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IRM Work Plan

Interim Remedial Measure Brownfield Cleanup Program 110 Luther Avenue Site 110 Luther Avenue, Liverpool Onondaga County, New York



BCP Site # C734118

December 2009

**INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE WORK PLAN
110 LUTHER AVE. SITE
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE
110 LUTHER AVENUE, LIVERPOOL
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Prepared by

S&W Redevelopment

of North America, LLC

430 East Genesee Street
Syracuse, New York 13202

December 2009

Project No.N0913

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Attachment B	Site Health and Safety Plan
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SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The following Work Plan presents an approach to implement an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) at the 110 Luther Avenue site (BCP # C734118) in the Town of Salina, Onondaga County, New York (Figure 1). The focus of the IRM will be a buried trench drain that was used historically by several site occupants. The purpose of the IRM will be to excavate the trench drain that is believed to be a potential source of groundwater contamination identified during previous investigations. The specific scope of work is provided below.

1.2 Project Background

The 110 Luther Ave site (the 'site') occupies approximately 1.4 acres along the west side of Luther Avenue in the Town of Salina, Onondaga County, New York (Figure 1). The site is owned by Syracuse Label Co., Inc. ("Syracuse Label") whose office, light manufacturing, and warehousing operations are housed within the one story building which occupies the majority of the parcel. The remainder of the site consists of paved parking areas. The site is located in a commercial/industrial area just east of Interstate 81 and is bordered by Albion Ave to the west, Knapp Ave to the north, Luther Ave to the east, and an open lot and maintenance garage to the west (Figure 2).

Syracuse Label is investigating and remediating the 110 Luther Ave site in the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (Site No. C734118) under agreement with the NYSDEC. A Remedial Investigation is being completed as a separate effort, in accordance with the approved Remedial Investigation Work Plan (SWRNA, October 2009) to supplement data generated during previous site investigations (see Section 2.2).

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the IRM will be

- to excavate and dispose of the historic trench drain,
- to excavate and dispose of soils that may serve as a potential contaminant source, if any.

SECTION 2 - SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location and Layout

The site is located along Luther Avenue in the Town of Salina. The site is rectangular shaped land that is flat to nearly flat (0 to 2% slope) throughout the site. The eastern site boundary surrounds a parcel that is owned by the Brannock Device Company, Inc., on three sides. There are several commercial/manufacturing businesses along Luther Ave to the east, north, and south of the site including Syracuse Crank and Machine, Diverse Food Products, Walk on Wood Flooring, and Bush Electronics. There are several vacant lots, a semi-residential building, and an auto repair shop located to the west of the site along Albion Ave.

The site encompasses the Syracuse Label facility, which includes a strip along the north, east, and west perimeter that is used for parking, and the south side of the site which is used for delivery vehicles. The entire site, and the majority of the surrounding area, is covered with building or is paved with asphalt except for minor landscape planting areas (Figure 2).

2.2 Groundwater Contamination

In December 2007, Beardsley Design Associates¹ (BDA) sampled groundwater from four site monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-4). The laboratory analysis detected PCE at 170 micrograms per liter (ug/L) in well MW-1. A subsequent groundwater sample from well MW-1 confirmed the presence of PCE at a concentration of 110 ug/L. As a result, twelve (12) additional monitoring wells (MW-5 through MW-16) were installed and sampled to determine the nature and extent of groundwater impact. The sample results identified PCE and its degradation by-products TCE, DCE, and vinyl chloride in samples from multiple wells including MW-1, MW-7, MW-8, MW-10, MW-11, MW-12, and MW-13 at a concentration that exceeded groundwater standards for at least one compound. PCE was generally the compound detected at the highest concentrations, and was detected at 14,000 ug/L in samples from wells MW-7 and MW-11, and 6,200 ug/L in the sample from MW-8.

¹ Beardsley Design Associates. *Limited Subsurface Investigation Report*. April 28, 2008.

The results identified a narrow groundwater plume beneath the central-east side of the site building, which was later identified as the location of a historic floor drain in proximity to MW-11 (Figure 3). Based on groundwater elevation data the direction of groundwater flow is generally from west to east towards Luther Ave, therefore, MW-11 is upgradient of wells MW-7 and MW-8.

SECTION 3 - INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE SCOPE

3.1 Work Area Preparation

The IRM will require the use of an excavator and other equipment to complete the IRM objective. Access to the work area will be through the overhead door located on the side of the building. Prior to initiating IRM field activities the work area will be vacated of all equipment and all operational activities will be relocated to other areas of the building. An IRM contractor will isolate the work area with plastic or other barrier to prevent potential volatile organic vapors separated during construction from migrating into the adjoining areas of the Syracuse Label facility. The work area will also be depressurized with a blower or fan vented outside to ventilate the work area.

The contractor will prepare a soil staging area onsite in an area that will not interrupt site operations. All excavated soils will be staged in a plastic lined roll-off, or on plastic over the ground surface. In either case the soils will be covered with plastic to preclude infiltration of precipitation. The contractor will take measures to prevent the runoff of soils offsite, and protect the stormwater sewer.

3.2 Trench/Soil Excavation

Soil excavation work will be completed (Figures 3) in an area that housed a historic trench drain. The drain reportedly was located in the floor of the work area immediately below a monorail located on the ceiling. The existing concrete slab will be cut and excavated to expose subgrade soil. Soil excavation will proceed along the presumed location of the historic trench drain using an excavator or other suitable equipment. The former trench drain will be removed and staged for off-site disposal.

