

FAYETTE MANLIUS, LLC

*REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
332 FAYETTE MANLIUS BCP SITE
FAYETTE STREET, MANLIUS, NEW YORK*

30 July 2021

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- Attachment 1: Support Documentation
- Attachment 2: Sampling and Analysis Plan
- Attachment 3: Quality Assurance Project Plan
- Attachment 4: Health and Safety Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

As stated in NYSDEC DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation dated May 2010 issued by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), herein referred to as DER-10, the purpose of the Remedial Investigation (RI) at the 332 Fayette Manlius BCP Site is summarized as follows:

- delineate the areal and vertical extent of contaminants in all media at the site;
- determine the surface and subsurface characteristics of the site, including topography, geology and hydrogeology (including depth to groundwater);
- identify the sources of contamination, the migration pathways, and actual or potential receptors of contaminants on or through air, soil, bedrock, sediment, groundwater, surface water, utilities, and structures at a contaminated site;
- collect and evaluate all data necessary for a fish and wildlife resource impact analysis (FWRIA) to determine all actual and potential adverse impact to fish and wildlife resources (if any);
- collect and evaluate all data necessary to evaluate the actual and potential threats to public health and the environment, including evaluating all current and future potential public health exposure pathways, and potential impacts to biota; and
- collect the data necessary to evaluate any release to an environmental medium and develop remedial alternative(s) to address the release.

Please note that this RI is to be performed by a ‘Volunteer’ under the NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) and, as such, investigation of off-site conditions is not included in the RI scope of work.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

This RI Work Plan (RIWP) was developed consistent with DER-10 and the USEPA Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA (dated October 1988). A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and a limited Site Investigation were performed at the subject Site in 2018 (see Section 2.5). Those

efforts identified constituents of concern (COCs) in soil and groundwater at the Site. The objectives of the RI are to further evaluate and delineate COCs at the Site to support an evaluation of feasible remedial alternative leading to cleanup and redevelopment of the Site under the BCP.

1.3 ORGANIZATION

This document presents the RIWP for the Site and is organized as follows.

- Sections 1 to 6 – RIWP - Section 1 outlines the purpose and objectives of the RI. Section 2 presents site background and setting information. Section 3 presents the results of previous evaluations and a conceptual site model. Sections 4 to 5 present the scope of work to be completed during the RI, and Section 6 presents a project schedule.
- Attachment 1 - Support Documentation.
- Attachment 2 - Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP).
- Attachment 3 - Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).
- Attachment 4 - Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SETTING

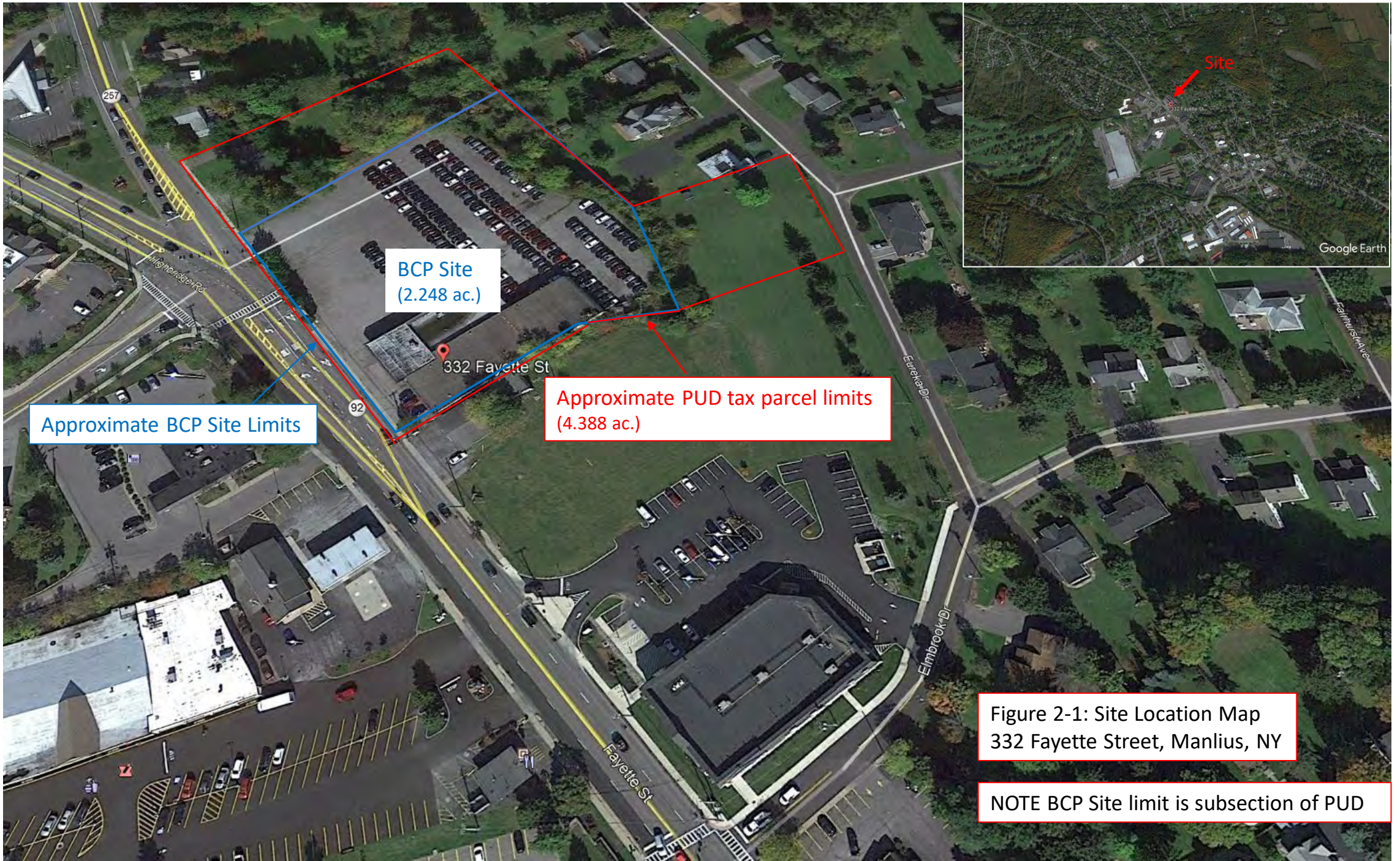
2.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed 332 Fayette Manlius BCP Site is comprised of a portion of tax map parcel 024.-01-08.1 and consists of 2.248 acres in a suburban location on Fayette Street in the Village of Manlius, Town of Manlius, Onondaga County ('the Site'). The northwest extent of the Site is located just southeast of the intersection of Fayette Street and Highbridge Road; the southeast extent is adjacent to a small commercial building and vacant lot; and residential property and a vacant grass field are at the Site's northeastern border. The southwestern site border is defined by Fayette Street. A small creek is present in the eastern portion of the Site. Refer to Figure 2-1 (Site Location Map), Figure 2-2 (Site Survey with 2.248-acre BCP Site Limits) and Figure 2-3 (Tax Map showing BCP Site).

The Site is situated along Fayette Street, the major thoroughfare in the Village of Manlius. A large parking lot is present to the northwest of the Express Sales building. The Express Sales building is a vacant brick and concrete block building on a concrete slab. It contains a garage with several large floor drains and sumps, hydraulic lifts with oil reservoirs, a paint booth, subsurface oil/water separator, offices, restrooms, kitchen area, and a showroom.

2.2 SURROUNDING PROPERTY USAGE

The Site is situated in a mixed retail/residential area in Manlius, New York. To the east and north are residential homes and buildings, while retail businesses including a small strip mall are located to the west and south.



Approximate BCP Site Limits

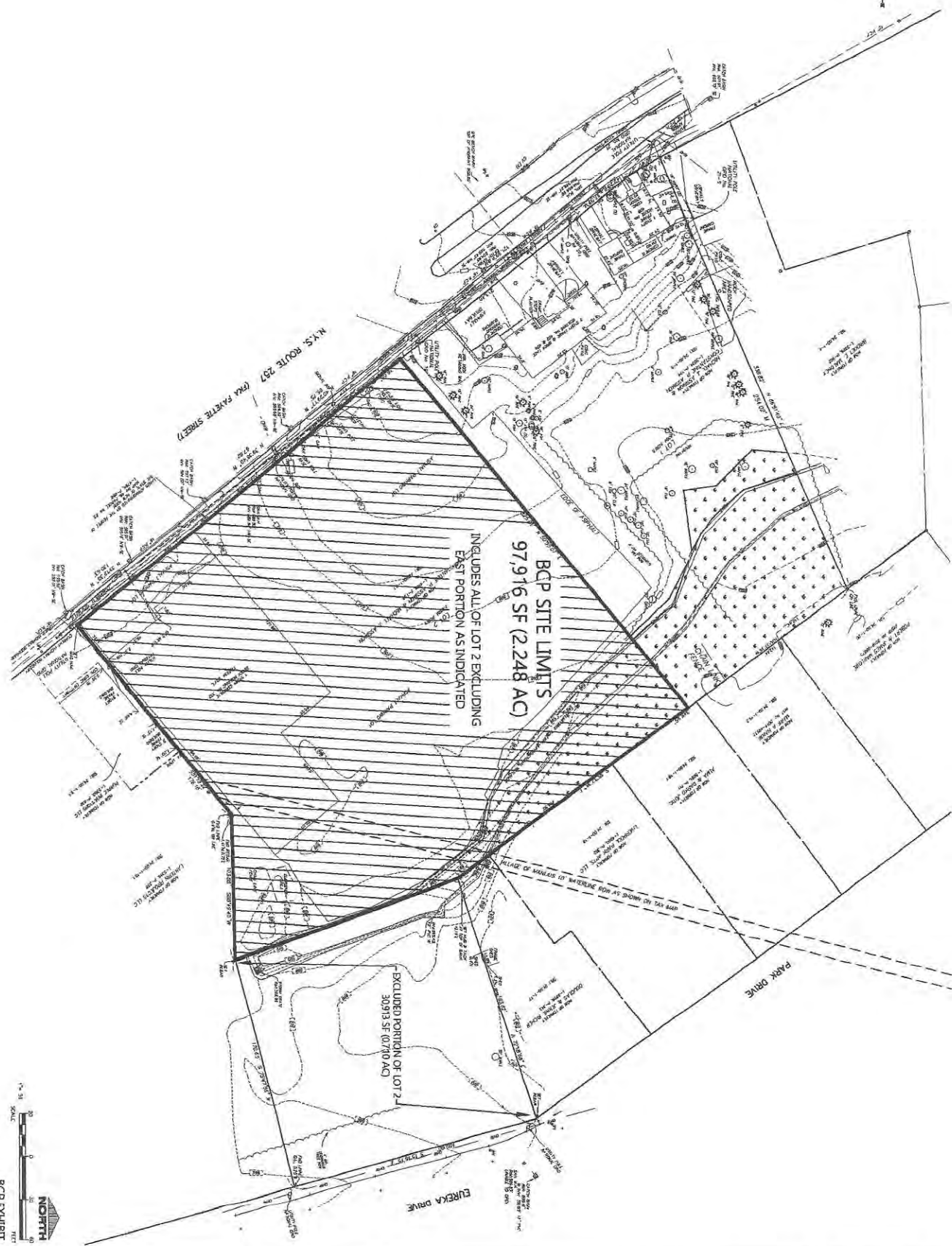
BCP Site
(2.248 ac.)

Approximate PUD tax parcel limits
(4.388 ac.)

Figure 2-1: Site Location Map
332 Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

NOTE BCP Site limit is subsection of PUD

DATE: 06/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 50'



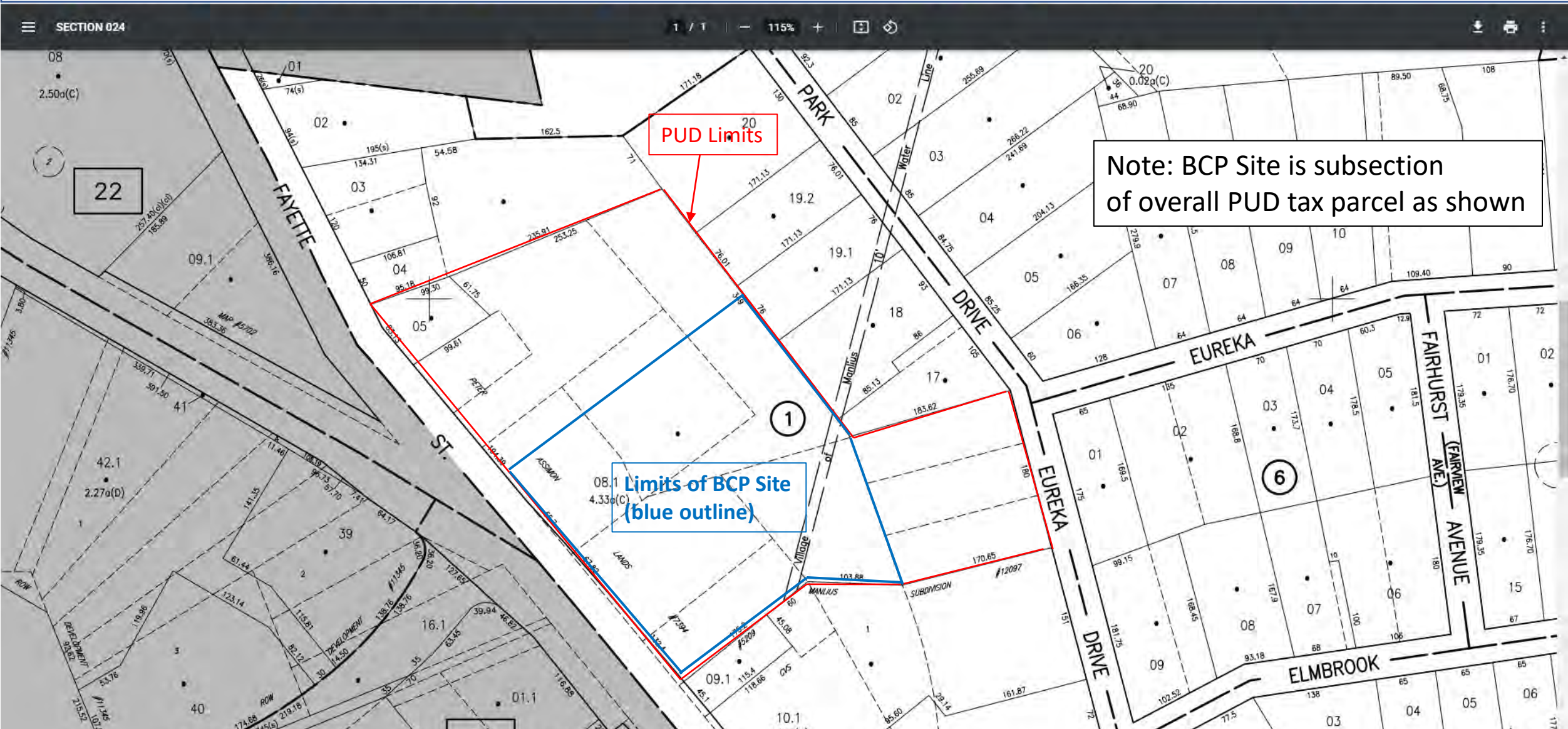
BCP SITE LIMITS
97,916 SF (2.248 AC)
INCLUDES ALL OF LOT 2 EXCLUDING
EAST PORTION AS INDICATED

EXCLUDED PORTION OF LOT 2
30,913 SF (0.710 AC)



	DATE: 06/11/2021 SCALE: 1" = 50'	EXCEL ALWAYS a Better Plan 100 Country Drive Poughkeepsie, NY 12550 WWW.EXCELPLANNERS.COM
	PROJECT INFORMATION	
PREPARED BY: [REDACTED] CHECKED BY: [REDACTED] DATE: JUN 7, 2021 1948760	PROPOSED PUD MASTER DEVELOPMENT FOR: FAYETTE MANLIUS, LLC 332 FAYETTE STREET • MANLIUS, NY 13104	NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Fayette Manlius LLC BCP Tax Parcel Outline and BCP Site Limit



2.3 *PHYSICAL SETTING*

2.3.1 *Geology*

The Site is underlain by variable soil types according to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Survey (SCS). The soil underlying the Site is mainly a silt loam with some gravel and sand that has varied drainage and infiltration rates. The soil on the southern portion of the parcels is considered to have excessive drainage, while the soil on the northern portion of the parcels reportedly has much slower infiltration and drainage rates.

2.3.2 *Hydrogeology*

Based on water level measurements obtained during the 2018 limited site investigation, the depth to groundwater ranges from two to six feet below ground surface. Groundwater flow is generally to the southwest.

2.3.3 *Surface Water and Wetlands*

A small brook is present near the northeast border of the BCP Site. A small pond that is part of Perry Springs Park and Fish Hatchery is located about 825 feet northeast of the center of the Site. At its closest point, Limestone Creek is about 2,000 feet west of the center of the Site.

According to published reports, the Site does not lie in the 100-year floodplain as described by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). There are no state or federal mapped wetlands on the Site, and wetland areas or characteristic wetland features were not observed at the Site.

2.4 *SITE HISTORY*

The Site is the location of the former Express Sales (currently owned by Constantine and Michael Assimon) and was developed in 1929, when a 20-car capacity automobile garage was present (historic maps indicate that two gasoline tanks were associated with the garage). This garage remained on the Site through 1950, when it was reportedly turned

into an auto detailer, paint and body shop, and a car dealership. The car dealership expanded over time resulting in its current configuration. The auto dealership closed in 2009.

2.5 *SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION*

2.5.1 *2018 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report*

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) conducted in March 2018 identified several potential areas of concern. Two former gasoline tanks may have existed at the Site beginning in 1929. These tanks were reportedly removed in 1989, but no records of these tanks or their removal were identified. Hydraulic lifts, floor drains, manholes and pits were observed inside the Express Sales garage area. A feature that appears to be a subsurface oil/water separator associated with the garage was observed outside the northeast corner of the former Express Sales building.

