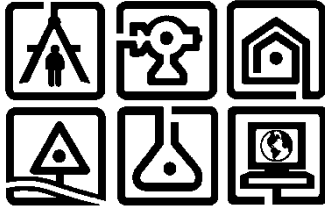


May 2026
Revised August 2026

DRAFT INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES WORK PLAN



Hamilton Hill Revitalization
Anchor Site
750 State Street
City of Schenectady
Schenectady County, New York
NYSDEC Site #C447055

Prepared for:

ALBANY STATE STREET LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
53 W 36th Street
New York, NY 10018

Prepared by:

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES
50 Century Hill Drive
Latham, New York 12110
(518) 786-7400

C.T. Male Associates Project No: 23.3588

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey Alan Marx, P.E., certify that I am a NYS registered professional engineer and that this Interim Remedial Measures Work Plan was prepared in accordance with applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) dated May 3, 2010.

082100

NYS Professional Engineer #

Date

Signature

**BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM
INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES WORK PLAN
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
CITY OF SCHENECTADY, SCHENECTADY COUNTY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Site Description and Background	1
1.1.2 Nature and Extent of Contamination.....	2
1.1.3 Immediate Action Activities.....	3
1.2 Purpose	4
1.3 IRM Approach.....	5
1.3.1 IRM Area 1: Closure by Removal of Partially Uncovered UST/Closure of NYSDEC Spill No. 23-000878	5
1.3.2 IRM Area 2: Closure by Removal of Suspected USTs	7
1.3.3 IRM Area 3: Removal of Concrete AST	9
1.3.4 IRM Area 4: Removal of Used Oil Filter Storage Bin.....	10
1.3.5 IRM Area 5: Stormwater Infrastructure Evaluation	10
1.3.6 Remediation of Impacted Fill/Soil at IRM Areas	11
1.3.7 Groundwater Evacuation and Treatment at IRM Areas	12
1.4 Applicable NYS Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)	14
1.5 Interim Remedial Measures Implementation Schedule	15
1.6 Citizen Participation.....	15
2.0 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES.....	16
2.1 Site Security.....	16
2.2 Trailers/Office Space.....	16
2.3 Equipment Decontamination	16
2.4 Impacted Soil Handling	17
2.5 Utility Disconnects.....	18
2.6 Excavation Shoring/Sheeting	18
3.0 SITE CONTROLS DURING REMEDIAL ACTION	19
3.1 Stormwater Management	19
3.2 Air Monitoring	19
3.2.1 Particulate Monitoring	20
3.2.2 Volatile Organic Compound Air Monitoring.....	21
3.2.3 Particulate and VOC Monitoring Near Adjacent Building.....	22

**BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM
INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES WORK PLAN
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
CITY OF SCHENECTADY, SCHENECTADY COUNTY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3.3	Noise and Vibration.....	24
3.4	Dust Control	24
3.5	Construction Observation and Certification.....	25
3.6	Odor Control.....	25
4.0	HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP)	26
4.1	General.....	26
4.2	Safety Meetings	26
5.0	CONFIRMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SAMPLING	27
5.1	Tank Closure Sampling.....	27
5.2	Used Oil Filter Storage Bin Removal and Surface Soil Sampling	28
5.3	Suspect UST & Stormwater Feature Test Pits and Sampling	28
5.4	Quality Assurance/Quality Control and Lab Deliverables.....	29
5.5	Imported Fill Testing.....	29
6.0	APPLICABLE PERMITS AND RELATED	31
6.1	Groundwater Discharge.....	31
6.2	PBS Registration and Notifications	31
6.3	Municipal Permits.....	31
6.4	Stormwater Dye Testing	32
7.0	SITE RESTORATION	33
8.0	REPORTING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION REPORT.....	34
8.1	CAMP Reporting.....	34
8.2	Monthly Progress Reports	34
8.3	Construction Completion Report (CCR)	34

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site Location Map
 Figure 2: Survey Map
 Figure 3: Proposed Interim Remedial Measure Areas

**BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM
INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES WORK PLAN
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
CITY OF SCHENECTADY, SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NEW YORK**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix A:	<u>Blank Environmental Field Forms</u>
<u>Appendix B:</u>	<u>6 NYCRR Part 375 ~~SCOs~~ and NYSDEC CP-51 Supplemental</u> <u>~~SCOs~~Environmental Remediation Programs Reference Tables 375-</u> <u>~~6.8(a) and 375-6.8(b)~~</u>
Appendix ~~B~~ <u>C</u> :	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

1.1 Introduction

This Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) Work Plan (WP) has been prepared by C.T. Male Associates Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Geology, D.P.C. (C.T. Male) on behalf of Albany State Street Limited Partnership (Volunteer) pursuant to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) for which the Volunteer entered into a Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) with NYSDEC for the Hamilton Hill Revitalization - Anchor Site (the "Site") which is located at 750 State Street in the City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, NY. A Site Location Map is presented as Figure 1.

1.1.1 Site Description and Background

The Site is currently a vacant urban lot, primarily comprised of pavement. The southeastern portion of the Site is improved with an imported gravel surface which encompasses the area of a former auto sales & service building, and the southwestern portion of the Site is comprised of overgrown vegetation. The Site was recently merged into a single tax map parcel (Tax Map No. 49.25-1-21.11) from four (4) individual tax map parcels which included the addresses 742, 754 & 758 State Street and 749 Albany Street. A Survey Map showing the Site boundaries, including the former lot lines of the four (4) former parcels, is included as Figure 2.

Development of the Site dates to at least the late 1800s. Beginning in the early 20th century the Site became increasingly dominated by automotive-related activities, including auto sales, service, repair, body & paint shop, vehicle storage and associated parking. Additional historical commercial and light industrial uses across the Site included lacquer spraying operations, awning manufacturing, plumbing & heating services, a coal distribution company, paint retail, and heating service facilities, with most buildings demolished by 2011. The auto sales & service building was demolished in 2024.

The Site was most recently occupied by Mohawk Auto Center for use as a car dealership until 2022. A petroleum bulk storage (PBS) registration was associated with the dealership. The PBS registration was listed under the name Mohawk Honda, and referenced with PBS No. 4-054429. The PBS registration is currently listed as unregulated

since the storage capacity of the current registration is less than 1,100 gallons/closed. Six (6) above ground storage tanks (ASTs) and one (1) underground storage tank (UST) are listed as closed/removed, and a gasoline AST is listed as out of service. This AST, identified as Tank 1 on the PBS registration, remains within the southwestern/central portion of the Site. A storage bin, which appears to have been used for the collection of used oil filters by the prior dealership, is located adjacent to the west side of the AST.

In addition to the PBS registered AST and bin, a UST, which is partially uncovered, is located within the central portion of the Site, to the east/northeast of the AST. This UST is not listed on the PBS registration. Drainage features include three (3) catch basins located in the north-central portion of the Site. The approximate locations of the AST, partially uncovered UST, storage bin and catch basins are depicted on Figure 3.

1.1.2 Nature and Extent of Contamination

Previous environmental investigations completed in 2023 and 2024 included the completion of ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys, and subsurface investigations which included the sampling and analysis of soil and groundwater. The findings of these assessments are summarized as follows:

- Two (2) anomalies consistent with USTs were identified on the Site during the completion of the GPR surveys: one (1) on the northeastern portion of the Site on the former 742 State Street parcel and one (1) on the former 754 State Street parcel to the northwestern exterior of the southwestern portion of the former auto sales & service building, the latter of which was confirmed to be a UST during the 2024 demolition of the former auto sales & service building. Post demolition grading activities left the UST partially uncovered. A third potential UST was identified in the form of piping located in the basement of the former auto sales & service building. Although some of the piping was consistent with sewer and roof drains, the use of the piping was unable to be confirmed prior to demolition of the building. The approximate locations of the partially uncovered UST, the suspect UST identified during the GPR survey, and the piping previously observed in the basement area of the former on-site building are depicted on Figure 3. The partially uncovered UST and suspect USTs are not included in the Site's PBS registration. The PBS registration will be updated after the IRM Workplan can identify the existence and volumes of the USTs.

- Impacts to soils and groundwater proximate to the partially uncovered UST appear to be related to a petroleum release at the UST as documented by the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soils and groundwater in the vicinity of the UST. A spill incident (Spill No. 2300878) was issued during completion of a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) in 2023 when evidence of a petroleum release was identified in sample locations proximate to the partially uncovered UST. The spill incident remains active.
- The soil analytical data that was collected as a function of the 2023 and 2024 subsurface assessments were compared to soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) promulgated within 6 NYCRR Part 375, and associated NYSDEC guidance policy CP-51 (CP-51 Guidance 2010). The subsurface assessments identified concentrations of select semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and metals above NYSDEC Unrestricted Use SCOs in various subsurface soil samples across the Site, with some compounds and analytes exceeding Industrial Use SCOs.
- Similarly, impacts to groundwater have been documented through the 2023 and 2024 subsurface assessments. The groundwater analytical data from the prior assessments was compared to NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and Guidance Values, June 1998 and Addendums. Metals and SVOCs were detected above groundwater standards/guidance values on various portions of the Site.

The nature and extent of contamination has not been fully defined at the Site. A Draft Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) has been developed to determine the nature and extent of contamination ~~characterize and evaluate the results of previous site assessment activities related to contaminants of concern (COCs)~~ at the Site and to provide data to support decisions regarding the need for further investigation or remedial action. Remedial Investigation (RI) activities have not yet been initiated at the Site.

1.1.3 Immediate Action Activities

During an on-site scoping meeting for the development of the Draft RIWP, two (2) conditions were identified by NYSDEC that warranted action prior to the initiation of IRM activities. These actions included covering the partially uncovered UST with plastic and tarps to deter infiltration of stormwater, and covering the storage bin with a secure

tarp. These activities are completed and documented in an April 7, 2026 letter prepared by C.T. Male and addressed to NYSDEC.

1.2 Purpose

~~As provided in Section 1.11, Interim Remedial Measures, of NYSDEC DER-10, a non-emergency IRM is an action that can be undertaken at any time during the course of the remedial program in response to actual or potential environmental or public health exposures identified within the Site. Furthermore, the use of non-emergency IRMs is encouraged when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before the completion of the on-going investigation and remedy process. The IRMs may be conducted, as necessary, during any portion of the RI and Site preparation phase.~~

The purpose of the IRM WP is to provide a conceptual plan for the anticipated non-emergency IRMs of the Site to address elements, as appropriate, established within NYSDEC DER-10 as related to the activities and tasks associated with the following known or perceived “source areas” or “source”. Per 6NYCRR Part 375 - 1.2 (ax) NYSDEC DER-10, “source area” or “source” means “a portion of a site or area of concern at a site where the investigation has identified a discrete area of soil, sediment, surface water or groundwater containing contaminants in sufficient concentrations to migrate in that medium, or to release significant levels of contaminants to another environmental medium, which could result in a threat to public health and the environment. A source area typically includes, but is not limited to, a portion of a site where a substantial quantity of any of the following isare present:

- i. concentrated solid or semi-solid hazardous substances;
- ii. non-aqueous phase liquids; or
- iii. grossly contaminated media.”

This IRM WP has been prepared to address the following areas:

- IRM- Area 1: Closure by removal of the partially uncovered UST and impacted media in the vicinity of this UST as related to Spill No. 2300878.
- IRM- Area 2: Closure by removal of other USTs, if identified.

- IRM- Area 3: Removal of the concrete AST listed on the Site's PBS registration as "out of service" (Tank No. 1) that appears to contain residual product.
- IRM- Area 4: Removal of the steel storage bin partially filled with used oil filters.
- IRM- Area 5: Removal of impacted media, if present, in the area of three (3) stormwater catch basins.

This IRM WP describes the IRMs Areas anticipated for the Site and provides an overview of the methods that will be employed for completion of the IRMs.

1.3 IRM Approach

The IRMs work isare anticipated to be conducted prior to completion of the RI, and analytical data collected during the IRM activities will be used to supplement RI data. The environmental field forms that will be used, at minimum, during completion of the IRM work have been included as Appendix A of the IRM WP.

The following sections provide the means and methods that will be employed to implement the IRMs. The IRM areas are depicted on Figure 3.

1.3.1 IRM- Area 1: Closure by Removal of Partially Uncovered UST/Closure of NYSDEC Spill No. 23-000878

The contents of the partially uncovered UST were assessed prior to the completion of the immediate action items described in Section 1.1.3 of the IRM WP. Based on observations during the immediate action items, the partially uncovered UST appears to contain approximately six (6) inches of oily water. The IRM will include closure of the UST by removal and appropriate management of liquids and residual materials encountered, followed by evaluation and removal of petroleum-impacted soils, and completion of tank closure/confirmatory sampling in accordance with NYSDEC requirements to document post excavation conditions and support subsequent remedial decision-making.

The following procedures are anticipated for UST closure by removal:

- Notify NYSDEC of tank closure activities using a "Pre-Work Notification for Bulk Storage Tank Installation or Closure" form. The form will be completed within 30 days of the UST removal work and signed by the property owner.

- Secure the area with construction snow fencing or temporary chain link fencing.
- The tarp and plastic as well as gravel used to secure the tarp and plastic will be removed to uncover the UST. Additional gravel surrounding the UST will be removed as needed. Once the UST is exposed to the desired level, the UST will be cut open. Remaining liquids (water and/or product), within the UST will be removed for subsequent sampling, profiling and off-site disposal. The interior of the tank will be pressure washed, if necessary, to remove residual materials, and/or wiped down prior to, or after the tank carcass has been extracted from the ground. Prior to opening, cutting or entering the UST for cleaning, the Contractor will assess and document the atmospheric conditions within the tank. The Contractor will follow confined space entry procedures in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1910.146 for tank cleaning by appropriately trained personnel.
- The resulting liquid waste will be bulked with the other tank liquids. The tank cleaning rags and absorbent pads will be combined with the impacted soil/fill materials. Facilities receiving the waste will be appropriately permitted to accept this type of waste, and will be documented within the IRM Construction Completion Report (CCR). The transporter shall have a valid NYSDEC Part 364 Waste Transporter Permit, with the disposal facility, waste type and license plate properly listed on the permit.
- The UST will be removed from its grave and set on the ground surface atop 12-mil poly. Soils adhering to the exterior of the UST will be subjectively assessed for impacts. If the soils appear impacted, the soils will be managed as contaminated and disposed of off-site at a facility permitted to accept such waste. The tank carcass will be transported off-site to a metal recycling facility.
- Impacted soil and/or groundwater encountered in the UST grave will be addressed in accordance with Sections 1.3.6 and 1.3.7 of the IRM WP. The Remediation Engineer's field representative will observe and document the remedial activities and collect confirmatory post-excavation soil samples for field evidence of contamination (FEC) in accordance with Section 5.0 of the IRM WP.
- The UST excavation will either be backfilled to surface grade, re-graded based on planned construction activities, or protective fencing will be installed around the

excavation until completion of the RI and selection of the remedial action. No on-site re-use of excavated soil can occur, unless appropriate laboratory analytical results are approved by the NYSDEC Project Manager (as per 6NYCRR Part 375-6.7 and NYSDEC DER-10 Table 5.4€10). Any imported material used to backfill the excavations will be pre-approved by the Remediation Engineer, Mr. Jeffrey Marx, PE, and the NYSDEC Project Manager. See Section 5.5 of the IRM WP for backfill requirements. ~~The UST excavation may be backfilled with those spoils that do not exhibit field evidence of contamination (FEC). Additional imported material used to backfill the excavations will be pre-approved by the Remediation Engineer and the NYSDEC Project Manager. See Section 5.5 for backfill requirements.~~

- Upon completion of tank closure work at the Site, a PBS Registration application will be submitted to reflect the tanks as closed by removal. The application will be submitted to the NYSDEC Project Manager and the Region 4 PBS staff.
- Tank closure and soil removal activities will be documented through field logs and photographic documentation, and the findings will be incorporated into the CCR.

1.3.2 IRM- Area 2: Closure by Removal of Suspected USTs

The IRM will include test pits to uncover suspect USTs followed by closure of the UST(s) by removal and appropriate management of liquids and residual materials encountered, followed by evaluation and removal of petroleum-impacted soils, and completion of tank closure/confirmatory sampling in accordance with NYSDEC requirements to document post excavation conditions and support subsequent remedial decision-making.

The following procedures are anticipated for suspect UST closure by removal:

- Test pits will be advanced in the vicinity of the suspect USTs to identify the top of each tank, if present.
 - For the suspect UST beneath the basement of the former Site building, materials used to backfill the basement will be excavated to locate the piping associated with the suspect UST.
 - If the piping is identified in the basement, previously identified during the 2025 Phase I ESA, the concrete slab will be breached, and

the suspect piping will be traced to the extent feasible to determine if a suspect UST is present beneath the concrete slab. Evidence of additional suspect subsurface remains was not identified within the former on-site building.

- Should a UST be identified, the steps listed below will be followed to close the tank by removal.
- Once a UST is exposed to the desired level, if encountered, the UST will be closed by removal following the methods described above in Section 1.3.1 of the IRM WP.~~cut open.~~ Remaining liquids (water and/or product), within the UST will be removed for subsequent sampling, profiling and off-site disposal. The interior of the tank will be pressure washed, if necessary, to remove residual materials, and/or wiped down prior to, or after the tank carcass has been extracted from the ground. Prior to opening, cutting or entering the UST for cleaning, the Contractor will assess and document the atmospheric conditions within the tank. The Contractor will follow confined space entry procedures in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1910.146 for tank cleaning by appropriately trained personnel.
- ~~The resulting liquid waste will be bulked with the other tank liquids. The tank cleaning rags and absorbent pads will be combined with the impacted soil/fill materials. Facilities receiving the waste will be appropriately permitted to accept this type of waste and will be documented within the IRM CCR. The transporter shall have a valid NYSDEC Part 364 Waste Transporter Permit, with the disposal facility, waste type and license plate properly listed on the permit.~~
- ~~The UST will be removed from its grave and set on the ground surface atop 12-mil poly. Soils adhering to the exterior of the UST will be subjectively assessed for impacts. If the soils appear impacted, the soils will be managed as contaminated and disposed of off-site at a facility permitted to accept such waste. The tank carcass will be transported off-site to a metal recycling facility.~~
- ~~Impacted soil and/or groundwater encountered in the UST grave will be addressed in accordance with Sections 1.3.6 and 1.3.7~~ of the IRM WP. ~~The Remediation Engineer's field representative will observe and document the~~

~~remedial activities and collect confirmatory post excavation soil samples for field evidence of contamination~~FEC in accordance with Section 5.0 of the IRM WP.

- ~~Upon completion of tank closure work at the Site, a PBS Registration application will be submitted on behalf of the current owner to reflect the tanks as closed by removal. The application will be submitted to the NYSDEC Project Manager and the Region 4 PBS staff.~~
- ~~Tank closure and soil removal activities will be documented through field logs and photographic documentation, and the findings will be incorporated into the CCR.~~

1.3.3 IRM- Area 3: Removal of Concrete AST

The contents of the AST were assessed prior to the completion of the immediate action items described in Section 1.1.3 of the IRM WP. Observations during the immediate action items indicated the AST appears to contain approximately two (2) inches of oily water. Although the AST is out of service, the presence of residual product represents a potential source of petroleum-related constituents that warrants removal. The AST will be closed by removal to eliminate the potential for future releases associated with tank deterioration, incidental spills, or stormwater contact with residual materials.

