

Soil/Fill Management Protocols

APPENDIX

A

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APPENDIX**A**

The objective of this Soil/Fill Management Plan (SFMP) is to set guidelines for management of soil material during any activities, which would breach the cover system. The SFMP is a portion of the overall remedy, which addresses disturbance/use of any residually contaminated soil/fill left on the Site, after other elements of the remedy have been implemented. This SFMP addresses environmental concerns related to soil/fill management. This SFMP is not intended to serve as a design document for construction activities related to redevelopment activities. It is the developer's responsibility to prepare a design that incorporates the requirements for cover and soil management as set forth in this SFMP.

A.1 Excavation and Handling of On-Site Soil/Fill

No excavation, grading or disturbance of the final vegetated soil cover or existing subgrade soil/fill shall be initiated prior to a minimum of three working days notification to the NYSDEC Region 9, Division of Environmental Remediation. A Professional Engineer with remedial investigation experience, representing the subject property owner or developer will oversee soil/fill excavations or disturbances. The excavation activities will be conducted in accordance with the protocols detailed in Attachment I and in the sections below.

All on-site soil/fill will be presumed to contain metals and PAHs and will be handled in accordance with the provisions of this SFMP. Although a number of environmental investigations have been conducted at the Site to characterize the nature and extent of contamination, the nature of investigations does not allow for a 100 percent complete or accurate characterization. It is possible that some quantity of unsuspected contamination may be encountered during redevelopment activities. Therefore, as a safeguard for unknown or

unsuspected contamination presence, during excavation, all soil/fill will be visually inspected for staining and will be field screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A photoionization detector (PID) will be used to check for VOCs. Visual observation will be sufficient to identify stained soils. Stained soil is soil that is discolored, tinted, dyed, unnaturally mottled, or contains a sheen. Attachment II (Standard Operating Procedures) contains an SOP for Soil Screening. Excavated soil/fill that is visibly stained or produces elevated PID readings (i.e., sustained 10 PPM or greater) will be considered potentially contaminated and stockpiled separately on-site for further assessment. The potentially contaminated soil/fill will be stockpiled (in maximum 100 cubic yard piles) on polyethylene sheeting and then sampled to determine its ultimate disposition; viz., reuse or off-site disposal. The stockpiled potentially contaminated soil/fill will also be completely covered using polyethylene sheeting to reduce particle runoff and entrain dust. Sampling and analysis will be completed in accordance with the protocols delineated in Section A.2. Soil/fill containing one or more constituents in excess of the site-specific action levels (SSALs) shown in Table A-1 will be transported off-site to a permitted waste management facility. Soil/fill awaiting analytical results or awaiting transportation will be stored continuously on-site under polyethylene sheeting.

Any soil/fill with a pH higher than 12.5 is considered hazardous and therefore must be properly disposed off-site. Additionally, any soil/fill with a pH greater than 9.0 but less than 12.5 may be reused on-site but only to fill in areas below grade. This soil/fill may not be used as backfill in utility trenches or to create berms or other above grade mounds. This soil/fill must also be covered with clean material in accordance with Section 6.2 of the Remedial Action Work Plan.

If buried drums or underground storage tanks are encountered during soil excavation activities, excavation will cease and the NYSDEC will be immediately notified. All drums and/or underground storage tanks encountered will be evaluated and the Owner will submit a removal plan for NYSDEC approval. Appropriately trained personnel will excavate all of the drums and/or underground storage tanks while following all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Removed drums and underground storage tanks will be properly characterized and disposed off-site. The soil/fill surrounding the buried drums or underground storage tanks will be considered as potentially contaminated and will be stockpiled and characterized.

