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Remedial Investigation/Interim Remedial Measures Workplan

For:

247 North Avenue
New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York
NYSDEC BCP Site # C360200

Prepared for:

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CERTIFICATIONS

I, Fuad Dahan, certify that I am currently a NYS registered professional engineer as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this Interim Remedial Investigation/Interim Remedial Measures Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10)

090531		
NYS Professional Engineer #	Date	Signature

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has entered into a Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) Agreement (BCA) with 247 North Avenue Associates LLC (the "Volunteer"), a Volunteer, for the 0.57-acre property known as 247 North Avenue Site (BCP# C360200) ("Site"), 247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York on July 6, 2020. A Site Location Map is presented as **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**. This document comprises a Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) and an Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan (IRMWP) to be conducted at the Site, as part of the Site's planned remedial investigation and remediation. It includes a description of the Site, summary of the Site history and previous environmental investigations, a description of the Site's physical, geologic, hydrogeologic setting and subsurface features and a plan of action for further investigation of the areas of concern identified previously, and a soil IRMWP.

This RIWP/IRMWP has been prepared to achieve the following objectives:

- To complete the horizontal and vertical delineation of the nature and extent of contamination on the Site,
- To identify any potential source areas of contamination,
- To determine the remedial action needed to protect human health and the environment, and
- To collect sufficient data to advance the remediation of the Site.

This RIWP is developed in general accordance with the Department's Remediation Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10).

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description

The Site is a 0.57-acre property located at 247 North Avenue in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. The Site comprises one (1) parcel and is identified on the Westchester County Clerk's map as tax parcel 1-231-0019. The Site is improved with a 1-story

commercial building occupied by Planned Parenthood, an employment assistance center, and an associated asphalt parking lot.

The Site is located in a dense commercial and residential area in downtown New Rochelle, and is bound to the west by North Avenue followed by retail buildings, to the north by a commercial building and a new residential apartment building, to the east by LeCount Place followed by a multi-story parking and residential structure and hotel, and to the south by a 1-story commercial building occupied by the Creative Learning Center, and a 4-story residential building with ground-floor retail. **Figure 2.1** in **Appendix A** presents a Site Plan.

Adjacent properties are tabulated on Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Surrounding Properties

Direction	**Adjacent Property**
North	Commercial building, residential apartment building
South	4-story residential building with ground-floor retail, preschool
East	Residential & hotel building
West	Retail properties

The project is planned as a 29 story apartment building with 244 residences, approximately 3,000 square feet of ground floor retail space and a 210 car structured parking garage beneath the building.

2.2 Site History

The Site has been developed with various structures since at least 1887 including a coal and wood yard, tenements, laundry, and storage buildings. A garage is depicted on the 1911 Sanborn map, with a potential 120-gallon gasoline aboveground storage tank (AST). The 1931 Sanborn map depicts a miniature golf course on the Site, and the current Site building is first depicted on the 1951 Sanborn map. The building was renovated in the mid-1990s and has been occupied by Planned Parenthood since 1996, and the employment assistance center has occupied the storefront portion of the building since 2016.

2.3 Previous Environmental Investigations

The following environmental reports are attached in **Appendix B** and summarized below:

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for 247 North Avenue, prepared for 247 North Avenue Associates LLC, prepared by SESI, February 2020.
- Indoor Air Quality Report, 247 North Avenue, prepared for 247 North Avenue Associates, LLC, prepared by AKRF, February 2020.
- Phase II ESA for 247 North Avenue, prepared for 247 North Avenue Associates, LLC, prepared by SESI, November 2019.

2.3.1 Phase I ESA Report for 247 North Avenue (February 2020)

Two (2) Areas of Concern (AOCs) were identified during SESI's Phase I ESA, as detailed below. **Figure 2.2** in **Appendix A** presents the locations of the AOCs.

- AOC 1 – Soil and Soil Vapor Contamination: SESI performed a Phase II ESA in October 2019 which included the collection of soil and soil vapor samples. Based on the sampling results indicating the presence of SVOCs and metals in soil exceeding applicable soil standards, and the presence of VOCs in soil vapor exceeding applicable screening levels at the Site, these findings constitute an AOC.
- AOC 2 – Potential Former Gasoline Tank: The potential former on-site presence of a 120-gallon gasoline storage tank on the 1911 Sanborn map represents a REC in connection with the Site based on the presumed tank contents and the age of operation, which predates modern environmental regulations, and lack of any closure documentation associated with the tank. This finding constitutes an AOC.

2.3.2 Indoor Air Quality Report for 247 North Avenue (February 2020)

An indoor air quality assessment was performed in the current on-Site building by AKRF in February 2020. Six (6) indoor air samples and one outdoor (ambient) air sample were collected as part of the assessment. The indoor air samples were collected in the basement, crawl space, and first floor of the building over an 8-hour sampling period.

Three (3) compounds including isopropanol, ethanol, and chloroform were detected in the indoor air samples above New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) background levels. These compounds were not detected in the soil vapor samples from SESI's Phase II ESA described in Section 2.3.3, and AKRF concluded that the compounds were not likely attributable

to soil vapor intrusion, but were more likely derived from the use of sterilization and disinfection products in the building, or in the case of chloroform, the interaction of bleach with other compounds or with indoor air. No other compounds were detected in the indoor air samples above NYSDOH background levels.

2.3.3 Phase II ESA Report for 247 North Avenue (November 2019)

SESI conducted a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Report in November 2019 for the subject Site. Field work for the Phase II ESA was completed on October 3rd and 4th, 2019 and included eleven (11) soil borings advanced to depths ranging from 10-21 ft bg, and four (4) soil vapor points using a direct push Geoprobe® rig. Eleven (11) soil samples were collected, one from each boring, and four (4) soil vapor samples were collected from each soil vapor point at approximately 10 feet below grade surface (ft-bgs). The soil samples were collected from various depths based on field screening using a Photo Ionization Detector (PID), visual and olfactory observations.

Soil Results

Laboratory results of the soil samples indicated several exceedances of semi volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in three of the samples by as much as 48 times the NYSDEC Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (USCOs). Metals, including lead, mercury, and selenium, exceeded USCOs in four samples. No pesticides or PCBs were detected, and no VOCs exceeded NYSDEC USCOs in any soil samples. Soil sample results for compounds exceeding the USCOs are presented on **Figure 2.3** in **Appendix A** and in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Summary of Soil Sample Exceedances

Analyte	Unrestricted Use	SB-3 (3-4)	SB-4 (3-4)	SB-5 (5-6)	SB-6 (2-3)
SEMIVOLATILES					
Benzo(a)anthracene	1	**19**	**9.5**	**48**	0.15
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	**20**	**8.8**	**38**	0.15 J
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1	**23**	**11**	**44**	0.21
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.8	**7.9**	**3.2**	**19**	0.072 J
Chrysene	1	**20**	**10**	**42**	0.16
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.33	**2.3**	**1.1**	**5**	0.025
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.5	**12**	**4.6**	**18**	0.11 J
TOTAL METALS					
Lead	63	**189**	**148**	**257**	**222**
Mercury	0.18	**0.196**	**0.817**	**0.67**	**1.04**
Selenium	3.9	0.336 J	**5.28**	0.511 J	0.576J

Notes:
Yellow Highlight exceeds USCO
J = Concentration Estimated
All results in milligrams per kilograms (mg/kg)

Soil Vapor Results

Analytical results of the soil vapor samples indicated concentrations of 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), and trichloroethene (TCE) exceeding the NYSDOH criteria in SV-3. The concentration of 1,1,1-TCA was more than 37 times higher than the NYSDOH criteria and the concentration of TCE was more than four times higher than the NYSDOH criteria. This elevated concentration of 1,1,1-TCA requires additional investigation following IRM activities as part of a remedial investigation of the Site. The results are presented on **Figure 2.4** in **Appendix A** and on Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 Summary of Soil Vapor Exceedances

Analyte	NYSDOH Criteria	SV-3
	ug/m3	ug/m3
Trichloroethene	6	29.5
1,1-dichloroethene	6	8.68
1,1,1-trichloroethane	100	3730

Notes:
ug/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter of air
Yellow Highlight = exceeds NYSDOH Criteria

2.4 Geologic Setting

Regional surface topography slopes downward to the southeast. Based on the U.S. Geological Survey – Mount Vernon Quadrangle map, the Site is approximately 95 feet above the North American Datum. Based on the geotechnical investigation conducted by SESI in 2017 on 251 North Avenue, which adjoins the Site to the north, the stratigraphy of the Site, from the surface down, consists of fill material down to 9-10 ft-bgs, followed by grey-brown coarse to fine sand with some silt and gravel. Refusal on potential bedrock was encountered at depths ranging between 14 and 20 ft-bgs. During SESI's Phase II ESA, uncontrolled fill was encountered from the surface to depths ranging from 2 to 7 ft-bgs across the Site, and was underlain by medium-fine sand, silt, and clay with some gravel.

2.5 Hydrogeologic Setting

Groundwater was not encountered during SESI's Phase II ESA or during the geotechnical investigation of the neighboring property. According to USGS mapping, groundwater likely flows in an easterly direction toward the Echo Bay, located approximately 0.7-mile southeast of the Site. However, local groundwater flow direction can be affected by subsurface openings or obstructions such as basements and utilities, groundwater pumping and other factors.

2.6 Subsurface Features

No current or historic underground storage tanks (USTs) have been identified on the property. The current site building contains a basement. Evidence of a former sump was noted during the Phase I site inspection, the sump had been sealed. Storm drains were observed in the parking lot.

2.7 Summary of Environmental Assessment

Based on the investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern (COCs) are anticipated to be VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. COCs will be refined based on the RIR results.

Soil: (maximum concentrations)

- Benzo(a)anthracene (48 mg/kg) benzo(a)pyrene (38 mg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (44 mg/kg), benzo(k)fluoranthene (19 mg/kg), chrysene (42 mg/kg), dibenz(a,h)anthracene (5

mg/kg), ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (18 mg/kg), lead (257 mg/kg), mercury (1.04 mg/kg), and selenium (5.28 mg/kg).

Groundwater: (maximum concentrations)

- No groundwater was encountered so no samples have been collected.

Soil Vapor: (Maximum Concentrations)

- VOCs including TCE (29.5 ug/m^3), 1,3-butadiene (230 ug/m^3), 1,1-dichloroethene (8.68 ug/m^3). 1,1-dichloroethane (903 ug/m^3), and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (3,730 ug/m^3).

3.0 FIELD REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

Soil borings, sub-slab vapor and soil vapor points, and groundwater monitoring wells are proposed below based on the following rationale to complete the nature and extent delineation of contaminated soil, groundwater and soil vapor on the Site. The applicable standards criteria and guidance (SCGs) for the Site soil are the USCOs. The applicable criteria for sub-slab vapor are the NYSDOH Decision Matrices (May 2017). The applicable standards criteria and guidance (SCGs) for the Site groundwater are the Division of Water and Technical Operation Guidance Series 1.1.1 (TOGS) Groundwater Effluent Limitations Class GA standards (cf. Section 703.6), and the screening levels for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (NYSDEC Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of PFAS, January 2020).

3.1 Soil Remedial Investigation

Prior to drilling activities, a geophysical survey will be performed using ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to identify any buried utilities or underground tanks not identified during the Phase II.

Surface soil samples are not being collected because the existing Site structures and hard surfaces (asphalt and concrete pavements) encompass the entire surface area at this time. If the anticipated future conditions change and existing soil is to remain exposed at the site, surface soil samples may need to be collected and analyzed.

In order to further evaluate the soils, eighteen (18) soil borings will be performed on the Site in an approximate (50)-foot grid pattern to evaluate and delineate soil contamination from historical operations, petroleum tanks, and other potential sources. In addition, waste

characterization samples will be collected from the borings for disposal approval. The proposed soil boring locations are shown on **Figure 3.1** in **Appendix A.**

The borings will be advanced using direct-push or other drilling methods as needed. The borings will extend to a depth of 5 to 10 feet below the basements levels where refusal on bedrock is anticipated, or to a maximum depth of 20 feet. Soil samples will be at a minimum of one sample per 5-foot depth interval biased based on field screening that includes visual observations, PID readings and olfactory observations. Boring logs documenting soil classifications, PID readings, and visual observations will be provided in the final report.

Upon retrieval of the sampling barrel, the collected sample shall be placed in glass jars and labeled, stored on site (on ice in a cooler if necessary), and transmitted to the appropriate testing laboratory. Chain-of-custody procedures will be practiced following Section 15, EPA-600/4-82-029, Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Waste Waters. Soil samples for VOC analysis will be collected in Encore ® devices.

A geologist or engineer will be on site during the drilling operations to fully describe each soil core, following the New York State Soil Description Procedure, and to retain representative samples of each core.

The drilling contractor will be responsible for obtaining accurate and representative samples, informing the geologist of changes in drilling pressure, keeping a separate general log of soils encountered including blow counts [i.e., the number of blows from a soil sampling drive weight (140 pounds)] required to drive the split-spoon sampler in 6-inch increments (if split-spoon sampling is utilized), and installing monitoring wells to levels directed by the supervising geologist following specifications further outlined in this protocol.

Soil samples collected from the eighteen (18) boring locations will be analyzed by a NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certified laboratory for TCL SVOCs by EPA Method 8270 and TAL metals by EPA Methods 6010, and 7471. In addition, samples from 25% of the borings will be analyzed for TCL + 30/TAL which, in addition to SVOCs and metals, also includes VOCs by EPA Method 8260, pesticides by EPA Method 8081, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) by EPA Method 8082, and cyanide via EPA Method 9012. Samples from 25% of the borings will also be analyzed for the 21 PFAS compounds by EPA Modified Method 537, and 1-4,dioxane by EPA Method 8270. The Sampling Plan for Emerging Contaminants is included as **Appendix C**. Category B deliverables will be requested on each

sample chain of custody. The field sampling procedures are described in the quality assurance project plan (QAPP) included as **Appendix D.**

Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples will be collected and analyzed as specified in the QAPP. The number of duplicate, spiked and blank samples analyzed will be collected at a frequency of 1 duplicate for every 20 samples. The inclusion and frequency of analysis of field blanks will be on the order of one per every 20 soil samples but not more than one per day. Samples to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds will be accompanied by a field blank for all matrix types and trip blank for water matrices. The proposed soil sample locations and the rationale for their locations are presented in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 – Proposed Soil Sample Locations

Location Name	Installation Method	Boring Depth (ft bg)	Proposed Sample Frequency	Boring Location Rationale	Sample Media	Sample Type	Analysis
RI-SB-1	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane
RI-SB-2	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	PAHs, and metals detected at SB-3	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-3	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-4	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	PAHs, and metals detected at SB-4	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-5	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	PAHs, and metals detected at SB-5	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-6	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	PAHs, and metals detected at SB-5	Soil	Grab	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane
RI-SB-7	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-8	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-9	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-10	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-11	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	PAHs, and metals detected at SB-6	Soil	Grab	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane
RI-SB-12	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-13	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-14	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-15	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-16	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane
RI-SB-17	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals
RI-SB-18	Geoprobe Soil Boring	20 or bedrock/ refusal	1 Sample per Every 5 ft.	side-wide Investigation	Soil	Grab	TCL SVOCs, TAL Metals

3.2 Groundwater Remedial Investigation

To investigate the Site groundwater, six (6) permanent groundwater monitoring wells will be installed prior to excavation of soil and sampled as shown on **Figure 3.2** in **Appendix A**. The wells will be installed to a depth of 10 feet below the observed groundwater table. If no groundwater is encountered in the overburden, as was the case during the Phase II ESA, then wells will be installed 5-10 feet into bedrock. Each monitoring well will be constructed with 2-inch diameter well screens. The well screening will intersect the water table and extend to the bottom of the well boring. If wells are installed in bedrock, the overburden will be cased off with steel casing to prevent cross-contamination. The annular space of each well will be filled with well sand to at least 2' above the screen and will be sealed with hydrated bentonite or cement grout. Finally, each monitoring well will be completed with a flush-mount road-box or stickup as necessary. A typical boring and well construction log is provided in **Appendix E**.

The Groundwater RI is conducted to achieve the following:

- delineate the nature and extent of REC-specific contaminants in the site groundwater;
- determine whether a contaminant plume is present, and if so, whether it is expanding, contracting or stable;
- gather sufficient data to determine groundwater flow direction and contour map and evaluate groundwater Remedial alternatives, including, as appropriate, monitored natural attenuation (MNA), and
- provide information on the background quality of the groundwater flowing into the Site.

All the wells will be surveyed for location and elevation. The survey data will be provided pursuant to the DER-10 requirements in an acceptable format (e.g., North America Datum 83 [NAD83]). The wells will be gauged for groundwater depth to determine the groundwater elevation. The Site-specific groundwater flow direction and gradient will be determined based on the latest elevation data and summarized in the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR). The proposed well locations are shown on **Figure 3.2** in **Appendix A**.

One (1) round of sampling will be conducted from the newly installed wells. The data will be analyzed to determine whether groundwater contamination exists, whether or not it is derived from the Site, and the magnitude and the extent of the potential contaminant plume. In addition to the analytical data, field measurements and chemical analyses will be conducted to

characterize the impacted groundwater. If contamination is identified in the groundwater that is determined to be site-related, additional boreholes may be advanced in order to perform borehole geophysics, which will aid in identifying the nature and extent of water-bearing fractures in the bedrock, if warranted.

All the wells will be sampled for TCL + 30/TAL metals, PFAS, and 1-4 dioxane. The VOCs will be analyzed by EPA Method 8260, SVOCs by EPA Method 8270, pesticides by EPA Method 8081, PCBs by EPA Method 8082, TAL metals by EPA Methods 6010, 7471, and 9012, PFAS compounds by Modified EPA Modified Method 537, and 1-4,dioxane by EPA Method 8270 SIM. The Sampling Plan for Emerging Contaminants is included as **Appendix C,** and the QAPP which describes all field sampling procedures is included as **Appendix D.**

All groundwater samples will be analyzed by a NYSDOH ELAP certified laboratory and Category B deliverables will be requested on each sample chain of custody. In addition, QA/QC samples will be collected and analyzed as specified in the QAPP. Specifically, the number of duplicate, spiked and blank samples analyzed will be a minimum of 1 duplicate for every 20 samples. For the aqueous matrix field blanks will be collected at a frequency of one per day. Samples to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds will be accompanied by a trip blank for each shipment and field blanks water matrix.

The wells will be sampled using the low flow technique, when possible. A flow rate of 100 ml to 250 ml per minute is used to purge the wells. Drawdown should not exceed 0.3 feet. At the initiation of low flow purging a water level is recorded as well as field parameters. Field parameters are then monitored every five minutes during low flow purging using a flow through cell. When three consecutive measurements of pH differ by 0.1 units or less, with ORP within 10 mv or less, turbidity varies 10 percent or less, conductivity differs by 3 percent or less and dissolved oxygen by 10 percent or less, sampling may begin. Flow through cells are used so continuous real time readings are made. When the parameters stabilize the flow through cell is disconnected and sample bottles are filled directly from the tubing. If the parameters of a well do not stabilize in a timely manner, the groundwater sample will be collected after emptying three well volumes from the well being sampled.

In addition to water samples collected from the monitoring wells, two types of "blanks" will be collected and submitted to the chemical laboratory for analyses. The blanks will consist of 40 ml VOA vials, as follows:

- A trip blank will be prepared before the sample bottles are sent by the laboratory. It consists of a sample of distilled, deionized water which accompanies the other sample bottles into the field and back to the laboratory. A trip blank will be included with each shipment of samples where sampling and analysis for TCL volatiles is planned (water matrix only). The trip blank will be analyzed for TCL volatile organic compounds as a measure of potential contamination from background sources and their effect on the results.
- In order to check for contaminant carryover when non-dedicated sampling equipment is used, a rinsate blank will be submitted to the laboratory. This blank will also be analyzed for TCL volatile organic compounds.

The proposed groundwater monitoring wells and the rationale for their locations are presented in the Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 – Proposed Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Well Name	Location	Rationale	Screen Depth	Screen Length	Proposed Well Depth	Analysis	Sample Method
MW-1	Northwestern corner of Site	Evaluate potential upgradient groundwater impacts	20-30	10	30	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane	Low Flow / Grab
MW-2	Northcentral area of Site	Evaluate groundwater at northcentral portion of site	20-30	10	30	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane	Low Flow / Grab
MW-3	Northeastern corner of Site	Evaluate potential downgradient groundwater impacts	20-30	10	30	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane	Low Flow / Grab
MW-4	Southwestern corner of Site	Evaluate potential upgradient groundwater impacts	20-30	10	30	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane	Low Flow / Grab
MW-5	Southcentral area of Site	Evaluate groundwater at northcentral portion of site	20-30	10	30	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane	Low Flow / Grab
MW-6	Southeastern corner of Site	Evaluate potential downgradient groundwater impacts	20-30	10	30	TCL+30/TAL, PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane	Low Flow / Grab

3.3 Soil Vapor Investigation

SESI will collect six (6) soil vapor samples from soil vapor points in accessible areas. In addition, one (1) outdoor ambient air sample will be collected. The proposed soil vapor point locations are shown on **Figure 3.3** in **Appendix A**. The purpose of the soil vapor points is to assess the potential for vapor intrusion into future buildings. All soil vapor points will be installed to a depth of at least 3 feet below grade in order to minimize the potential for influence of ambient air on the vapor sample.

The soil gas samples will be collected in accordance with the procedures of the NYS Department of Health October 2006 Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York. Specifically, the soil vapor probes will be advanced using direct push sampling equipment and samples will be collected by installing vapor implants. A sacrificial vapor point connected to flexible tubing will be inserted into the borehole. The annular space of the borehole will be filled sand and the surface will be sealed with bentonite to seal the surface. Prior to sampling the tubing system will be purged of ambient air with a low-flow pump.

The soil vapor samples will be collected into laboratory-supplied 1-liter, stainless-steel, summa canisters. The summa canisters will be equipped with a manometer to verify the canister is under vacuum, and a flow controller set to a flow rate of 2 hours. 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. The vapor samples will be sent to a certified laboratory for analysis of VOCs in accordance with EPA Method TO-15. In addition to the soil vapor, one (1) ambient air sample will be collected with a 6-liter summa canister set to a flow rate of 100 ml/min. The field sampling procedures are described in the QAPP which is included as **Appendix D.**

As part of the vapor sampling, a tracer gas will be used to serve as a QA/QC device to verify the integrity of the soil vapor probe seal. Helium will be used as the tracer gas and a box will serve to keep it in contact with the probe during testing. A portable monitoring device will be used to analyze a sample of soil vapor for the tracer 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 will be performed a second time to confirm the integrity of the probe seals. SESI's field sampling procedures are described in the QAPP presented in **Appendix D.** The proposed soil vapor sampling points are presented on Table 3.3 below:

Table 3.3 Proposed Soil Vapor Sample Locations

Location Name	Installation Method	Proposed Sampling Depth (ft bg)	Sample Depth Rationale	Sample Media	Sample Type	Aanalysis
RI-SV-1	Geoprobe Soil Boring	3-5	Soil vapor impacts at SV-1	Soil Vapor	Grab / (2hr)	TO-15
RI-SV-2	Geoprobe Soil Boring	3-5	Soil vapor impacts at SV-2	Soil Vapor	Grab / (2hr)	TO-15
RI-SV-3	Geoprobe Soil Boring	3-5	Soil vapor impacts at SV-3	Soil Vapor	Grab / (2hr)	TO-15
RI-SV-4	Geoprobe Soil Boring	3-5	Beneath the current site building	Soil Vapor	Grab / (2hr)	TO-15
RI-SV-5	Geoprobe Soil Boring	3-5	Beneath the current site building	Soil Vapor	Grab / (2hr)	TO-15
RI-SV-6	Geoprobe Soil Boring	3-5	Soil vapor impacts at SV-4	Soil Vapor	Grab / (2hr)	TO-15
RI-OA-1	Outdoor ambient air	NA	Cooresponding outdoor air sample for RISV-1, RISV-2, RISV-3, AND RISV-6	Ambient air	8 hr	TO-15

4.0 INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES (IRM)

4.1 Pre-IRM Site Preparation and Building Demolition

The proposed brownfield remediation project will remove any contaminated equipment and any chemical and hazardous waste from the building; demolish the existing building; remediate the environmental media at the Site; and then construct a transit-oriented, mixed-use, apartment building with 244 residences, approximately 3,000 square feet of ground floor retail space and a 210 car structured parking garage beneath the building. Site preparation, including building demolition, will take place prior to start of the soil excavation. Demolition of the existing structures is required to obtain access to the surface and subsurface sufficient to delineate the nature and extent of soil and groundwater impacts on the Site.

The Volunteer will retain a certified professional to perform a pre-demolition asbestos containing material (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP), and PCB surveys and collect bulk material samples from the Site buildings. A New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) Certified Asbestos Inspector will perform asbestos inspections and collect bulk material samples from suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) identified to be present on the interior and exterior of the Site buildings.

A NYSDOL Certified Project Monitor will perform the third-party project monitoring activities throughout the duration of abatement. Prior to the commencement of the abatement activities a Certified Project Monitor will collect pre-abatement air samples. Additionally, a Certified Project Monitor will collect area air samples continuously during each work shift for the whole duration of the abatement project. Air samples will be logged and transported under a chain-of-custody to a

NYSDOH ELAP accredited laboratory. Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be implemented during the demolition work and all remedial work described in this IRMWP.

Upon completion of the abatement activities, the Certified Project Monitor will conduct a visual inspection throughout each building to confirm that all surfaces abated contain no visible ACM, LBP or PCB debris or residue, and that all containerized waste has been removed from the facility. The Certified Project Monitor will collect air samples utilizing aggressive sampling procedures from random locations within the abatement work areas, as well as representative locations outside of the abatement work areas.

All demolition permits obtained will be included in and submitted to the NYSDEC as part of the construction completion report (CCR). After the completion of the demolition, all manifests for the disposal of the ACM, LBP or PCB material and non-ACM material will be provided to the NYSDEC as part of the CCR.

Continuous air monitoring will be conducted for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures, and as a best practice during any demolition. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pitting or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells proposed.

The CCR will include a section to document that building demolition was completed in accordance with all applicable regulations. It will include documentation of asbestos/lead surveys, asbestos and/or lead based paint abatement (as applicable), local demolition permitting, and proper off-site disposal of all materials.

4.2 Remedial Investigation & Waste Characterization Sampling

Soil waste characterization samples will be collected in-situ pre-excavation. The samples will be collected for the pre-approval of the disposal facilities. The Site will be subdivided in grids based on a volume of 750 Cubic Yard (CY) per grid. Two (2) composite samples will be collected per grid. The data will be submitted to permitted disposal facilities for pre-approval. During the excavation remediation, the trucks will be direct loaded for off-site disposal. All waste characterization samples will be analyzed by a NYSDOH ELAP certified laboratory for TCL + 30/TAL including VOCs by EPA Method 8260, SVOCs by EPA Method 8270, pesticides by EPA

Method 8081, PCBs by EPA Method 8082, and TAL metals by EPA Methods 6010, 7471, and cyanide via EPA Method 9012.

4.3 IRM Historic Soil Excavation

The IRM will consist of excavating the entire Site to remediate soil by removal of all the contaminated historic fill. The building excavation is to an elevation of 75 ft above mean sea level (amsl) and the ground elevation is approximately 94 ft amsl. Therefore, an approximately 19 ft-deep excavation is anticipated to complete the remedy of the contaminated soils on the Site. The final elevation will be determined based upon results of the RIR. The total estimated excavation volume is approximately 13,000 cubic yards (CY) of soil and fill material. Additional excavation of contaminated decomposed bedrock is likely to be required as part of construction of the subgrade levels.

Shallow groundwater above bedrock was not encountered during prior investigations, however, it is likely that groundwater will be encountered during construction for the deeper excavations such as the subgrade parking levels, elevator pits, and at the soil/rock interface during periods of wet weather.

The proposed IRM actions in sequence are listed below:

1. Installation of waterproofing support of excavation (SOE) in the form of soldier piles and lagging along the side walls of the entire Site for structural stability of the excavation and to prevent impact to off-site structures. The SOE will act as a support for the excavation of the on-site contaminated soil. The waterproof SOE will act as a permanent barrier to prevent dampness in the subgrade level, and the foundation walls will be waterproofed.

   The SOE design and logistics plans, cross sections, water proofing detail, and typical lagging detail are included in **Attachment F**.

2. All the soils and weathered rock within the installed SOE as shown on **Figure 4.1** in **Appendix A**. will be excavated. If any soil is left between the SOE and property border along the peripheries, it will be addressed in the RAWP. This excavation will remove all contaminated fill, soil, and contaminated decomposed rock at the Site down to the bedrock. Therefore, the collection of endpoint bottom confirmatory samples is not anticipated to be necessary. Contingency endpoint sidewall sampling procedures will be

described in the RAWP, in the case that any soils are left along the Site peripheries between the SOE and the property border.

3. Any groundwater encountered during the excavation will be dewatered in accordance with the dewatering plan as detailed in Section 4.5 below;
4. Documentation of all appropriate off-site disposal of all material removed from the Site in accordance with all Federal, State and local rules and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal;
5. All responsibilities associated with the Remedial Action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, will be addressed in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local rules and regulations and overseen and certified by the SESI Remedial Engineer of Record described below.

Figure 4.1 presents the soil remediation to Track 1 inside the SOE. A Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) for remediation of groundwater and soil vapor will be provided, if required, in a separate RAWP after the completion of the RI and IRM as described in this document.

4.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

A SWPPP is not required for the Site as the site is less than one acre in size. A Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Plan will be prepared for the Site and submitted to the City of New Rochelle prior to being implemented at the Site during IRM activities.

4.5 Soil/Materials Management Plan

4.5.1 Soil Screening Methods

Visual, olfactory and PID soil field screening and assessment will be performed by a qualified environmental professional during all remedial and development excavations into known or potentially contaminated material. Soil screening will be performed regardless of when the invasive work is done and will include all excavation and invasive work performed during the remedy and during development phase, such as excavations for foundations and utility work, prior to issuance of the Certificate of Completion.

4.5.2 Stockpile Methods for Contaminated Soils

It is not anticipated that any soil will be stockpiled. However, if needed, stockpiles of contaminated materials will be inspected at a minimum once each week and after every storm event. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by NYSDEC.

Stockpiles will be kept covered at all times with appropriately anchored tarps. Stockpiles will be routinely inspected, and damaged tarp covers will be promptly replaced.

Soil stockpiles will be encircled with silt fences. Hay bales will be used as needed near catch basins, surface waters and other discharge points.

4.5.3 Materials Excavation and Load Out

The Remediation Engineer or a qualified environmental professional under his/her supervision will oversee all invasive work and the excavation and load-out of all excavated material.

The Volunteer and its contractors are solely responsible for safe execution of all invasive and other work performed under this Plan.

The presence of utilities and easements on the Site has been investigated during the remedial investigation work and has disconnected or removed during the demolition work. It has been determined that no risk or impediment to the planned work under this IRMWP is posed by utilities or easements on the Site.

Loaded vehicles leaving the Site will be appropriately lined, tarped, securely covered, manifested, and placarded in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local, and New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) requirements (and all other applicable transportation requirements).

A tracking pad per the soil erosion plan will be installed at the egress of the construction work. A truck wash associated with construction activities will be operational during construction. The Remediation Engineer will be responsible for ensuring that all outbound trucks are not causing any off-site tracking of the contaminated soils.

Locations where vehicles enter or exit the Site will be inspected daily for evidence of off-Site sediment tracking.

The Remediation Engineer will ensure that all egress points for truck and equipment transported from the Site will be clean of dirt and other materials derived from the Site during Site remediation and development. Cleaning of the adjacent streets will be performed as needed to maintain a clean condition with respect to site-derived materials.

The Volunteer and associated parties preparing the remedial documents submitted to the State, and parties performing this work, are completely responsible for the safe performance of all invasive work, the structural integrity of excavations, and for structures that may be affected by excavations (such as building foundations and bridge footings).

The Remedial Engineer will ensure that Site development activities will not interfere with, or otherwise impair or compromise, remedial activities proposed in this IRMWP.

4.5.4 Materials Transport Off-Site

All transport of materials will be performed by licensed haulers in accordance with appropriate local, State, and Federal regulations, including 6 NYCRR Part 364. Haulers will be appropriately licensed and trucks properly placarded.

Truck transport routes are included in **Attachment G**. All trucks loaded with Site materials will exit the vicinity of the Site using only these approved truck routes.

Proposed in-bound and out-bound truck routes to the Site will take into account: (a) limiting transport through residential areas and past sensitive sites; (b) use of city mapped truck routes; (c) limiting total distance to major highways; (d) promoting safety in access to highways; (e) overall safety in transport; and (f) community input, which will be sought via the Citizens Participation Plan (CPP), included in **Appendix J**.

Trucks will be prohibited from stopping and idling in the neighborhood outside the project Site.

Egress points for truck and equipment transport from the Site will be kept clean of dirt and other materials during Site remediation and development.

Queuing of trucks will be performed on-Site in order to minimize off-Site disturbance. Off-Site queuing will be prohibited.

Material transported by trucks exiting the Site will be secured with tight-fitting covers. Loose-fitting canvas-type truck covers will be prohibited. If loads contain wet material capable of producing free liquid, truck liners will be used.

A tracking pad will be installed at the Site egress to ensure clean-up of the soils from the truck tires. Track tires will be washed. Truck wash waters will be contained on-site with proper sloping of the tracking pad towards the Site.

4.5.5 Materials Disposal Off-Site

Approval from appropriate disposal facilities will be received prior to start of work. The total quantity of material expected to be disposed off-site is approximately 23,000 CY of soil and fill and weathered rock. All soil/fill/solid waste and weathered rock excavated and removed from the Site will be treated as contaminated and regulated material and will be disposed in accordance with all local, State (including 6NYCRR Part 360) and Federal regulations. If disposal of soil/fill from this Site is proposed for unregulated disposal (i.e. clean soil removed for development purposes), a formal request with an associated plan will be made to NYSDEC's Project Manager. Unregulated off-Site management of materials from this Site will not be undertaken without formal NYSDEC approval.

Material that does not meet Track 1 unrestricted SCOs is prohibited from being taken to a New York State recycling facility (6NYCRR Part 360-16 Registration Facility).

The following documentation will be obtained and reported by the Remedial Engineer for each disposal location used in this project to fully demonstrate and document that the disposal of material derived from the Site conforms with all applicable laws: (1) a letter from the Remedial Engineer or Volunteer to the receiving facility describing the material to be disposed and requesting formal written acceptance of the material. This letter will state that material to be disposed is contaminated material generated at an environmental remediation Site in New York State. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the Remedial Engineer. The letter will include as an attachment a summary of all chemical data for the material being transported (including Site Characterization data); and (2) a letter from all receiving facilities stating it is in receipt of the correspondence (above) and is approved to accept the material. These documents will be included in the FER.

Non-hazardous historic fill and contaminated soils taken off-Site will be handled, at minimum, as a Municipal Solid Waste per 6NYCRR Part 360-1.2

Historical fill and contaminated soils from the Site are prohibited from being disposed at Part 360-16 Registration Facilities (also known as Soil Recycling Facilities).

Soils that are contaminated but non-hazardous and are being removed from the Site are considered by the Division of Materials Management (DMM) in NYSDEC to be Construction and Demolition (C/D) materials with contamination not typical of virgin soils. These soils may be sent to a permitted Part 360 landfill. They may be sent to a permitted C/D processing facility without permit modifications only upon prior notification of NYSDEC Region 3 DMM. This material is prohibited from being sent or redirected to a Part 360-16 Registration Facility. In this case, as dictated by DMM, special procedures will include, at a minimum, a letter to the C/D facility that provides a detailed explanation that the material is derived from a NYSDEC remediation Site, that the soil material is contaminated and that it must not be redirected to on-site or off-site Soil Recycling Facilities. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the Remedial Engineer. The letter will include as an attachment a summary of all chemical data for the material being transported.

The FER will include an accounting of the destination of all material removed from the Site during this IRMWP, including excavated soil, contaminated soil, historic fill, solid waste, and hazardous waste, non-regulated material, and fluids. Documentation associated with disposal of all material must also include records and approvals for receipt of the material. This information will also be presented in a tabular form in the FER.

Bill of Lading system or equivalent will be used for off-site movement of non-hazardous wastes and contaminated soils. This information will be reported in the Final Engineering Report.

Hazardous wastes, if any, derived from on-site will be stored, transported, and disposed of in full compliance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

Appropriately licensed haulers will be used for material removed from this Site and will be in full compliance with all applicable local, State and Federal regulations. A truck staging area and truck route have been established, illustrated on the Truck Route Map included as **Attachment G.**

Waste characterization sampling will be performed for off-site disposal in a manner suitable to the receiving facility and in conformance with applicable permits. Sampling and analytical methods, sampling frequency, analytical results and QA/QC will be reported in the RIR

report. All data available for soil/material to be disposed at a given facility must be submitted to the disposal facility with suitable explanation prior to shipment and receipt.

4.5 Fluids Management

If groundwater is encountered, it will be treated as contaminated groundwater. The groundwater will be pumped for temporary storage frac-tanks, which will be disposed of at an off-site facility. The disposal of the groundwater will follow the requirements of disposal facility for sampling and characterization.

4.6 Backfill from Off-Site Sources

Backfilling is not expected. However, if necessary, material imported to be used on-site as backfill will be sampled in accordance with DER-10 Section 5.4 (e).

All materials proposed for import onto the Site, will meet the USCO. A “Soil Reuse/Import” form will be submitted to the NYSDEC for pre-approval prior to importing any soils on -Site. Bills of Lading or equivalent documentation will be obtained to track the amount of soil arriving onto the Site and verify the source of soil being imported.

Material from industrial sites, spill sites, other environmental remediation sites or other potentially contaminated sites will not be imported to the Site.

The Final Engineering Report (FER) will include the following certification by the Remedial Engineer: “I certify that all import of soils from off-Site, including source evaluation, approval and sampling, has been performed in a manner that is consistent with the methodology defined in the Interim Remedial Work Plan”.