The extent of soil excavation will be determined based on field observations and field screening with a photo-ionization detector (PID). Field observations of staining or odors, or PID readings greater than 25 parts per million will indicate that impacted soils may be present and soil will be excavated. The proposed extent of the excavation will be the area inside of the building approximately two feet either side of the trench drain to a maximum depth of four feet, which is the approximate depth of the water table. The excavation contractor may use a trench box or other suitable method to stabilize sub-slab soils to prevent excavation collapse, as necessary. If the trench drain piping exists, it will

be cut off at the edge of the excavation and plugged with grout. The excavation will be cordoned off and covered with plastic when the excavation contractor is not onsite. Blowers and fans will run to discharge air from the work area outside the building.

If field observations indicate that soil may be impacted beyond the limits described above, the NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified and the need for alternative measures will be discussed.

3.3 End-Point Sampling

Once excavation is completed based on field observations and PID screening, end-point soil samples will be collected from the floor and sidewall of the excavation. One end-point sample will be taken from each of the two terminus points of the trench (i.e. east and west ends of the excavation). In addition, one sample will be taken from each sidewall and the floor of the excavation at a frequency of one floor and two sidewall samples (one each side of the trench) every 30-feet. If the floor of the excavation is below water, one groundwater sample will be taken in place of the floor samples. The samples will be sent to an ELAP certified laboratory to be analyzed for target compound list (TCL) volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The laboratory will provide an ASP Category B data deliverables packages so that a data usability study (DUSR) report may be completed by an independent third party.

3.4 Work Area Restoration

Upon completion of the excavation and sampling activities, the work area will be restored to pre-excavation conditions. Restoration will include compactable granular backfill followed by installation of concrete to match the existing slab thickness and elevations. Granular backfill will be placed and compacted in 12 inch lifts. The work area will be cleaned of any debris and floor surfaces steam cleaned to remove residue associated with the excavation activities. In addition, floor tiles will be replaced as needed. Samples of proposed replacement floor tiles will be provided to Syracuse Label for approval by the contractor before the tiles are installed.

+ SVOCs
@ at least
2 locations
locations based on field notes
OS permit

3.5 Decontamination

All equipment utilized to complete the IRM will be decontaminated prior to removal from the site. The contractor will construct a decontamination pad in an area in proximity to the work area to prevent cross contamination of areas outside of the work area.

3.6 Site Health and Safety Plan

SWRNA field efforts will be completed in accordance with the site health and safety plan (SHSP), which is included in Attachment 2. The excavation contractor will be required to provide a SHSP specific to their site work.

3.7 Community Air Monitoring Plan

The NYSDEC approved community air monitoring plan (CAMP) will be implemented at the site during the course of the IRM. In addition to monitoring points at the site's boundary identified in the CAMP, monitoring for both particulates and VOCs will be monitored outside of the work area. The CAMP is included in Attachment 3.

SECTION 4 – IRM DOCUMENTATION REPORT

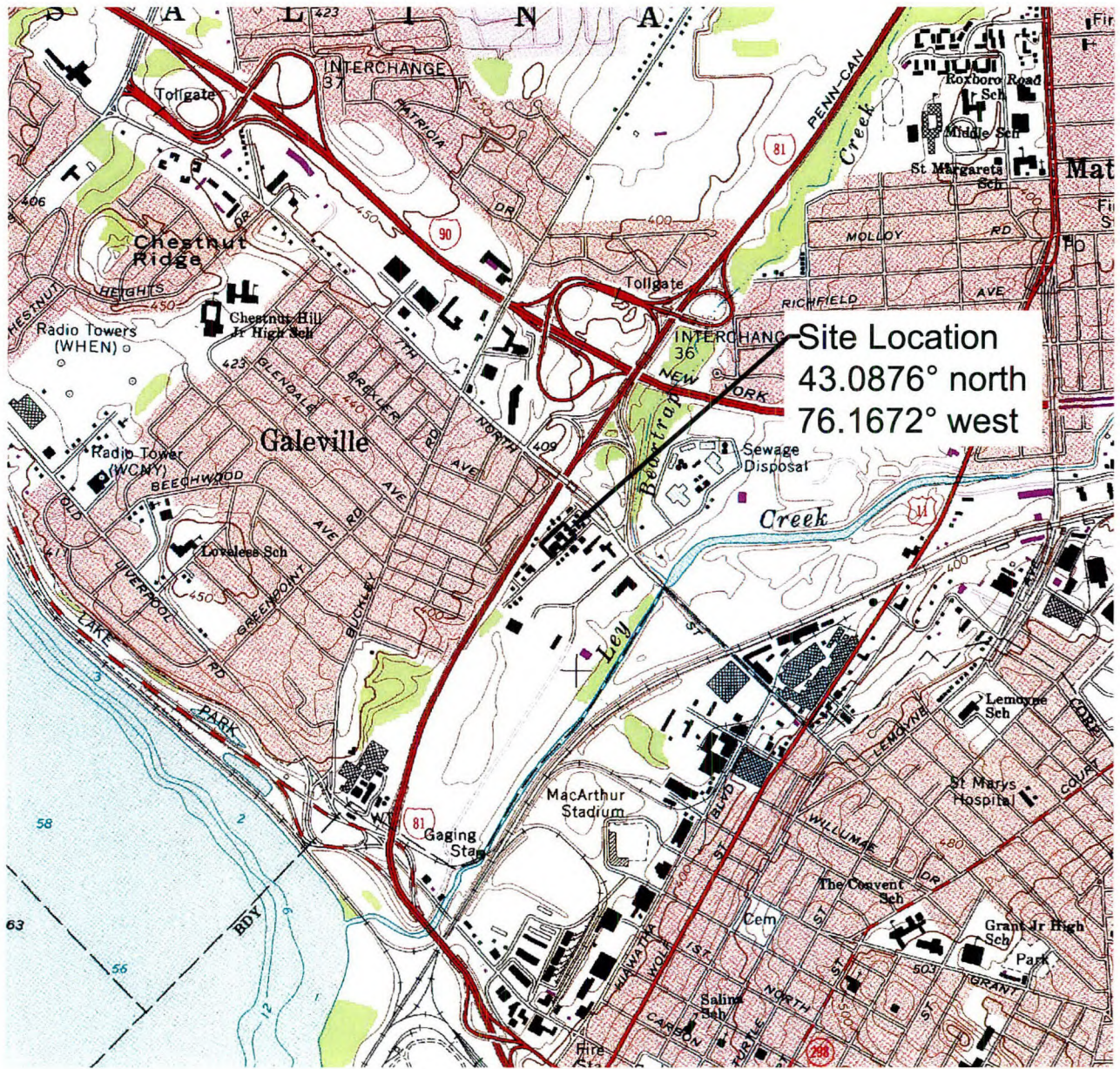
Once the IRM is complete, an IRM Report will be prepared to document the remedial measures completed and present the laboratory results. The IRM Report will contain a description of the methods used to complete the IRM and the data acquired, and will include the following:

