you can maintain greater distances, please do so.
 - Tailgates should be done at distance
 - Bring food from home if possible and avoid the food truck. Do not congregate with other at breaks and at the food trucks.
- Clean all the surfaces you touch at least twice each day using the recommended disinfectants. This includes desks, tablets, phones, and laptops.
- Do all you can to maintain your good health by getting adequate sleep, eating a healthy diet, avoid alcohol, and consuming plenty of fluids.
- Face coverings are mandatory unless an approved task specific risk assessment has been completed.
- Avoid restaurants and food trucks and do not eat meals in a group.

All information and content in this addendum is for information purposes only and is not medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Printed copies are not document controlled.

Revised Date: 1/18/2021

Page 1 of 4



The risk associated with potential exposure to COVID-19 will be considered as part of the project planning and HASP development cycle.



Have H&S review the HASP.



Business partners for sites managed by H&A (H&A Controlling Employer) will have completed the Self Declaration Form.



Approved and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment and supplies are used as indicated by the HASP.



COVID 19 Policy HASP Addendum Instructions

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

Cleaning/sanitizing/disinfecting

- If a job office/trailer is present, See Field Office/Trailer policy for further guidance.
- Clean and disinfect rental vehicles and hotel spaces (see Fact Sheet).

Personal Hygiene

- Wear gloves at all times. At a minimum cut resistant gloves should be worn at all times while on site.
- Handwashing or hand sanitizing should happen after using restrooms, before and after eating, coming onsite, and going offsite. If handwashing equipment isn't available, hand sanitizing products should be used (see Fact Sheet).
- Wear cloth face covering if there is a potential for staff and/or subcontractors to be within 6 feet of one another. See Fact Sheet for further guidance on Face Cloth Coverings.
- Avoid touching the face area (eyes, nose, mouth) at all times, even when wearing gloves (see Fact Sheet).

❖ **Please complete the following two pages for EACH project prior to beginning work.** Staff shall ensure that a COVID HASP Addendum is completed and reviewed prior to entering the field each day and includes the additions of any new tasks.



COVID 19 Policy HASP Addendum

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

COVID-19 PROJECT SPECIFIC JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

Does the client or Controlling Employer (if H&A is not controlling employer) have specific requirements related to COVID-19?

If yes, please attach the requirements.

Yes No

Do we have the necessary supplies on hand?

Yes No

(Supplies include face coverings, disinfectant, hand washing stations or sanitizer, and PPE.)

The following **must** be onsite(☒ to acknowledge):

- ☐ Has the Tailgate Meeting Form been provided?
- ☐ Has the Hygiene Procedures Policy been provided?
- ☐ Has the What To Do if You Have Been Exposed policy been provided?
- ☐ Has the Face Covering policy been provided?
- ☐ Has the Sub-Contractor Self Declaration form (electronic or paper) been completed by all H&A subs?
- ☐ Has the Field Office/Trailer Use Policy been provided?
- ☐ Has the Work Practices Policy been provided?
- ☐ Has the Project Shutdown/Suspension policy been provided?

Is there staff travel involved with this project? (If yes please answer the following questions)

Yes No

Has the Travel Procedure policy been provided?

Yes No

Has the Interstate Travel Form been approved by the BU GM?

Yes No

❖ Complete the Job Hazard Analysis on the following page and return to H&S for review.

- Be as **detailed as possible** when breaking down the task being performed into individual steps that will be performed.
 - Example Tasks: Traveling to site, Drilling, Sampling, Breaks, Tailgate meetings, Equipment Breakdown etc.
- Identify if any of the steps will require staff or subcontractors to break the 6-foot social distance, and if so, what is the duration of that step.
- Identify what control measures will be implemented for each step to prevent the potential spread of COVID-19. For projects involving numerous tasks, each with several steps, extra space is required to complete a thorough JHA.
 - Example control measure: Sanitize after use, Drive in separate cars, Do not use field trailer, Use gloves when handling, Eat/Drink away from others etc.
- Use blank copies of the following page as needed.
- If staff have any questions or concerns when completing the JHA, please reach out to their Regional Health & Safety Manager or HealthSafetyHelp@HaleyAldrich.com for support.



COVID-19 PROJECT SPECIFIC JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

All information and content in this addendum is for information purposes only and is not medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Printed copies are not document controlled.