Non-compliant soils will not be imported onto the Site without prior approval by NYSDEC. Nothing in the approved IRMWP or its approval by NYSDEC will be construed as an approval for this purpose.

Soils that meet ‘exempt’ fill requirements under 6 NYCRR Part 360, but do not meet backfill or cover soil objectives for this Site, will not be imported onto the Site without prior approval by NYSDEC. Nothing in this IRMWP will be construed as an approval for this purpose.

Solid waste will not be imported onto the Site.

Trucks entering the Site with imported soils will be securely covered with tight fitting covers.

4.7 Contingency Plan

If underground tanks or other previously unidentified contaminant sources are found during on-Site IRM excavation, sampling will be performed on product, sediment and surrounding soils, etc. Chemical analytical work will be for full scan parameters (TAL metals, TCL volatiles and semi-volatiles, TCL pesticides, and PCBs). These analyses will be limited to CP-51 parameters, where tanks are identified, only with prior approval by NYSDEC.

Identification of unknown or unexpected contaminated media identified by screening during invasive Site work will be promptly communicated by phone to NYSDEC's Project Manager. These findings will be also included in the weekly and periodic electronic media reports.

4.8 Odor, Dust, and Nuisance Control Plan

Odor, dust and nuisance control will be in accordance with the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and CAMP. The HASP is discussed in Section 12 of this report and provided in **Appendix H**. The CAMP is discussed in Section 13 of this report and provided in **Appendix I**.

4.8.1 Odor Control Plan

This odor control plan is designed to control emissions of nuisance odors off-Site. If nuisance odors are identified, work will be halted, and the source of odors will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance odors have been abated. NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified of all odor events and of all other complaints about the project within 24 hours. Implementation of all odor controls, including the halt of work, will be the responsibility of the Volunteer's Remediation Engineer, who is responsible for certifying the Final Engineering Report.

All necessary means will be employed to prevent on- and off-Site nuisances. At a minimum, procedures will include: (a) limiting the area of open excavations; (b) shrouding open excavations with tarps and other covers; and (c) using approved foams to cover exposed odorous soils. If odors develop and cannot be otherwise controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: (d) direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-Site disposal; (e) use of chemical deodorants in spray or misting systems; and, (f) use of staff to monitor odors in surrounding neighborhoods.

Where odor nuisances have developed during remedial work and cannot be corrected, or where the release of nuisance odors cannot otherwise be avoided due to on-Site conditions or

close proximity to sensitive receptors, odor control will be achieved, as appropriate, by a combination of work stoppages, sheltering excavation and handling areas under tented containment structures equipped with appropriate air venting/filtering systems.

4.8.2 Dust Control Plan

A dust suppression plan that addresses dust management during invasive on-Site work, will include, at a minimum, the items listed below:

- Dust suppression will be achieved through the use of a dedicated on-Site water truck or water hoses for road wetting. The truck will be equipped with a water cannon capable of spraying water directly onto off-road areas including excavations and stockpiles.
- Clearing and grubbing will be done in stages to limit the area of exposed, unvegetated soils vulnerable to dust production.
- Gravel will be used on roadways to provide a clean and dust-free road surface.
- On-Site roads will be limited in total area to minimize the area required for water truck sprinkling.

Other Nuisances

A plan for rodent control will be developed and utilized by the contractor prior to and during Site clearing and Site grubbing, and during all remedial work.

A plan will be developed and utilized by the contractor for all remedial work and will conform, at a minimum, to local noise control standards.

5.0 DECONTAMINATION and IDW

Equipment utilized for ground intrusive activities (i.e. borings and wells) will be decontaminated between each boring. Equipment utilized for sample collection (i.e. spoons, trowels) will be decontaminated between each sample unless disposable equipment is utilized. Appropriate decontamination areas will be established to support work being conducted in each area of the Site. Deionized water supplied from the laboratory and certified PFAS free will be used for the decontamination of the sampling tools if needed. Locally supplied water, if available, or water supplied by the driller in a tank will be used to decontaminate the equipment.

All investigative derived waste (IDW) of soil cuttings and purged groundwater will be containerized, sampled, and properly disposed of pursuant to DER-10 requirements. Disposable sampling equipment, including macro core liners, spoons, gloves, bags, paper towels, and PPE that contacts environmental media will be double bagged and disposed of as municipal trash in a facility trash dumpster as non-hazardous refuse.

6.0 SURVEY

After the RI sampling scope is completed, a survey will be completed, which includes the locations and elevations of all the monitoring wells and all the soil samples.

7.0 HUMAN HEALTH EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

A qualitative human health exposure assessment will be performed for the Site in accordance with the New York State Department of Health's Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment guidance document. Sampling data will be reviewed along with the physical conditions of the contaminant sources or physical hazards near the Site. Potential on-site and off-site exposures will be evaluated. The Exposure Assessment will describe the nature and size of the population exposed, or potentially exposed, to the contaminants that are present at, or migrating from the Site, and will characterize the exposure setting, identify exposure pathways and evaluate contaminant fate and transport.

Several objectives will be met by the exposure assessment. First, applicable Site information and characterization data for environmental media of concern will be evaluated. Applicable SCGs including Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) and CP-51 SCOs for soil and the TOGS Class GA water quality standards and guidance values for groundwater and surface water will be applied.

An assessment of current and future Site activities and Site use will be conducted in relation to potential human exposure. Next, potential exposure pathways will be identified, and each aspect of the potential exposure pathway will be evaluated. Soil and groundwater contamination will be addressed and the impact of remediation on future exposure scenarios will be analyzed.

8.0 FISH AND WILDLIFE IMPACT ANALYSIS

A Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWIA) Decision Key will be completed by SESI prior to the excavation work to determine if a FWIA is needed. Contaminant migration pathways and any fish and wildlife exposure pathways will be identified. As stated in the FWIA, "if no resources are associated with the site or if there is no potential for contaminant migration to the resources, then only the necessary information to support that conclusion should be provided." If the results from the RI, along with site inspections, support this conclusion, documentation will be submitted with the RI Report.

If resources are identified, or migration pathways exist, a FWIA will be completed and submitted as part of the RI Report. The FWIA would be completed to identify actual or potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources from Site contaminants. The FWIA would qualitatively determine the route, intensity, frequency, and duration of actual or potential exposures to chemicals, describe the nature and size of the population exposed to the contaminants that are present at or migrating from the site, and characterize the exposure setting, identifying exposure pathways, and evaluating contaminant fate and transport.

A Fish & Wildlife assessment is not anticipated for this Site as it is located in an urban setting and not adjacent to or nearby a surface water body or wildlife area.

9.0 DUSR

Following the completion of the laboratory analysis program, a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be completed for the lab data and included as part of the RI Report. The DUSR will include available datasets from previous investigations, as well as data from this phase of Site characterization. The DUSR is carried out as specified in DER-10 to evaluate the quality control measures that were implemented during the field and laboratory analytical programs, with the objective of determining whether the reported analytical data are representative and usable for decision making. The DUSR will evaluate whether the data are technically defensible (i.e. were all analytical data requirements met and documented?). Data usability analysis reviews the Site data to determine whether they are adequate to draw conclusions regarding the nature and extent of contamination.

The items that will be reviewed as part of the DUSR will include the following:

- Completeness (number of samples collected and analyzed compared to plans)

- Chains of custody are complete and accurate
- Holding times
- Instrument calibration
- Relative percent difference between field duplicates
- Reasonableness of data (e.g. relationships between total and soluble analytes)
- Blank contamination

The DUSR will be conducted in accordance with guidelines provided under Appendix 2B of DER-10. The site-specific Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) is included in **Appendix D**.

10.0 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Following the completion of the RI activities and the receipt of sample results, a Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) report will be prepared. The RIR report will summarize the activities completed during the RI including analytical results, well construction and sampling logs, waste characterization information for disposal purposes, conclusions from the FWIA if necessary, a DUSR and laboratory data packages. Scaled figures showing the sample locations and areas of contamination exceeding applicable standards will be prepared for soil, soil vapor and groundwater. Sampling results will be summarized and discussed and the need for additional investigation and remediation will be evaluated. In addition, analytical summary tables will be prepared for soil, soil vapor, and groundwater compared to applicable standards.

The RIR will also include: 1) a summary of the site history and previous investigations, 2) a description of current site conditions, 3) the identification of exposure pathways via a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment; an analysis of the results, 4) a description of the nature and extent of the contamination; and 5) a detailed conclusions with recommendations.

Analytical data collected during the Remedial Investigation and previous data used for the selection of the remedy will be submitted in the NYSDEC approved Electronic Data Deliverable (EDD) format. EDDs will be prepared using the DEC's Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) database software application EQuIS™ for submission.

11.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

QA/QC is addressed in the QAPP included as **Appendix D**. The QAPP outlines procedures to be followed for sampling and analysis to ensure quality of the results. A DUSR will be prepared with the final reports to document the reliability of the sample results.

12.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

A Site-specific HASP has been prepared and is included as **Appendix G**. All on-site personnel and visitors involved in the RI and IRM will be required to read and sign the HASP prior to entry of the Site.

13.0 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING

A CAMP is provided as **Appendix I**, in accordance with DER-10 requirements for remedial investigation. The CAMP sets forth air monitoring procedures that will be utilized to measure airborne emissions during the RI and IRM, in order to minimize the release of contaminants to off-Site areas.

14.0 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Citizen participation activities will be performed throughout the RI and IRM process to involve and inform the public. The specific citizen participation activities to be performed are outlined in the Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), included as **Appendix J**.

15.0 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SCHEDULE

The proposed remedial investigation schedule is presented on Table 15.1 below.

Table 15.1 Proposed Remedial Investigation Schedule

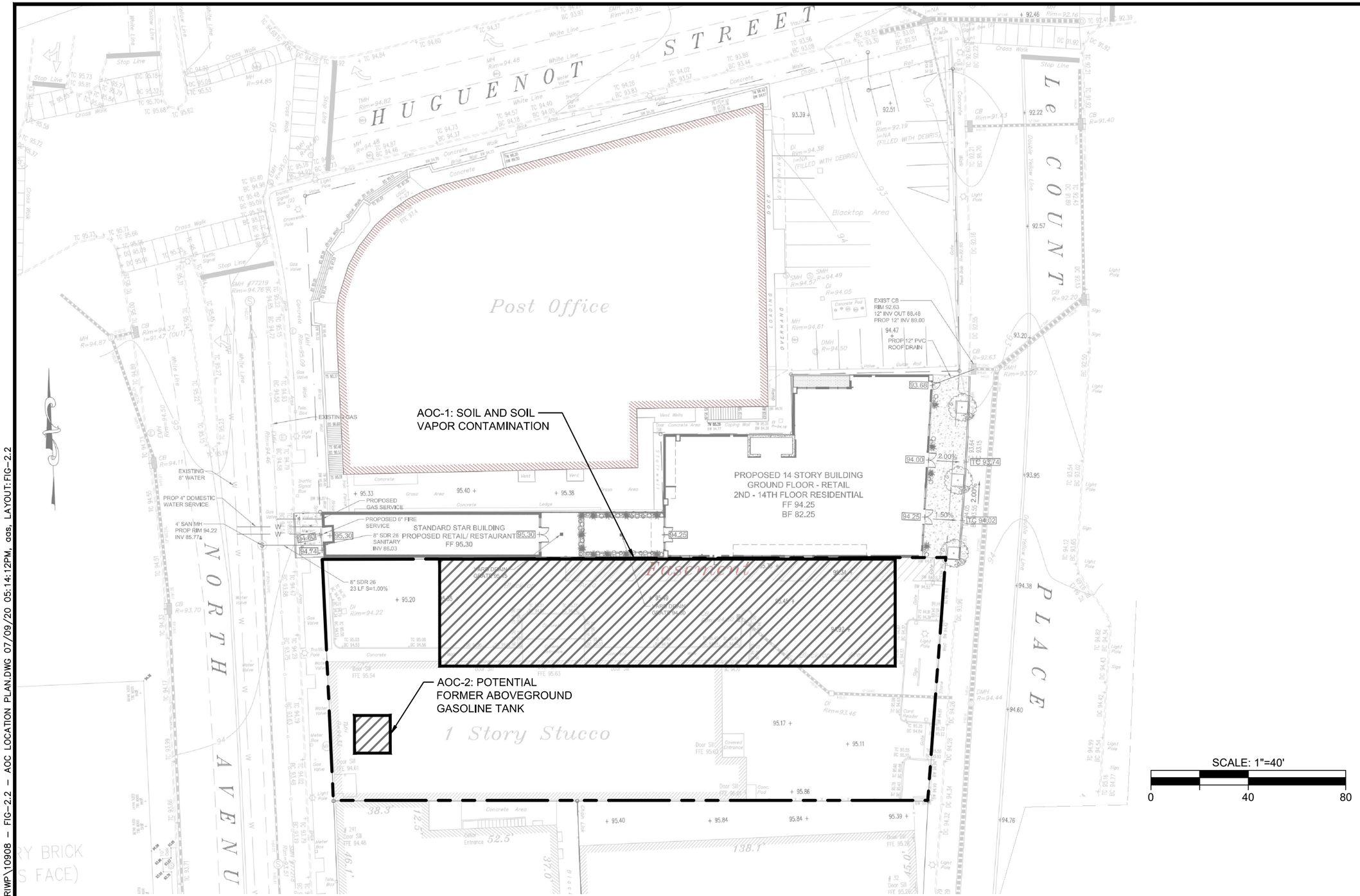
Activity	Scheduled Date
Remedial Investigation – Soil and Soil Vapor Sampling	Commencing November 1, 2020 (Anticipated timeframe 2 weeks)
Remedial Investigation Groundwater Sampling	Commencing November 15, 2020 (Anticipated timeframe 2 weeks)
Submit Draft RIR	December 1, 2020

APPENDIX A - FIGURES

247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC 247 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK	SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C. SOILS / FOUNDATIONS SITE DESIGN ENVIRONMENTAL 12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050
SITE LOCATION MAP	

FIG-1
DRAWN BY: yy
CHECKED BY: JM
SCALE: N.T.S.
DATE: 07/09/2020
JOB NO.: 10908

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG-1 – SITE LOCATION MAP.DWG 07/09/20 05:12:47PM, aas, LAYOUT:FIG-1



LEGEND:

- - - - - PROPERTY LINE

REFERENCE
SITE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM "GRADING AND UTILITY PLAN" PREPARED BY SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.. DATED 4/13/17.

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

dwg by: yy
chk by: JM
scale: 1" = 40'
date: 07/09/2020

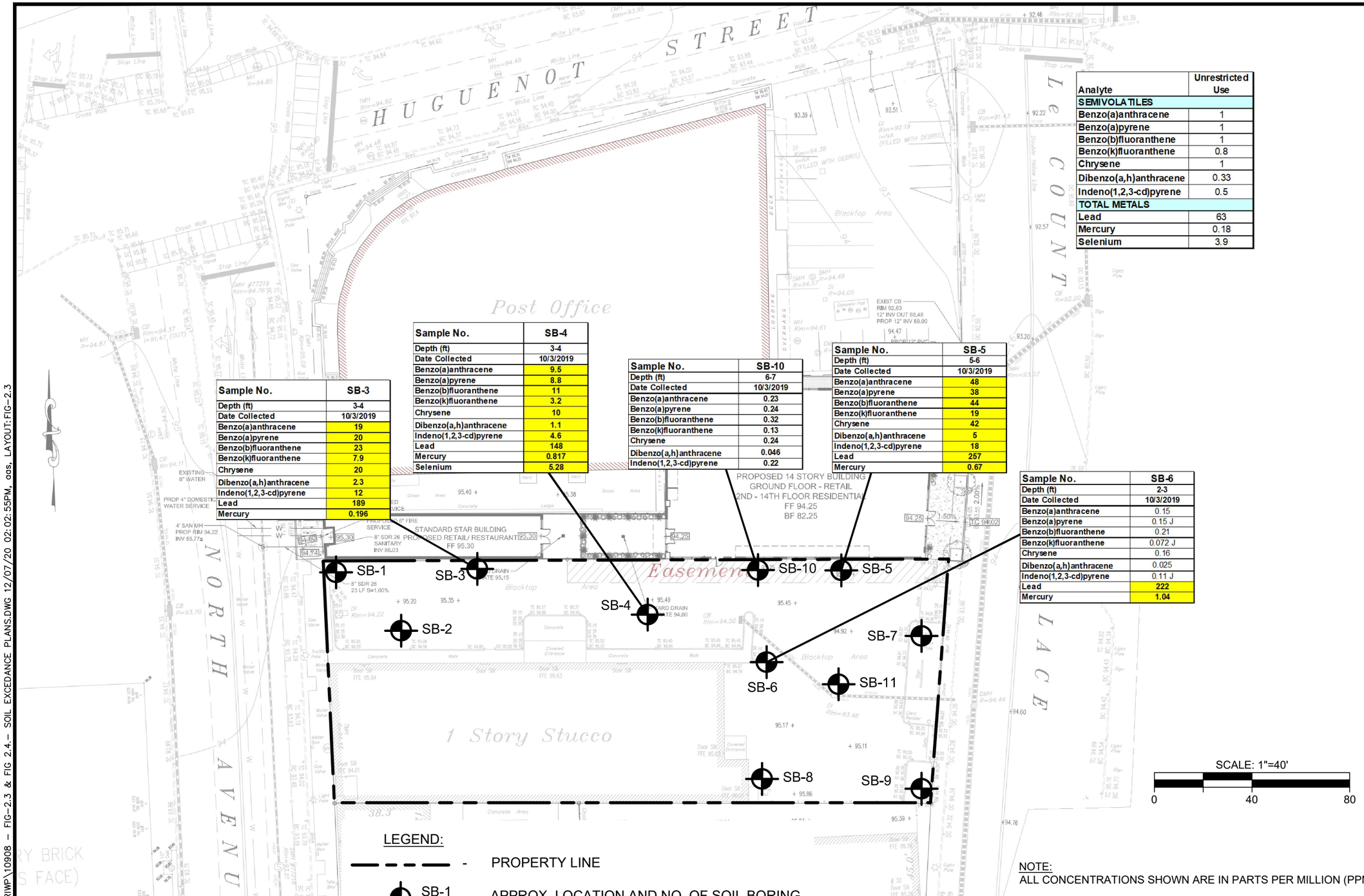
project:
247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC
247 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

drawing title:
AOC LOCATION PLAN

job no: 10908
drawing no:

FIG-2.2

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG-2.2 – AOC LOCATION PLAN.DWG 07/09/20 05:14:12PM, gas, LAYOUT:FIG-2.2



Sample No.	SB-3
Depth (ft)	3-4
Date Collected	10/3/2019
Benzo(a)anthracene	19
Benzo(a)pyrene	20
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	23
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	7.9
Chrysene	20
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	2.3
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	12
Lead	189
Mercury	0.196

Sample No.	SB-4
Depth (ft)	3-4
Date Collected	10/3/2019
Benzo(a)anthracene	9.5
Benzo(a)pyrene	8.8
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	11
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3.2
Chrysene	10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	1.1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4.6
Lead	148
Mercury	0.817
Selenium	5.28

Sample No.	SB-10
Depth (ft)	6-7
Date Collected	10/3/2019
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.23
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.24
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.32
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.13
Chrysene	0.24
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.046
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.22

Sample No.	SB-5
Depth (ft)	5-6
Date Collected	10/3/2019
Benzo(a)anthracene	48
Benzo(a)pyrene	38
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	44
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	19
Chrysene	42
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	5
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	18
Lead	257
Mercury	0.67

Sample No.	SB-6
Depth (ft)	2-3
Date Collected	10/3/2019
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.15
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.15 J
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.21
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.072 J
Chrysene	0.16
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.025
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.11 J
Lead	222
Mercury	1.04

Analyte	Unrestricted Use
SEMIVOLATILES	
Benzo(a)anthracene	1
Benzo(a)pyrene	1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.8
Chrysene	1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.33
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.5
TOTAL METALS	
Lead	63
Mercury	0.18
Selenium	3.9

LEGEND:

- PROPERTY LINE
- SB-1 - APPROX. LOCATION AND NO. OF SOIL BORING
- 20 - EXCEEDS NYSDEC UNRESTRICTED USE (SCO)

NOTE:
ALL CONCENTRATIONS SHOWN ARE IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)

NOTE:
THIS PLAN IS FOR LOCATING BORINGS ONLY. OTHER SITE WORK SHOWN HERE IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

REFERENCE
SITE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM "GRADING AND UTILITY PLAN" PREPARED BY SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.. DATED 4/13/17.

dwg by: yy
chk by: JM
scale: 1" = 40'
date: 12/07/2020

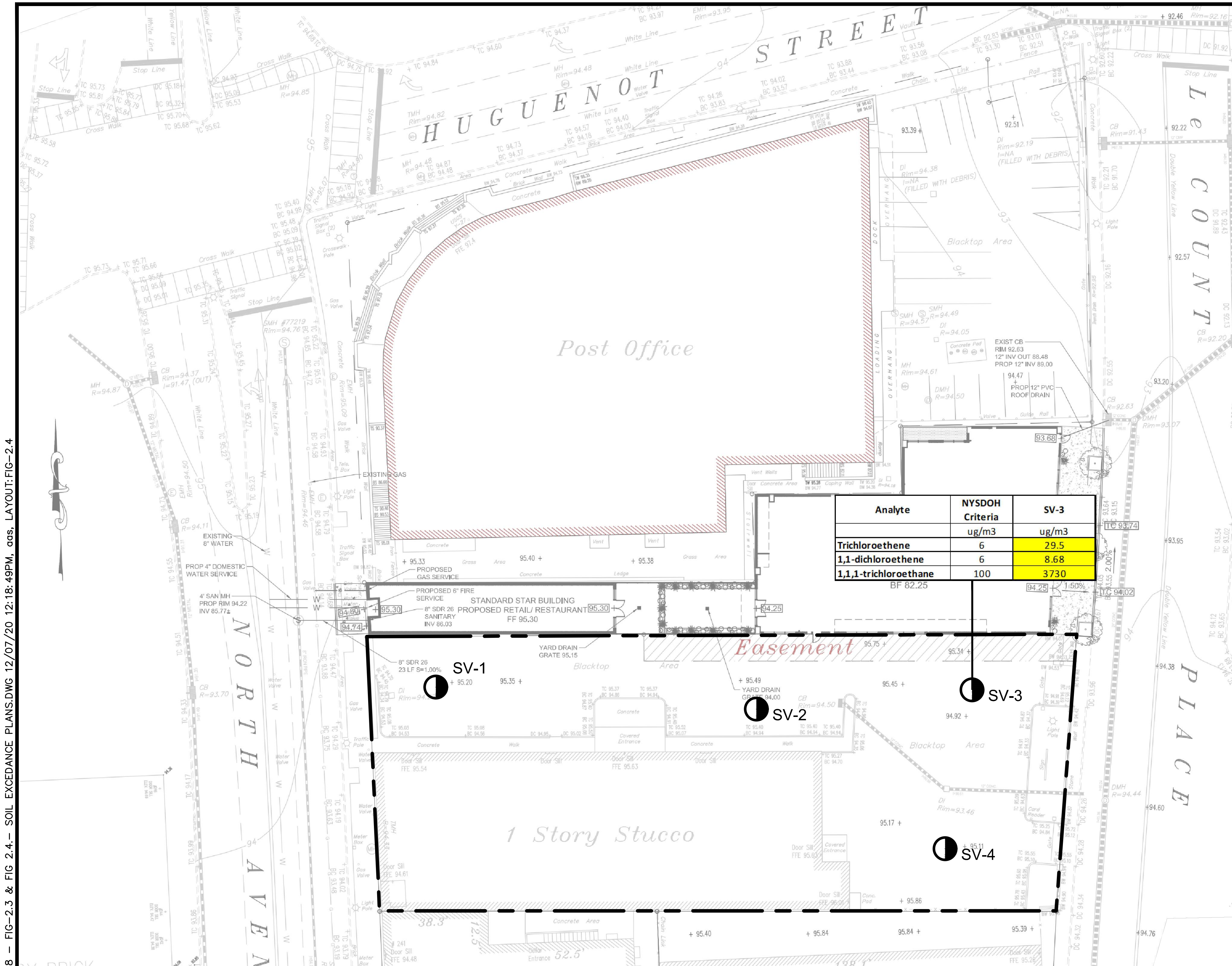
SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

project: 247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC
247 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

drawing title: SOIL EXCEEDANCES MAP

job no: 10908
drawing no: FIG-2.3

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG–2.3 & FIG 2.4– SOIL EXCEDANCE PLANS.DWG 12/07/20 02:02:55PM, aas, LAYOUT:FIG– 2.3



Analyte	NYSDOH Criteria	SV-3
	ug/m3	ug/m3
Trichloroethene	6	29.5
1,1-dichloroethene	6	8.68
1,1,1-trichloroethane	100	3730

NOTE:
THIS PLAN IS FOR LOCATING SOIL VAPORS ONLY. OTHER SITE WORK SHOWN HERE IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

NOTE:
ALL CONCENTRATIONS SHOWN ARE IN UG/M3 (MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER)

REFERENCE
SITE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM "GRADING AND UTILITY PLAN" PREPARED BY SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.. DATED 4/13/17.

SCALE: 1"=40'
0 40 80

LEGEND:

- PROPERTY LINE
SV-4 - SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE NUMBER & APPROX. LOCATION
3730 - EXCEEDS NYSDOH CRITERIA

NY-SSC-A: NEW YORK DOH MATRIX A SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS CRITERIA PER GUIDANCE FOR EVALUATING SOIL VAPOR INTRUSION (MAY 2017)
NY-SSC-B: NEW YORK DOH MATRIX B SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS CRITERIA PER GUIDANCE FOR EVALUATING SOIL VAPOR INTRUSION (MAY 2017)

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG–2.3 & FIG 2.4.– SOIL EXCEDANCE PLANS.DWG 12/07/20 12:18:49PM, aas, LAYOUT:FIG–2.4

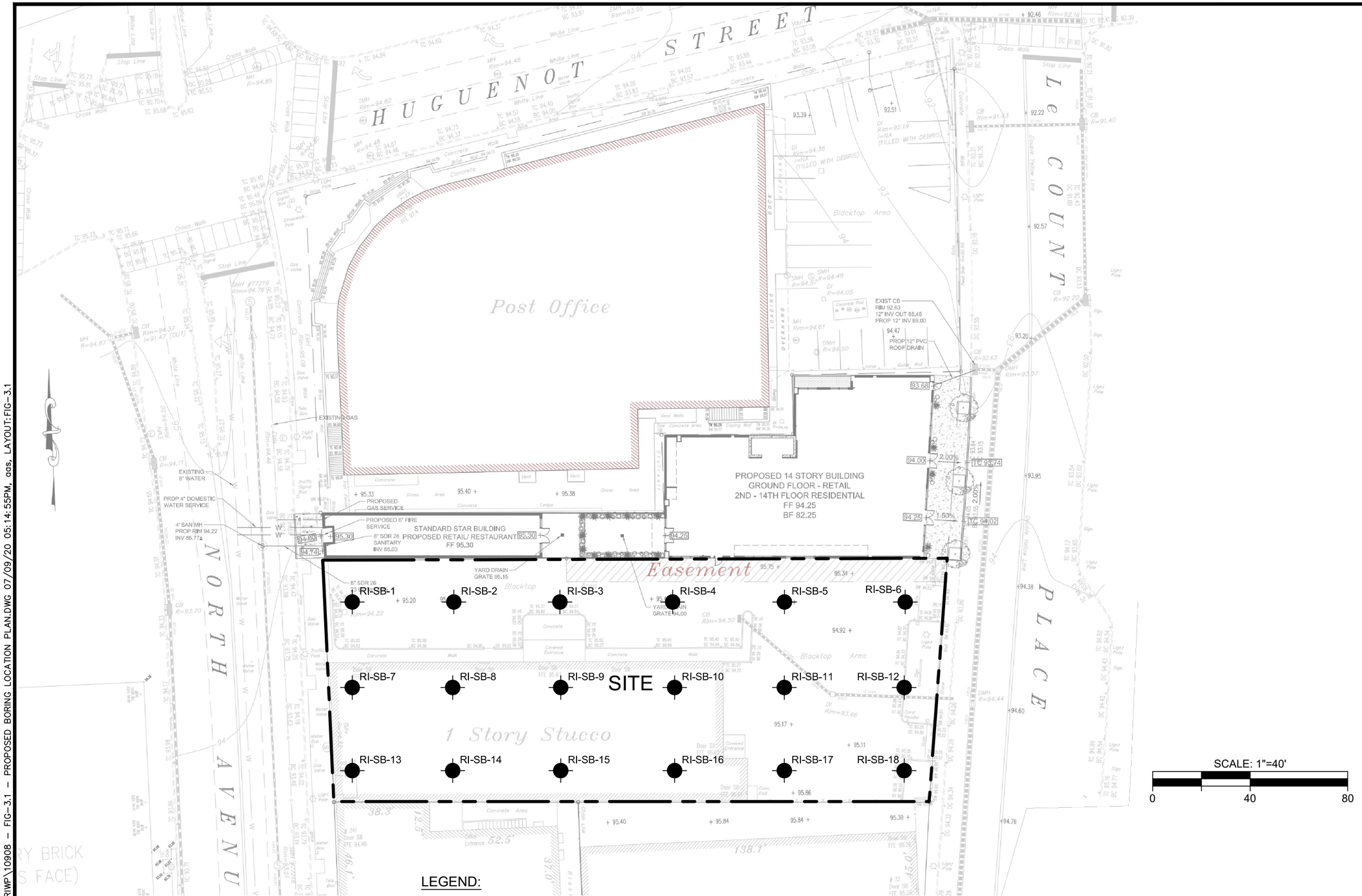
dwg by: yy
chk by: JM
scale: 1" = 40'
date: 12/07/2020

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE, PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

project:
247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC
247 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

drawing title:
SOIL VAPOR EXCEEDANCES MAP

job no: 10908
drawing no:
FIG-2.4



LEGEND:

- PROPERTY LINE

RI-SB-1 - PROPOSED BORING NUMBER & APPROX. LOCATION

REFERENCE
SITE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM "GRADING AND UTILITY PLAN" PREPARED BY SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.. DATED 4/13/17.

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

dwg by: yy
chk by: JM
scale: 1" = 40'
date: 07/09/2020

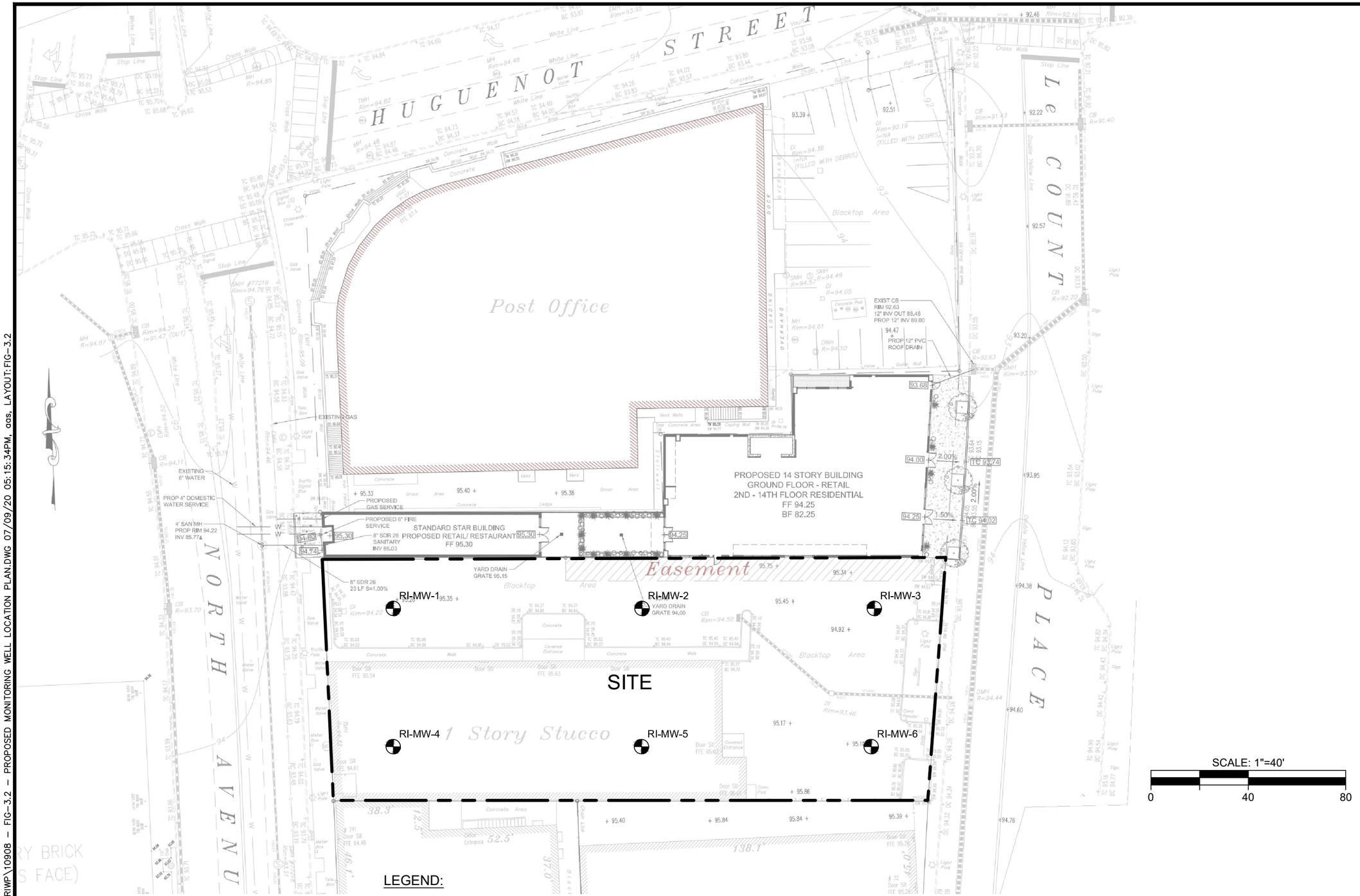
project: 247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC
247 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

drawing title: PROPOSED BORING LOCATION PLAN

job no: 10908
drawing no:

FIG-3.1

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG-3.1 – PROPOSED BORING LOCATION PLAN.DWG 07/09/20 05:14:55PM, gas, LAYOUT:FIG-3.1



LEGEND:

- PROPERTY LINE

RI-MW-1 - PROPOSED MONITORING WELL NUMBER & APPROX. LOCATION

REFERENCE
SITE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM "GRADING AND UTILITY PLAN" PREPARED BY SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.. DATED 4/13/17.

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

dwg by: yy
chk by: JM
scale: 1" = 40'
date: 07/09/2020

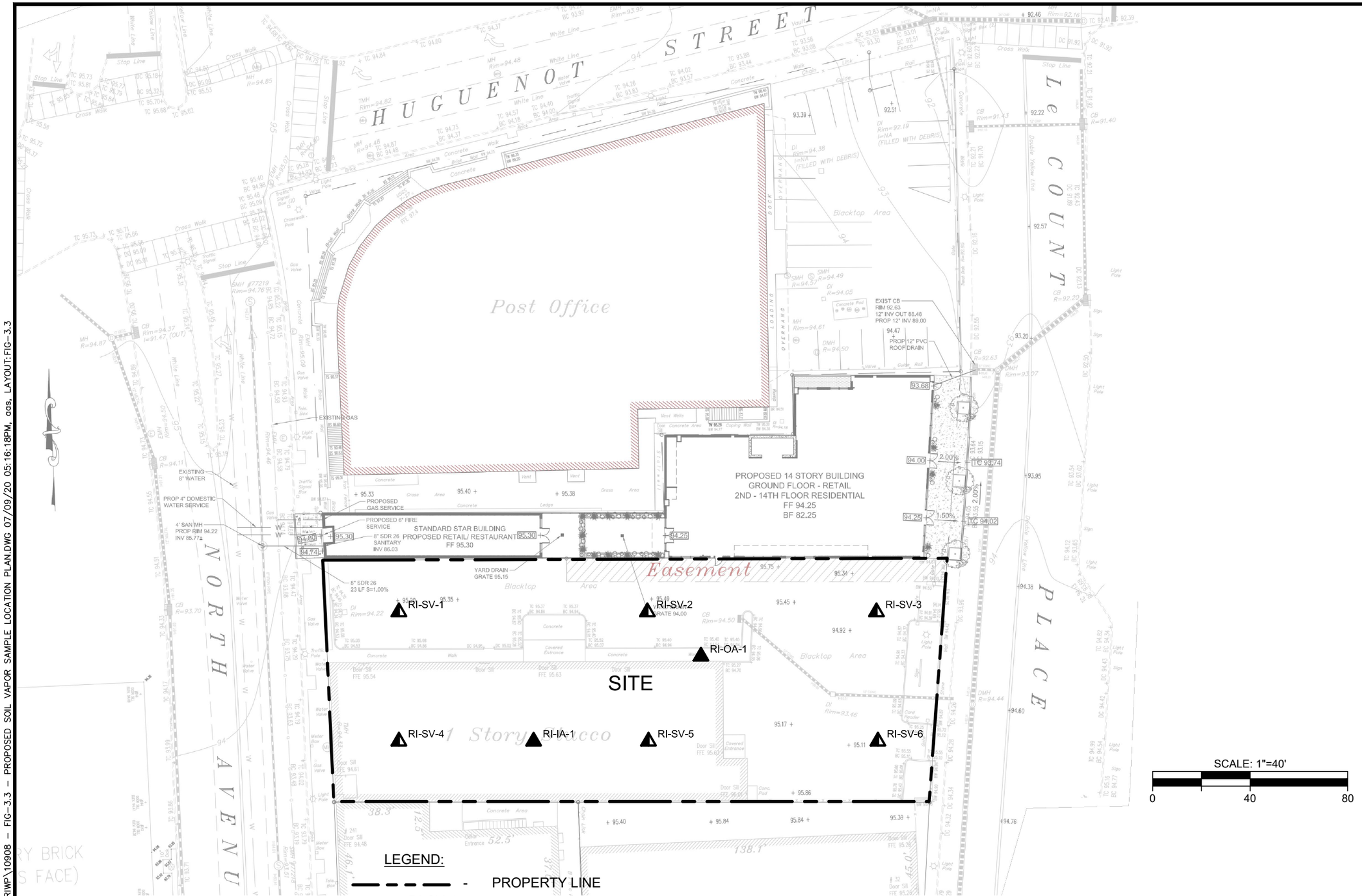
project:
247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC
247 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

drawing title:
PROPOSED MONITORING WELL LOCATION PLAN

job no: 10908
drawing no:

FIG-3.2

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG-3.2 – PROPOSED MONITORING WELL LOCATION PLAN.DWG 07/09/20 05:15:34PM, aas, LAYOUT:FIG-3.2



LEGEND:

- PROPERTY LINE

RI-SV-1 - PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR NUMBER & APPROX. LOCATION

RI-IA-1 - PROPOSED AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE NUMBER & APPROX. LOCATION

REFERENCE
SITE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM "GRADING AND UTILITY PLAN" PREPARED BY SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.. DATED 4/13/17.