The following procedures are anticipated for AST closure by removal:

- Notify NYSDEC of tank closure activities using a “Pre-Work Notification for Bulk Storage Tank Installation or Closure” form. The form will be completed within 30 days of the AST removal work and signed by an appropriate representative. Additional NYSDEC notification is required at least 30 days prior to the work beginning or if the proposed date changes.
- Closure by removal will include securing the area and implementing appropriate health and safety, and spill prevention controls; documenting the tank condition; and removing, containerizing, and properly managing residual product and associated liquids, sludges, or impacted debris encountered during removal. Following removal of the AST, the underlying concrete pad and surrounding area will be visually observed and will be field screened for evidence of petroleum impacts (e.g., staining, odors, elevated PID readings). Impacted media identified

from this screening will be temporarily stockpiled on plastic and covered with plastic until able to be sampled for waste characterization.

- AST closure activities will be documented through field logs and photographic documentation, and the findings will be incorporated into the CCR.
- Upon completion of the AST's removal, the Site's existing PBS registration will be updated to reflect the AST as closed by removal by submitting an updated PBS application on behalf of the former owner of the Site.

1.3.4 IRM- Area 4: Removal of Used Oil Filter Storage Bin

The steel storage bin located on-site was identified as a potential source area due to the presence of petroleum-related residuals within it and the potential for stormwater contact.

The following procedures are anticipated for storage bin removal:

- Empty contents into 55-gallon drum(s) taking care not to spill contents onto the ground surface.
- Wipe down the interior of the storage bin to remove residual petroleum materials.
- Remove storage bin and transport to a recycling facility.
- Following removal of the storage bin, the underlying surface and surrounding area will be visually observed field screened for evidence of petroleum impacts (e.g., staining, odors, elevated PID readings). Impacted media identified from this screening will be temporarily stockpiled on plastic and covered with plastic until able to be sampled for waste characterization.
- Storage bin closure activities will be documented through field logs and photographic documentation, and the findings will be incorporated into the CCR.

1.3.5 IRM- Area 5: Stormwater Infrastructure Evaluation

The three (3) stormwater drainage features (i.e., catch basins), located on the northern portion of the Site in the paved area, are reported to discharge to the municipal storm sewer. Field evaluation will be performed to confirm connection to the municipal pipe

network or attempt to identify alternate discharge pathways such as a dry well. This will be completed by controlled water or dye introduction into the catch basins and observation at potential downstream structures (e.g., manholes, outfalls) to corroborate the discharge point. A fluorescent tracer dye, BRIGHT DYES brand or similar dye compliant with NSF/ANSI Standard 60 for potable water, will be used for the evaluation. Approval from the Schenectady Department of Public Works (DPW) will be obtained prior to deployment of the dye, and a 24-hour notice will be provided to the NYSDEC Project Manager. If the results of the dye test indicate the stormwater drainage features are not connected to the municipal storm sewer, test pits will be advanced adjacent to the selected catch basin(s) and along inferred pipe alignments to expose the storm drain leads, observe drainage features, and determine the drainage network discharge location.

During test pit activities, if required, soils surrounding stormwater drainage structures and piping will be visually assessed and field screened (e.g., odors, staining, and PID readings) to assess whether impacted soils are present in proximity to the drainage features. If stormwater is confirmed to discharge to an on-site infiltration feature rather than the municipal storm sewer, additional assessment will be performed to evaluate the potential for impacted soils associated with stormwater infiltration and sediment accumulation within the drainage structures. This may include assessment of catch basin sumps for accumulated sediment and, if warranted based on observed conditions and Site history, collection of select soil/sediment samples for laboratory analysis to support evaluation of potential impacts and to inform any necessary corrective measures. Investigative activities will be documented through field logs and photographic documentation, and the findings will be incorporated into the IRM documentation and considered in the interpretation of data presented in the RI Report (RIR).

1.3.6 Remediation of Impacted Fill/Soil at IRM Areas

Impacted and non-impacted fill/soil may be encountered during removal and/or investigation of the partially uncovered UST, suspect UST areas, and catch basins. Handling procedures for impacted fill/soil is discussed in Section 2.4 below.

Excavated soil is to be segregated based on FEC. If no FEC is visible/found, then the soil will be staged on and under poly sheeting, sampled for laboratory analysis with laboratory results compared to Unrestricted-Use SCO for re-use on-site (assuming that a Track-1 BCP Cleanup is desired, otherwise laboratory results compared to protection of groundwater SCOs and Restricted-Residential SCOs). If FEC is visible/found, then stage

on and under poly sheeting, sampled/laboratory analysis for proper off-site disposal (unless potential re-use is sought, sampling/laboratory analysis will need to be reflective as above.) Procedures for handling impacted soil are discussed in Section 2.4 of the IRM WP.

~~The soils will be staged atop 12-mil poly and covered. If the materials do not exhibit field evidence of contamination employing photoionization detector (PID) readings for organic vapors and organoleptic (sight and smell) perception, they will be permitted to be returned to the post-tank removal excavations. If the materials appear impacted (PID readings greater than the ambient air concentrations and exhibit staining and/or petroleum-type odors), they will be covered with poly. The staged soil will be sampled, profiled and disposed of off-site at a facility permitted to accept the wastes generated.~~

Concrete from building remains ~~that was in contact with fill/soil requiring remediation~~ will either be: broken up and disposed of with the impacted fill/soil, and/or the impacted fill/soil will be removed from the concrete and the concrete be disposed of as ~~a separate~~ construction and demolition ~~debris~~ (C&D) waste streams; and/or ~~the cleaned~~ concrete reused on-Site as backfill material (with NYSDEC approval).

1.3.7 Groundwater Evacuation and Treatment at IRM Areas

Impacted groundwater may be encountered during the closure by removal of the partially uncovered UST as impacts to groundwater have been identified in the vicinity of this UST as related to Spill No. 2300878. Impacted groundwater may also be encountered during the excavation of impacted fill/soil affiliated with other USTs, if encountered, and drainage structures.

COCs—Contamination in groundwater samples collected during the previous site assessment work in the vicinity of the partially uncovered UST include petroleum-type VOCs & SVOCs, and metals. SVOCs and metals have been identified in groundwater during previous site assessment work across the Site.

The following general procedures will be followed for groundwater evacuation and treatment during the IRM works:

- If during excavation, groundwater is encountered, the amount of groundwater will be assessed to determine if it makes excavation unmanageable. If problematic, the excavation activities will stop and the open excavation will be temporarily

backfilled. Arrangements will be made to mobilize a 20,000 gallons frac tank or equivalent storage tank.

- Once the temporary means for storing groundwater are implemented, excavation will resume. Groundwater entering the excavation(s) will be evacuated and transferred into a temporary holding tank to the extent necessary to remove impacted fill/soil. If limited in volume, the groundwater may be evacuated from the frac tank via a vacuum tank truck and transported for off-site disposal at an approved and permitted disposal facility. Prior to shipment, the groundwater will be sampled for waste characterization and profiled. The disposal location will be required to be submitted to the Remediation Engineer prior to removal from the Site to coordinate with the Volunteer for their signature/approval.
- On-site groundwater treatment will be implemented, with prior approval from NYSDEC, when one (1) or a combination of the following conditions are observed: it is cost prohibitive to dispose of untreated water at a permitted disposal facility; a petroleum film/sheen is observed on the groundwater surface; petroleum odors are noted in the groundwater; groundwater comes into contact with petroleum contaminated soil; and/or laboratory testing for approval to discharge groundwater to the municipal storm/sewer system shows contaminants above applicable discharge limits.
- Treated groundwater will be discharged to the closest connection to the municipality's sanitary collection system (i.e. sanitary lines along State Street or Albany Street). Prior to discharge, the remediation contractor will be responsible for obtaining a wastewater discharge permit/approval from the City of Schenectady Water Department. Pre- and post-treatment sampling will be performed of the water treatment system per the municipal requirements prior to discharging to the sewer to confirm that the discharge meets the limits. Subsequent sampling and analysis of the treatment system will be performed at sampling frequencies required by the municipality or batch testing may be considered. The Remediation Engineer and the NYSDEC Project Manager will be provided with the dewatering and treatment system design and plan prior to its implementation.

1.4 Remedial Treatment Units

The Site, the limits of which are shown on Figure 2, is to be considered as one (1) remedial treatment unit because the extent of impacted soil/groundwater that may be encountered during completion of the IRMs is unknown. Within the site's remedial treatment unit, there are smaller possible source areas as described in Section 1.2, that will be addressed as described in this IRM work plan.

1.45 Applicable NYS Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

The applicable SCGs for each media type to be remediated during the IRM are summarized as follows:

Media	Regulation	SCGs
Fill/Soil	6 NYCRR Part 375 (December 31, 2025), NYSDEC CP-51 Guidance 2010	Table 375-6.8(a) and (b) Unrestricted, Restricted-Residential Use, Commercial Use and Protection of Groundwater) Soil Cleanup Objectives, CP- 51 Soil Cleanup Levels
Groundwater	NYSDEC Division of Water TOGS 1.1.1	Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values and Groundwater Effluent Limitations (June 1998 with Addendums)

A copy of the December 31, 2025, 6 NYCRR Part 375 Table 375-6.8, NYSDEC CP-51 Tables 1, 2, and 3 for soil are included in Appendix [AB of the IRM WP](#) for reference. The NYSDEC Division of Water TOGS 1.1.1 document is not included, but the standards or guidance values for the remedial action are the ambient groundwater (GA class) values. Treated groundwater analytical results will be compared to the City of Schenectady Local Sewer Limitations per the municipal permit/approval.

1.56 Interim Remedial Measures Implementation Schedule

The IRMs work will be initiated upon NYSDEC approval of the IRM WP, possibly before, ~~during~~ or after the RIWP, following the estimated schedule below.

- Prepare and submit Pre-Work notifications related to the AST and UST(s) [at least 30 days prior to start of related IRM activities].
- Solicit and secure a contractor to perform the IRM works [±3 weeks].
- Mobilize and complete the work [±4 weeks].
- Waste characterization and disposal [±4 weeks].

~~A One~~ CCR will be prepared after completion of the IRM work in the five (5) described areas. The CCR will detail the IRMs-work completed and will be submitted to the NYSDEC Project Manager for review and acceptance. The CCR ~~may will~~ be appended to the RIR and Final Engineering Report (FER), ~~as warranted~~.

1.67 Citizen Participation

Citizen participation steps will occur for the IRM WP approval process. A public notice fact sheet will be released by the NYSDEC and a public comment period, ~~if required~~, will occur before the start of the IRM activities. A site-specific Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) has been prepared and ~~is pending~~ was approved by NYSDEC/NYSDOH on May 7, 2026 approval.

2.0 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES

2.1 Site Security

Site perimeter construction fencing with lockable gate(s) will be maintained before, during, and after the IRM works. A sign in/out sheet will be maintained by the contractor to track persons entering the Site.

2.2 Trailers/Office Space

At the discretion of the contractor, a construction office trailer will be provided by the contractor for their use, which can also be used by the Remediation Engineer's field representative and NYSDEC personnel. The space shall include a desk or table to work on and power to charge field monitoring equipment daily. A minimum area, generally six (6) feet by six (6) feet, should be sufficient.

2.3 Equipment Decontamination

Construction equipment that comes into contact with the Site's ~~contaminated~~ fill/soil, and ~~/or potentially impacted~~ groundwater, will be considered contaminated. Prior to the equipment being demobilized from an IRM work area or the Site or prior to entering an area deemed clean by meeting applicable SCGs, the equipment will be decontaminated in a manner that removes adhered soils and residues.

Soils/residues generated from the decontamination procedures will either be disposed of with impacted fill/soil mixtures from the IRM, or the impacted fill/soil will be stockpiled on the ground surface atop 12-mil poly and covered for future profiling and off-site disposal at a facility permitted to accept the waste.

If water is generated during the decontamination effort, it will either be transferred into 55-gallon drums or directly to the on-site groundwater treatment system (if used) daily, ~~and/or if in small volume, be incorporated into the impacted fill/soil mixtures from the IRM for disposal at the approved off-site disposal facilities.~~ Wastes (soils or water) created at the Site will either be sampled first, or assumed to be impacted, and then disposed of accordingly.

Trucks entering and exiting the Site will be swept clean of soil/debris, especially on sides of wheels/tires, prior to leaving the Site. Queuing of trucks will not be allowed on the public streets. Trucks will be covered/closed with a tight-fitting cover prior to leaving the Site.

2.4 Impacted Soil Handling

The horizontal extent and vertical depth of impacted fill/soil that may be encountered during implementation of the IRMs work is unknown. The overall extent of IRM fill/soil excavations will be based on FEC observed by the Remediation Engineer's field representative. Confirmatory ~~end-point~~ post excavation soil samples will be collected in accordance with NYSDEC DER-10 (NYSDEC DER-10-5.4(5)) and analyzed by a NYSDOH ELAP certified in the laboratory for all Part 375 SCO parameters, plus poly and per-fluoroalkyl substances as discussed further in Section 5.0 of the IRM WP, to confirm that the impacted fill/soil has been adequately removed.

Impacted soil/fill will be temporarily stockpiled on-Site and will be staged on a minimum of 12-mil plastic and covered with the same to mitigate washout by rainwater. Appropriate waste characterization of the stockpile will be completed prior to proper off-site disposal. The trucks/tractor trailers removing the impacted soil/fill will be covered during transport with solid covers (not mesh), and if high in moisture content where free-standing water will be released, the truck gates will be sealed, and truck boxes will be and/or lined with plastic. Mesh tarps or covers will not be allowed for trucks hauling ~~impacted~~ fill/soil from the Site. Tight-fitting covers are required for trucks hauling fill/soil from the Site and for hauling NYSDEC approved soil/stone to the Site.

Disposal facility approval letters and other related documentation will be submitted to the Remediation Engineer for review and approval prior to the exportation of contaminated fill/soil. (although it is not anticipated, if soil or groundwater wastes contain listed hazardous waste constituents, NYSDEC Division of Materials Management should be contacted for evaluation of the waste for contained-in determination so the waste potentially can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste).

2.5 Utility Disconnects

Natural gas and water services formerly utilized at the auto sales & services building were terminated at the main lines along State Street in 2024. Sewer service was cut and capped within approximately five (5) feet of the former auto sales & services building. The Contractor is responsible to locate utilities and disconnect/terminate them per State, City and County regulations, or properly reroute or protect them during completion of the IRM works in cooperation with applicable utility providers excavations will be performed as described in Sections 1.3.1, 2.4, etc. of the IRM WP.

2.6 Excavation Shoring/Sheeting

The anticipated horizontal and vertical IRM excavation depths may require sheeting/shoring to effectuate stable and safe excavation conditions if not able to slope excavations to be OSHA compliant. The need for and design of the sheeting/shoring systems will be the responsibility of the contractor, and if required, shall be designed by a NYS licensed professional engineer. Prior to commencement of the IRMs work, excavation sheeting/shoring plans, if deemed necessary, will be submitted to the NYSDEC Project Manager for informational purposes. All sheeting/shoring materials used during IRM excavations will be managed as contaminated, and will either be staged and disposed of off-site, or decontaminated as per Section 2.3 of the IRM WP above.

3.0 SITE CONTROLS DURING REMEDIAL ACTION

3.1 Stormwater Management

The cumulative area of Site disturbance for the IRM is not expected to exceed one (1) acre, as such obtaining coverage under the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity before commencing construction activity is not applicable.

Silt fencing, filter socks or hay bales will be installed, at a minimum around topographically downgradient catch basins as inlet protection, and around topographically downgradient portions of excavated areas and soil stockpiles.

Erosion and sediment control measures will be observed once a week and after every storm event greater than one inch of rain. Results of these observations will be recorded daily within C.T. Male's field observer. Repairs noted shall be made within 24 hours, ~~or~~ sooner if a storm event is forecasted and shall be reported to NYSDEC.

Accumulated sediments will be removed as required to keep the erosion and sediment control devices functional. Undercutting or erosion of the silt control devices shall be repaired in a timely manner with appropriate NYSDEC-approved backfill materials.

3.2 Air Monitoring

The Site's soils will be disturbed during ground intrusive activities, such as during excavation and removal of the USTs, ~~and, if encountered,~~ during excavation and stockpiling of ~~petroleum-contaminated~~ soils.

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be followed during ground intrusive activities. The intent of the CAMP is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. The CAMP will monitor the air for dust particulates and VOC vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area. The CAMP is included as an attachment to the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) discussed in Section 4.0 of the IRM WP.

3.2.1 Particulate Monitoring

Three (3) real-time particulate monitors capable of continuously measuring concentrations of particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) will be utilized. The instruments will be placed inside environmental enclosures at temporary monitoring stations based on the prevailing wind direction each workday, one (1) upwind and one (1) downwind of the designated work areas. The third monitor will be placed at the primary entrance to the adjoining office building to the north. If the IRM ~~work iss-are~~ taking place within twenty feet of occupied structures, monitoring will be conducted opposite the walls of the occupied structures or next to the structures' air intake vents.

Each particulate monitor will be equipped with a telemetry unit capable of transmitting real-time particulate data to the Project Manager and/or field representative. The particulate monitoring instruments will be capable of displaying and transmitting the short-term exposure limit (STEL) or 15-minute averaging period, which will be compared to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Generic and Special Requirements Community Air Monitoring Plan action levels for particulates, as listed below. The instruments are programmed to alarm at preset action levels. At the end of each day, the readings for each instrument will be downloaded to a PC and retained for future referenceing and daily reporting to the NYSDEC/NYSDOH Project Manager(s).

- If the downwind and/or occupied structures PM-10 particulate level is one hundred 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 the downwind and/or occupied structures 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, the downwind and/or occupied structures 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 dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind and/or occupied structures PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m³ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

In the event of poor weather such as heavy rain, particulate monitoring will not be performed for protection of instrumentation. These weather conditions would limit the effectiveness of the sensitive monitoring equipment but would proactively suppress particulate generation. Work activities will be halted if fugitive dust migration is visually observed ~~for a sustained period of time~~ during poor weather conditions. If particulate monitoring is not implemented or will be discontinued during ground intrusive activities on-site for any reason, NYSDEC will be notified immediately.

3.2.2 Volatile Organic Compound Air Monitoring

VOCs will be monitored periodically at the ~~downwind~~ perimeter of the ~~immediate~~ work areas and continuously in conjunction with the three particulate monitors described above. and/or occupied structures with a Mini RAE 3000 VOC monitor or equal. The VOC monitor will be placed in the downwind and/or occupied structures environmental enclosure containing a particulate monitor. The ~~downwind~~ VOC monitors will be equipped with a telemetry unit capable of transmitting real-time VOC data to the Project Manager and/or field representative. The VOC monitoring instrument will be capable of displaying and transmitting the STEL or 15-minute averaging period, which will be compared to the NYSDOH Generic and Special Requirements CAMP action levels for VOCs, as listed below. The ~~downwind and/or occupied structures~~ VOC instantaneous and 15-minute average STEL readings will be downloaded to a PC and retained for future referenceing and daily reporting to the NYSDEC/NYSDOH Project Manager(s).