2.5.2 *2018 Limited Site Investigation*

Limited Site Investigation activities conducted in August 2018 included advancing 14 soil borings at the Site. PID screening detected VOC vapors at 11 locations including all of the interior boring locations (inside the former auto repair area). This indicates an Area of Concern (AOC) due to the potential for source material under the concrete foundation slab. Soil sample collection and analyses detected VOCs and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) indicative of petroleum residuals in shallow soil at the Site; the vertical extent appears to be limited by a shallow firm clay unit. Indications of affected soils were encountered in the former gasoline UST area immediately south of the repair area. Concentrations of several VOCs in soil sample SB-11, collected in this area, exceeded Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives (RRSCOs). Indications of affected soils were encountered adjacent to an interior sump and associated exterior feature assumed to be an oil/water separator, and near hydraulic lift pits in the former auto repair area.

Four temporary well points were installed at 332 Fayette Street. Several VOCs and SVOCs indicative of petroleum residuals were detected in water samples. VOC

concentrations exceeded groundwater standards (GWS) at temporary well location TW-4 in the former gasoline UST location. SVOC concentrations exceeded GWS at temporary well location TW-1 in the suspected oil/water separator location. As a result, NYSDEC assigned petroleum spill number 1804927 to the Site.

3.0 INITIAL EVALUATION

A detailed summary of the findings of the previous investigation specific to each media sampled onsite is provided in the following sections.

3.1 REVIEW OF EXISTING DATA

Maps showing the sampling locations, soil borings and temporary well points including analytical data summary tables are presented in Attachment 1 for reference. A summary of findings for each of the sampled media is presented below.

3.1.1 General Characteristics of Soils

Observations and field screening conducted during the Limited Site Investigation identified the soil underlying the Site as mainly a silt loam with some gravel and sand that has varied drainage and infiltration rates. The soil immediately south of the Site is considered to have excessive drainage, while the soil immediately north of the Site reportedly has much slower infiltration and drainage rates. A clay layer was encountered below the silt and gravel unit at all soil boring locations.

3.1.2 General Chemical Characteristics of Soils

Based on sampling location, soils contain VOCs and/or SVOCs at concentrations exceeding the intended use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) as described below. Exceedances relate to past use of USTs, oil/water separators, pit and sumps, hydraulic lifts, and the general historic commercial use of the Site.

3.1.3 *Chemical Characteristics of Soils in Comparison to SCOs*

Analytical soil data were compared to NYSDEC 6NYCRR Part 375 SCOs to evaluate the nature of soil impacts onsite. Per NYSDEC guidance, when no Part 375 SCO was available for a particular analyte NYSDEC Part 375 recommended SCOs were utilized for evaluation purposes. A summary of the analytical data evaluation for each of the published Part 375 SCOs is presented in the following sections.

3.1.3.1 *Comparison to Unrestricted Use SCOs*

Analytical soil data were compared to the 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use SCOs which represent the concentration of a contaminant in soil which, when achieved at a site, will require no use restrictions on the site for the protection of public health, groundwater and ecological resources due to the presence of COCs in the soil. A review of the analytical data indicated the following.

Of the 14 soil borings (SB-1 through SB-14) advanced at the Site, soil samples were collected from nine borings. Two samples were analyzed for CP-51 VOCs, six samples were analyzed for CP-51 SVOCs, three samples were analyzed for TCL VOCs, two samples were analyzed for TCL SVOCs, two samples were analyzed for lead, one sample was analyzed for total RCRA metals, and six samples were collected for total PCBs. Of these samples, six VOC analytes in soil sample SB-11 were identified over Unrestricted SCOs, including Ethylbenzene, p/m-Xylene, Naphthalene, n-Propylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene.

3.1.3.2 *Comparison to Restricted Use SCOs - Residential*

Analytical soil data were compared to the 6NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Use SCOs for the protection of public health for residential. Residential use allows for any use other than raising livestock or producing animal products for human consumption. This is a land use category which would be considered for single family housing. A review of the analytical data indicated the following.

Of the 14 soil borings advanced at the Site, soil samples were collected from nine borings. Two samples were analyzed for CP-51 VOCs, six samples were analyzed for

CP-51 SVOCs, three samples were analyzed for TCL VOCs, two samples were analyzed for TCL SVOCs, two samples were analyzed for lead, and six samples were collected for total PCBs, and one sample was analyzed for total RCRA metals. Of these samples, two analytes in soil sample SB-11 were detected over Residential Use SCOs, including 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene.

3.1.3.3 Comparison to Restricted Use SCOs – Restricted Residential

Analytical soil data were compared to the 6NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Residential Use SCOs for the protection of public health. Restricted residential is a land use category which shall only be considered when there is a common ownership or a single owner/managing entity of the site. Restricted residential usage prohibits single family homes, recreational usage where there is a reasonable potential for soil contact, and vegetable gardens onsite. A review of the analytical data indicated the following.

Of the 14 soil borings advanced at the Site, soil samples were collected from nine borings. Two samples were analyzed for CP-51 VOCs, six samples were analyzed for CP-51 SVOCs, three samples were analyzed for TCL VOCs, two samples were analyzed for TCL SVOCs, two samples were analyzed for lead, and six samples were collected for total PCBs, and one sample was analyzed for total RCRA metals. Two analytes were detected above the RRSCOs in soil sample SB-11, including 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene.

3.1.3.4 Comparison to Restricted Use SCOs – Commercial and Industrial Restricted

Analytical soil data were compared to the 6NYCRR Part 375 Commercial and Industrial Restricted Use SCOs for the protection of public health. Commercial usage is a land use category which shall only be considered for the primary purpose of buying, selling or trading of merchandise or services. Commercial usage also includes passive recreational activities with limited potential for soil contact. Industrial usage is a land use category which shall only be considered for the primary purpose of manufacturing, production, fabrication or assembly processes and ancillary services. Industrial use does not include any recreational component. A review of the analytical data indicated the following.

Of the 14 soil borings advanced at the Site, soil samples were collected from nine borings. Two samples were analyzed for CP-51 VOCs, six samples were analyzed for CP-51 SVOCs, three samples were analyzed for TCL VOCs, two samples were analyzed for TCL SVOCs, two samples were analyzed for lead, and six samples were collected for total PCBs, and one sample was analyzed for total RCRA metals. No analytes were detected over the commercial and industrial restricted use SCOs.

3.1.3.5 Comparison to Protection of Groundwater SCOs

Analytical soil data were compared to the 6NYCRR Part 375 Protection of Groundwater SCOs. Protection of groundwater SCOs apply to restricted use sites where contamination has been identified in onsite soils and groundwater standards are, or are threatened to be, contravened by the presence of soil contamination at concentrations above the protection of groundwater soil cleanup objectives. A review of the analytical data indicated the following.

Of the 14 soil borings advanced at the Site, soil samples were collected from nine borings. Two samples were analyzed for CP-51 VOCs, six samples were analyzed for CP-51 SVOCs, three samples were analyzed for TCL VOCs, two samples were analyzed for TCL SVOCs, two samples were analyzed for lead, and six samples were collected for total PCBs, and one sample was analyzed for total RCRA metals. Seven analytes were detected above the Protection of Groundwater SCOs at SB-11, including Ethylbenzene, p/m-Xylene, Naphthalene, Isopropylbenzene, n-Propylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene.

3.1.4 General Characteristics of Groundwater

Based on the interpretation of ground surface topography, surface water features, and water level measurements in temporary well points, the depth to groundwater ranges from approximately 2 to 6 feet below ground surface at the Site. Groundwater flow is generally to the southwest.

3.1.5 *Chemical Characteristics of Shallow Groundwater*

Groundwater samples were collected from four temporary wells set during the Phase II Limited Site Investigation at the Site in July 2018.

At several locations, VOCs and/or SVOCs were detected in groundwater samples at concentrations above applicable groundwater standards. The occurrence of these analytes in shallow groundwater suggests that the detected analytes were from previous on-Site activities, such as underground storage tanks associated with a filling station, automobile repair, and other past Site activities.

To the best of Ambient's knowledge, there is no use of water from the shallow and/or deep groundwater systems in the area surrounding the Site. Groundwater in the area is not used as a drinking water supply source, nor is it extracted for other residential, commercial or industrial use in the area surrounding the Site. Potable water in the area is supplied by the Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA).

3.2 *STANDARDS, CRITERIA AND GUIDANCE*

Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs) mean standards and criteria that are generally applicable, consistently applied, and officially promulgated, that are either directly applicable, or that are not directly applicable but are relevant and appropriate. This term incorporates both the CERCLA concept of applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) and the EPA's to be considered (TBCs) category of non-enforceable criteria or guidance. For purposes of this SI, soil SCGs means the soil cleanup objectives and supplemental soil cleanup objectives identified in 6 NYCRR 375-6.8 as well as NYSDEC CP-51: Soil Cleanup Guidance. Water standards (including groundwater and surface water) are presented in 6 NYCRR Part 700-706: NYSDEC Water Quality Regulations for Surface Waters and Groundwater. NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series 1.1.1: ambient water quality standards and guidance values are also considered SCGs and will be referenced in the absence of water quality standards.

4.0 RI OBJECTIVES

Analytical data collected during the Limited Site Investigation (2018) activities indicated that soils and groundwater across various areas of the Site contain various analytes at concentrations in excess of SCGs. Data indicate that soil sampled contained VOCs at concentrations in excess of NYSDEC PART 375 SCOs and that groundwater samples contained VOCs and SVOCs at concentrations in excess of 6 NYCRR Part 700-706 groundwater standards (GWS).

Based on the available laboratory analytical data, findings of previous investigations, and site history it has been established that there is a need to further define the potential environmental and human health hazards associated with the Site. The objectives of the RI for the Site are to therefore define these hazards in a manner consistent DER-10 as follows:

- delineate the areal and vertical extent of contaminants in all media at the site;
- determine the surface and subsurface characteristics of the site, including geology and hydrogeology;
- identify the sources of contamination, the migration pathways, and actual or potential receptors of contaminants on or through air, soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, utilities, and structures at the site;
- collect and evaluate all data necessary for a fish and wildlife resource impact analysis (FWRIA) to determine all actual and potential adverse impact to fish and wildlife resources (if any);
- collect and evaluate all data necessary to evaluate the actual and potential threats to public health and the environment, including evaluating all current and future potential public health exposure pathways, and potential impacts to biota; and
- collect the data necessary to evaluate any release to an environmental medium and develop remedial alternative(s) to address the release.

4.1 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES (DQOS)

DQOs are based on the concept that various uses of data collected during the RI require varying degrees of data quality. Data quality is defined as the degree of certainty in a data set with respect to precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness and comparability (PARCC). DQOs are qualitative and quantitative statements specifying the required quality of data necessary to support RI activities. These activities include site screening, site characterization, risk assessment and support of the evaluation of engineering alternatives and selection of remedial alternatives. DQO development has been integrated into the scoping process and the results incorporated into the Work Plan, SAP, HASP and QAPP. The categories of data quality to be utilized during the RI at the Site are consistent with those outlined in the USEPA Guidance document entitled *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA*, dated October 1988, and are described below.

- DQO Level 1 – Field Screening Using Portable Instrumentation: Data used for site health and safety monitoring and field screening during site characterization activities. The data generally determines the presence or absence of certain constituents and is generally qualitative rather than quantitative. Field screening data provides the lowest data quality.
- DQO Level 2 – Field Laboratory Analysis: Data used for field activities during site characterization activities, evaluation of remedial alternatives, engineering design and monitoring during implementation of alternatives. The data generally determines levels of certain constituents relative to a calibration standard and is generally qualitative or quantitative.
- DQO Level 3 – Engineering Level Data: Data used for site characterization, risk assessment, evaluation of alternatives, engineering design and monitoring during implementation of alternatives. The data is quantitative and is generated using EPA analytical laboratory procedures; however, it does not include full CLP documentation.
- DQO Level 4 – Laboratory Analysis: Data used for risk assessment, evaluation of alternatives and engineering design. The data is quantitative and is generated using EPA analytical laboratory procedures. All analyses require full CLP

analytical protocols including reports and data validation procedures. The majority of the data generated during the RI will be DQO Level 4.

- DQO Level 5 – Non-Standard Special Analytical Services: Data for use when analysis by non-standard procedures is required to obtain specific or lower detection limits or analyses that are not of a nature typically performed under the CLP Routine Analytical Service (RAS) Program.

DQOs have been developed for the tasks outlined in Section 5 of this Work Plan. The DQOs are designed to support remedial alternative selection and risk assessment tasks associated with the RI process. During the RI process it is anticipated that DQO Levels 1 and 4 will primarily be utilized.

DQO Level 1 data (field screening) will be generated during site characterization activities including: head space screening of soil samples; health and safety monitoring; screening of test pits and soil borings; and collection of surface water and groundwater parameters.

DQO Level 4 data (laboratory analysis by CLP/ASP Methods) will be the primary objectives for the RI process.

DQO Level 2 data (field analysis), DQO Level 3 data (engineering) and DQO Level 5 (non-standard) data are not expected to be generated as part of the initial RI activities. However, these data at these DQO levels may be generated during supplemental activities, if required.

5.0 RI TASKS

The task plan elements for the RI are as follows:

- Task 1 – Project Planning
- Task 2 – Community Relations
- Task 3 – Field Investigation
- Task 4 – Sample Analyses/Validation
- Task 5 – Data Evaluation
- Task 6 – Risk Assessment
- Task 7 – Remedial Investigation Report

5.1 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION TASKS

Sections 5.2 to 5.9 describe the tasks that will be completed as part of the RI. Detailed specifications, field procedures and methodologies associated with the various tasks are presented in the attached SAP, HASP, and QAPP (Attachments 2, 3, and 4).

5.2 TASK 1 – PROJECT PLANNING

Project planning includes work which must be performed in order to produce the planning documents and project schedule necessary to execute the RI. Work performed as part of this task included site visits and interviews with facility personnel; the evaluation of existing data; the evaluation of historic information including maps, aerial photographs, and miscellaneous file information; confirmation of SCGs; finalize DQOs; and final scoping of the RI.

5.3 TASK 2 – COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Fayette Manlius, LLC anticipates that NYSDEC will take the lead in community relations with regard to the RI at the Site. Fayette Manlius, LLC will assist by preparing and submitting a Citizens Participation Plan (CPP) in cooperation with NYSDEC.

5.4 TASK 3 – FIELD INVESTIGATION

This section describes the tasks that will be completed at the Site to further characterize onsite conditions and to support the preparation of risk assessments. Detailed specifications, field procedures and methodologies associated with the various tasks are presented in the attached SAP, HASP, and QAPP (Attachments 2, 3, and 4).

5.4.1 *Site-wide Ground Penetrating Radar Survey*

The first step in the Remedial Investigation process will be a Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPRS) of the entire accessible, exterior portion of the Site. A 400 MHz GPR antenna mounted in a stroller frame which rolls over the surface will be utilized for the GPRS. Data will be displayed on a screen and marked in the field in real time. GPRS details are provided in the SAP. Results of the GPRS, such as the discovery of potential buried tanks, dry wells or other structures, will be used to adjust site investigation activities as appropriate.

5.4.2 *Soil Borings*

An estimate 12 soil borings will be advanced to various depths below ground surface (bgs) based on field screening and site conditions. Soil borings will be advanced using ‘direct push’ technology to collect soil samples continuously from grade to total depth. Soil borings will be logged and continuously scanned with a PID by an on-site geologist/qualified environmental professional. Detailed logs describing soil type, color, odor, moisture, etc. and all detected PID readings will be prepared for each boring. Additional soil borings may be advanced based on field observations. In general, borings will be advanced to approximately 8 to 10 feet bgs at which depth a stiff, dense gray clay unit is expected to be encountered.

5.4.3 *Monitoring Well Point Installations*

Shallow overburden monitoring wells points will be installed at four locations on the Site as follows:

- Immediately east of the oil/water separator that is located at the northeast corner of the former auto repair facility;
- In the parking lot north of the main automobile sales and service building;
- Along Fayette Street at the western boundary of the Site, west of the former gasoline UST;
- Inside the former automobile repair bay near the hydraulic lift area.

Soil samples from borings associated with monitoring well point installation will be logged and field screened with a PID to monitor for the potential presence of VOC vapors as described for soil borings. Each of the monitoring well points will be constructed of one-inch-diameter PVC riser and ten feet of one-inch-diameter, 0.01-inch slotted PVC well screen. The well screen will be installed to “straddle” the top of the water table in the shallow, unconfined groundwater unit. The actual depth of the wells will be dependent on observed field conditions.