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

dwg by: yy
chk by: JM
scale: 1" = 40'
date: 07/09/2020

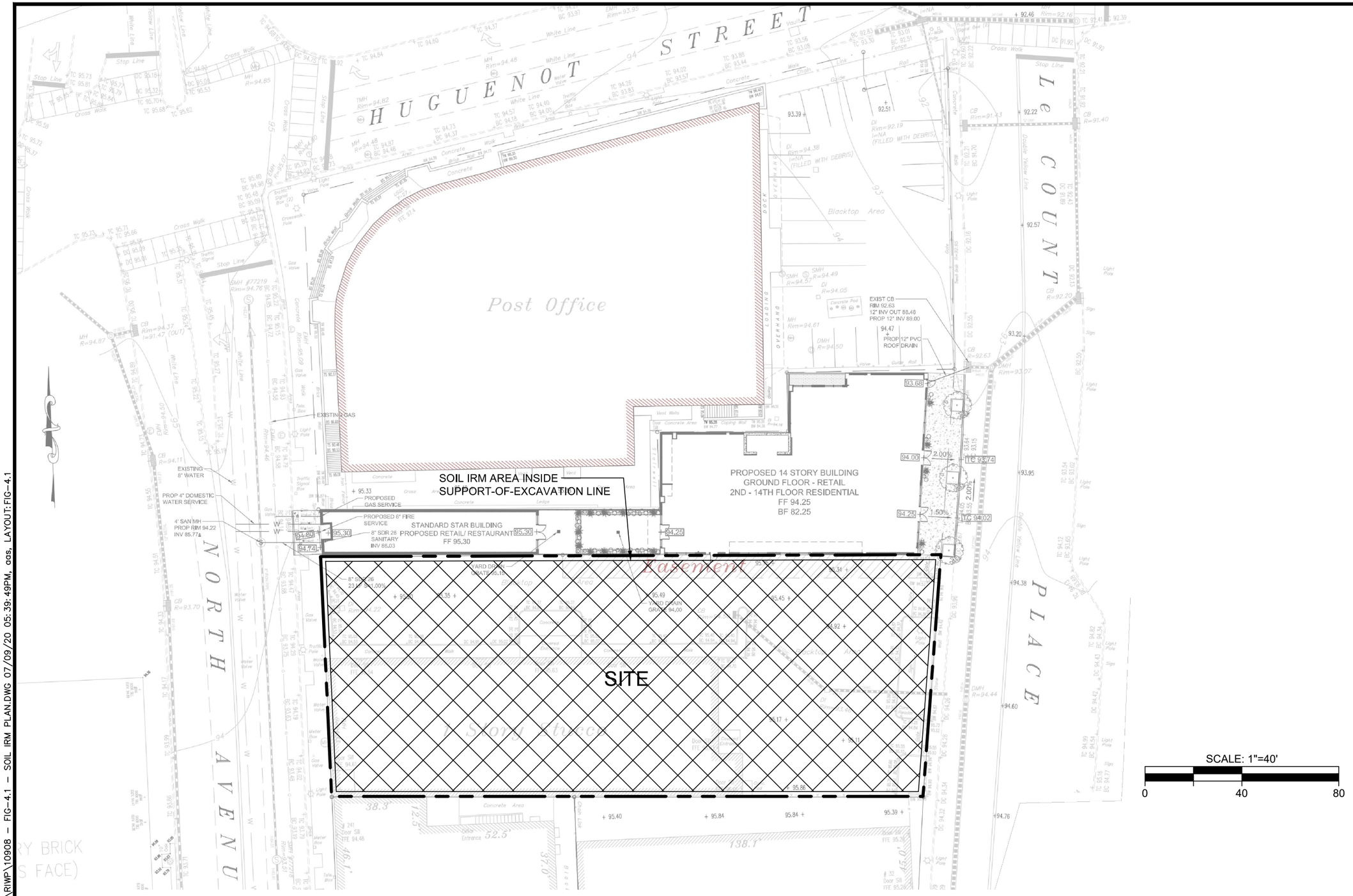
project:
247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC
247 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

drawing title:
PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

job no: 10908
drawing no:

FIG-3.3

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG-3.3 – PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN.DWG 07/09/20 05:16:18PM, gas, LAYOUT:FIG-3.3



LEGEND:

— — — — - PROPERTY LINE

REFERENCE
SITE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM "GRADING AND UTILITY PLAN" PREPARED BY SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.. DATED 4/13/17.

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

dwg by: yy
chk by: JM
scale: 1" = 40'
date: 07/09/2020

project:
247 NORTH AVENUE ASSOCIATES LLC
247 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

drawing title:
SOIL IRM PLAN

job no: 10908
drawing no:
FIG-4.1

N:\ACAD\10908\RIWP\10908 – FIG-4.1 – SOIL IRM PLAN.DWG 07/09/20 05:39:49PM, gas, LAYOUT:FIG-4.1

APPENDIX B:

PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

(ELECTRONIC)

APPENDIX C

EMERGING CONTAMINANT SAMPLING PLAN

247 North Avenue

NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

BCP# C360200

SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PLAN FOR EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

Prepared for:

247 North Avenue Associates, LLC
7 Renaissance Square, 4th Floor
White Plains, NY, 10601

Prepared by:

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS, D.P.C.
12A Maple Avenue
Pine Brook, NJ 07058

OCTOBER 2020

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This document presents the soil and groundwater emergent contaminant sampling plan for the Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) and an Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan (IRMWP) to be conducted at the property known as 247 North Avenue Site (BCP# C360200) ("Site"), located at 247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. The Site is comprised of one (1) parcel and is identified on the Westchester County Clerk's map as tax parcel 1-231-0019. The Site acreage totals approximately 0.57-acres, which has been historically utilized for commercial purposes. Figure 1 of the RIWP/IRMWP presents a Site Location Map.

The Site is located in a dense commercial and residential area in downtown New Rochelle, and is bound to the west by North Avenue followed by retail buildings, to the north by a commercial building and a new residential apartment building, to the east by LeCount Place followed by a multi-story parking and residential structure and hotel, and to the south by a 1-story commercial building occupied by the Creative Learning Center, and a 4-story residential building with ground-floor retail. Figure 2.1 of the RIWP presents a Site Plan.

2.0 SOIL SAMPLING PLAN

The sampling will be performed in accordance with the NYSDEC Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of PFAS Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs, dated January 2020. The soil samples will be sent via chain of custody to an ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed for TCL/TAL+30, 1,4-dioxane and the PFAS compounds listed in Table 1. The soil samples will be analyzed for PFAS using Modified USEPA Method 537. Reporting limits for each PFAS compound will not exceed 1 microgram per kilogram (ug/kg). NYSDEC will be informed if detection limits on certain PFAS compounds cannot be met by the laboratory. Category B deliverables and an electronic data deliverable will be completed. A DUSR will be prepared by a data validator for all the analyses including PFAS and 1,4-dioxane. The method detection limit (MDL) for 1,4-dioxane will be no higher than 0.1 mg/kg (ppm).

Because PFAS compounds must be analyzed at concentrations in the ug/kg range, precautions must be taken to prevent cross-contamination during sampling events. Field sampling equipment that is used at multiple sites or sampling locations could become highly contaminated with PFAS. Soil sampling at this site will involve the use of non-dedicated equipment, such as a Geoprobe direct push drill rig, which could be a source of cross-contamination. Decontamination procedures outlined in this document will be followed to avoid cross contamination and equipment will be verified as PFAS-free. Special care and consideration will be given to the field sampling equipment when stored and handled outside the site boundaries or between different sample locations.

Items that may be directly in contact with the soil, including spoons, bowls, and direct push equipment, including any split spoon or sampling barrels, have a high likelihood of cross-contamination occurring if the proper decontamination procedures are not followed. These items should be known to be PFAS free. Item that will not directly contact the soil, including field books, Post-It® Notes, aluminum foil, recycled paper towels, binders, or spiral hard cover, can be a source of PFAS contamination. Every effort will be made to ensure these items are PFAS-free.

For the sampling equipment, the following items, materials, and procedures will be used for decontamination:

- Municipal drinking water may be used for decontamination if it is known to be PFAS-free. Commercially available deionized water in an HDPE container may also be used for decontamination.
- Standard two step decontamination using Alconox® detergent and PFAS-free triple water rinse will be performed for the sampling equipment.
- Sampling equipment may be scrubbed with polyethylene or a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) brush to remove particulates.
- The sampling equipment components will not come in contact with material that may potentially contain PFAS such as aluminum foil, low density polyethylene (LDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon®) or other fluoropolymers.
- Soil sampling equipment will be decontaminated between each sampling point and at the conclusion of the workday. This is to ensure sampling equipment is decontaminated ahead of time for the next sampling event.

Equipment rinsate blanks will be collected daily for the equipment that comes in contact with the soil samples and is decontaminated and reused. If all the sampling materials are disposable, no field blanks will be collected. Field duplicates will be collected on a frequency of 1/20 samples. One matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) will also be collected on a frequency of 1/20 samples. A trip blank will accompany each laboratory shipment which includes analysis for volatile organic compounds.

3.0 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PLAN

The sampling will be performed in accordance with the NYSDEC Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of PFAS Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs, dated January 2020, the NYSDEC July 2018 letter on Groundwater Sampling for Emerging Contaminants, and the PFAS Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Well Sample

Protocols Revision 1.2 August 9, 2019. The groundwater samples will be sent via chain of custody in a cooler at 4 degrees C to an ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed for TCL/TAL+30, 1,4-dioxane and the PFAS compounds listed in Table 1. The groundwater samples will be analyzed for PFAS using Modified USEPA Method 537. Reporting limits for PFOA and PFOS will not exceed 2 nanogram per liter (ng/L). Category B deliverables and an electronic data deliverable will be completed. A DUSR will be prepared by a data validator for all the analyses including PFAS and 1,4-dioxane. The method detection limit (MDL) for 1,4-dioxane will be no higher than 0.28 µg/l (ppb). In order to get the appropriate detection limit, the lab will run EPA method 8270 in "selective ion monitoring" (SIM) mode for 1.4-dioxane.

PFAS are very persistent in the environment and in the human body. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse human health effects. EPA established the health advisory levels for PFAS in drinking water at 70 parts per trillion. Due to their presence in a variety of products, persistence in the environment and very low drinking water standards, care must be used when groundwater sampling for PFAS to avoid cross contamination from the sampling equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE).

4.0 SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING

The following considerations will be observed:

- No fabric softener will be used on clothing to be worn by the sampling personnel in the field. Clothing that contains PTFE material (including GORE-TEX®) or that have been waterproofed with PFAS-containing materials will be avoided.
- Cosmetics, moisturizers, hand cream, unauthorized sunscreen, insect repellant or other related products will not be used by the sampling staff on sampling days.
- Food and drink packaging materials such as pre-wrapped food or snacks (i.e. candy bars, microwave popcorn, etc.) will not be used in the sampling and staging areas.
- Sampling will be conducted with powderless nitrile gloves. The gloves will be changed frequently any time there is an opportunity for cross-contamination during sampling, including, but not limited to:
    a. Immediately prior to sample collection
    b. Each time sampling equipment is placed in and then removed from soil at a new location
    c. Handling of any sample, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples
    d. After the handling of any non-dedicated sampling equipment
    e. After contact with non-decontaminated surfaces
    f. After decontamination of sampling equipment
    g. When judged necessary by field personnel

- HDPE or polypropylene sample bottles with Teflon®-free caps, provided by the laboratory will be used. Sample containers will not come in contact with material that may potentially contain PFAS.
- Bottles will only be opened immediately prior to sampling.
- Dust and fibers will be kept out of sample bottles.
- The sample caps will never be placed directly on the ground during sampling. If the sampling staff must set the sample bottle cap down during sample collection and a second member of the sampling crew (wearing a fresh pair of powderless nitrile gloves) is not available, the cap will be set on a clean surface (cotton sheeting, HDPE sheeting, triple rinsed cooler lid, etc.).
- Regular size Sharpie® and thicker markers will be avoided. Fine and Ultra-Fine point Sharpie® markers may be used. Ballpoint pens may be used when labeling sample containers. If ballpoint pens do not write on the sample container labels, preprinted labels from the laboratory may be used.
- Sample bottles, coolers, sample labels and a chain of custody form will be provided by the analytical laboratory.
- PFAS samples will be collected prior to collecting non-PFAS samples.

4.0 SAMPLE SHIPMENT

In the absence of a formal USEPA guidance for PFAS sample storage, the documentation in USEPA Method 537 Rev. 1.1 will be used as a guide for thermal preservation and holding times for soil or other samples. Samples will be chilled during storage and shipment, and will not exceed 50°F (10º C) during the first 48 hours after collection.

The following procedures will be used by SESI for sample shipment:

- Regular ice will be used to cool and maintain the samples at or below 42.8°F (6°C). Chemical or blue ice may be used if it is known to be PFAS-free and the samples can be cooled and maintained at or below 42.8°F (6°C) during collection and through transit to the laboratory.
- The coolers will be periodically checked to ensure samples are well iced and at the proper temperature. Refresh with regular ice if needed. The ice may be double bagged in LDPE resealable storage bags. LDPE may be used if an equipment blank demonstrates the LDPE is PFAS-free.
- Chain of Custody and other forms will be single bagged in LDPE (e.g. Ziploc®) storage bags and taped to the inside of the cooler lid. LDPE may be used if an equipment blank demonstrates the LDPE is PFAS-free.
- The cooler(s) will be taped closed with a custody seal and picked up by TestAmerica within 24 hrs.

Table 1: PFAS compounds 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/PFTrDA	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	Perfluroroctanesulfonamide	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

*Table source is NYSDEC Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of PFAS Under NYSDEC's Part 375 Remedial Programs, dated January 2020.

APPENDIX D

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

247 North Avenue

NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
BCP# C360200

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

Prepared for:

247 North Avenue Associates, LLC
7 Renaissance Square, 4th Floor
White Plains, NY, 10601

Prepared by:

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS, D.P.C.
12A Maple Avenue
Pine Brook, NJ 07058

OCTOBER 2020

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This document presents the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for the Remedial Investigation Workplan (RIWP) for the property known as 247 North Avenue Site (BCP# C360200) ("Site"), located at 247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. The Site is on the Westchester County Clerk's map as tax parcel 1-231-0019. The Site acreage totals approximately 0.57-acres, which has been historically utilized for a coal wood yard, a laundry, a miniature golf course, and retail office purposes. Figure 1 of the RIWP presents a Site Location Map.

The Site is located in a dense commercial and residential area in downtown New Rochelle, and is bound to the west by North Avenue followed by retail buildings, to the north by a commercial building and a new residential apartment building, to the east by LeCount Place followed by a multi-story parking and residential structure and hotel, and to the south by a 1-story commercial building occupied by the Creative Learning Center, and a 4-story residential building with ground-floor retail. Figure 2.1 of the RIWP presents a Site Plan.

2.0 PROJECT ORGANIZATION

The RIWP will be conducted by Soils Engineering Services, Inc. (SESI), on behalf of 247 North Avenue Associates LLC (the "Volunteer"). The organization of SESI's key project management and field staff, and respective areas of responsibility, is presented below.

2.1 Project Principal

Fuad Dahan PhD, P.E.

Provide technical and administrative oversight and guidance throughout the project, assist in securing company resources, participate in technical review of deliverables, and attend key meetings as needed.

2.2 Principal Engineer

Fuad Dahan, PhD, P.E.

Provide technical guidance and review of reports, analytical data. Will have key involvement in screening and development of remedial alternatives.

2.3 Project Manager

Jesse Mausner, PG

Responsible for maintaining the day-to-day schedule for completing the fieldwork and deliverables according to BCP program requirements and client expectations.

2.4 Remedial Investigation Program Manager

Jesse Mausner, PG

Responsible for coordinating and directing field efforts of SESI staff and subcontractors, and for maintaining that work is done according to QAPP specifications.

2.5 Field Team Leader

Jon Stuart

Responsible for overseeing field work during the RI and IRM, including observing subcontractors, maintaining field notes, and collecting samples of various environmental media, in accordance with the NYSDEC-approved Work Plan.

2.6 Quality Assurance Officer

Todd Kelly

Responsible for reviewing sampling procedures and certify that the data was collected and analyzed using the appropriate procedures.

3.0 QA/QC OBJECTIVES FOR MEASUREMENT OF DATA

In cases where NYSDOH ELAP Certification exists for a specific group or category of parameters, the laboratories performing analysis in connection with this project will have appropriate NYSDOH ELAP Certification. Analytical Service Protocol (2005) NYSDEC-ASP Category B deliverables are required for all samples.

Detection limits set by NYSDEC-ASP will be used for all sample analyses unless otherwise noted. If NYSDEC-ASP-dictated detection limits prove insufficient to assess project goals (i.e., comparison to drinking water standards or attainment of ARARs), then ASP Special Analytical Services (SAS) or other appropriate methods will be utilized.

The quality assurance/quality control objectives for all measurement data include completeness, representativeness, comparability, precision and accuracy.

3.1 COMPLETENESS

The analyses performed must be appropriate and inclusive. The parameters selected for analysis are chosen to meet the objectives of the study.

Completeness of the analyses will be assessed by comparing the number of parameters intended to be analyzed with the number of parameters successfully determined and validated. Data must meet QC acceptance criteria for 100 percent or more of requested determinations.

3.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Samples must be taken of the population and, where appropriate, the population will be characterized statistically to express the degree to which the data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, a process, or environmental condition.

Non-dedicated sampling devices will be cleaned between sampling points by washing and rinsing with pesticide-grade methanol, followed by a thorough rinse with distilled water. Specific cleaning techniques are described in the Field Sampling Procedure. Two types of blank samples will accompany each sample set where Target Compound List (TCL) volatiles are to be analyzed (water matrix only). A trip blank, consisting of a 40 ml VOA vial of organic-free water prepared by the laboratory, will accompany each set of sample bottles from the laboratory to the field and back. This bottle will remain sealed throughout the shipment and sampling process. This blank will be analyzed for TCL volatile organic compounds along with the groundwater samples to ensure that contamination with TCL volatile compounds has not occurred during the bottle preparation, shipment and sampling phase of the project. In order to check for contaminant carryover when non-dedicated sampling equipment is used, a rinsate blank will be submitted to the laboratory. This blank will also be analyzed for TCL volatile organic compounds. The TCL compounds are identified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Contract Laboratory Program dated October 2016.

The analysis results obtained from the determination of identical parameters in field duplicate samples can be used to further assess the representativeness of the sample data.

3.3 COMPARABILITY

Consistency in the acquisition, preparation, handling and analysis of samples is necessary in order for the results to be compared where appropriate. Additionally, the results obtained from analyses of the samples will be compared with the results obtained in previous studies, if available.

To ensure the comparability of analytical results with those obtained in previous or future testing, all samples will be analyzed by NYSDEC-approved methods. The NYSDEC-ASP mandated holding times for various analyses will be strictly adhered to.

3.4 PRECISION AND ACCURACY

The validity of the data produced will be assessed for precision and accuracy. Analytical methods which will be used include gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS), gas chromatography (GC), colorimetry, atomic spectroscopy, gravimetric and titrametric techniques. The following outlines the procedures for evaluating precision and accuracy, routine monitoring procedures, and corrective actions to maintain analytical quality control. All data evaluations will be consistent with NYSDEC-ASP procedures. Data will be 100 percent compliant with NYSDEC-ASP requirements.

The number of duplicate, spiked and blank samples analyzed will a minimum of 1 duplicate for every 20 samples per each medium of groundwater and soil. The inclusion and frequency of analysis of field blanks will be on the order of one per every 20 samples (soil) but not more than one per day. For the aqueous matrix field blanks will be collected at a frequency of one per day. Samples to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds will be accompanied by a trip blank for each shipment and field blanks (water matrix) or field blanks (soil).

Quality assurance audit samples will be prepared and submitted by the laboratory QA manager for each analytical procedure used. The degree of accuracy and the recovery of analyte to be expected for the analysis of QA samples and spiked samples is dependent upon the matrix, method of analysis, and compound or element being determined. The concentration of the analyte relative to the detection limit is also a major factor in determining the accuracy of the measurement. The lower end of the analytical range for most analyses is generally accepted to be five times the detection limit. At or above this level, the determination and spike recoveries for metals in water samples will be expected to range from 75 to 125 percent. The recovery of organic surrogate compounds and matrix spiking compounds determined by GC/MS will be compared to the guidelines for recovery of individual compounds as established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Contract Laboratory Program dated 7/85 or as periodically updated.

The quality of results obtained for inorganic ion and demand parameters will be assessed by comparison of QC data with laboratory control charts for each test.

4.0 SAMPLING PROCEDURES

4.1 SAMPLING PROGRAM

The sampling program for this project will include soil, groundwater, and soil vapor. Soil samples will be collected from split spoon sampling or macrocore devices retrieved from soil borings. Groundwater samples will be collected from groundwater monitoring wells using low flow purging techniques. Soil vapor samples will be collected from vapor points screened in the vadose zone using Summa Canisters.

4.1.1 Drilling/Sampling Procedures

Soil and groundwater samples will be collected by means of a soil boring program. Soil borings shall be completed using the hollow stem auger drilling methods, direct push methods, or rotary drilling methods, whichever methods are determined to be best suited to site conditions by the SESI project manager and SESI field team leader.

Soil samples will be collected from soil borings and analyzed in accordance with the NYSDEC-approved Work Plan. Monitoring wells for groundwater sample collection will be installed in select completed soil borings. Either hollow stem auger (HSA) or direct push drilling methods may be utilized for monitoring well completion.

Samples of the encountered overburden materials shall be collected continuously during drilling so that a complete soil profile is examined and described by the SESI field geologist. The sampling method employed shall be ASTM D-1586/Split Barrel Sampling using a standard 2-foot long, 2-inch outside diameter split- spoon sampler with a 140-pound hammer, in cases where HSA methods are used. Upon retrieval of the sampling barrel, the collected sample shall be placed in glass jars and labeled, stored on site (on ice in a cooler if necessary), and transmitted to the appropriate testing laboratory or storage facility. Chain-of-custody procedures will be practiced following Section 15, EPA-600/4-82-029, Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Waste Waters.

A geologist or engineer will be on site during the drilling operations to fully describe each soil sample, following the New York State Soil Description Procedure, and to retain representative portions of each sample.

The drilling contractor will be responsible for obtaining accurate and representative samples, informing the geologist of changes in drilling pressure, keeping a separate general log of soils encountered including blow counts [i.e., the number of blows from a soil sampling drive weight (140 pounds)] required to drive the split-spoon sampler in 6-inch increments, if applicable, and installing monitoring wells to levels directed by the supervising geologist following specifications further outlined in this protocol.

4.1.2 Monitoring Well Completion

Monitoring wells will be constructed of 0.010-inch slot size PVC well screen and riser casing. Other materials utilized for completion will be washed silica sand (Q-Rock No. 4 or approved equivalent) bentonite grout, Portland cement, and a protective steel locking well casing and cap with locks. The depth of the wells will be determined based on the depth to water, type of contaminant and field conditions encountered.

The monitoring well installation method for wells installed within unconsolidated sediments shall be to place the screen and riser assembly into the casing once the screen interval has been selected. At that time, a washed silica sand pack will be placed around the well screen if required to prevent screen plugging. If a sand pack is not warranted, the auger string will be pulled back to allow the native aquifer material to collapse 2 to 3 feet above the top of the screen. Bentonite pellets will then be added to the annulus between the casing and the inside auger to insure proper sealing. Cement/bentonite grout will continue to be added during the extraction of the augers until the entire aquifer thickness has been sufficiently sealed off from horizontal and/or vertical flow above the screened interval. During placement of sand and bentonite pellets, frequent measurements will be made to check the height of the sand pack and thickness of bentonite layers by a weighted drop tape measure.

A bolt-down protective curb box will be installed, flush with the ground, or steel "stick-up" protective casing and secured by a Portland cement seal. The cement seal shall extend laterally at least 1 foot in all directions from the protective casing and shall slope gently away to drain water away from the well.

4.1.3 Well Development

All monitoring wells will be developed or cleared of all fine-grained materials and sediments that have settled in or around the well during installation so that the screen is transmitting representative portions of the groundwater. The development will be by one of two methods, pumping or bailing groundwater from the well until it yields relatively sediment-free water.

A decontaminated pump or bailer will be used and subsequently decontaminated after each use following procedures outlined in the Decontamination Protocol. Pumping or bailing will cease when the turbidity falls below 50 NTUs or until specific conductivity, pH, and temperature are stable (i.e., consecutive readings are within 10 percent with no overall upward or downward trends in measurements). Well development water will be contained in drums and properly disposed off-site.

4.1.4 Decontamination

All drilling equipment and associated tools including augers, drill rods, sampling equipment, wrenches and any other equipment or tools that have come in contact with contaminated materials will be decontaminated before any drilling on site begins, between each well, and prior to removing any equipment from the site. The preferred decontamination procedure will be to scrape the equipment from any residual soils and then rinse with water and Alconox®. Every effort will be made to minimize the generation of contaminated water, which will be drummed, to extent possible, for disposal.

4.2 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PROGRAM.

4.2.1 Well Evacuation

Prior to sampling a monitoring well, the static water level will be recorded. All well data will be recorded on a field sampling record. The wells will be sampled in accordance with the USEPA guidelines for the Low Flow Purging Sampling (LFPS). The purpose of LFPS is to collect groundwater samples from monitoring wells that are representative of ambient groundwater conditions in the aquifer. The LFPS method reduces turbidity which is needed particularly when sampling for metals.

4.2.2 Sampling Procedure

The wells will be sampled using the low flow technique, when possible. A flow rate of 100 ml to 250 ml per minute is used to purge the wells. Drawdown should not exceed 0.3 feet. At the initiation of low flow purging a water level is recorded as well as field parameters. Field parameters are then monitored every five minutes during low flow purging using a flow through cell. When three consecutive measurements of pH differ by 0.1 units or less, with ORP within 10 mv or less, turbidity varies 10 percent or less, conductivity differs by 3 percent or less and dissolved oxygen by 10 percent or less, sampling may begin. Flow through cells are used so continuous real time readings are made. When the parameters stabilize the flow through cell is disconnected and sample bottles are filled directly from the tubing. If the parameters of a well do not stabilize in a timely manner, the groundwater sample will be collected after emptying three well volumes from the well being sampled.

4.3 Soil Vapor Sampling

Soil vapor sampling will be conducted in accordance with NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Indoor Air Intrusion in New York State (October 2006). Soil vapor samples will be collected in the vadose zone from shallow (5 feet) well points. Each vapor point will be installed in a shallow boring drilled either by hand-operated equipment (e.g. hand auger or percussion hammer drill), or by a small truck-mounted drill rig. Drilling equipment used shall be based on soil conditions, and the method that provides the most practical approach.

Each vapor point will consist of an inert sampling tube (polyethylene, stainless steel, or Teflon®) with a 6-inch screened section at the bottom through which soil vapors can be sampled. The screen slot size will be 0.0075 inches. A sampling zone will be created around the screened section by backfilling with 1 to 2 feet of porous course sand or glass beads, and at least three feet of bentonite will be placed above the porous sampling zone to form a seal from the surface. Native clean soil will be packed around the remaining annulus to the ground surface.

Each designated soil vapor sampling location will be purged of a minimum of three volumes using a low volume pump, and then attached to a regulator, and secured with a clamp. The regulator will then be attached to a 1-liter summa canister.

The regulator will be set to collect a soil vapor sample at a flow rate of less than 0.2 liters per minute. After the summa canister is filled, the valve will be closed.

Each canister will be listed according to a specific sample I.D. on a chain of custody form. Sample canisters will be delivered to the laboratory within 24 hours and analyzed for VOCs by method TO-15. The detection limit for VOCs will be 1 $\mu g/m^3$ or less.

The soil vapor sampling effort will include the use of inert helium tracer gas to verify that the soil vapor samples are not diluted by ambient air. The atmosphere around the sampling tube will be enriched with the tracer gas, and the soil vapor sample will be collected in the presence of the enriched tracer atmosphere. This will be accomplished by placing an inverted plastic pail over the sampling point and filling the pail with the tracer gas via a small tube penetrating the site of the pail. Refer to NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Indoor Air Intrusion in New York State (October 2006).

Weather conditions in the 48 hours prior to the test, and during the test, will be noted, including average wind speed, precipitation, temperature, and barometric pressure.

4.4 SAMPLE PRESERVATION AND SHIPMENT

Since all bottles will contain the necessary preservatives as shown in Table 4.1, they need only be filled. The 40 ml VOA vials must be filled brim full with no air bubbles. The other bottles should be filled to within about 1 inch from the top.

The bottles will be sent from the laboratory in coolers which will be organized on a per site basis. Following sample collection, the bottles should be placed on ice in the shipping cooler. The samples will be cooled to 4°C, but not frozen.

Final packing and shipment of coolers will be performed in accordance with guidelines outlined in the ASP.

5.0 *SAMPLE CUSTODY*

The program for sample custody and sample transfer is in compliance with the NYSDEC-ASP, as periodically updated. If samples may be needed for legal purposes, chain-of-custody procedures, as defined by NEIC Policies and Procedures (USEPA-

330/9-78-001-R, Revised June 1988) will be used. Sample chain-of-custody is initiated by the laboratory with selection and preparation of the sample containers. To reduce the chance for error, the number of personnel handling the samples should be minimized.

5.1 FIELD SAMPLE CUSTODY

A chain-of-custody record accompanies the samples from initial sample container selection and preparation at the laboratory, shipment to the field for sample containment and preservation, and return to the laboratory. Two copies of this record follow the samples to the laboratory. The laboratory maintains one file copy and the completed original is returned to the site inspection team. Individual sample containers provided by the laboratory are used for shipping samples. The shipping containers are insulated and ice is used to maintain samples at approximately 4°C until samples are returned and in the custody of the laboratory. All sample bottles within each shipping container are individually labeled and controlled. Samples are to be shipped to the laboratory within 24-48 hours of the day of collection depending on parameter holding times.

Each sample shipping container is assigned a unique identification number by the laboratory. This number is recorded on the chain-of-custody record and is marked with indelible ink on the outside of the shipping container. The field sampler will indicate the sample designation/location number in the space provided on the appropriate chain-of-custody form for each sample collected. The shipping container is closed and a seal provided by the laboratory is affixed to the latch. This seal must be broken to open the container, and this indicates possible tampering if the seal is broken before receipt at the laboratory. The laboratory will contact the site investigation team leader and the sample will not be analyzed if tampering is apparent.

5.2 LABORATORY SAMPLE CUSTODY

The site investigation team leader or Project Quality Assurance Officer notifies the laboratory of upcoming field sampling activities and the subsequent transfer of samples to the laboratory. This notification will include information concerning the number and type of samples to be shipped as well as the anticipated date of arrival.

The laboratory sample program meets the following criteria:

- The laboratory has designated a sample custodian who is responsible for maintaining custody of the samples and for maintaining all associated records documenting that custody.
- Upon receipt of the samples, the custodian will check the original chain-of-custody documents and compare them with the labeled contents of each sample container for correctness and traceability. The sample custodian signs the chain-of-custody record and records the date and time received.

- Care is exercised to annotate any labeling or descriptive errors. In the event of discrepant documentation, the laboratory will immediately contact the site investigation team leader as part of the corrective action process. A qualitative assessment of each sample container is performed to note any anomalies, such as broken or leaking bottles. This assessment is recorded as part of the incoming chain-of-custody procedure.
- The samples are stored in a secured area at a temperature of approximately 4°C until analyses are to commence.
- A laboratory chain-of-custody record accompanies the sample or sample fraction through final analysis for control.
- A copy of the chain-of-custody form will accompany the laboratory report and will become a permanent part of the project records.

5.3 FINAL EVIDENCE FILES

Final evidence files include all originals of laboratory reports and are maintained under documented control in a secure area.

A sample or an evidence file is under custody if:

- It is in your possession; it is in your view, after being in your possession.
- It was in your possession and you placed it in a secure area.
- It is in a designated secure area.

6.0 CALIBRATION PROCEDURES

Instruments and equipment used to gather, generate or measure environmental data will be calibrated with sufficient frequency and in such a manner that accuracy and reproducibility of results are consistent with the appropriate manufacturer's specifications or project specific requirements. The procedures for instrument calibration, calibration verification, and the frequency of calibrations are described in the ASP. The calibration of instruments used for the determination of metals will be as described in the appropriate CLP standard operating procedures.

Calibration of other instruments required for measurements associated with these analyses will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the standard operating procedures of the laboratory.

7.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Analytical procedures shall conform to the most recent revision of the NYSDEC-ASP and are summarized on Table 7.1. In the absence of USEPA or NYSDEC

guidelines, appropriate procedures shall be submitted for approval by NYSDEC prior to use.

The procedures for the sample preparation and analysis for organic compounds are as specified in the NYSDEC-ASP. Analytical cleanups are mandatory where matrix interferences are noted. No sample shall be diluted any more than 1 to 5 times. The sample shall be either re-extracted, re-sonicated, re-stream distilled, etc. or be subjected to any one analytical cleanup noted in SW846 or a combination thereof. The analytical laboratory shall expend such effort and discretion to demonstrate good laboratory practice and demonstrate an attempt to best achieve the method detection limit.

7.1 VOLATILE ORGANICS (VOA)

For the analysis of water samples for Target Compound List (TCL), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), no sample preparation is required. The analytical procedure for volatiles is detailed in NYSDEC-ASP (Volume I, Section D-I). A measured portion of the sample is placed in the purge and trap apparatus and the sample analysis is performed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry for the first round. USEPA Method 8260 will be used, plus tentatively identified compounds (TICs). USEPA Methods 8010 or 8020 (gas chromatography with different detectors) will be used if subsequent rounds with lower limits of detection are warranted.

7.2 SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

The extraction and analytical procedures used for preparation of water, soil and sediment samples for the analysis of the TCL semi-volatile organic compounds are described in NYSDEC-ASP Volume I, Section D-III. USEPA Method 8270 will be used, plus tentatively identified compounds (TICs).

Instrument calibration, compound identification, and quantitation are performed as described in Section 6 of this document and in the NYSDEC-ASP.

7.3 PESTICIDE AND PCB COMPOUNDS

The sample preservation procedures for gas chromatography for pesticides and PCB's will be as described in the NYSDEC-ASP methods (Section D-IV). The analysis of standard mixes, blanks and spiked samples will be performed at the prescribed frequency with adherence to the 72-hour requirement described in the method.

7.4 METALS

Water, soil and waste samples will be analyzed for the metals listed in Table 7.1. The detection limits for these metals are as specified in the NYSDEC-ASP, Section D-V. The instrument detection limits will be determined using calibration standards and procedures specified in the NYSDEC-ASP. The detection limits for individual samples may be higher due to the sample matrix. The procedures for these analyses will be as described in the NYSDEC-ASP.

The analyses for metals will be performed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) or inductively-coupled plasma emission spectroscopy (ICPES), as specified in the ASP with regard to AAS flame analysis.

7.5 SITE SPECIFICITY OF ANALYSES

Work plans prepared for remedial investigation waste sites contain recommendations for the chemical parameters to be determined for each site. Thus, some or all of the referenced methods will apply to the analysis of samples collected at the individual waste sites. Analyses of Target Compound List (TCL) analytes will be performed on all samples.

TABLE 4.1 – SAMPLE CONTAINERIZATION

PARAMETER & ANALYTICAL METHOD	NO.	BOTTLE TYPE	PRESERVATIVE(1)	HOLDING TIME
Aqueous Samples				
SVOCs (BNAs) – USEPA 8270C	2	1-liter amber glass bottle	None	7 days (until extraction) 40 days (extracted)
Pesticides – USEPA 8081A	2	1-liter amber glass bottle	None	7 days (until extraction) 40 days (extracted)
PCBs – USEPA 8082	2	1-liter amber glass bottle	None	7 days (until extraction) 40 days (extracted)
VOCs – USEPA 8260B	2	40 mL, glass vial with septum cap	Hydrochloric Acid to pH <2	14 days
Metals(2)	1	1-liter, plastic bottle	Nitric acid to pH <2	180 days Mercury: 28 days
Cyanide – SM 4500-CN-E	1	1-liter, plastic	Sodium Hydroxide to pH >12	14 days
PFAS Compounds – USEPA Method 537 Modified	2	250 mL plastic bottle	None	
Soil, Sediment, Solid Waste Samples				
VOCs – USEPA 8260B	3	15-gram EnCore samplers	None	14 days
SVOCs (BNAs) – USEPA 8270C	1	4-oz. glass jar with Teflon lid	None	7 days (until extraction, 40 days extracted)
Pesticides – USEPA 8081A	1	4-oz. glass jar with Teflon lid	None	7 days (until extraction) 40 days (extracted)
PCBs – USEPA 8082	1	4-oz. glass jar with Teflon lid	None	7 days (until extraction) 40 days (extracted)
Metals(2)	1	4-oz. glass jar with Teflon lid	None	180 days Cyanide: 14 days Mercury: 28 days

PARAMETER & ANALYTICAL METHOD	NO.	BOTTLE TYPE	PRESERVATIVE(1)	HOLDING TIME
PFAS Compounds – USEPA Method 537 Modified	1	8-oz. plastic	None	
Soil Vapor / Indoor Air Samples				
VOCs – USEPA TO-15	1	Summa Canister	None	30 days

(1) All samples will be preserved with ice during collection and shipment.
(2) From verified time of sample receipt by the analytical laboratory (within 24 to 48 hours of collection).
(3) A complete list of compounds is provided on Table 7.1.