~~Upwind VOC STEL concentrations will be measured at the start of the workday and periodically thereafter employing a handheld Mini Rae 3000 VOC monitor to evaluate the Site's background conditions. Background VOC readings will be obtained in the occupied structures prior to commencement of the planned work. Any unusual background readings will be discussed with NYSDOH prior to commencement of the work. The upwind VOC STEL readings will be manually recorded for future reference and reporting.~~

- 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 upwind readings for the 15-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~~upwind readings, 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~~the upwind readings 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~~upwind readings 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. Work activities will then be evaluated to determine the source of the organic vapors and the engineering controls required to reduce/eliminate the organic vapors.

3.2.3 Particulate and VOC Monitoring Near Adjacent Building

One real-time particulate monitor paired with a MiniRAE 3000 VOC monitor, or equal, using a 10.6 eV lamp, will continuously monitor concentrations of particulate matter less than PM-10 and for VOCs near the adjacent building to the northwest of the Site. The instruments will be placed inside an environmental enclosure positioned at the northwestern perimeter of the Site, near the main entrance of the adjacent building. The monitors will be capable of integrating readings over a period of 15 minutes (or less) and equipped with telemetry capable of transmitting real-time dust particulate and VOC data to the Project Manager and/or field representative.

For particulate monitoring:

- If the adjacent building monitor 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 the adjacent building monitor 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, the adjacent building monitor 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 adjacent building monitor PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m³ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.
- Particulate monitoring will occur regardless of the upwind/downwind data. If an exceedance is encountered for dust at the CAMP location dedicated to monitoring the adjacent building, then a response to those exceedances will be necessary, consistent with the descriptions above.

For VOC monitoring:

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the adjacent building monitor exceeds the upwind concentration by 5 ppm for the 15-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 adjacent building monitor 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 is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the adjacent building monitor, activities must be shutdown. Work activities will then be evaluated to determine the source of the organic vapors and the engineering controls required to reduce/eliminate the organic vapors.
- VOC monitoring will occur regardless of the upwind/downwind data. If an exceedance is encountered for VOCs at the CAMP location dedicated to monitoring the adjacent building, then a response to those exceedances will be necessary, consistent with the descriptions above.

In the event of poor weather such as heavy rain, particulate monitoring and VOC monitoring will not be performed for protection of instrumentation, and the NYSDEC Project Manager will be notified immediately. These weather conditions would limit the effectiveness of the sensitive monitoring equipment and likely suppress particulate and VOC migration. Work activities will be halted if fugitive dust migration is visually observed during poor weather conditions.

3.3 Noise and Vibration

There is potential for noise and vibration to be present depending on the means and methods selected by the construction contractor to implement the IRM works, but excessive noise and vibration are not expected. ~~If unless~~ sheet piling is used to facilitate the excavation of Site fill/soil during the IRM, ~~I~~ the contractor shall provide, as necessary, means and methods to monitor and mitigate noise and vibration from adversely affecting nearby buildings, structures, improvements and the community.

3.4 Dust Control

Dust suppression techniques will be required, as necessary, to control fugitive dust ~~to the extent practical~~ during the IRM works. Such techniques must be employed, at a minimum, if the community air monitoring results indicate that particulate levels are above action levels. ~~All reasonable attempts will be made to inhibit v~~Visible and/or fugitive dust will be inhibited. Techniques to be utilized by the contractor may include one or more of the following:

- Applying water to haul roads.
- Wetting equipment and excavation faces.
- Spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping.
- Hauling materials in containers or vehicles with solid tight-fitting tarp covers.
- Restricting vehicle speeds on-site.
- Covering excavated areas and materials after excavation immediately after activity ceases.

3.5 Construction Observation and Certification

C.T. Male will provide full-time observation during the IRM activities under the direction of C.T. Male's Remediation Engineer in order to provide the required professional engineer certification of the CCR. The Remediation Engineer will supervise C.T. Male's construction observer (field representative) during the IRM to document that the project is implemented in accordance with the NYSDEC approved IRM WP. The Remediation Engineer will provide engineering review of remedial related contractor submittals, field changes for the IRM related work, interact with NYSDEC and will perform periodic site visits.

Deviation from the IRM WP will not be allowed without pre-approval by the Remediation Engineer and ~~as necessary, consultation~~/approval ~~with from~~ NYSDEC. Deviations to the WP will be documented and described in the CCR.

3.6 Odor Control

Nuisance odors are not expected to be present given the expected contaminants at the site. If nuisance odors are identified and are not contained to the perimeter of the work area during IRM ground intrusive activities, measures that may be implemented to abate the nuisance odors include limiting the area of open excavations, limiting the size of soil stockpiles, shrouding open excavations with tarps and other covers, direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-site disposal, use of chemical odorants via spray or misting systems, and use of staff to monitor odors in surrounding neighborhoods.

4.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP)

4.1 General

Health and safety procedures to be followed by C.T. Male will be conducted in accordance with the site-specific HASP, which is included in Appendix BC of the IRM WP. The HASP will be available at the Site during the IRM field activities.

The contractor(s) completing the IRM s work will each be required to provide a site-specific HASP that is certified by a Certified Industrial Hygienist, Certified Safety Professional or equivalent safety professional, as determined by the Remediation Engineer. ~~determined equivalent safety professional~~. The contractors' employees will be required to have read and understood their company's site-specific HASP prior to completing the work and must perform the IRM Work consistent with the C.T. Male site-specific HASP.

4.2 Safety Meetings

Toolbox safety meetings shall be conducted by C.T. Male for ~~our on-site~~ personnel at the beginning of each work week. These meetings can be performed in person or remotely through Microsoft Teams or similar platform. The meetings will be led by the Site Safety Officer, Ryan Hubbard, or the Site Safety Officers' designee.

The Contractor will ~~be encouraged to~~ perform regular safety meetings in accordance with their safety plan and will be encouraged to participate in the weekly C.T. Male safety meetings.

5.0 CONFIRMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SAMPLING

5.1 Tank Closure Sampling

Upon removal of the tank(s) per the procedures described in Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 of the IRM WP, the Remediation Engineer's field representative will assess the soils in the tank graves or larger excavation areas for FEC.

If the soils in the tank closure excavations do not exhibit FEC, post-~~remediation excavation confirmation~~ samples will be collected per NYSDEC DER-10 Section 5.5(c)3.iii.(1)(A) to (D). The samples will be analyzed for the Target Compound List (TCL) of VOCs using USEPA method 5035 High & low & SVOCs using USEPA method 8270E (including 1,4 Dioxane using USEPA method 8270E) and the Target Analyte List (TAL) of metals using USEPA methods 6010D/6020B, 7471B/7470A, and 9010C/9012B (TCL/TAL Parameters and 1,4-Dioxane). This suite of compounds and analytes ~~has~~ been selected based on previous assessments of the Site. the COCs specific to the IRM areas (i.e. VOCs & SVOCs as related to petroleum and SVOCs & metals as the primary COCs across the Site as identified in previous assessments of the Site).

If the soils appear impacted by petroleum, additional excavation will be conducted until the soils no longer exhibit FEC. Fill materials are also anticipated to be encountered in the IRM areas. As the fill is anticipated to be encountered site-wide, it is not anticipated that non-petroleum impacted ~~ed~~ fill will be removed to achieve FEC-related targets. The over-all Site conditions, including the assessment of fill, will be completed during the RIWP, and remedial actions related to fill (if any) will be performed as part of a Remedial Action (RA) following completion of the RIWP.

Floor and sidewall samples will be collected from the tank excavation for analyses for the TCL/TAL parameters and 1,4-Dioxane as described above to document ~~that the impacted soils have been sufficiently remediated~~ post-excavation conditions. The sampling frequency will be one (1) floor sample per 900 square feet of excavation bottom and one (1) sidewall samples per each 30 feet of excavation sidewall. At a minimum, one (1) floor sample and four (4) sidewall samples will be collected from each distinct excavation.

- VOC samples will be collected as discrete, grab samples while the other parameters will be sampled as composite samples (from five sample aliquots).
- All sampling locations will be biased toward possible greatest contaminant concentrations.

5.2 Used Oil Filter Storage Bin Removal and Surface Soil Sampling

Following the removal of the used oil filter storage bin, the paved surface area beneath the bin will be assessed for FEC, if the area beneath the bin does not exhibit FEC, post-remediation confirmation samples will not be collected. If the paved area beneath the used oil filter storage bin appears to be impacted, a 12" by 12" square will be cut into the pavement to allow for soil screening. If FEC is identified in the soil beneath the pavement, a soil sample will be collected, to be analyzed for the TCL/TAL Parameters and 1,4 Dioxane as described in Section 5.1 of the IRM WP above.

5.3 Suspect UST & Stormwater Feature Test Pits and Sampling

As described in Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 of the IRM WP, test pits will be completed in the vicinity of the two (2) suspect USTs and may be completed at up to two (2) of the three (3) stormwater drainage features located on the Site.

During completion of the test pits, the Remediation Engineer's field representative will assess the soils in the test pits for FEC. ~~If USTs are not encountered in the two (2) suspect UST locations and FEC is not observed, one (1) soil sample will be collected from each suspect UST area. The samples will be analyzed for the TCL/TAL Parameters and 1,4-Dioxane~~ The test pits will be managed and sampled in the same manner as excavations, as described above in Section 5.1 of the IRM WP.

~~If the soils do not exhibit evidence of FEC, one (1) sample each will be collected from the terminus of each drainage system. The samples will be analyzed for the TCL/TAL Parameters and 1,4-Dioxane. If USTs are encountered in suspect UST locations, sampling will be conducted as described in Section 5.1.~~

If the soils surrounding the drainage systems exhibit FEC, additional excavation will be conducted until the soils no longer exhibit FEC; however, excavation will be limited as described in Section 5.1 of the IRM WP. Floor and sidewall samples will be collected from

the excavation(s) for analyses for the TCL/TAL Parameters and 1,4-Dioxane to document that the impacted soils have been sufficiently remediated. The sampling frequency will be one (1) floor sample per 900 square feet of excavation bottom and one (1) sidewall sample per each 30 feet of excavation sidewall. At a minimum, one (1) floor sample and four (4) sidewall samples will be collected from each excavation.

5.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control and Lab Deliverables

Quality Control (QC) samples at a ratio of one (1) set of QC samples per 20 media samples will be collected and analyzed. The QC samples for soils will include a blind field duplicate (FD), matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicate (MSD).

The laboratory will provide the analytical results in [NYSDEC ASP Category B Data Deliverable](#) format for subsequent third party data validation. Data validation will be performed in accordance with the USEPA National and Regional Validation Guidelines/Procedures to determine the applicable qualifications of the data. The validator will then prepare a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) for all IRM confirmatory samples in accordance with [NYSDEC](#) guidance. The laboratory data will also be submitted electronically to NYSDEC in Version 5 (or current) EQuIS database format.

5.5 Imported Fill Testing

~~The source of the fill and the analytical data will be provided to the NYSDEC Project Manager for review and approval prior to importing the fill to the Site. NYSDEC request to import Fill/Soil forms will be utilized to provide the source of the fill and the analytical data to the NYSDEC Project Manager for review and approval prior to importing the fill to the Site.~~ The sampling and analysis requirements for fill imported to the Site are set forth in NYSDEC DER-10 Section 5.4(e)10. The following requirements must also be met:

- Materials proposed for import onto the Site will be approved by the certifying Remediation Engineer and the NYSDEC Project Manager, and will be in compliance with provisions in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and NYSDEC DER-10 prior to delivery to the Site.
- Material from industrial sites, spill sites, or other environmental remediation sites or potentially contaminated sites will not be imported onto the Site.

- Imported soils will meet the backfill quality standards established in 6 NYCRR 375 and other applicable NYSDEC guidance/policy documents. Based on an evaluation of the land use, protection of groundwater and ~~restricted-residential~~unrestricted use criteria, the resulting soil quality standards are listed in Table 375-6.8(a) and other NYSDEC guidance/policy tables in Appendix ~~A~~B of the IRM WP.

The NYSDEC will require that select samples of imported fill be analyzed for 1,4-dioxane and the NYSDEC list of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The analytical results will be reviewed by the Remediation Engineer and the NYSDEC Project Manager to determine if the fill material is suitable for import onto the Site.

Soils that meet 'exempt' fill requirements under 6 NYCRR Part 360, but do not meet backfill objectives for this Site, will not be imported onto the Site without prior approval by the Remediation Engineer and the NYSDEC Project Manager. Solid waste will not be imported onto the Site.

6.0 APPLICABLE PERMITS AND RELATED

This section is to recap the applicable permits or related notifications with external agencies that will be required by the contractor completing the IRM work.

6.1 Groundwater Discharge

A dewatering system may be necessary during the remedial action and subsequent new subgrade construction to mitigate groundwater infiltration. Groundwater, if extraction is necessary, will be evacuated from excavation(s) into a 20,000-gallon frac tank, or equivalent storage tank, to be transported for off-site disposal at an approved and permitted disposal facility. If conditions, as described in Section 1.3.7 of the IRM WP, limit the option for off-site disposal, groundwater may require treatment prior to discharge to the closest sewer manhole if local discharge limits are exceeded, which will require a municipal sewer discharge permit/approval. C.T. Male can provide analytical data relative to the monitoring well sampling, if necessary, to assist the contractor with obtaining a discharge permit/approval, or provide analytical testing results of evacuated water held in temporary frac tank(s).

6.2 PBS Registration and Notifications

Proper notifications will be made to the NYSDEC using a “Pre-Work Notification for Bulk Storage Tank Installation or Closure” form. The form will be completed within 30 days of the AST and UST removal work. Facilities receiving the waste from closure activities will be appropriately permitted and will be documented within the IRM CCR. Upon completion of tank closure work at the Site, a PBS Registration application will be submitted on behalf of the current owner to reflect the UST(s) as closed by removal. The application will be submitted to the NYSDEC Project Manager and the NYSDEC Region 4 PBS staff.

6.3 Municipal Permits

The City of Schenectady will be notified of the tank closure and excavation activities and a building permit, will be obtained from the Building Department prior to commencing work.

6.4 Stormwater Dye Testing

Prior to completing the dye testing activities described in Section 1.3.5 of the IRM WP, the City of Schenectady DPW will be notified, and approval will be obtained for the use of a fluorescent, potable water safe, dye. The NYSDEC Project Manager will be notified of the approval upon receipt, and will be notified at least 24-hours prior to the completion of these activities.

7.0 SITE RESTORATION

The Site will be restored to grade or via OSHA compliant sloped excavations (i.e., depressed) so there are no open excavations. Temporary snow fencing, orange cones, barrels, etc. will be placed to demarcate the depressed area(s).

If analytical results of post-excavation soil samples indicate ~~COCs-contaminants~~ are present at concentrations exceeding ~~Restricted-Residential~~Unrestricted Use SCOs or Protection of Groundwater SCOs (for ~~source locations only~~applicable parameters) ~~or applicable~~ NYSDEC policy/guidance concentrations, the bottom of the excavation will have a demarcation layer of plastic or fabric, then the excavation boundaries will be graded to mitigate an excavation fall hazard, ~~demarcate with plastic or fabric~~ and secure from public contact.

Imported backfill, ~~if needed to backfill excavations,~~ will be tested in accordance with Section 5.65, of the IRM WP, prior to importation. Once the excavation area is backfilled to an acceptable grade, CAMP monitoring will be discontinued.

In addition, a demarcation layer of suitable materials will be placed across the bottom of excavations, before backfilling, if excavation backfilling is planned prior to NYSDEC approval of post-excavation laboratory analytical results.

8.0 REPORTING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION REPORT

8.1 CAMP Reporting

A summary of daily CAMP results will be provided to the NYSDEC Project Manager within 24 hours of each day of ground intrusive work at the Site. The daily summary will include the peak instantaneous dust particulate and VOC readings from the day in addition to the maximum 15-minute reading as well as a sketch of CAMP locations.

In the event of an exceedance to the 15-minute STEL, NYSDEC will be notified within 24 hours of the exceedance along with a summary of actions completed to address the exceedance.

8.21 Monthly Progress Reports

The status of IRM works will be reported in the monthly progress reports to the NYSDEC per the BCA. The reports will be submitted to NYSDEC, with a copy to the NYS Department of Health Project Manager and pertinent personnel representing the Site owners. The progress reports will be submitted by the 10th day of each month.

8.32 Construction Completion Report (CCR)

Upon completion of the IRMs work, a CCR will be prepared that summarizes the work completed and results of the IRM environmental monitoring and confirmation sampling. Deviations from the IRM WP will also be discussed in the CCR. The CCR will be prepared in general accordance with the CCR requirements promulgated in Section 5.8 of NYSDEC DER-10, as summarized below.

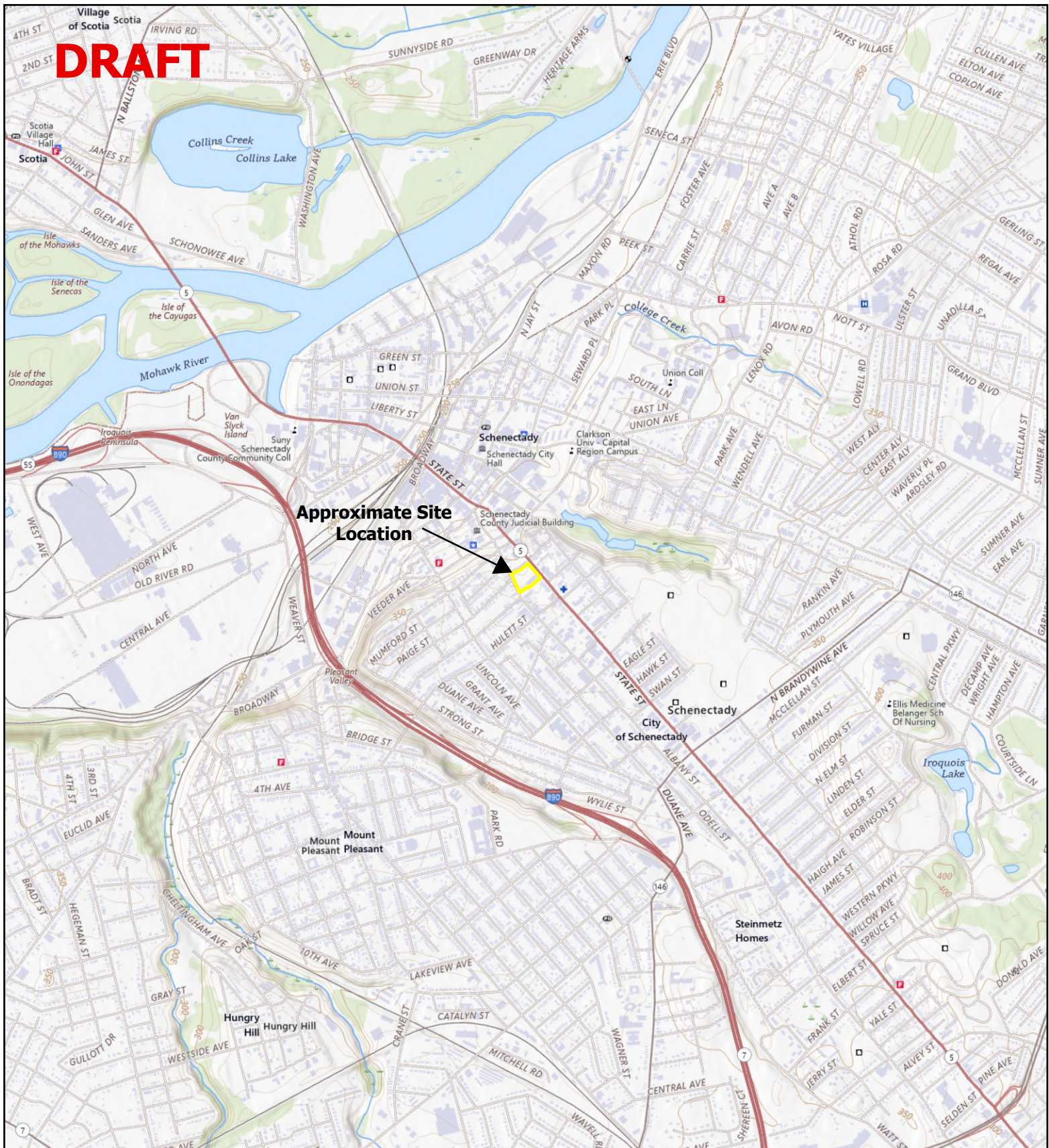
- The final CCR submitted to NYSDEC for approval will be prepared, stamped, certified and signed by an individual licensed or otherwise authorized in accordance with Article 145 of the NYS Education Law to practice the profession of engineering using the appropriate certification provided in Table 1.5 of NYSDEC DER-10.
- A description of the IRM works, as constructed, pursuant to the NYSDEC-approved IRM WP.