COVID 19 Policy

Face Covering Requirement

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET

When entering the work environment, employ the following face covering practices:

- **Face covering is mandatory, unless an approved task specific risk assessment has been done stating it can be removed. 6' of social distancing is also required, the use of face coverings does not preclude you from social distancing.**
- Face coverings are not required when you are alone at your workstation or a task-specific assessment has been completed and approved by H&S.
- If it is a medical mask, ensure the proper side of the disposable covering faces outward. Most disposable coverings have white on the inside and a different color on the outside.
- **Maintain 6 feet social distancing practices.**
- When wearing a face covering, it should:
 - **cover your nose and mouth**
 - **fit snugly** but comfortably against the side of the face
 - **be secured** with ties or ear loops
 - **If it is reusable it should include multiple layers** of fabric
 - **allow for breathing** without restriction
- **Carefully remove face covering.** Be careful not to touch your eyes, nose, and mouth when removing face covering and wash hands immediately after removing.
- **Contain reusable face covering after use.** Have a bag or bin to keep reusable face coverings in until they can be laundered. Disposable face coverings should be disposed after each shift or more frequently if needed.
- **Launder and dry.** Reusable face coverings should be laundered routinely based on frequency of use. Launder in hot water with detergent and dry on a hot cycle.
- **Request reimbursement.** Reusable face coverings are reimbursable for field staff assigned to projects. Disposable face covering are provided in the office or upon request.



- Face coverings are not a substitute for physical distancing, washing hands and staying home when ill.



- Wash hands or use hand sanitizer with more than 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol immediately after removing face covering.



- Discard face coverings that: No longer cover the nose and mouth; Have stretched out or damaged ties or straps; Cannot stay on the face; Have holes or tears in the fabric.



COVID 19 Policy

Face Covering Requirement

HEALTH & SAFETY FACTSHEET



- DO continue to practice social distancing
- DO continue to wash hands routinely
- DO continue to cover your mouth when you sneeze or cough
- DO continue to carry EPA approved disinfectant with you
- DO continue to disinfect pens, tools, clipboards, door handles, cellphones, safety glasses, etc.
- DO use the CDC website as a reference to stay informed and current with COVID-19: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html>
- DO continue to check on state, local or municipal COVID-19 guidelines and restrictions
- DO continue to check the HANK COVID-19 resource page for updated information: <https://hank.haleyaldrich.com/staffcenter/SitePages/COVID-19%20Resources.aspx>
- DO contact Health & Safety with questions. Email HealthSafetyHelp@haleyaldrich.com with questions.
- **DO wear your mask to completely cover your nose and mouth.**



- DO NOT come to work if you are sick, have any COVID-19 related symptoms, or have been exposed to someone who is COVID-19 positive or has COVID-19 symptoms in the last 14 days, even if you are wearing a face covering
- DO NOT use the face covering as a replacement for social distancing
- DO NOT forget to clean your reusable face covering after each use or after each day
- DO NOT wear N95 respirators unless you are approved and are up to date with the H&A Respiratory Protection Program
- DO NOT share face coverings, even if cleaned, with another employee
- DO NOT use a face covering as a substitute for a respirator that is required for specific tasks
- DO NOT touch your face or reach under your mask
- **DO NOT wear your face covering on your chin or so that your nose is exposed**
- DO NOT wear an ill-fitting face covering

All information and content in this policy is for information purposes only and is not medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Printed copies are not document controlled.

Revised Date: 1/16/2021

Page 2 of 2

HALEY
ALDRICH

APPENDIX G
Site Specific Community Air Monitoring Plan

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN
828 METROPOLITAN AVENUE REDEVELOPMENT
NYSDEC BCP SITE C231151
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

by Haley & Aldrich of New York
New York, New York

File No. 0205563
July 2022



Table of Contents

Page

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Tables

ii

Table 1 – Action Level Limit Summary

ii

1. Introduction

3

2. Community Air Monitoring Program

4

2.1 VOC MONITORING, RESPONSE LEVELS, AND ACTIONS

4

2.2 PARTICULATE MONITORING, RESPONSE LEVELS AND ACTIONS

4

2.3 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

5

3. Reporting

6

4. Data Quality Assurance

7

Tables

Table 1 – Action Level Limit Summary

1. Introduction

This Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) has been prepared for the proposed activities to be performed under the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) at the 828 Metropolitan Avenue Site. The CAMP details measures for protection of the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences, businesses, and on-site workers not directly involved in the investigation activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases resulting from sampling activities at the site.

Compliance with this CAMP is required during all activities associated with intrusive activities such as drilling, excavation, stockpiling, equipment idling, transport, etc. that have the potential to generate airborne particulate matter and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These activities include drilling and monitoring well installation. This CAMP is specific to the Site and was developed in accordance with the New York State Department of Health Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation.

2. Community Air Monitoring Program

Real-time air monitoring will be conducted in two locations during ground intrusive activities including 1) at the egress of the ground intrusive work zone (permanent station) and 2) at a downwind location, to be evaluated daily and logistically biased towards nearby sensitive receptors and occupied structures within 20 feet, to prevent potential exposure to the surrounding community (Figure 1).