TABLE 4.2 – SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING WELLS USING VOLUME AVERAGED PURGING

1. Initial static water level recorded with an electric contact probe accurate to the nearest 0.1 foot.

2. Sampling device and electric contact probe decontaminated.
    a. Sampling device and probe are rinsed with pesticide-grade methanol and distilled water.
    b. Methanol is collected into a large funnel which empties into a five- gallon container.

3. Sampling device lowered into well.
    a. Bailer lowered by dedicated PVC or polypropylene line.

4. Sample taken.
    a. Sample is poured slowly from the open end of the bailer with the sample bottle tilted so that aeration and turbulence are minimized.
    b. Duplicate sample is collected when appropriate.

5. Samples are capped, labeled and placed in laboratory coolers with ice packs or bagged ice.

6. All equipment is cleaned with successive rinses of pesticide-grade methanol and distilled water.
    a. Dedicated line is disposed of or left at well site.

7. Equipment/wash blanks are collected when non-dedicated sampling equipment is used.

8. Chain-of-custody forms are completed in triplicate.
    a. The original and one carbon copy are put into a zip-lock bag and placed into the cooler.

9. The original will be returned following sample analysis.
    a. A second carbon copy is kept on file.

10. Cooler is sealed with strapping tape and chain-of-custody seals to assure integrity and to prevent tampering of sample.

TABLE 4.3 – SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING WELLS USING LOW-STESS (LOW-FLOW) METHODS

1. Initial static water level recorded with an electric contact probe accurate to the nearest 0.1 foot.

2. Sampling device is lowered into well. Slowly lower the pump, safety cable, tubing and electrical lines into the well to the depth specified for that well. Pump intake must be no less than 2 feet from the bottom of the well to prevent disturbance and resuspension of sediments which may be at the bottom of the well.

3. Measure water level again: Before starting the pump, measure the water level again with the pump in the well. Leave the water level measuring device in the well.

4. Purge Well: Start pumping the well at 200 to 500 milliliters per minute (ml/min). The water level should be monitored approximately every five minutes. Ideally, a steady flow rate should be maintained that results in a stabilized water level (drawdown of 0.3 ft or less). Pumping rates should, if needed, be reduced to the minimum capabilities of the pump to ensure stabilization of the water level. As noted above, care should be taken to maintain pump suction and to avoid entrainment of air in the tubing. Record each adjustment made to the pumping rate and the water level measured immediately after each adjustment.

5. Monitor Indicator Parameters: During purging of the well, monitor and record the field indicator parameters (turbidity, temperature, specific conductance, pH, Eh, and DO) approximately every five minutes. The well is considered stabilized and ready for sample collection when the indicator parameters have stabilized for three consecutive readings as follows (Puls and Barcelona, 1996):

    a. 0.1 for pH
    b. 3% for specific conductance (conductivity)
    c. 10 mv for redox potential
    d. 10% for DO and turbidity

6. Dissolved oxygen and turbidity usually require the longest time to achieve stabilization. The pump must not be removed from the well between purging and sampling.

7. Collect Samples: Collect samples at a flow rate between 100 and 250 ml/min and such that drawdown of the water level within the well does not exceed the maximum allowable drawdown of 0.3 ft. VOC samples must be collected first and directly into sample containers. All sample containers should be filled with minimal turbulence by allowing the ground water to flow from the tubing gently down the inside of the container.

8. Ground water samples to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) require pH adjustment. The appropriate EPA Program Guidance should be consulted to determine whether pH adjustment is necessary. If pH adjustment is necessary for VOC sample preservation, the amount of acid to be added to each sample vial prior to sampling should be determined, drop by drop, on a separate and

equal volume of water (e.g., 40 ml). Groundwater purged from the well prior to sampling can be used for this purpose.

9. Remove Pump and Tubing: After collection of the samples, the tubing, unless permanently installed, must be properly discarded or dedicated to the well for resampling by hanging the tubing inside the well.

10. Measure and record well depth.

11. Close and lock the well.

12. Samples are capped, labeled and placed in laboratory coolers with ice packs or bagged ice.

13. All equipment is cleaned with successive rinses of pesticide-grade methanol and distilled water.

    a. Dedicated line is disposed of or left at well site.

14. Equipment/wash blanks are collected when non-dedicated sampling equipment is used.

15. Chain-of-custody forms are completed in triplicate.

    a. The original and one carbon copy are put into a zip-lock bag and placed into the cooler. The original will be returned following sample analysis.
    b. A second carbon copy is kept on file.

16. Cooler is sealed with strapping tape and chain-of-custody seals to assure integrity and to prevent tampering of sample.

TABLE 7-1 – CONTRACT-REQUIRED QUANTITATION LEVELS AND ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR ASP INORGANICS, ASP VOLATILES, ASP SEMI-VOLATILES, ASP PESTICIDES, AND PCBS

Target Compound List (TCL) and Contract-Required Quantitation Limit

SECTION 1 - ASP INORGANICS Method: NYSDEC-ASP-91-4					
	PARAMETER	CONTRACT-REQUIRED DETECTION LEVEL* (µg/L)		PARAMETER	CONTRACT-REQUIRED DETECTION LEVEL* (µg/L)
1.	Aluminum	200	13.	Magnesium	5,000
2.	Antimony	60	14.	Manganese	15
3.	Arsenic	15	15.	Mercury	0.2
4.	Barium	200	16.	Nickel	40
5.	Beryllium	5	17.	Potassium	5,000
6.	Cadmium	5	18.	Selenium	35
7.	Calcium	5,000	19.	Silver	10
8.	Chromium	10	20.	Sodium	5,000
9.	Cobalt	50	21.	Thallium	25
10.	Copper	25	22.	Vanadium	50
11.	Iron	100	23.	Zinc	60
12.	Lead	10	24.	Cyanide	10

SECTION 2 – ASP ORGANICS (VOLATILES) Method: NYSDEC-ASP-91-1					
	VOLATILE	CONTRACT-REQUIRED QUANTITATION LIMIT** (µg/L)		VOLATILE	CONTRACT-REQUIRED QUANTITATION LIMIT** (µg/L)
1.	Chloromethane	5.0	18.	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0
2.	Bromomethane	5.0	19.	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.0
3.	Vinyl Chloride	5.0	20.	Trichloroethene	5.0
4.	Chloroethane	5.0	21.	Dibromochloromethane	5.0
5.	Methylene Chloride	5.0	22.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.0
6.	Acetone	10.0	23.	Benzene	5.0
7.	Carbon Disulfide	5.0	24.	Trans-1.3-Dichloropropene	5.0
8.	1,1-Dichloroethylene	5.0	25.	Bromoform	5.0
9.	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.0	26.	2-Hexanone	10.0
10.	1,2-Dichloroethylene (total)	5.0	27.	4-Methyl, 1,2-Pentanone	10.0
11.	Chloroform	5.0	28.	Tetrachloroethylene	5.0
12.	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0	29.	Toluene	5.0
13.	2-Butanone	10.0	30.	Chlorobenzene	5.0
14.	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.0	31.	Ethylbenzene	5.0
15.	Carbon Tetrachloride	5.0	32.	Styrene	5.0
16.	Bromodichloromethane	5.0	33.	Total Xylenes	5.0
17.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.0			

SECTION 3 - ASP ORGANICS (SEMI-VOLATILES) Method: NYSDEC-ASP-91-2					
	SEMI-VOLATILE	**CONTRACT-REQUIRED QUANTITATION LIMIT (µg/l)**		**SEMI-VOLATILE**	**CONTRACT-REQUIRED QUANTITATION LIMIT (µg/l)**
1.	Phenol	5.0	33.	Acenaphthene	5.0
2.	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	5.0	34.	2,4-Dinitrophenol	10.0
3.	2-Chlorophenol	5.0	35.	4-Nitrophenol	10.0
4.	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.0	36.	Dibenzofuran	5.0
5.	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0	37.	Dinitrotoluene	5.0
6.	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.0	38.	Diethylphthalate	5.0
7.	2-Methylphenol	5.0	39.	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	5.0
8.	2,2'oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	5.0	40.	Fluorene	5.0
9.	4-Methylphenol	5.0	41.	4-Nitroanile	10.0
10.	N-Nitroso-dipropylamine	5.0	42.	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10.0
11.	Hexachloroethane	5.0	43.	N-nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0
12.	Nitrobenzene	5.0	44.	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	5.0
13.	Isophorone	5.0	45.	Hexachlorobenzene	5.0
14.	2-Nitrophenol	5.0	46.	Pentachlorophenol	10.0
15.	2,4-Dimethylphenol	5.0	47.	Phenanthrene	5.0
16.	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) methane	5.0	48.	Anthracene	5.0
17.	2,4-Dichlorophenol	5.0	49.	Carbazole	5.0
18.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5.0	50.	Di-n-butyl phthalate	5.0
19.	Naphthalene	5.0	51.	Fluoranthene	5.0
20.	4-Chloroaniline	5.0	52.	Pyrene	5.0
21.	Hexachlorobutadiene	5.0	53.	Butyl benzyl phthalate	5.0
22.	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	5.0	54.	3,3'-Dichloro benzidine	5.0
23.	2-Methylnaphthalene	5.0	55.	Benz(a)anthracene	5.0
24.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	5.0	56.	Chrysene	5.0
25.	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	5.0	57.	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	5.0
26.	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	10.0	58.	Di-n-octyl phthalate	5.0
27.	2-Chloronapthalene	5.0	59.	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.0
28.	2-Nitroananiline	10.0	60.	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5.0
29.	Dimethyl phthalate	5.0	61.	Benzo(a)pyrene	5.0
30.	Acenaphthylene	5.0	62.	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	5.0
31.	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	5.0	63.	Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	5.0
32.	3-Nitroaniline	10.0	64.	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	5.0

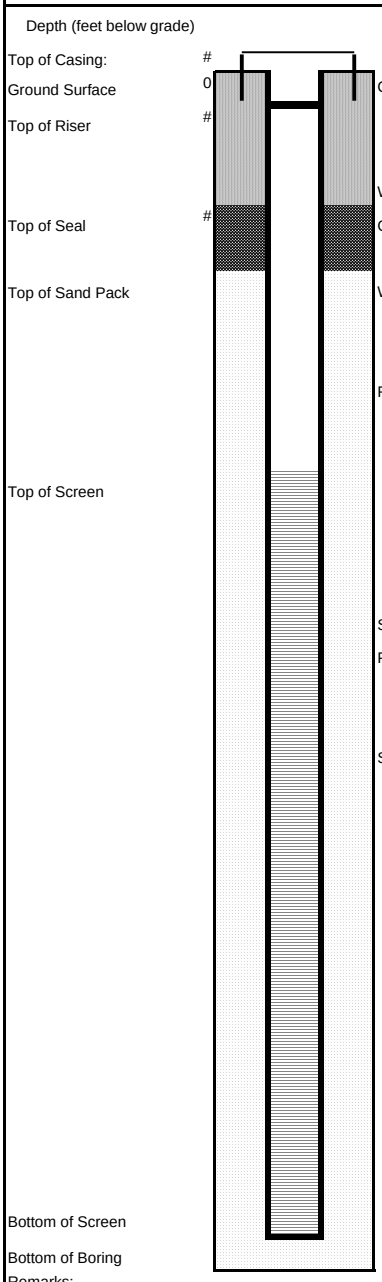
APPENDIX E

TYPICAL BORING/WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS	PROJECT NAME:		MONITORING WELL NO.	
	PROJECT LOCATION:		JOB NO.	
			GROUND ELEVATION:	

BORING BY:	DATE STARTED		DEVELOPMENT PERIOD		INSIDE CASING DIAMETER (in)	
INSPECTOR:	DATE COMPLETED		DEVELOPMENT METHOD		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (in)	
NJ DEP PERMIT NO.:	DATE DEVELOPED		DEVELOPMENT RATE	# gpm	INITIAL WATER LEVEL (ft):	

WELL CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (ft)	Sample	Blows on Spoon 0/6	6/12	12/18	18/24	REC (in)	SOIL DESCRIPTION AND STRATIFICATION	P.I.D.
	0								

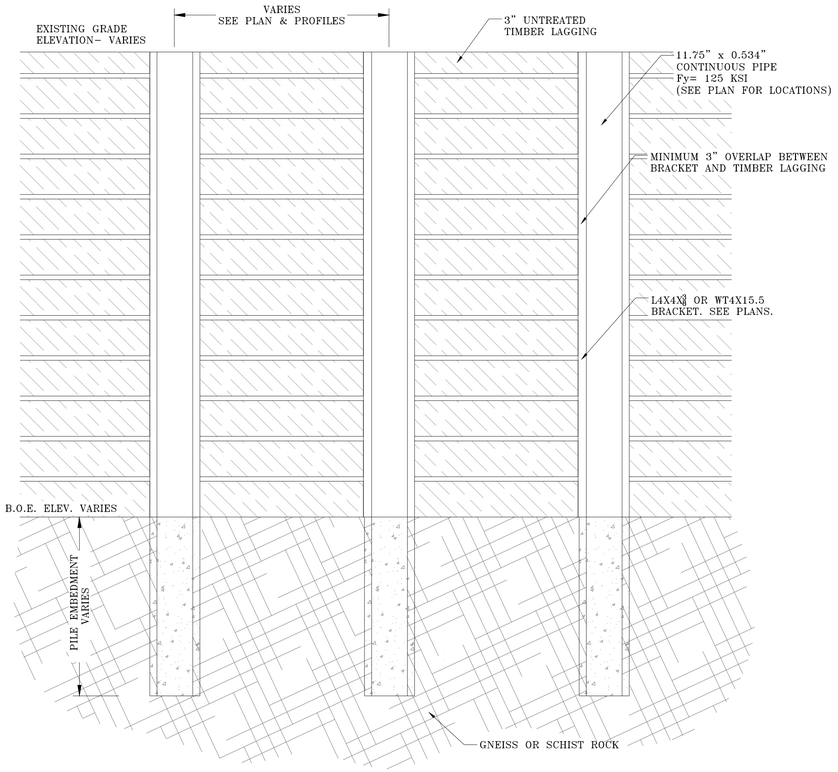


Approximate Change in Strata: _____ Inferred Change in Strata: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

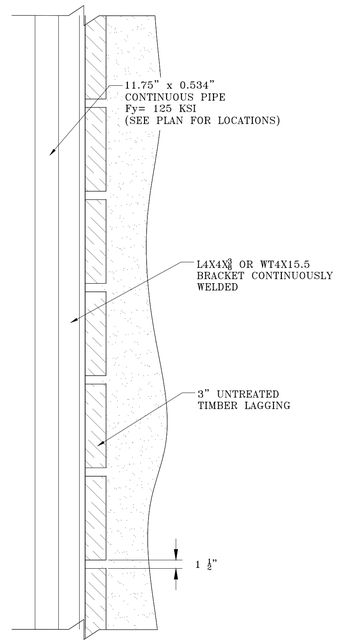
The subsurface information shown hereon was obtained for the design and estimating purposes for our client. It is made available to authorized users only that they may have access to the same information available to our client. It is presented in good faith, but it is not intended as a substitute for investigations, interpretations or judgment of such authorized users. Information on the logs should not be relied upon without the geotechnical engineers recommendations contained in the report from which these logs were extracted. Soil descriptions represent a field identification after D. M. Burmister unless otherwise noted.

APPENDIX F

SOE DESIGN



1 SOLDIER PILE AND LAGGING
SCALE: N.T.S.



2 SOLDIER PILE TIMBER LAGGING DETAIL
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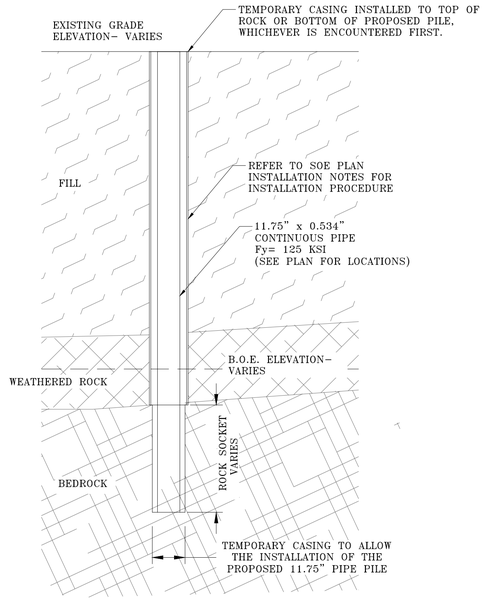

3 ROCK SOCKET SOLDIER PILE INSTALLATION
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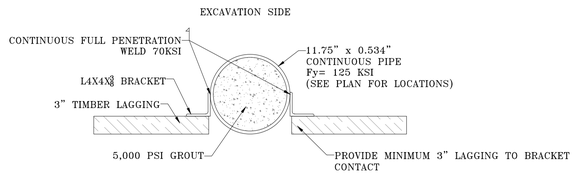
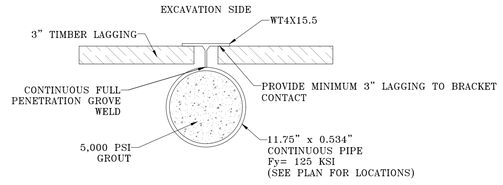
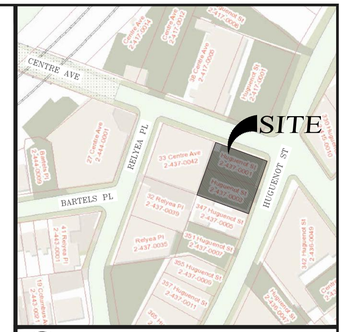


4 PILE & LAGGING ALTERNATIVE 1
SCALE: N.T.S.



5 PILE & LAGGING ALTERNATIVE 2
SCALE: N.T.S.



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK REQUIRES NOTIFICATION BY EXCAVATORS, DESIGNERS, OR ANY PERSON PREPARING TO DISTURB THE EARTH'S SURFACE ANYWHERE IN THE STATE.

PREPARED BY:
JZN ENGINEERING
99 MORRIS AVENUE, SUITE 302
SPRINGFIELD P: (973) 218-6561
NEW JERSEY 07081 F: (732) 412-9343

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED
2.	12/23/19	GR	REV. INSTALL METHOD	NEJ
1.	12/20/19	GR	ALT. STRUCT. PLANS	NEJ

REVISIONS

PROJECT NAME:
PROPOSED THE CENTER ON
HUGUENOT – SOUTH TOWER
339 HUGUENOT STREET
BLOCK 437; LOTS 1, 3 & 42
CITY OF NEW ROCHELLE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

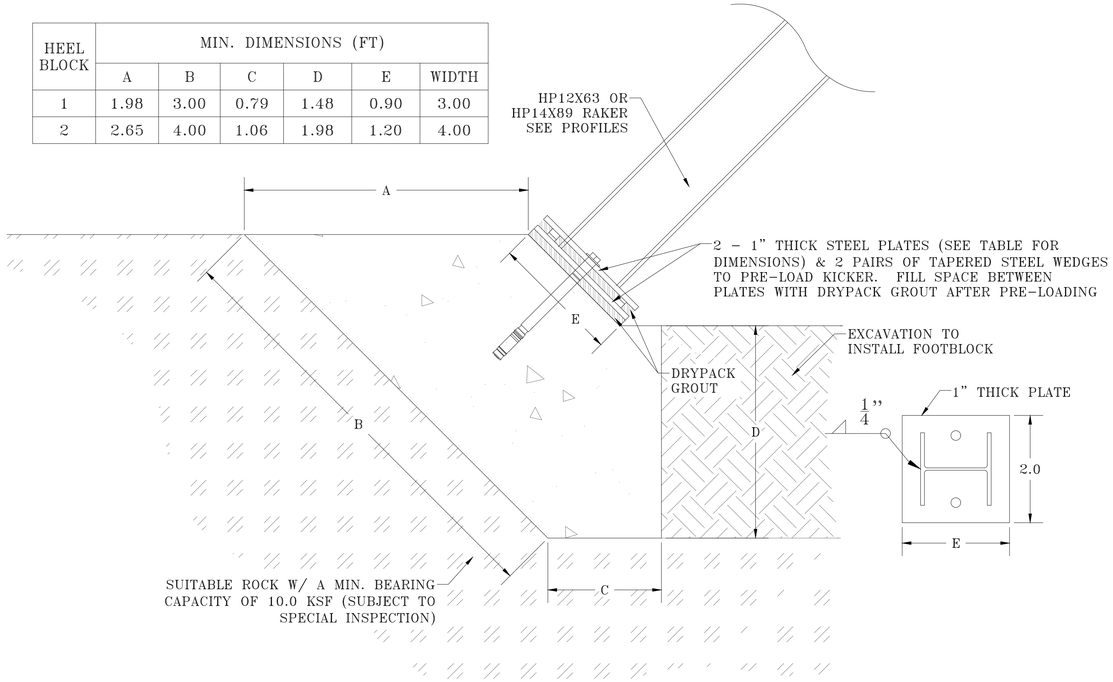
DRAWING TITLE:
DETAILS

SEAL & SIGNATURE

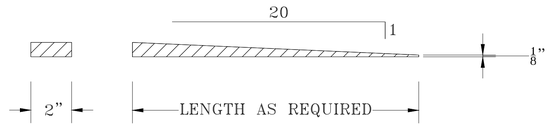
12/23/19 DATE
NEJM E. JUNDI
NEW YORK STATE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER #083095

DATE:	12/17/2019
SCALE:	N.T.S.
PROJECT No:	22004-000
DRAWING BY:	WG
CHK BY:	GR
APPROVED BY:	NEJ
DWG No:	SOE-006.00
CAD FILE No:	22004000
PAGE No:	7 of 7

HEEL BLOCK	MIN. DIMENSIONS (FT)					
	A	B	C	D	E	WIDTH
1	1.98	3.00	0.79	1.48	0.90	3.00
2	2.65	4.00	1.06	1.98	1.20	4.00



1 HEEL BLOCK DETAILS
SCALE: N.T.S.



2 TAPERED STEEL WEDGE DETAIL
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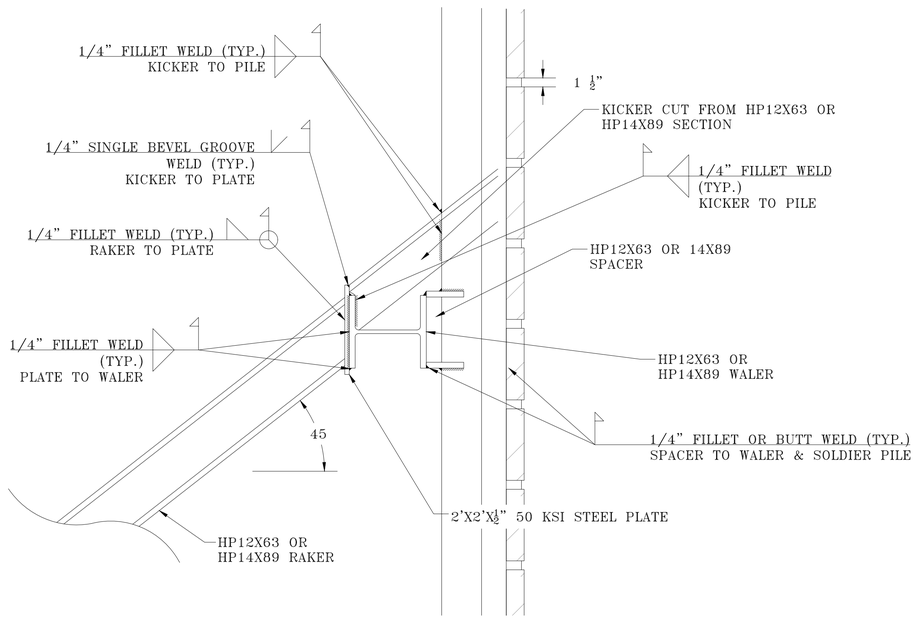
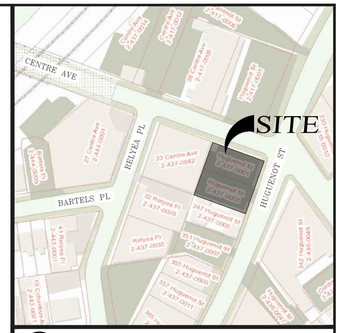


3 RAKER TO WALER & PILE CONNECTION DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK REQUIRES NOTIFICATION BY EXCAVATORS, DESIGNERS, OR ANY PERSON PREPARING TO DISTURB THE EARTH'S SURFACE ANYWHERE IN THE STATE.

PREPARED BY:
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99 MORRIS AVENUE, SUITE 302
SPRINGFIELD P: (973) 218-6561
NEW JERSEY 07081 F: (732) 412-9343

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED

REVISIONS

PROJECT NAME:
PROPOSED THE CENTER ON
HUGUENOT – SOUTH TOWER
339 HUGUENOT STREET
BLOCK 437; LOTS 1, 3 & 42
CITY OF NEW ROCHELLE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING TITLE:
DETAILS II

SEAL & SIGNATURE
NOT VALID UNLESS SEALED
DRAFT
NEJM E. JUNDI DATE
NEW YORK STATE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER #083095

DATE:	12/3/2019
SCALE:	N.T.S.
PROJECT No:	22004–000
DRAWING BY:	WG
CHK BY:	GR
APPROVED BY:	NEJ
DWG No:	SOE–007.00
CAD FILE No:	22004000
PAGE No:	8 of 8

ULTRASEAL AB WATERPROOFING

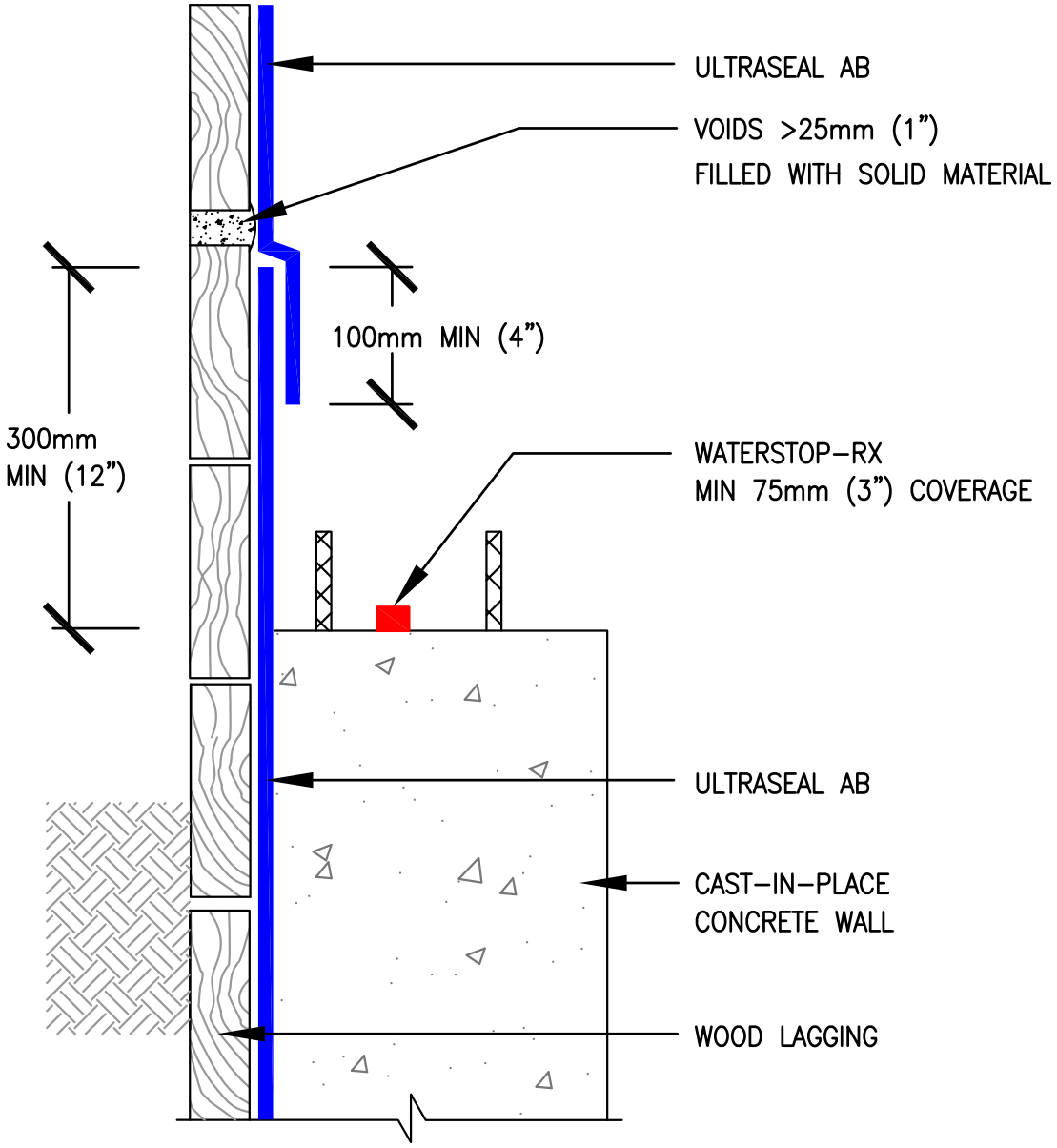
PROPERTY LINE WALL

Typical Lagging Wall

UAB-03

201-H

SCALE: NTS 02/19



INSTALL WITH ADHESIVE SIDE FACING INSTALLER; REMOVE RELEASE LINER

MINERALS TECHNOLOGIES
CETCO®

2870 Forbs Avenue, Hoffman Estates, IL 60192 USA
tel 847.851.1800 www.cetco.com
email: detail.request@mineralstech.com

APPENDIX G

TRUCK STAGING ROUTE

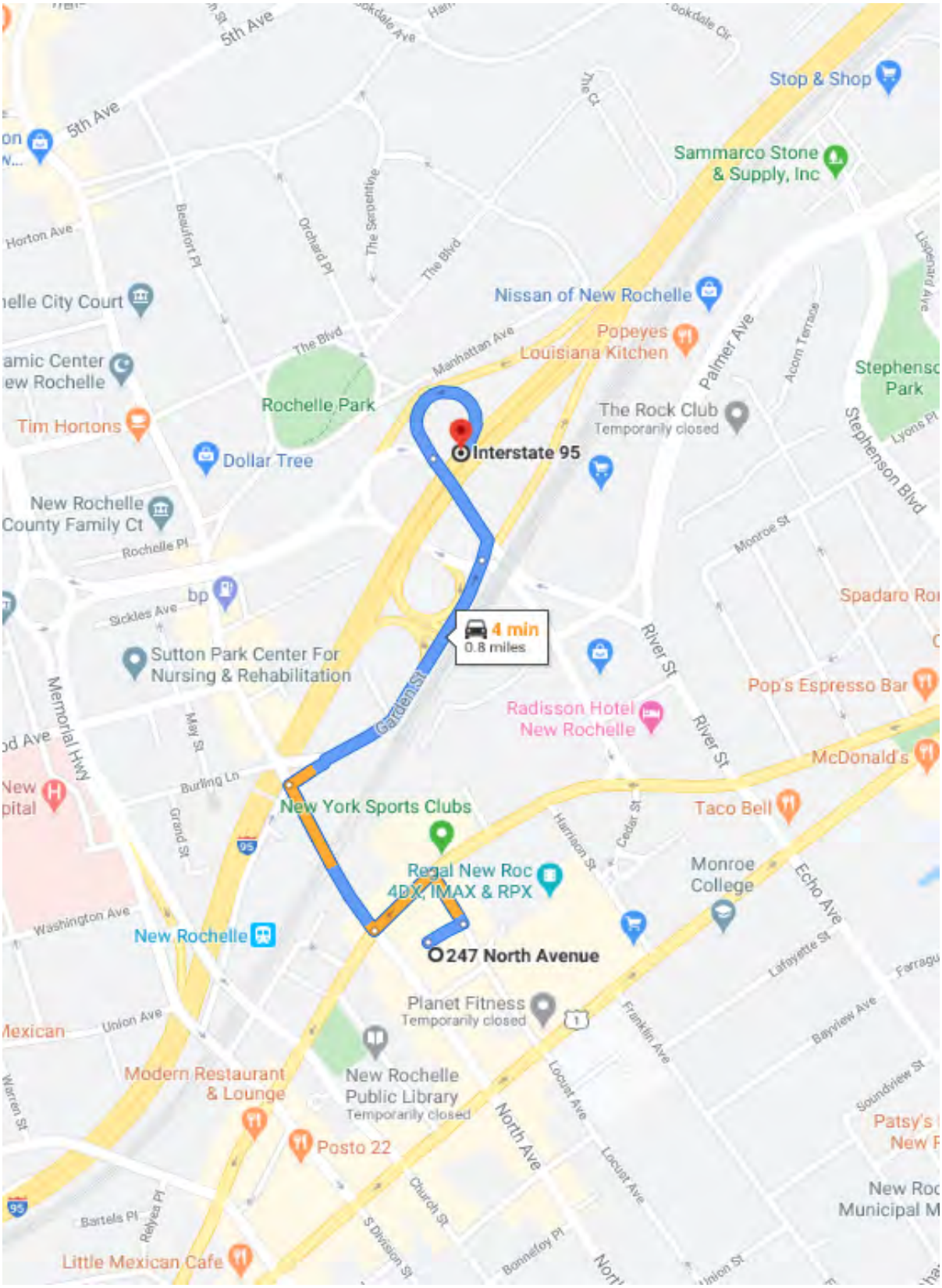


FIG-1

247 North Avenue Associate LLC
247 North Avenue
New Rochelle, NY

Truck Route
247 North Ave to I95 South

SESI
CONSULTING ENGINEERS D.P.C.
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS
SITE DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL
12A MAPLE AVE. PINE BROOK, N.J. 07058 PH: 973-808-9050

DRAWN BY:	SG
CHECKED BY:	SG
SCALE:	N.T.S.
DATE:	07/10/2020
JOB NO.:	10908

APPENDIX H

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP)

SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

247 North Avenue
New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York
NYSDEC BCP Site # C360200

Prepared For:

247 North Avenue Associates, LLC
7 Renaissance Square, 4th Floor
White Plains, NY, 10601

Prepared By:

SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS
12A Maple Avenue
Pine Brook, NJ 07058

Project No.: 10908

October 2020

Disclaimer: *This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is based upon information provided [and, if applicable, conditions discovered during a site visit], and is limited by the project scope.*

The HASP should be periodically reviewed and updated based on a number of factors, including but not limited to: (1) changes in applicable governmental requirements; (2) changes in procedures at the site; and (3) site conditions which were unknown to SESI Consulting Engineers (SESI) as of the time the HASP was prepared.

This HASP has been prepared for the sole and exclusive use of 247 North Avenue Associates LLC, and may not be relied upon by any other person without the express written consent and authorization of SESI.

SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

For

247 North Avenue Associates LLC
247 North Avenue
New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York
NYSDEC BCP Site # C360200

Prepared by: Date: July 2020

Steven Gustems
SESI- Project Manager

Approved by: _ Date: July 2020

Fuad Dahan
SESI-Project Engineer

Table of Contents

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No. Title

LIST OF EMBEDDED TABLES

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
COC Constituent(s) of Concern
CRZ Contamination Reduction Zone
EZ Exclusion Zone
FS Field Supervisor
GFCI Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter
HASP Health and Safety Plan HSM
Health and Safety Manager LEL Lower
Explosive Limit MSDS Material Safety
Data Sheet
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyls PEL
Permissible Exposure Limit PID
Photoionization Detector PM Project
Manager
PO Project Officer
PPE Personal Protective Equipment SESI
SESI Consulting Engineers SSO Site Safety
Officer
SVOC Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
SZ Support Zone
TLV Threshold Limit Value
USCG United States Coast Guard
USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC Volatile Organic Compound

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN SUMMARY

The chemical hazards associated with site operations are related to inhalation, ingestion, and skin exposure to site Chemicals of Concern (COCs). COCs at the site include metals, some VOC compounds, some SVOC compounds and some pesticides. Concentrations of airborne COCs during site tasks may be measurable and will require air monitoring during certain operations.

The potential for inhalation of site COCs is low. The potential for dermal contact with soils containing site COCs during remedial operations is moderate.

The following table summarizes airborne contaminant action levels that will be used to determine the procedures and protective equipment necessary based on conditions as measured at the site.

Parameter	Reading	Action
Dust	0 to .5 mg/m3	Normal operations
	0.5 to 1 mg/m3	Begin soil wetting procedure (Level C protection would be needed beyond this point)
	> 1 mg/m3	Stop work, fully implement dust control plan
Oxygen	≤ 19.5%	Stop work, evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading, and ventilate area
	> 19.5% to < 23.5%	Normal operations
	≥ 23.5%	Stop work, evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading, and ventilate area
Carbon Monoxide	0 ppm to ≤ 20 ppm	Normal operations
	> 20 ppm	Stop work, evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading, and ventilate area

The level of personal protection selected will be based on air monitoring of the work environment and an assessment by the Field Supervisor and Site Safety Officer. The following table presents a selection matrix to determine appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.

Task	Anticipated Level of Protection
Mobilization	Level D
Subsurface Intrusive Activities (Mass Excavation, Drilling, Soil Grouting)	Modified Level D/Level C
Earthwork/Grading	Level D
Additional Chemical Sampling / Delineation	Modified Level D/Level C
Decontamination	Modified Level D
Demobilization	Level D

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The objective of this Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is to provide a mechanism for establishing safe working conditions during activities at the 247 North Avenue Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) Site (BCP#C360200) ("Site"), located at 247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York (the Site). The safety organization, procedures, and protective equipment have been established based on an analysis of potential physical, chemical, and biological hazards. Specific hazard control methodologies have been evaluated and selected to minimize the potential of injury, illness, or other hazardous incident.