TABLE A-1
SITE SPECIFIC ACTION LEVELS
SOIL/FILL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FORMER AMES/HILLS PLAZA SITE
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Sample Location Sampling Depth (ft. bgs) Collection D	NYSDEC TAGM 4046 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern USA Background Concentrations ⁽²⁾	Maximum Concentration Detected ⁽³⁾	Average Concentration Detected	Frequency of Detections	Proposed Site Specific Action Level (SSAL)
TAL Inorganic Analytes (mg/kg)						
Arsenic	7.5 or SB	3 - 12	20.2	9.5	40 / 40	25
Cadmium	1 or SB	0.1 - 1	1.5	0.30	13 / 40	20
Copper	25 or SB	1 - 50	177	41.4	40 / 40	200
Lead	400	NA ⁵	484	82.0	40 / 40	500
Mercury	0.1	0.001 - 0.2	0.445	0.10	31 / 40	1.0
Nickel	13 or SB	0.5 - 25	28	15.8	40 / 40	35
Zinc	20 or SB	9 - 50	602	112.6	40 / 40	300
Pest/PCBs (mg/kg)						
Total Pesticides	10	NA	335.0	141	3 / 10	10,000
Total PCBs (Surface - 1.0')	1,000	NA	0	0	0 / 0	1,000
Total PCBs (Subsurface > 1.0')	10,000	NA	190	76	4 / 15	10,000
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - SVOCs (mg/kg)						
Total SVOCs	500,000	NA	93,000	15,000	31 / 31	500,000
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs (mg/kg)						
Total VOCs	10,000	NA	216.0	22.0	23 / 28	10,000

Notes:

(1) New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation TAGM 4046, Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives, Dec. 2000.

(2) TAL Inorganic Analytes from Eastern USA Background as shown in New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation TAGM 4046, Dec. 2000.

(3) Maximum concentration detected during subsurface investigation (MPI, April 2004), (LCS July 2004) and the Remedial Investigation (MPI,

NA - Not Available.

ND - Not Detected

All excavations or disturbances must be backfilled as soon as the work allows. Backfilled excavations must be covered with suitable cover material defined in Section 6.2 of the Remedial Action Work Plan within ten working days of backfilling or as otherwise approved by the NYSDEC.

If no evidence of additional contamination is encountered through the screening during excavation activities, the excavated soil fill will be stockpiled as appropriate on site. No special provisions for separate handling are required other than the characterization defined in Section A.2.