- site maps showing the excavation location and sample locations which will be identified by alpha-numeric indicators;
- figures that report pertinent analyte concentrations,
- analytical summary tables for end-point sample results including parameters that were detected and those that exceeded applicable standards, criteria, and guidances (SCGs);
- laboratory analysis reports and data usability summary reports;
- photographs of IRM activities;
- disposal characterization results,
- disposal documentation, and
- backfill material source.

SECTION 5 – IRM SCHEDULE

The IRM work plan proposed herein will be implemented following NYSDEC approval. Contractor selection will take place during the NYSDEC review process enabling mobilization and work area preparations to begin following NYSDEC approval. The time from beginning work area preparations to completing soil excavation activities is expected to be two weeks: one week for work area preparations and one week to complete soil excavation. It is expected that the IRM will be completed in late-January 2010 and the IRM documentation report will be submitted to the NYSDEC in late-February to early-March 2010 following the receipt of laboratory results. The schedule will be updated based on approvals and contractor availability.

FIGURES



SCALE in FEET



Contour Interval: 10 Feet

Map Taken From: USGS 7.5 Minute Series
 Topographic Quadrangle;
 Syracuse West (1975, photorevised 1978)
www.nysgis.state.ny.us/quads/usgsdrg.htm



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



S&W Redevelopment

of North America, LLC.

Syracuse, New York

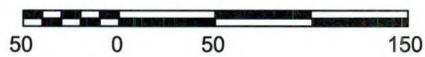
DATE:12/2009 JOB No.:N9013

110 Luther Ave. Site
 110 Luther Ave., Liverpool
 Onondaga County, New York

Figure 1
 Site Location Map



SCALE in FEET



Aerial Photo Taken From:
<http://www1.nysgis.state.ny.us/MainMap.cfm>

 Approximate site boundary.



S&W Redevelopment

of North America, LLC.