The HASP was written to meet the requirements of all applicable Federal, State, and local health and safety regulations, including 29 CFR 1910.120. The HASP is based on current knowledge regarding the specific chemical and physical hazards that are known or anticipated at the Site. This HASP is a dynamic document, for which changes and/or revisions may be realized as changes in scope and/or site conditions are encountered. Should revised documents be produced, said revised documents will refer to the specific changes and why they were made.

1.2 Site and Facility Description

The Site is a 0.57-acre property located at 247 North Avenue in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. The Site comprises one (1) parcel and is identified on the Westchester County Clerk's map as tax parcel 1-231-0019. The Site is improved with a 1-story commercial building occupied by Planned Parenthood, an employment assistance center, and an associated asphalt parking lot.

The Site is located in a dense commercial and residential area in downtown New Rochelle, and is bound to the west by North Avenue followed by retail buildings, to the north by a commercial building and a new residential apartment building, to the east by LeCount Place followed by a multi-story parking and residential structure and hotel, and to the south by a 1-story commercial building occupied by the Creative Learning Center, and a 4-story residential building with ground-floor retail.

1.3 Policy Statement

The policy of SESI Consulting Engineers (SESI) is to provide a safe and healthful work environment. No aspect of operations is of greater importance than injury and illness prevention. A fundamental principle of safety management is that all injuries, illnesses, and incidents are preventable. SESI will take every reasonable step to eliminate or control hazards in order to minimize the possibility of injury, illness, or incident.

This HASP prescribes the procedures that must be followed by SESI personnel during activities at the site. Operational changes that could affect the health and safety of personnel, the community, or the environment will not be made without the prior approval of the Project Manager (PM) and the Health and Safety Manager (HSM). This document will be reviewed periodically by the HSM to ensure that it is current and technically correct. Any changes in site conditions and/or the scope of work will require a review and modification to this HASP. Such changes will be completed in the form of an addendum or a revision to the plan.

The provisions of this plan are mandatory for all SESI personnel and are advisory for all contractors, and subcontractors assigned to the project***. Subcontractors will be***

responsible for preparing their own site-specific HASPs that meet the basic requirements outlined in this HASP. All visitors to SESI work areas at the site must abide by the requirements of this plan.

1.4 References

This HASP complies with applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations, and SESI health and safety policies and procedures. This plan follows the guidelines established in the following:

- *Standard Operating Safety Guides*, USEPA (Publication 9285.1-03, June 1992).
- *Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities*, NIOSH, OSHA, USCG, USEPA (86116, October 1985).
- *Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), Part 1910.
- *Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), Part 1926.
- *Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*, DHHS, PHS, CDC, NIOSH (2004).
- *Threshold Limit Values*, ACGIH (2005).
- *Guide to Occupational Exposure Values*, ACGIH (2005).
- *Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing*, Forsberg, K. and S.Z. Mansdorf, 2nd Ed. (1993).

1.5 Definitions

The following definitions (listed alphabetically) are applicable to this HASP:

- *Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ)* - Area between the exclusion zone and support zone that provides a transition between contaminated and clean areas. Decontamination stations are located in this zone.
- *Exclusion Zone (EZ)* - Any portions of the site where hazardous substances are, or are reasonably suspected to be present, and pose an exposure hazard to on-site personnel.
- *Incident* - All losses, including first aid cases, injuries, illnesses, spills/leaks, equipment and property damage, motor vehicle accidents, regulatory violations, fires, and business interruptions.
- *On-Site Personnel* - All SESI and subcontractors involved with the project.
- *Project* - All on-site work performed under the scope of work.
- *Site* - The area described in Section 1.2, Site and Facility Description, where the work is to be performed by SESI personnel and subcontractors.
- *Support Zone (SZ)* - All areas of the site except the EZ and CRZ. The SZ surrounds the CRZ and EZ. Support equipment and break areas are located in this zone.
- *Subcontractor* - Includes contractor personnel hired by SESI.
- *Visitor* - All other personnel, except the on-site personnel.
- *Work Area* - The portion of the site where work activities are actively being performed. This area may change daily as work progresses and includes the SZ, CRZ, and EZ. If the work area is located in an area on the site that is not contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated, the entire work area may be a SZ.

2.0 PROJECT SCOPE OF WORK

This HASP contains information for the following tasks that SESI is anticipated to conduct at the Site. Should additional and/or different tasks be identified, amendments to this HASP will be required to address these changed items.

- Mobilization/Sample location stakeout;
- Soil Borings and Monitoring Well Installation;
- Excavation of contaminated soils;
- Earthwork and grading;
- UST excavation and removal;
- Chemical sampling of soil and groundwater; and
- Decontamination and demobilization/site restoration.

3.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 All Personnel

All SESI project personnel must adhere to the procedures outlined in this HASP during the performance of their work. Each person is responsible for completing tasks safely and reporting any unsafe acts or conditions to their supervisor. No person may work in a manner that conflicts with these procedures. After due warnings, the PM will dismiss from the site any SESI employee or subcontractor who violates safety procedures.

All SESI project personnel will receive training in accordance with applicable regulations and be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained in this HASP prior to initiating site activities. In addition, all SESI personnel will attend an initial hazard briefing prior to beginning work at the site.

The roles of key safety personnel and subcontractors are outlined in the following sections. Key project personnel and contacts are summarized in **Table 1** in Section 3.6.

3.2 Key Safety Personnel

3.2.1 Project Officer (PO)

The PO is responsible for providing resources to assure project activities are completed in accordance with this HASP, and for meeting all regulatory and contractual requirements.

3.2.2 Project Manager (PM)

The PM is responsible for verifying that project activities are completed in accordance with the requirements of this HASP. The PM is responsible for confirming that the Field Supervisor (FS) has the equipment, materials, and qualified personnel to fully implement the safety requirements of this HASP, and/or that subcontractors assigned to this project meet the requirements established by SESI. It is also the responsibility of the PM to:

- Consult with the HSM on site health and safety issues;
- Verify that subcontractors meet health and safety requirements prior to commencing work;
- Verify that all incidents are thoroughly investigated;
- Approve, in writing, addenda or modifications of this HASP; and

- Suspend work o r modify work practices, as necessary, for personal safety, protection of property, and regulatory compliance.

3.2.3 Health and Safety Manager (HSM)

The HSM or his designee, the health and safety manager (HSM), has overall responsibility for the technical health and safety aspects of the project, including review and approval of this HASP. Inquiries regarding health and safety procedures, project procedures, and othertechnical or regulatory issues should be addressed to this individual. The HSM or his designee must approve changes or addenda to this HASP.

3.2.4 Site Safety Officer (SSO)

The SSO is responsible for field health and safety issues, including the execution of this HASP. Questions in the field regarding health and safety procedures, project procedures, and other technical or regulatory issues should be addressed to this individual. The SSO will advise the PM on health and safety issues and will establish and coordinate the project air-monitoring program if one is deemed necessary (see Section 5.1, Air Monitoring). The SSO is the primary site contact on health and safety matters. It is the responsibility of the SSO to:

- Provide on-site technical assistance, if necessary;
- Participate in all accident/incident reports and ensure that they are reported to the HSM, client, and PM within 24 hours;
- Coordinate site and personal air monitoring as required, including equipment maintenance and calibration;
- Conduct site safety orientation training and safety meetings;
- Verify that project personnel have received the required physical examinations and medical certifications;
- Review site activities with respect to compliance with this HASP;
- Maintain required health and safety documents and records; and
- Assist the FS in instructing field personnel on project hazards and protective procedures.

3.2.5 Field Supervisor (FS)

The FS is responsible for implementing this HASP, including communicating requirements to on-site personnel and subcontractors. The FS will be responsible for informing the PM of changes in the work plan, procedures, or site conditions so that those changes may be addressed in this HASP. Other responsibilities are to:

- Consult with the SSO on site health and safety issues;
- Stop work, as necessary, for personal safety, protection of property, and regulatory compliance;
- Obtain a site map and determine and post routes to medical facilities and emergency telephone numbers;
- Notify local public emergency representatives (as appropriate) of the nature of the site operations, and post their telephone numbers (i.e., local fire department personnel who would respond for a confined space rescue);
- Observe on-site project personnel for signs of ill health effects;
- Investigate and report any incidents to the SSO;
- Verify that all on-site personnel have had applicable training;

- Verify that on-site personnel are informed of the physical, chemical, and biological hazards associated with the site activities, and the procedures and protective equipment necessary to control the hazards; and
- Issue/obtain any required work permits (hot work, confined space, etc.).

3.2.6 Field Personnel (FP)

All SESI field personnel are responsible for following the Health and Safety procedures specified in this HASP and work practices specified in applicable operation procedures. Some specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Reading and understanding the HASP;
- Reporting all accidents, incidents, injuries, or illnesses to the FS;
- Complying with the requests of the SSO;
- Immediately communicating newly identified hazards or noncompliance issues to the FS or SSO; and
- Stopping work in cases of immediate danger.

3.3 Subcontractors

Subcontractors and their personnel must understand and comply with applicable regulations and site requirements established in this HASP. Subcontractors will prepare their own site-specific HASP that must be consistent with the requirements of this HASP.

All subcontractor personnel will receive training in accordance with applicable regulations and be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained in this HASP prior to initiating site activities. All subcontractor personnel will attend an initial hazard briefing prior to beginning work at the site. Additionally, on-site subcontractor personnel must conduct daily site safety meetings.

Subcontractors must designate individuals to function as the PM, HSM, SSO, and FS. In some firms the HSM to be carried out by the PM. This is acceptable provided the PM has the required knowledge, training, and experience to properly address all hazards associated with the work, and to prepare, approve, and oversee the execution of the site-specific HASP. A subcontractor may designate the same person to perform the duties of both the SSO and the FS. However, depending on the level of complexity of a contractor's scope of work, it may be infeasible for one person to perform both functions satisfactorily.

3.4 Stop Work Authority

Every SESI employee and subcontractor is empowered, expected, and has the responsibility to stop the work of another co-worker if the working conditions or behaviors are considered unsafe.

3.5 All On-Site Personnel

All on-site SESI personnel (including SESI subcontractors) must read and acknowledge their understanding of their respective HASPs before commencing work and abide by the requirements of the plans. All on-site SESI personnel shall sign their HASP Acknowledgement Form following their review of their HASP.

All SESI project personnel will receive training in accordance with applicable regulations and be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained in this HASP prior to initiating site activities. In addition, all on-site personnel will attend an initial hazard briefing

provided by the SSO prior to beginning work at the site and conduct daily safety meetings thereafter.

On-site personnel will immediately report the following to the FS or SSO:

- Personal injuries and illnesses no matter how minor;
- Unexpected or uncontrolled release of chemical substances;
- Symptoms of chemical exposure;
- Unsafe or hazardous situations;
- Unsafe or malfunctioning equipment;
- Changes in site conditions that may affect the health and safety of project personnel;
- Damage to equipment or property; and
- Situations or activities for which they are not properly trained.

3.6 Visitors

All SESI personnel and subcontractors visiting the Site must check in with the FS. Visitors will be cautioned to avoid skin contact with surfaces, soils, groundwater, or other materials that may impacted or be suspected to be impacted by constituents of concern (COCs).

Visitors requesting to observe work at the site must don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to entry to the work area and must have the appropriate training and medical clearances to do so. If respiratory protective devices are necessary, visitors who wish to enter the work area must have been respirator-trained and fit tested for a respirator within the past 12 months.

Table 1 – Key Safety Personnel

SESI Personnel		
Role	**Name**	**Address/Telephone No.**
Project Officer (PO)	Steven Gustems	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Project Manager (PM)	Steven Gustems	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Senior Project Engineer (SPE)	Fuad Dahan	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Health and Safety Manager (HSM)	Joe Scardino	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Site Safety Officer (SSO)	Joe Scardino	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Field Supervisor (FS)	Todd Kelley	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Field Personnel	Jon Stuart	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Field Personnel	Taij Patel	Pine Brook, NJ/973.808.9050
Subcontractors		
Company/Role	**Name**	**Address/Telephone No.**
Alpha Analytical laboratories	Laboratory	Westborough, MA/201.972.6356

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

4.1 Levels of Protection

PPE is required to safeguard site personnel from various hazards. Varying levels of protection may be required depending on the levels of COCs and the degree of physical hazard. This section presents the various levels of protection and defines the conditions of use for each level. A summary of the levels is presented in **Table 2** in Section 4.5.

4.1.1 Level D Protection

The minimum level of protection that will be required of project personnel at the site will be Level D, which will be worn when site conditions or air monitoring indicates no inhalation hazard exists. The following equipment will be used:

- Work clothing as prescribed by weather;
  - Steel toe work boots, meeting American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z41;
  - Safety glasses or goggles, meeting ANSI Z87;
  - Leather work gloves and/or nitrile surgical gloves;
  - Hard hat, meeting ANSI Z89, when falling object hazards are present;
  - Hearing protection (if noise levels exceed 85 dBA, then hearing protection with a USEPA NRR of at least 20 dBA must be used); and
  - PFD if working on or near the water.

4.1.2 Modified Level D Protection

Modified Level D will be used when airborne contaminants are not present at levels of concern, but site activities present an increased potential for skin contact with contaminated materials. Modified Level D consists of:

- Nitrile gloves worn over nitrile surgical gloves;
- Latex/polyvinyl chloride (PVC) overboots when contact with COC-impacted media is anticipated;
- Steel toe work boots, meeting ANSI Z41;
- Safety glasses or goggles, meeting ANSI Z87;
- Face shield in addition to safety glasses or goggles when projectiles or splash hazards exist (e.g. during Power Washing activities);
- Hard hat, meeting ANSI Z89, when falling object hazards are present;
- Hearing protection (if noise levels exceed 85 dBA, then hearing protection with a USEPA NRR of at least 20 dBA must be used);
- Tyvek® suit (polyethylene coated Tyvek® suits for handling liquids) when body contact with COC-impacted media is anticipated; and
- PFD if working on or near the water.

4.1.3 Level C Protection

Level C protection will be required when the airborne concentration of COC reaches one-half of the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit or ACGIH TLV. The following equipment will be used for Level C protection:

- Full-face, air-purifying respirator with combination organic vapor/HEPA cartridges;
- Polyethylene-coated Tyvek® suit, with ankles and cuffs taped to boots and gloves;
- Nitrile gloves worn over nitrile surgical gloves;
- Steel toe work boots, meeting ANSI Z41;
- Chemical-resistant boots with steel toes or latex/PVC overboots over steel toe boots;
- Hard hat, meeting ANSI Z89;
- Hearing protection (if noise levels exceed 85 dBA, then hearing protection with a USEPA NRR of at least 20 dBA must be used); and
- PFD if working on or near the water.

4.2 Selection of PPE

Equipment for personal protection will be selected based on the potential for contact, site conditions, ambient air quality, and the judgment of supervising site personnel and health and safety professionals. The PPE used will be chosen to be effective against the COCs present on the site4.3 Site Respiratory Protection Program

Respiratory protection is an integral part of employee health and safety at the site due to potentially hazardous concentrations of airborne COCs. The site respiratory protection program will consist of the following (as a minimum):

- All on-site personnel who may use respiratory protection will have an assigned respirator.
- All on-site personnel who may use respiratory protection will have been fit tested and trained in the use of a full-face air-purifying respirator within the past 12 months. Documentation of the fit test must be provided to the SSO prior to commencement of work.
- All on-site personnel who may use respiratory protection must within the past year have been medically certified as being capable of wearing a respirator. Documentation of the medical certification must be provided to the SSO, prior to commencement of site work.
- Only cleaned, maintained, NIOSH-approved respirators will be used.
- If respirators are used, the respirator cartridge is to be properly disposed of at the end of each work shift, or when load-up or breakthrough occurs.
- Contact lenses are not to be worn when a respirator is worn.
- All on-site personnel who may use respiratory protection must be clean-shaven. Mustaches and sideburns are permitted, but they must not touch the sealing surface of the respirator.
- Respirators will be inspected, and a negative pressure test performed prior to each use.
- After each use, the respirator will be wiped with a disinfectant, cleansing wipe. When used, the respirator will be thoroughly cleaned at the end of the work shift. The respirator will be stored in a clean plastic bag, away from direct sunlight in a
  clean, dry location, in a manner that will not distort the face piece.

4.4 Using PPE

Depending upon the level of protection selected, specific donning and doffing procedures may be required. The procedures presented in this section are mandatory if Modified Level D or Level C PPE is used. All personnel entering the EZ must put on the required PPE in accordance with the requirements of this HASP. When leaving the EZ, PPE will be removed in accordance with the procedures listed, to minimize the spread of COCs.

4.4.1 Donning Procedures

These procedures are mandatory only if Modified Level D or Level C PPE is used on the site:

- Remove bulky outerwear. Remove street clothes and store in clean location;
- Put on work clothes or coveralls;
- Put on the required chemical protective coveralls;
- Put on the required chemical protective boots or boot covers;
- Tape the legs of the coveralls to the boots with duct tape;
- Put on the required chemical protective gloves;
- Tape the wrists of the protective coveralls to the gloves;
- Don the required respirator and perform appropriate fit check (Level C);

- Put hood or head covering over head and respirator straps and tape hood to facepiece (Level C); and
- Don remaining PPE, such as safety glasses or goggles and hard hat.

When these procedures are instituted, one person must remain outside the work area to ensure that each person entering has the proper protective equipment.

4.4.2 Doffing Procedures

The following procedures are only mandatory if Modified Level D or Level C PPE is required for the site. Whenever a person leaves the work area, the following decontamination sequence will be followed:

- Upon entering the CRZ, rinse contaminated materials from the boots or remove contaminated boot covers;
- Clean reusable protective equipment;
- Remove protective garments, equipment, and respirator (Level C). All disposable clothing should be placed in plastic bags, which are labeled with contaminated waste labels;
- Wash hands, face, and neck (or shower if necessary);
- Proceed to clean area and dress in clean clothing; and
- Clean and disinfect respirator for next use.

All disposable equipment, garments, and PPE must be bagged in plastic bags, labeled for disposal. See Section 7, Decontamination, for detailed information on decontamination stations.

4.5 Selection Matrix

The level of personal protection selected will be based on air monitoring of the work environment and an assessment by the FS and SSO of the potential for skin contact with COCs. The PPE selection matrix is presented in Table 2. This matrix is based on information available at the time this plan was written. The Airborne Contaminant Action Levels in Table 3, Airborne Contaminant Action Levels, should be used to verify that the PPE prescribed in these matrices is appropriate.

Table 2 – PPE Selection Matrix

Task	Anticipated Level of Protection
Mobilization	Level D
Subsurface Intrusive Activities (Excavation, Drilling)	Modified Level D/Level C
Earthwork/Grading	Level D
Chemical Sampling / Delineation	Modified Level D/Level C
Decontamination	Modified Level D
Demobilization	Level D

5.0 AIR AND NOISE MONITORING

5.1 Air Monitoring

Air monitoring, sampling, and testing will be conducted to determine employee exposure to airborne constituents. The monitoring results will dictate work procedures and the selection of PPE. The SESI SSO will be responsible for defining appropriate air monitoring procedures and for utilizing the air monitoring results to determine appropriate procedures and PPE for project personnel. Air monitoring results should be recorded in field notebooks or on an air monitoring log (see **Attachment 1** for a copy of the Air Monitoring Log). Any deviations from the procedures listed here should be documented and explained in the Air Monitoring Log.

The monitoring devices to be used are a PDR1000 particulate monitor (or equivalent) and a Rae Systems photoionization detector (PID with a 10.6 eV, or Multi-Rae a 11.7 eV lamp/oxygen/LEL/hydrogen sulfide sensors if flammable gasses are suspected). Colorimetric detector tubes may be utilized to estimate airborne concentrations of benzene and should be onsite during any activities that may result in elevated PID readings including drilling, excavating, and groundwater sampling.

Air monitoring will be conducted continuously with a particulate meter and PID or Multi-Rae during drilling in areas where flammable vapors or gases are suspect. All work activity must stop where tests indicate the concentration of flammable vapors exceeds 10% of the LEL at a location with a potential ignition source. Such an area must be ventilated to reduce the concentration to an acceptable level.

5.2 Noise Monitoring

Noise monitoring may be conducted as required. Hearing protection is mandatory for all employees in noise hazardous areas, such as around heavy equipment. As a general rule, sound levels that cause speech interference at normal conversation distance should require the use of hearing protection.

5.3 Monitoring Equipment Maintenance and Calibration

All direct-reading instrumentation calibrations should be conducted under the approximate environmental conditions the instrument will be used. Instruments must be calibrated before and after use, noting the reading(s) and any adjustments that are necessary. All air monitoring equipment calibrations, including the standard used for calibration, must be documented on a calibration log or in the field notebook. All completed health and safety documentation/forms must be reviewed by the SSO and maintained by the FS.

All air monitoring equipment will be maintained and calibrated in accordance with the specific manufacturer's procedures. Preventive maintenance and repairs will be conducted in accordance with the respective manufacturer's procedures. When applicable, only manufacturer-trained and/or authorized personnel will be allowed to perform instrument repairs or preventive maintenance.

If an instrument is found to be inoperative or suspected of giving erroneous readings, the SSO must be responsible for immediately removing the instrument from service and obtaining a replacement unit. If the instrument is essential for safe operation during a specific activity, that activity must cease until an appropriate replacement unit is obtained. The SSO will be responsible for ensuring a replacement unit is obtained and/or repairs are initiated on the defective equipment.

5.4 Action Levels

Table 3 below presents airborne contaminant action levels that will be used to determine the procedures and protective equipment necessary based on conditions as measured at the site.

Table 3 – Airborne Contaminant Action Levels

Parameter	Reading	Action
Total Hydrocarbons	0 ppm to ≤ 1 ppm	Normal operations; continue hourly breathing zone monitoring
	> 1 ppm to 5 ppm	Increase monitoring frequency to every 15 minutes and use benzene detector tube to screen for the presence of benzene
	≥ 5 ppm to ≤ 50 ppm	Upgrade to Level C PPE; continue screening for benzene
	> 50 ppm	Stop work; investigate cause of reading
	At any reading > 5 ppm	Monitor perimeter per CAMP
Benzene	≥ 1 ppm to 5 ppm	Upgrade to Level C PPE
	> 5 ppm	Stop work; investigate cause of reading
Dust	0 to .05 mg/m3	Normal operations
	0.05 to 0.1 mg/m3	Begin soil wetting procedure (Level C protection would be needed beyond this point)
	> 0.15 mg/m3	Stop work, fully implement dust control plan
Oxygen	≤ 19.5%	Stop work, evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading, and ventilate area
	> 19.5% to < 23.5%	Normal operations
	≥ 23.5%	Stop work, evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading, and ventilate area
Carbon Monoxide	0 ppm to ≤ 20 ppm	Normal operations
	> 20 ppm	Stop work, evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading, and ventilate area
Hydrogen Sulfide	0 ppm to ≤ 5 ppm	Normal operations
	> 5 ppm	Stop work, evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading, and ventilate area
Flammable Vapors (LEL)	< 10% LEL	Normal operations
	≥ 10% LEL	Stop work, ventilate area, investigate source of vapors

6.0 WORK ZONES AND DECONTAMINATION

6.1 Work Zones

6.1.1 Authorization to Enter

Only personnel with the appropriate training and medical certifications (if respirators are required) will be allowed to work at the project site. The FS will maintain a list of authorized persons; only personnel on the authorized persons list will be allowed to enter the site work areas.

6.1.2 Site Orientation and Hazard Briefing

No person will be allowed in the work area during site operations without first being given a site orientation and hazard briefing. This orientation will be presented by the FS or SSO and will consist of a review of this HASP. This review must cover the chemical, physical, and biological hazards, protective equipment, safe work procedures, and emergency procedures for the project. Following this initial meeting, daily safety meetings will be held each day before work begins.

All people entering the site work areas, including visitors, must document their attendance at this briefing, as well as the daily safety meetings on the forms included with this plan.

6.1.3 Certification Documents

A training and medical file may be established for the project and kept on site during all site operations. Specialty training, such as first aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certificates, as well as current medical clearances for all project field personnel required to wear respirators, will be maintained within that file. All project personnel must provide their training and medical documentation to the SSO prior to starting work.

6.1.4 Entry Log

A log-in/log-out sheet will be maintained at the site by the FS. Personnel must sign in and out on a log sheet as they enter and leave the work area, and the FS may document entry and exit in the field notebook.

6.1.5 Entry Requirements

In addition to the authorization, hazard briefing, and certification requirements listed above, no person will be allowed in any SESI work area unless they are wearing the minimum PPE as described in Section 4.0.

6.1.6 Emergency Entry and Exit

People who must enter the work area on an emergency basis will be briefed of the hazards by the FS or SSO. All activities will cease in the event of an emergency. People exiting the work area because of an emergency will gather in a designated safe area for a head count. The FS is responsible for ensuring that all people who entered the work area have exited in the event of an emergency.

6.1.7 Contamination Control Zones

Contamination control zones are maintained to prevent the spread of contamination and to prevent unauthorized people from entering hazardous areas.

6.1.8 Exclusion Zone (EZ)

An EZ may consist of a specific work area or may be the entire area of potential contamination. All employees entering an EZ must use the required PPE and must have the appropriate training and medical clearance for hazardous waste work. The EZ is the defined area where there is a possible respiratory and/or contact health hazard. Cones, caution tape, or a posted site diagram will identify the location of each EZ.

6.1.9 Contamination Reduction Zone

The CRZ or transition area will be established, if necessary, to perform decontamination of personnel and equipment. All personnel entering or leaving the EZ will pass through this area to prevent any cross-contamination. Tools, equipment, and machinery will be decontaminated in a specific location. The decontamination of all personnel will be performed on site adjacent to the EZ. Personal protective outer garments and respiratory protection will be removed in the CRZ and prepared for cleaning or disposal. This zone is the only appropriate corridor between the EZ and the support zone (SZ) discussed below.

6.1.10 Support Zone (SZ)

The SZ is a clean area outside the CRZ located to prevent employee exposure to hazardous substances. Eating and drinking will be permitted in the support area only after proper decontamination. Smoking may be permitted in the SZ, subject to site requirements.

6.1.11 Posting

Work areas will be prominently marked and delineated using cones, caution tape, or a posted site diagram.

6.1.12 Site Inspections

The FS will conduct a daily inspection of site activities, equipment, and procedures to verify that the required elements are in place.

6.2 Decontamination

6.2.1 Personnel Decontamination

All personnel wearing Modified Level D or Level C protective equipment in the EZ must undergo personal decontamination prior to entering the SZ. The personnel decontamination area will consist of the following stations at a minimum:

- *Station 1*: Personnel leaving the contaminated zone will remove the gross contamination from their outer clothing and boots.
- *Station 2*: Personnel will remove their outer garment and gloves and dispose of it in properly labeled containers. Personnel will then decontaminate their hard hats, and boots with an aqueous solution of detergent or other appropriate cleaning solution. These items are then hand carried to the next station.
- *Station 3*: Personnel will thoroughly wash their hands and face before leaving the CRZ. Respirators will be sanitized and then placed in a clean plastic bag.

6.2.2 Equipment Decontamination

All vehicles that have entered the EZ will be decontaminated at the decontamination pad prior to leaving the zone. If the level of vehicle contamination is low, decontamination may be limited to rinsing of tires and wheel wells with water. If the vehicle is significantly contaminated, steam cleaning or pressure washing of vehicles and equipment may be required.

6.2.3 Personal Protective Equipment Decontamination

Where and whenever possible, single-use, external protective clothing must be used for work within the EZ or CRZ. This protective clothing must be disposed of in properly labeled containers. Reusable protective clothing will be rinsed at the site with detergent and water. The rinsate will be collected for disposal.

When removed from the CRZ, the respirator will be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water. The respirator face piece, straps, valves, and covers must be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each work shift, and ready for use prior to the next shift. Respirator parts may be disinfected with a solution of bleach and water (mixed at 2% bleach by volume), or by using a spray disinfectant.

7.0 TRAINING AND MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

7.1 Training

7.1.1 General

All on-site project personnel who work in areas where they may be exposed to site contaminants must be trained as required by OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER). Field employees also must receive a minimum of three days of actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. Personnel who completed their initial training more than 12 months prior to the start of the project must have completed an eight-hour refresher course within the past 12 months. The FS must have completed an additional eight hours of supervisory training and must have a current first-aid/CPR certificate (See Attachment 2).

7.1.2 Basic 40-Hour Course

The following is a list of the topics typically covered in a 40-hour HAZWOPER training course:

- General safety procedures;
- Physical hazards (fall protection, noise, heat stress, cold stress);
- Names and job descriptions of key personnel responsible for site health and safety;
- Safety, health, and other hazards typically present at hazardous waste sites;
- Use, application, and limitations of PPE;
- Work practices by which employees can minimize risks from hazards;
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on site;
- Medical surveillance requirements;
- Recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate overexposure to hazards;
- Worker right-to-know (Hazard Communication OSHA 1910.1200);
- Routes of exposure to contaminants;
- Engineering controls and safe work practices;
- Components of a health and safety program and a site-specific HASP;
- Decontamination practices for personnel and equipment;
- Confined-space entry procedures; and
- General emergency response procedures.

7.1.3 Supervisor Course

Management and supervisors must receive an additional eight hours of training, which typically includes:

- General site safety and health procedures;
- PPE programs; and
- Air monitoring techniques.

7.1.4 Site-Specific Training

Site-specific training will be accomplished by on-site personnel reading this HASP, and through a thorough site briefing by the PM, FS, or SSO on the contents of this HASP before work begins. The review must include a discussion of the chemical, physical, and biological hazards; the protective equipment and safety procedures; and emergency procedures.

7.1.5 Daily Safety Meetings

Daily safety meetings will be held to cover the work to be accomplished, the hazards anticipated, the PPE and procedures required to minimize site hazards, and emergency procedures. The FS or SSO should present these meetings prior to beginning the day's fieldwork. No work will be performed in an EZ before a daily safety meeting has been held. An additional safety meeting must also be held prior to new tasks, or if new hazards are encountered. The daily safety meetings will be logged in the field notebook.

7.1.6 First Aid and CPR

At least one employee current in first aid/CPR will be assigned to the work crew and will be on the site during operations. Site records will document the presence of this individual. Refresher training in first aid (triennially) and CPR (annually) is required to keep the certificate current. These individuals must also receive training regarding the precautions and protective equipment necessary to protect against exposure to blood-borne pathogens.

7.2 Medical Surveillance

7.2.1 Medical Examination

All personnel who are potentially exposed to site contaminants must participate in a medical surveillance program as defined by OSHA at 29 CFR 1910.120 (f).

7.2.2 Pre-placement Medical Examination

All potentially exposed personnel must have completed a comprehensive medical examination prior to assignment, and periodically thereafter as defined by applicable regulations. The pre-placement and periodic medical examinations typically include the following elements:

- Medical and occupational history questionnaire;
- Physical examination;
- Complete blood count, with differential;
- Liver enzyme profile;
- Chest X-ray, at a frequency determined by the physician;
- Pulmonary function test;

- Audiogram;
- Electrocardiogram for persons older than 45 years of age, or if indicated during the physical examination;
- Drug and alcohol screening, as required by job assignment;

Visual acuity; and

- Follow-up examinations, at the discretion of the examining physician or the corporate medical director.

The examining physician provides the employee with a letter summarizing his findings and recommendations, confirming the worker's fitness for work and ability to wear a respirator. Documentation of medical clearance will be available for each employee during all project site work.

Subcontractors will certify that all their employees have successfully completed a physical examination by a qualified physician. The physical examinations must meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1910.134. Subcontractors will supply copies of the medical examination certificate for each on-site employee.

7.2.3 Other Medical Examinations

In addition to pre-employment, annual, and exit physicals, personnel may be examined:

- At employee request after known or suspected exposure to toxic or hazardous materials; and
- At the discretion of the SSO, HSM, or occupational physician in anticipation of, or after known or suspected exposure to toxic or hazardous materials.

7.2.4 Periodic Exam

Following the placement examination, all employees must undergo a periodic examination, similar in scope to the placement examination. For employees potentially exposed over 30 days per year, the frequency of periodic examinations will be annual. For employees potentially exposed less than 30 days per year, the frequency for periodic examinations will be 24 months.

7.2.5 Medical Restriction

When the examining physician identifies a need to restrict work activity, the employee's supervisor must communicate the restriction to the employee and the SSO. The terms of the restriction will be discussed with the employee and the supervisor.

8.0 GENERAL SAFETY PRACTICES

8.1 General Safety Rules

General safety rules for site activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- At least one copy of this HASP must be in a location at the site that is readily available to personnel, and all project personnel shall review the plan prior to starting work.
- Consume or use food, beverages, chewing gum, and tobacco products only in the SZ or other designated area outside the EZ and CRZ. Cosmetics shall not be applied in the EZ or CRZ.
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities.

- Wear all PPE as required and stop work and replace damaged PPE immediately.
- Secure disposable coveralls, boots, and gloves at the wrists and legs and ensure closure of the suit around the neck.
- Upon skin contact with materials that may be impacted by COCs, remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected area immediately. Contaminated clothing must be changed. Any skin contact with materials potentially impacted by COCs must be reported to the FS or SSO immediately. If needed, medical attention should be sought.
- Practice contamination avoidance. Avoid contact with surfaces either suspected or known to be impacted by COCs, such as standing water, mud, or discolored soil. Equipment must be stored on elevated or protected surfaces to reduce the potential for incidental contamination.
- Remove PPE as required in the CRZ to limit the spread of COC-containing materials.
- At the end of each shift or as required, dispose of all single-use coveralls, soiled gloves, and respirator cartridges in designated receptacles designated for this purpose.
- Removing soil containing site COCs from protective clothing or equipment with compressed air, shaking, or any other means that disperses contaminants into the air is prohibited.
- Inspect all non-disposable PPE for contamination in the CRZ. Any PPE found to be contaminated must be decontaminated or disposed of appropriately.
- Recognize emergency signals used for evacuation, injury, fire, etc.
- Report all injuries, illnesses, and unsafe conditions or work practices to the FS or SSO.
- Use the "buddy system" during all operations requiring Level C PPE, and when appropriate, during Modified Level D operations.
- Obey all warning signs, tags, and barriers. Do not remove any warnings unless authorized to do so.
- Use, adjust, alter, and repair equipment only if trained and authorized to do so, and in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.
- Personnel are to perform only tasks for which they have been properly trained and will advise their supervisor if they have been assigned a task for which they are not trained.
- The presence or consumption of alcoholic beverages or illicit drugs during the workday, including breaks, is strictly prohibited. Notify your supervisor if you must take prescription or over-the-counter drugs that indicate they may cause drowsiness or, that you should not operate heavy equipment.
- Remain upwind during site activities whenever possible.

8.2 Buddy System

On-site personnel must use the buddy system as required by operations. Use of the "buddy system" is required during all operations requiring Level C to Level A PPE, and when appropriate, during Level D operations. Crewmembers must observe each other for signs of chemical exposure, and heat or cold stress. Indications of adverse effects include, but are not limited to:

- Changes in complexion and skin coloration;
- Changes in coordination;
- Changes in demeanor;
- Excessive salivation and pupillary response; and
- Changes in speech pattern.

Crewmembers must also be aware of the potential exposure to possible safety hazards, unsafe acts, or non-compliance with safety procedures.

Field personnel must inform their partners or fellow crewmembers of non-visible effects of exposure to toxic materials that they may be experiencing. The symptoms of such exposure may include, but are not limited to:

- Headaches;
- Dizziness;
- Nausea;
- Blurred vision;
- Cramps; and
- Irritation of eyes, skin, or respiratory tract.

If protective equipment or noise levels impair communications, prearranged hand signals must be used for communication. Personnel must stay within line of sight of another team member.

8.3 Heat Stress

Heat stress is caused by a number of interacting factors, including environmental conditions, clothing, workload, etc., as well as the physical and conditioning characteristics of the individual. Since heat stress is one of the most common illnesses associated with heavy outdoor work conducted with direct solar load and, in particular, because wearing PPE can increase the risk of developing heat stress, workers must be capable of recognizing the signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses. Personnel must be aware of the types and causes of heat-related illnesses and be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of these illnesses in both themselves and their co-workers.

Heat rashes are one of the most common problems in hot work environments. Commonly known as prickly heat, a heat rash is manifested as red papules and usually appears in areas where the clothing is restrictive. As sweating increases, these papules give rise to a prickling sensation. Prickly heat occurs in skin that is persistently wetted by unevaporated sweat, and heat rash papules may become infected if they are not treated. In most cases, heat rashes will disappear when the affected individual returns to a cool environment.

Heat cramps are usually caused by performing hard physical labor in a hot environment. These cramps have been attributed to an electrolyte imbalance caused by sweating. It is important to understand that cramps can be caused both by too much or too little salt.

Cramps appear to be caused by the lack of water replenishment. Because sweat is a hypotonic solution (plus or minus 0.3% NaCl), excess salt can build up in the body if the water lost through sweating is not replaced. Thirst cannot be relied on as a guide to the need for water; instead, water must be taken every 15 to 20 minutes in hot environments.

Under extreme conditions, such as working for 6 to 8 hours in heavy protective gear, a loss of sodium may occur. Drinking commercially available carbohydrate electrolyte replacement liquids is effective in minimizing physiological disturbances during recovery.

Heat exhaustion occurs from increased stress on various body organs due to inadequate blood circulation, cardiovascular insufficiency, or dehydration. Signs and symptoms include pale, cool, moist skin; heavy sweating; dizziness; nausea; headache, vertigo, weakness, thirst, and giddiness. Fortunately, this condition responds readily to prompt treatment.

Heat exhaustion should not be dismissed lightly, however, for several reasons. One is that the fainting associated with heat exhaustion can be dangerous because the victim may be

operating machinery or controlling an operation that should not be left unattended; moreover, the victim may be injured when he or she faints. Also, the signs and symptoms seen in heat exhaustion are similar to those of heat stroke, which is a medical emergency.

Workers suffering from heat exhaustion should be removed from the hot environment, be given fluid replacement, and be encouraged to get adequate rest.