- A summary of the IRM works completed, including description of problems encountered and resolved, summary of changes to the IRM WP, and listing, quantity and disposal location of each waste stream.
- Tables and figures containing pre- and post-remedial data keyed appropriately so that completion of the IRM works is documented.
- A description of the applicable areas of IRM compliance.
- Drawings showing the excavation limits, ~~and~~ end-point soil sampling locations and placement of demarcation layer(s).
- Executed manifests documenting off-site transport of the waste materials.
- Analytical results of the excavation end-point soil samples, including laboratory data sheets and the required laboratory data deliverables.
- CAMP monitoring daily reporting summaries and tables, including recorded instantaneous and 15-minute dust particulate and VOC levels.

All work performed pursuant to this IRM WP will be performed in accordance with all federal, local, and state statutes, regulations, and guidance/policies.

FIGURES

DRAFT



Legend

 Approximate Site Location

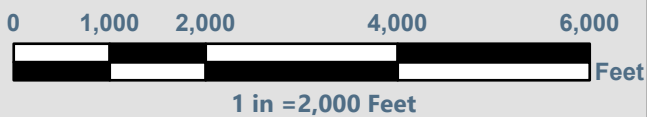


FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
(BCP Site #C447055)

750 State Street, City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, NY

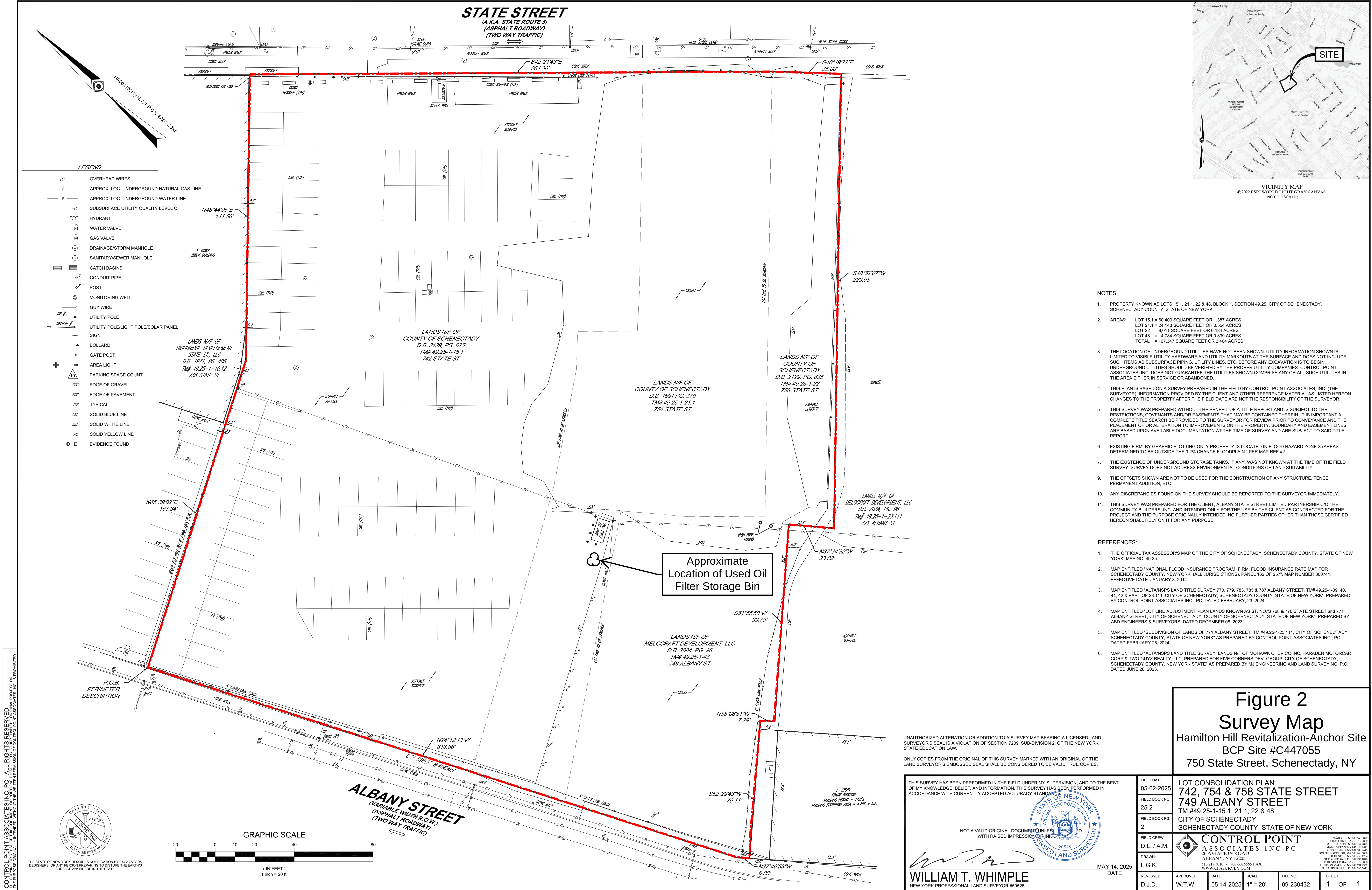
C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES

Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Geology, D.P.C.

50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE, LATHAM, NY 12110
518.786.7400 • FAX 518.786.7299



Project Number: 23.3588
Data Source: NYSGIS Clearinghouse
Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane
New York East FIPS 3101 (US Feet)
Date: April 6, 2026
Updated: June 11, 2026
File: 233588_Hamilton_Hill_Rehab.aprx
GIS: C Bondi



DRAFT



Legend

- Approximate IRM Work Area (1-5)
- Approximate Site Boundary

- Former Site Building Razed in 2024
- Approximate Parcel Boundary

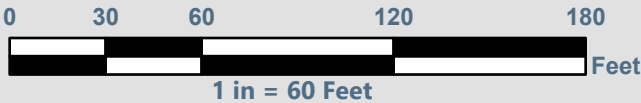


FIGURE 3
PROPOSED INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE AREAS
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
(BCP Site #C447055)

750 State Street, City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, NY

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES

Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Geology, D.P.C.

50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE, LATHAM, NY 12110
518.786.7400 * FAX 518.786.7299



Project Number: 23.3588
Data Source: NYSGIS Clearinghouse
Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane
New York East FIPS 3101 (US Feet)
Date: April 1, 2026
Updated: August 12, 2026
File: 233588_Hamilton_Hill_Rehab.aprx
GIS: C Bondi

APPENDIX A
BLANK ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD FORMS

Environmental Services Field Log

Date: _____ Time On-Site: _____ Time Off-Site: _____

Project Name: HHR – Anchor Site (C447055) Project No.: 23.3588

Purpose: _____ Field Report No: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

Present at Site: _____

Observations: _____

Items to Verify: _____

List of Attachments: _____

Field Log Prepared by: _____

Copies to:

Page _____ of _____

Environmental Services Field Log

(continued)

Project Name: HHR - Anchor Site (C447055) Project No.: 23.3588

Observations: _____



***in. represents inches below vegetative cover.



***FT represents depth of sample collected feet below ground surface

TEST PIT LOG

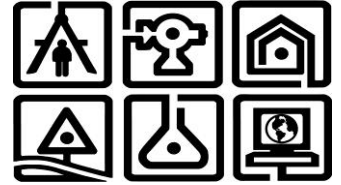
C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES

**Engineering, Surveying, Architecture &
Landscape Architecture, D.P.C.**

50 Century Hill Drive

Latham, NY 12110

(518) 786-7400 • FAX (581) 786-7299



PROJECT NAME: Hamilton Hill Revitalization - Anchor Site (C447055)

CONTRACTOR _____

PROJECT NUMBER: 23.3588

EQUIPMENT: _____

LOGGED BY: _____

DATE: _____

TEST PIT NO. _____

 O' O'

5'

5'

10'

10'

15'

15'

TOTAL DEPTH: _____

WATER AT:

NOTES: _____

APPENDIX AB

**6-NYCRR PART 375 SCOS AND NYSDEC CP-51
SUPPLEMENTAL SCOS~~REFERENCE TABLES~~**

Table 375-6.8(a). Unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives

Table 375-6.8(a). Unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
Metals		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	13 ^c
Barium	7440-39-3	410 ^c
Beryllium	7440-41-7	4.4
Cadmium	7440-43-9	2.5 ^c
Chromium, hexavalent ^e	18540-29-9	1 ^b
Chromium, trivalent ^e	16065-83-1	30 ^c
Copper	7440-50-8	50
Total Cyanide ^{e, f}		2.3 ^c
Lead	7439-92-1	63 ^c
Manganese	7439-96-5	1600 ^c
Mercury (Total)		0.18 ^c
Nickel	7440-02-0	30
Selenium	7782-49-2	3.9 ^c
Silver	7440-22-4	2
Zinc	7440-66-6	109 ^c
PCBs/Pesticides		
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.0033 ^b
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0033 ^b
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	0.0033 ^b

Table 375-6.8(a). Unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.0048 ^c
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.02
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.021
Chlordane (alpha)	5103-71-9	0.014
delta-BHC ^g	319-86-8	0.04
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.005 ^c
Endosulfan I ^{d, f}	959-98-8	4.3
Endosulfan II ^{d, f}	33213-65-9	4.3
Endosulfan sulfate ^{d, f}	1031-07-8	4.3
Endrin	72-20-8	0.014
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.013
Lindane	58-89-9	0.025
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	0.1
Semivolatile organic compounds		
1,4 Dioxane	123-91-1	0.1 ^b
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	20
Acenaphthylene ^f	208-96-8	100 ^a
Anthracene ^f	120-12-7	100 ^a
Benz(a)anthracene ^f	56-55-3	1 ^c
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1 ^c
Benzo(b)fluoranthene ^f	205-99-2	1 ^c

Table 375-6.8(a). Unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene ^f	191-24-2	0.64
Benzo(k)fluoranthene ^f	207-08-9	0.8 ^c
Chrysene ^f	218-01-9	1 ^c
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene ^f	53-70-3	0.33 ^b
Dibenzofuran ^f	132-64-9	2.1
Fluoranthene ^f	206-44-0	85
Fluorene	86-73-7	30
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene ^f	193-39-5	0.5 ^c
m-Cresol ^f	108-39-4	0.33 ^b
Naphthalene ^f	91-20-3	12
o-Cresol ^f	95-48-7	0.33 ^b
p-Cresol ^f	106-44-5	0.33 ^b
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.8 ^b
Phenanthrene ^f	85-01-8	1.1 ^c
Phenol	108-95-2	0.33 ^b
Pyrene ^f	129-00-0	64
Volatile organic compounds		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane ^f	71-55-6	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane ^f	75-34-3	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene ^f	75-35-4	0.24
1,2-Dichlorobenzene ^f	95-50-1	1.1

Table 375-6.8(a). Unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.02 ^c
cis -1,2-Dichloroethene ^f	156-59-2	0.19
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene ^f	156-60-5	0.19
1,3-Dichlorobenzene ^f	541-73-1	2.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	1.8
Acetone	67-64-1	0.03
Aniline	62-53-3	0.04
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene ^f	104-51-8	18
Carbon tetrachloride ^f	56-23-5	0.76
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	4.5
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.37
Ethylbenzene ^f	100-41-4	1
Hexachlorobenzene ^f	118-74-1	0.33 ^b
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.10
Methyl tert-butyl ether ^f	1634-04-4	0.1
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.05
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.08 ^c
n – Propylbenzene ^f	103-65-1	5
sec-Butylbenzene ^f	135-98-8	25
tert-Butylbenzene ^f	98-06-6	11

Table 375-6.8(a). Unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	0.47
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene ^f	95-63-6	5.9
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^f	108-67-8	3.1
Vinyl chloride ^f	75-01-4	0.03
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20-7	0.26
All soil cleanup objectives are in parts per million (ppm).		

- a. The soil cleanup objectives for unrestricted use were capped at a maximum value of 100 ppm. See the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006), section 9.3.
- b. For constituents where the calculated soil cleanup objective was lower than the contract required quantitation limit, the contract required quantitation limit is used as the Track 1 soil cleanup objective value.
- c. For constituents where the calculated soil cleanup objective was lower than the rural soil background concentration, the rural soil background concentration is used as the Track 1 soil cleanup objective value for this use of the site. See the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006), Section 9 and Appendix D.
- d. The soil cleanup objective is the sum of endosulfan I, endosulfan II, and endosulfan sulfate.
- e. The soil cleanup objective for this specific compound (or family of compounds) is met if the analysis for the total species of this contaminant is below the specific soil cleanup objective.
- f. Protection of ecological resources soil cleanup objectives were not developed for contaminants identified in Table 375-6.8(b) with "NS". Where such contaminants appear in Table 375-6.8(a), the applicant may be required by the department to calculate a protection of ecological resources soil cleanup objective according to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006).
- ^g This soil cleanup objective is derived from data on mixed isomers of BHC.

Table 375-6.8(b). Restricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Table 375-6.8(b) Restricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
		Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
Metals							
Arsenic	7440-38-2	16 ^f	16 ^f	16 ^f	16 ^f	13 ^f	16 ^f
Barium	7440-39-3	410	410	410	10,000 ^d	433	820
Beryllium	7440-41-7	8.8	43	670	750	10	47
Cadmium	7440-43-9	2.5 ^f	2.5 ^f	3.7	4.4	4	7.5
Chromium, hexavalent ^h	18540-29-9	1 ^e	1 ^e	11	11	20	19
Chromium, trivalent ^h	16065-83-1	30 ^f	110	1,700	2,000	160	NS
Copper	7440-50-8	280	280	280	10,000 ^d	50	1720
Total Cyanide ^h		2.6	13	28	240	NS	40
Lead	7439-92-1	400	400	1,000	3,900	63 ^f	450
Manganese	7439-96-5	2,000 ^f	2,000 ^f	10,000 ^d	10,000 ^d	1600 ^f	2,000 ^f
Mercury (Total)		0.30 ^j	0.30 ^j	1.1 ^j	1.1 ^j	0.18 ^f	0.73
Nickel	7440-02-0	87	320	320	5,900	30	130
Selenium	7782-49-2	22	110	1,700	2,000	3.9 ^f	4 ^f
Silver	7440-22-4	22	110	1,700	2,000	2	8.3
Zinc	7440-66-6	1,300	6,600	10,000 ^d	10,000 ^d	109 ^f	2,480
PCBs/Pesticides							
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.78	3.4	22	22	0.0033 ^e	9.3

Table 375-6.8(b) Restricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
		Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.78	3.8	27	27	0.0033 ^e	135
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	1.2	5	33	33	0.0033 ^e	14
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.0088	0.044	0.33	0.33	0.14	0.19
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.042	0.18	1.2	1.2	0.04 ^g	0.02
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.042	0.18	1.8	2.9	0.6	0.09
Chlordane (alpha)	5103-71-9	0.14	0.65	8.2	11	1.3	4.5
delta-BHC	319-86-8	100	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	0.04 ^g	0.1
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.075	0.48	0.48	0.006	0.1
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	8.4 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	360 ⁱ	580 ⁱ	NS	65
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	8.4 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	360 ⁱ	580 ⁱ	NS	44
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	8.4 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	360 ⁱ	580 ⁱ	NS	47 ^c
Endrin	72-20-8	1.2	5.3	55	87	0.014	0.06
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.12	0.53	5.1	5.1	0.14	0.38
Lindane	58-89-9	0.05	0.21	0.21	3.4	6	0.05
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	1	1	1	25	1	3.2
Semivolatiles							
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	1.4	5.7	36	36	0.1 ^e	0.1 ^e
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	20	98

Table 375-6.8(b) Restricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
		Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	365
Anthracene	120-12-7	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	1,000 ^c
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	1 ^f	1.4	37	37	NS	1 ^f
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1 ^f	1 ^f	3.7	3.7	2.6	22
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	1 ^f	1.4	37	37	NS	2.1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	1.2	4.9	47	78	NS	1,000 ^c
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	1.2	4.9	47	78	NS	2
Chrysene	218-01-9	1.2	4.9	47	78	NS	1 ^f
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.33 ^e	0.33 ^e	3.7	3.7	NS	1,000 ^c
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	4.2	18	180	290	NS	110
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	1,000 ^c
Fluorene	86-73-7	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	30	386
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.5 ^f	1.4	37	37	NS	6.6
m-Cresol	108-39-4	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	0.33 ^e
Naphthalene	91-20-3	84 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	12
o-Cresol	95-48-7	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	0.33 ^e
p-Cresol	106-44-5	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	0.33 ^e
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.8 ^e	1.3	6.9	7	0.8 ^e	0.8 ^e

Table 375-6.8(b) Restricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
		Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	1.2	4.9	47	78	NS	1,000 ^c
Phenol	108-95-2	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	30	0.33 ^e
Pyrene	129-00-0	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	1,000 ^c
Volatiles							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	19	47	240	240	NS	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	0.41	0.98	5.1	5.1	NS	0.33
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	1.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2.4	5.8	30	30	10	0.02
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	8.7	41	500 ^b	590	NS	0.19
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	75	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	0.19
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	11	38	280	280	NS	2.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	10	24	130	130	20	1.8
Acetone	67-64-1	100 ^a	100 ^b	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	2.2	0.03
Aniline	62-53-3	6.7	8.1	36	36	32	0.04
Benzene	71-43-2	1.2	3.7	20	20	70	0.06
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	18
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	1.9	7.1	41	41	NS	0.76

Table 375-6.8(b) Restricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
		Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	73	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	40	4.5
Chloroform	67-66-3	4.8	24	180	180	12	0.37
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	32	76	390	390	NS	1
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.33 ^e	0.33 ^e	1.8	2.9	NS	3.2
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	100 ^a	0.10
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4	40	100 ^a	500 ^b	890	NS	0.1
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	17	81	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	12	0.05
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.77	1.8	8.9	8.9	2	0.08 ^f
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	5
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	25
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	11
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	15	18	81	81	2	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	36	0.7
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	1.7	6.4	54	54	2	0.47
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	41	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	5.9
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	41	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	NS	3.1
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.099	0.48	7.1	7.1	NS	0.03
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20-7	100 ^a	100 ^a	500 ^b	1,000 ^c	0.26	1.2

Table 375-6.8(b) Restricted use soil cleanup objectives.