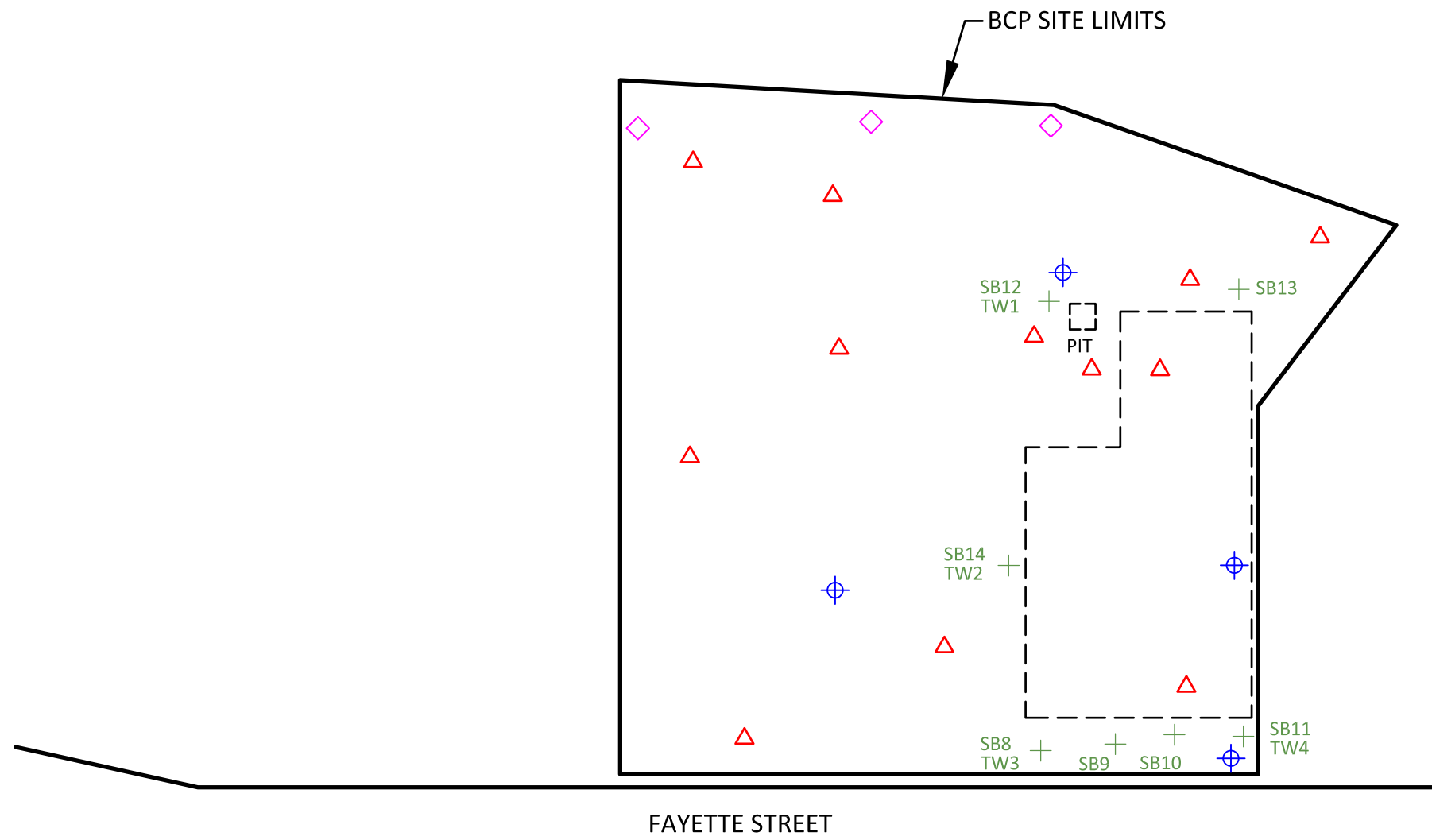
A sand pack will be installed around the well screens and will extend one to two feet above the top of the screens. A one-foot to two-foot-thick seal of hydrated bentonite pellets will be installed above the sand pack to backfill the remainder of the well annulus. Following installation, reference points will be marked on the top of the PVC at each well location to allow for surveying.

Well points will be installed as part of the RI instead of permanent wells, as Site redevelopment will destroy any wells that might be installed. Permanent wells will be installed at a later time if required.

Anticipated soil boring and well point locations are provided on Figure 5-1.



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 Building Science and EHS Solutions
 828 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12203
 PH: 518.482.0704 FAX: 518.482.0750
 www.ambient-env.com



LEGEND

- PROPOSED SOIL BORING
- PROPOSED MONITORING WELL POINT
- PROPOSED SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- PREVIOUS SAMPLE LOCATION

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

PROJECT LOCATION

FAYETTE MANLIUS, LLC
 332 Fayette Manlius BCP
 Manlius, NY

DRAWING TITLE

SITE ACTIVITIES MAP

DATE: 7/30/2021	SCALE: NTS
PROJECT NO. 210603ENVA	
DRAWN BY KAJ	
CHECKED BY	

DWG. NO.
Figure 5-1

5.4.4 Monitoring Well Point Development

Well point development will begin after final completion of each monitoring well. For development, the monitoring well points will be purged at the highest sustainable rate at which the wells can yield water without significantly depressing the water level. Well points will be developed using either a peristaltic pump or a disposable bailer. Each well point will be developed until the turbidity of the water is below 50 NTU (if possible). Development water free of sheen and odor will be discharged to the paved surface. Precautions will be taken to avoid the pooling of water, surface water runoff or flooding of the Site or surrounding properties during development. Impacted development water, if encountered, will be pumped through a carbon treatment system and discharged to the paved surface.

5.4.5 Soil and Groundwater Sampling

An estimated 10 soil samples will be collected during soil boring advancement. Soil samples will be collected in the former UST area, near the oil/water separator, near the outside storage shed, and in the parking lot area. Soil samples will be analyzed for some or all of the following parameters as describe in the QAPP: TCL VOCs (USEPA Method 8260), TCL SVOCs (USEPA Method 8270), and RCRA metals (Method 6010/7470 for mercury). Several soil samples will also be analyzed for PCBs (Method 8082), PFOAs (EPA Method mod 537), and 1,4-Dioxane (Method 8270 solids).

Groundwater samples will be collected from the four well points no sooner than 48 hours after final development of each of the newly installed monitoring well point. Water level measurements will be collected prior to purging. Each monitoring well point will be purged a minimum of three well point volumes prior to sampling. Wells will be purged using either a peristaltic pump or a disposable bailer. Purge water free of sheen and odor will be discharged to the paved surface. Impacted purge water, if encountered, will be pumped through a carbon treatment system and discharged to the paved surface.

Following purging, groundwater samples will be collected directly from a disposable bailer. Field parameters (pH, temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, oxidation-reduction potential, and turbidity) will be collected from each monitoring well point during sampling.

Groundwater samples collected from the four newly-installed monitoring well points will be analyzed for TCL VOCs (USEPA Method 8260), TCL SVOCs (USEPA Method 8270), PFOAs (EPA Method mod 537) and 1,4-Dioxane (Method 8270 SIM).

5.4.6 Interim Remedial Measures

Several 'pits' such as hydraulic lift pits, catch basins and Oil-Water Separators (OWS) are present at the Site. Those features need to be evaluated to determine if they have potentially released contaminants of concern to the environment. Sampling adjacent to and possibly below those features may be needed. As such, Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) such as removing waste from the feature and disposing of the waste, cleaning the features, and inspecting the structures (possibly including hydrostatic testing) will be conducted. Any generated waste will be properly handled, characterized (see Work Plan section 5.4.1), and disposed.

5.4.7 Surface Soil Sampling

Based on Site development plans, the Site will be covered with pavement or structures upon completion of development. Therefore, surface soil sample collection is not required.

5.4.8 Surface Water Sampling

A small creek is present near the northeast site boundary. Three surface water samples will be collected from this creek; one each at the upstream, midstream, and downstream extent of the creek. Surface water samples will be analyzed for TCL VOCs (USEPA Method 8260) and TCL SVOCs (USEPA Method 8270).

5.4.9 Surveying

Upon completion of all field tasks, the horizontal and vertical locations of all soil borings, monitoring wells and surface water samples will be surveyed by a New York State (NYS)

licensed land surveyor and updated on the existing site survey map. Vertical elevations will be recorded to the nearest 0.01-foot. Top-of-PVC casing elevations for each monitoring well will also be recorded to the nearest 0.01-foot to establish water table elevations and groundwater flow direction.

5.4.10 Waste Characterization Sampling

It is anticipated that waste materials in the former automobile repair shop area will need to be disposed off-site. As such, samples of waste material will be collected during the RI and analyzed for waste characterization parameters such as VOC, SVOC, PCBs, metals, ignitability, reactivity and corrosivity. Some analyses will include TCLP extraction. Waste materials may include sludge from the interior waste pit, interior lift pits, interior floor drains, and the exterior oil-water separator.

5.5 TASK 4 – SAMPLE ANALYSIS VALIDATION

Samples will be analyzed by a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) ELAP-certified laboratory utilizing USEPA SW-846 third addition methodologies as appropriate.

Analytical results will be reported using ASP 2000 category B QA/QC backup data packages as described in the most current DEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP). Site-specific quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples, including matrix spike (MS)/matrix spike duplicate (MSD) samples and field duplicates will also be collected/analyzed, as appropriate. To the extent possible, dedicated sampling equipment will be used during sample collection such that equipment field blanks will not be required. Following receipt, the analytical data will be checked for completeness and accuracy; it will then be validated by a NYSDEC-approved data validation chemist and a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be prepared.

Data generated for waste characterization sampling will not require data validation.

5.6 TASK 5 – DATA EVALUATION

Following validation, the analytical data will be reviewed, compared to applicable SCGs as previously described, and placed on tables.

5.7 *TASK 6 – RISK ASSESSMENT*

5.7.1 *Human Exposure Evaluation*

A qualitative human exposure evaluation, which describes the potential for human exposure to site-related constituents, will be prepared for the Site. The exposure evaluation will use information regarding current and future land use scenarios and available analytical data to evaluate the magnitude of potential exposure to human receptors. The human exposure assessment will include a discussion of the environmental setting of the Site, an identification of constituents of interest, an identification of potentially complete exposure pathways, and a qualitative assessment of identified exposure routes.

5.7.2 *Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis*

Upon completion of Remedial Investigation activities and evaluation of data, Ambient will determine if a Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis (FWIA) is needed. At this time, based on the commercial/industrial nature and history of the Site, a FWIA is not anticipated.

5.8 *TASK 7 – REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT*

Following completion of RI activities, a RI report will be prepared and submitted to NYSDEC for review and comment. This report will include the appropriate support documentation (tables, maps, data validation reports, figures, etc.), field data and laboratory analytical data. The report will present findings, conclusions, and recommendations for additional work and/or remediation, if necessary.

6.0 SCHEDULE

Summarized below is a tentative schedule for completion of project milestones, which is based in part on assumptions related to the timing of NYSDEC review and public comment.

Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) executed	9/1/21
BCP Work Plan Approved (address NYSDEC and Public Comments)	9/13/21
Begin Remedial Investigation (RI) field work	9/16/21
Complete RI field work	10/1/21
Receive final analytical reports and completed DUSR	10/29/21
Submit RI Report	11/12/21
NYSDEC approves RI Report	12/2/21
Submit Remedial Action Workplan (RAW)	12/22/21
RAW public comment period ends, RAW accepted	2/7/21
Remediation work begins	2/21/21

Note: This schedule is estimated, and NYSDEC review durations are assumed.

ATTACHMENT 1
SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION



SB-1
 Ethylbenzene- 0.028 J
 p/m-Xylene- 0.1 J
 Naphthalene- ND
 n-Propylbenzene- ND
 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene- ND
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene- ND

SB-13
 SHED

SB-13
 Ethylbenzene- 0.012 J
 p/m-Xylene- 0.043 J
 Naphthalene- ND
 n-Propylbenzene- ND
 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene- ND
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene- ND

SB-12
 TW-1

SB-1

SB-2

SB-3

SB-3
 Ethylbenzene- ND
 p/m-Xylene- ND
 Naphthalene- ND
 n-Propylbenzene- ND
 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene- ND
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene- ND

SB-7
 PCB 0.0491

SB-4
 PCB 0.00522J

SB-14
 TW-2

SB-6

SB-5
 PCB 0.0177J

SB-10
 Ethylbenzene- ND
 p/m-Xylene- ND
 Naphthalene- 0.11 J
 n-Propylbenzene- 0.94
 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene- ND
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene- ND

SB-11
 Ethylbenzene- 3.6
 p/m-Xylene- 46
 Naphthalene- 18
 n-Propylbenzene- 17
 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene- 57
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene- 170

SB-8
 TW-3

SB-9

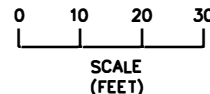
SB-10

SB-11
 TW-4

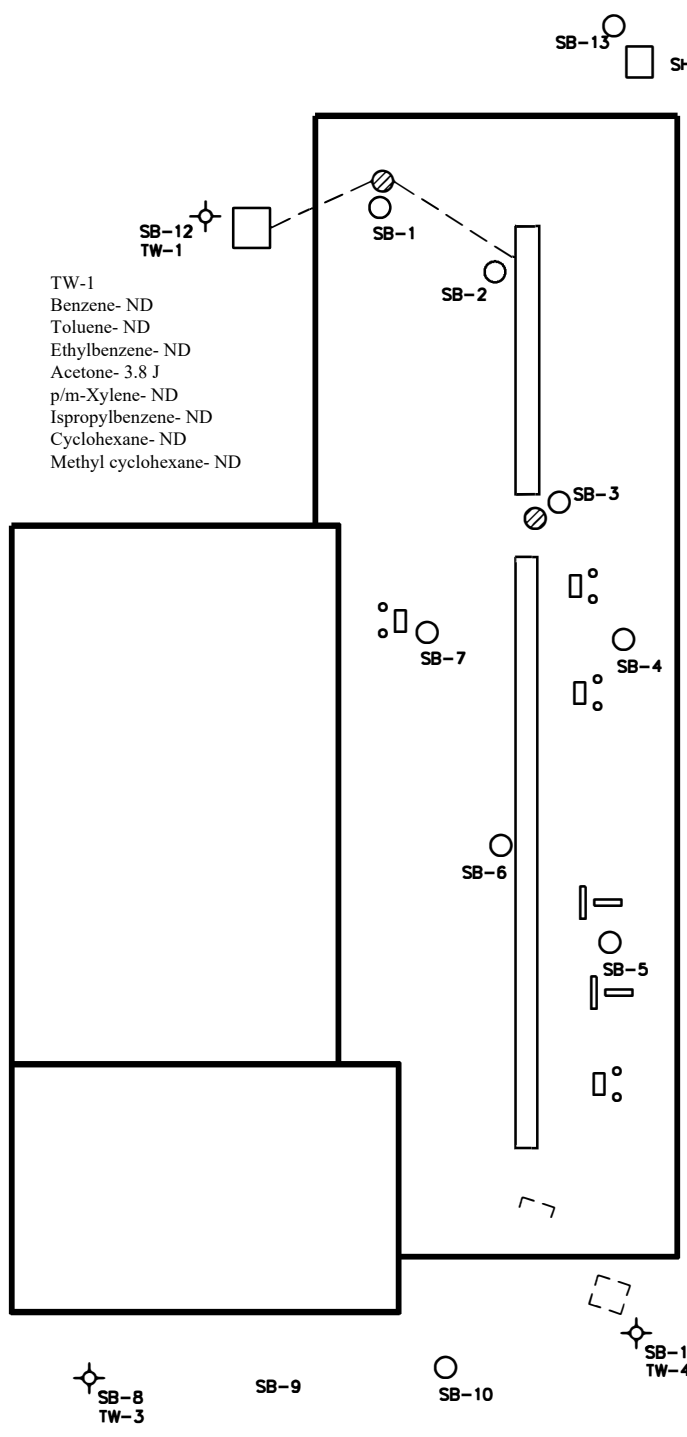
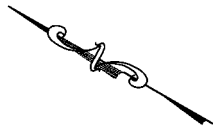
- = SOIL BORING
- ⊕ = SOIL BORING/ TEMPORARY WELL
- = FORMER UST
- ⊗ = MANHOLE
- = O/W SEPARATOR
- ▬ = FLOOR TRENCH
- ▬ ○ ▬ = LIFTS

VOC Soil Results (all samples collected 7/26/18) PCB Soil Results (all samples collected 7/26/18)
 All values shown in ppm
 Only these compounds exceeding Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives in at least one sample are shown
 Red- Exceeds Restricted- Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives
 ND- Not present above detection limit

FAYETTE STREET



AMBIENT ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 828 WASHINGTON AVENUE ALBANY, NEW YORK 12203	PROJECT LOCATION FORMER EXPRESS SALES 332 FAYETTE STREET MANLIUS, NEW YORK	DRAWING TITLE AREAS OF CONCERN: 332 FAYETTE STREET	DATE: 08/08/18 SCALE: AS NOTED
		PREPARED FOR:	PROJECT No. 180222ENVA
			DRAWN BY: MTG
			CHECKED BY:
			DRAWING NO.