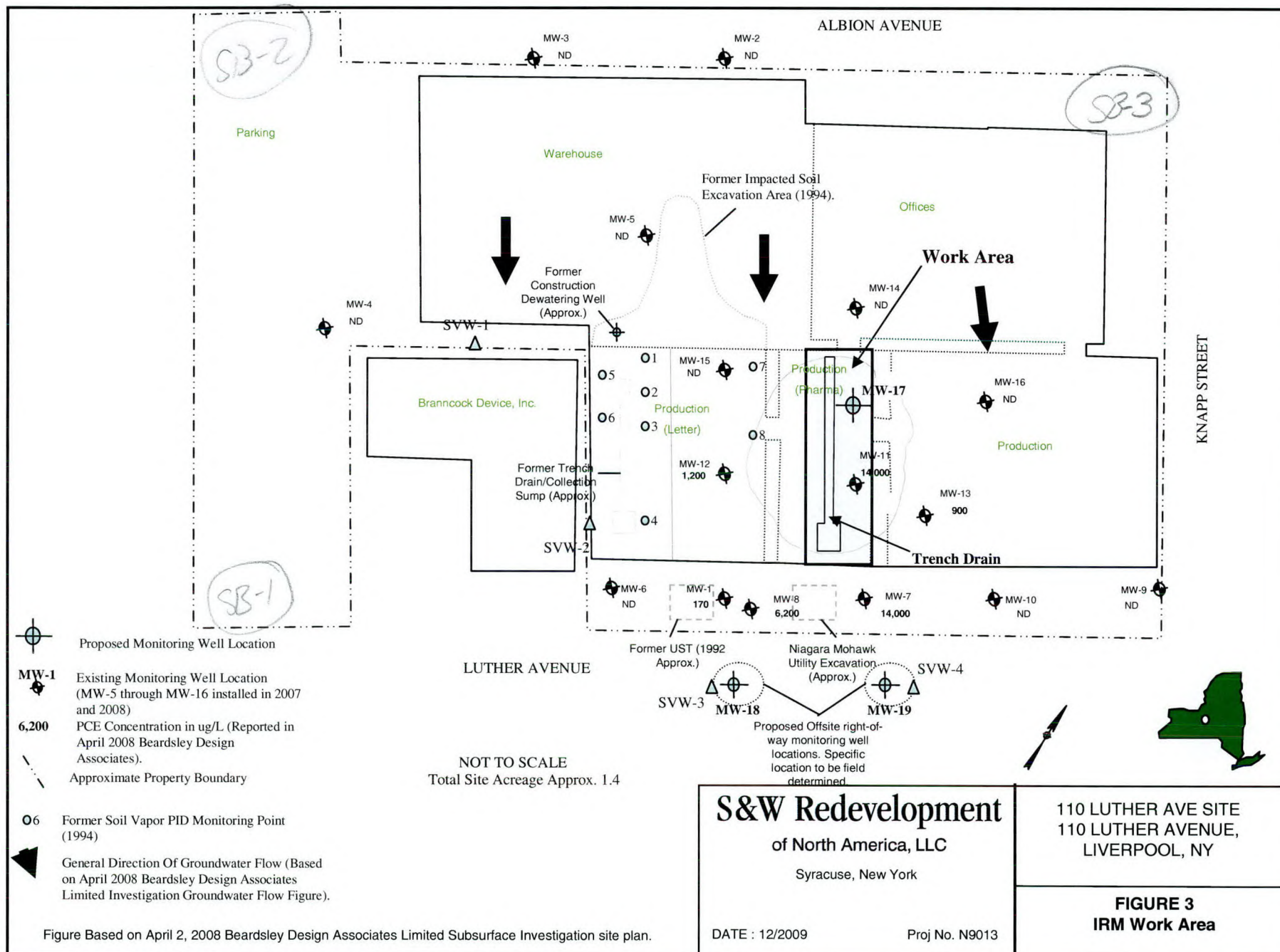
Syracuse, New York

DATE:12/2009 JOB No.:N9013

110 Luther Ave. Site
 110 Luther Ave., Liverpool
 Onondaga County, New York

Figure 2
 Site Plan

X-REF: NAMES?
 2009/dec/avr/sgs
 j:\PROJECTS\N-xxxx\N9000\N9013 - Syracuse Label\50 - IRM Trench Excavation\SyrLabelFig_2.dwg



APPENDICES

Appendix A

Site Survey

INTERSTATE

ROUTE

No.

81

ALBION

(40' WIDE)

AVENUE

STREET

KNAPP

(40' WIDE)

LUTHER

(50' WIDE)

AVENUE

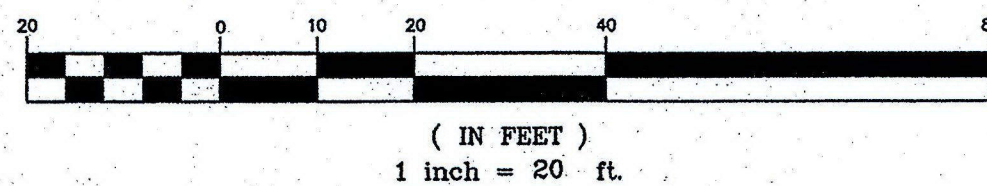
NOTES:

Total area: 1.40 ± acres
Location of underground utilities taken by field measurement where practicable, otherwise taken from various other sources and are approximate only.
The premises shown hereon is within Zone "C" (minimal flooding) according to Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Map Community Panel No. 360591 0006 A for the Town of Salina, effective date: August 16, 1982.
Tax Map Nos. 58-12-4.1, 5, 6.1, 8 & 9
Tract Map
By: A. L. Eliot, C.E.
Filed: May 20, 1914
Map No. 1484

LEGEND:

- indicates utility pole, anchor & overhead lines
- indicates iron pipe and/or monument found
- indicates storm culvert
- indicates gas main, gas valve & gas line marker
- indicates water main, water valve & hydrant
- indicates storm sewer, catch basin & manhole
- indicates sanitary sewer, sewer vent & manhole
- indicates underground telephone line, manhole & box
- indicates underground electric line & manhole
- indicates underground television cable & box

GRAPHIC SCALE



THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT THIS IS A CORRECT MAP MADE FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY.

Sheila Romans
N.Y.S. Licensed Land Surveyor

\\Server\Land Projects\3307001\dwg\3307001.dwg

REVISIONS	SYRACUSE LABEL Co., Inc.			
	LOT Nos. 427 THROUGH 433, 437, 437 & 467 THROUGH 478			
	BUCKLEY GARDENS			
	PART OF FARM LOT Nos. 133, 134 & 135			
TOWN OF SALINA				
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK				
	IANUZI & ROMANS LAND SURVEYING, P.C.		DATE: JANUARY 15, 2008	SHEET NO.
	LIVERPOOL & SYRACUSE, NEW YORK		SCALE: 1" = 20'	
	(315) 457-7200		FILE NO.: 3307.001	F.B. NO. 1311

Reference: Abstract of Title by Salina Abstract and Title Agency, Inc., Title No. 65147-T, Dated October 22, 2007.
Unauthorized alteration or addition to a survey map bearing a licensed land surveyor's seal is a violation of section 7209, sub-division 2, of the New York State Education Law.

Appendix B
Site Health and Safety Plan

110 LUTHER AVE BCP SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

B.1. SITE DESCRIPTION

Date Date: October 13, 2009 Revised:
Location 110 Luther Ave
Liverpool, New York
Hazards Volatile organic compounds
in soil and groundwater. Potassium Permanganate
used in pilot test.
Area Affected Subsurface soils, and ground water
Surrounding Population Mixed commercial and industrial
Topography flat at site, with flat to moderate slopes surrounding
Weather Conditions Usually partly sunny to overcast, south winds

B.2 ENTRY OBJECTIVES: The objective of site entry is to conduct a site investigation including well installation, in-situ chemical oxidation testing, and to collect samples. Future activities may include remedial activities such as soil excavation or groundwater treatment.

B.3 ON-SITE ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION. The following S&W Redevelopment personnel are designated to carry out the stated job functions on site. (Note: One person may carry out more than one job function.)