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Groundwater
		Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
All soil cleanup objectives are in parts per million (ppm).							
NS = Not specified. See New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006).							

- a. The soil cleanup objectives for residential, restricted-residential, and ecological resources use were capped at a maximum value of 100 ppm. See New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006) section 9.3.
- b. The soil cleanup objectives for commercial use were capped at a maximum value of 500 ppm. See New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006) section 9.3.
- c. The soil cleanup objectives for industrial use and the protection of groundwater were capped at a maximum value of 1000 ppm. See New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006) section 9.3.
- d. The soil cleanup objectives for metals were capped at a maximum value of 10,000 ppm. See New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006) section 9.3.
- e. For constituents where the calculated soil cleanup objective was lower than the contract required quantitation limit, the contract required quantitation limit is used as the soil cleanup objective value.
- f. For constituents where the calculated soil cleanup objective was lower than the rural soil background concentration, the rural soil background concentration is used as the Track 2 soil cleanup objective value for this use of the site. See the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Support Document (2006), Section 9 and Appendix D.
- g. This soil cleanup objective is derived from data on mixed isomers of BHC.
- h. The soil cleanup objective for this specific compound (or family of compounds) is considered to be met if the analysis for the total species of this contaminant is below the specific soil cleanup objective.
- i. This soil cleanup objective is for the sum of endosulfan I, endosulfan II, and endosulfan sulfate.
- j. Protection of public health soil cleanup objectives for total mercury are based on either the rural soil background concentration for total mercury (0.3 ppm or 0.18 ppm for habitat) or the most toxic mercury form that may be present in soil samples. If total mercury is found in soil

Table 1
Supplemental Soil Cleanup Objectives
(ppm)

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
METALS							
Aluminum	7429-90-5					10,000 ^{a,b}	
Antimony	7440-36-0					12 ^c	
Boron	7440-42-8					0.5	
Calcium	7440-70-2					10,000 ^{a,b}	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	30				20	
Iron	7439-89-6	2,000					
Lithium	7439-93-2					2	
Molybdenum	7439-98-7					2	
Technetium	7440-26-8					0.2	
Thallium	7440-28-0					5 ^c	
Tin	7440-31-5					50	
Uranium	7440-61-1					5	
Vanadium	7440-62-2	100 ^a				39 ^b	
PESTICIDES							
Biphenyl	92-52-4					60	
Chlordecone (Kepone)	143-50-0					0.06	
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9						6.2
2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	100 ^a					0.5
Furan	110-00-9					600	
Gamma Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.54					14
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024-57-3	0.077					0.02
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	100 ^a				1.2	900

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
Parathion	56-38-2	100 ^a					1.2
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	100 ^a					1.9
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746-01-6					0.000001	
2,3,7,8-TCDF	51207-31-9					0.000001	
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Aniline	62-53-3	48	100 ^a	500 ^a	1000 ^a		0.33 ^b
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	50				239	435
Benzoic Acid	65-85-0	100 ^a					2.7
Butylbenzyl-phthalate	85-68-7	100 ^a					122
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	100 ^a					0.22
Chloroethane	75-00-3						1.9
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	100 ^a				0.8	
3-Chloroaniline	108-42-9					20	
3-Chlorophenol	108-43-0					7	
Di-n-butyl-phthalate	84-74-2	100 ^a				0.014	8.1
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	100 ^a				20	0.40
3,4-Dichlorophenol	95-77-2					20	
Diethylphthalate	84-66-2	100 ^a				100	7.1
Di-n-hexyl-phthalate	84-75-3					0.91	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	100 ^a				20	0.2
Dimethylphthlate	131-11-3	100 ^a				200	27
Di-n-octylphthlate	117-84-0	100 ^a					120
1,2,3,6,7,8-HCDF	57117-44-9					0.00021	
Hexachloro-benzene	118-74-1	0.41					1.4
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	1.03					1.0
Isophorone	78-59-1	100 ^a					4.4

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
4-methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1						1.0
2-methyl-naphthalene	91-57-6	0.41					36.4
2-Nitroaniline	88-74-4						0.4
3-Nitroaniline	99-09-2						0.5
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	3.7	15	69	140	40	0.17 ^b
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5					7	0.3
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7					7	0.1
Pentachloroaniline	527-20-8					100	
2,3,5,6-Tetrachloroaniline	3481-20-7					20	
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol	4901-51-3					20	
2,4,5-Trichloroaniline	636-30-6					20	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	100 ^a				4	0.1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2					10	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
2-Butanone	78-93-3	100 ^a					0.3
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	100 ^a					2.7
Chloroacetamide	79-07-2					2	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1					10	
2,4-Dichloro aniline	554-00-7					100	
3,4-Dichloroaniline	95-76-1					20	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5					700	
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9						0.3
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	1.03					0.17 ^b
Ethylacetate	141-78-6					48	

Contaminant	CAS Number	Residential	Restricted Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
4-methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1						1.0
113 Freon (1,1,2- TFE)	76-13-1	100 ^a					6
isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	100 ^a					2.3
p-isopropyltoluene	99-87-6						10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4					10	
Methanol	67-56-1					6.5	
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6					20	
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5					20	
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8					10	
Styrene	100-42-5					300	
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2					10	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	35					0.6
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4					2	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6					20	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1					20	3.4
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	80					0.34

^a SCOs for organic contaminants (volatile organic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds, and pesticides) are capped at 100 ppm for residential use, 500 ppm for commercial use, 1000 ppm for industrial use. SCOs for metals are capped at 10,000 ppm.

^b Based on rural background study

^c SCO limited by contract required quantitation limit.

Table 2**Soil Cleanup Levels for Gasoline Contaminated Soils**

Contaminant	CAS Registry Number	Soil Cleanup Level (ppm)
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	12.0
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	11.0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.0
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2.3
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	10.0
Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether	1634-04-4	0.93
Naphthalene	91-20-3	12.0
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	3.9
Tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	5.9
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	8.4
Xylene (Mixed)	1330-20-7	0.26

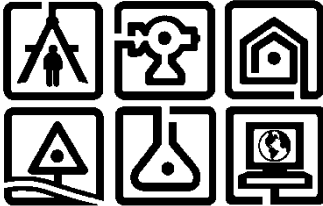
Table 3**Soil Cleanup Levels for Fuel Oil Contaminated Soil**

Contaminant	CAS Registry Number	Soil Cleanup Level (ppm)
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	20
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	100
Anthracene	120-12-7	100
Benz(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	1.0
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53-70-3	0.33
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	12.0
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	11.0
Tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	5.9
Chrysene	218-01-9	1.0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.0
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	100
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	1.0
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.8
Fluorene	86-73-7	30
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2.3
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	10.0
Naphthalene	91-20-3	12.0
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	3.9
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	100
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	100
Pyrene	129-00-0	100
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193-39-5	0.5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	8.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
Xylene (Mixed)	1330-20-7	0.26

APPENDIX BC

SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

April 2026
Revised June 2026
Revised August 2026



Site Specific Health & Safety Plan

Hamilton Hill Revitalization -
Anchor Site
750 State Street
City of Schenectady
Schenectady County, New York
NYSDEC Site #C447055

Prepared by:

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES
50 Century Hill Drive
Latham, New York 12110
(518) 786-7400

C.T. Male Associates Project No: 23.3588

**SITE SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
750 STATE STREET
CITY OF SCHENECTADY, SCHENECTADY COUNTY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 GENERAL.....	1
1.1 Overview.....	1
1.1.1 IRM.....	1
1.1.2 Remedial Investigation:.....	2
1.2 Contact Names & Numbers	3
2.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL	5
3.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	6
4.0 POTENTIAL SITE CONTAMINANTS	7
4.1 Potential Exposure Pathways	7
4.1.1 Dermal Contact.....	8
4.1.2 Inhalation	8
4.1.3 Ingestion	8
5.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT	9
5.1 General	9
5.2 Media Sampling.....	9
5.2.1 Soil, Fill, Groundwater Sampling and Water Levels	9
5.2.2 Soil Gas and Outdoor Ambient Air Sampling.....	10
5.3 Subsurface Work.....	10
5.4 Investigative Derived Waste, Storage, Sampling, Treatment and Disposal	11
5.5 Surveying.....	11
5.6 Air Monitoring	12
5.7 Community Air Monitoring Plan.....	13
5.7.1 Particulate Air Monitoring	13
5.7.2 Volatile Organic Compound Air Monitoring	14
5.7.3 Particulate and VOC Monitoring Near Adjacent Building.....	16
5.8 Hazard Identification and Control.....	17
5.9 Airborne Infectious Diseases.....	27
6.0 TRAINING.....	28
7.0 SITE ACCESS.....	29
8.0 PERSONAL PROTECTION	30

**SITE SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
750 STATE STREET
CITY OF SCHENECTADY, SCHENECTADY COUNTY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

	<u>Page</u>
8.1 Level of Protection	30
8.2 Safety Equipment	30
9.0 COMMUNICATIONS	32
10.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES	33
10.1 Personnel Decontamination Procedures	33
10.2 Equipment and Sample Containers Decontamination	33
11.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES	35
11.1 Personal Injury	35
11.2 Personal Exposure	35
11.3 Potential or Actual Fire or Explosion	36
11.4 Equipment Failure	37
11.5 Spill Response	37
12.0 ADDITIONAL WORK PRACTICES	39
13.0 AUTHORIZATIONS	40
14.0 FIELD TEAM REVIEW	41

TABLES

Table 1	C.T. Male Action Levels & Required Respiratory Protection
Table 2	Potential Hazards and Controls

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site Location Map
Figure 2:	Map Showing Route to Hospital

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A:	NYSDOH Generic Community Action Monitoring Plan <u>(CAMP)</u> <u>Plus Site-Specific Modifications</u> and Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring
---------------	--

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Overview

This Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared for use during implementation of Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) and a Remedial Investigation (RI) at the Hamilton Hill Revitalization - Anchor Site (NYSDEC Site #C447055), located at 750 State Street in the City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York (the "Site").

This HASP is written to follow the regulatory requirements and guidelines in the following:

- 29 CFR 1910, OSHA, Safety and Health Regulations for General Industry.
- C.T. Male Associates Health and Safety Manual.

A designated Office Health and Safety Officer (OHSO) will be responsible for implementing C.T. Male's health and safety policies and to ensure field work follows C.T. Male's policies. A designated Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) will be responsible for implementing this HASP during the completion of the RI field work. All persons or parties who enter the work area (support zone, decontamination zone or exclusion zone) must review, sign, and comply with this HASP. A partial list of individuals authorized to enter the exclusion zone at the Site is presented in Section 13.0 of this HASP. Others may be added to the list as needed. A copy of this HASP will be maintained at the Site throughout the duration of the project. Complete descriptions of the IRM and RI work tasks are presented in the IRM Work Plan and the RI Work Plan. A brief description of the proposed scope of work is outlined below:

1.1.1 IRM

- Closure by removal of a partially uncovered underground storage tank (UST), with excavation and off-site disposal of petroleum-impacted soils encountered during tank removal activities. Confirmation closure sampling will be completed.
- Removal of a concrete aboveground storage tank (AST) currently located on-site that contains residual product.

- Removal of a storage bin partially filled with used oil filters.
- Targeted investigations to address remaining site infrastructure uncertainties including stormwater-related migration pathways and two (2) suspect USTs.

1.1.2 Remedial Investigation:

- Collection of surface soil samples for classification and submission for laboratory analyses.
- Oversee work being completed by a subcontractor including drilling of soil borings, installation of groundwater monitoring wells, and soil gas sampling points.
- Collection of subsurface soil samples from the soil borings for classification and submission for laboratory analyses.
- Development of newly installed monitoring wells.
- Groundwater purging and sampling for laboratory analyses from newly installed monitoring wells.
- Collection of soil gas and outdoor ambient air samples for laboratory analyses.
- Collection of field quality control samples of soil, groundwater, and soil gas for laboratory analysis.
- Collection of water levels.
- Sampling of investigative derived waste for disposal.
- Surveying of sampling and monitoring well locations including elevation survey.
- Other unforeseen environmental conditions which may be encountered during the RI work.

1.2 Contact Names & Numbers

For this project, the following project contacts have been assigned:

SITE CONTACT:

Jesse Batus	Albany State Street Limited Partnership	646.375.4754 (O) 516.426.6784 (C)
-------------	---	--------------------------------------

CONSULTANT CONTACTS:

CONSULTING ENGINEER:	C.T. Male Associates 50 Century Hill Drive Latham, New York 12110	518.786.7400 (O)
-------------------------	---	------------------

Daniel P. Reilly, P.E., Project Principal	518.786.7625 (O) 518.928.9792 (C)
---	--------------------------------------

Aimee Smith, Project Manager	518.786.7551 (O) 518.223.2413 (C)
------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Nancy Garry, P.E., CSP Office Health & Safety Officer	518.786.7541 (O) 518.320.5783 (C)
--	--------------------------------------

Jonathon Dippert, P.G. Field Services Manager	518.786.7563 (O) 518.469.1183 (C)
--	--------------------------------------

Pending: To be determined, based on field staff on-site
Site Health & Safety Officer (SHSO)

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY DIAL 911

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

PERSONAL INJURY	Emergency	911
OR EMERGENCY:	Ellis Hospital 1101 Nott Street Schenectady, New York 12308 (approx. 10 minutes)	518.243.4000

FIGURE 2 – MAP SHOWING ROUTE TO HOSPITAL

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES

FIRE DEPARTMENT:	Emergency Schenectady Fire Station #1 360 Veeder Avenue Schenectady, New York 12305	911 518.382.5141
CITY POLICE:	Emergency Schenectady Police Department 531 Liberty Street Schenectady, New York 12305	911 518.382.5200
NYS POLICE:	Emergency NYS Troop G Headquarters 760 Troy Schenectady Road Latham, New York 12110	911 518.783.3211
NEW YORK CITY REGIONAL POISON CONTROL CENTER:	Upstate Medical University The Upstate New York Poison Center 750 East Adams Street Syracuse, New York 13210	800.222.1222
NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER:	c/o United States Coast Guard (G-OPF) 2100 2nd Street, Southwest - Room 2611 Washington, DC 20593-0001	800.424.8802
NYSDEC SPILL HOTLINE:	24-hours	800.457.7362

2.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL

The OHSO will be responsible for implementing C.T. Male health and safety policies and to ensure field work follows C.T. Male policies.

The SHSO or designee will be responsible for implementation of the HASP and the delegation of health and safety duties. The SHSO will coordinate the resolution of safety issues that arise during site work or ask the OSHO, and/or the Field Services Manager and Project Manager for direction and compliance of the situation. When the SHSO is not present on-Site, a designee will be authorized to perform the duties of the SHSO, and the designee will be responsible for implementation of the HASP.

The SHSO or designee has authority to stop work upon their determination of an imminent safety hazard, emergency situation or other potentially dangerous situations (e.g., weather conditions). Authorization to resume work will be issued by the OHSO, Project Manager or the SHSO (see Section 11 of the HASP).

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Hamilton Hill Revitalization - Anchor Site is located at 750 State Street in the City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. The 2.464± acre Site is located in an urban area and is identified with tax map number section 49.25, block 1, lot 21.11. See Figure 1: Site Location Map of this HASP.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) were conducted on the subject property by C.T. Male which identified past use of the subject property for multiple commercial and manufacturing purposes dominated by automotive-related activities, including auto sales, service, repair, vehicle storage and associated parking. Additional historic commercial and light industrial uses across the Site included lacquer spraying operations, awning manufacturing, plumbing and heating services, a coal distribution company, paint retail and heating service facilities, with most buildings demolished by 2011.

The Site has a petroleum bulk storage (PBS) registration under the name of Mohawk Honda which is noted as an unregulated/closed facility. Six (6) ASTs and one (1) UST are listed as closed-removed, and one (1) AST is listed as out of service and remains with the Site.

The site is currently vacant urban land and was most recently occupied by the Mohawk Auto Center (car dealership and service/office) until 2022. A former auto sales and service building used by Mohawk Auto Center on eastern portion of the property was demolished in 2024.

4.0 POTENTIAL SITE CONTAMINANTS

The potential Site contaminants, based on previous assessments, consist of the following:

- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) [n-Propylbenzene, 1,2,4 trimethylbenzene, benzene, toluene, and xylene] in subsurface soil and groundwater;
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)[polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) - benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene and others] in subsurface soil and groundwater; and
- Metals [lead, mercury, zinc and others] in subsurface soil and groundwater at the Site.

The following table summarizes the contaminants by category and impacted media.

CONTAMINANT CATEGORY	SOIL	GROUNDWATER
Petroleum Related VOCs and SVOCs	X	X
Chlorinated Solvents		
Other VOCs		
Other SVOCs		
Metals	X	X
Pesticides	No Data	No Data
PCBs	No Data	No Data
PFAS	No Data	No Data
1,4-dioxane	No Data	No Data

4.1 Potential Exposure Pathways

Occupational exposure to potentially hazardous substances/chemicals associated with the work activities could potentially occur by dermal contact (skin contact), inhalation and indirect route (incidental ingestion). A brief summary of exposure pathways is listed below. Further description of activities and hazards are outlined in Section 5.0 of the HASP. It should be noted that soil gas or vapor samples have not been collected on Site and is therefore an unknown occupational exposure. As noted in section 4.1.2 of the HASP, Site monitoring for VOCs will be conducted.

4.1.1 Dermal Contact

The primary route of potential exposure for C.T. Male employees is dermal contact. Personnel walking or handling associated equipment and samples (soil and groundwater) may be exposed to potentially hazardous substances/chemicals by skin contact or adsorption. However, exposure is expected to be limited since workers are required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (i.e., appropriate work gloves, shoes, clothing, and safety glasses, etc.).

4.1.2 Inhalation

Constituents that potentially pose an occupational exposure to employees by the inhalation route may be VOCs. If a potential inhalation hazard is noted through monitoring activities on-Site, C.T. Male staff will immediately stop work and take the appropriate steps to notify the SHSO, OHSO, Project Manager or Field Services Manager. Section 5.6 of the HASP outlines air monitoring activities on Site, and the IRM and RI Work Plans also address soil gas sampling activities. The work being conducted will be reevaluated to determine the potential exposure and further PPE that may be required.

4.1.3 Ingestion

Personnel handling of associated equipment and samples, and during project scope of work activities, could be exposed by incidental ingestion. Typically, this exposure occurs if proper PPE is not used, or personal hygiene is not practiced. Personal protection against exposure via ingestion is accomplished by performance of proper decontamination procedures when exiting contaminated work areas as well as using the correct PPE.