TW-1
 Benzene- ND
 Toluene- ND
 Ethylbenzene- ND
 Acetone- 3.8 J
 p/m-Xylene- ND
 Isopropylbenzene- ND
 Cyclohexane- ND
 Methyl cyclohexane- ND

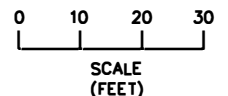
TW-2
 Benzene- ND
 Toluene- ND
 Ethylbenzene- ND
 Acetone- 2.6 J
 p/m-Xylene- ND
 Isopropylbenzene- ND
 Cyclohexane- ND
 Methyl cyclohexane- ND

TW-3
 Benzene- ND
 Toluene- ND
 Ethylbenzene- ND
 Acetone- 2.0 J
 p/m-Xylene- ND
 Isopropylbenzene- ND
 Cyclohexane- ND
 Methyl cyclohexane- ND

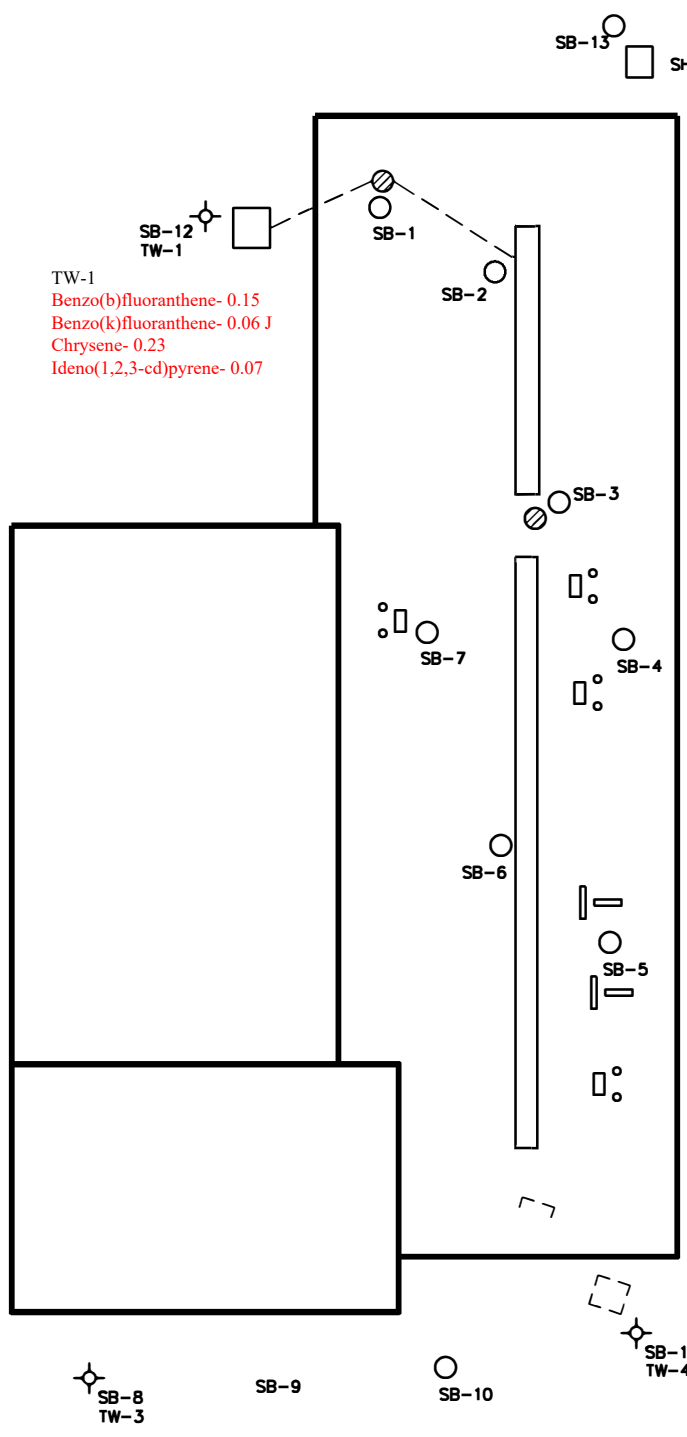
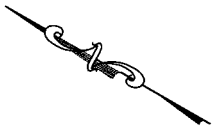
TW-4
 Benzene- 23
 Toluene- 14 J
 Ethylbenzene- 140
 Acetone- ND
 p/m-Xylene- 2000
 Isopropylbenzene- 51
 Cyclohexane- 21 J
 Methyl cyclohexane- 19 J

- = SOIL BORING
- ⊕ = SOIL BORING/
TEMPORARY WELL
- = FORMER UST
- ⊗ = MANHOLE
- = O/W SEPARATOR
- ▬ = FLOOR TRENCH
- ▬ ○ ▬ = LIFTS

VOC Groundwater Results (all samples collected 7/27/18)
 All values shown in parts per billion (ppb)
 Only these compounds detected in at least one sample are shown
 Red- Exceeds New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Groundwater Standards
 ND- Not present above detection limit



AMBIENT ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 828 WASHINGTON AVENUE ALBANY, NEW YORK 12203	PROJECT LOCATION FORMER EXPRESS SALES 332 FAYETTE STREET MANLIUS, NEW YORK	DRAWING TITLE AREAS OF CONCERN: 332 FAYETTE STREET	DATE: 08/08/18 SCALE: AS NOTED
		PREPARED FOR:	PROJECT No. 180222ENVA
			DRAWN BY: MTG
			CHECKED BY:
			DRAWING NO.



TW-1
 Benzo(b)fluoranthene- 0.15
 Benzo(k)fluoranthene- 0.06 J
 Chrysene- 0.23
 Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene- 0.07

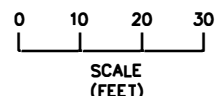
TW-2
 Benzo(b)fluoranthene- ND
 Benzo(k)fluoranthene- ND
 Chrysene- ND
 Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene- ND

TW-3
 Benzo(b)fluoranthene- ND
 Benzo(k)fluoranthene- ND
 Chrysene- ND
 Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene- ND

TW-4
 Benzo(b)fluoranthene- ND
 Benzo(k)fluoranthene- ND
 Chrysene- ND
 Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene- ND

- = SOIL BORING
- ⊕ = SOIL BORING/ TEMPORARY WELL
- = FORMER UST
- ⊗ = MANHOLE
- = O/W SEPARATOR
- ▬ = FLOOR TRENCH
- ▬ ○ ▬ = LIFTS

SVOC Groundwater Results (all samples collected 7/27/18)
 All values shown in parts per billion (ppb)
 Only these compounds exceeding GWS in at least one sample are shown
 Red- Exceeds New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Groundwater Standards
 ND- Not present above detection limit



AMBIENT ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 828 WASHINGTON AVENUE ALBANY, NEW YORK 12203	PROJECT LOCATION	DRAWING TITLE	DATE: 08/08/18	SCALE: AS NOTED
	FORMER EXPRESS SALES	AREAS OF CONCERN:	PROJECT No.	180222ENVA
	332 FAYETTE STREET	332 FAYETTE STREET	DRAWN BY:	MTG
	MANLIUS, NEW YORK		CHECKED BY:	
		PREPARED FOR:	DRAWING NO.	

Volatile Organic Compounds Soil Sample Results
332 Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

Analyte	Unrestricted Use Cleanup Objectives (ppm)	Restricted-Residential Cleanup Objectives (ppm)	Sample ID					
			SB-1	SB-3	SB-10	SB-11	SB-13	
			7/26/2018	7/26/2018	7/26/2018	7/26/2018	7/26/2018	
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)								
Toluene	0.7	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.035 J	
Ethylbenzene	1	41	0.028 J	ND	ND	3.6	0.012 J	
p/m-Xylene	0.26	100	0.1 J	ND	ND	46	0.043 J	
o-Xylene	0.26	100	0.064 J	0.02 J	ND	ND	0.029 J	
n-Butylbenzene	12	100	ND	ND	0.11	7.1	ND	
sec-Butylbenzene	11	100	ND	ND	0.12	4.2	ND	
tert-Butylbenzene	5.9	100	ND	ND	0.014 J	0.4 J	ND	
Isopropylbenzene	NS	NS	0.07 J	ND	0.048 J	3.6	ND	
p-Isopropyltoluene	NS	NS	ND	ND	0.1	2.5	ND	
Naphthalene	12	100	ND	ND	0.11 J	18	ND	
n-Propylbenzene	3.9	100	ND	ND	0.94	17	ND	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	8.4	52	ND	ND	ND	57	ND	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.6	52	ND	ND	ND	170	ND	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.1	100	ND	0.056 J	ND	ND	ND	
Methyl cyclohexane	NS	NS	0.091 J	ND	ND	ND	0.12 J	

Notes:

All results reported in mg/kg - parts per million (ppm).

ND - Compound not detected.

BOLD- Unrestricted Use SCO exceedence.

BOLD- Restricted- Residential SCO exceedence.

NS- No Part 375 Residential or Commercial SCO.

Only those compounds detected in at least one sample are presented on this table.

Volatile Organic Compounds Groundwater Sample Results
332 Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

Analyte	GA STANDARD	Sample ID			
		TW-1	TW-2	TW-3	TW-4
		7/27/2018	7/27/2018	7/27/2018	7/27/2018
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)					
Benzene	1	ND	ND	ND	23
Toluene	5	ND	ND	ND	14 J
Ethylbenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	140
Trichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Acetone	50	3.8 J	2.6 J	2.0 J	ND
p/m-Xylene	5	ND	ND	ND	2000
Isopropylbenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	51
Cyclohexane	NS	ND	ND	ND	21 J
Methyl cyclohexane	NS	ND	ND	ND	19 J

Notes:

All results reported in mg/kg - parts per billion (ppb).

ND - Compound not detected.

BOLD- NYS Groundwater Standard exceeded

NS - No NYS Ambient Water Quality Standard or Guidance Value.

J- Estimated value. The target analyte concentration is below the quantitation limit (RL) but above the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Estimated Detection Limit (EDL) for SPME-related analysis.

Only those compounds detected in at least one sample are presented on this table.

Semivolatile Organic Compounds Groundwater Sample Results
 332 Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

Analyte	GA GUIDANCE VALUES	Sample ID			
		TW-1	TW-2	TW-3	TW-4
		7/27/2018	7/27/2018	7/27/2018	7/27/2018
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)					
Biphenyl	NS	0.72 J	ND	ND	ND
Dibenzofuran	NS	1.7 J	ND	ND	ND
Carbazole	NS	0.55 J	ND	ND	ND
Acenaphthene	20	2.7	ND	ND	ND
Fluoranthene	50	1.3	ND	0.05 J	1.1 J
Naphthalene	10	5.3	0.05 J	ND	ND
Benzo(a)anthracene	NS	0.22	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	NS	0.13	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.002	0.15	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.002	0.06 J	ND	ND	ND
Chrysene	0.002	0.23	ND	ND	ND
Acenaphthylene	NS	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Anthracene	50	0.94	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(ghi)perylene	NS	0.08 J	ND	ND	ND
Fluorene	50	2.2	ND	ND	1.5 J
Phenanthrene	50	3.9	0.07 J	0.07 J	2.1 J
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	NS	0.02 J	ND	ND	ND
Inden(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.002	0.07	ND	ND	ND
Pyrene	50	0.96	ND	0.06 J	3.5 J
2-Methylnaphthalene	NS	3.9	ND	ND	100

Notes:

All results reported in UG/L - parts per billion (ppb).

ND - Compound not detected.

BOLD- NYS Guidance Value exceedence.

NS - No NYS Ambient Water Quality Standard or Guidance Value.

J- Estimated value. The target analyte concentration is below the quantitation limit (RL) but above the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Estimated Detection Limit (EDL) for SPME-related analysis.

Only those compounds detected in at least one sample are presented on this table.

NOTE

The 2018 Site Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report and the 2018 Limited Site Investigation Report are provided under separate cover.

ATTACHMENT 2
SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN

FAYETTE MANLIUS, LLC

*SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN
332 FAYETTE MANLIUS BCP SITE
FAYETTE STREET, MANLIUS, NEW YORK*

30 JULY 2021

Prepared for:

Fayette Manlius, LLC
1657 East Avenue
Rochester, NY 14610

Prepared by:

Ambient Environmental, Inc.
828 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12203

Ambient Project No. 210603ENVA

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: GENERAL SAMPLING PROCEDURES FOR FIELD INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document represents the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP), which is Attachment 2 of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan for the 332 Fayette Manlius Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) site on Fayette Street in the Village of Manlius (hereinafter the “Site”). This SAP describes the sampling program and procedures to be followed during all sample collection and handling tasks and other investigative tasks associated with this project. It is anticipated that Ambient Environmental, Inc. (Ambient) will implement this SAP.

2.0 *SAMPLING ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES*

Soil, groundwater, and waste characterization samples will be collected from the Site during implementation of the Remedial Investigation (RI) and analyzed to address data gaps and allow for an evaluation of potential remedial alternatives. Detailed field sampling procedures, proposed sampling locations, and analyses are described in the following sections of this SAP. A detailed summary outlining the sampling program is presented in the accompanying Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) on Table 6-1 of that document (See Attachment 3 of the RI Work Plan). Detailed sample collection/handling and record keeping procedures are presented in Appendix A of this document.

2.1 *Analytical Procedures*

Soil and water sample analyses to be completed as part of the RI are as follows: volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). Selected samples will also be analyzed for metals, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and 1,4-Dioxane. Samples will be analyzed by a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) ELAP-certified laboratory utilizing USEPA SW-846 third addition methodologies as appropriate. Analytical results will be reported using ASP 2000 category B QA/QC backup data packages as described in the most current DEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP). Waste characterization samples will also be analyzed utilizing TCLP extraction and analyses for VOCs, SVOCs, RCRA metals, PCBs, and potentially pesticides, herbicides and other parameters (e.g. ignitability, corrosivity) as required by the disposal facility.

It is anticipated that Alpha Analytical, Inc. (Alpha), a NYSDOH-approved laboratory, will be utilized for all analytical work.

2.2 *Remedial Investigation Sampling Tasks*

Dig Safely New York will be contacted at least three business days prior to commencing any ground intrusive activities to complete a public utility mark-out. Private utilities not

included in the Dig Safely mark-out were identified and marked out during preliminary site investigation activities. There are no known underground utilities in the proposed drilling and excavation areas. Furthermore, Ground Penetrating Radar will be conducted to evaluate the Site for buried features. Excavation safety is discussed further in the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) provided as Attachment 4 of the RI Work Plan.

2.2.1 Ground Penetrating Radar

A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPRS) of the entire accessible, exterior portion of the Site. A 400 MHz GPR antenna mounted in a stroller frame which rolls over the surface will be utilized for the GPRS. Data will be displayed on a screen and marked in the field in real time. GPR works by sending pulses of energy into a material and recording the strength and the time required for the return of the reflected signal. Reflections are produced when the energy pulses enter into a material with different electrical properties from the material it left. The strength of the reflection is determined by the contrast in signal speed between the two materials. The total depth achieved can be as much as 8 feet or more with this antenna but can vary widely depending on the conductivity of the materials. Conductive soil types such as clay may limit depths to 3' or less. As depth increases, targets must be larger in order to be detected and nonmetallic targets can be especially difficult to locate. Depths provided will be treated as estimates as their accuracy can be affected by multiple factors. Results of the GPRS, such as the discovery of potential buried tanks, dry wells, or other structures, will be used to adjust site investigation activities as appropriate.

2.2.2 Soil Borings

An estimate 12 soil borings will be advanced to various depths below ground surface (bgs) based on field screening and site conditions. Soil borings will be advanced using 'direct push' technology to collect soil samples continuously from grade to total depth. Soil borings will be logged and continuously scanned with a Photoionization Detector (PID) by an on-site geologist/qualified environmental professional. Detailed logs describing soil type, color, odor, moisture, etc. and all detected PID readings will be

prepared for each boring. Additional soil borings may be advanced based on field observations. In general, borings will be advanced to approximately 8 to 10 feet bgs at which depth a stiff, dense gray clay unit is expected to be encountered.

2.2.3 Soil Sampling

An estimated 12 soil samples will be collected during soil boring advancement. Soil samples will be collected in the vicinity of the former underground storage tank (UST), near the oil/water separator, near the outside storage shed, in the parking lot area, and near interior hydraulic lift pits and floor drains. Soil samples will be analyzed for some or all of the following parameters as describe in the QAPP: TCL VOCs (USEPA Method 8260), TCL SVOCs (USEPA Method 8270), and RCRA metals (Method 6010/7470). Several samples will also be analyzed for PCBs (Method 8082), PFOAs (EPA Method 537), and 1,4-Dioxane (Method 8270).

2.2.4 Monitoring Well Installations

Shallow overburden monitoring wells points will be installed at four locations on the Site as follows:

- Immediately east of the oil/water separator that is located at the northeast corner of the former auto repair facility;
- In the parking lot north of the main automobile sales and service building;
- Along Fayette Street at the western boundary of the Site, west of the former gasoline UST;
- Inside the former auto repair area near hydraulic lift pits.

Soil samples will be logged, and field screened with a PID to monitor for the potential presence of VOC vapors. Each of the monitoring well points will be constructed of one-inch-diameter PVC riser and ten feet of one-inch-diameter, 0.01-inch slotted PVC well screen. The well screen will be installed to “straddle” the top of the water table in the shallow, unconfined groundwater unit. The actual depth of the wells will be dependent on observed field conditions.

A sand pack will be installed around the well screens and will extend one to two feet above the top of the screens. A one-foot-thick to two-foot-thick seal of hydrated bentonite pellets will be installed above the sand pack to backfill the remainder of the well annulus. Following installation, reference points will be marked on the top of the PVC at each well location to allow for surveying.

2.2.5 Monitoring Well Point Development

Well point development will begin after final completion of each monitoring well. For development, the monitoring well points will be purged at the highest sustainable rate at which the wells can yield water without significantly depressing the water level. Wells will be developed using either a peristaltic pump or a disposable bailer. Each well point will be developed until the turbidity of the water is below 50 NTU (if possible).

Development water free of sheen and odor will be discharged to the paved surface.

Precautions will be taken to avoid the pooling of water, surface water runoff or flooding of the Site or surrounding properties during development. Impacted development water, if encountered, will be pumped through a carbon treatment system and discharged to the paved surface.

2.2.6 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples will be collected from the four well points no sooner than 48 hours after final development of each of the newly installed monitoring well point. Water level measurements will be collected prior to purging. Each monitoring well point will be purged a minimum of three well point volumes prior to sampling. Wells will be purged using either a peristaltic pump or a disposable bailer. Purge water free of sheen and odor will be discharged to the paved surface. Impacted purge water, if encountered, will be pumped through a carbon treatment system, and discharged to the paved surface.

Following purging, groundwater samples will be collected directly from a disposable bailer. Field parameters (pH, temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, oxidation-reduction potential, and turbidity) will be collected from each monitoring well point during sampling.

Groundwater samples collected from the four newly-installed monitoring well points will be analyzed for TCL VOCs (USEPA Method 8260), TCL SVOCs (USEPA Method 8270), PFOAs (EPA Method mod 537) and 1,4-Dioxane (Method 8270 SIM).

2.2.7 Interim Remedial Measures

Several 'pits' such as hydraulic lift pits, catch basins and Oil-Water Separators (OWS) are present at the Site. Those features need to be evaluated to determine if they have potentially released contaminants of concern to the environment. Sampling adjacent to and possibly below those features may be needed. As such, Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) such as removing waste from the feature and disposing of the waste, cleaning the features, and inspecting the structures (possibly including hydrostatic testing) will be conducted. Any generated waste will be properly handled, characterized (see Work Plan section 5.4.10), and disposed.

2.2.8 Surface Soil Sampling

Based on Site development plans, the Site will be covered with pavement or structures upon completion of development. Therefore, surface soil sample collection is not required.

2.2.9 Surface Water Sampling

A small creek is present near the northeast site boundary. Three surface water samples will be collected from this creek; one each at the upstream, midstream, and downstream extent of the creek. Surface water samples will be analyzed for TCL VOCs (USEPA Method 8260) and TCL SVOCs (USEPA Method 8270).

2.2.10 Surveying

Upon completion of all field tasks, the horizontal and vertical locations of all soil borings and monitoring wells will be surveyed by a New York State (NYS) licensed land surveyor and updated on the existing site survey map. Vertical elevations will be recorded to the nearest 0.01-foot. Top-of-PVC casing elevations for each monitoring

well will also be recorded to the nearest 0.01-foot to establish water table elevations and groundwater flow direction. In addition, all other reasonably accessible sampling points (i.e., surface water, surface soil, etc.) will be surveyed and referenced to an onsite fixed datum point.