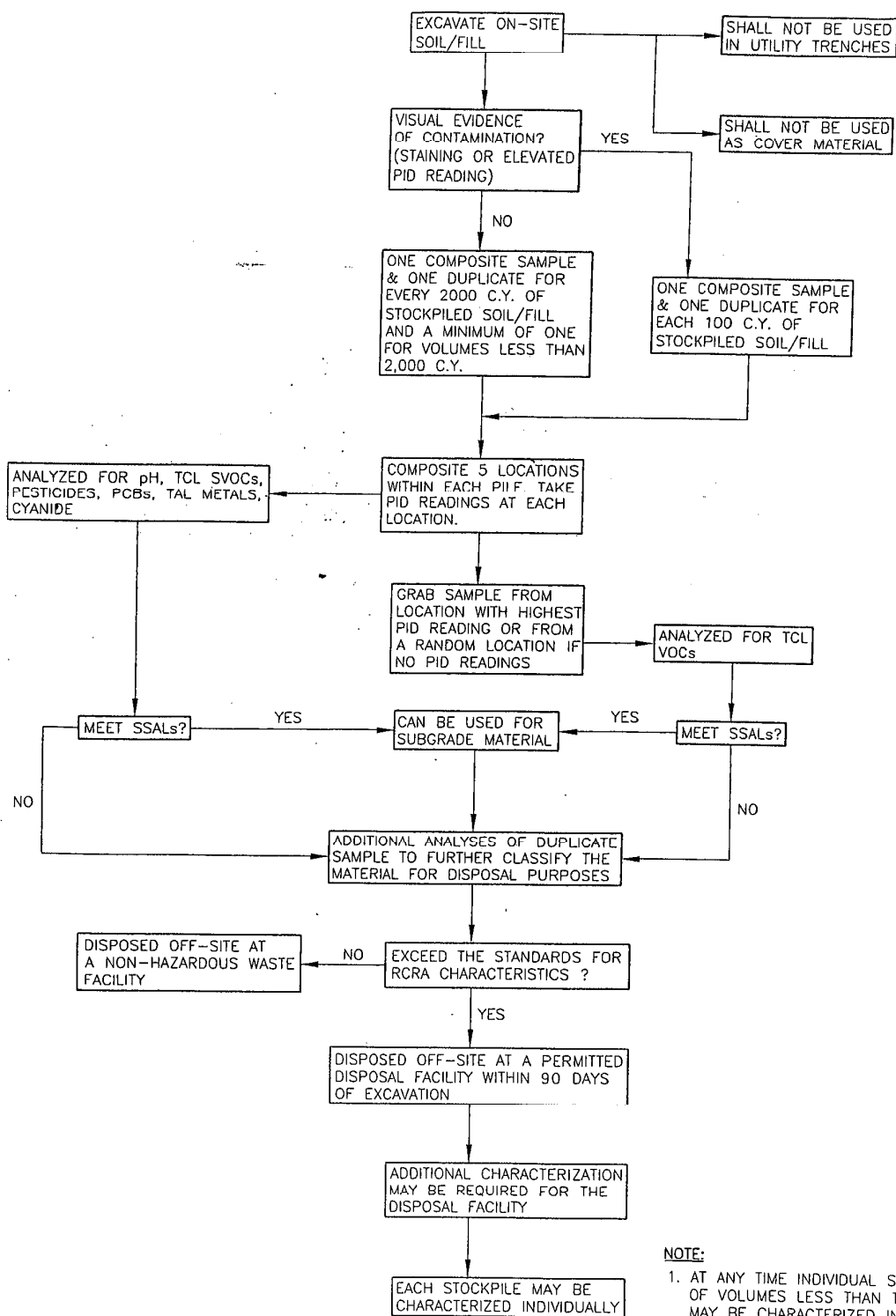
Excavated or disturbed backfill may be used as subgrade, excavation backfill or berm construction following characterization performed in accordance with Section A.2 if it meets the SSAL's presented in Table A-1.

A.2 Soil/Fill Sampling and Analysis Protocol

A soil/fill characterization flow chart is provided as Figure A-1. As stated in Section A.1, all excavated soil/fill that exhibits evidence of additional contamination through screening (staining or elevated PID measurements) will be stockpiled separately and sampled and classified for reuse or disposal. One composite soil sample will be collected for each 100 cubic yards of soil.

The composite sample will be collected in the manner described in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) included in Attachment II from five locations within each stockpile. PID measurements will be recorded for each of the five composite sample locations, and one grab sample and one duplicate sample will be collected from the location with the highest PID measurement of the five composite locations. The composite sample will be analyzed by a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory for Target Compound List (TCL) semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), PCBs and pesticides, and the metals arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc using current NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocols (ASP). Additionally, the grab sample will be analyzed for TCL volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

FIGURE A-1
SOIL/FILL CHARACTERIZATION FLOW CHART



Excavated soil/fill that exhibits no evidence of additional contamination (staining or elevated PID measurements) will also require characterization prior to use as subgrade or backfill at the site. Characterization samples will be collected and analyzed at a frequency of not less than one sample for 2000 cubic yards of soil/fill, and a minimum of one sample will be collected for volumes less than 2000 cubic yards. The characterization samples will be collected in accordance with the protocols described above; the sampling efforts shall consist of discrete samples for VOCs and composite samples collected from five locations for the remaining analytes.