5.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

5.1 General

The hazard assessment, use of specific protective equipment, and monitoring associated with each field work task of the IRM and RI to be conducted at the Site are presented in following subsections.

For this project, C.T. Male will be subcontracting portions of the IRM and RI activities. Each subcontractor will be responsible for developing and implementing a Site-specific HASP for their activities, for protection of their employees, and use of personal protective equipment. The subcontractors' HASPs shall be submitted to C.T. Male prior to the initiation of field work. In addition, if there are training or professional certificates required for the project as per the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other applicable regulations, the subcontractor(s) shall provide copies of certificates to C.T. Male before work begins. The subcontractor will also be responsible for developing and following their own Respiratory Protection Program, as applicable.

5.2 Media Sampling

5.2.1 Soil, Fill, Groundwater Sampling and Water Levels

Soil, fill, and groundwater sampling including monitoring well development, and collection of groundwater levels are planned for the investigation. The potential hazards to personnel during this work are dermal contact, inhalation and ingestion. Level D protection (inclusive of appropriate PPE) should be sufficient to protect against dermal contact and ingestion during handling of soil, fill and groundwater. If organic vapors are present at the action levels presented in Section 5.6 of the HASP, on the basis of organic vapor monitoring of the work area, it may be necessary to upgrade to Level C respiratory protection to eliminate potential inhalation of organic vapors during collection of soil gas and groundwater sampling. C.T. Male staff shall have with them their assigned respirators and Organic Vapor (OV) cartridges or combination particulate cartridges with organic vapor (P100/OV) cartridges.

5.2.2 Soil Gas and Outdoor Ambient Air Sampling

Soil gas and outdoor ambient air quality sampling are planned for the Site as part of a soil gas assessment. The potential hazards to personnel during this work are inhalation hazards and to a lesser degree dermal contact. Level D protection should be sufficient to protect against dermal contact during installation and removal of the soil gas and outdoor air sampling points. If organic vapors are present at the action levels described in Section 5.6 of the HASP, based on organic vapor monitoring of the area during the work, it may be necessary to upgrade to Level C respiratory protection. C.T. Male staff shall have with them their assigned respirators and OV cartridges or P100/OV cartridges.

5.3 Subsurface Work

Subsurface work as part of the IRM activities include the following:

- Closure by removal of a partially uncovered UST, with excavation and off-site disposal of petroleum-impacted soils encountered during tank removal activities. Confirmation closure sampling will be completed.
- Targeted investigations to address remaining site infrastructure uncertainties including stormwater-related migration pathways and two (2) suspect USTs.

C.T. Male staff will observe excavation and other subsurface activities and conduct post excavation sampling for the UST(s).

Subsurface investigation activities, as part of the RI, include the advancement of soil borings, and the installation of monitoring wells & soil gas points. Drilling, monitoring well installation and other associated field work to be performed by subcontractors to C.T. Male will be observed by full-time, on-Site, C.T. Male staff. C.T. Male staff will be responsible for collecting soil/fill samples, classifying soil, field screening of soil/fill samples, recording of drilling and sampling data, recording of groundwater data, deciding on the final drilling depths and monitoring well screen intervals (with input from the project manager), recording the monitoring well construction procedures, and monitoring the decontamination procedures.

Drilling with monitoring well installation is planned for the Site. The potential hazards to personnel during this work are dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation.

Level D protection (inclusive of appropriate PPE) should be sufficient to protect against dermal contact and ingestion during drilling of and/or handling of the subsurface soil, fill and groundwater. If organic vapors are present at the action levels presented in Section 5.6 of the HASP, on the basis of organic vapor monitoring of the work area, it may be necessary to upgrade to Level C respiratory protection to eliminate potential inhalation of organic vapors during collection of soil gas samples. C.T. Male staff shall have with them their assigned respirators and OV cartridges or P100/OV cartridges.

5.4 Investigative Derived Waste, Storage, Sampling, Treatment and Disposal

Investigative derived waste will be containerized in appropriately sized compatible containers for the waste, for subsequent characterization and profiling for disposal or treatment at a facility permitted to accept the waste. Impacted groundwater and/or non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) and other liquids may be encountered/generated. These materials will be contained and transferred to on-site frac tanks, drums or otherwise containerized and will be appropriately labeled utilizing NYS Department of Transportation (DOT) approved labels with the contents, generator information, address, and date(s) of generation included on the label. Drums and containers will be staged on pallets after field work is completed.

The potential hazards to personnel during this work are dermal contact and inhalation. Level D protection should be sufficient to protect against dermal contact during collection of waste into the appropriate containers, sampling, and storage activities (securing tarps, lids for drums, etc.). If organic vapors are present at the action levels described in Section 5.6 of the HASP, based on organic vapor monitoring of the area during the work, it may be necessary to upgrade to Level C respiratory protection.

5.5 Surveying

Surveying of sampling and monitoring well locations including elevation survey is part of the RI scope of work. Occupational exposure to chemical hazards associated with the typical survey work activities could potentially occur by dermal contact and incidental ingestion. Personnel on site will need to be in Level D (reflective safety vest, safety glasses, hard hat-if needed, safety shoes, protective clothing, and hearing protection-if needed), at a minimum, while on Site grounds. The potential hazards to

personnel during this work are dermal contact. Level D protection should be sufficient to protect against dermal contact and incidental ingestion during survey activities.

5.6 Air Monitoring

During ground intrusive activities (Section 5.3 of the HASP) and activities outlined in Section 5.2 of the HASP, the ambient air in the work area will be monitored with a photoionization detection (PID) meter (total volatile compounds - MiniRAE 3000) prior to the start of work and periodically as conditions warrant.

If a concentration of 10 parts per million (ppm) (sustained for 5 minutes) of total volatile compounds are detected within the work area on the instrument, relative to an isobutylene standard (used to calibrate the instrument), work will cease immediately, and the workers shall shut down equipment & leave the area immediately. The level of PPE protection will be evaluated prior to continuing work. If a PPE upgrade to Level C is required, it will include: a half face air purifying respirator equipped with OV cartridges or P100/OV cartridges for 10-15 ppm exposure levels. If a full-face air purifying respirator is needed or the ambient VOC concentrations are greater than 15 ppm, work will cease immediately, and the situation will be evaluated prior to continuation of work. Table 1 of this HASP summarizes the action levels relative to the required respiratory protection.

Table 1 C.T. Male Action Levels & Required Respiratory Protection		
Action Level	Level of PPE	Type of Respiratory Protection
0-10 ppm	Level D	No respiratory protection
10-15 ppm	Level C	Half-face air purifying respirator
15-50 ppm	Level C	Evaluate work procedures
Greater than 50 ppm	Cease Work	Evaluate work procedures

- Facial hair is not permitted while wearing most respirators.
- Workers required to wear a respirator must have a minimum of OSHA 40 Hour training with current medical monitoring and fit test documentation. Workers must be fit-tested with the type of respirator required.

5.7 Community Air Monitoring Plan

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) including fugitive dust and particulate monitoring will be followed for the project based on the New York State Department of Health Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan and Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring guidance dated May 2010, both of which are included as Attachment A of this HASP. The CAMP will be followed during ground intrusive remedial activities (i.e., soil borings, well installation, soil gas point installation, and other subsurface investigation activities having the potential to disturb soils). The intent of the CAMP is to provide a measure of protection for on-site workers not directly involved with the on-site activities and the downwind community (i.e., off-Site receptors including residences and businesses) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of the IRM or RI activities. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. The CAMP will monitor the air for dust (particulate air monitoring, see Section 5.7.1 of the HASP) and volatile organic compound vapors (VOC air monitoring, see Section 5.7.2 of the HASP) at the upwind and the downwind perimeter of the work area. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown.

Dust suppression techniques that may be employed if large amounts of dust are created/encountered include applying water to access roads, wetting equipment and excavation faces, spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping, hauling materials in properly tarped or watertight containers, restricting vehicle/equipment speeds to 10 miles per hour, covering excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases, and reducing the excavation size and/or number of excavations.

5.7.1 Particulate Air Monitoring

Three (3) real-time particulate monitors will continuously monitor concentrations of particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) will be utilized. The instruments will be placed inside environmental enclosures at temporary monitoring stations based on the prevailing wind direction each workday, one (1) upwind and one (1) downwind of the designated work areas. The third monitor will be placed at the primary entrance to the adjoining office building to the north.

Each particulate monitor will be equipped with a telemetry unit capable of transmitting real-time particulate data to the field representative. The particulate monitoring instruments will be capable of displaying and transmitting the short-term exposure limit (STEL) or 15-minute averaging period, which will be compared to the NYSDOH Generic CAMP action levels for particulates, as listed below. The instruments are programmed to alarm at preset action levels. At the end of each day, the readings for each instrument will be downloaded to a computer for electronic storage and retained for future reference and reporting (the downloaded readings data will be a part of the daily CAMP submittal to NYSDEC and NYSDOH).

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that the downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, the downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 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/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

In the event of poor weather such as heavy rain, particulate monitoring will not be performed for protection of instrumentation. These weather conditions would limit the effectiveness of the sensitive monitoring equipment and likely suppress particulate generation. Work activities will be halted if fugitive dust migration is visually observed for a sustained period of time during poor weather conditions.

5.7.2 Volatile Organic Compound Air Monitoring

C.T. Male will continuously monitor for VOCs at the upwind and downwind perimeter of the immediate work areas with a MiniRAE 3000 VOC monitor or equal, using a 10.6 eV lamp. The VOC monitors will be placed in the environmental enclosure containing the particulate monitor. The VOC monitors will be equipped

with a telemetry unit capable of transmitting real-time VOC data to the field representative. The VOC monitoring instrument will be capable of displaying and transmitting the STEL or 15-minute averaging period, which will be compared to the NYSDOH Generic CAMP action levels for VOCs, as listed in the bulleted list below. The VOC STEL readings will be downloaded to a computer for electronic storage and retained for future reference and reporting (the downloaded readings data will be a part of the daily CAMP submittal to NYSDEC and NYSDOH).

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds the upwind concentration by 5 ppm for the 15-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. Work activities will then be evaluated to determine the source of the organic vapors and the engineering controls required to reduce/eliminate the organic vapors.
- Particulate monitoring will occur regardless of the upwind/downwind data. If an exceedance is encountered for dust/VOCs at the CAMP location dedicated to monitor the off-site building, then a response to those exceedances will be necessary, consistent with the descriptions above.

In the event of poor weather such as heavy rain, VOC monitoring will not be performed for protection of instrumentation. These weather conditions would limit the effectiveness of the sensitive monitoring equipment and likely suppress VOC

migration. Work activities will be halted if fugitive dust migration is visually observed for a sustained period of time during poor weather conditions.

5.7.3 Particulate and VOC Monitoring Near Adjacent Building

One real-time particulate monitor paired with a MiniRAE 3000 VOC monitor, or equal, using a 10.6 eV lamp, will continuously monitor concentrations of particulate matter less than PM-10 and for VOCs near the adjacent building to the northwest of the Site. The instruments will be placed inside an environmental enclosure positioned at the northwestern perimeter of the Site, near the main entrance of the adjacent building. The monitors will be capable of integrating readings over a period of 15 minutes (or less) and equipped with telemetry capable of transmitting real-time particulate and VOC data to the field representative.

For particulate monitoring:

- If the adjacent building monitor PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that the adjacent building monitor PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, the adjacent building monitor PM-10 particulate levels are greater than $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ 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 adjacent building monitor PM-10 particulate concentration to within $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.
- Particulate monitoring will occur regardless of the upwind/downwind data. If an exceedance is encountered for dust at the CAMP location dedicated to monitoring the adjacent building, then a response to those exceedances will be necessary, consistent with the descriptions above.

For VOC monitoring:

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the adjacent building monitor exceeds the upwind concentration by 5 ppm for the 15-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 adjacent building monitor 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 is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the adjacent building monitor, activities must be shutdown. Work activities will then be evaluated to determine the source of the organic vapors and the engineering controls required to reduce/eliminate the organic vapors.
- VOC monitoring will occur regardless of the upwind/downwind data. If an exceedance is encountered for VOCs at the CAMP location dedicated to monitoring the adjacent building, then a response to those exceedances will be necessary, consistent with the descriptions above.

In the event of poor weather such as heavy rain, particulate monitoring and VOC monitoring will not be performed for protection of instrumentation. These weather conditions would limit the effectiveness of the sensitive monitoring equipment and likely suppress particulate and VOC migration. Work activities will be halted if fugitive dust migration is visually observed for a sustained period of time during poor weather conditions.

5.8 Hazard Identification and Control

The hazard assessment, use of specific protective equipment, and monitoring associated with each field work task of the RI to be conducted at the Site are presented in following subsections.

As per C.T. Male health and safety programs, personnel on Site will need to be in Level D (Hi-Vis reflective safety vest, safety glasses, hard hat, safety shoes, protective

clothing, and hearing protection-if needed), at a minimum, while in work areas. The potential hazards to personnel during this work are dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation. Level D protection should be sufficient to protect against dermal contact during survey activities.

If a level of safety is required above Level D (e.g., Level C), the Project Manager or Field Services Manager will need to approve the work commencing. Additionally, the NYSDEC and NYSDOH will need to approve the work prior to commencement. If a level of safety is determined to be at Level A or B, C.T. Male will stop work and re-assess the situation.

Roadway Work

Work on the shoulder of the roadways and high traffic areas (i.e., parking lots), may subject personnel to vehicular traffic. When feasible, work will be conducted behind barriers such as work vehicles, cones, or signs and field personnel will wear Class 2 reflective vests. The type of vest may change based upon day or night conditions and traffic speeds.

Biological Hazards

During the Site walk through for the project task, the area will be screened for biological hazards. The most common hazards anticipated are discussed below.

Insects

May encounter, but not limited to, bees, wasps, yellow jackets, spiders, snakes, ticks and mosquitoes, etc. may be a potential hazard on this project, especially so for those individuals sensitized to those bites or stings. Protection methods against insects may be employed, such as the use of protective clothing or insect repellents and training in recognition and identification of harmful insects.

Poisonous Plants

Personnel need to be aware of poisonous plants in the environment. These plants include, but not limited to, poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac which are identified by three leaves or five leaves emanating from a stem. The plants contain a resin that causes a delayed reaction on contact. Signs and symptoms are usually

evident within 24 to 48 hours after exposure. These include burning, stinging, and blisters. Notify the SHSO if these plants are observed. If exposure or contact occurs, wash the affected area, but do not spread the resin to unexposed areas.

Improperly Disposed Sharps

Personnel need to be aware of the potential presence of improperly disposed sharps. These include, but not limited to, discarded needles, razors, broken glass or ceramic, metal scrap pieces, and construction debris (e.g., protruding nails, screws or rebar).

Safely handling discarded needles requires strict attention and proper containment.

Contaminated sharps (needles or broken glass) shall be picked up with a dustpan and broom or with tongs. Large pieces of metal scraps should not be moved by hand. Personnel should not touch contaminated sharps with their hands and must be wearing puncture rated gloves.

If you encounter a needle / broken glass at a site, follow these procedures to minimize the risk of a needlestick or broken glass injury:

- **No Hand Contact:** Never use bare hands to pick up broken glass. Use mechanical tools like a **brush and dustpan, tongs, or forceps**.
- **Protective Gear:** Wear sturdy, puncture-resistant gloves (heavy leather or cut-resistant with a high puncture rating – ANSI Level 5) and safety glasses.
- **Secure the Area:** Cordon off the area to keep others away until cleanup is finished.

Disposal Containers:

- **Needles:** Must always go in an FDA-cleared sharps container or a heavy-duty plastic bottle (such as a laundry detergent bottle).
- **Non-Contaminated Glass:** Can be placed in a sturdy cardboard box with a plastic liner.
- Sharps can be disposed of in regular garbage if placed in a puncture proof container. If large amounts of needles are found, cordon off the area, but do not remove the materials. These may be considered medical waste.

Labeling: Boxes for glass should be clearly marked "Caution: Broken Glass" or "Glass Disposal" so staff are aware of the hazard.

- **Cleaning Tiny Shards:** Unlike needles, glass leaves behind microscopic fragments. Use damp paper towels, a piece of rolled-up tape, or a vacuum with a nozzle attachment to capture these final slivers (as needed).
- **Contamination Rule:** If the glass is contaminated with blood or hazardous chemicals, it must be treated like a needle and placed in a puncture-proof sharps container.

Safe Disposal Supplies

- **Broken Glass Disposal Boxes:** Corrugated cardboard boxes with a 2-mil plastic liner for safe glass collection or similar.

- **Dustpan and Broom Set (e.g., RubberMaid):** Standard mechanical tools for safe sweeping without hand exposure.

Potential Hazards and Control

The following table presents generalized hazards potentially involved with the tasks to be completed on this project. Table 2 of the HASP identifies general procedures to follow to prevent or reduce accident, injury or illness. Any worker on-site who identifies a potential hazard must report the condition to the SHSO or designee, and initiate control of the hazardous condition.

Table 2 Potential Hazards and Control	
Potential Hazard	Control
Vehicular Traffic	1. Wear Hi-Vis, Class 2 safety vest when vehicular hazards exist. 2. Use cones, flags, barricades, and caution tape to define work area. 3. Use vehicle to block work area. 4. Use vehicle caution lights in high traffic areas within the Site. 5. Contact local police for high traffic situations on public roadways.
Slip, Trip, and Fall Protection	1. Assess work area to determine if there is a potential for falling, tripping, or slippery surfaces (water, mud, or condensation). Additional PPE can be utilized to reduce slip, trip, fall hazards. 2. Make sure work area is neat and tools are staged in one general area. 3. Wear steel or composite toe boots with adequate tread and always watch where the individual is walking. Carry flashlight when walking in poorly lit areas. 4. When walking over work area, be aware of changes in terrain and depressions that may cause a slip, fall or trip. Also be aware of steep slopes and do not go directly down a steep slope, proceed in a zig zag pattern.
Inclement Weather	1. Stop outdoor work during electrical and thunderstorms, high winds, blizzard conditions and other extreme weather conditions such as extreme heat or cold temperatures. 2. If there is lightning or thunder, staff need to stop work for 30 minutes since last occurrence and take cover in a safe location (not in a field or under a tree).

Table 2 Potential Hazards and Control	
Potential Hazard	Control
	3. Take cover indoors or in vehicle. 4. Listen to local forecasts for warnings about specific weather hazards such as tornadoes, hurricanes, and flash floods. 5. Review CT Male inclement weather safety program.
Utility Lines Contact	1. Subcontractor to contact UDigNY or New York 811 to have utility lines marked prior to any underground excavation, trenching or drilling. They must be contacted at least 72 hours prior to work. 2. C.T. Male staff to complete the subsurface exploration checklist prior to the subsurface investigations starting. Follow C.T. Male subsurface exploration program. 3. Conduct on-site utility mark out by a subcontractor, if needed. 4. Refer to Site drawings for utility locations, if available.
Noise	1. Wear hearing protection when exposed to noise levels above 85 decibels, which includes equipment such as a drill rig, excavator, jackhammer, boat motor, woodchipper, chainsaw, or other heavy equipment is operating on-site. 2. Wear hearing protection whenever you need to raise your voice above normal conversational speech due to a loud noise source as this much noise indicates the need for protection. 3. Hearing protection is required when measured sound exceeds 85 decibels (dB) where employees stand or conduct work. 4. Review C.T. Male hearing conservation program.
Electrical Shock	1. Maintain appropriate distance between heavy equipment and overhead utilities; 20-foot minimum clearance from power lines; and 10-foot minimum clearance from shielded power lines. 2. Contact local underground utility locating service prior to penetrating the ground surface.
Sharps Encountered (e.g., needles, glass)	1. No Hand Contact: Never use bare hands to pick up broken glass. Use mechanical tools like a brush and dustpan, tongs, or forceps.