2.2.11 Waste Characterization Sampling

It is anticipated that waste materials in the former automobile repair shop area will need to be disposed off-site. As such, samples of waste material will be collected during the RI and analyzed for waste characterization parameters such as VOC, SVOC, PCBs, metals, ignitability, reactivity and corrosivity. Some analyses will include TCLP extraction. Waste materials may include sludge from the interior waste pit, interior lift pits, interior floor drains, and the exterior oil-water separator.

3.0 DATA EVALUATION

Soil analytical results will be compared soil cleanup objectives and supplemental soil cleanup objectives identified in 6 NYCRR 375-6.8 as well as NYSDEC CP-51: Soil Cleanup Guidance. Water analytical results will be compared to 6 NYCRR Part 700-706: NYSDEC Water Quality Regulations for Surface Waters and Groundwater. NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series 1.1.1: ambient water quality standards and guidance values will be referenced in the absence of water quality standards.

Data generated for waste characterization sampling will not require data validation.

4.0 DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURE

Ambient will maintain complete documentation of all remediation activities so that decision processes, actions and results can be recreated as needed. As such, a history of the project will be maintained. Documentation of the activities for various aspects of the project will be accomplished as presented below.

4.1 Field Activities

Field Notebook – Ambient will maintain a bound field notebook that will document dates, times and duration of all field activities. The field notebook will be maintained by the Site Manager. All notebook entries will be made in ink on consecutive pages.

Photographs - Photographs will be taken of all significant site activities.

Calibration Records - Calibration activities for all field instrumentation will be maintained in the field notebook.

Geologic Logs - Observations pertaining to site geology made during all sub-surface drilling or excavations activities will be recorded in the field notebook.

Safety Forms - Sign-in forms, levels of personal protection, air-monitoring results, incidents reporting forms and other safety-related forms will be maintained in the field notebook, as necessary.

4.2 Environmental Sampling

Chain-of-Custody Forms - All sample handling will be recorded on chain-of custody forms and associated labels.

4.3 Management Reports

Monthly Reports - Monthly progress reports will be issued starting with the date the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) is executed and ending with the issuance of a

Certificate of Completion. Monthly progress reports will adhere to the requirements of DER-10 Section 5.7.

4.4 Final Report

A RI Report will be submitted to NYSDEC upon completion of the RI.

The RI report will include drawings, data summary tables, laboratory reports, Data Usability Summary Reports, Site photographs and other support documents as required by DER-10.

SAP - APPENDIX A
GENERAL SAMPLING PROCEDURES
FOR FIELD INVESTIGATION

GENERAL SAMPLING PROCEDURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the course of the remedial action program, the applicable procedures listed below will be followed for sample collection.

- Accurate and detailed field notes will be maintained including detailed descriptions of sample collection and handling procedure and sample characteristics.
- Sampling procedures will be performed with the overall intent of collecting representative samples and minimizing sample disturbance.
- Laboratory-supplied sample bottles (pre-preserved as applicable) will be labeled with the sample location, identification number, and date and time of sampling prior to being filled with sample material.
- All sample collection, handling and shipping information will be recorded in the field notebook and chain of custody documents as appropriate.

2.0 GENERAL SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

All non-dedicated sampling equipment will be suitably cleaned before entry to the Site, between sampling locations and intervals, and prior to departure from the Site.

1. All sample containers will be labeled with: 1) site name; 2) project number; 3) sample number; 4) location description 5) sample interval; 6) date; 7) time of collection; and 8) initials of sampler.
2. The sample collector will record descriptions of soil samples as to 1) soil type; 2) color; 3) odor; 4) moisture content; 5) texture; 6) grain size, shape and angularity; 7) consistency; and 8) any other observations, particularly relating to waste materials or unnatural materials. For water samples, the sample collector will describe 1) color; 2) odor; 3) visual turbidity; and 4) any observed phase separation.

3. Sample containers will be capped immediately after filling and placed into a chilled cooler containing sufficient ice or cold packs to cool the samples to 4°C for transport to the laboratory.
4. All equipment used to collect samples for analysis will be either decontaminated before each use at a particular sample location or will be dedicated/disposable such that decontamination will not be required.

3.0 SOIL/BACKFILL SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The applicable procedures noted below will be followed during collection of soil samples.

1. Soil samples will be collected using dedicated sampling equipment, a trowel or stainless-steel spoon or a clean nitrile-gloved hand. Other equipment used during sampling such as bowls and mixing spoons will be made of stainless steel.
2. All samples will be screened immediately upon sample retrieval with a PID. Samples will be collected directly from the sampling tool into the appropriate laboratory-supplied sample containers. Sample container, preservation and holding time information for the anticipated soil sample analyses is provided in the table below. Samples for VOCs will be collected so that there is “zero headspace” in the sample container. Composite samples (if any) for all parameters aside from VOCs will be mixed/homogenized in a decontaminated stainless-steel pan or bowl (VOCs cannot be mixed and will be transferred directly from the sampling tool). Soil samples will not require preservation except for maintaining the media to approximately 4°C.

Sample Container, Preservation and Holding Times for Anticipated Soil Sample Analyses

	TCL VOCs	TCL SVOCs	Pesticides/PCBs	TAL Metals	PFOAs
Container	4 oz Amber Glass Jar	4 oz Amber Glass Jar	4 oz Amber Glass Jar	8 oz Amber Glass Jar	4 oz Plastic (no Teflon Lid)
Preservation	Zero Headspace; cool to 4°C	Cooled to 4°C	Cooled to 4°C	Cooled to 4°C	Cooled to 4°C; double bag ice
Hold Time	14 days	14 days/40 days	14 days/40 days	365 days 28 days-Hg	14 days/40 days

Note: 7 days/40 days means time to extraction/analyses

NOTE- Samples to be analyzed for PFOS/PFOA will be collected in accordance with NYSDEC Guidance “Sampling, Analyses and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC’s Part 3754 Remedial Programs, October 2020.

3.1 *Materials*

The following materials will be available during sampling activities:

- Health and safety equipment (PPE, PID, etc.);
- Sample retrieval device (trowel, bailers, spoons, etc.) ;
- Stainless steel spatulas, bowls and scoops;
- Polyethylene sheeting;
- Sample containers and chain-of-custody forms;
- Transport container with cold source (i.e., cooler with ice or cold packs);
- Field notebook;
- Decontamination supplies; and
- Aluminum foil and Zip-lock type bags.

4.0 *GROUNDWATER SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES*

Purging and sampling methods will either a peristaltic pump or a disposable bailer. Prior to sampling, all wells will be purged until field parameters including pH, temperature, conductivity, DO, ORP, and turbidity have stabilized or at least the equivalent of three well volumes have been removed. Although not anticipated, wells with low recovery rates will be evacuated to near dryness once and allowed to recover sufficiently for samples to be collected. Wells with low recovery rates will be characterized as those wells where purging at a rate of 1,000 ml/min or less dewater the well. All measuring equipment will be properly calibrated and decontaminated between wells.

4.1 *Materials*

The following materials will be available for groundwater sampling activities.

- Water level indicator (accurate to 0.01 foot);

- New dedicated bailers;
- Polypropylene/nylon rope;
- Multi-parameter water quality meter with capabilities to measure pH, DO, temperature, ORP, conductivity and turbidity;
- A flow-thru cell (optional);
- PID;
- Sample bottles/labels;
- Chain-of-custody forms;
- Thermally insulated container with cold source;
- Sample preservation (may be added to bottle by analytical laboratory);
- A 0.45-micron polypropylene filter for dissolved iron samples from MW-01 only;
- Field book;
- PPE as needed (gloves, etc.); and
- Decontamination supplies (detergent, water, hexane, methanol and/or nitric acid rinses (if necessary), buckets, brushes, etc.).

4.2 *Groundwater Sampling Protocol*

Groundwater sampling protocol is described below.

- Open well casing and monitor headspace for VOCs. If greater than 5 ppm detected, allow well to vent for 5 to 10 minutes. Re-measure headspace for VOCs. Record PID readings in field book.
- A water level indicator will be used to accurately measure the depth to groundwater from a surveyed datum on the top of the PVC well casing. This measurement will be used in conjunction with the total depth of the well to calculate the standing volume of water in the well as well as to establish the water table elevation for groundwater flow direction purposes.
- Prior to sampling, the wells will be purged until field parameters (pH, temperature, conductivity, DO, ORP, and turbidity) have stabilized or at least the equivalent of three well volumes have been purged. The indicator parameters will

be considered stabilized when three consecutive readings collected five minutes apart meet the following criteria

- pH is within +/- 0.1 pH unit;
- temperature range is within +/- 3%;
- specific conductance range is within +/- 3%;
- dissolved oxygen concentration is within +/-10%;
- ORP is within +/- 10 mV; and
- turbidity is within +/- 10% (ideally less than 10 NTU)

Field parameter measurements will be made and recorded in the field book along with the actual volume removed. Wells with low recovery rates will be evacuated to near dryness once, then allowed to recover sufficiently for samples to be collected. Wells with low recovery rates will be characterized as those wells where pumping at a rate of 1000 ml/minute or less dewater the well.

- Within eight hours of purging or as soon as the well has sufficiently recovered, groundwater samples will be collected using disposable bailers. The laboratory-supplied vials for VOC analysis will be filled first. Care will be taken not to agitate the sample when transferring it into the laboratory-supplied vials. Samples for any additional parameters will be collected subsequent to the VOC samples. Assuming adequate recharge, all samples will be collected within eight hours of purging.
- Pumping rates during purging and sample collection will be managed appropriately to maintain minimal turbidity for the collection of total metals samples (if needed).
- VOC samples will be collected in 40 ml glass vials with zero headspace and will be preserved with hydrochloric acid to a pH of less than two (in accordance with the instructions provided in the Region II CERCLA QA Manual, Revision 1, October, 1989, p. 31). The sample bottles for all other analytical parameters will be properly preserved (e.g. metals samples will be preserved with nitric acid). Sample container, preservation and holding time information for the anticipated groundwater sample analyses is provided in the table below. Care will be taken to

not overfill the bottles during sample collection thereby ensuring proper sample preservation.

Sample Container, Preservation and Holding Times for Anticipated Groundwater Sample Analyses

	TCL VOCs	TCL SVOCs	TAL Metals	Sulfate	PFOAs
Container	(3) 40 mL VOA Vials	(2) 250 mL Amber Glass Jars	500 mL Plastic Container	250 mL Plastic Container	(2) 250 ML plastic w/ plastic lid (no Teflon)
Preservation	Zero Headspace, HCl & Cooled to 4°C	Cooled to 4°C	HNO ₃ & cooled to 4°C	Cooled to 4°C	Cooled to 4°C (double bagged ice); stored away from other sample containers
Hold Time	14 Days	7 Days/40 days	365 days 28 Days for Hg	28 Days	14 days/40 days

Note: 7 days/40 days means time to extraction/analyses

- Sample containers will be capped immediately after filling and placed into a chilled cooler for transport to the laboratory.
- Sampling will progress from the least contaminated well to the most contaminated well, based on the results of previous sampling and analysis. Samples will be properly preserved, stored on ice and transported to the laboratory under proper chain-of-custody protocol.

NOTE- Samples to be analyzed for PFOS/PFOA will be collected in accordance with NYSDEC Guidance “Sampling, Analyses and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC’s Part 3754 Remedial Programs, October 2020.

ATTACHMENT 3
QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

FAYETTE MANLIUS, LLC

*QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
332 FAYETTE MANLIUS CROSSING BCP RI
FAYETTE STREET, MANLIUS, NEW YORK*

30 JULY 2021

Prepared for:

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Ambient Project No. 210603ENVA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document represents the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), which is Attachment 3 of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan for the 332 Fayette Manlius Brownfield Cleanup Program site on Fayette Street in the Village of Manlius (hereinafter the “Site”). This QAPP describes the field and laboratory Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) measures to be implemented during the project. This QAPP was prepared in accordance with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and USEPA guidance document entitled “EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans” dated March 2001.

2.0 SITE GOALS

As described in the RI Work Plan, the goals of the RI are to address data gaps identified in the Limited Environmental Site Investigation Report dated September 4, 2018 and to further assess the nature and extent of constituents of concern in various media onsite.

Prior work at the Site has included soil, waste and groundwater sampling to identify potential constituents of concern at the Site. Pending site activities will consist of soil borings, test pit excavation, monitoring well point installations and multi-media sampling.

3.0 *QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES*

3.1 *DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES*

Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) are based on the concept that various uses of data collected during the RI require varying degrees of data quality. Data quality is defined as the degree of certainty in a data set with respect to precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness and comparability (PARCC). DQOs are qualitative and quantitative statements specifying the required quality of data necessary to support RI and future remediation activities. These activities include site screening and site characterization. A description of PARCC parameters is described below.

Precision is a measure of mutual agreement among individual measurements of the same property, usually under prescribed similar conditions. Precision is best expressed in terms of the standard deviation. Various measures of precision exist depending upon the "prescribed similar conditions".

Accuracy is the degree of agreement of a measurement (or an average of measurements) with an accepted reference or "true value". Accuracy is one estimate of the bias in a system.

Representativeness expresses the degree to which data accurately and precisely represents a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, a process condition, or an environmental condition.

Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from a measurement system compared to the amount expected to be obtained under correct normal conditions.

Comparability expresses the confidence with which one data set can be compared to another data set.

It is the responsibility of the field team to collect representative and complete samples. It is the responsibility of the analytical laboratory to analyze these samples using accepted protocols resulting in data that meet PARCC standards.

The categories of data quality to be utilized during the RI at the Site are consistent with those outlined in DER-10 and the USEPA Guidance document entitled *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA*, dated October 1988, and are described below.

- DQO Level 1 - Field Screening Utilizing Portable Instrumentation: Data used for site health and safety monitoring and field screening during site characterization activities. The data generally determines the presence or absence of certain constituents and is generally qualitative rather than quantitative. Field screening data provides the lowest data quality.
- DQO Level 2 - Field Laboratory Analysis: Data used for field screening during site characterization activities, evaluation of remedial alternatives, engineering design and monitoring during implementation of alternatives. The data generally determines levels of certain constituents relative to a calibration standard and is generally qualitative or quantitative.
- DQO Level 3 – Geologic/Engineering Level Data: Data used for site characterization, risk assessment, evaluation of alternatives, engineering design and monitoring during implementation of alternatives. The data is quantitative and is generated using EPA analytical laboratory procedures; however, it does not include full Contract Laboratory Protocol (CLP) documentation.
- DQO Level 4 - Laboratory Analysis: Data used for risk assessment, evaluation of alternatives and engineering design. The data is quantitative and is generated using EPA analytical laboratory procedures. All analyses require full Analytical Services Protocol (ASP)/CLP analytical protocols including Data Usability Summary Reports (DUSR). The majority of the data generated during the RI will be DQO Level 4.

- DQO Level 5 – Non-Standard Special Analytical Services: Data for use when analysis by non-standard procedures is required to obtain specific or lower detection limits or analyses are not of a nature typically performed under the CLP Routine Analytical Service (RAS) Program.

DQOs have been developed for the tasks outlined in Section 5 of the RI Work Plan. The DQOs are designed to support remedial alternative selection and risk assessment tasks associated with the Remedial Alternatives Analyses and remedial selection and design process. It is anticipated that DQO Levels 1 and 4 will primarily be utilized during the SI.

DQO Level 1 data (field screening) will be generated during site characterization activities including: head space screening of soil samples; health and safety monitoring; screening of test pits and soil borings; and collection of groundwater parameters.

DQO Level 4 data (laboratory analysis by CLP/ASP Methods) will be the primary objectives for the RI.

DQO Level 2 data (field analysis), DQO Level 3 data (engineering) and DQO Level 5 (non-standard) data are not expected to be generated as part of the initial RI activities. However, these data at these DQO levels may be generated during supplemental activities, if required.

3.2 *FIELD SAMPLING QUALITY OBJECTIVES*

The objectives with respect to field sampling activities are to maximize the confidence in the data in terms of PARCC. Field Internal Quality Control Checks will be utilized during this investigation through the use of field duplicates as presented below.

Field Duplicates – At a minimum, one of every twenty samples collected in the field will be accompanied by a duplicate sample. The duplicate will be prepared by homogenizing

the sample and preparing two identical sample aliquots for analysis (grab samples will be used for VOC analysis). The duplicate sample will be assigned a fictitious sample number, which will be recorded in the field notebook. Analysis of duplicate samples will determine the precision of the analytical techniques.

Precision will be calculated as relative percent difference (RPD) if there are only two analytical points, and percent relative standard deviation (%RSD) if there are more than two analytical points. Through the submission of field QC samples, the distinction may be made between analytical problems, sampling technique considerations, and sample matrix variability. This distinction will be made by the data reviewer based on industry guidelines and personal judgment.

To assure representativeness, a field sampling plan has been devised that estimates the number of samples to be collected. This plan is presented in the project Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The data quality objective for the completeness of all data to be collected during the investigation is 100%. In other words, the objective is to collect samples from all of the locations noted in the SAP (Attachment 2 to the RI Work Plan). In the event 100% is not obtained due to inaccessibility of sampling points or other field conditions, the effect that the missing data will have on project objectives will be evaluated. If necessary, corrective action will be initiated to resolve any data gaps that develop as a result of less than 100% data completeness. Every effort will be made to obtain valid data for all sampling points, particularly those identified by the Site Manager as critical points. In this regard, the sampling points identified as critical will be selected for QC sampling (duplicate sample collection) at the frequency specified.

In order to establish a degree of comparability, such that observations and conclusions can be directly compared with all historical data, standardized methods of field analysis, sample collection, holding times, sample preservation and standard units of measurement for data will be used. In addition, field conditions will be documented and considered when evaluating data to determine the effects of sample characteristics on analytical

results. Whenever possible, the same sampling team will obtain all samples to reduce inconsistencies which may be caused by technique and time variables.

3.3 *LABORATORY DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES*

The laboratory will demonstrate analytical precision and accuracy by the analysis of laboratory duplicates and by adherence to accepted manufacture and procedural methodologies.