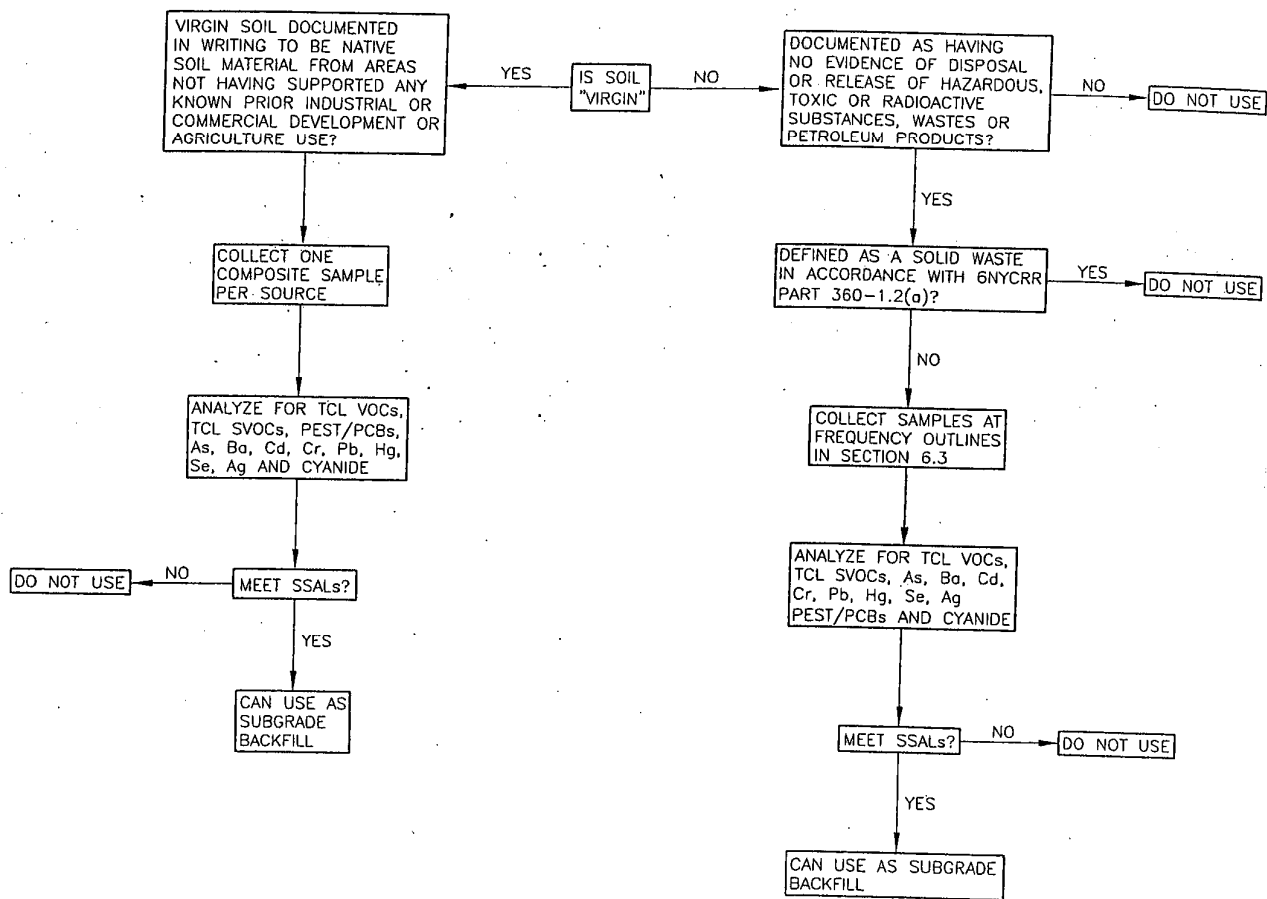
Any soil/fill that has been characterized and found to meet the SSALs may be reused as subgrade, excavation subgrade backfill, or for berm construction. If the analysis of the soil/fill samples reveals unacceptably high levels of any analytes (i.e., greater than one or more SSAL), additional analyses will be necessary to further classify the material for hazardous characteristics for disposal purposes. At a minimum, the duplicate sample will be analyzed using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for the particular analytes that were detected at concentrations exceeding the SSALs. The duplicate sample may also be analyzed for RCRA Characteristics including reactivity, corrosivity, and ignitability. If the analytical results indicate that concentrations exceed the standards for either TCLP or RCRA Characteristic analysis, the material will be considered a hazardous waste and must be properly disposed off-site at a permitted disposal facility within 90 days of excavation. Additional characterization sampling for off-site disposal may be required by the disposal facility. To potentially reduce off-site disposal requirements/costs, the owner or site developer may also choose to characterize each stockpile individually.