Heat stroke is the most serious form of heat stress. Heat stroke occurs when the body's system of temperature regulation fails and the body's temperature rises to critical levels. This condition is caused by a combination of highly variable factors, and its occurrence is difficult to predict. Heat stroke is a medical emergency. The primary signs and symptoms of heat stroke are confusion; irrational behavior; loss of consciousness; convulsions; a lack of sweating (usually); hot, dry skin; and an abnormally high body temperature, e.g., a rectal temperature of 41°C (105.8°F). If body temperature is too high, it causes death. The elevated metabolic temperatures caused by a combination of workload and environmental heat load, both of which contribute to heat stroke, are also highly variable and difficult to predict.

If a worker shows signs of possible heat stroke, professional medical treatment should be obtained immediately. The worker should be placed in a shady area and the outer clothing should be removed. The worker's skin should be wetted and air movement around the worker should be increased to improve evaporative cooling until professional methods of cooling are initiated and the seriousness of the condition can be assessed. Fluids should be replaced as soon as possible. The medical outcome of an episode of heat stroke depends on the victim's physical fitness and the timing and effectiveness of first aid treatment.

Regardless of the worker's protestations, no employee suspected of being ill from heat stroke should be sent home or left unattended unless a physician has specifically approved such an order.

Proper training and preventive measures will help avert serious illness and loss of work productivity. Preventing heat stress is particularly important because once someone suffers from heat stroke or exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat injuries.

8.4 Heat Stress Safety Precautions

Heat stress monitoring and work rest cycle implementation should commence when the ambient adjusted temperature exceeds 72°F. A minimum work rest regimen and procedures for calculating ambient adjusted temperature are described in **Table 4** below.

Table 4 – Work/Rest Schedule

Adjusted Temperature[b]	Work/Rest Regimen Normal Work Ensemble[c]	Work/Rest Regimen Impermeable Ensemble
90ºF (32.2ºC) or above	After each 45 minutes of work	After each 15 minutes of work
87.5º - 90ºF (30.8º-32.2ºC)	After each 60 minutes of work	After each 30 minutes of work
82.5º - 87.5ºF (28.1º - 30.8ºC)	After each 90 minutes of work	After each 60 minutes of work
77.5º - 82.5ºF (25.3º - 28.1ºC)	After each 120 minutes of work	After each 90 minutes of work
72.5º - 77.5ºF (30.8º - 32.2ºC)	After each 150 minutes of work	After each 120 minutes of work

a. For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour (Light-Moderate Type of Work)
b. Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: ta adj °F = ta °F + (13 x % sunshine). Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from

radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)

c. A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.
d. The information presented above was generated using the information provided in the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV) Handbook.

In order to determine if the work rest cycles are adequate for the personnel and specific site conditions, additional monitoring of individual heart rates will be conducted during the rest cycle. To check the heart rate, count the radial pulse for 30 seconds at the beginning of the rest period. If the heart rate exceeds 110 beats per minute, shorten the next work period by one third and maintain the same rest period.

Additionally, one or more of the following control measures can be used to help control heat stress and are mandatory if any site worker has a heart rate (measure immediately prior to rest period) exceeding 115 beats per minute:

- Site workers will be encouraged to drink plenty of water and electrolyte replacement fluids throughout the day.
- On-site drinking water will be kept cool (50 to 60°F).
- A work regimen that will provide adequate rest periods for cooling down will be established, as required.
- All personnel will be advised of the dangers and symptoms of heat stroke, heat exhaustion, and heat cramps.
- Cooling devices, such as vortex tubes or cooling vests, should be used when personnel must wear impermeable clothing in conditions of extreme heat.
- Employees should be instructed to monitor themselves and co-workers for signs of heat stress and to take additional breaks as necessary.
- A shaded rest area must be provided. All breaks should take place in the shaded rest area.
- Employees must not be assigned to other tasks during breaks.
- Employees must remove impermeable garments during rest periods. This includes white Tyvek-type garments.

All employees must be informed of the importance of adequate rest, acclimation, and proper diet in the prevention of heat stress disorders.

8.5 Cold Stress

Cold stress normally occurs in temperatures at or below freezing, or under certain circumstances, in temperatures of 40°F. Extreme cold for a short time may cause severe injury to exposed body surfaces or result in profound generalized cooling, causing death. Areas of the body that have high surface area-to-volume ratio, such as fingers, toes, and ears, are the most susceptible. Two factors influence the development of a cold weather injury: ambient temperature and the velocity of the wind. For instance, 10°F with a wind of 15 miles per hour (mph) is equivalent in chilling effect to still air at 18°F. An equivalent chill temperature chart relating the actual dry bulb temperature and wind velocity is presented in **Table 5** below.

Table 5 – Wind Chill Temperature Chart

Estimated Wind Speed (in mph)	Actual Temperature Reading (°F)											
	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
	Equivalent Chill Temperature (°F)											
Calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47	-57	-68
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-24	-33	-46	-58	-70	-83	-95
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-32	-45	-58	-72	-85	-99	-112
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	-96	-110	-121
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-88	-104	-118	-133
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	-109	-125	-140
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-51	-67	-82	-98	-113	-129	-145
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	-116	-132	-148
(Wind speeds greater than 40 mph have little additional effect.)	LITTLE DANGER Maximum danger of false sense of security.				INCREASING DANGER Danger from freezing of exposed flesh within one minute.			GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds.				

Trench foot and immersion foot may occur at any point on this chart.
[This chart was developed by the U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA (Source: ACGIH Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents)].

Local injury resulting from cold is included in the generic term frostbite. There are several degrees of tissue damage associated with frostbite. Frostbite of the extremities can be categorized into:

- *Frost Nip or Incipient Frostbite* - characterized by sudden blanching or whitening of skin.
- *Superficial Frostbite* - skin has a waxy or white appearance and is firm to the touch, but tissue beneath is resilient.
- *Deep Frostbite* - tissues are cold, pale, and solid; extremely serious injury.

Systemic hypothermia is caused by exposure to freezing or rapidly dropping temperature. It can be fatal. Its symptoms are usually exhibited in five stages: 1) shivering; 2) apathy, listlessness, sleepiness, and (sometimes) rapid cooling of the body to less than 95°F; 3) unconsciousness, glassy stare, slow pulse, and slow respiratory rate; 4) freezing of the extremities; and 5) death. Trauma sustained in freezing or sub-zero conditions requires special attention because an injured worker is predisposed to secondary cold injury. Special provisions must be made to prevent hypothermia and secondary freezing of damaged tissues in addition to providing for first aid treatment. To avoid cold stress, site personnel must wear protective clothing appropriate for the level of cold and physical activity. In addition to protective clothing, preventive safe work practices, additional training, and warming regimens may be utilized to prevent cold stress.

8.6 Safety Precautions for Cold Stress Prevention

For air temperature of 0°F or less, mittens should be used to protect the hands. For exposed skin, continuous exposure should not be permitted when air speed and temperature results in a wind chill temperature of -25°F.

At air temperatures of 36°F or less, field personnel who become immersed in water or whose clothing becomes wet must be immediately provided with a change of clothing and be treated for hypothermia.

If work is done at normal temperature or in a hot environment before entering the cold, the field personnel must ensure that their clothing is not wet as a consequence of sweating. Wet field personnel must change into dry clothes prior to entering the cold area.

If the available clothing does not give adequate protection to prevent hypothermia or frostbite, work must be modified or suspended until adequate clothing is made available or until weather conditions improve.

Field personnel handling evaporative liquid (e.g., gasoline, alcohol, or cleaning fluids) at air temperatures below 40°F must take special precaution to avoid soaking of clothing or gloves with the liquids because of the added danger of cold injury due to evaporative cooling.

8.7 Safe Work Practices

Direct contact between bare skin and cold surfaces (< 20°F) should be avoided. Metal tool handles and/or equipment controls should be covered by thermal insulating material.

For work performed in a wind chill temperature at or below 10°F, workers should be under constant protective observation (buddy system). The work rate should be established to prevent heavy sweating that will result in wet clothing. For heavy work, rest periods must be taken in heated shelters and workers should be provided with an opportunity to change into dry clothing if needed.

Field personnel should be provided the opportunity to become accustomed to cold-weather working conditions and required protective clothing. Work should be arranged in such a way that sitting or standing still for long periods is minimized.

During the warming regimen (rest period), field personnel should be encouraged to remove outer clothing to permit sweat evaporation or to change into dry work clothing. Dehydration, or loss of body fluids, occurs insidiously in the cold environment and may increase susceptibility to cold injury due to a significant change in blood flow to the extremities. Fluid replacement with warm, sweet drinks and soups is recommended. The intake of coffee should be limited because of diuretic and circulatory effects.

8.8 Biological Hazards

Biological hazards may include poison ivy, snakes, thorny bushes and trees, ticks, mosquitoes, spiders, and other pests.

8.8.1 Tick Borne Diseases

Lyme Disease - The disease commonly occurs in summer and is transmitted by the bite of infected ticks. “Hot spots” in the United States include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Erlichiosis - The disease also commonly occurs in summer and is transmitted by the bite of infected ticks. “Hot spots” in the United States include New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

These diseases are transmitted primarily by the deer tick, which is smaller and redder than the common wood tick. The disease may be transmitted by immature ticks, which are small and hard to see. The tick may be as small as a period on this page.

Symptoms of Lyme disease include a rash or a peculiar red spot, like a bull’s eye, which expands outward in a circular manner. The victim may have headache, weakness, fever, a stiff neck, and swelling and pain in the joints, and eventually, arthritis. Symptoms of erlichiosis include muscle and joint aches, flu-like symptoms, but there is typically no skin rash.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) - This disease is transmitted via the bite of an infected tick. The tick must be attached 4 to 6 hours before the disease-causing organism (Rickettsia rickettsii) becomes reactivated and can infect humans. The primary symptom of RMSF is the sudden appearance of a moderate-to-high fever. The fever may persist for two to three weeks. The victim may also have a headache, deep muscle pain, and chills. A rash appears on the hands and feet on about the third day and eventually spreads to all parts of the body. For this reason, RMSF may be confused with measles or meningitis. The disease may cause death, if untreated, but if identified and treated promptly, death is uncommon.

Control - Tick repellant containing diethyltoluamide (DEET) should be used when working in tick-infested areas, and pant legs should be tucked into boots. In addition, workers should search the entire body every three or four hours for attached ticks. Ticks should be removed promptly and carefully without crushing, since crushing can squeeze the disease- causing organism into the skin. A gentle and steady pulling action should be used to avoid leaving the head or mouth parts in the skin. Hands should be protected with surgical gloves when removing ticks.

8.8.2 Poisonous Plants

Poisonous plants may be present in the work area. Personnel should be alerted to its presence and instructed on methods to prevent exposure.

Control - The main control is to avoid contact with the plant, cover arms and hands, and frequently wash potentially exposed skin. Particular attention must be given to avoiding skin contact with objects or protective clothing that have touched the plants. Treat every surface that may have touched the plant as contaminated, and practice contamination avoidance. If skin contact is made, the area should be washed immediately with soap and water and observed for signs of reddening.

8.8.3 Snakes

The possibility of encountering snakes exists, specifically for personnel working in wooded/vegetated areas. Snake venoms are complex and include proteins, some of which have enzymatic activity. The effects produced by venoms include neurotoxic effects with sensory, motor, cardiac, and respiratory difficulties; cytotoxic effects on red blood cells, blood vessels, heart muscle, kidneys, and lungs; defects in coagulation; and effects from local release of substances by enzymatic actions. Other noticeable effects of venomous snakebites include swelling, edema, and pain around the bite, and the development of ecchymosis (the escape of blood into tissues from ruptured blood vessels).

Control - To minimize the threat of snakebites, all personnel walking through vegetated areas must be aware of the potential for encountering snakes, and the need to avoid actions potentiating encounters, such as turning over logs, etc. If a snakebite occurs, an attempt should be made to safely identify the snake via size and markings. The victim must be transported to the nearest hospital within 30 minutes; first aid consists of applying a constriction band and washing the area around the wound to remove any unabsorbed venom.

8.8.4 Spiders

Personnel may encounter spiders during work activities.

Two spiders are of concern, the black widow and the brown recluse. Both prefer dark sheltered areas such as basements, equipment sheds and enclosures, and around woodpiles or other scattered debris. The black widow is shiny black, approximately one inch long, and found throughout the United States. There is a distinctive red hourglass marking on the underside of the black widows body. The bite of a black widow is seldom fatal to healthy adults, but effects include respiratory distress, nausea, vomiting, and muscle spasms. The brown recluse is smaller than the black widow and gets its name from its brown coloring and behavior. The brown recluse is more prevalent in the southern United States. The brown recluse has a distinctive violin shape on the top of its body. The bite of the brown recluse is painful and the bite site ulcerates and takes many weeks to heal completely.

Control - To minimize the threat of spider bites, all personnel walking through vegetated areas must be aware of the potential for encountering these arachnids. Personnel need to avoid actions that may result in encounters, such as turning over logs, and placing hands in dark places such as behind equipment or in corners of equipment sheds or enclosures. If a spider bite occurs, the victim must be transported to the nearest hospital as soon as possible; first aid consists of applying ice packs and washing the area around the wound to remove any unabsorbed venom.

8.9 Noise

Exposure to noise over the OSHA action level can cause temporary impairment of hearing; prolonged and repeated exposure can cause permanent damage to hearing. The risk and severity of hearing loss increases with the intensity and duration of exposure to noise. In addition to damaging hearing, noise can impair voice communication, thereby increasing the risk of accidents on site.

Control - All personnel must wear hearing protection, with a Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) of at least 20, when noise levels exceed 85 dBA. When it is difficult to hear a co-worker at normal conversation distance, the noise level is approaching or exceeding 85 dBA, and hearing protection is necessary. All site personnel who may be exposed to noise must also receive baseline and annual audiograms and training as to the causes and prevention of hearing loss. Noise monitoring is discussed in Section 5.2, Noise Monitoring.

Whenever possible, equipment that does not generate excessive noise levels will be selected for this project. If the use of noisy equipment is unavoidable, barriers or increased distance will be used to minimize worker exposure to noise, if feasible.

8.10 Spill Control

All personnel must take every precaution to minimize the potential for spills during site operations. All on-site personnel shall immediately report any discharge, no matter how small, to the FS.

Spill control equipment and materials will be located on the site at locations that present the potential for discharge. All sorbent materials used for the cleanup of spills will be containerized and labeled appropriately. In the event of a spill, the FS will follow the provisions in Section 10.0, Emergency Procedures, to contain and control released materials and to prevent their spread to off-site areas.

8.11 Sanitation

Site sanitation will be maintained according to OSHA requirements.

8.11.1 Break Area

Breaks must be taken in the SZ, away from the active work area after site personnel go through decontamination procedures. There will be no smoking, eating, drinking, or chewing gum or tobacco in any area other than the SZ.

8.11.2 Potable Water

The following rules apply to all field operations:

- An adequate supply of potable water will be provided at each project site. Potable water must be kept away from hazardous materials or media, and contaminated clothing or equipment.
- Portable containers used to dispense drinking water must be capable of being tightly closed and must be equipped with a tap dispenser. Water must not be consumed directly from the container (drinking from the tap is prohibited) nor may it be removed from the container by dipping.
- Containers used for drinking water must be clearly marked and shall not be used for any other purpose.
- Disposable drinking cups must be provided. A sanitary container for dispensing cups and a receptacle for disposing of used cups is required.

8.11.3 Sanitary Facilities

Access to facilities for washing before eating, drinking, or smoking, or alternate methods such as waterless hand-cleaner and paper towels will be provided.

8.11.4 Lavatory

If permanent toilet facilities are not available, an appropriate number of portable chemical toilets will be provided. This requirement does not apply to mobile crews or to normally unattended site locations so long as employees at these locations have transportation immediately available to nearby toilet facilities.

8.12 Emergency Equipment

Adequate emergency equipment for the activities being conducted on site and as required by applicable sections of 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926 will be on site prior to the commencement of project activities. Personnel will be provided with access to emergency equipment, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Fire extinguishers of adequate size, class, number, and location as required by applicable sections of 29 CFR 1910 and 1926;
- Industrial first aid kits of adequate size for the number of personnel on site; and
- Emergency eyewash and/or shower if required by operations being conducted on site.

8.13 Lockout/Tagout Procedures

Only fully qualified and trained personnel will perform maintenance procedures. Before maintenance begins, lockout/tagout procedures per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 will be followed.

Lockout is the placement of a device that uses a positive means, such as lock, to hold an energy or material-isolating device such that the equipment cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed. If a device cannot be locked out, a tagout system shall be used.

Tagout is the placement of a warning tag on an energy or material isolating device indicating that the equipment controls may not be operated until the personnel who attached the tag remove the tag.

8.14 Electrical Safety

Electricity may pose a particular hazard to site workers due to the use of portable electrical equipment. If wiring or other electrical work is needed, a qualified electrician must perform it.

General electrical safety requirements include:

- All electrical wiring and equipment must be a type listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation (FM), or other recognized testing or listing agency.
- All installations must comply with the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), the National Electrical Code (NEC), or USCG regulations.
- Portable and semi-portable tools and equipment must be grounded by a multi-conductor cord having an identified grounding conductor and a multi-contact polarized plug-in receptacle.
- Tools protected by an approved system of double insulation, or its equivalent, need not be grounded. Double insulated tools must be distinctly marked and listed by UL or FM.
- Live parts of wiring or equipment must be guarded to prevent persons or objects from touching them.
- Electric wire or flexible cord passing through work areas must be covered or elevated to protect it from damage by foot traffic, vehicles, sharp corners, projections, or pinching.
- All circuits must be protected from overload.
- Temporary power lines, switchboxes, receptacle boxes, metal cabinets, and enclosures around equipment must be marked to indicate the maximum operating voltage.
- Plugs and receptacles must be kept out of water unless of an approved submersible construction.
- All extension cord outlets must be equipped with ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI).

- Attachment plugs or other connectors must be equipped with a cord grip and be constructed to endure rough treatment.
- Extension cords or cables must be inspected prior to each use and replaced if worn or damaged. Cords and cables must not be fastened with staples, hung from nails, or suspended by bare wire.
- Flexible cords must be used only in continuous lengths without splice, with the exception of molded or vulcanized splices made by a qualified electrician.

8.15 Lifting Safety

Using proper lifting techniques may prevent back strain or injury. The fundamentals of proper lifting include:

- Consider the size, shape, and weight of the object to be lifted. A mechanical lifting device or additional persons must be used to lift an object if it cannot be lifted safely alone.
- The hands and the object should be free of dirt or grease that could prevent a firm grip.

- Gloves must be used, and the object inspected for metal slivers, jagged edges, burrs, or rough or slippery surfaces.
- Fingers must be kept away from points that could crush or pinch them, especially when putting an object down.
- Feet must be placed far enough apart for balance. The footing should be solid and the intended pathway should be clear.
- The load should be kept as low as possible, close to the body with the knees bent.
- To lift the load, grip firmly and lift with the legs, keeping the back as straight as possible.
- A worker should not carry a load that he or she cannot see around or over.
- When putting an object down, the stance and position are identical to that for lifting; the legs are bent at the knees, and the back is straight as the object is lowered.

8.16 Ladder Safety

When portable ladders are used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet (9 m) above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access; or, when such an extension is not possible because of the ladder's length, then the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support that will not deflect, and a grasping device, such as a grabrail, shall be provided to assist employees in mounting and dismounting the ladder. In no case shall the extension be such that ladder deflection under a load would, by itself, cause the ladder to slip off its support.

- Ladders shall be maintained free of oil, grease, and other slipping hazards.
- Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built, or beyond their manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Ladders shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed.
- Non-self-supporting ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).
- Wood job-made ladders with spliced side rails shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance is one-eighth the working length of the ladder.
- Fixed ladders shall be used at a pitch no greater than 90 degrees from the horizontal, as measured to the back side of the ladder.
- Ladders shall be used only on stable and level surfaces unless secured to prevent accidental displacement.
- Ladders shall not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip-resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Slip-resistant feet shall not be used as a substitute for care in placing, lashing, or holding a ladder that is used upon slippery surfaces, including, but not limited to, flat metal or concrete surfaces that are constructed so they cannot be prevented from becoming slippery.
- Ladders placed in any location where they can be displaced by workplace activities or traffic, such as in passageways, doorways, or driveways, shall be secured to prevent accidental displacement, or a barricade shall be used to keep the activities or traffic away from the ladder.
- The area around the top and bottom of ladders shall be kept clear.
- The top of a non-self-supporting ladder shall be placed with the two rails supported equally unless it is equipped with a single support attachment.
- Ladders shall not be moved, shifted, or extended while occupied.
- Ladders shall have non-conductive side rails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized electrical equipment.

- The top, top step, or the step labeled that it or any step above it should not be used as a step.
- Cross-bracing on the rear section of stepladders shall not be used for climbing unless the ladders are designed and provided with steps for climbing on both front and rear sections.
- Ladders shall be inspected by the HSM for visible defects on a daily basis and after any occurrence that could affect their safe use.
- Portable ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps; broken or split rails; corroded components; or other faulty or defective components shall either be immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective or be tagged with "Do Not Use" or similar language and shall be withdrawn from service.
- Fixed ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps; broken or split rails; or corroded components; shall be withdrawn from service.
- Ladder repairs shall restore the ladder to a condition meeting its original design criteria, before the ladder is returned to use.
- Single-rail ladders shall not be used.
- When ascending or descending a ladder, the user shall face the ladder.
- Each employee shall use at least one hand to grasp the ladder when progressing up and/or down the ladder.
- An employee shall not carry any object or load that could cause the employee to lose balance and fall.

8.17 Traffic Safety

The project site may be located adjacent to a public roadway where exposure to vehicular traffic is likely. Traffic may also be encountered as vehicles enter and exit the area. To minimize the likelihood of project personnel and activities being affected by traffic, the following procedures will be implemented.

Cones must be placed along the shoulder of the roadway starting 100 feet from the work area to alert passing motorists to the presence of personnel and equipment. A "Slow" or "Men Working" sign must be placed at the first cone. Barricades with flashing lights should be placed between the roadway and the work area.

During activities along a roadway, equipment will be aligned parallel to the roadway to the extent feasible, facing into the oncoming traffic so as to place a barrier between the work crew and the oncoming traffic. All crewmembers must remain behind the equipment and the traffic barrier.

All site personnel who are potentially exposed to vehicular traffic must wear an outer layer of orange warning garments, such as vests, jackets, or shirts. If work is performed in hours of dusk or darkness, workers will be outfitted with reflective garments either orange, white (including silver-coated reflective coatings or elements that reflect white light), yellow, fluorescent red-orange, or fluorescent yellow-orange.

The flow of traffic into and out of the adjacent business must be assessed, and precautions taken to warn motorists of the presence of workers and equipment. Where possible, vehicles should be aligned to provide physical protection of people and equipment.

9.0 SITE-SPECIFIC HAZARDS AND CONTROL MEASURES

9.1 Evaluation of Hazards

The evaluation of hazards is provided as a quick reference as to the known conditions for the Site, wherein the level of detail for each of the subsections is identified.

9.1.1 Hazard Characteristics

Existing information for Site:
_X_Detailed ___Preliminary ___None

Hazardous/Contaminated Material Form(s):
_X_Solid _X_Liquid __Sludge ___Gas _X_Vapor

Containment Type(s):
___Drum _X_Tank ___Pit ___Debris
___Pond ___Lagoon Other:

Hazardous Material Characteristics:
_X_Volatile ____Corrosive ____Reactive ___Radioactive
_____Ignitable X____Toxic _X_Unknown

Routes of Exposure:
__X_Oral _X_ Dermal __X_Eye __X_Respiratory

9.1.2 Potential Health and Safety Hazards

__X_Heat ____Congested areas
__X_Cold __X_General Construction
_____Confined space entry X____Physical injury
_____Oxygen depletion X____Electrical hazards
_____Asphyxiation _____Handling and product transfer
__X___Excavation X___Fire
__X__Cave-ins X___Explosion
__X___Falls, slippage __X_Biological Hazards
_X_ Plants – Poison Ivy, Poison Oak
_X_ Insects – Ticks
_X_ Insects – Mosquitoes
_X_ Insects – Bees and Wasps
_X_ Rats and Mice
__X_Heavy equipment _Non-ionizing Radiation (i.e. UV, IR, etc.)
_____Other: Potential Ignition Hazard.

9.2 Field Activities, Hazards, and Control Procedures

The following task-specific safety analyses identify potential health, safety, and environmental hazards associated with each type of field activity. Because of the complex and changing nature of field projects, supervisors must continually inspect the site to identify hazards that may affect on-site personnel, the community, or the environment. The FS must be aware of these changing conditions and discuss them with the PM whenever these changes impact employee health, safety, the environment, or performance of the

project. The FS will keep on-site personnel informed of the changing conditions, and the PM will write and/or approve addenda or revisions to this HASP as necessary.

9.2.1 Mobilization/Construction Stakeout

Description of Tasks

Site mobilization will include establishing excavation locations, determining the location of utilities and other installations, and establishing work areas. Mobilization will also include setting up equipment and establishing a temporary site office. A break area will be set up outside of regulated work areas. Mobilization may involve clearing areas for the SZ and CRZ. During this initial phase, project personnel will walk the site to confirm the existence of anticipated hazards and identify safety and health issues that may have arisen since the writing of this plan.

Hazard Identification

The hazards of this phase of activity are associated with heavy equipment operation, manual materials handling, installation of temporary on-site facilities, and manual site preparation.

Manual materials handling and manual site preparation may cause blisters, sore muscles, and joint and skeletal injuries; and may present eye, contusion, and laceration hazards. Installation of temporary field office and support facilities may expose personnel to electrical hazards, underground and overhead utilities, and physical injury due to the manual lifting and moving of materials. The work area presents slip, trip, and fall hazards from scattered debris and irregular walking surfaces. Rainy weather may cause wet, muddy, slick walking surfaces, and unstable soil. Freezing weather hazards include frozen, slick, and irregular walking surfaces.

Environmental hazards include plants, such as poison ivy and poison oak; aggressive fauna, such as ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, spiders, and snakes; weather, such as

sunburn, lightning, rain, and heat- or cold-related illnesses; and pathogens, such as rabies, Lyme disease, and blood-borne pathogens.

Controls

Control procedures for these hazards are discussed in Section 8.0, General Safety Practices.

9.2.2 Demolition/Site Clearing

Description of Tasks

Site clearance will involve manual or mechanical removal of objects impeding access to the construction footprint. These obstructions are both natural and man-made items and will include, but not be limited to, fabricated metal and concrete structures, trees, vegetation,
rubble, and miscellaneous
trash/debris.

Hazard Identification

Hazards associated with demolition and site clearance include personnel working in and around potentially unstable structures, or locations of potential contact with hazardous chemicals, utilities, and/or falling objects. This task will involve manual, as well as mechanical demolition/clearance efforts so exertion and equipment hazards exist.

Controls
PPE – Personnel shall be protected from hazards of irritant and toxic plants and suitably instructed in the first aid treatment available.

Preparatory Operations – Prior to permitting employees to start demolition operations, an engineering survey shall be made, by a licensed Professional Engineer, of the structure to determine the stability of the structure. Any adjacent structure shall where personnel may be exposed shall also be similarly checked. The PO shall have in writing evidence that such a survey has been performed. All structural instabilities shall be shored or braced, under the supervision of a licensed Professional Engineer, prior to access by an FP.

Utilities – All electric, gas, water, steam, sewer, and other service lines shall be shut off, caped, or otherwise controlled, outside the building line before demolition work is started. In each case, any utility company that is involved shall be notified in advance. If it is necessary to maintain any power, water or other utilities during demolition, such lines shall be temporarily relocated, as necessary.

Hazardous Substances – It shall also be determined if any type of hazardous chemicals, gases, explosives, flammable materials, or similarly dangerous substances have been used in any pipes, tanks, or other equipment on the property. When the presence of any such substances is apparent or suspected, testing and purging shall be performed and the hazard eliminated before demolition is started.

Falling Debris/Objects – No material shall be dropped to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the structure unless the area is effective protected. Access to the area where falling objects/debris may be encountered must be gated and controlled.

Structural Collapse – Structural or load supporting members on any floor shall not be cut or removed until all stories above such a floor have been demolished and removed. Walls, which are to serve as retaining walls against which debris will be piled, shall not be so used unless capable of safely supporting the imposed load. Mechanical equipment shall not be used on floors or working surfaces unless such floors or surfaces are not of sufficient strength to support the imposed load.

Rollover Guards – All equipment used in site clearing operations shall be equipped with rollover guards meeting the applicable requirements. In addition, rider-operated equipment shall be equipped with an overhead and rear canopy guard meeting the applicable requirements.

Inspections – During demolition, continuing inspections by a licensed Professional Engineer shall be made as the work progresses to detect hazards resulting from weakened or deteriorated floors, walls, or loosened material. No FP shall be permitted to work where such hazards exist until they are corrected by shoring, bracing, or other effective means.

9.2.3 Excavation and Cut/Fill Operations

9.2.3.1 Excavation/Trenching

Description of Tasks
This task includes the excavation of contaminated soils and superficial debris. Excavation depths vary across the site.

Hazard Identification
The hazards of this activity are associated with heavy equipment operation, subsurface intrusion, manual materials handling, stockpiling, and disposal. Subsurface intrusion

presents hazards associated with negotiating buried utilities, cave-ins of the excavated areas, and regress methods for personnel working inside the excavated areas. Disruption of contaminated soil also presents a health hazard.

Controls

Underground Utilities – The estimated locations of utility installations, such as sewer, telephone, fuel, electric, water lines, or any other underground installations that reasonably may be expected to be encountered during the excavation work, shall be determined prior to opening an excavation. Utility companies or owners shall be contacted ("Call Before You Dig") within established or customary local response times, advised of the proposed work, and asked to establish the location of the utility underground installations prior to the start of actual excavation.

When excavation operations approach the estimated location of underground installations, the exact location of the installations shall be determined by save and acceptable means. While the excavation is open, underground installations shall be protected, supported, or removed, as necessary, to safeguard site personnel.

Cave-Ins – Project personnel in an excavation shall be protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system, except when:

- Excavations are made entirely in stable rock or excavations are less than five feet in depth and examination of the ground by the SSO provides no indication of a potential cave-in.
- Protective systems shall have the capacity to resist, without failure, all loads that are intended or could reasonably be expected to be applied or transmitted to the system.

Project personnel shall be protected from excavated or other materials or equipment that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling into excavations. Protection shall be provided by placing and keeping such materials or equipment at least two feet from the edge of excavations, or by the use of retaining devices that are sufficient to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into excavations, or by a combination of both if necessary.

Daily inspections of excavations, the adjacent areas, and protective systems shall be made by the SSO for evidence of a situation that could result in possible cave-ins, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions. An inspection shall be conducted by the SSO prior to the start of work and as needed throughout operations. Inspections shall also be made after every rainstorm or other hazard-increasing occurrence. These inspections are only required when project personnel exposure can be reasonably anticipated.

Where the SSO finds evidence of a situation that could result in a possible cave-in, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions, exposed personnel shall be removed from the hazardous area until the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure their safety.

Excavation Egress – A stairway, ladder, ramp, or other safe means of egress shall be located in trench excavations that are four feet or more in depth so as to require no more than 25 feet or lateral travel for project personnel.

9.2.3.2 Heavy Equipment Operation

Description of Tasks

Heavy equipment to be used for this task include, but are not limited to, excavators, dozers, dump trucks, and water sprayers (if required).

Hazard Identification
The most common type of accident that occurs in material handling operations is the “caught between” situation when a load is being handled and an object gets caught between two moving parts of the equipment. Operation of the heavy construction equipment may produce harmful noise.

Controls
Equipment Inspection – All vehicles in use shall be checked prior to operation to ensure that all parts, equipment, and accessories that affect safe operations are in proper operating condition and free from defects. All defects shall be corrected before the vehicle is placed in service.

Ground Guides – No personnel shall use any motor vehicle, earthmoving, or compacting equipment having an obstructed view to the rear, unless:

- The vehicle has a reverse signal alarm distinguishable from the surrounding noise level; or
- The vehicle is backed up only when an observer signals that it is safe to do so.

Blocking – Heavy machinery, equipment, or parts thereof that are suspended or held aloft shall be substantially blocked to prevent falling or shifting before employees are permitted to work under or between them.

Noise – Control measures for noise are addressed in Section 4.9.

Traffic – Control measures for traffic are addressed in Section 8.17.

9.2.3.3 Disturbance/Handling of Contaminated Material

Description of Tasks

After the contaminated soil is excavated from below the Site’s surface, the material will be stockpiled, dried, and either transported offsite or relocated and backfilled on site.

Hazard Identification
The hazards associated with materials handling include contact of the contaminated material with project personnel, or cross contamination with other site soil.

Controls
Cross Contamination – Following excavation, contaminated soil stockpiles will be placed on a structure constructed to separate the material from the site soil and collect any groundwater leachate. The material shall be covered to prevent storm water erosion or migration of contaminants through storm water.

Air Monitoring – Air and particulate monitoring will be conducted during soil excavation activities to assess the potential for exposure to airborne COCs. If the results of air monitoring indicate the presence of organic vapors or particulates in a concentration causing concern, personnel will upgrade to Level C protection. Refer to Section 5.1, Air Monitoring, for a description of air monitoring requirements and action levels. A description of each level of personal protection is included in Section 4.0, Personal Protective Equipment.

Traffic – Control measures for traffic are addressed in Section 8.17.

9.2.4 Drilling/Subsurface Intrusion Activities

Description of Tasks

This component of work includes the project tasks of delineation and sampling the petroleum hydrocarbon and metals impacted soil and groundwater, and an archeological survey.

Hazard Identification

The primary physical hazards for this activity are associated with the use of soil boring and grouting equipment. The equipment is hydraulically powered and uses static force and dynamic percussion force to advance sampling and penetrating tubes.

Accidents can occur as a result of improperly placing the equipment on uneven or unstable terrain or failing to adequately secure the equipment prior to the start of operations. Overhead utility lines can create hazardous conditions if contacted by the equipment. Underground installations such as electrical lines, conduit, and product lines pose a significant hazard if contacted.

Controls

Geoprobe and Drill Rig Safety Procedures - The operator of the equipment must possess required state or local licenses to perform such work. All members of the crew shall receive site-specific training prior to beginning work.

The operator is responsible for the safe operation of the rig, as well as the crew's adherence to the requirements of this HASP. The operator must ensure that all safety equipment is in proper condition and is properly used. The members of the crew must follow all instructions of the operator, wear all personal protective equipment, and be aware of all hazards and control procedures. The operator and crew must participate in the Daily Safety Meetings and be aware of all emergency procedures.

Equipment Inspection - Each day, prior to the start of work, the rig and associated equipment must be inspected by the operator. The following items must be inspected:

- Vehicle condition;
- Proper storage of equipment;
- Condition of all hydraulic lines;
- Fire extinguisher; and
- First aid kit.

Equipment Set Up - The drill rig must be properly blocked and leveled prior to raising the derrick. The wheels which remain on the ground must be chocked. The leveling jacks shall not be raised until the derrick is lowered. The rig shall be moved only after the derrick has been lowered.

All well sites will be inspected by the driller prior to the location of the rig to verify a stable surface exists. This is especially important in areas where soft, unstable terrain is common.

The drill rig must be properly blocked and leveled prior to raising the derrick. Blocking provides a more stable drilling structure by evenly distributing the weight of the rig. Proper blocking ensures that differential settling of the rig does not occur.

When the ground surface is soft or otherwise unstable, wooden blocks, at least 24" by 24" and 4" to 8" thick shall be placed between the jack swivels and the ground. The emergency brake shall be engaged, and the wheels that are on the ground shall be chocked.

Rules for Intrusive Activity - Before beginning any intrusive activity, the existence and location of underground pipe, conduit, electrical equipment, and other installations will bedetermined. This will be done, if possible, by contacting the appropriate client representative to mark the location of the lines. “Call Before You Dig” will verify the potential for encountering subsurface utilities. If the client’s knowledge of the area is incomplete, an appropriate device, such as a magnetometer, will be used to locate the line.

Combustible gas readings of the general work area will be made regularly in areas where and/or during operations when the presence of flammable vapors or gases is suspected, such as during intrusive activities (see Section 5.1). Operations must be suspended and corrective action taken if the airborne flammable concentration reaches 10% of the LEL in the immediate area (a one-foot radius) of the point of drilling, or near any other ignition sources.

Overhead Electrical Clearances - If equipment is operated in the vicinity of overhead power lines, the power to the lines must be shut off or the equipment must be positioned and blocked such that no part, including cables, can come within the minimum clearances as follows:

Nominal System Voltage	**Minimum Required Clearance**
0-50kV	10 feet
51-100kV	12 feet
101-200kV	15 feet
201-300kV	20 feet
301-500kV	25 feet
501-750kV	35 feet
751-1,000kV	45 feet

When the drill rig is in transit, with the boom lowered and no load, the equipment clearance must be at least 4 feet for voltages less than 50kV, 10 feet for voltages of 50 kV to 345 kV, and 16 feet for voltages above 345 kV.

Hoisting Operations - Drillers should never engage the rotary clutch without watching the rotary table, and ensuring it is clear of personnel and equipment.

Unless the drawworks is equipped with an automatic feed control, the brake should not be left unattended without first being tied down.

Drill pipe, auger strings or casing should be picked up slowly. Drill pipe should not be hoisted until the driller is sure that the pipe is latched in the elevator, or the derrickman has signaled that he may safely hoist the pipe.

During instances of unusual loading of the derrick or mast, such as when making an unusually hard pull, only the driller should be on the rig floor; no one else should be on the rig or derrick.

The brakes on the drawworks of the drill rig should be tested by the driller each day. The brakes should be thoroughly inspected by a competent individual each week. A hoisting line with a load imposed should not be permitted to be in direct contact with any derrick member or stationary equipment, unless it has been specifically designed for line contact.

Workers should never stand near the borehole whenever any wire line device is being run. Hoisting control stations should be kept clean and controls labeled as to their functions.
Catline Operations - Only experienced workers will be allowed to operate the cathead controls. The kill switch must be clearly labeled and operational prior to operation of the catline. The cathead area must be kept free of obstructions and entanglements.

The operator should not use more wraps than necessary to pick up the load. More than one layer of wrapping is not permitted.