The performance of the laboratory will be evaluated by the Project Manager and Project Quality Assurance Officer during data reduction. The evaluation will include a review of all deliverables for completeness and accuracy when applicable.

4.0 *QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES*

This section presents a general overview of the quality assurance and quality control procedures that will be implemented during the investigation. These quality control procedures are to be implemented as follows:

- at the factory for certain manufactured products;
- in the field; and
- in the laboratory utilized for selected sample analyses.

4.1 *SAMPLING ACTIVITIES*

Sampling and analysis will be conducted to characterize the Site. General field sampling procedures are described in Appendix A of the SAP. Samples will be handled by all field and laboratory personnel in a manner, which allows for custody tracking and maintenance of the validity of the samples. Sample custody procedures are presented as Appendix A of this QAPP.

All sampling equipment, field measuring equipment and heavy equipment will be decontaminated according to the decontamination procedures presented in Appendix B of this QAPP.

All field activities will be documented in accordance with Appendix C of this QAPP.

5.0 CALIBRATION PROCEDURES

Laboratory calibration and frequency for specific analytical methods and pieces of equipment are specified in USEPA SW846 and the laboratory's Standard Operating Procedures.

During the course of this investigation, soil samples may be screened with a photoionization detector (PID) in the field. A maintenance, calibration, and operation program will be implemented to ensure that routine calibration and maintenance is performed on all field instruments. The O&M program will be monitored by the Site Manager. Trained team members will perform scheduled calibration, field calibrations, checks, and instrument maintenance prior to use each day. Additionally, calibration will be checked as necessary to ascertain that proper measurements are being taken.

Team members are familiar with the field calibration, operation, and maintenance of the equipment, and will perform the prescribed field operating procedures outlined in the operation and field manuals accompanying the respective instrument. Field personnel will keep records of all field instruments calibrations and field checks in the field logbooks. Calibration information recorded in field logbooks will include date, time, instrument model and serial number, a description of calibration or field check procedure, and any instrument deviations.

If on-site monitoring equipment should fail, the Site Manager will be contacted immediately. Replacement equipment will be provided or the malfunction will be repaired in a timely fashion.

6.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND DATA EVALUATION

RI activities will include sample collection and analysis for some or all of the following analytes: volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), RCRA metals, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and 1,4-Dioxane. Soil, groundwater, surface water and waste materials will be sampled as part of this RI. In general, laboratory analytical procedures will adhere to USEPA SW-846 third addition methodologies as appropriate. Samples will be analyzed by a laboratory that is a NYSDOH ELAP certified laboratory.

A summary of the sampling program and analytical methods are shown in Table 6-1.

Upon receipt of analytical reports from the laboratory, the data packages will be evaluated to confirm that samples were analyzed within required holding time and at proper detection limits. Data validation will be conducted for all samples analyzed in accordance with ASP methodologies. The laboratory will provide ASP 2000 category B QA/QC backup data packages as described in the most current DEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) with all analytical reports. These packages will be reviewed for completeness and provided upon request. Data deliverables will comply with the requirements of *DER-10 Appendix 2B: Guidance for Data Deliverables and the Development of Data Usability Summary Reports*.

Table 6-1
 RI Sampling Program
 332 Fayette Manlius BCP

Task	Matrix	VOCs EPA Method 8260	SVOCs EPA Method 8270	RCRA Metals EPA Method 6010*	PCBs EPA Method 8082	TCLP RCRA Metals EPA Method 6010*	TCLP Pest./ Herb. EPA Method 8081/8151	PFOAs EPA Method 537	1,4- Dioxane EPA Method 8270***
Soil Samples: 332 Fayette Street									
Former UST Area	Soil	2	2						
O/W Separator Area	Soil	3	3	1	1			1	1
Shed Area	Soil	1	1	1	1				
Parking Lot	Soil	4	4	1	1			1	1
Interior Area	Soil	2	2	1	1			1	1
Duplicates (1 per 20)	Soil	1	1	1	1			1	1
MS/MSD (1 set/20)	Soil	2	2	2	2			2	2
Total Soil Samples	Soil	15	15	7	7			6	6
Water Sampling: GW and SW									
New Wells (GW)	Water	4	4					4	4
Surface Water	Water	3	3						
Duplicates (1 per 20)	Water	1	1					1	1
MS/MSD (1 set/20)	Water	2	2					2	2
Trip Blank	Water	1							
Total Water Samples	Water	11	10					7	7
Waste Characterization Samples									
As needed	liquid	3**	3**		3	3	3		

Notes:

The method quantification limits will be the lowest as required by the method.
 The actual detection limit will be dependent upon the sample matrix.
 Holding times, sample preservatives and sample containers will be specified by the analytical method.
 Waste characterization samples are not subject to duplicate and MS/MSD requirements.
 *The analytical method for mercury is 7470. The analytical method for cyanide is 9010.
 **VOCs/SVOCs for waste characterization will utilize TCLP extraction.
 *** For aqueous samples, method will be EPA Method 8270 SIM.
¹Waste characterization samples will be collected if waste and/or affected soil is removed during SI
 Waste characterization samples may also be analyzed for reactivity, corrosivity and ignitability as required by the accepting facility. Waste characterization samples will not require data validation

NOTE: PFOS/PFOA analyses will comply with NYSDEC Guidance "Sampling, Analyses and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Under NYSDEC's Part 3754 Remedial Programs, October 2020

The project Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) officer will review the data packages to confirm completeness of the ASP Category B deliverables and to prepare a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) in accordance with NYSDEC guidelines. The QA/QC officer will be independent from the analytical laboratory. At a minimum, the following information will be evaluated:

- chain-of-custody forms;
- date sampled/date analyzed;
- sample temperature at check-in;
- raw data;
- initial and continuing instrument calibrations;
- matrix spikes;
- laboratory duplicate analyses;
- surrogate recoveries (organics); and
- laboratory control samples (inorganics).

The DUSR will comply with the requirements of *DER-10 Appendix 2B: Guidance for Data Deliverables and the Development of Data Usability Summary Reports*.

Data reduction will consist of presenting analytical results on summary tables. Data resulting from investigation analyses will then be used to characterize the various environmental media at the Site and to define the extent of any impacted medium.

7.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

The RI Work Plan and associated documents were prepared by, and will be implemented by, a project team from Ambient Environmental, Inc. (Ambient) with extensive experience in site investigation, risk evaluation, alternative analyses, and remediation. The project team will be responsible for implementation of the RI Work Plan. Key personnel to be assigned to this project, and their project role, will be provided prior to the start of work; professional profiles for these persons will also be provided prior to the start of work.

The laboratory analytical contractor will be a NYSDOH-certified laboratory with ASP/CLP experience to be selected upon completion and approval of the RI Work Plan. All data validation and DUSR preparation will be performed by a qualified independent third-party data validator. Site contractors will be selected upon completion and approval of the RI Work Plan.

8.0 SCHEDULE

The estimated work schedule is presented in Section 6.0 of the RI Work Plan document.

A start date will be established based on finalization of the Work Plan.

APPENDIX A
SAMPLE CUSTODY PROCEDURES

SAMPLE CUSTODY PROCEDURES

The primary objective of the sample custody procedures is to create an accurate written record which can be used to trace the possession and handling of all samples from the moment of their collection, through analysis, until their final disposition. For the purpose of this document, the USEPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring, National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) Policies and Procedures (May 1986) definition of custody applies. USEPA states that a sample is under custody if:

1. It is in one's possession, or
2. It is in one's view, after being in one's possession, or
3. It is locked up after being in one's possession, or
4. It is in a designated secure area.

The Site Manager or the field personnel collecting the samples will maintain custody for samples collected during this investigation. The Site Manager or field personnel are responsible for documenting each sample transfer and maintaining custody of all samples until they are shipped to the laboratory.

A self-adhesive sample label will be affixed to each container before sample collection. These labels will be covered with clear waterproof tape if necessary to protect the label from water or solvents. The sample label will contain the following information:

- Laboratory Name
- Sample ID Number
- Sample Location
- Sample Matrix
- Date and Time of Sample Collection
- Designation as grab or composite
- Parameters to be tested
- Preservative Added
- Name of Sampler.

All sampling containers will be supplied by the laboratory, and are to be cleaned by the bottle supplier in accordance with standard laboratory procedures. Analytical proof of cleanliness will be available for review. Sample containers will be enclosed in clear plastic bags and packed with cushioning material inside the coolers.

The Site Manager will maintain custody of the sample bottles. Sample bottles needed for a specific sampling task will be properly preserved in the laboratory prior to sample collection. After the Site Manager has verified the integrity of the bottles and that the proper bottles have been assigned for the task, the bottles will be relinquished to the sampling team. The sampler will place a sufficient volume of sample in the appropriate laboratory-grade bottles for use as sample containers. Care will be taken to not overfill the bottles during sample collection, thereby ensuring proper sample preservation.

The samples collected for analyses will be stored in an insulated cooler for shipment to the laboratory. The laboratory should receive the samples within 48 hours of sampling. Field chain-of-custody records completed at the time of sample collection will be placed inside the cooler for shipment to the laboratory. These record forms will be sealed in a zip-lock type plastic bag to protect them against moisture. Each cooler will contain sufficient ice or cold packs to ensure that an approximate 4⁰C temperature is maintained, and will be packed in a manner to prevent damage to sample containers. Sample coolers will be sealed with strapping tape and the Site Manager will sign and date a custody seal and place it on the cooler in such a way that any tampering during shipment will be detected.

All coolers will be shipped by an overnight courier according to current US DOT regulations. Upon receiving the samples, the sample custodian at the laboratory will inspect the condition of the samples, compare the information on the sample labels against the field chain-of-custody record, assign a laboratory control number, and log the control number into the computer sample inventory system. The sample custodian will then store the sample in a secure sample storage cooler maintained at approximately 4⁰C and maintain custody until the sample is assigned to an analyst for analysis. Custody will be maintained until disposal of the analyzed samples.

The sample custodian will note any damaged sample vials, void space within the vials, or discrepancies between the sample label and information on the field chain-of-custody record when logging the sample. This information will also be communicated to field personnel so proper action can be taken. The chain-of-custody form will be signed by both the relinquishing and receiving parties and the reason for transfer indicated each time the sample custody changes.

An internal chain-of-custody form will be used by the laboratory to document sample possession from laboratory sample custodian to analysts and final disposition. All chain-of-custody information will be supplied with the data packages for inclusion in the document control file.

APPENDIX B

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Decontamination of all field investigation and sampling equipment will follow the decontamination procedures detailed below.

Equipment cleaning areas will generally be established within or adjacent to the specific work area. The equipment cleaning procedures described below include pre-field, field and post-field cleaning of sampling equipment. The equipment consists of soil sampling equipment. The non-disposable equipment will be cleaned after completing each sampling event. All rinse water will be contained and treated on site or sent to an approved disposal facility. The site manager will monitor cleaning procedures.

Solids (e.g., disposable gloves, disposable clothing, and other disposable equipment) generated from personnel cleaning procedures will be collected for proper disposal. Decontamination procedures will be fully documented in the field notebook.

2.0 SAMPLING EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

Typical sampling equipment cleaning materials may include:

- phosphate-free detergent solution soap;
- potable water (which will be obtained from a treated municipal water source);
- appropriate cleaning solvent (e.g., dilute nitric acid or methanol);
- wash basins;
- brushes;
- polyethylene sheeting;
- aluminum foil;
- large heavy-duty garbage bags;
- spray bottles;

- zip-lock type bags;
- paper towels/Handiwipes®; and
- non-phthalate, latex, disposable gloves.

All sampling equipment will be stored in a clean environment and, where appropriate, the equipment will be covered in aluminum foil.

Field decontamination procedures, as described below, will include the establishment of cleaning stations. These stations will be located away from the immediate work area so as not to adversely impact the cleaning procedure, but close enough to the sampling teams to keep equipment handling to a minimum.

All equipment such as drill rigs and excavation equipment will be inspected to determine if an initial cleaning at this location prior to use on-site is needed. The frequency of subsequent on-site cleaning will depend on actual equipment use in the collection of environmental samples or during remedial activities. Cleaning will occur at the sampling location after all samples are collected. All fluids and residues produced from the decontamination procedures will be discharged at the cleaning location as to not transfer materials from one location to another.

All sampling equipment (e.g. hand-operated coring devices, knives, hand-augers, bowls) will be cleaned before each use and prior to leaving the site. The field sampling equipment-cleaning procedure when analyzing for organic constituents is as follows:

- Phosphate-free detergent solution;
- Potable water rinse;
- Deionized water rinse;
- Repeat water rinse twice (i.e., triple rinse) and allow to air dry; and
- Wrap equipment completely with aluminum foil to prevent contact with other materials during storage and/or transport to the sampling location.

The initial step, a soap and water wash, is to remove all visible particulate matter and residual oils and grease (this may be preceded by a steam cleaning to facilitate residuals

removal). When analyzing for organic constituents when tools appear heavily contaminated, this may be followed by a potable water rinse to remove the detergent and a rinse sequence of methanol and deionized water.

All heavy equipment (drill rigs, excavator, etc.) will be washed prior to onsite usage, between locations if the equipment comes in direct contact with contaminated media, and prior to leaving the site. All down-hole equipment (sampling tubes and buckets) will be washed between uses at each location. Equipment will be scrubbed manually as needed to remove heavy soils prior to steam cleaning. Clean equipment will be stored in an inactive work area on-site until use.

3.0 *METER AND FILTER DECONTAMINATION*

All meters and probes used in the field will be decontaminated between uses with deionized water (triple rinse).

Filtering apparatus will be cleaned prior to each use by washing with a phosphate-free detergent solution, rinsing with potable water and a final rinse with deionized water. Used filters will be properly disposed following sample collection.

Sampling equipment and probes will be decontaminated in an area covered by polyethylene sheeting near the sampling location.

APPENDIX C

FIELD DOCUMENTATION

FIELD DOCUMENTATION

All the field data, such as those generated during field measurements, observations and field instrument calibrations, will be entered directly into a bound field notebook. Each project team member will be responsible for proofing all data transfers made, and the Site Manager will proof at least ten percent of all data transfers.

One or more bound field notebooks may be maintained for the Site; each book will be consecutively numbered. The book(s) will remain with the Site file.

All entries in the Logbook will be made in ink. Logbook entries will include but not be limited to the following:

First Page:

- site name and number
- date and time started
- personnel on-site

Subsequent Pages:

- detailed description of investigative activities including sampling, on-site meetings and any problems encountered along with the duration of these activities
- documentation of all personnel monitoring results (e.g. PID readings)
- list of all samples obtained and sample appearance (referenced to field logs if necessary)
- list of personal protection used and documentation procedure
- all other pertinent daily activities

Each new day will contain:

- date and time started
- weather
- personnel on-site
- activity information
- initials of notekeeper

*Note: When a mistake is made in the log, it will be crossed out with a single ink line and will be initialed and dated.

Special care will be taken in the description and documentation of sampling procedures.

Sampling information to be documented in the field notebook and/or associated forms are as follows:

- sample number
- date and time sample collected
- source of sample (Area, monitoring well number, etc.)
- location of sample - document with a site sketch and/or written description of the sampling location so that accurate resampling can be conducted if necessary
- sampling equipment (trowel, split spoon, sediment corer, etc.)
- analysis and QA/QC required
- chemical preservative used (HCl, HNO₃, H₂SO₄, NaOH, etc.)
- field instrument calibration including date of calibration, standards used and their source, results of calibration and any corrective actions taken.
- field data (pH, temperature, conductivity, etc.)
- field observations - all significant observations will be documented.
- sample condition (color, odor, etc.)
- site condition (stressed vegetation, exposure of buried wastes, erosion problems, etc.)
- sample shipping procedure, date, time, destination and if container seals were attached to transport container(s)

- comments - any observation or event that occurred that would be relevant to the facility; for example: weather changes and effect on sampling, conversations with the client, public official or private citizen; and instrument calibration, equipment problems, and field changes.

ATTACHMENT 4
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

FAYETTE MANLIUS, LLC

*HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN
332 FAYETTE MANLIUS BCP SITE
FAYETTE STREET, MANLIUS, NEW YORK*

30 July 2021

Prepared for:

Fayette Manlius, LLC
1657 East Avenue
Rochester, NY 14610

Prepared by:

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Albany, NY 12203

Ambient Project No. 210603ENVA

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

PREPARED BY:

APPROVED BY:

Mark Dugas, Health and Safety Officer

Date: _____

Jim Blasting, Project Manager

Date: _____

Luke McKenney, Site Manager

Date: _____

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Attachment A: Community Air Monitoring Program

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document represents the Health and Safety Plan (HASP), which is Attachment 4 of the Remedial Investigation (RI) Work Plan for the 332 Fayette Manlius Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) site on Fayette Street in the Village of Manlius (hereinafter the “Site”).

This HASP summarizes the intended field activities at the Site and chemicals of concern expected to be present. The HASP then describes the procedures to be followed in conducting the field operations, given the existing data concerning the Site.

2.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES AND CHEMICALS OF CONCERN

The field activities to be conducted are described in the associated Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). Planned Site activities include advancing soil borings, constructing temporary well points, and multi-media sampling. Site activities are planned for the fall of 2021.

Preliminary Site Investigation activities performed at the Site in 2018 identified Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) as the primary chemicals of concern.

Principal VOCs identified in one or more site matrices (soil, groundwater) include: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, p/m-xylene, naphthalene, n-propylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, and isopropylbenzene.

The SVOCs identified in these same matrices include various SVOCs, including chrysene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, and other pyrene and anthracene-based compounds.

A summary of the specific compounds, the concentrations, and the corresponding matrices are presented in Attachment 1 of the SI Work Plan.

3.0 POTENTIAL CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL HAZARDS

VOCs and SVOCs are the main contaminants of concern related to the Site. Since the field activities involve subsurface disturbance, inhalation (volatiles and dust particles), dermal contact and ingestion are considered the potential pathways of concern.

A **VOCs Action Limit of 20 ppm** is established for the inhalation pathway. The 20-ppm limit is based on measurement by a PID or similar direct reading instrument near the breathing zone of workers. The VOC Action Limit is based on the VOCs identified and their respective concentrations in the soil and water matrices identified during site characterization investigation.