A.3 Subgrade Material

Subgrade material used to backfill excavations or placed to increase site grades or elevation shall meet the following criteria (see Figure A-2):

- Excavated on-site soil/fill shall either exhibit no evidence of contamination (staining and/or elevated PID measurements) or, if evidence of contamination is present,

**FIGURE A-2
SUBGRADE MATERIAL FLOW CHART**



NOTE:

1. AT ANY TIME INDIVIDUAL STOCKPILES OF VOLUMES LESS THAN THOSE STATED MAY BE CHARACTERIZED INDIVIDUALLY.

analytical results of the soil/fill indicate that the contaminants are present at concentrations below the SSALs.

- Off-site borrow soils will be documented as having originated from locations having no evidence of disposal or release of hazardous, toxic or radioactive substances, wastes or petroleum products.
- Off-site soils intended for use as site backfill cannot otherwise be defined as a solid waste in accordance with 6NYCRR Part 360-1.2(a).
- If the contractor designates a source as "virgin" soil, it shall be further documented in writing to be native soil material from areas not having supported any known prior industrial or commercial development or agricultural use.
- Virgin soils should be subject to collection of one representative composite sample per source. The sample should be analyzed for TCL VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and the metals arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc. The soil will be acceptable for use as backfill provided that all parameters meet the SSALs.
- Non-virgin source area soils will be tested via collection of one composite sample per 500 cubic yards of material from each source area. If more than 1,000 cubic yards of soil are borrowed from a given off-site non-virgin soil source area and both samples of the first 1,000 cubic yards meet the SSALs, the sample collection frequency will be reduced to one composite for every 2,500 cubic yards of additional soils from the same source, up to 5,000 cubic yards. For borrow sources greater than 5,000 cubic yards, sampling frequency may be reduced to one sample per 5,000 cubic yards, provided all earlier samples met the SSALs.

A.4 Final Cover

Surface coverage over the entire redeveloped parcel or subparcels will be required by the developer or owner as a pre-condition of occupancy. The purpose of the surface cover is to eliminate the potential for human contact with fill material. Surface coverage will consist of documented clean soil with vegetative cover, asphalt or concrete paving, or buildings with concrete floors.

EXCAVATION AND HANDLING OF POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SOIL/FILL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

A. Scope:

1. Provide all labor, materials, equipment and incidentals required to perform all excavating, backfilling, filling and grading, and disposing of soil/fill materials as required for construction of structures, manholes, vaults, conduits, pipelines, roads, and other facilities.
2. Stockpile and characterize soil/fill in which evidence of contamination (staining, odors, and/or elevated photoionization detector measurements) is observed. Stained soil is soil that is discolored, tinted, dyed, unnaturally mottled, or contains a sheen.
3. Prepare all waste disposal applications and shipping manifests and make all arrangements for transportation and disposal of contaminated material.

1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Permits and Regulations:

1. Obtain all necessary permits for work in roads, rights-of-way, railroads, etc. Also obtain permits as required by local, state and federal agencies for discharging water from excavations.
2. Perform excavation work in compliance with applicable requirements of governing authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Reference Standards: Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following.

1. OSHA Standard, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1926, Section .650 (Subpart P - Excavations).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. No excavation, grading or disturbance of the final vegetated soil over or existing subgrade soil/fill shall be initiated prior to a minimum of five working days written notification to the NYSDEC Region 9, Division of Environmental Remediation. The notification will include a description of planned excavation activities and protective measures, and the name of the site supervisor.**

- B. Provide waste manifests, bills of lading, certified weight scale tickets, or other transportation records for soil/fill material removed from the site, to the NYSDEC, if requested.