Personnel should not stand near, step over, or go under a cable or catline which is under tension.

Employees rigging loads on catlines shall:

- Keep out from under the load;
- Keep fingers and feet where they will not be crushed;
- Be sure to signal clearly when the load is being picked;
- Use standard visual signals only and not depend on shouting to coworkers; and
- Make sure the load is properly rigged, since a sudden jerk in the catline will shift or drop the load.

Wire Rope - When two wires are broken or rust or corrosion is found adjacent to a socket or end fitting, the wire rope shall be removed from service or re-socketed. Special attention shall be given to the inspection of end fittings on boom support, pendants, and guy ropes.

Wire rope removed from service due to defects shall be cut up or plainly marked as being unfit for further use as rigging.

Wire rope clips attached with U-bolts shall have the U-bolts on the dead or short end of the rope; the clip nuts shall be re-tightened immediately after initial load carrying use and at frequent intervals thereafter.

When a wedge socket fastening is used, the dead or short end of the wire rope shall have a clip attached to it or looped back and secured to itself by a clip; the clip shall not be attached directly to the live end.
Protruding ends of strands in splices on slings and bridles shall be covered or blunted. Except for eye splices in the ends of wires and for endless wire rope slings, wire rope used in hoisting, lowering, or pulling loads, shall consist of one continuous piece without knot or splice.

An eye splice made in any wire rope shall have not less that five full tucks.
Wire rope shall not be secured by knots. Wire rope clips shall not be used to splice rope. Eyes in wire rope bridles, slings, or bull wires shall not be formed by wire clips or knots.

Pipe/Auger Handling - Pipe and auger sections shall be transported by cart or carried by
two persons. Individuals should not carry auger or pipe sections without assistance.

Workers should not be permitted on top of the load during loading, unloading, or transferring of pipe or rolling stock.

Employees should be instructed never to try to stop rolling pipe or casing; they should be instructed to stand clear of rolling pipe.

Slip handles should be used to lift and move slips. Employees are not permitted to kick slips into position.

When pipe is being hoisted, personnel should not stand where the bottom end of the pipe could whip and strike them.

Pipe and augers stored in racks, catwalks or on flatbed trucks should be secured to prevent rolling.

9.2.5 Subsurface Chemical Sample Collection/Analysis

Description of Tasks
This sub-task consists of the collection of soil samples for subsequent field and laboratory analysis. The physical hazards of soil sampling are primarily associated with the sample collection methods, procedures utilized, and the environment itself.

Hazard Identification
Incidental contact with COCs is the primary hazard associated with sampling the stabilized material. This contact may occur through the manipulation of sample media and equipment, manual transfer of media into sample containers, and proximity of operations to the breathing zone. The primary hazards associated with these 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 sampling procedures are generally limited to strains/sprains and potential eye hazards. Potential chemical hazards may include contact with media containing site COCs and potential contact with chemicals used for equipment decontamination.

Controls
PPE – To control dermal exposure during sampling activities, a minimum of Level D protection will be worn. If necessary, based on field observations and site conditions, air monitoring may be conducted during sediment sampling activities. If the results of air monitoring indicate the presence of airborne contaminants in a concentration causing concern, personnel will upgrade to Level C protection. Refer to Section 5.1, Air Monitoring, for a description of air monitoring requirements and action levels. A description of each level of personal protection is included in Section 4.0, Personal Protective Equipment.

9.2.6 UST Closure

9.2.6.1 Working in Confined Spaces

Description of Tasks
The project may involve the closure of USTs.

Hazard Identification
Closure activities may require the entrance into confined spaces to facilitate cleaning and removal of the USTs.

Controls
All personnel required to enter into confined or enclosed spaces must be instructed as to the nature of the hazards involved, the necessary precautions to be taken, and in the use of required protective and emergency equipment. The PO shall comply with all specific regulations that apply to work in dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

9.2.6.2 Working with Compressed Air

Description of Tasks

The proposed method of purging the USTs includes the injection of compressed gas into the tank and attached piping network.

Hazard Identification

Uncontrolled release of the highly pressured air can cause injury to FP during this task. Cylinders must also be properly managed to ensure they are not compromised during storage and/or use.

Controls

Pressure Regulation – Compressed air used for cleaning purposes shall be reduced to less than 30 pounds per square inch and then only with effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment.

Cylinder Storage – Valve protection caps shall be in place and secured when compressed gas cylinders are transported, moved, or stored. Cylinder valves shall be closed when work is finished and when cylinders are empty or are moved. Compressed gas cylinders shall be secured in an upright position at all times, except if necessary for short periods of time when cylinders are actually being hoisted or carried. Cylinders shall be placed in a location where they cannot become part of an electrical circuit.

9.2.7 Decontamination

All equipment will be decontaminated before leaving the site. Personnel involved in decontamination activities may be inadvertently exposed to skin contact with contaminated materials and chemicals brought from the EZ. Personnel involved in decontamination activities must wear PPE that is, at a minimum, one level below the level worn by personnel working in the EZ.

9.2.8 Demobilization

Demobilization involves the removal of all tools, equipment, supplies, and vehicles brought to the site. The hazards of this phase of activity are associated with heavy equipment operation and manual materials handling.

Manual materials handling may cause blisters, sore muscles, and joint and skeletal injuries; and may present eye, contusion, and laceration hazards. Heavy equipment operation presents noise and vibration hazards, and hot surfaces, to operators. Personnel in the vicinity of heavy equipment operation may be exposed to physical hazards resulting in fractures, contusions, and lacerations and may be exposed to high noise levels. The work area presents slip, trip, and fall hazards from scattered debris and irregular walking surfaces. Rainy weather may cause wet, muddy, slick walking surfaces, and unstable soil. Freezing weather hazards include frozen, slick, and irregular walking surfaces.

Environmental hazards include plants, such as poison ivy and poison oak; aggressive fauna, such as ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, spiders, and snakes; weather, such as sunburn, lightning, rain, and heat-or cold-related illnesses; and pathogens, such as rabies, Lyme disease, and blood-borne pathogens.

Control procedures for these hazards are discussed in Section 8.0, General Safety Practices.

9.3 Chemical Hazards

The chemical hazards associated with site operations are related to inhalation, ingestion, and skin exposure to site COCs. Concentrations of airborne COCs during site tasks may be measurable and will require air monitoring during certain operations. Air monitoring requirements for site tasks are outlined in Section 5.1.

COCs at the site include heavy metals and SVOC compounds in soil and VOCs in soil vapor.

The potential for inhalation of site COCs is low. The potential for dermal contact with soils containing site COCs during remedial operations is moderate. **Table 6** below lists the primary contaminants that have been identified at the Site and the media in which they are present.

Table 6 – List of Primary Contaminants

Media : Soil		
Analyte	Highest Concentration (mg/kg)	Applicable Monigtoring Instrument
SEMIVOLATILES		
Benzo(a)anthracene	48	PID
Benzo(a)pyrene	38	PID
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	44	PID
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	19	PID
Chrysene	42	PID
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	5	PID
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	18	PID
TOTAL METALS		
Lead	257	NA
Mercury	1.04	NA
Selenium	5.28	NA

Media : Soil Vapor		
Analyte	Highest Concentration (ug/m3)	Applicable Monigtoring Instrument
Trichloroethene	29.5	PID
1,3-Butadiene	154	PID
1,1-dichloroethene	8.68	PID
1,1-dichloroethane	903	PID
1,1,1-trichloroethane	3730	PID

10.0 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

10.1 General

Prior to the start of operations, the work area will be evaluated for the potential for fire, contaminant release, or other catastrophic event. Unusual conditions or events, activities, chemicals, and conditions will be reported to the FS/SSO immediately.

The FS/SSO will establish evacuation routes and assembly areas for the site. All personnel entering the site will be informed of this route and the assembly area.

10.2 Emergency Response

If an incident occurs, the following steps will be taken:

- The FS/SSO will evaluate the incident and assess the need for assistance and/or evacuation;
- The FS/SSO will call for outside assistance as needed;
- The FS/SSO will ensure the PM is notified promptly of the incident; and
- The FS/SSO will take appropriate measures to stabilize the incident scene.

10.2.1 Fire

In the case of a fire at the site, the FS/SSO will assess the situation and direct fire-fighting activities. The FS/SSO will ensure that the PM is immediately notified of any fires. Site personnel will attempt to extinguish the fire with available extinguishers, if safe to do so. In the event of a fire that site personnel are unable to safely extinguish with one fire extinguisher, the local fire department will be summoned.

10.2.2 Contaminant Release

In the event of a contaminant release, the following steps will be taken:

- Notify FS/SSO immediately;
- Evacuate immediate area of release;
- Conduct air monitoring to determine needed level of PPE; and
- Don required level of PPE and prepare to implement control procedures.

The FS/SSO has the authority to commit resources as needed to contain and control released material and to prevent its spread to off-site areas.

10.3 Medical Emergency

All employee injuries must be promptly reported to the SSO/FS, who will:

- Ensure that the injured employee receives prompt first aid and medical attention;
- In emergency situations, the worker is to be transported by appropriate means to the nearest urgent care facility (normally a hospital emergency room); and
- If the injured person is a SESI employee, notify SESI at 973-808-9050.

10.3.1 Emergency Care Steps

Survey the scene. Determine if it is safe to proceed. Try to determine if the conditions that caused the incident are still a threat. Protect yourself from exposure before attempting to rescue the victim.

- Do a primary survey of the victim. Check for airway obstruction, breathing, and pulse. Assess likely routes of chemical exposure by examining the eyes, mouth, nose, and skin of the victim for symptoms.

- Phone Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Give the location, telephone number used, caller's name, what happened, number of victims, victim's condition, and help being given.
- Maintain airway and perform rescue breathing as necessary.
- Perform CPR as necessary.
- Do a secondary survey of the victim. Check vital signs and do a head-to-toe exam.

Treat other conditions as necessary. If the victim can be moved, take him/her to a location away from the work area where EMS can gain access.

10.4 First Aid - General

All persons must report any injury or illness to their immediate supervisor or the FS. Trained personnel will provide first aid. Injuries and illnesses requiring medical treatment must be documented. The FS and SSO must fill out an accident/incident report as soon as emergency conditions no longer exist and first aid and/or medical treatment has been ensured. The report must be completed and submitted to the PM within 24 hours after the incident.

If first-aid treatment is required, first aid kits are kept at the CRZ. If treatment beyond first aid is required, the injured person(s) should be transported to the medical facility. If the injured person is not ambulatory or shows any sign of not being in a comfortable and stable condition for transport, then an ambulance/paramedics should be summoned. If there is any doubt as to the injured worker's condition, it is best to let the local paramedic or ambulance service examine and transport the worker.

10.4.1 First Aid - Inhalation

Any employee complaining of symptoms of chemical overexposure as described in Section 4, General Site Safety Procedures, will be removed from the work area and transported to the designated medical facility for examination and treatment.

10.4.2 First Aid - Ingestion

Call EMS and consult a poison control center for advice. If available, refer to the MSDS for treatment information. If the victim is unconscious, keep them on their side and clear the airway if vomiting occurs.

10.4.3 First Aid - Skin Contact

Project personnel who have had skin contact with contaminants will, unless the contact is severe, proceed through the CRZ, to the wash area. Personnel will remove any contaminated clothing, and then flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. The worker should be transported to the medical facility if he/she shows any sign of skin reddening, irritation, or if he/she requests a medical examination.

10.4.4 First Aid - Eye Contact

Project personnel who have had contaminants splashed in their eyes or who have experienced eye irritation while in the EZ, must immediately proceed to the eyewash station in the CRZ. Do not decontaminate prior to using the eyewash. Remove whatever protective clothing is necessary to use the eyewash. Flush the eye with clean running water for at least 15 minutes. Arrange prompt transport to the designated medical facility.

10.5 Reporting Injuries, Illnesses, and Safety Incidents

Injuries and illnesses, however minor, will be reported to the FS immediately. The FS will complete an injury report and submit it to the HSM, and the PM by end of shift.

10.6 Emergency Information

The means to summon local public response agencies such as police, fire, and ambulance will be reviewed in the daily safety meeting. These agencies are identified in **Table 7** below.

Table 7 – Emergency Contacts

Local Emergency Contacts	**Telephone No.**
EMERGENCY	911
New Rochelle Montefiore Hospital	(914) 632-5000
Police Emergency	911
Rescue Squad	911
Ambulance	911
Miscellaneous Contacts	**Telephone No.**
N.Y. Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
National Response Center and Terrorist Hotline	(800) 424-8802
Center for Disease Control	(800) 311-3435
Utility Mark-Out	(800) 962-7962

10.6.1 Directions to Hospital

New Rochelle Montefiore Hospital
16 Guion Pl
New Rochelle, NY 10801
(914) 632-5000

247 North Ave
New Rochelle, NY 10801

1. Head northeast toward Lecount Pl
177 ft
2. Turn left onto Lecount Pl
266 ft
3. Use any lane to turn left onto Huguenot St
0.2 mi
4. Turn right onto Memorial Hwy
0.3 mi
5. Turn left onto Lockwood Ave
177 ft
6. Turn left at the 1st cross street onto Guion Pl
151 ft
7. Slight right
Destination will be on the right
148 ft

11.0 LOGS, REPORTS, AND RECORD KEEPING

The following is a summary of required health and safety logs, reports, and record keeping for the operations at the subject site.

11.1 HASP Field Change Request

To be completed for initiating a change to the HASP. PM approval is required. The original will be kept in the project file (See Attachment 3).

11.2 Medical and Training Records

The HSM must obtain and keep a log of personnel meeting appropriate training and medical qualifications for the site work. The log will be kept in the project file. Each company's Human Resources Department will maintain medical records, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020.

11.3 Exposure Records

Any personnel monitoring results, laboratory reports, calculations, and air sampling data sheets are part of an employee exposure record. These records will be kept in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020. For SESI employees, the originals will be sent to the Human Resources Manager. For subcontractor employees, the original file will be sent to the subcontractor employer with a copy maintained in the SESI project file.

11.4 Accident/Incident Report

Any accident/incident reports must be completed following procedures given in Section 10.5 of this HASP. The originals will be sent to the HSM for maintenance. A copy of the forms will be kept in the project file. (See Attachment 4)

11.5 OSHA Form 200

An OSHA Form 200 (Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses) will be kept at the project site. All recordable injuries or illnesses will be recorded on this form. At the end of the project, the original will be sent to the Human Resources Manager for maintenance. Subcontractor employees must also meet the requirements of maintaining an OSHA 200 Form. The accident/incident report meets the requirements of the OSHA Form 101 (Supplemental Record), which must be maintained with the OSHA Form 200 for all recordable injuries or illnesses.

11.6 On-Site Health and Safety Field Logbooks

The HSM or designee will maintain an on-site health and safety log book in which daily Site conditions, activities, personnel, and significant events will be recorded. Calibration records and personnel monitoring results, if available, will also be recorded in the field logbook. The original logbook will be kept in the project file.

Whenever any personnel monitoring is conducted onsite, the monitoring results will be noted in the filed logbook. These will become part of the exposure records file and will be maintained by the HSM.

A signatory page is included (See Attachment 5) and is to be signed by those working on and/or visiting the site.

11.7 Material Safety Data Sheets

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be obtained and kept on file at the project site for each hazardous chemical brought to, use, or stored at the Site (See Attachment 6).

12.0 COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

SESI is concerned with the safety and well-being of its employees, vendors, subcontractors, and others with access to its offices and job sites, with particular emphasis on the unique challenges posed by COVID-19.

SESI has established the following protocols in keeping with the recommendations of the CDC and other sources including State Governor Executive Orders for work taking place on construction sites.
We request that all SESI employees, vendors, and subcontractors help with our prevention efforts while at work.

In order to minimize the spread of COVID-19, we must all cooperate in doing the following:

- Frequently wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. When soap and running water are unavailable, use an alcohol-based hand rub with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands that are visibly soiled.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow.
- Discourage handshaking, avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Limit the sharing of tools, machinery, equipment, phones, desks, and computers.
- Wear cloth face coverings on all construction sites.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Employees who have symptoms (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath) should notify their supervisor and stay home—DO NOT GO TO WORK.
- Sick employees should follow CDC-recommended steps. Employees should not return to work until the criteria to discontinue home isolation are met, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.

The following are the specific jobsite protocols and response actions to be taken in the event someone on site has been in contact with, or has themselves, the COVID-19 virus:

OFFICE/JOBSITE PROTOCOL

- If an employee/worker exhibits COVID-19 symptoms, the employee/worker must remain at home until he or she is symptom free for 72 hours (3 full days) without the use of fever-reducing or other symptom-altering medicines (e.g. acetaminophen, cough suppressants). SESI will similarly require an employee or worker that reports to work with symptoms to return home until they are symptom free for 72 hours (3 full days).
- Limit person to person contact, and when unavoidable, maintain CDC distancing guidelines.
- Avoid eating lunch in groups.
- Avoid in-person meetings if possible. If an in-person meeting is necessary, conduct it in a well-ventilated area with enough space for attendees to distance themselves from one another. Field jobsite meetings should be conducted in smaller group meetings (no more than 5 persons when possible) versus one large meeting.
- Only workers necessary to the execution of the work should be at the jobsites. No non-essential visitors should be permitted at the worksite.

RESPONSE ACTION TRIGGER EVENTS:

- an employee/worker at work has tested positive for COVID-19
- an employee/worker at work has suspected, but unconfirmed, case of COVID-19
- an employee/worker self-reported that they came in contact with someone who had a presumptive positive case of COVID-19
- an employee/worker has been exposed to the virus but only found out after they have interacted with others

RESPONSE ACTIONS:

- Upon occurrence of any of the Trigger Events above, employees/subcontractors shall notify SESI Management about the suspected employee/worker infected with, or exposed to, COVID-19.
- SESI Management will investigate the incident to confirm the report is valid.

- Employees/Subcontractors shall investigate their respective infected employee(s) and report the following to SESI Management and HR:
    - Identify all individuals who worked in proximity (six feet) of the infected employee/worker,
    - Employee(s)/Worker(s) infected with the COVID-19 virus, and employee(s)/worker(s) that came in contact with the infected employee/worker shall be sent home for a period of 14 days,
    - Do not identify the infected employee/worker by name to avoid violation of privacy/confidentiality laws, and,
    - Keep SESI Management informed of progress and updates.

- If an infected person was in the office, SESI will clean and disinfect common areas and surfaces, in accordance with CDC recommendations.
- SESI Management will notify affected employees/workers of the Trigger Event and instruct them to take the response actions above.
- **SESI Management policy requires written documentation from a health care professional, that confirmed infected employees can return to work.**

Except for circumstances in which SESI is legally required to report workplace occurrences of communicable disease, the confidentiality of all medical conditions will be maintained in accordance with applicable law and to the extent practical under the circumstances. When required, the number of persons who will be informed of an employee's/worker's condition will be kept at the minimum needed to appropriately notify other potentially affected employees/workers of Trigger Events and to attempt to minimize the potential for transmission of the virus.

ATTACHMENT 1

AIR MONITOR LOG

Air Monitoring: Sample Collection and Analysis

Date & Time of Monitoring	Task / Operation Being	Substance(s)/ Hazard(s) Being	Monitoring Location	Type/Method of Monitoring (separate lines for	Monitoring Results	Exposure Limits	Required Action

ATTACHMENT 2

OSHA POSTER

Job Safety and Health

It's the law!

OSHA®

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYEES:

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the *OSH Act*.
- You have the right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records and records of your exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.
- You must comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act* that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

EMPLOYERS:

- You must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act*.

This free poster available from OSHA –
The Best Resource for Safety and Health

Free assistance in identifying and correcting hazards or complying with standards is available to employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in each state.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
www.osha.gov

OSHA 3165-02 2012R

ATTACHMENT 3

FILED CHANGE REQUEST FORM

HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
CHANGE NOTICE

Pages _____ of _____

Project: H&S-CN

1) HASP VERSION: _____ SECTION: _____ PAGE (s): _____

RE: --- Change to existing HASP Anticipated Revision Date: _____
--- Addition to existing HASP
--- Other: _____
_____CONT._____

2) PROPOSED CHANGE: _____
_____
_____
_____

3) REASON FOR PROPOSED CHANGE(s):
--- Required by SPEC or Change Order --- Other: _____
--- Disposition of Deficiency _____CONT._____
--- Change in Regulatory or Other Requirements
--- Operational Experience

4) EXHIBITS ATTACHED ____ NO ____ YES (If YES, describe) _____
_____CONT._____

5) PMK APPROVALS PROJECT MANAGER: _____ Date: _____
SITE MANAGER: _____ Date: _____
H&S MANAGER: _____ Date: _____

Client Approval Required: ____ NO ____ YES (If YES, date submitted) _____

6) CLIENT APPROVAL _____ APPROVED _____ REMANDED _____ REJECTED

Comments: _____
_____
_____ CONT._____

Client Representative: _____Date: _____

7) DISTRIBUTION AFTER APPROVAL

X HASP UPDATE LIST --- OTHER: _____
X CLIENT _____
X PROJECT FILES _____

8) PREPARED BY: _____Date: _____
Title: _____

ATTACHMENT 4

INJURY REPORT FORM

OSHA's Form 301
Injury and Illness Incident Report

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

This *Injury and Illness Incident Report* is one of the first forms you must fill out when a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred. Together with the *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* and the accompanying *Summary*, these forms help the employer and OSHA develop a picture of the extent and severity of work-related incidents.

Within 7 calendar days after you receive information that a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred, you must fill out this form or an equivalent. Some state workers' compensation, insurance, or other reports may be acceptable substitutes. To be considered an equivalent form, any substitute must contain all the information asked for on this form.

According to Public Law 91-596 and 29 CFR 1904, OSHA's recordkeeping rule, you must keep this form on file for 5 years following the year to which it pertains.

If you need additional copies of this form, you may photocopy and use as many as you need.

Completed by _____

Title _____

Phone (____)_____–_____ Date ___/___/___

Information about the employee

1) Full name _____

2) Street _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

3) Date of birth ___/___/___

4) Date hired ___/___/___

5) ☐ Male
☐ Female

Information about the physician or other health care professional

6) Name of physician or other health care professional _____

_____

7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given?

Facility _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

8) Was employee treated in an emergency room?
☐ Yes
☐ No

9) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?
☐ Yes
☐ No

Information about the case

10) Case number from the *Log* _____ *(Transfer the case number from the Log after you record the case.)*

11) Date of injury or illness ___/___/___

12) Time employee began work _____ AM / PM

13) Time of event _____ AM / PM ☐ Check if time cannot be determined

14) ***What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?*** Describe the activity, as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. *Examples:* "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."

15) ***What happened?*** Tell us how the injury occurred. *Examples:* "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."

16) ***What was the injury or illness?*** Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or sore." *Examples:* "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."

17) ***What object or substance directly harmed the employee?*** *Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." *If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.*

18) ***If the employee died, when did death occur?*** Date of death ___/___/___

OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

Year 20__

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for help.

Establishment name __________

City __________ State __________

Identify the person			Describe the case			Classify the case: CHECK ONLY ONE box for each case based on the most serious outcome for that case:				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "Injury" column or choose one type of illness:					
								Remained at Work				(M)					
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title (e.g., Welder)	(D) Date of injury or onset of illness	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., Loading dock north end)	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch)	(G) Death	(H) Days away from work	(I) Job transfer or restriction	(J) Other recordable cases	(K) Away from work	(L) On job transfer or restriction	(1) Injury	(2) Skin disorder	(3) Respiratory condition	(4) Poisoning	(5) Hearing loss	(6) All other illnesses
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			/ month/day			☐	☐	☐	☐	__ days	__ days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
					Page totals ➤	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
												(1) Injury	(2) Skin disorder	(3) Respiratory condition	(4) Poisoning	(5) Hearing loss	(6) All other illnesses

Be sure to transfer these totals to the Summary page (Form 300A) before you post it.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 14 minutes per response, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 20__ __

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page, even if no work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate before completing this summary.

Using the Log, count the individual entries you made for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the Log. If you had no cases, write "0."

Employees, former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR Part 1904.35, in OSHA's recordkeeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

Number of Cases

Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
_____	_____	_____	_____
(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)

Number of Days

Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction
_____	_____
(K)	(L)

Injury and Illness Types

Total number of . . .	(M)		
(1) Injuries	_____	(4) Poisonings	_____
		(5) Hearing loss	_____
(2) Skin disorders	_____	(6) All other illnesses	_____
(3) Respiratory conditions	_____		

Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form.

Establishment information

Your establishment name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Industry description (*e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers*)

_____

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (*e.g., 3715*)

__ __ __ __

OR

North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212)

__ __ __ __ __ __

Employment information *(If you don't have these figures, see the Worksheet on the back of this page to estimate.)*

Annual average number of employees _____

Total hours worked by all employees last year _____

Sign here

Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.

I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.

_____ _____
Company executive Title

( ) - / /
Phone Date

ATTACHMENT 5

SIGNATORY PAGE

Attachment 4 – Site-Specific Health and Safety Orientation Signatory Page
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Title	Name	Signature
Project Manager:	TBD	
Health and Safety Manager:	TBD	

I have read the attached Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and have received site-specific information and orientation regarding the identified physical, chemical, and biological hazards anticipated at this site. My signature certifies that I understand the procedures, equipment, and restrictions applicable to this project site and agree to abide by them.

Signature	Printed Name	Company	Date

Attachment 4 – Health and Safety Orientation Signatory Page (continued)

Signature	Printed Name	Company	Date

Attachment 6

Material Safety Data Sheets

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 4.10
Revision Date 09/23/2016
Print Date 06/28/2019

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Selenium

Product Number : 229865
Brand : Aldrich
Index-No. : 034-001-00-2

CAS-No. : 7782-49-2

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3), H301
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3), H331
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2), H373
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 4), H413

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H301 + H331 Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 5.8
Revision Date 02/02/2018
Print Date 10/19/2018

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Benzo[*a*]pyrene

Product Number : 48564
Brand : Supelco
Index-No. : 601-032-00-3

CAS-No. : 50-32-8

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Skin sensitisation (Category 1), H317
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B), H340
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B), H360
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and

	understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	3,4-Benzpyrene 3,4-Benzopyrene Benzo[def]chrysene benzo[pqr]tetraphene
Formula	:	$C_{20}H_{12}$
Molecular weight	:	252.31 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	50-32-8
EC-No.	:	200-028-5
Index-No.	:	601-032-00-3

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Benzo[a]pyrene		
	Skin Sens. 1; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1B; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H317, H340, H350, H360, H410	90 - 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Store at room temperature.
Storage class (TRGS 510): 6.1D: Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
	Remarks	Cancer Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section), see BEI® for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low		

		as possible. Suspected human carcinogen		
		Cancer Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section), see BEI® for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible. Suspected human carcinogen		
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		1910.1002 As used in §1910.1000 (Table Z-1), coal tar pitch volatiles include the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons which volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum (excluding asphalt), wood, and other organic matter. Asphalt (CAS 8052-42-4, and CAS 64742-93-4) is not covered under the 'coal tar pitch volatiles' standard OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
		TWA	0.100000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential Occupational Carcinogen NIOSH considers coal tar, coal tar pitch, and creosote to be coal tar products. cyclohexane-extractable fraction See Appendix C See Appendix A		
		TWA	0.2 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		1910.1002 As used in §1910.1000 (Table Z-1), coal tar pitch volatiles include the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons which volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum (excluding asphalt), wood, and other organic matter. Asphalt (CAS 8052-42-4, and CAS 64742-93-4) is not covered under the 'coal tar pitch volatiles' standard OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
		TWA	0.1 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential Occupational Carcinogen NIOSH considers coal tar, coal tar pitch, and creosote to be coal tar products. cyclohexane-extractable fraction See Appendix C See Appendix A		
		TWA	0.2 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		PEL	0.2 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		PEL	0.2 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological	Basis

				specimen	
	-	1-Hydroxypyrene		Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			
		1-Hydroxypyrene		Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift at end of workweek			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: solid
b)	Odour	No data available

c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 177 - 180 °C (351 - 356 °F)
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	495 °C (923 °F)
g)	Flash point	No data available
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	1.35 g/cm3
n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 5.97
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
No data available

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

LD50 Subcutaneous - Rat - 50 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin - Mouse
Result: Mild skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Chronic exposure may cause dermatitis.

Germ cell mutagenicity
May alter genetic material.
In vivo tests showed mutagenic effects

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Possible human carcinogen

IARC:	1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Benzo[a]pyrene)
NTP:	RAHC - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Benzo[a]pyrene)
OSHA:	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen (Benzo[a]pyrene)

Reproductive toxicity
May cause congenital malformation in the fetus.
Presumed human reproductive toxicant

May cause reproductive disorders.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: Not available

burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.25 mg/l - 48 h
Toxicity to algae	EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 0.02 mg/l - 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 48 h - 0.0005 mg/l
	Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3,208

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Benzo[a]pyrene)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Benzo[a]pyrene)
Marine pollutant:yes

IATA

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Benzo[a]pyrene)

Further information

EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	2007-03-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	2007-03-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	2007-03-01

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	2007-03-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date

Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	2007-03-01

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	1990-01-01

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Muta.	Germ cell mutagenicity

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	3
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	3
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 5.8 Revision Date: 02/02/2018 Print Date: 10/19/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.1
Revision Date 07/17/2018
Print Date 01/21/2019

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name	:	Benzo[<I>b</>]fluoranthene
Product Number	:	48490
Brand	:	Supelco
Index-No.	:	601-034-00-4
CAS-No.	:	205-99-2

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

Identified uses	:	Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	:	Sigma-Aldrich Inc. 3050 Spruce Street ST. LOUIS MO 63103 UNITED STATES
Telephone	:	+1 314 771-5765
Fax	:	+1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone #	:	(314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	3,4-Benzofluoranthene
Formula	:	C<SB>20</>H<SB>12</>
Molecular weight	:	252.31 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	205-99-2
EC-No.	:	205-911-9
Index-No.	:	601-034-00-4

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Benz[e]acephenanthrylene		
	Carc. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H350, H410	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Recommended storage temperature 2 - 8 °C
Storage class (TRGS 510): 6.1D: Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

	Remarks	Cancer Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section), see BEI® for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible. Suspected human carcinogen

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Benz[e]acephenanthrylene	205-99-2	1-Hydroxypyrene		Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: solid
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 163 - 165 °C (325 - 329 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
g)	Flash point	No data available
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available

j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	No data available
n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
TDLo Oral - Mouse - 7.57 mg/kg
Remarks: Liver:Changes in liver weight. Endocrine:Changes in thymus weight.
Inhalation: No data available
Dermal: No data available
No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity
This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.
Possible human carcinogen

IARC:	2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Benz[e]acephenanthrylene)
NTP:	RAHC - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Benz[e]acephenanthrylene)
OSHA:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: Not available

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 1.024 mg/l - 24 h(Benz[e]acephenanthrylene)

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available(Benz[e]acephenanthrylene)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
Not dangerous goods

IMDG
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Benz[e]acephenanthrylene)
Marine pollutant : yes

IATA
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Benz[e]acephenanthrylene)

Further information
EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benz[e]acephenanthrylene	205-99-2	2007-03-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benz[e]acephenanthrylene	205-99-2	2007-03-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benz[e]acephenanthrylene	205-99-2	2007-03-01

California Prop. 65 Components

, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer.	CAS-No.	Revision Date
For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.	205-99-2	2007-09-28
Benz[e]acephenanthrylene		

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H350 May cause cancer.

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956
Version: 6.1 Revision Date: 07/17/2018 Print Date: 01/21/2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.1
Revision Date 07/16/2018
Print Date 01/21/2019

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Benzo[<l>k</>]fluoranthene

Product Number : 48492
Brand : Supelco
Index-No. : 601-036-00-5

CAS-No. : 207-08-9

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich Inc.
3050 Spruce Street
ST. LOUIS MO 63103
UNITED STATES

Telephone : +1 314 771-5765
Fax : +1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H350 May cause cancer.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	C<SB>20</>H<SB>12</>
Molecular weight	:	252.31 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	207-08-9
EC-No.	:	205-916-6
Index-No.	:	601-036-00-5

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Benzo[k]fluoranthene		
	Carc. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H350, H410	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Recommended storage temperature 2 - 8 °C
Storage class (TRGS 510): 6.1D: Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Components with workplace control parameters
Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	1-Hydroxypyrene		Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			

8.2 Exposure controls
Appropriate engineering controls
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
Personal protective equipment
Eye/face protection
Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).
Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: crystalline Colour: yellow
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 215 - 217 °C (419 - 423 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
g)	Flash point	No data available
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available

m)	Relative density	No data available
n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
No data available
Inhalation: No data available
Dermal: No data available
No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity
Carcinogenicity- Rat- Implant

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.
Possible human carcinogen

IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Benzo[k]fluoranthene)

NTP: RAHC - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Benzo[k]fluoranthene)

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: DF6350000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available(Benzo[k]fluoranthene)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Benzo[k]fluoranthene)

Reportable Quantity (RQ) : 5000 lbs

no
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Benzo[k]fluoranthene)
Marine pollutant : yes

IATA
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Benzo[k]fluoranthene)

Further information
EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	1994-04-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	1994-04-01

California Prop. 65 Components

, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer.	CAS-No.	Revision Date
For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.	207-08-9	2007-09-28
Benzo[k]fluoranthene		

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H350	May cause cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956
Version: 6.1 Revision Date: 07/16/2018 Print Date: 01/21/2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.1
Revision Date 07/17/2018
Print Date 01/21/2019

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name	:	Benz[*a*]anthracene
Product Number	:	48563
Brand	:	Supelco
Index-No.	:	601-033-00-9
CAS-No.	:	56-55-3

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

Identified uses	:	Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	:	Sigma-Aldrich Inc. 3050 Spruce Street ST. LOUIS MO 63103 UNITED STATES
Telephone	:	+1 314 771-5765
Fax	:	+1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone #	:	(314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	1,2-Benzanthracene Tetraphene
Formula	:	C<SB>18</>H<SB>12</>
Molecular weight	:	228.29 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	56-55-3
EC-No.	:	200-280-6
Index-No.	:	601-033-00-9

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Benz[a]anthracene		
	Carc. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H350, H410	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Store at room temperature.
Storage class (TRGS 510): 6.1D: Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Components with workplace control parameters
Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

8.2 Exposure controls
Appropriate engineering controls
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).
Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: solid
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 157 - 159 °C (315 - 318 °F)
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	437.6 °C (819.7 °F)
g)	Flash point	No data available
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	No data available

n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
No data available
Inhalation: No data available
Dermal: No data available
LD50 Intravenous - Rat - > 200 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity
This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.
Possible human carcinogen

IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Benz[a]anthracene)

IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Benz[a]anthracene)

NTP: RAHC - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Benz[a]anthracene)

NTP: RAHC - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Benz[a]anthracene)

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: Not available

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available(Benz[a]anthracene)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
Not dangerous goods
IMDG
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Benz[a]anthracene)
Marine pollutant : yes

IATA
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Benz[a]anthracene)

Further information
EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	1993-04-24

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	1993-04-24

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	1993-04-24

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Benz[a]anthracene	CAS-No. 56-55-3	Revision Date 2007-09-28
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Benz[a]anthracene	CAS-No. 56-55-3	Revision Date 2007-09-28

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H350	May cause cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956
Version: 6.1 Revision Date: 07/17/2018 Print Date: 01/21/2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.1
Revision Date 07/17/2018
Print Date 01/21/2019

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Dibenz[<I>a</>,<I>h</>]anthracene

Product Number : 48574
Brand : Supelco
Index-No. : 601-041-00-2

CAS-No. : 53-70-3

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich Inc.
3050 Spruce Street
ST. LOUIS MO 63103
UNITED STATES

Telephone : +1 314 771-5765
Fax : +1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H350 May cause cancer.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene
Formula	:	C<SB>22</>H<SB>14</>
Molecular weight	:	278.35 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	53-70-3
EC-No.	:	200-181-8
Index-No.	:	601-041-00-2

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene		
	Carc. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H350, H410	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Store at room temperature.
Storage class (TRGS 510): 6.1D: Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Components with workplace control parameters

8.2 Exposure controls
Appropriate engineering controls
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).
Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: solid
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 262 - 265 °C (504 - 509 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	524 °C (975 °F) - lit.
g)	Flash point	No data available
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	No data available

n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
No data available
Inhalation: No data available
Dermal: No data available
No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
Laboratory experiments have shown mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity
This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.
Possible human carcinogen

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: HN2625000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Lungs -

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.496 mg/l - 24 h(Dibenz[a,h]anthracene)

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available(Dibenz[a,h]anthracene)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
Not dangerous goods
IMDG
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Dibenz[a,h]anthracene)

Marine pollutant : yes

IATA
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Dibenz[a,h]anthracene)

Further information
EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	CAS-No. 53-70-3	Revision Date

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H350	May cause cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956
Version: 6.1 Revision Date: 07/17/2018 Print Date: 01/21/2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 5.5
Revision Date 01/10/2018
Print Date 01/21/2019

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Chrysene

Product Number : 35754
Brand : Sigma-Aldrich
Index-No. : 601-048-00-0

CAS-No. : 218-01-9

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 2), H341
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	$C_{18}H_{12}$
Molecular weight	:	228.29 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	218-01-9
EC-No.	:	205-923-4
Index-No.	:	601-048-00-0

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Chrysene		
	Muta. 2; Carc. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H341, H350, H410	90 - 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.
Storage class (TRGS 510): 6.1D: Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
	Remarks	Cancer Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section), see BEI® for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible. Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
Chrysene	218-01-9	TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		1910.1002 As used in §1910.1000 (Table Z-1), coal tar pitch volatiles include the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons which volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum (excluding asphalt), wood, and other organic matter. Asphalt (CAS 8052-42-4, and CAS 64742-93-4) is not covered under the 'coal tar pitch volatiles' standard OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
		TWA	0.100000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential Occupational Carcinogen		

		NIOSH considers coal tar, coal tar pitch, and creosote to be coal tar products. cyclohexane-extractable fraction See Appendix C See Appendix A		
		PEL	0.2 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
	-	1-Hydroxypyrene		Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: solid
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 252 - 254 °C (486 - 489 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	448 °C (838 °F) - lit.
g)	Flash point	No data available
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	No data available
n)	Water solubility	insoluble
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 5.73
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
No data available