Project Manager:.....	Donald Sorbello or designee	(315) 422-4949
Field Team Leader:.....	Ian McNamara or designee	(315) 439-4090
Field Sampling Team Member	Jeff Kiggins or designee	(315) 422-4949
Project Safety Officer	Daniel P. Ours or designee	(315) 422-4949

B.4 ON-SITE CONTROL. Syracuse Label or its designated agent will coordinate access control and security for the work area for each day of on site work. No unauthorized personnel should be within the established work area. Potassium permanganate will be secured at a location within the Syracuse Label building under the control of Syracuse Label. All contractors will be responsible to assure appropriate health and safety plans are available and have been reviewed with their workers and subcontractors.

B.5 HAZARD EVALUATION.

A. Chemical Hazards. It is anticipated that a number of different chemical contaminants may be encountered during site activities. Previous investigations conducted at the Site have determined the Contaminants of Concern (COCs) to be tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), cis and trans-1,2-dichloroethene (DCE), and vinyl chloride. The locations with the highest concentration of these contaminants are MW-11 and MW-7.

Exposure to potassium permanganate that might occur while handling during completion of the pilot test is another potential hazard at the site. The exposure risks and mitigative measures are included in the attached material safety data sheet (MSDS).

The primary hazards of each known or suspected chemical contaminant are identified below. The main potential exposure route is associated primarily with direct skin contact and inhalation.

SUBSTANCE	PRIMARY HAZARDS
<i>Volatile Organics</i>	
Trichloroethene	Eye & skin irritation, nausea, vomiting, headache
1,2 Dichloroethene	Eye irrit, respiratory irrit, central nervous system
Vinyl chloride	Eye irrit, soar throat, dizziness, headache, nausea
Tetrachloroethene	Irrit eyes, nore, throat, nausea, dizziness, vomiting

B. Physical Hazards. Physical hazards for this project relate to mechanical exposure associated with working around heavy equipment and vehicles, noise exposure, and heat or cold stress. Basic safety guidelines for the above noted main physical hazards are included below.

1. **Drilling.** Site activities will involve drilling of monitoring wells into the subsurface beneath and outside of the building slab. The estimated location of all underground utilities must be determined before drilling begins. Necessary clearances must be observed. Appropriate engineering controls will be implemented during drilling to protect site workers and the public.
2. **Utility Clearances.** Prior to any intrusive activities (e.g. drilling, excavating, probing) New York State Dig Safe shall be contacted to mark underground lines before any work is started. Personnel directly involved in intrusive work shall determine the minimum distance from marked utilities which work can be conducted with the assistance of the locator line service. For those utilities that may be located beneath the building slab, those performing intrusive work will obtain clearance for work areas with Syracuse Label.
3. **Heavy Lifting Method.** Personnel conducting work that may require lifting of heavy objects should use the following proper lifting techniques:
 - Feet must be parted, with one foot alongside the object being lifted and one foot behind. When the feet are comfortably spread a more stable lift can occur and the rear foot is in a better position for the upward thrust of the lift.
 - Use the squat position and keep the back straight. A straight back means the spine, back muscles, and organs of the body in correct alignment.

- To grip the item being lifted, the fingers and the hand are extended around the object being lifted, using the full palm. Fingers have very little power – use the strength of the entire hand.
- The load must be drawn close, and the arms and elbows must be tucked into the side of the body. Holding the arms away from the body increases the strain on the arms and elbows. Keeping the arms tucked in helps keep the body weight centered.

The body must be positioned so that the weight of the body is centered over the feet. This provides a more powerful line of thrust and also ensures better balance. Start the lift with a thrust of the rear foot. Do not twist.

4. **Slip/Trip/Hit/Fall.** These injuries are the most frequent of all injuries to workers. They occur for a wide variety of reasons, but can be minimized by the following practices:

- Spot-check the work area to identify hazards;
- Establish and utilize pathways that are most free of slip and trip hazards. Avoid pathways that are more hazardous;
- Beware of trip hazards such as wet floors, slippery floors, and uneven terrain;
- Carry only loads you can see over;
- Keep work areas clean and free of clutter, especially in storage areas and walkways;
- Communicate observed hazards to site personnel.

5. **Heat Stress.** All field personnel engaged in site work shall have completed training to recognize and avoid heat related illness. Proper training and preventive measures will aid in averting loss of worker productivity and serious illness. Heat stress prevention is particularly important because once a person suffers from heat stroke or heat exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat-related illness. To avoid heat stress, the following steps may be taken:

- Adjust work schedules.

Modify work/rest schedules according to monitoring requirements.

Mandate work slowdowns as needed.

Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible or at night if adequate lighting can be provided.

- Provide shelter (air conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods.
- Maintain worker's body fluids at normal levels. This is necessary to ensure that the cardiovascular system functions adequately. Daily fluid intake must approximately equal the amount of water lost in sweat, i.e., eight fluid ounces (0.23 liters) of water must be ingested for approximately every eight ounces (0.23 kg) of weight lost. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be drunk to replace lost sweat. When heavy sweating occurs, encourage the worker to drink more. The following strategies may be useful:
- Members of each Work Crew shall be properly trained by each Crew's respective employer to recognize the symptoms of heat-related illnesses.

6. Adverse Weather Conditions. The Field Leader for each Work Crew will be responsible for deciding on the continuation or discontinuation of work for his/her Crew based on current and pending weather conditions. Electrical storms, tornado warnings, and strong winds are examples of conditions that would call for the discontinuation of work and evacuation of the site. Site operations should not be permitted during an electrical storm.