- C. Test Reports – Characterization of Soil/Fill and Borrow Materials:
1. Provide NYSDEC analytical results, if requested, for the following :
 - a. Tests of soil/fill with evidence of contamination of material removed during excavation.
 - b. Tests, if necessary, of off-site material that will be used as fill or cover material at the site.

1.4 JOB CONDITIONS

- A. Subsurface Information: Refer to Remedial Action Work Plan and previous investigation reports on subsurface conditions. Data is not intended as a representation or warranty of continuity of conditions between soil borings nor of groundwater levels at dates and times other than date and time when measured.
- B. Existing Structures and Utilities: Due to site history, underground structures and utilities may be present in the area of the site.
1. CONTRACTOR may need to explore ahead of the required excavation to determine the exact location of all structures and utilities.
 2. Locate existing underground utilities in the areas of work. If utilities are to remain in place, provide adequate means of protection during all operations.
 3. Should uncharted or incorrectly charted piping or other utilities be encountered during excavation, consult piping or utility owner immediately for directions as to procedure. Cooperate with utility owner in keeping services and facilities in operation. Repair damaged utilities to satisfaction of utility owner.
 4. Should underground storage tanks or drums be encountered, the CONTRACTOR shall notify the NYSDEC immediately. The CONTRACTOR shall also take appropriate measures to protect the health and safety of on-site workers. Any tanks or drums encountered shall be evaluated to the satisfaction of the NYSDEC and properly closed in place or removed and properly disposed.
 5. Should foundations be encountered, the CONTRACTOR shall either remove the foundation in areas necessary to complete the work or modify the work to accommodate the foundations.
- D. Protection of Persons and Property: Barricade open excavations occurring as part of the work and post with warning lights, if necessary. Operate warning lights, if necessary, during hours from dusk to dawn each day and as otherwise required.
1. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout and other hazards created by earthwork operations.
- E. Dust Control: Conduct all operations and maintain areas of activity, including sweeping and sprinkling of roadways, to minimize creation and dispersion of dust.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

PART 3 -EXECUTION

3.1 INSPECTION

- A. Provide NYSDEC with sufficient notice and with means to examine the areas and conditions under which excavating, filling, and grading are occurring.

3.2 SITE PREPARATION

- A. Clear all areas to be excavated of all trees, brush, roots, stumps, logs, wood and other materials and debris. All contaminated waste materials shall be removed from site and properly disposed. Burning will not be permitted unless permitted by the appropriate authorities.
- B. If cover material was previously placed in the area to be excavated, the cover material may be stripped from the surface and stockpiled separately for reuse.

3.3 TEST PITS

- A. CONTRACTOR may, if necessary, excavate and backfill, in advance of construction, test pits to determine conditions or location of existing facilities. The test pit operations will be conducted in accordance with the excavation procedures outlined below.

3.4 EXCAVATION

- A. Perform all excavation required to complete the work as necessary. Excavations shall include earth, sand, clay, gravel, hardpan, boulders not requiring drilling and blasting for removal, decomposed rock, pavements, rubbish and all other materials within the excavation limits.
- B. All work shall be completed in accordance with all air quality standards as determined by applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
- C. Excavations for structures and utilities shall be open excavations. Provide excavation protection system(s) required by ordinances, codes, law and regulations to prevent injury to workmen and to prevent damage to new and existing structures or pipelines. Unless shown or specified otherwise, protection system(s) shall be utilized under the following conditions.
 - 1. Excavation Less Than 5 Feet Deep: Excavations in stable rock or in soil conditions where there is no potential for a cave-in may be made with vertical sides. Under all

other conditions, excavations shall be sloped and benched, shielded, or shored and braced.