A **dust/particulate Action Limit of 5 mg/m³** has been established for site activities. Measurement for dust/particulate shall be conducted near a worker's breathing zone with particulate direct reading instrumentation.

These Action Limits are based on the compounds and their respective concentrations in the soil and water matrices identified during the preliminary site investigation. The SSO, project manager or project health professional may change these limits when warranted. Any changes in Action Limits must be clearly documented in field notes.

To address potential dermal contact & ingestion, a "**No Skin Contact Policy**" will also be followed for all site activities. This policy requires that there shall be no direct skin contact with any soils, sediments or water including items or equipment that may have contacted soils, sediments or water unless they have been properly decontaminated. Gloves and other protective equipment (pants, long sleeve shirts, etc.), based on specific activities, shall be worn whenever there is a potential for contact or contamination. Additionally, no potentially contaminated or soiled items, PPE, or footwear shall be taken off site unless properly decontaminated. It is anticipated that rubber over boots or disposable shoe covers will be worn by all on-site personnel within established exclusion and contamination reduction zones. This policy may be modified at the discretion of the

SSO, project manager or project health professional. Any changes in the policy must be clearly documented in field notes.

Physical hazards may also be encountered at the Site, especially during drilling and excavation activities. Table 3-1 lists potential physical hazards that may be encountered during the field activities. This list has been compiled based on planned activities and potential site conditions.

Table 3-1
Physical Safety Concerns
332 Fayette Manlius BCP Site, Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

Hazard	Description	Location	Procedures Used to Monitor/Reduce Hazard
Underground Utilities	Electric, Gas, Sanitary and Storm Sewer	Throughout	Verify number and location of all utilities prior to site operations.
Heat Stress	Hot Weather Activities	Throughout	Protections and monitoring as designated in this HASP
Cold Weather	Frost-bite, Hypothermia	Throughout	Wear appropriate clothing. Provide warm shelter area and liquids. Monitor worker physical conditions.
Heavy Equipment	Drill Rig and Excavator	Select Areas	All personnel should be cautious around heavy equipment. Make eye contact with operator prior to entering the work area.
Weather	Lightning, Heavy Rain or Snow	Throughout	During lightning, cease all heavy equipment activities. During cold weather, beware of wet and slippery conditions.
Noise	Heavy Equipment	Select Areas	Use appropriate earplugs or earmuffs, during equipment operation.
Overhead Electrical Equipment	Overhead Lines	Select Areas with Heavy Equipment	Maintain at least ten feet of clearance from any overhead lines.
Struck by Vehicle	Work in Traffic Areas	Parking Lots	Block all work areas off with reflective cones.

4.0 HAZARDS EVALUATION

Details pertaining to site activities are outlined in the RI Work Plan and associated SAP.

4.1 SITE MONITORING FOR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

The primary compounds of concern in the work areas are VOCs and SVOCs. Air monitoring (where applicable) and good work practices will be used during the field activities to ensure that appropriate personal protection is used and to minimize potential exposures. Appropriate monitoring equipment to be used during site activities is described herein. All field monitoring will be conducted by or under the supervision of the Site Safety Officer (SSO). The SSO will properly maintain and calibrate all monitoring instruments throughout the field activities to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The SSO will keep a written record of all calibration activities.

4.1.1 VOC Monitoring

Direct reading instrumentation for VOCs shall be used to monitor exposure potentials during activities involving potentially contaminated soil and water, as determined necessary by the SSO. Direct reading instrumentation, such as a photoionization detector (PID) detector will be utilized. Based on the exposure levels in the breathing zone of personnel, the SSO will determine if an upgrade in respiratory protection is warranted. These upgrade levels are presented in the following table.

Table 4-1
Personal Protection Action Levels – VOCs
332 Fayette Manlius BCP Site, Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

Total Concentration	Required Action and/or Personal Protection
Monitor during all operations with the potential to release VOCs*	
VOC: Detection Limit to 20 ppm	Level D personal protection
20 ppm to 50 ppm	Upgrade to Level C personal protection with full-face air purifying respirators with combination P100/Organic Vapor cartridges. Change cartridges after each daily use.
Over 50 ppm	Notify the Site Safety Officer for Level B provisions or implement means to control exposure levels.
*All concentrations are sustained- in the breathing zone	

4.1.2 Dust Monitoring

Dust or particulate may be generated during activities at the Site. It will be at the discretion of the SSO to determine the need for formal dust monitoring during Site activities. Generally speaking, if continuous visible dust is being generated and is present in the employee work area, formal monitoring will be conducted. Monitoring will be conducted with a direct-reading dust monitor. **The action level for dust/particulate will be 5 mg/m³** (Note: based on P10 detection limits). If this level is exceeded, a filter device provided by or in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations will be utilized for field screening equipment, controls will be implemented to minimize dust exposure and/or employees will utilize Level C respiratory protection.

4.2 PHYSICAL HAZARDS

To minimize hazards, standard safety procedures will be followed at all times. The primary physical safety hazards for this project include, but are not limited to:

- common slip, trip, and fall hazards;

- overhead and buried hazards;
- drill rig and heavy equipment operation;
- excavation safety;
- electrical and power equipment;
- vehicular traffic;
- lifting excessive weights;
- sampling hazards;
- excessive noise levels;
- heat and cold stress; and
- other hazards.

4.2.1 Common Slip, Trip, Fall Hazards

Personnel should be aware of common slip, trip or fall hazards that are encountered frequently in industrial and project environments. Heightened awareness and emphasis on good housekeeping are the most effective ways to prevent accidents.

4.2.2 Overhead and Buried Hazards

Utility lines, both above and below ground, may pose a safety hazard for site personnel during soil boring or other heavy equipment operations. If overhead utilities have been identified on site as a hazard, the equipment operator must maintain a safe clearance between the lines and the equipment at all times during work operations. High voltage lines require greater clearance distances. As a safe work practice, equipment operators will maintain a 10-foot clearance between equipment and power lines or other energized sources unless the source is greater than 350 KV, in which case 29CFR 1910.180(j) must be applied. The location of buried utilities lines must be determined prior to the start of work activities. Overhead and buried utility and electrical lines may be a concern during all activities. These concerns will be addressed as part of the daily safety meeting.

4.2.3 *Drill Rig and Heavy Equipment Operation*

Truck-mounted drill rigs and heavy equipment presents multiple hazards while in operation. Excessive noise, boom raising, lowering and swing, cable and hook damage and operator error may result in injuries. To minimize potential accidents, the following safety measures will be required for all operations:

- All operators of equipment used on site will be familiar with the requirement for inspection and operation of such equipment. The operator will be required to demonstrate proficiency in safe operation the equipment.
- All drilling and excavation shall be performed from a stable ground position, if unable to locate on level ground, the drill rig shall be appropriately checked, blocked and braced prior to the derrick being raised.
- Daily inspections of the drilling or excavation area shall be made by a person competent in heavy equipment safety. The inspector shall note the safety of the area and confirm the location of utilities.
- Before drilling or excavation, the existence and location of utility lines (electric and gas) will be determined by the Site owner. If the knowledge is not available, an appropriate device, such as a cable avoiding tool, will be used to locate the services line(s).
- If drilling equipment is located in the vicinity of overhead power lines, a distance of ten-feet must be maintained between the lines and any point on the equipment.
- Daily inspection of the drill rig and heavy machinery must be conducted and documented by the operator prior to each day's operation.
- In the event repairs to the drilling rig derrick are required, personnel climbing the derrick to affect such repairs must wear restraint system, including full body harness and lifeline, to prevent an accidental fall.

4.2.4 *Excavation Safety*

This task involves removing earthen materials from a designated area, thereby creating a man-made cut, trench, or depression in the earth's surface.

Physical Hazards: The physical hazards involved in the excavation of soils are related to the excavation itself and the operation of heavy equipment. The presence of overhead utilities such as power lines requires careful positioning of the excavating equipment in order to maintain a safe distance between the lines and the closest part of the equipment. The presence of underground utilities such as gas lines, power lines, water lines and sewer pipes must be determined prior to beginning the excavation.

Excavations pose significant hazards to employees if they are not carefully controlled. There exists a chance for the excavation to collapse if it is not dug properly, sloped, benched or shored as required by 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P. Protective systems, as required by 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, must be utilized if the potential for hazardous cave-ins exist. The excavation also is a fall hazard, and employees must pay careful attention to what they are doing or they risk a fall into the excavation. Fall protection, as required by 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M, may be required.

No activities will require personnel to enter an excavation. No employees are permitted to enter any excavation. Equipment placement and other activities shall be done remotely, without entering the excavation.

Control

Before any digging can be done, all underground utilities must be located and identified. The underground utilities will be located and identified by contacting the Underground Facilities Protection Organization (UFPO), reviewing available drawings showing locations of on-site underground utilities, and by contacting the appropriate client representative to mark the location of underground utilities. The Site Manager will meet with utility locators on site prior to marking out the underground utilities. During the on-site meeting, the Site Manager will provide the utility locator with a site figure, which

shows the locations where excavation activities will be completed during site activities. The Site Manager will conduct a site walkover with utility locators, as necessary, to visually identify each location where excavation activities are to be completed during activities (as shown on the site figure to be provided to the locators).

General Requirements

No person shall be permitted underneath loads handled by lifting or digging equipment. Site personnel must be required to stand away from any vehicle being loaded or unloaded to avoid being struck by any spillage or falling materials. Operators may remain in the cabs of vehicles being loaded or unloaded when the vehicles are equipped, in accordance with 1926.601(b)(6), to provide adequate protection for the operator during loading and unloading operations.

If excavation work interrupts the natural drainage of surface water (such as streams), diversion ditches, dikes, or other suitable means must be used to prevent surface water from entering the excavation and to provide adequate drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation. Excavations subject to runoff from heavy rains will require an inspection by a competent person.

Where the stability of adjoining buildings, walls, or other structures is endangered by excavation operations, support systems such as shoring, bracing, or underpinning must be provided to ensure the stability of such structures for the protection of employees. Excavation below the level of the base or footing of any foundation or retaining wall that could be reasonably expected to pose a hazard to employees is not permitted except when:

- A support system designed by a competent person, such as underpinning, is provided to ensure the safety of employees and the stability of the structure; or
- The excavation is in stable rock; or

- A registered professional engineer has approved the determination that the structure is sufficiently removed from the excavation so as to be unaffected by the excavation activity; or
- A registered professional engineer has approved the determination that such excavation work will not pose a hazard to employees.

Sidewalks, pavement and appurtenant structures must not be undermined unless a support system or another method of protection is provided to protect from the possible collapse of such structures. Adequate protection must be provided to protect from loose rock or soil that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling from an excavation face. Such protection must consist of scaling to remove loose material; installation of protective barricades at intervals as necessary on the face to stop and contain falling material; or other means that provide equivalent protection.

Employees must be protected from excavated or other materials or equipment that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling into excavations. Protection must be provided by placing and keeping such materials or equipment at least 2 feet (.61 m) from the edge of excavations, or by the use of retaining devices that are sufficient to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into excavations, or by a combination of both if necessary.

Inspections by Competent Person

Daily inspections of excavations, the adjacent areas, and protective systems must be made by a competent person for evidence of a situation that could result in possible cave-ins, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions. An inspection must be conducted by the competent person prior to the start of work and as needed throughout the shift.

Inspections also must be made after every rainstorm or other hazard-increasing occurrence. These inspections are only required when employee exposure can be

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

Walkways must be provided where employees or equipment are required or permitted to cross over excavations. Guardrails which comply with 1926.502(b) must be provided where walkways are 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above lower levels. Adequate barrier protection must be provided at all remotely located excavations. All wells, pits, shafts, etc., must be barricaded or covered. Upon completion of exploration and other similar operations, temporary wells, pits, shafts, etc., must be backfilled.

4.2.5 Tools - Hand and Power

Hand and power tools may be utilized as part of this investigation. All tools used during field activities will conform to the standards set both in OSHA 29CFR-1926.300 - 1926.305. To minimize the potential for any safety related accidents, the following measures will be required:

- All hand and power tools shall be maintained in a safe condition;
- Power operated tools shall be equipped with protective guard when in use;
- All hand-held power tools shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch that will shut off the power when the pressure is released;
- Hand tools shall be kept free of splinters or cracks;
- Electrical power tools shall have double-insulated type grounding;
- Electrical tools used in wet environments should have ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI) in place;
- Electrical cords are not permitted for hoisting or lowering tools;
- All fuel powered tools shall be stopped while being refueled or maintained; and,
- When fuel powered tools are used in enclosed spaces the ambient air will be measured for oxygen and toxic gasses.

4.2.6 *Vehicular Traffic*

Vehicular traffic in and around the facility may pose a hazard to project personnel. Precaution, including reflector vests and cones, should be taken when fieldwork is occurring near traveled areas.

4.2.7 *Lifting Excessive Weights*

Personnel should exercise caution when lifting any object that weighs greater than 50 pounds. For objects, which weigh less than 50 pounds, proper lifting technique is essential to minimize the potential for injury. No excessively bulky objects should be lifted without assistance.

4.2.8 *Sampling Hazards*

Field activities will consist of collecting soil and water samples for analysis and evaluation. The hazards of this operation are primarily associated with the sample collection methods and procedures utilized.

The SAP outlines the standard methods and procedures that will be utilized for sampling activities. Of these specific procedures, none present hazards that are unique to sampling. Potential hazards that may be encountered are described in other sections of the HASP.

4.2.9 *Excessive Noise Levels*

Noise generated by heavy equipment may present a hazard during site operations. Excessive noise can physically damage the ear, hinder communications and startle or annoy the workers. All on-site personnel will wear hearing protection (earplugs or earmuffs) when working near heavy equipment and when noise levels may exceed 85dBA.

4.2.10 Heat Stress

Heat stress is the aggregate of environmental and physical work factors that make up the total heat load imposed on the body. The environmental factors of heat stress include air temperatures, humidity, radiant heat exchange, wind and water vapor pressure (related to humidity). Physical work adds to the total heat stress by producing metabolic heat in the body, proportional to the intensity of work.

Heavy physical labor can greatly increase the likelihood of heat fatigue, heat exhaustion and heatstroke, the latter being a life-threatening condition. Heat stress monitoring of personnel shall commence when the ambient temperature is 80°F (70°F if chemical protective clothing is worn) or above. Frequency of monitoring shall increase as the ambient temperature rises. Various control measures shall be employed if heat stress becomes a problem. These include:

- Provision for liquids to replace lost body fluids;
- Establishment of a work/rest schedule that allows for rest periods to cool down; and
- Training workers in the recognition and prevention of heat stress.

Specific steps to implement should ambient temperatures pose a hazard include:

- Site workers will be encouraged to drink plenty of water (or nutrient replacement drinks, such as Gatorade) throughout the day.
- On-site drinking water will be kept cool (50°-60°F) to encourage personnel to drink frequently;
- A work/rest schedule that will provide adequate rest periods for cooling down will be established as required;
- All personnel will be advised of the dangers and symptoms of heat stroke, heat exhaustion and heat cramps;

- Employees should be instructed to monitor themselves and co-workers for signs of heat stress and to take breaks as necessary;
- A shaded rest area must be provided. All breaks should take place in the shaded area;
- Employees shall not be assigned to other tasks during breaks;
- All employees shall be informed of the importance of adequate rest, acclimation and proper diet in the prevention of heat stress disorders; and
- The buddy system shall be practiced at all times on site.

The signs of heat stress disorders are described below.

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps are caused by heavy sweating and inadequate electrolyte replacement. Signs and symptoms include muscle spasms and pain in the hands, feet, and abdomen.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion occurs from increased stress on various body organs, signs and symptoms include:

- Pale, cool, moist skin;
- Heavy sweating; and
- Dizziness, nausea, fainting.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is the most serious form of heat stress, and should always be treated as a medical emergency. The body's temperature regulation system fails and the body temperature rapidly rises to critical levels. Immediate action must be taken to cool the body before serious injury or death occurs. Signs and symptoms of heat stroke include:

- Red, hot, unusually dry skin;
- Lack of, or reduced, perspiration;
- Nausea;
- Dizziness and confusion;
- Strong, rapid pulse and confusion; and,
- Coma.

4.2.11 Cold Stress

Cold and/or wet environmental conditions can place workers at risk of cold related illness. Hypothermia can occur whenever temperatures are below 45°F. It is most common during wet windy conditions, with temperatures between 40° to 30°F. The principal cause of hypothermia in these conditions is loss of insulating properties of clothing due to moisture, coupled with heat loss due to wind and evaporation of moisture on the skin.

Frostbite, the other hazard associated with exposure to the cold, is the freezing of body tissue, which ranges from superficial freezing of surface skin layers to deep freezing of underlying tissue. Frostbite will only occur when ambient temperatures are below 32°F. The risk of frostbite increases as the temperature drops and the wind speed increases. Most cold-related worker fatalities have resulted from failure to escape low environmental temperatures or from immersion in low temperature water. The single most important aspect of life-threatening hypothermia is a fall in the deep core temperature of the body.

Site workers should be protected from exposure to cold so that the deep core temperature does not fall below 97°F. Lower body temperatures will very likely result in reduced mental alertness, reduction in rational decision making or loss of consciousness with the threat of fatal consequences. To prevent such occurrence the following measures are recommended:

- Site workers shall wear warm clothing, such as mittens, heavy socks, etc. when the air temperature is below 45°F. Protective clothing or coveralls may be used to shield employees from the wind;
- When the air temperature is below 35°F, clothing for warmth, in addition to chemical protective clothing will be worn by employees. This will include:
 - Insulated suits, such as whole-body thermal underwear;
 - Wool socks or polypropylene socks to keep moisture off the feet;
 - Insulated gloves and boots;
 - Insulated head cover such as hard hat winter liner or knit cap; and
 - Insulated jacket with wind and water-resistant outer layer.