7. Vehicle Traffic. As the scope of work includes the transport and disposal of material, there is a potential to encounter a temporarily high volume of vehicular traffic. Project Work Crews that have the potential to be exposed to vehicle traffic should wear a high visibility safety vest. The excavation and or drilling contractor Work Crew will provide proper signage, flagging, and barricades to maintain a safe flow of traffic.

POTENTIAL HAZARD	PREVENTATIVE MEASURES
Slip/Trip/Falls	Use three points of contact to mount and dismount equipment. Continuously inspect work areas for slip, trip, & fall hazards. Be aware of surroundings. Practice good housekeeping.
Noise	Wear appropriate hearing protection.
Pinch Points	Keep hands, feet, & clothing away from moving parts/devices.
Utilities	Maintain proper utility clearances. All utilities should be properly located and marked out prior to start of work.
Heavy Lifting	Follow safe lifting practices. Lift items within your

POTENTIAL HAZARD	PREVENTATIVE MEASURES
	capabilities and assigned project role. Ask for assistance if necessary.
Proximity to Heavy Equipment and Vehicles	Maintain adequate distance from trucks/equipment. Obey barriers and/or signage
Heat/Cold Stress	Dress appropriately and follow HASP guidelines
Dangerous Weather Conditions	Consult local weather reports daily, watch for signs of severe weather, etc. Suspend or reduce work during severe weather.
Chemical hazards	Use PID as indicated in HASP. Wear specified PPE. No smoking.
Biological Hazards – Insects, Snakes, Poison Plants, etc.	Wear appropriate PPE and keep necessary first aid supplies readily available. Use insect repellent and snake chaps as needed. Learn to identify poisonous plants.

C. Biological Hazards. Biological hazards may include contact with biting insects, reptiles, and poisonous plants.

1. Tick-Borne Diseases. Lyme disease is caused by a bacterial parasite called spirochete, and is spread by infected ticks that live in and near wooded areas, tall grass, and brush. Once the tick deposits the spirochete, it must feed on the host blood for 12 to 24 hours before it can transmit the disease. The ticks that cause the disease in the Northeast and Midwest are often no bigger than a poppy seed or a comma in a newsprint. The peak months for human infection are June through October. There are many other tick borne diseases such as Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, which can be carried by a variety of ticks. The prevention and treatment of these diseases are similar to those of Lyme disease.

Ticks hang on blades of grass or shrub waiting for a host to come by. When a host brushes against the vegetation, the tick grabs on. They usually first climb onto a persons legs and then crawl up looking for a place to attach. Preventative measures include wearing light-colored clothing, keeping clothing buttoned, tucking pant legs in socks, and keeping shirt tails tucked in. Periodic checks for ticks should be made during the day, and especially at night. Hair should also be checked by parting it and combing through it to make sure that no ticks have attached to the scalp. Also, check clothing when it is first removed, before ticks have a chance to crawl off.

The most common repellent recommended for ticks is n,n-dimethyl-m-toluamide, or DEET. It is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions found on the container. for use with all insecticides especially those containing DEET.

In general, DEET insect repellent should only be applied to clothing, not directly on the skin. Do not apply to sunburns, cuts or abrasions. Use soap and water to remove

DEET once indoors.

The best way to remove a tick is removal by tweezers. If tweezers are not available, cover your fingers (tissue paper) while grasping the tick. It is important to grasp the tick as close as possible to the Site of attachment and use a firm steady pull to remove it. When removing the tick, be certain to remove all the mouth parts from your skin so as not to cause irritation or infection. Wash hands immediately after with soap and water, and apply antiseptic to the area where tick was removed.

A variety of tests exist for determining Lyme Disease infection. However, most of these tests are not exact. The first symptoms of Lyme Disease usually appear from 2 days to a few weeks after a person is bitten by an infected tick. Symptoms usually consist of a ring-like red rash on the skin where the tick attached. The rash is often bull's eye-like with red on the outside and clear in the center. The rash may be warm, itchy, tender, and/or "doughy." Unfortunately, this rash appears in only 60 to 80 percent of infected persons. An infected person also has flu-like symptoms of fever, fatigue, chills, headaches, a stiff neck, and muscle aches and pains (especially knees). Rashes may be found some distance away from original rash. These symptoms often disappear after a few weeks.

2. Mosquitos. Mosquitoes are known to carry diseases including encephalitis and West Nile virus, which can be passed on to humans through the bite of the mosquito. Mosquito bites can also cause itching and swelling. Prevention of mosquito bites is recommended to avoid these diseases. When possible, avoid activity near stagnant water bodies or in deep woods. Mosquitoes are most active later in the day. The most common repellent recommended for mosquitoes is n,n-dimethyl-m-toluamide, or DEET. It is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions found on the container for use with all insecticides especially those containing DEET.

In general, DEET insect repellent should only be applied to clothing, not directly on the skin. Do not apply to sunburns, cuts or abrasions. Use soap and water to remove DEET once indoors.

3. Bees and Wasps. The insects most likely to cause strong allergic reactions are wasps, honeybees, hornets, and yellow jackets. Although they differ in appearance and reside in different habitats, all stinging insects have one thing in common -- when upset, they will attack.

Yellow Jackets and honeybees make their nests in the ground, in old tree stumps, or in walls. Wasps nest in trees, in bushes, under the house, or on buildings. Hornets construct a gray or brown paper football shaped nest in trees and shrubs, 5 to 10 feet above the ground. All of the above may also be found in above ground protective well casings.

Insect sting reactions can be classified into three types -- a normal reaction, a toxic reaction, and an allergic reaction. A normal reaction usually lasts only a few hours.