2. Excavations More Than 5 Feet Deep: Excavations in stable rock may be made with vertical sides. Under all other conditions, excavations shall be sloped and benched, shielded or shored and braced.
3. All excavations or disturbances must be covered using appropriate cover material within 10 working days of backfilling or as otherwise approved by the NYSDEC.

D. Pumping of water from excavations, if necessary, shall be done in such a manner to prevent the carrying away of particulates, soil/fill, or unsolidified concrete materials, and to prevent damage to the existing subgrade.

1. Water from the excavations will be disposed properly in accordance with all applicable regulations in such a manner as not to endanger public health, property, or any portion of the work under construction or completed.
2. Based on the groundwater analytical results, water in the excavations may be discharged to the ground surface unless staining or elevated PID measurements are observed in the excavation, a sheen is present on the water surface or if pH is less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5. If any of these conditions exist, the water pumped from the excavations will be containerized or may be discharged to the local sewer authority under a discharge permit if the water quality falls within the conditions of the permit. If the water quality is such that the permit requirements will be exceeded, the groundwater removed from the excavation will be containerized and sampled. Containerized water not meeting the Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 703.5 will be transported off-site for proper disposal.

E. Utility Trench Preparation:

1. No more than 200 feet of trench may be opened in advance of utility laying.
2. Trench width shall be minimized to greatest extent practical but shall conform to the following:
 - a. Sufficient to provide room for installing, jointing and inspecting utilities.
 - b. Enlargements at pipe joints may be made if required.
 - c. Sufficient for shoring and bracing, or shielding and dewatering.
 - d. Sufficient to allow thorough compaction of backfill adjacent to bottom half of utility.
 - e. Do not use excavating equipment that requires the trench to be excavated to excessive width or depth.

F. Field Screening of Excavated Materials:

1. The soil/fill removed during excavation will be inspected for staining and will be field screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with a photoionization detector (PID).
2. Excavated soil/fill with no evidence of contamination (no staining or elevated PID measurements) may be used as subgrade or excavation subgrade backfill. However, soils with high pH (8.5 to 12.5) will not be used as backfill in utility trenches or as subsurface material in the construction of berms.
3. Excavated soil/fill that is visibly stained or produces elevated PID readings (i.e., sustained 10 ppm or greater) will be considered potentially contaminated soil/fill. Potentially contaminated soil/fill will be stockpiled on polyethylene sheeting and then sampled for reuse, treatment or disposal.
 - a. Sampling and analysis of soil/fill exhibiting staining and/or elevated PID measurements will be completed in accordance with the protocols delineated in the Soil/Fill Management Plan (S/FMP). Sampling and analysis will also be completed in accordance with the requirements of the disposal facility at which the soil/fill with concentrations of contaminants above the site-specific action levels (SSALs) will be disposed.
 - b. Soil/fill containing one or more constituents in excess of SSALs in the S/FMP will be transported off-site to a permitted waste management facility.
 - c. Excavated or disturbed soil/fill that has been analyzed and found to meet SSALs may be used as subgrade or excavation subgrade backfill.

G. Material Storage:

1. Stockpile soil/fill with no evidence of contamination (no staining or elevated PID measurements) in approved areas in approximately 50 cubic yard piles, until required for backfill or fill. Place, grade and shape stockpiles for proper drainage.
 - a. Locate and retain soil materials away from edge of excavations.
 - b. Dispose of excess soil material and waste materials appropriately.
2. Stockpile soil/fill with evidence of contamination (staining and/or elevated PID measurements) in approved areas in approximately 50 cubic yard piles, until sample analysis is completed. Place, grade and shape stockpiles for proper drainage. Ensure effective weather proofing of potentially contaminate soil stockpiles.
 - a. Locate and retain soil materials away from edge of excavations.
 - b. The stockpiled soil/fill will be placed on top of and be completely covered using polyethylene sheeting with a minimum thickness of 8-mil to reduce the infiltration of precipitation and the entrainment of dust. A berm wall shall be constructed around the stockpile using uncontaminated material covered with the same sheeting as the stockpiled material. The stockpile area shall be protected from stormwater runoff. Edges of the sheeting shall overlap a minimum of two feet and duct tape shall be applied along all seams to prevent movement of sheeting and infiltration of precipitation into the stockpiled soil.