At air temperatures below 35°F the following work practices are recommended:

- If the clothing of a site worker might become wet on the job site, the outer layer of clothing should be water impermeable;
- If a site worker's underclothing becomes wet in any way, they should change into dry clothing immediately. If the clothing becomes wet from sweating (and the employee is not comfortable) the employee may finish the task at hand prior to changing into dry clothing;
- Site workers should be provided with a warm (65°F or above) break area;
- Hot liquids such as soups or warm drinks should be provided in the break area. The intake of coffee and tea should be limited, due to their circulatory and diuretic effects;
- The buddy system shall be practiced at all times on site. Any site worker observed with severe shivering shall leave the work area immediately; and
- Site workers should be dressed in layers, with thinner lighter clothing next to the body.

5.0 PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

A Health and Safety Management Team has been developed for the site investigation field activities. The following responsibilities will be assigned to designated project personnel for all activities.

The Site Manager will act in a supervisory capacity over all employees who participate in the field activities specified in this work plan. The Site Manager is responsible for ensuring that health and safety responsibilities are carried out in conjunction with the work plan. As part of these responsibilities, the Site Manager will distribute the HASP to all field team personnel and discuss the HASP prior to the start of field activities. All field personnel will sign the Health and Safety Plan Review Record shown in Figure 5-1, verifying that they have read and are familiar with the contents of this HASP.

The Site Safety Officer (SSO) will be responsible for oversight, implementation and compliance of applicable health and safety regulations on-site. The SSO has the following authority and responsibilities:

- responsibility for the field implementation, evaluation and any necessary field modifications of this HASP;
- responsibility for maintaining adequate supplies of all personal protective equipment, as well as calibration and maintenance of all HASP monitoring instruments;
- authority to suspend field activities due to imminent danger situations;
- responsibility to initiate emergency response activities;
- presentation and documentation of field safety briefings;
- maintain daily log of all on-site safety activities; and
- oversight of health and safety practices for subcontractors;
- The SSO shall conduct daily tailgate safety meetings with site personnel and contractors prior to commencement of each day's activities.

Figure 5-1
HASP Plan Review Record
332 Fayette Manlius BCP Site, Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN REVIEW RECORD

I have read the Health and Safety Plan for the Site and have been briefed on the nature, level and degree of exposure likely as a result of participation in this project. I agree to follow all the requirements in the Health and Safety Plan.

Employee Signature

Date

Name

Site Manager Signature

Date

Name

Subcontractors will be provided with a copy of this HASP and will be informed of health and safety concerns, as well as environmental monitoring data collected during field activities. This information will be shared with the subcontractors to assist them in implementing the appropriate health and safety measures. Contractors will be required to prepare and implement their own HASP that is at least as stringent as this project HASP. The consultant/contractor is not responsible for the health and safety of subcontractors or other site or facility personnel.

6.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

All personnel working at the Site will participate in daily safety briefings. The SSO will also conduct daily briefings with all site employees covering the activities and safety procedures. The daily briefings shall review the days planned activities and discuss potential hazards and proper controls to minimize hazards. The content of briefings and personnel present shall be documented in field notes.

7.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

7.1 PURPOSE/APPROACH

A critical aspect of field crew safety is appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). PPE refers to the types of footwear, headwear, eyewear, ear wear, coveralls, gloves and respiratory protection each individual will wear while performing a specific task(s) and exposed to a particular chemical(s) at a given concentration(s). The levels of PPE are referred to as Level D, Level C and Level B; with Level D requiring the least amount of PPE and Level B the most.

The SSO will decide when it is necessary to upgrade, downgrade or modify the existing level of protection based on field monitoring and action levels described in Section 4.0. The SSO will make entries in the health and safety field book detailing each days PPE, task and if the level of PPE is modified, the reason for each change. Each level's PPE requirements may be modified by the SSO as needed. The different levels of PPE and equipment required at each level are described in the following sections and is based on 29 CFR 1910.120.

7.2 LEVEL D PROTECTION

Minimum level of protection for any field activities.

Level D PPE will consist of the following:

- Coveralls or a work uniform affording protection for nuisance contamination.
- Steel-toe, steel-shank work boots.
Safety glasses.
- Hard hat (if working around equipment or machinery).

Note: Hand washing is imperative following any contact with soil, water and waste.

Optional Equipment or as Required by the SSO

- Disposal Tyvek® or rubber outer boots.
Chemical resistant gloves (recommend nitrile or neoprene).
Disposable outer chemical coveralls, such as Tyvek®, poly coated Tyvek® or Saranex®.
- Hearing protection.

No site activities where there is potential for contacting soils, waste or water may be conducted without proper gloves and/or other PPE as necessary.

7.3 LEVEL C PROTECTION

Minimum level of protection when respirators required.

Level C PPE will consist of:

- Full-face air purifying respirator (APR) equipped with appropriate P100 (HEPA equivalent) and/or organic vapor cartridges. Note: All personnel requiring respiratory protection must be medically approved and "fit-tested" with the respirator to be used. Appropriate powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR) may be utilized if specified by the SSO. Only with the approval of the SSO can half-mask air purifying respirators be donned. Chemical cartridges will be changed on a daily basis.
- Chemical-resistant clothing such as Tyvek®, poly-coated Tyvek® or Saranex®.
- Outer chemical-resistant (recommend nitrile or neoprene) gloves and inner latex surgical gloves. Outer gloves should be taped to the clothing sleeve.
- Steel-toe, steel-shank work boots with Tyvek® or rubber boot coverings. Over boots should be taped to clothing leg.
- Hard hat (if working around equipment or machinery).

Optional Equipment as Required by the SSO

- Escape SCBA
- Hearing protection

7.4 LEVEL B PROTECTION

Level B PPE will consist of:

- Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in a pressure demand mode, or supplied air with escape SCBA in the pressure demand mode.
- Chemical-resistant clothing such as Tyvek®, poly-coated Tyvek® or Saranex®.
- Outer chemical-resistant (recommend nitrile or neoprene) gloves and inner latex surgical gloves. Outer gloves should be taped to the clothing sleeve.
- Steel-toe, steel-shank work boots with rubber over boots. Over boots should be taped to clothing leg.
- Hard hat (if working around equipment or machinery).

8.0 SITE OPERATION AREAS AND DECONTAMINATION

Site operation areas will be formally set up for all field activities. Personal decontamination procedures will be closely adhered to upon entering or leaving all work areas. Section 8.1 describes the three zones used to control site operation areas and Section 9.0 describes decontamination procedures.

8.1 SITE OPERATION AREAS

A three-zone control system will be used during activities as determined necessary by the SSO. The purpose of the zones is to control the flow of personnel to or from potentially contaminated work areas. Guidelines for establishing these zone/areas are as follows:

Exclusion Zone (EZ): Primary exclusion zones will be established around each field activity and, at a minimum, this zone will radiate to a distance of 25 feet from the point of operations. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be worn in this zone. This zone will be separated from the contaminant reduction zone by cones or barrier tape to prevent personnel from entering the exclusion zone boundary without appropriate protective equipment or leaving without proper decontamination.

Contaminant Reduction Zone (CRZ): The CRZ is the transition area between the EZ and the Support Zone (clean area). All personnel and equipment must be decontaminated in the CRZ upon exiting the EZ and before entering the Support Zone. The CRZ will be set up along the perimeter of the EZ at a point upwind of field activities.

Support Zone (SZ): The support zone is considered to be uncontaminated; as such, protective clothing and equipment are not required but should be available for use in emergencies. All equipment and materials are stored and maintained within this zone. Protective clothing is donned in the support zone before entering the contaminant reduction zone.

9.0 DECONTAMINATION GUIDELINES

In the situation where work areas are controlled using the three-zone concept, all personnel must exit the EZ through an established CRZ. At a minimum, CRZ provisions will include a potable water supply, wash buckets or sprayers, cleaning tools, hand soap and clean towels. The applicable CRZ sequence of events should include:

- Wash outer boots, coveralls and outer gloves;
- Remove any outer boot or glove tape;
- Remove outer boots. Either store or properly dispose of outer boots;
- Re-clean and remove outer gloves. If gloves will be reused, inspect and stage the gloves; otherwise properly dispose of the gloves;
- Remove chemical resistant coveralls with care so that hands or inner clothing do not come in contact with any contaminated surfaces. Properly dispose of coveralls;
- Remove respirator and stage in CRZ area. Respirators shall be cleaned and disinfected with a sanitizing agent between uses;
- Remove and dispose of inner gloves; and
- Thoroughly wash hands and face.

All contaminated equipment (such as the drill rig, excavator/back-hoe, tools and sampling equipment, etc.) will be thoroughly decontaminated prior to leaving the EZ. The extent of the decontamination (such as a separate decontamination pad) will be determined by the SSO. The SSO will be responsible for inspecting the decontamination of all equipment prior to leaving the EZ and the Site.

For fieldwork not using the three-zone concept (e.g., soil and sediment sampling with hand-operated equipment), portable wash stations will be utilized for easy and efficient access. The wash station shall consist of a potable water supply, hand soap and clean

towels. Portable sprayer units filled with Alconox® solution and potable water will also be available to wash and rinse off grossly contaminated boots, gloves and equipment. The SSO will monitor decontamination procedures to ensure their effectiveness. Modifications of the decontamination procedure may be necessary as determined by the SSO.

9.1 MANAGEMENT OF GENERATED WASTES

All discarded health and safety equipment and discarded sampling equipment will be segregated and placed in appropriate containers, as required. These containers will be properly labeled and stored in a secure area on site while arrangements are made for disposal.

10.0 SITE ACCESS AND SITE CONTROL

Access to site activities will be limited to authorized personnel and should be coordinated with the site Owner. Such authorized personnel include contractor's employees, subcontractors and representatives of the site Owner. However, access into the established contaminant reduction and exclusion zones will be limited to those authorized personnel with required certifications and wearing appropriate personal protective equipment. The exclusion zones will be monitored by the SSO to ensure personnel do not enter without proper personal protection equipment.

All work zones will be clearly marked with barrier tap and/or cones to ensure that non-authorized personnel are kept at a safe distance. Excavations or trenches/ditches will be secured during off-hours and any stockpiled soils will be covered with plastic.

11.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In the event of an emergency, the SSO will coordinate response activities. Appropriate authorities will be notified immediately of the nature and extent of the emergency. Table 11-1 provides emergency telephone numbers that will be posted within the support zone or any other visible location. Directions to the nearest hospital are also included on Table 11-1.

11.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

The SSO will be responsible for initiating response to all emergencies, and will:

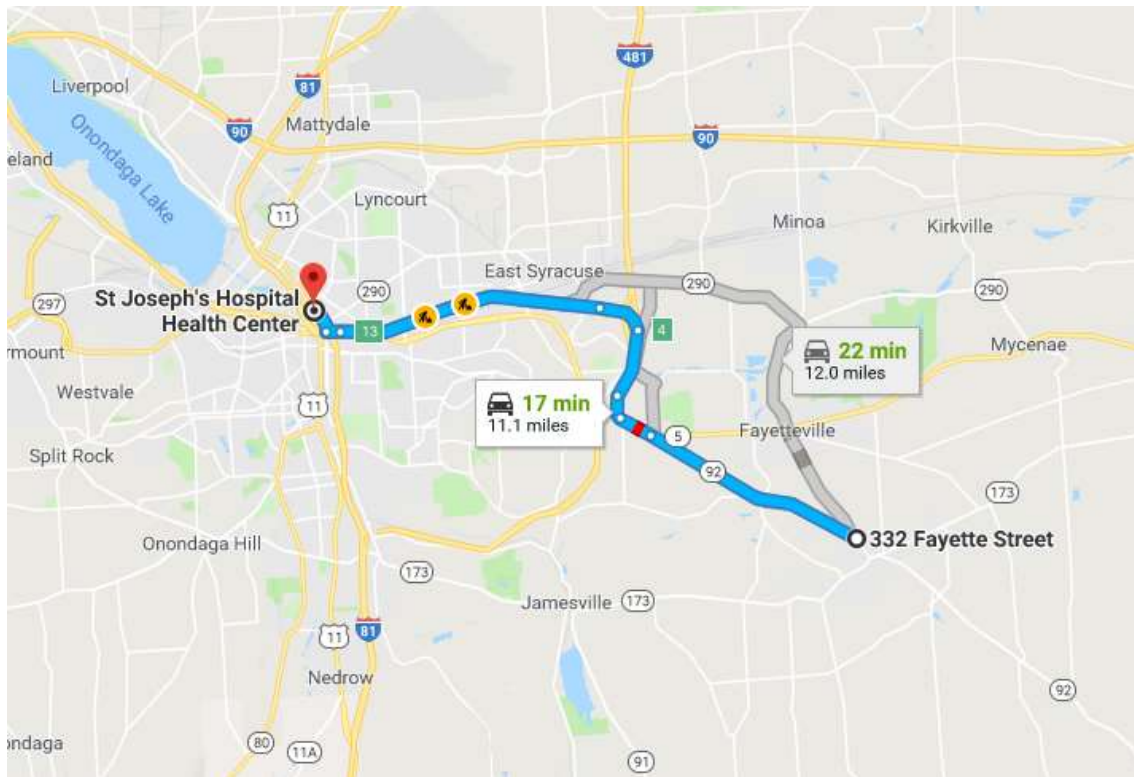
1. Notify appropriate individuals, authorities and health care facilities of the activities and hazards of the field activities.
2. Ensure that the following safety equipment is available: eyewash provisions, first aid supplies and fire extinguisher.
3. Have working knowledge of all safety equipment.
4. Ensure that directions of the most direct route to the nearest hospital is present with the emergency telephone numbers.
5. For a release incident or major vapor emission, determine safe distances and places of refuge.
6. For a release incident or major vapor emission, contact the local emergency response coordinator (Fire Department) and NYSDEC Spill Response (if appropriate).

Table 11-1
Emergency Contacts
332 Fayette Manlius BCP Site, Fayette Street, Manlius, NY

Project Health and Safety Coordinator: Rachel Oltmer	(607) 341-5404
Project Director: James F. Blasting, P.G.	(315) 263-3388
Project Manager: Luke McKenney	(315) 439-0772
Ambulance (Rural/Metro Medical Services).....	911 or (315) 471-0102
Hospital (St. Joseph’s Hospital).....	(315) 448-5111
Fire Dept. (Manlius Fire Department – EMERGENCY)	911 or (315) 682-8318
NYSDEC Spill Hotline.....	1-800-457-7362
Police (Manlius Police Department).....	911 or (315) 471-3257

Directions to Hospital: From Manlius Location

Figure 11-1 Directions to Hospital



From:	332 Fayette Street
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	Manlius, NY 13104
To:	Prospect Ave Syracuse, NY 13203
Directions	Distance
1: Head northwest on Fayette St toward Stickley Dr	226 feet
2: Use the right 2 lanes to turn slightly left onto Highbridge Rd	3.5 miles
3: Continue onto NY-5 W/NY-92 W	0.5 miles
4: Use the right 2 lanes to take the Interstate 481 N ramp to Interstate 90/Syracuse	0.4 miles
5: Merge onto I-481 N	1.1 miles
6: Use the left 2 lanes to take exit 4 for Interstate 690 W towards Syracuse	
7: Continue onto I-690 W	0.7 miles
8: Take exit 13 for Townsend St toward Downtown	
9: Turn right onto N Townsend St	4.1 miles
10: Turn left onto Union Ave	0.2 miles
11: Arrive	0.3 miles
	348 feet
Total Distance:	11.1 miles

11.2 ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

In case of a safety or health emergency at the Site, appropriate emergency measures will immediately be taken to assist those who have been injured or exposed and to protect others from hazards. The SSO will be immediately notified and will respond according to the seriousness of the injury.

11.3 SITE COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones (either temporary landlines or cellular) will be located prior to the start-up of field activities, and will be used as the primary off-site communication network. Radios will be used at the Site, as needed.

11.4 RESPONSE EVALUATION

The effectiveness of response actions and procedures will be evaluated by the SSO. Improvements will be identified and incorporated into this and future plans.

12.0 ADDITIONAL SAFETY PRACTICES

The following safety precautions will be enforced during the field activities:

1. Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking or any practice that increases potential hand-to-mouth transfer and possible ingestion of material is prohibited in areas designated as contaminated by the SSO.
2. Hands and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the work area and before eating, drinking or any other activity.
3. Whenever decontamination procedures for outer garments are in effect, the entire body should be thoroughly washed as soon as possible after the protective garment is removed.
4. No facial hair that may interfere with the effectiveness of a respirator will be permitted on personnel required to wear tight fitting respiratory protection. The respirator must seal against the face so that the wearer receives air only through the air purifying cartridges. Fit-testing shall be performed prior to respirator use to ensure a proper seal is obtained.
5. Even when wearing protective clothing, contact with potentially contaminated surfaces should be avoided when possible. One should not walk through puddles; mud or other discolored surfaces; kneel on ground; lean, sit or place equipment on drums, containers, vehicles or the ground.
6. Medicine and alcohol can enhance the effect from exposure to certain compounds. Alcoholic beverages will not be consumed during work hours by personnel involved in the project. Personnel using prescription drugs during the project may be precluded from performing specific tasks (e.g. operating heavy equipment) without authorization from a physician.
7. Personnel and equipment in the work areas will be minimized.

8. Work areas and decontamination procedures will be established based on prevailing site conditions.
9. Respirators will be issued for the exclusive use of one worker and will be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
10. Cartridges for air-purifying respirators in use will be changed on a frequency determined by the SSO, with detectable odor/breathing resistance or after each day's use, whichever is shorter.

ATTACHMENT A

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

Community Air Monitoring Plan (Intrusive Activities)

Continuous air monitoring for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) will be conducted for all ground intrusive activities. 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 air monitoring for VOCs will be conducted during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. Periodic monitoring during sample collection 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.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

VOCs will be monitored within each work area and at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis or as otherwise specified during all intrusive activities. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate.

- 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.
- 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. Corrective actions may include use of water, gelatin, cellulose or foam-based suppressants, and or discontinuation of the work and securing the area under cover (soil or plastic). After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

If dry and dusty conditions are present during site work and dust is generated, particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring will 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. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/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. Dust suppression techniques may include the application of water across the area or usage of commercially available dust suppressant agents (wetting agents, foam, cellulose, etc.). 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.
- 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.

All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review.