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

LD50 Intraperitoneal - Mouse - > 320 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
Laboratory experiments have shown mutagenic effects.
In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Possible human carcinogen

IARC:	2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Chrysene)
NTP:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA:	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen (Chrysene)

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: GC0700000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1.90 mg/l - 2 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Chrysene)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lbs
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Chrysene)
Marine pollutant:yes

IATA
UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Chrysene)

Further information
EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Chrysene	218-01-9	1994-04-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Chrysene	218-01-9	1994-04-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Chrysene	218-01-9	1994-04-01

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Chrysene	218-01-9	1994-04-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Chrysene	218-01-9	1994-04-01

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Chrysene	218-01-9	2007-09-28

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	0
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	0
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 5.5 Revision Date: 01/10/2018 Print Date: 01/21/2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 3.15
Revision Date 03/05/2018
Print Date 11/10/2018

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Mercury

Product Number : 215457
Brand : Sigma-Aldrich
Index-No. : 080-001-00-0

CAS-No. : 7439-97-6

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 2), H330
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B), H360
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 1), H372
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
P304 + P340 + P310	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	Hg
Molecular weight	:	200.59 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	7439-97-6
EC-No.	:	231-106-7
Index-No.	:	080-001-00-0

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Mercury		
	Acute Tox. 2; Repr. 1B; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H330, H360, H372, H410	90 - 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. In some instances, a mercury spill kit may be used. Please consult with your site EHS representative to determine the most appropriate clean up method.Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Store under inert gas.
Storage class (TRGS 510): 6.1B: Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat. 1 and 2 / very toxic hazardous materials

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Mercury	7439-97-6	C	0.1 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
	Remarks	Potential for dermal absorption		
		CEIL	1.0mg/10m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
		TWA	0.05 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		Skin notation		

		TWA	0.025 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Central Nervous System impairment Kidney damage Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen Danger of cutaneous absorption		
		TWA	0.05 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential for dermal absorption		

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance — Form: liquid
Colour: silver, white

b)	Odour	odourless
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -38.87 °C (-37.97 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	356.6 °C (673.9 °F) - lit.
g)	Flash point	Not applicable
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	< 0.01 hPa (< 0.01 mmHg) at 20 °C (68 °F) 1 hPa (1 mmHg) at 126 °C (259 °F)
l)	Vapour density	6.93 - (Air = 1.0)
m)	Relative density	13.55 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F)
n)	Water solubility	0.00006 g/l at 25 °C (77 °F)
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

Relative vapour density	6.93 - (Air = 1.0)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents, Ammonia, Azides, Nitrates, Chlorates, Copper

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Mercury/mercury oxides.
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
No data available

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male - 2 h - < 27 mg/m3

Dermal: No data available

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
NTP:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
Presumed human reproductive toxicant

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: OV4550000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	mortality LC50 - Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 0.160 mg/l - 96 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	Carassius auratus (goldfish) - 1,789 d - 0.25 µg/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 155,986

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 2809 Class: 8 (6.1) Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: A. W. Mercury
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

IATA
UN number: 2809 Class: 8 (6.1) Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Mercury

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Mercury	7439-97-6	2015-11-23

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Mercury	7439-97-6	2015-11-23

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Mercury	7439-97-6	2015-11-23

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Mercury	7439-97-6	2015-11-23

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Mercury	CAS-No. 7439-97-6	Revision Date 2013-12-20

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	2
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 3.15 Revision Date: 03/05/2018 Print Date: 11/10/2018

SDS preview

LEAD

DANGER

7439-92-1

by Fisher Scientific

Synonyms

C.I. 77575, C.I. Pigment Metal 4, EINECS 231-100-4, Glover, HSDB 231, Lead flake, Olow, Plumbum, CI 77575, Plumbum metallicum, Blei, CI pigment metal 4, EC 231-100-4, KS-4, Lead, Lead element, Lead S2, Olow [Polish], Omaha & grant, Pb-S 100, Rough lead bullion, CCRIS 1581, Lead metal, Lead S 2, SSO 1, UNII-2P299V784P

Hazard statements

Harmful if inhaled
Harmful if swallowed
May cause cancer
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautions

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Use personal protective equipment as required
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Rinse mouth
Store locked up

Hazard category

Acute toxicity, inhalation, Acute toxicity, oral, Carcinogenicity, Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure, Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Narcotic effects

:200Clev-GHS2008&param1=ZmRwLjFfNzE0NjEwMDNORQ==&unique=1525284976)

The information contained herein is based on data compiled from the chemical components of the (M)SDS and may not accurately represent the safety hazards for the product. Only the manufacturer of the product can make actual representations about the hazard profile of a chemical product. No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

P301 + P310 + P330	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse mouth.
P304 + P340 + P311	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P314	Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	Se
Molecular weight	:	78.96 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	7782-49-2
EC-No.	:	231-957-4
Index-No.	:	034-001-00-2

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Selenium		
	Acute Tox. 3; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Chronic 4; H301 + H331, H373, H413	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Store under inert gas. Keep in a dry place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Selenium	7782-49-2	TWA	0.2 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
		TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
		TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	0.2 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	0.2 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		TWA	0.2 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Eye irritation		

		PEL	0.2 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N99 (US) or type P2 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: powder Colour: light grey
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 217 °C (423 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and	684.9 °C (1,264.8 °F) - lit.

	boiling range	
g)	Flash point	Not applicable
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	4.81 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F)
n)	Water solubility	insoluble
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 5
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents, Do not store near acids., Amides, Carbides, Metals, Nickel, Nitric acid, Nitrogen trichloride, Oxygen, Potassium, Zinc

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Selenium/selenium oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
LD50 Oral - Rat - 6,700 mg/kg
Remarks: Behavioral:Somnolence (general depressed activity). Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Dyspnea. Nutritional and Gross Metabolic:Changes in:Other changes.

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity - Mouse - Oral
Tumorigenic:Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Skin and Appendages: Other: Tumors.

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
NTP:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA:	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

No data available

Developmental Toxicity - Mouse - Oral
Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetal death.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: VS7700000

anemia, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Cough, Difficulty in breathing, Acute selenium poisoning produces central nervous system effects, which include nervousness, convulsions, and drowsiness. Other signs of intoxication can include skin eruptions, lassitude, gastrointestinal distress, teeth that are discolored or decayed, odorous ("garlic") breath, and partial loss of hair and nails. Chronic exposure by inhalation can produce symptoms that include pallor, coating of the tongue, anemia, irritation of the mucosa, lumbar pain, liver and spleen damage, as well as any of the other previously mentioned symptoms. Chronic contact with selenium compounds may cause garlic odor of breath and sweat, dermatitis, and moderate emotional instability., Dermatitis, garlic-like breath odor, pallor, nervousness, depression

Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	mortality NOEC - Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) - 2 mg/l - 96.0 h

	mortality LOEC - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 7.8 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.43 mg/l - 48 h
Toxicity to algae	EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - 99 mg/l - 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	Lepomis macrochirus - 60 d - 640 µg/l
	Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 7.7

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 3288 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solid, inorganic, n.o.s. (Selenium)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lbs

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG
UN number: 3288 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Selenium)
Marine pollutant:yes

IATA
UN number: 3288 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solid, inorganic, n.o.s. (Selenium)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Selenium	7782-49-2	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Selenium	7782-49-2	2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Selenium	7782-49-2	2007-07-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Selenium	7782-49-2	2007-07-01

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H301 + H331	Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	2
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 4.10 Revision Date: 09/23/2016 Print Date: 06/28/2019

APPENDIX I

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

247 North Avenue
New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York
NYSDEC BCP Site # C360200

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the remedial investigation (RI) for the proposed development 247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York (the Site). The Site, is approximately 0.57-acres occupied by one single story commercial building. The Site is located in a dense commercial and residential area in downtown New Rochelle, and is bound to the west by North Avenue followed by retail buildings, to the north by a commercial building and a new residential apartment building, to the east by LeCount Place followed by a multi-story parking and residential structure and hotel, and to the south by a 1-story commercial building occupied by the Creative Learning Center, and a 4-story residential building with ground-floor retail.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the CAMP is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community from potential airborne contaminant releases that may arise during all ground intrusive activities, and potentially contaminated soil and material handling and staging. In addition, the CAMP is intended to ensure that dust and contaminants are not leaving the work zone.

3.0 METHODS

The CAMP will include continuous monitoring for particulate matter (e.g., airborne “dust”) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) during the planned remedial excavation and construction activities. Any CAMP exceedances will be reported to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH on the same business day and as soon as possible. Notification of the exceedance will be sent via email along with the reason for the exceedance, the measure(s) taken to address the exceedance, and if the exceedance was resolved.

3.1 CONTINUOUS MONITORNG

Continues monitoring for particulates and VOCs will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities including soil borings, monitoring well installations, and archaeological excavations.

3.2 PERIODIC MONITORNG

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be conducted during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. "Periodic" monitoring during sample collection consists of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence.

4.0 VOC MONITORNG, RESPONSE LEVELS, AND ACTIONS

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) must be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis or as otherwise specified. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using a photoionization detector (PID) equipped with a 10.6 ev lamp. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment should 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 the15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per

instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.

- 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 must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

5.0 PARTICULATE MONITORING, RESPONSE LEVELS, AND ACTIONS

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review.

6.0 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WORK WITHIN 20 FEET OF POTENTIALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES

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). Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical-specific colorimetric tubes of sufficient sensitivity may be necessary for comparing the exposure point concentrations with appropriate pre-determined response levels (response actions should also be pre-determined). 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/m3 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.

APPENDIX J

CITIZENS PARTICIPATION PLAN

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Environmental Conservation

Brownfield Cleanup Program

Citizen Participation Plan

for

247 North Avenue Site

July 2020

C360200
247 North Avenue
New Rochelle
Westchester County, New York

Contents

* * * * *

Note: The information presented in this Citizen Participation Plan was current as of the date of its approval by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Portions of this Citizen Participation Plan may be revised during the site's investigation and cleanup process.

Applicant: **247 North Avenue Associates LLC**
Site Name: **247 North Avenue Site**
Site Address: **247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, NY**
Site County: **Westchester**
Site Number: **C360200**

1. What is New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program?

New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) works with private developers to encourage the voluntary cleanup of contaminated properties known as "brownfields" so that they can be reused and developed. These uses include recreation, housing, and business.

A *brownfield* is any real property that is difficult to reuse or redevelop because of the presence or potential presence of contamination. A brownfield typically is a former industrial or commercial property where operations may have resulted in environmental contamination. A brownfield can pose environmental, legal, and financial burdens on a community. If a brownfield is not addressed, it can reduce property values in the area and affect economic development of nearby properties.

The BCP is administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) which oversees Applicants who conduct brownfield site investigation and cleanup activities. An Applicant is a person who has requested to participate in the BCP and has been accepted by NYSDEC. The BCP contains investigation and cleanup requirements, ensuring that cleanups protect public health and the environment. When NYSDEC certifies that these requirements have been met, the property can be reused or redeveloped for the intended use.

For more information about the BCP, go online at:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8450.html .

2. Citizen Participation Activities

Why NYSDEC Involves the Public and Why It Is Important

NYSDEC involves the public to improve the process of investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites, and to enable citizens to participate more fully in decisions that affect their health, environment, and social well-being. NYSDEC provides opportunities for citizen involvement and encourages early two-way communication with citizens before decision makers form or adopt final positions.

Involving citizens affected and interested in site investigation and cleanup programs is important for many reasons. These include:

- Promoting the development of timely, effective site investigation and cleanup programs that protect public health and the environment

- Improving public access to, and understanding of, issues and information related to a particular site and that site's investigation and cleanup process

- Providing citizens with early and continuing opportunities to participate in NYSDEC's site investigation and cleanup process

- Ensuring that NYSDEC makes site investigation and cleanup decisions that benefit from input that reflects the interests and perspectives found within the affected community

- Encouraging dialogue to promote the exchange of information among the affected/interested public, State agencies, and other interested parties that strengthens trust among the parties, increases understanding of site and community issues and concerns, and improves decision making.

This Citizen Participation (CP) Plan provides information about how NYSDEC will inform and involve the public during the investigation and cleanup of the site identified above. The public information and involvement program will be carried out with assistance, as appropriate, from the Applicant.

Project Contacts

Appendix A identifies NYSDEC project contact(s) to whom the public should address questions or request information about the site's investigation and cleanup program. The public's suggestions about this CP Plan and the CP program for the site are always welcome. Interested people are encouraged to share their ideas and suggestions with the project contacts at any time.

Locations of Reports and Information

The locations of the reports and information related to the site's investigation and cleanup program also are identified in Appendix A. These locations provide convenient access to important project documents for public review and comment. Some documents may be placed on the NYSDEC web site. If this occurs, NYSDEC will inform the public in fact sheets distributed about the site and by other means, as appropriate.

Site Contact List

Appendix B contains the site contact list. This list has been developed to keep the community informed about, and involved in, the site's investigation and cleanup process. The site contact list will be used periodically to distribute fact sheets that provide updates about the status of the project. These will include notifications of upcoming activities at the site (such as fieldwork), as well as availability of project documents and announcements about public comment periods.
The site contact list includes, at a minimum:

- Chief executive officer and planning board chairperson of each county, city, town and village in which the site is located;
- Residents, owners, and occupants of the site and properties adjacent to the site;
- The public water supplier which services the area in which the site is located;
- Any person who has requested to be placed on the site contact list;
- The administrator of any school or day care facility located on or near the site for purposes of posting and/or dissemination of information at the facility;
- Location(s) of reports and information.

The site contact list will be reviewed periodically and updated as appropriate. Individuals and organizations will be added to the site contact list upon request. Such requests should be submitted to the NYSDEC project contact(s) identified in Appendix A. Other additions to the site contact list may be made at the discretion of the NYSDEC project manager, in consultation with other NYSDEC staff as appropriate.

Note: The first site fact sheet (usually related to the draft Remedial Investigation Work Plan) is distributed both by paper mailing through the postal service and through DEC Delivers, its email listserv service. The fact sheet includes instructions for signing up with the appropriate county listserv to receive future notifications about the site. See http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html .

Subsequent fact sheets about the site will be distributed exclusively through the listserv, except for households without internet access that have indicated the need to continue to receive site information in paper form. Please advise the NYSDEC site project manager identified in Appendix A if that is the case. Paper mailings may continue during the investigation and cleanup process for some sites, based on public interest and need.

CP Activities

The table at the end of this section identifies the CP activities, at a minimum, that have been and will be conducted during the site's investigation and cleanup program. The

flowchart in Appendix D shows how these CP activities integrate with the site investigation and cleanup process. The public is informed about these CP activities through fact sheets and notices distributed at significant points during the program. Elements of the investigation and cleanup process that match up with the CP activities are explained briefly in Section 5.

- **Notices and fact sheets** help the interested and affected public to understand contamination issues related to a site, and the nature and progress of efforts to investigate and clean up a site.

- **Public forums, comment periods and contact with project managers** provide opportunities for the public to contribute information, opinions and perspectives that have potential to influence decisions about a site's investigation and cleanup.

The public is encouraged to contact project staff at any time during the site's investigation and cleanup process with questions, comments, or requests for information.

This CP Plan may be revised due to changes in major issues of public concern identified in Section 3 or in the nature and scope of investigation and cleanup activities. Modifications may include additions to the site contact list and changes in planned citizen participation activities.

Technical Assistance Grant

NYSDEC must determine if the site poses a significant threat to public health or the environment. This determination generally is made using information developed during the investigation of the site, as described in Section 5.

If the site is determined to be a significant threat, a qualifying community group may apply for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG). The purpose of a TAG is to provide funds to the qualifying group to obtain independent technical assistance. This assistance helps the TAG recipient to interpret and understand existing environmental information about the nature and extent of contamination related to the site and the development/implementation of a remedy.

An eligible community group must certify that its membership represents the interests of the community affected by the site, and that its members' health, economic well-being or enjoyment of the environment may be affected by a release or threatened release of contamination at the site.

As of the date the declaration (page 2) was signed by the NYSDEC project manager, the significant threat determination for the site had not yet been made.

To verify the significant threat status of the site, the interested public may contact the NYSDEC project manager identified in Appendix A.

For more information about TAGs, go online at
http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2590.html

Note: The table identifying the citizen participation activities related to the site's investigation and cleanup program follows on the next page:

Citizen Participation Activities	Timing of CP Activity(ies)
Application Process:	
• Prepare site contact list • Establish document repository(ies)	At time of preparation of application to participate in the BCP.
• Publish notice in Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) announcing receipt of application and 30-day public comment period • Publish above ENB content in local newspaper • Mail above ENB content to site contact list • Conduct 30-day public comment period	When NYSDEC determines that BCP application is complete. The 30-day public comment period begins on date of publication of notice in ENB. End date of public comment period is as stated in ENB notice. Therefore, ENB notice, newspaper notice, and notice to the site contact list should be provided to the public at the same time.
After Execution of Brownfield Site Cleanup Agreement (BCA):	
• Prepare Citizen Participation (CP) Plan	Before start of Remedial Investigation **Note:** Applicant must submit CP Plan to NYSDEC for review and approval within 20 days of the effective date of the BCA.
Before NYSDEC Approves Remedial Investigation (RI) Work Plan:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list about proposed RI activities and announcing 30-day public comment period about draft RI Work Plan • Conduct 30-day public comment period	Before NYSDEC approves RI Work Plan. If RI Work Plan is submitted with application, public comment periods will be combined and public notice will include fact sheet. Thirty-day public comment period begins/ends as per dates identified in fact sheet.
After Applicant Completes Remedial Investigation:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes RI results	Before NYSDEC approves RI Report
Before NYSDEC Approves Remedial Work Plan (RWP):	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list about draft RWP and announcing 45-day public comment period • Public meeting by NYSDEC about proposed RWP (if requested by affected community or at discretion of NYSDEC project manager) • Conduct 45-day public comment period	Before NYSDEC approves RWP. Forty-five day public comment period begins/ends as per dates identified in fact sheet. Public meeting would be held within the 45-day public comment period.
Before Applicant Starts Cleanup Action:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes upcoming cleanup action	Before the start of cleanup action.
After Applicant Completes Cleanup Action:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that announces that cleanup action has been completed and that NYSDEC is reviewing the Final Engineering Report • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list announcing NYSDEC approval of Final Engineering Report and issuance of Certificate of Completion (COC)	At the time the cleanup action has been completed. **Note:** The two fact sheets are combined when possible if there is not a delay in issuing the COC.

3. Major Issues of Public Concern

This section of the CP Plan identifies major issues of public concern that relate to the site. Additional major issues of public concern may be identified during the course of the site's investigation and cleanup process.

There will be areas on the Site where soil excavation is necessary. Therefore, once the remediation commences, there may be concerns regarding odors, noise or truck traffic coming from the Site. However, these impacts will be mitigated through implementation of a Health and Safety Plan and Soil Management Plan approved by the Department, which will be designed to minimize these impacts. A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will also be implemented to monitor dust and vapors to ensure the community is not impacted. CAMP implementation involves the placement of air monitoring stations downwind of where work is occurring to capture both dust and vapor emissions. If dust or emissions exceed a set threshold established by DEC and the Department of Health, then work must cease and the cause of the issue must be corrected before work can proceed.

The site is located in an Environmental Justice Area. Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Environmental justice efforts focus on improving the environment in communities, specifically minority and low-income communities, and addressing disproportionate adverse environmental impacts that may exist in those communities.

The site includes a community with a sizable Hispanic-American population, therefore, all future fact sheets will be translated into Spanish.

4. Site Information

Appendix C contains a map identifying the location of the site.

Site Description

- **Location – 247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, NY, Westchester County**
- **setting - Urban**
- **site size – 0.57 acres**
- **adjacent properties – Residential, Commercial**

History of Site Use, Investigation, and Cleanup

Historical Sanborn maps indicated that by 1887, the Site was developed with a structure appearing to be a Coal and Wood yard. By 1896, two more structure appeared on the property, one of them labeled “Laundry”. From 1903-1931, various commercial businesses appear until 1942, when the Site appears to be vacant. The potential former on-site presence of a 120-gallon gasoline storage tank was noted on the 1911 Sanborn map, which was noted as a Recognized Environmental Condition (REC) in the Phase I Report. By 1951, a commercial building, resembling the current Site building was present on the Southwest portion of the site. After 1951 and up until present, no significant changes were observed.

In October 2019, a subsurface environmental investigation was performed, which included the collection of soil and soil vapor samples. The sampling results indicated the presence of what are called semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and heavy metals in soil exceeding applicable soil standards, and the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil vapor outside of the building footprint exceeding applicable screening levels at the Site, which link to the historic former on-Site Coal and Wood Yard and Laundry. The former Coal and Wood Yard likely contributed to the SVOC and heavy metals contamination as a result of coal present on the surface of the ground, which leached these contaminants present in coal into the ground soils. The former Laundry, which may have involved dry cleaning solvents, likely caused the soil vapor contamination. Further investigation to delineate the identified contamination was recommended.

5. Investigation and Cleanup Process

Application

The Applicant has applied for and been accepted into New York’s Brownfield Cleanup Program as a Volunteer which means that the Applicant was not responsible for the disposal or discharge of the contaminants or whose ownership or operation of the site took place after the discharge or disposal of contaminants. The Volunteer must fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination onsite, and must conduct a “qualitative exposure assessment,” a process that characterizes the actual or potential exposures of people, fish and wildlife to contaminants on the site and to contamination that has migrated from the site.

The Applicant in its Application proposes that the site will be used for unrestricted purposes.

To achieve this goal, the Applicant will conduct investigation activities at the site with oversight provided by NYSDEC. The Brownfield Cleanup Agreement executed by NYSDEC and the Applicant sets forth the responsibilities of each party in conducting these activities at the site.

Investigation

The Applicant will conduct an investigation of the site officially called a “remedial investigation” (RI). This investigation will be performed with NYSDEC oversight. The Applicant must develop a remedial investigation workplan, which is subject to public comment.

The site investigation has several goals:

1) define the nature and extent of contamination in soil, surface water, groundwater and any other parts of the environment that may be affected;
2) identify the source(s) of the contamination;
3) assess the impact of the contamination on public health and the environment; and
4) provide information to support the development of a proposed remedy to address the contamination or the determination that cleanup is not necessary.

The Applicant submits a draft “Remedial Investigation Work Plan” to NYSDEC for review and approval. NYSDEC makes the draft plan available to the public review during a 30-day public comment period.

When the investigation is complete, the Applicant will prepare and submit a report that summarizes the results. This report also will recommend whether cleanup action is needed to address site-related contamination. The investigation report is subject to review and approval by NYSDEC.

NYSDEC will use the information in the investigation report to determine if the site poses a significant threat to public health or the environment. If the site is a “significant threat,” it must be cleaned up using a remedy selected by NYSDEC from an analysis of alternatives prepared by the Applicant and approved by NYSDEC. If the site does not pose a significant threat, the Applicant may select the remedy from the approved analysis of alternatives.

Interim Remedial Measures

An Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) is an action that can be undertaken at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before the site investigation and analysis of alternatives are completed. If an IRM is likely to represent all or a significant part of the final remedy, NYSDEC will require a 30-day

public comment period.

Remedy Selection

When the investigation of the site has been determined to be complete, the project likely would proceed in one of two directions:

1. The Applicant may recommend in its investigation report that no action is necessary at the site. In this case, NYSDEC would make the investigation report available for public comment for 45 days. NYSDEC then would complete its review, make any necessary revisions, and, if appropriate, approve the investigation report. NYSDEC would then issue a "Certificate of Completion" (described below) to the Applicant.

or

2. The Applicant may recommend in its investigation report that action needs to be taken to address site contamination. After NYSDEC approves the investigation report, the Applicant may then develop a cleanup plan, officially called a "Remedial Work Plan". The Remedial Work Plan describes the Applicant's proposed remedy for addressing contamination related to the site.

When the Applicant submits a draft Remedial Work Plan for approval, NYSDEC would announce the availability of the draft plan for public review during a 45-day public comment period.

Cleanup Action

NYSDEC will consider public comments, and revise the draft cleanup plan if necessary, before approving the proposed remedy. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) must concur with the proposed remedy. After approval, the proposed remedy becomes the selected remedy. The selected remedy is formalized in the site Decision Document.

The Applicant may then design and perform the cleanup action to address the site contamination. NYSDEC and NYSDOH oversee the activities. When the Applicant completes cleanup activities, it will prepare a final engineering report that certifies that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be achieved within a specific time frame. NYSDEC will review the report to be certain that the cleanup is protective of public health and the environment for the intended use of the site.

Certificate of Completion

When NYSDEC is satisfied that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be

achieved for the site, it will approve the final engineering report. NYSDEC then will issue a Certificate of Completion (COC) to the Applicant. The COC states that cleanup goals have been achieved, and relieves the Applicant from future liability for site-related contamination, subject to certain conditions. The Applicant would be eligible to redevelop the site after it receives a COC.

Site Management

The purpose of site management is to ensure the safe reuse of the property if contamination will remain in place. Site management is the last phase of the site cleanup program. This phase begins when the COC is issued. Site management incorporates any institutional and engineering controls required to ensure that the remedy implemented for the site remains protective of public health and the environment. All significant activities are detailed in a Site Management Plan.

An *institutional control* is a non-physical restriction on use of the site, such as a deed restriction that would prevent or restrict certain uses of the property. An institutional control may be used when the cleanup action leaves some contamination that makes the site suitable for some, but not all uses.

An *engineering control* is a physical barrier or method to manage contamination. Examples include: caps, covers, barriers, fences, and treatment of water supplies.

Site management also may include the operation and maintenance of a component of the remedy, such as a system that pumps and treats groundwater. Site management continues until NYSDEC determines that it is no longer needed.

Appendix A -
Project Contacts and Locations of Reports and Information

Project Contacts

For information about the site's investigation and cleanup program, the public may contact any of the following project staff:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC):

Matthew King
Project Manager
NYSDEC
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, New York
Matthew.king@dec.ny.gov

New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH):

Christine Vooris
Project Manager
NYSDOH
Empire State Plaza
Corning Tower Room 1787
Albany, NY 12237
Christine.vooris@health.ny.gov

Locations of Reports and Information

The facilities identified below are being used to provide the public with convenient access to important project documents:

New Rochelle Public Library
1 Library Plaza
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Attn: Tom Geoffino, Director
Phone: (914) 632-7878

Repositories are temporarily unavailable due to COVID-19 precautions. You can get information about this Site at https://www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/derexternal/index.cfm/C360200.

If you cannot access the online repository at https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/, and specifically the link to the documents in relation to this site at https://www.dec.ny.gov/data/DecDocs/C360186/ please contact the NYSDEC project manager listed above for assistance.

Appendix B - Site Contact List

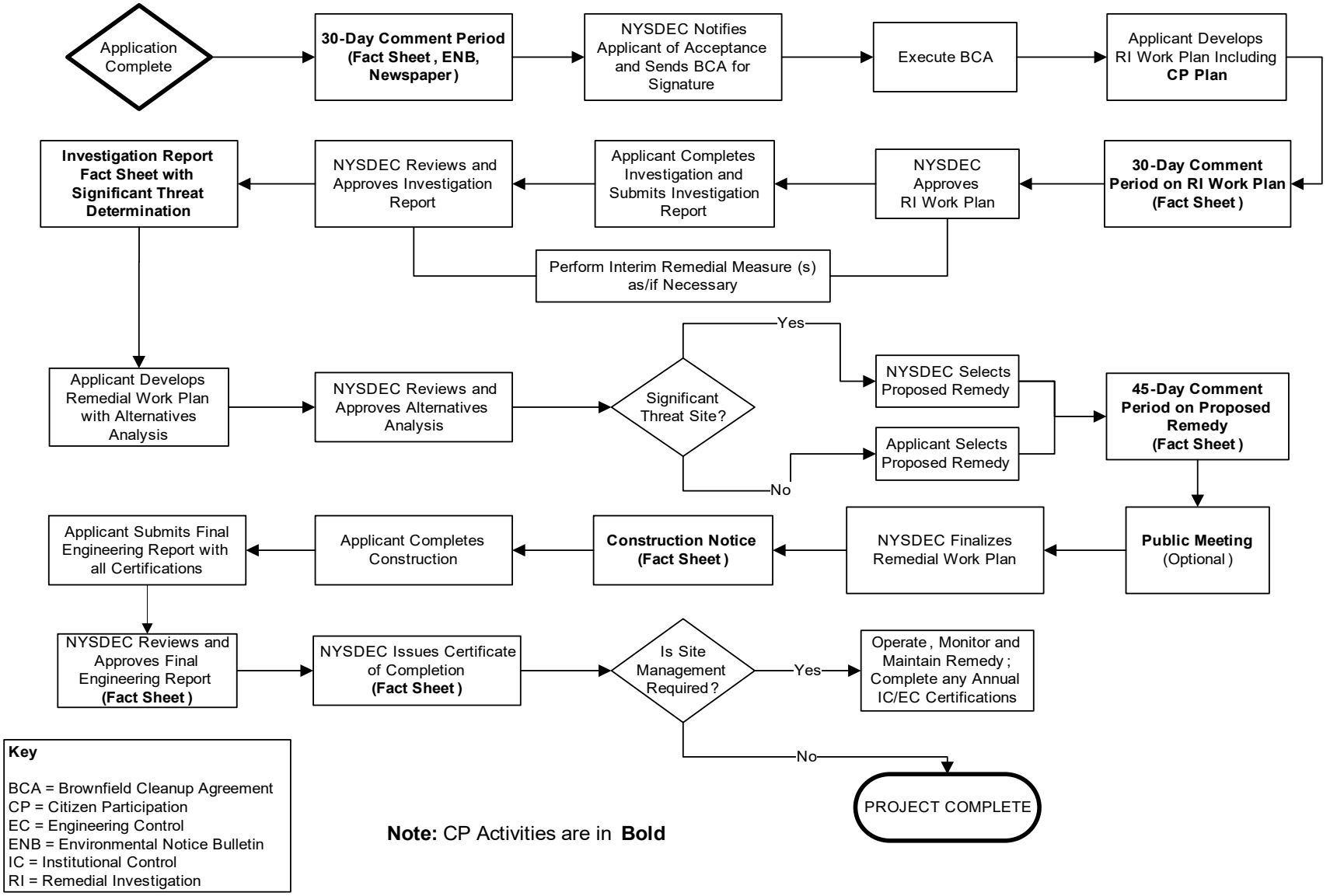
Federal and State Officials		
Chuck E. Schumer U.S. Senate 780 Third Avenue, Suite 2301 New York, NY 10017	Kirsten Gillibrand U.S. Senate 780 Third Avenue, Suite 2601 New York, NY 10017	Eliot L. Engel U.S. House of Representatives- 16th Congressional District 6 Gramatan Avenue Suite 205 Mt. Vernon, NY 10550
George Latimer Westchester County Executive 148 Martine Avenue Suite 900 White Plains, NY 10601	Andrea Stewart-Cousins 35th Senate District New York State Senator 28 Wells Avenue Building #3 Yonkers, NY 10701	Richard Hyman Westchester County Planning Board Chairperson 148 Martine Avenue Suite 420 White Plains, NY 10601
Noam Bramson Mayor of New Rochelle 515 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	Sarah C. Dodds-Brown New Rochelle Planning Board Chairperson 515 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	
Media Outlets		
The Journal News-Westchester Media Outlet 1133 Westchester Avenue, Suite N110 White Plains, NY 10604	News 12 Westchester Media Outlet 6 Executive Plaza Yonkers, NY 10701	
Public Water Supplier		
Katie Marino Mount Kisco Water Bureau, Public Water Supplier Village Hall (1st Floor) ,104 Main Street Mount Kisco, NY 10549	Westchester Joint Water Works Westchester Public Water Supplier 1625 Mamaroneck Ave Mamaroneck, NY 10543	
Schools, Daycare and Community Centers		

Joel Fridovich, Administrator Alternative Campus High School 50 Washington Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	Amy Gelles Chief Executive Officer of the Guidance Center of Westchester 17 Anderson Street New Rochelle, NY 10801	Jennifer E. Jones Owner/Director of Growing Minds if New York, Inc. 466 Main Street New Rochelle, NY 10801
Carol L. Bender Owner of Little Rascals Daycare 18 Badeau Place New Rochelle, NY 10801	Richard Weissman Chairman of The Learning Experience 1 Bally Place New Rochelle, NY 10801	
Adjacent Property Owners and Operators		
Planned Parenthood-New Rochelle Health Center Operator of the Site-247 North Avenue 247-249 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	First Source Referral Center Operator of the Site-247 North Avenue 247 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	A & F Anderson Realty, Inc. Adjacent Property Owner of 15 Anderson Street 199 Main Street White Plains, NY 10601
Anderson Development LLC Adjacent Property Owner of 5 Anderson Street 1955 Central Park Avenue Yonkers, NY 10701	North Realty I, Inc. Adjacent Property Owner of 240 North Avenue 199 Main Street, Mezzanine White Plains, NY 10601	HSBC Bank USA Adjacent Property Owner of 238 Huguenot & Lawton Street 260 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801
New Rochelle Revitalization LLC Adjacent Property Owner of 251 North Avenue 115 Stevens Avenue Valhalla, NY 10595	City of New Rochelle Adjacent Property Owner of 50 Harrison Street City Hall, 475 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	New Rochelle Industrial Development Agency Adjacent Property Owner of 33 Le Count Place 466 Main Street New Rochelle, NY 10801
Caridad & Louie's Restaurant Adjacent Property Operator of 241 North Avenue (5 Anderson Street) 241 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	Roc-N-Ramen Adjacent Property Operator of 19 Anderson (15 Anderson Street) 19 Anderson Street New Rochelle, NY 10801	Burger King Adjacent Property Operator of 33 Le Count Place 33 Le Count Place New Rochelle, NY 10801
Applebee's Grill and Bar	Splendid Diner Adjacent Property Operator of 25 Anderson	Residence Inn by Marriott

Adjacent Property Operator of 33 Le Count Place 25 Le Count Place New Rochelle, NY 10801	Street (15 Anderson Street) 25 Anderson Street New Rochelle, NY 10801	Adjacent Property Operator of 35 Le Count Place (50 Harrison Street) 35 Le Count Place New Rochelle, NY 10801
Direct Mattress and Furniture Adjacent Property Operator of 246 North Avenue (240 North Ave) 246 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	Green Girls Adjacent Property Operator of 260 North Ave (238 Huguenot & Lawton Street) 260 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801	M.L. Bruenn Co., Inc. Adjacent Property Operator of 240 North Avenue 240 North Avenue New Rochelle, NY 10801

Appendix C - Site Location Map

Appendix D– Brownfield Cleanup Program Process



Key

BCA = Brownfield Cleanup Agreement
CP = Citizen Participation
EC = Engineering Control
ENB = Environmental Notice Bulletin
IC = Institutional Control
RI = Remedial Investigation

Note: CP Activities are in **Bold**

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

Remedial Programs
Scoping Sheet for Major Issues of Public Concern (see instructions)

Site Name: 247 North Avenue Site

Site Number: C360200

Site Address and County: 247 North Avenue, New Rochelle, NY Westchester County

Remedial Party(ies): 247 North Avenue Associates LLC

Note: For Parts 1. – 3. the individuals, groups, organizations, businesses and units of government identified should be added to the site contact list as appropriate.

Part 1. List major issues of public concern and information the community wants. Identify individuals, groups, organizations, businesses and/or units of government related to the issue(s) and information needs.
The list of potential impacts contained in the CPP are typical impacts of remediation on brownfield sites.

How were these issues and/or information needs identified?
See response above.

Part 2. List important information needed **from** the community, if applicable. Identify individuals, groups, organizations, businesses and/or units of government related to the information needed.
Nothing is needed from the community at this time.

How were these information needs identified?
NA

Part 3. List major issues and information that need to be communicated **to** the community. Identify individuals, groups, organizations, businesses and/or units of government related to the issue(s) and/or information.
Communication of each step in the BCP process must be communicated in Fact Sheets and public hearings if required.

How were these issues and/or information needs identified?
This is part of the CPP process.

Part 4. Identify the following characteristics of the affected/interested community. This knowledge will help to identify and understand issues and information important to the community, and ways to effectively develop and implement the site citizen participation plan (mark all that apply):

a. Land use/zoning at and around site:
☒ **Residential** ☐ **Agricultural** ☒ **Recreational** ☒ **Commercial** ☐ **Industrial**

b. Residential type around site:
☒ **Urban** ☐ **Suburban** ☐ **Rural**

c. Population density around site:
☒ **High** ☐ **Medium** ☐ **Low**

d. Water supply of nearby residences:
☒ **Public** ☐ **Private Wells** ☐ **Mixed**

e. Is part or all of the water supply of the affected/interested community currently impacted by the site?
☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

Provide details if appropriate:
Click here to enter text.

f. Other environmental issues significantly impacted/impacting the affected community?
☒ **Yes** ☒ **No**

Provide details if appropriate:
Click here to enter text.

g. Is the site and/or the affected/interested community wholly or partly in an Environmental Justice Area?
☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

h. Special considerations:
☒ **Language** ☐ **Age** ☐ **Transportation** ☐ **Other**

Explain any marked categories in **h:**
Large Hispanic-American - Spanish speaking population

Part 5. The site contact list must include, at a minimum, the individuals, groups, and organizations identified in Part 2. of the Citizen Participation Plan under 'Site Contact List'. Are *other* individuals, groups, organizations, and units of government affected by, or interested in, the site, or its remedial program? (Mark and identify all that apply, then adjust the site contact list as appropriate.)

☐ **Non-Adjacent Residents/Property Owners:** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Local Officials:** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Media:** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Business/Commercial Interests:** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Labor Group(s)/Employees:** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Indian Nation:** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Citizens/Community Group(s):** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Environmental Justice Group(s):** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Environmental Group(s):** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Civic Group(s):** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Recreational Group(s):** Click here to enter text.

☐ **Other(s):** Click here to enter text.

Prepared/Updated By: Linda R. Shaw, Esq. **Date:** 7/10/2020

Reviewed Approved By: Click here to enter text. **Date:** Click here to enter text.