Table 2 Potential Hazards and Control	
Potential Hazard	Control
	2. Protective Gear: Wear sturdy, puncture-resistant gloves (heavy leather or cut-resistant with a high puncture rating – ANSI Level 5) and safety glasses. 3. Secure the Area: Cordon off the area to keep others away until cleanup is finished. 4. Needles: Must always go in an FDA-cleared sharps container or a heavy-duty plastic bottle (such as a laundry detergent bottle). 5. Non-Contaminated Glass: Can be placed in a sturdy cardboard box with a plastic liner. 6. Sharps can be disposed of in regular garbage if placed in a puncture proof container. If large amounts of needles are found, cordon off the area, but do not remove the materials. These may be considered medical waste. 7. Labeling: Boxes for glass should be clearly marked "Caution: Broken Glass" or "Glass Disposal" so staff are aware of the hazard. 8. Cleaning Tiny Shards: Unlike needles, glass leaves behind microscopic fragments. Use damp paper towels, a piece of rolled-up tape, or a vacuum with a nozzle attachment to capture these final slivers (as needed). 9. Contamination Rule: If the glass is contaminated with blood or hazardous chemicals, it must be treated like a needle and placed in a puncture-proof sharps container.
Hand and Power Tools	1. Ensure cords to tools are not frayed and are properly grounded. 2. Ensure guards for power tools are in place (such as portable circular saw) as recommended by the manufacturer. 3. Tool cutting edges are kept in proper condition so the tool will operate properly. 4. Worn or bent tools are not to be used. Tool handles must be secure. 5. When not in use, tools are stored in a dry, secure location. 6. Ensure proper PPE use with hand and power tools. Cut or puncture resistant gloves, or work gloves to provide protection may be used. Check with OSHO or FSM prior to use of the power tools.

Table 2 Potential Hazards and Control	
Potential Hazard	Control
	7. If a generator is used with the power tools, ensure there is proper ventilation for the generator.
Physical Injury	1. Wear safety glasses, reflective Hi-vis safety vest and/or shirt always when on-site. Personnel to have hearing protection on them and in use when it is required. 2. Maintain visual contact with any equipment operators and wear hard hats and Hi-vis safety vest when heavy equipment is operating on-site. Be aware of other vehicle traffic while heavy machinery is operating on-site. 3. Avoid loose clothing, long hair, and jewelry when working around rotary equipment. 4. Keep hands and feet away from drilling augers, excavation equipment tracks/tires, and other on-site heavy equipment. 5. Test emergency shut-off switches on equipment prior to daily use. 6. Do not enter manholes or confined spaces. 7. Be aware of openings into manholes and keep area clear of trip hazards. 8. Be aware of outside terrain – steep slopes and slip, trip hazards while working. 9. Be aware of biological hazards on-site such as insects (bees, mosquitoes, and flies), ticks, spiders, and snakes. 10. Be aware of botanical hazards such as poison ivy, poison sumac, and giant hogweed. 11. Be aware of improperly discarded sharps.
Back Injury	1. Use a mechanical lifting device or a lifting aid where appropriate. 2. Ensure the route is free of obstructions. 3. Bend at the knees and use leg muscles when lifting. 4. Use the buddy system if lifting heavy or awkward objects. 5. Do not twist or jerk your body when lifting.
Heat Stress	1. Increase consumption of water and electrolytes while working. 2. Avoid excessive alcohol intake the night before working in heat stress situations. 3. Avoid excessive caffeine intake when working in heat stress situations. 4. Increase number of rest breaks as necessary, and rest in a shaded area.

Table 2 Potential Hazards and Control	
Potential Hazard	Control
	5. Watch for signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion and fatigue. 6. Rest in cool, dry areas. 7. In the event of heat stress or heat stroke, bring the victim to a cool environment and call 911.
Cold Stress	1. Wear cotton, wool or synthetic (polypropylene) undergarments to absorb perspiration from the body. 2. Wear additional layers of light clothing as needed for warmth. The layering effect holds in air, trapping body heat, and some layers could be removed as the temperature rises during the day. 3. Pay close attention to body signals and feelings (hypothermia symptoms), especially to the extremities. Correct any problem indicators by breaking from the work activity and moving to a rest area to warm up and add additional clothing. 4. Increase water intake while working. 5. Avoid excessive alcohol intake the night before working in cold conditions. 6. Increase the number of rest breaks as necessary, and rest in a warm area. 7. In the event of hypothermia or frost bite, bring the victim to a warm environment and call 911.
Fire Control	1. Smoking is not allowed on-site. 2. Keep flammable liquids in closed containers. 3. Isolate flammable and combustible materials from ignition sources. 4. Keep fire extinguisher nearby and use only if deemed safe. 5. Inform FSM or SHSO prior to a chemical being brought on-site.
Media Sampling (water, soil, groundwater, fill, soil gas, etc.)	1. Wear appropriate PPE to avoid skin, eye, and inhalation contact with contaminated media. 2. Stand upwind to minimize possible inhalation exposure, especially when opening monitoring wells or closed containers/vessels. 3. Conduct air monitoring, whenever necessary, to determine level of respiratory protection. 4. If necessary, employ engineering controls to assist in controlling chemical vapors.

Table 2 Potential Hazards and Control	
Potential Hazard	Control
	- When collecting samples on or near water bodies, wear a life jacket and employ the buddy system. - When collecting samples from water bodies, assess water conditions and the water current and ensure that the sampling vessel is stabilized, or the water is safe to enter.
Cleaning Equipment	- Wear appropriate PPE to avoid skin and eye contact with Alconox or other cleaning materials. - Stand upwind to minimize possible inhalation exposure. - Properly dispose of spent chemical cleaning solutions and rinse accordingly.
Deer Ticks	- Wear long pants and long sleeve shirts. Pants could be tucked into the top of socks at boot level. Shirt tucked into pants. - Wear insect repellent clothing. See SHSO for appropriate clothing. - Use tick repellent, this will need to be cleared with OSHO or SHSO to ensure that new chemicals are not introduced to the Site. - Perform personal body checks for the presence of ticks, after field work is complete and before the personnel have left the Site. - Notify the OHSO immediately if you have been bitten by a tick or discovered a tick on yourself.
Note: A first aid kit and fire extinguisher will be located in the C.T. Male company vehicle.	

Response actions to personal exposure from on-site contaminants include skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, ingestion, and puncture or laceration. The recommended response actions are presented in Section 11.0 of the HASP.

5.9 Airborne Infectious Diseases

C.T. Male will follow applicable CDC, OSHA, New York State, and Local authority recommendations for infectious diseases. To address work Site safety regarding infectious disease exposure (including COVID-19), C.T. Male personnel will follow the most recent version of the C.T. Male Associates 'Airborne Infectious Disease Exposure Prevention Plan'. This plan would be followed when an airborne infectious disease is designated by the NYS Health Commissioner as a highly contagious communicable disease that presents a serious risk of harm to public health.

DRAFT

6.0 TRAINING

The C.T. Male OHSO and SHSO will provide training to specifically address the activities, procedures, monitoring and equipment for the Site operations. It will include area and facility layout, hazards, emergency services (police, hospital, fire, etc.), and review of this HASP. Questions by workers, field personnel, etc. will be addressed at this time.

Workers and personnel conducting and/or supervising the project must have attended and successfully completed a 40 Hour Health and Safety Training Course for Hazardous Waste Operations and an annual 8-hour Refresher Course. Workers must take part in an employer medical surveillance program in accordance with OSHA 1910.120 requirements, including that the workers have had a medical physical within one (1) year prior to the date work begins and that they are physically able to wear a respirator.

Training that is regulated by OSHA and is applicable to C.T. Male work tasks will be completed by personnel prior to being allowed on-site.

7.0 SITE ACCESS

The IRM and RI activities will be conducted within the Site boundaries. The site is located in an urban area surrounded by various commercial and retail businesses, offices and multi-family residential buildings. The perimeter of the site has been secured with a locked chain link fence.

The Contamination Reduction Zone (decontamination area), and Support Zone (clean area) shall be established outside the work area, as necessary. The work/exclusion, contamination reduction and support zone during the IRM and RI work have been identified and designated as follows:

Work/Exclusion Zone - The location of the work/exclusion zone will be determined in the field prior to the start of work and will vary depending on the work activities conducted. For the most part, the work/exclusion zone is anticipated to be defined with caution tape and cones. Only authorized persons with proper training and protective gear will be allowed to enter the work/exclusion zone.

Only OSHA trained individuals who are qualified to do the work and have read and signed this Site-specific HASP will be allowed within the work/exclusion zone. The SHSO or designee will be responsible for limiting access to unauthorized individuals.

Contamination Reduction Zone - If applicable, this zone will generally be a 30'± by 30'± area containing the decontamination pad, if needed. The size of the work zone may be adjusted based on Site conditions or restraints. The location will be determined prior to the start of work and may vary depending on the area(s) the work is being conducted. This zone is where decontamination of personnel and equipment will take place, as necessary, on the basis of the work being performed, and temporary storage of Investigation Derived Wastes (IDW), if needed.

Support Zone - Area outside of the contamination reduction zone; not including the work/exclusion zone. Unauthorized or untrained individuals must remain in this zone.

8.0 PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Level of Protection

Based on an evaluation of the potential hazards, the minimum level of protection to be worn by workers during implementation of the IRM and RI activities is defined as Level D protection and will be controlled on-Site by the SHSO or designee.

The minimum level D protective equipment will consist of field clothes, Hi-Vis shirts or vests, nitrile/work gloves, safety glasses, face covering as applicable, and safety boots (steel or composite toe). As appropriate, this level of protection may be modified to include hard hats, ear plugs, protective suits, coveralls, leg chaps, or face shield for additional protection.

If required, level C protective equipment will consist of the items listed for Level D protection with the added protection of a half face air purifying respirator equipped with P100/OV cartridges, chemical resistant clothing, inner and outer chemically resistant gloves, and chemical resistant safety over boots. Prior to field staff donning a respirator, the Project Manager and OSHO will need to approve the use of the respirator, cartridges and staff donning them. Staff that have medical clearance and have been fit tested, should have their full-face or half-face air purifying respirators available. Appropriate combination P100/OV filters or OV cartridges will need to be used with the air purifying respirators. If other contaminants are noted during site activities, a determination of the type of respirator cartridges will be conducted.

Level A or B is not anticipated, but if required, level B protective equipment will consist of the items listed for Level D protection except a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) will be worn dependent on the level of contaminants present in the work zone, and protective suits will be required. When Site conditions warrant the need for level A or B protective equipment, work will cease, and the project will be re-evaluated to determine the necessity for eliminating the condition, employing engineering controls to reduce the potential contaminants of concern. C.T. Male staff are not approved for donning SCBA equipment.

8.2 Safety Equipment

Basic emergency and first aid equipment will be available at an area within the Support Zone clearly marked and available or within the C.T. Male company vehicle.

This shall include, at a minimum, a first aid kit, fire extinguisher, supply of potable water (if not available on-site or not in an appropriate distance), soap, towels, face covering, or Clorox wipes (or similar). Extra PPE will also be kept in the work area, or within the C.T. Male company vehicle. The SHSO or designee shall be equipped with a cellular phone in case of emergencies.

DRAFT

9.0 COMMUNICATIONS

The SHSO or designee will be equipped with a cellular phone in case of emergencies. The SHSO or designee shall notify the C.T. Male Project, Director of Human Resources and OSHO as soon as safely possible in the event of an accident, injury or emergency action.

Hand signals for certain work tasks will be employed, as necessary, and the buddy system will be employed, when feasible for IRM and RI activities.

DRAFT

10.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

10.1 Personnel Decontamination Procedures

Decontamination procedures will be carried out by all personnel leaving the Work/Exclusion Zone (except under emergency evacuation). The amount of decontamination performed will be dependent on the level of personal protection currently being worn within the exclusion zone.

1. Do not remove respiratory protection (if applicable) until all steps have been completed.
2. Clean outer protective gloves and outer boots, if worn, with water (preferably with a pressurized washer) over designated wash tubs in the exclusion zone to remove the gross amount of contamination.
3. Deposit equipment used (tools, sampling devices, and containers) at designated drop stations - on plastic drop sheets or in plastic lined containers. If disposable equipment is used, it can be discarded in the designated container.
4. Rinse outer boots if worn and gloves with clean water in designated rinse tubs. Remove outer boots if worn and gloves and deposit in designated area to be determined in the field for use the next day or when necessary. If disposable outer boots are worn, remove and discard in designated container.
5. Remove protective suit, if worn, and discard in designated container. If ear plugs were used, they can be discarded in designated container. Remove respirator at this time, if used; wash and rinse with clean water. P100/OV cartridges, when used, will be replaced daily. Used cartridges will be discarded in the designated waste container. Remove inner gloves and discard in designated container.
6. Remove hard hat & safety glasses, clean with Clorox wipes (or similar) prior to placing into C.T. Male vehicle.

10.2 Equipment and Sample Containers Decontamination

All decontamination will be completed by personnel in protective gear appropriate for the level of protection determined by the SHSO or designee. Manual sampling

equipment including scoops, hand augers, and shovels which come into contact with the Site's soils or groundwater will be cleaned with a tap water (or filtered water)/detergent wash and a tap water (or filtered water) rinse. The sampling equipment will be decontaminated after each sample is collected at the Contaminant Reduction Zone (Decontamination Station). The sampling equipment wash, and rinse water will be captured in plastic pails or tubs and ultimately transferred to labeled appropriate storage containers(s) (e.g.: DOT 17H approved 55-gallon open top steel drums or frac tank) and staged on-site at a secure location.

Drill rig equipment (i.e., casing, drill rods, bits, core samplers) which comes into contact with the Site's soils or groundwater will be decontaminated with water wash and/or other methods within the Contaminant Reduction Area. Larger equipment (i.e., drill rig) which comes into contact with the Site's soils will be decontaminated with water wash and/or other methods within a decontamination pad. The cleaning will be performed at the completion of each boring location. Equipment decontamination wastes will be transferred to labeled appropriate storage containers and staged on-Site at a secure location.

Exterior surfaces of sample containers will be wiped clean with disposable paper towels in the decontamination zone and transferred to a clean cooler for transportation or shipment to the analytical laboratory. Sample identities will be noted and checked off against the chain-of-custody record. The disposable paper towels will be placed in the designated disposal container and disposed of as solid waste.

11.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

THE PROJECT EMERGENCY COORDINATORS ARE:

Project Manager (PM)

Aimee Smith
518.786.7551 (O)
518.223.2413 (C)

Field Services Manager (FSM)

Jonathan Dippert
518.786.7563 (O)
518.469.1183 (C)

Office Health and Safety Officer (OHSO)

Nancy Garry
518.786.7541 (O)
518.320.5783 (C)

Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO)

To be determined based upon
work task being completed.

The following standard emergency procedures will be used by on-Site personnel. The Project Manager, Field Services Manager and OHSO shall be notified of any on-Site emergencies, injuries or near misses and be responsible for assuring that the appropriate procedures are followed.

IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY DIAL 911

11.1 Personal Injury

In the event of an Emergency situation, dial 911. Emergency first aid shall be administered on-Site as deemed necessary and only by a trained individual, if available at the Site. If a trained individual is not available on-Site, decontaminate if feasible, and transport individual to nearest medical facility (Ellis Hospital). If feasible, the injured individual shall not transport themselves to the nearest medical facility. The SHSO or Project Manager will be responsible for completing the incident report in conjunction with the employee.

11.2 Personal Exposure

The recommended response to worker exposure from contaminants on-Site includes the following:

SKIN CONTACT: Use generous amounts of soap and water. Wash/rinse affected area thoroughly, then provide appropriate medical attention, as necessary.

EYE CONTACT: Wash eyes thoroughly with potable tepid water supply provided on-site. Eyes should be rinsed for at least 15 minutes subsequent to chemical contamination. Provide medical attention, as necessary.

INHALATION: Move worker to fresh air and outside of the work zone and/or, if necessary, decontaminate and transport to hospital (Ellis Hospital). If respirator use is implemented at the time of inhalation, worker must not remove respirator until completely away from the work zone.

INGESTION: Decontaminate, if feasible, and transport to hospital (Ellis Hospital).

PUNCTURE WOUND OR

LACERATION: Provide first aid at the Site and if wound needs medical attention, decontaminate, if feasible, and transport to hospital (Ellis Hospital).

If the affected worker is exposed to contaminants on-Site and the injury or accident prevents decontamination of the individual, the emergency responders must be notified of this condition and the exposure must be kept to a minimum.

11.3 Potential or Actual Fire or Explosion

Immediately evacuate area in the event of potential or actual fire or explosion and dial 911. Notify the local Fire and Police Departments, and other appropriate emergency response groups as listed in Section 1.2 of the HASP. Perform off-site decontamination and contain wastes for proper disposal. If a fire or explosion occurs, all on-site personnel must meet in the designated area of the Site (established by the SHSO or designee – prior to work starting and relayed to Site workers) for an accurate head count.

11.4 Equipment Failure

Should there be any equipment failure, breakdown, etc. the Project Manager, FSM or SHSO shall be contacted immediately. There will be a concerted effort to replace or repair the equipment in a timely manner.

11.5 Spill Response

The SHSO or designee shall initiate a corrective action program with the subcontractors in the event of an accidental release of a hazardous material, suspected hazardous material, or petroleum. The SHSO or designee will act as the Emergency Coordinator with the subcontractors for the purposes of spill prevention; identifying releases; implementing clean up measures; and notification of appropriate personnel.

The corrective action program will be implemented by the Project Manager or SHSO or designee and subcontractor to effectively control and minimize any impact accidental releases may have to the environment.

Effective control measures will include:

- Preliminary assessment of the release.
- Control of the release source.
- Containment of the released material.
- Effective clean-up of the released material.

Potential sources of accidental releases include hydraulic oil spills or petroleum leaks from heavy equipment; cooling oils (potentially PCB containing) for electrical equipment handling and cleaning; and spills from drums and tanks. The SHSO or designee in conjunction with the subcontractor shall respond to an accidental release in the following manner:

- Identify the character, source, amount, and area affected by the release.
- Have subcontractor take all reasonable steps to control the release.
- Notify Project Manager and Field Services Manager.
- C.T. Male Project Manager will notify Site Contact for Albany State Street Limited Partnership.
- Notify the NYSDEC Spill Hotline at 1-800-457-7362 if required.

- Contain the release with sorbent material which should include speedy-dry, spill socks and sorbent pads.
- Prevent the release from entering sensitive receptors (i.e., catch basins and surface water) using the specified sorbent material or sandbags.
- Coordinate cleanup of the released material.
- Oversee proper handling and storage of contaminated material for disposal.