If you have had an allergic reaction to an insect sting before, an allergist should be consulted. There is a treatment, venom immunotherapy, which is 97 percent effective in preventing future allergic reactions to insect stings.

If stung by a honeybee, the only bee to leave its stinger, instant removal of the stinger and sac usually reduces harmful effects. To remove the stinger, never try to use the thumb and forefinger or tweezers to pinch it out, instead with a fingernail or flat object, scrape it away with one quick scrape in a sideways movement. This method prevents more venom from being injected into the wound.

Other helpful tips would be to take a rapid acting antihistamine to reduce itching; apply ice or cold compresses to the area to reduce swelling; and rest, because physical activity hastens the absorption of the venom.

People with severe allergic reactions should be given a dose of epinephrine immediately following the insect sting. They should also be taken to the hospital for further evaluation. Severe or even life threatening reactions to insect stings, if treated properly usually clear up in one or two hours after treatment.

4. Poisonous Plants. Common Poison Ivy (Rhus radicans) grows as a small plant, a vine, and a shrub. Poison Ivy occurs in every state. The leaves always consist of three glossy leaflets. Poison Sumac (Rhus vernix) grows as a woody shrub or small tree 5 to 25 feet tall. It usually contains nine leaves, with eight paired leaves and one on top, and is common in swampy areas. The plants are potent sensitizers and can cause a mild to severe allergic reaction. This reaction is called contact dermatitis.

Dermatitis, in Rhus-sensitive persons, can result from contact with the milky sap found in the roots, stems, leaves, and fruit. The sap may retain its potency for months or years in a dry atmosphere, and can occur during any time of the year. The sap may also be carried by animals, equipment, or apparel.

B.6 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. Based on evaluation of potential hazards, the following levels of personal protection have been designated for the applicable work areas or tasks:

LOCATION	JOB FUNCTION	LEVEL OF PROTECTION
Work zone	Site investigation	A B C ④ Other

Specific protective equipment for each level of protection is as follows:

Level A	Fully-encapsulating suit SCBA (disposable coveralls)
Level B	Splash gear (saranax-coated Tyvek suit) SCBA or airline respirators
Level C	Splash gear (Tyvek suit) Half-face canister respirator Safety glasses Boots Gloves Hard hat
<u>Level D</u>	Work boots Gloves (latex) Hard hat

Action Levels. Action levels shall be determined by monitoring of work zone breathing space with a portable photoionization detector (PID) or comparable instrument. Measurement of a sustained concentration above ambient (background) conditions shall initiate action. The following criteria shall be used to determine appropriate action:

VOLATILE ORGANICS IN BREATHING ZONE (SUSTAINED AND ABOVE BACKGROUND)	LEVEL OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
0-5 ppm	Level D
5-200 ppm	Level C
200-1000 ppm	Level B - air line
1000+ ppm	Level B - SCBA

% LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL)	ACTION
Above 10	Discontinue work and take remedial action

NO CHANGE TO THE SPECIFIED LEVELS OF PROTECTION SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER AND THE PROJECT TEAM LEADER.

If the above criteria indicate the need to increase from Level D to a higher level of personal protection, work will be immediately suspended in that particular site area until the required personal protective equipment is made available, or until Level D conditions return.

B.7 ON-SITE WORK PLANS. The following personnel or designated alternate(s) will perform the field investigation.

Field Team Leader: Daniel Halloran or designee
 Work Party Daniel Halloran, and designatee
 as needed to support field effort

The work party was briefed on the contents of this plan prior to commencement of work.

B.8 COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES. The Project Manager should remain in communication with the Field Team Leader. A cellular phone will be used in the field.

Continuous horn blast is the emergency signal to indicate that all personnel should leave the Work Zone.

In the event that radio communications are used, the following standard hand signals will be used in case of failure of radio communications:

Hand gripping throat	Out of air; can't breathe
Grip partner's wrist or both hands around waist.....	Leave area immediately
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	OK; I am all right; I understand
Thumbs down.....	No; negative

B.9 SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN.

A. The designated Site Safety Officer will have responsibility for safety recommendations on site. The Field Team Leader will be responsible for carrying out the Site Health and Safety Plan, and for enforcing it on all SWRNA employees engaged in site work.

B. Emergency Medical Care. The Saint Josephs Hospital is located at 31 Prospect Avenue, in Syracuse, NY, approximately 6 miles from the site. A map of the route to this facility is available at the field vehicle (attached).

1. Head Northeast on Luther Ave Towards 7th North Street for 0.1 miles
2. Turn Left onto 7th North Street
3. Continue on 7th North Steet for approximately 400 feet and turn right onto I-81 South.
4. Stay on I-81 South for approximately 3 miles
5. From I-81 South Take Exit 19 For Salina Street
6. Take right onto North Salina
7. Take Left Onto Willow Street
8. Turn Left onto North Townsend Street
9. Turn Left onto Union Avenue. Hospital is on The Right Side.