Continuous monitoring will be performed for all ground intrusive activities and during the handling of contaminated or potentially contaminated media. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, drilling, excavation, stockpiling, equipment idling, transport, etc. Monitoring equipment will be set up to connect to a cloud-based data management system where data will be stored on a real time basis.

2.1 VOC MONITORING, RESPONSE LEVELS, AND ACTIONS

VOCs will be monitored at CAMP stations at the egress of the ground intrusive work zone (permanent station) and at a downwind location biased towards nearby sensitive receptors and occupied structures within 20 feet. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. Roaming equipment to assess VOCs will be carried by the field support overseeing implementation of the RAWP. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

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

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded. Proactive measures will be taken to control VOCs such as use of rusmar foaming agent and wintergreen misting to prevent offsite migration of VOCs and to suppress odors.

2.2 PARTICULATE MONITORING, RESPONSE LEVELS AND ACTIONS

Dust particulates will be monitored at CAMP stations at the egress of the ground intrusive work zone (permanent station) and at a downwind location biased towards nearby sensitive receptors and

occupied structures within 20 feet. Particulate concentrations will be evaluated through particulate monitoring via real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10). In the event this equipment is implemented, the equipment will be capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level discussed below:

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m^3 greater than the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded. Proactive measures will be taken to control dust particulates such as use of water prayers to suppress dust generation and migration offsite.

2.3 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

When work areas are within 20 feet of potentially exposed populations or occupied structures, the continuous monitoring locations for VOCs and particulates must reflect the nearest potentially exposed individuals and the location of ventilation system intakes for nearby structures. The use of engineering controls such as vapor/dust barriers, temporary negative pressure enclosures, or special ventilation devices should be considered to prevent exposures related to the work activities and to control dust and odors. Consideration should be given to implementing the planned activities when potentially exposed populations are at a minimum, such as during weekends or evening hours in non-residential settings.

- If total VOC concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed 1 ppm, monitoring should occur within the occupied structure(s). Background readings in the occupied spaces must be taken prior to commencement of the planned work. Any unusual background readings should be discussed with NYSDOH prior to commencement of the work.
- If total particulate concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed 150 mcg/m^3 , work activities should be suspended until controls are implemented and are successful in reducing the total particulate concentration to 150 mcg/m^3 or less at the monitoring point.
- Depending upon the nature of contamination and remedial activities, other parameters (e.g., explosivity, oxygen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide) may also need to be monitored. Response levels and actions should be pre-determined, as necessary, for each site.

3. Reporting

Exceedances of action levels observed during performance of the CAMP will be reported to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH via email and included in the daily report to be submitted to NYSDEC the morning after site activities are completed along with actions and responses. Daily reports will include the following information:

- Date
- Personnel
- Wind direction
- Meteorological Data (i.e. temperature, weather, atmospheric pressure)
- Site Map
- CAMP station locations
- Notes regarding any equipment malfunctions
- Notes regarding any mitigation efforts or work stoppage due to CAMP exceedances

4. Data Quality Assurance

To ensure data quality, instrument calibration will be completed as required by the manufacturer and recorded daily. Calibration checks and duplicate readings may be completed as needed to confirm instrument response and accuracy. All instruments will be operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, copies of which will be kept on site.

The onsite field engineers will review monitoring data throughout the day and evaluate in comparison to the action levels. The project manager will review monitoring data periodically and/or when action levels are triggered.

Parameter	Monitoring Instrument	Response Levels (above background)	Actions	Conditions for Continuing Work Activities
Volatile Organic Compounds	PID and Visual Observation	Greater than 5 ppm but less than 25 ppm	1. Temporary Halt Activity 2. Continue Monitoring	Levels readily decrease below 5 ppm above background levels
	PID and Visual Observation	Persistent Levels between 5 ppm and 25 ppm	1. Temporary Halt Activity 2. Vapor Abatement Action 3. Continue Monitoring	Levels exist below 5 ppm above background levels in areas 200 ft from exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest receptor (but no less than 20 ft)
	PID and Visual Observation	Greater than 25 ppm	1. Shut Down Activity 2. Vapor Mitigation and Control Action	1. Identified contributing ground intrusive activities must be halted and vapor suppression techniques must be evaluated and modified until monitoring indicates VOC levels below the action level. 2. After these steps, if VOC levels (half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or structure) are below 5 ppm over background, resume work.
Particulates	Dust Meter and Visual Observation	Fugitive Dust Migration	1. Implement Dust Suppression Techniques	Dust suppression techniques are in place
	Dust Meter and Visual Observation	Greater than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ but less than 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1. Implement Dust Suppression Techniques	Levels must not exceed 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with dust suppression techniques in place
	Dust Meter and Visual Observation	Greater than 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1. Halt activity 2. Re-evaluate activities	Levels decrease below 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and fugitive dust migration is prevented