At no time should personal health or safety be compromised or jeopardized in an attempt to control a release. All health and safety measures as outlined in this HASP should be adhered to.

DRAFT

12.0 ADDITIONAL WORK PRACTICES

Workers will be expected to adhere to the established safety practices. Work on the project will be conducted according to established protocol and guidelines for the safety and health of all involved. The following will be adhered to:

- Employ the buddy system when possible, and for those work tasks which require it. Establish and maintain communications.
- Minimize contact with potentially contaminated soil, fill, soil gas and groundwater.
- Employ disposable items, when possible, to minimize risks during decontamination and possible cross-contamination during sample handling.
- Smoking, eating, or drinking after entering the work zone and before decontamination will not be allowed.
- Avoid heat and other work stress related to wearing personal protective equipment. Take breaks as necessary and drink plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration.
- Withdrawal from a suspected or actual hazardous situation to reassess procedures is the preferred course of action.
- The removal of facial hair prior to working on-site when a respirator is needed will be required to allow for a proper respiratory face piece fit.
- The Project Manager, OHSO, SHSO, and field personnel shall maintain records recording daily activities, meetings, facts, incidents, data, etc. relating to the project. These records will remain at the project Site or electronically available during the full duration of the project so that replacement personnel may add information while maintaining continuity.

13.0 AUTHORIZATIONS

Personnel authorized to enter the exclusion zone at the Hamilton Hill Revitalization - Anchor Site at 750 State Street in the City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York while operations are being conducted must be certified by the OHSO or SHSO. Authorization will involve completion of appropriate training courses and review and sign off this HASP.

Personnel authorized to perform work on-site are as follows:

Company Representing	Written Name
C.T. Male	Aimee Smith, Jeff Marx, Jon Dippert, Dan Achtyl, Chris Ormsby, Cliff Bondi, Ryan Hubbard, Nancy Garry, Mary McCoy, Jorel Spain, Adam Rogers, Lucas Hufnagel, Patrick Kayayan, Nickolas Janowski, Kolby Mordecki, Rachel Lamar, Mary Loughlin, Eric White, Jenna Ice, David Talbot

I have read and understood this Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan, and I will comply with the provisions contained therein.

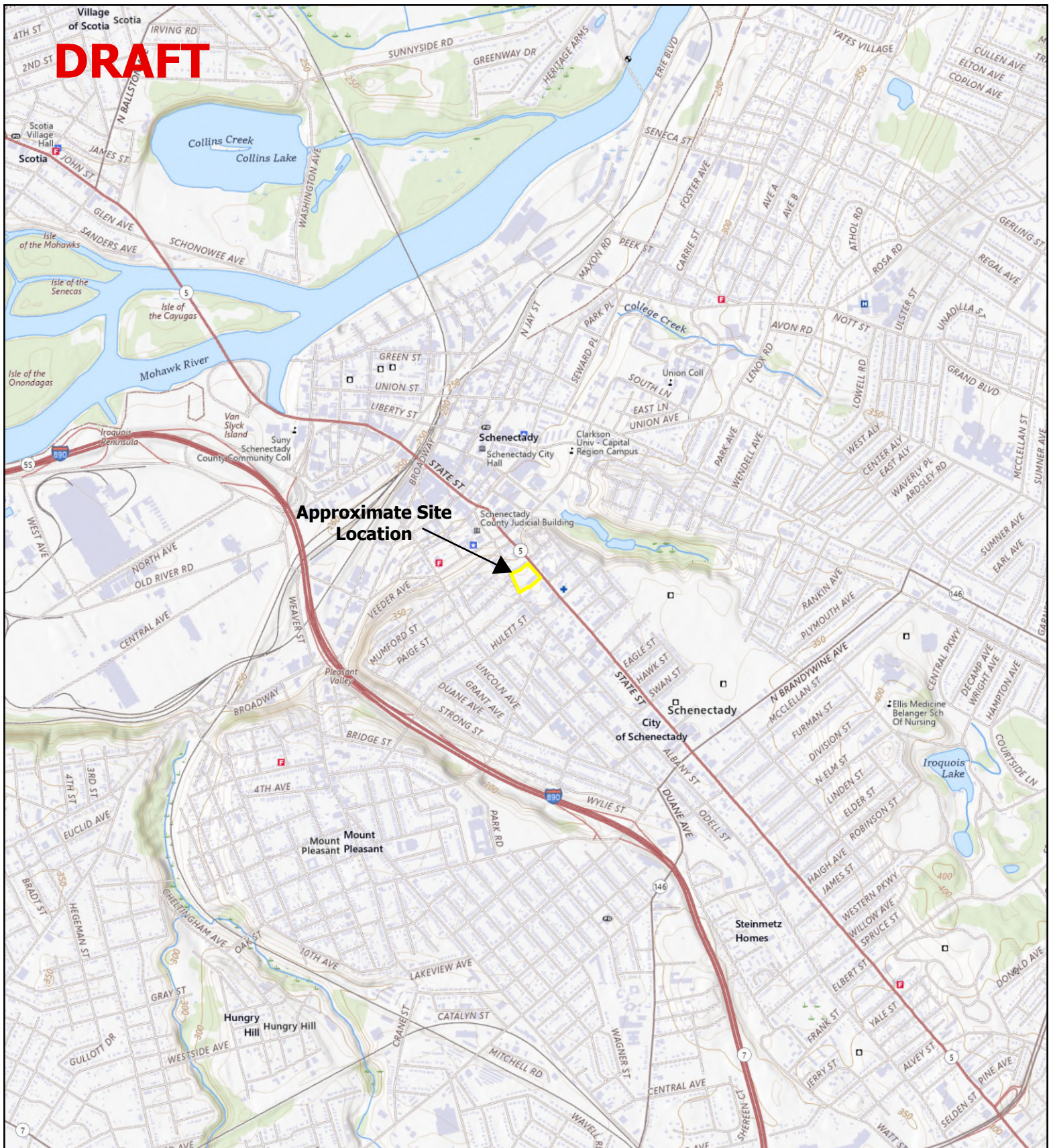
PROJECT: Interim Remedial Measures and Remedial Investigation
Hamilton Hill Revitalization - Anchor Site
750 State Street
City of Schenectady
Schenectady County, New York
BCP Site #C447055

Signature

Date

FIGURE 1 OF THE HASP
SITE LOCATION MAP

DRAFT



Legend

 Approximate Site Location

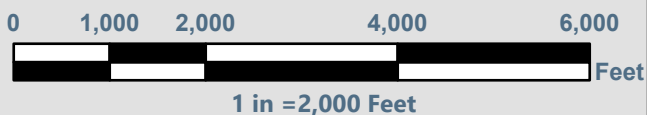


FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
HAMILTON HILL REVITALIZATION - ANCHOR SITE
(BCP Site #C447055)

750 State Street, City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, NY

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES

Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Geology, D.P.C.

50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE, LATHAM, NY 12110
518.786.7400 • FAX 518.786.7299



Project Number: 23.3588
Data Source: NYSGIS Clearinghouse
Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane
New York East FIPS 3101 (US Feet)
Date: April 6, 2026
Updated: June 11, 2026
File: 233588_Hamilton_Hill_Rehab.aprx
GIS: C Bondi

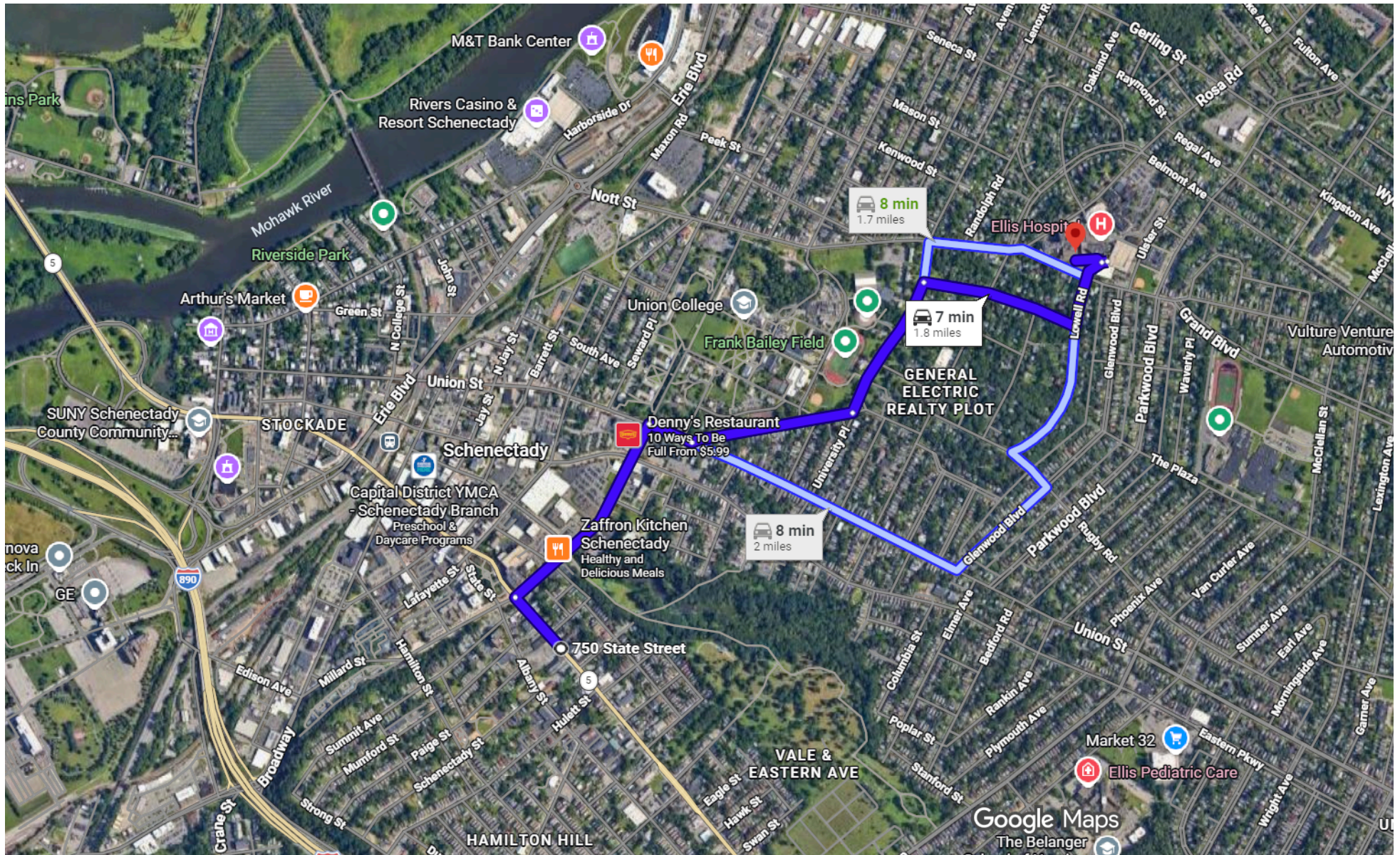
FIGURE 2 OF THE HASP
**MAP SHOWING ROUTE TO
ELLIS HOSPITAL**

Figure 2 - Route to Ellis Hospital



750 State St, Schenectady, NY 12307 to Ellis Hospital -Wright Heart Center, 1101 Nott St, Schenectady, NY 12308

Drive 1.8 miles, 7 min



Imagery ©2026 Airbus, CNES / Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2026 Google 1000 ft

750 State St



750 State St, Schenectady, NY 12307 to Ellis Hospital -Wright Heart Center, 1101 Nott St, Schenectady, NY 12308 Drive 1.8 miles, 7 min

750 State St
Schenectady, NY 12307

↑ 1. Head toward Close St
34 sec (0.1 mi)

↪ 2. Turn right onto Nott Terrace
2 min (0.4 mi)

↪ 3. Turn right onto Union St
18 sec (469 ft)

Continue on Union Ave to your destination

5 min (1.1 mi)

↶ 4. Turn left onto Union Ave
0.3 mi

↶ 5. Turn left onto Lenox Rd
0.3 mi

↪ 6. Turn right onto Avon Rd
0.3 mi

↶ 7. Turn left onto Lowell Rd
0.1 mi

↻ 8. Make a U-turn
59 ft

↪ 9. Turn right
i Destination will be on the right
276 ft

Ellis Hospital -Wright Heart Center
1101 Nott St, Schenectady, NY 12308

ATTACHMENT A

**NYSDOH GENERIC COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING
PLAN (CAMP) PLUS SITE-SPECIFIC MODIFICATIONS AND
FUGITIVE DUST AND PARTICULATE MONITORING**

Appendix 1A
New York State Department of Health
Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)
Plus Site Specific Modifications

Overview

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

The generic CAMP presented below will be sufficient to cover many, if not most, sites. Specific requirements should be reviewed for each situation in consultation with NYSDOH to ensure proper applicability. In some cases, a separate site-specific CAMP or supplement may be required. Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical- specific monitoring with appropriately-sensitive methods may be required. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, more stringent monitoring or response levels than those presented below may be required. Special requirements will be necessary for work within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures and for indoor work with co-located residences or facilities. These requirements should be determined in consultation with NYSDOH.

Given the occupied building immediately adjacent to the Western BCP Site boundary, VOC monitoring will be continuous for upwind, downwind, and at the western Site boundary.

Reliance on the CAMP should not preclude simple, common-sense measures to keep VOCs, dust, and odors at a minimum around the work areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Depending upon the nature of known or potential contaminants at each site, real-time air monitoring for VOCs and/or particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be necessary. Most sites will involve VOC and particulate monitoring; sites known to be contaminated with heavy metals alone may only require particulate monitoring. If radiological contamination is a concern, additional monitoring requirements may be necessary per consultation with appropriate DEC/NYSDOH staff.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures. 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.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. A periodic monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist 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.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Site-specific modifications provide for continuous VOC monitoring co-located with the upwind, downwind, and western Site boundary CAMP locations.

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, particularly if wind direction changes. The monitoring work should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment should 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.

1. If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities 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.
2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities 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.
3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.
4. All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

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.

1. If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

2. If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ 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 $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

3. All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) and County Health personnel to review.

December 2009

Appendix 1B

Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring

A program for suppressing fugitive dust and particulate matter monitoring at hazardous waste sites is a responsibility on the remedial party performing the work. These procedures must be incorporated into appropriate intrusive work plans. The following fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring program should be employed at sites during construction and other intrusive activities which warrant its use:

1. Reasonable fugitive dust suppression techniques must be employed during all site activities which may generate fugitive dust.
2. Particulate monitoring must be employed during the handling of waste or contaminated soil or when activities on site may generate fugitive dust from exposed waste or contaminated soil. Remedial activities may also include the excavation, grading, or placement of clean fill. These control measures should not be considered necessary for these activities.
3. Particulate monitoring must be performed using real-time particulate monitors and shall monitor particulate matter less than ten microns (PM₁₀) with the following minimum performance standards:
 - (a) Objects to be measured: Dust, mists or aerosols;
 - (b) Measurement Ranges: 0.001 to 400 mg/m³ (1 to 400,000 :ug/m³);
 - (c) Precision (2-sigma) at constant temperature: +/- 10 :g/m³ for one second averaging; and +/- 1.5 g/m³ for sixty second averaging;
 - (d) Accuracy: +/- 5% of reading +/- precision (Referred to gravimetric calibration with SAE fine test dust (mmd= 2 to 3 :m, g= 2.5, as aerosolized);
 - (e) Resolution: 0.1% of reading or 1g/m³, whichever is larger;
 - (f) Particle Size Range of Maximum Response: 0.1-10;
 - (g) Total Number of Data Points in Memory: 10,000;
 - (h) Logged Data: Each data point with average concentration, time/date and data point number
 - (i) Run Summary: overall average, maximum concentrations, time/date of maximum, total number of logged points, start time/date, total elapsed time (run duration), STEL concentration and time/date occurrence, averaging (logging) period, calibration factor, and tag number;
 - (j) Alarm Averaging Time (user selectable): real-time (1-60 seconds) or STEL (15 minutes), alarms required;
 - (k) Operating Time: 48 hours (fully charged NiCd battery); continuously with charger;
 - (l) Operating Temperature: -10 to 50° C (14 to 122° F);
 - (m) Particulate levels will be monitored upwind and immediately downwind at the working site and integrated over a period not to exceed 15 minutes.
4. In order to ensure the validity of the fugitive dust measurements performed, there must be appropriate Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). It is the responsibility of the remedial party to adequately supplement QA/QC Plans to include the following critical features: periodic instrument calibration, operator training, daily instrument performance (span) checks, and a record keeping plan.
5. The action level will be established at 150 ug/m³ (15 minutes average). While conservative,

this short-term interval will provide a real-time assessment of on-site air quality to assure both health and safety. If particulate levels are detected in excess of 150 ug/m³, the upwind background level must be confirmed immediately. If the working site particulate measurement is greater than 100 ug/m³ above the background level, additional dust suppression techniques must be implemented to reduce the generation of fugitive dust and corrective action taken to protect site personnel and reduce the potential for contaminant migration. Corrective measures may include increasing the level of personal protection for on-site personnel and implementing additional dust suppression techniques (see paragraph 7). Should the action level of 150 ug/m³ continue to be exceeded work must stop and DER must be notified as provided in the site design or remedial work plan. The notification shall include a description of the control measures implemented to prevent further exceedances.

6. It must be recognized that the generation of dust from waste or contaminated soil that migrates off-site, has the potential for transporting contaminants off-site. There may be situations when dust is being generated and leaving the site and the monitoring equipment does not measure PM₁₀ at or above the action level. Since this situation has the potential to allow for the migration of contaminants off-site, it is unacceptable. While it is not practical to quantify total suspended particulates on a real-time basis, it is appropriate to rely on visual observation. If dust is observed leaving the working site, additional dust suppression techniques must be employed. Activities that have a high dusting potential--such as solidification and treatment involving materials like kiln dust and lime--will require the need for special measures to be considered.

7. The following techniques have been shown to be effective for the controlling of the generation and migration of dust during construction activities:

- (a) Applying water on haul roads;
- (b) Wetting equipment and excavation faces;
- (c) Spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping;
- (d) Hauling materials in properly tarped or watertight containers;
- (e) Restricting vehicle speeds to 10 mph;
- (f) Covering excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases; and
- (g) Reducing the excavation size and/or number of excavations.

Experience has shown that the chance of exceeding the 150ug/m³ action level is remote when the above-mentioned techniques are used. When techniques involving water application are used, care must be taken not to use excess water, which can result in unacceptably wet conditions. Using atomizing sprays will prevent overly wet conditions, conserve water, and provide an effective means of suppressing the fugitive dust.

8. The evaluation of weather conditions is necessary for proper fugitive dust control. When extreme wind conditions make dust control ineffective, as a last resort remedial actions may need to be suspended. There may be situations that require fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring requirements with action levels more stringent than those provided above. Under some circumstances, the contaminant concentration and/or toxicity may require additional monitoring to protect site personnel and the public. Additional integrated sampling and chemical analysis of the dust may also be in order. This must be evaluated when a health and safety plan is developed and when appropriate suppression and monitoring requirements are established for protection of health and the environment.