First aid equipment is available on site at the following locations:

First aid kit

Field vehicle

List of emergency phone numbers:

AGENCY/FACILITY	PHONE NUMBER
Syraeuse Label Facility	(315) 422-1037
Police – Palmyra Police Dept	911

Fire – Palmyra Fire Dept	911
Ambulance	911
Saint Josephs Hospital	315-448-5101

C. **Environmental Monitoring.** The following environmental monitoring instruments shall be used on site at the specified intervals:

- MiniRAE photoionization detector (PID). Continuous during installation of soil borings and soil gas monitoring probes.
- Dust (particulate) monitor. Continuous during installation of soil borings per Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

D. **Emergency Procedures.** The following standard procedures will be used by on-site personnel. The Site Safety Officer shall be notified of any on-site emergencies and be responsible for ensuring that the appropriate procedures are followed:

1. **Personnel Injury in the Work Zone.** Upon notification of an injury in the Work Zone, the designated emergency signal, a continuous horn blast, shall be sounded. A rescue team will enter the Work Zone (if required) to remove the injured person to safety. Appropriate first aid shall be initiated and contact should be made for an ambulance and with the designated medical facility (if required). No persons shall re-enter the Work Zone until the cause of the injury or symptoms is determined.
2. **Fire/Explosion.** Upon notification of a fire or explosion on site, the designated emergency signal, a continuous horn blast, shall be sounded and all site personnel assembled at the decontamination line. The fire department shall be alerted and all personnel moved to a safe distance from the involved area.
3. **Personal Protective Equipment Failure.** If any site worker experiences a failure or alteration of protective equipment that affects the protection factor, that person and his/her buddy shall immediately leave the Work Zone. Re-entry shall not be permitted until the equipment has been repaired or replaced.
4. **Other Equipment Failure.** If any other equipment on site fails to operate properly, the Project Team Leader and Site Safety Officer shall be notified and then determine the effect of this failure on continuing operations on site. If the failure affects the safety of personnel or prevents completion of the Work Plan tasks, all personnel shall leave the Work Zone until the situation is evaluated and appropriate actions taken.

In all situations, when an on-site emergency results in evacuation of the Work Zone, personnel shall not re-enter until:

- a. The conditions resulting in the emergency have been corrected.
- b. The hazards have been reassessed.
- c. The Site Health and Safety Plan has been reviewed.
- d. Site personnel have been briefed on any changes in the Site Health and Safety Plan.

E. **Personal Monitoring.** The following personal monitoring will be in effect on site:

Personal exposure sampling: MiniRAE PID screening, sampling pumps/tubes , or organic vapor monitors.

Medical monitoring: The expected air temperature will be less than 70EF. If it is determined that heat stress monitoring is required (mandatory if over 70EF), the following procedures shall be followed: Monitoring body temperature, body weight, pulse weight.

Appendix C
Community Air Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX C

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

C.1 INTRODUCTION

The 110 Luther Ave site (the 'Site') occupies approximately 1.4 acres along the west side of Luther Avenue in the Town of Salina, Onondaga County, New York. The Site is owned by Syracuse Label whose office, light manufacturing, and warehousing operations are housed within the one story building which occupies the majority of the parcel. The remainder of the site consists primarily of paved parking areas. The site is located in a commercial/industrial area just east of Interstate 81 and is bordered by Albion Ave to the west, Knapp Ave to the north, Luther Ave to the east, and an open lot and maintenance garage to the west.

Syracuse label is interested in investigating and remediating the 110 Luther Ave Site in the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) under agreement with the NYSDEC. Under the BCP, a Remedial Investigation must be completed in accordance with the NYSDEC's Department of Environmental Remediation (DER) Draft DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (NYSDEC, December 2002) to provide a systematic assessment of environmental conditions at the Site. Data has been generated during previous Phase II investigations at the Site, therefore, additional investigation is necessary only to fill data gaps for the assessment of potential remedial approaches.

The Remedial Investigation (RI) will define the extent of contamination, if any, in order to implement a remedial strategy, if determined to be necessary. This Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) describes the measures that will be undertaken during field work to monitor ambient air at the downwind site perimeter.

C.2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this CAMP is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community from potential airborne contaminant releases that might arise as a result of the planned field work that penetrates the ground surface, which will include test pits and soil borings.

C.3 METHODS

The CAMP will include monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter (e.g. airborne "dust"). Readings will be recorded and will be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review, as requested.

included in the IRM report.

A. VOC MONITORING

A MiniRAE photoionization detector (PID) will be used to measure VOCs in air. VOCs will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the site, based on the prevailing wind direction as determined at the beginning of each workday. The site perimeter is defined as the existing property boundary.

Upwind concentrations of VOCs will be measured at the beginning of every workday to establish background conditions. VOC concentrations will be measured at the property boundary directly downwind of the work area. Downwind data will be checked as needed to provide a measure of assurance that contaminants are not being spread off site through the air.

continuous monitoring vs. simplified time period

- If the ambient air concentration for total organic vapors at the downwind property boundary exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for a 15-minute average, work activity will be halted and monitoring will continue until levels decline to below 5 ppm over background. At this point, work will resume and monitoring will continue.
- If total organic vapor levels at the downwind property boundary persist at levels above 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be halted, the source of the vapors will be identified, and corrective actions will be taken to abate emissions. Work will resume after organic vapor levels fall to below 5 ppm over background at the downwind property boundary.
- If organic vapor levels exceed 25 ppm at the downwind property boundary activities will be shut down. An appropriate course of action to abate emissions in order to resume work will be discussed with NYSDEC personnel.

B. PARTICULATE MONITORING

Particulate (e.g. "dust") emissions will be measured continuously at the upwind and downwind property boundaries when work activities are being completed outside of site buildings. Real time monitoring equipment (e.g. MiniRAM or equivalent), with audible alarms and capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size, will be used.

- ♦ If the downwind particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m^3) greater than background (upwind) for a 15-minute period, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression provided that downwind particulate levels do not exceed $150 \text{ ug}/\text{m}^3$ above upwind levels and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- ♦ If, after dust suppression techniques, downwind particulate levels are greater than $150 \text{ ug}/\text{m}^3$ above upwind levels, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities will be initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing downwind particulate concentrations to within $150 \text{ ug}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

During work activities that are conducted within site buildings, perimeter air monitoring for dust will be suspended unless visible dust is observed migrating from the building work area.