Non-soil weights (e.g. tires) may be necessary to inhibit movement of the cover sheeting by wind.

H. Sample Collection and Analysis:

1. Collect a minimum of one composite sample, and one duplicate sample using five grab samples per 100 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soil as described in the Soil/Fill Management Plan. The characterization samples should be collected from stockpiled potentially contaminated soil/fill within five days of excavation.
2. Engage the services of a NYSDOH ELAP certified analytical laboratory to analyze samples in order to determine the proper handling and disposal of potentially contaminated soil/fill material as listed below.
3. Required Analyses:
 - a. Target Compound List (TCL) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) 95-1.
 - b. TCL Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) by NYSDEC ASP 95-2.
 - c. TCL pesticides and polychlorinated benzenes (PCBs) by NYSDEC ASP (95-3).
 - d. Target Analyte List (TAL) metals and cyanide by NYSDEC ASP.
 - e. pH by SW-846 Method 9045.
4. If contaminants are present at concentrations above the SSALs, additional analysis will be required by the disposal facility and will likely include:
 - a. Toxicity Leaching Characteristic Procedure (TCLP)
 - b. RCRA Characteristics (Ignitability, Corrosivity, and Reactivity).

3.5 LOADING AND TRANSPORTING

- A. Furnish all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals required to load and transport all contaminated soil/fill from the site.
- B. Notify the NYSDEC in writing when loading of contaminated soil/fill will occur and include the name and location of the disposal facility to be used. Submit to the NYSDEC, if requested, a full description of the disposal facility, licenses, permits, and compliance status.
- C. Do not load and transport contaminated soil and debris until receipt of approval from the disposal facility that the contaminated soil and debris will be disposed in.
- D. Conduct all loading and transportation activities in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including but not limited to United States Department of Transportation and USEPA regulations 40 CFR 172-179.
- E. Conduct all loading activities to minimize the formation of dust.

- F. Obtain and comply with the required permits and authorization for transportation of contaminated soil and debris in accordance with State and local jurisdictions. The contaminated soil and debris shall be transported by a licensed waste hauler.
- G. All trucks transporting contaminated soil and debris for off-site disposal shall be lined, covered, and secured in accordance with all federal, State, and local regulations. Any liner that cannot be decontaminated shall be disposed of with the contaminated soil and debris. Trucks used for transportation of contaminated soil and debris shall travel on authorized roads in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations.
- H. Contaminated soil and debris shall be transported for disposal in containers that are watertight. Leaking containers shall be unloaded at the site and any leaked liquids cleaned up as spills.
- I. Contaminated soil and debris transport containers shall be covered to prevent release of dust and particulates and exposure of the contaminated soil and debris to precipitation.
- J. Employ a temporary transport vehicle pad for vehicle loading operations to control and contain contaminated soil and debris spillage.
- K. Inspect and clean loaded transport vehicle tires and undercarriage to remove any adhering contaminated soil and debris prior to vehicle departure from the site.

3.6 DISPOSAL OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS

- A. Soil/Fill with concentrations of contaminants above the SSALs will be disposed off-site within 90 days of excavation at an appropriate, permitted disposal facility.
- B. Prepare all applications for waste disposal at appropriate disposal facilities and waste transportation and disposal manifests and any other documents necessary for the off-site disposal of contaminated soil/fill material. Submit waste transportation and disposal documentation to the NYSDEC, if requested.
- C. Prepare a waste transportation and disposal manifest, and all other documents required for waste shipment, for each load of waste material that is transported from the site.
- D. Maintain a waste disposal log on-site containing pertinent waste disposal information. If requested, the NYSDEC on-site representative may review the log.

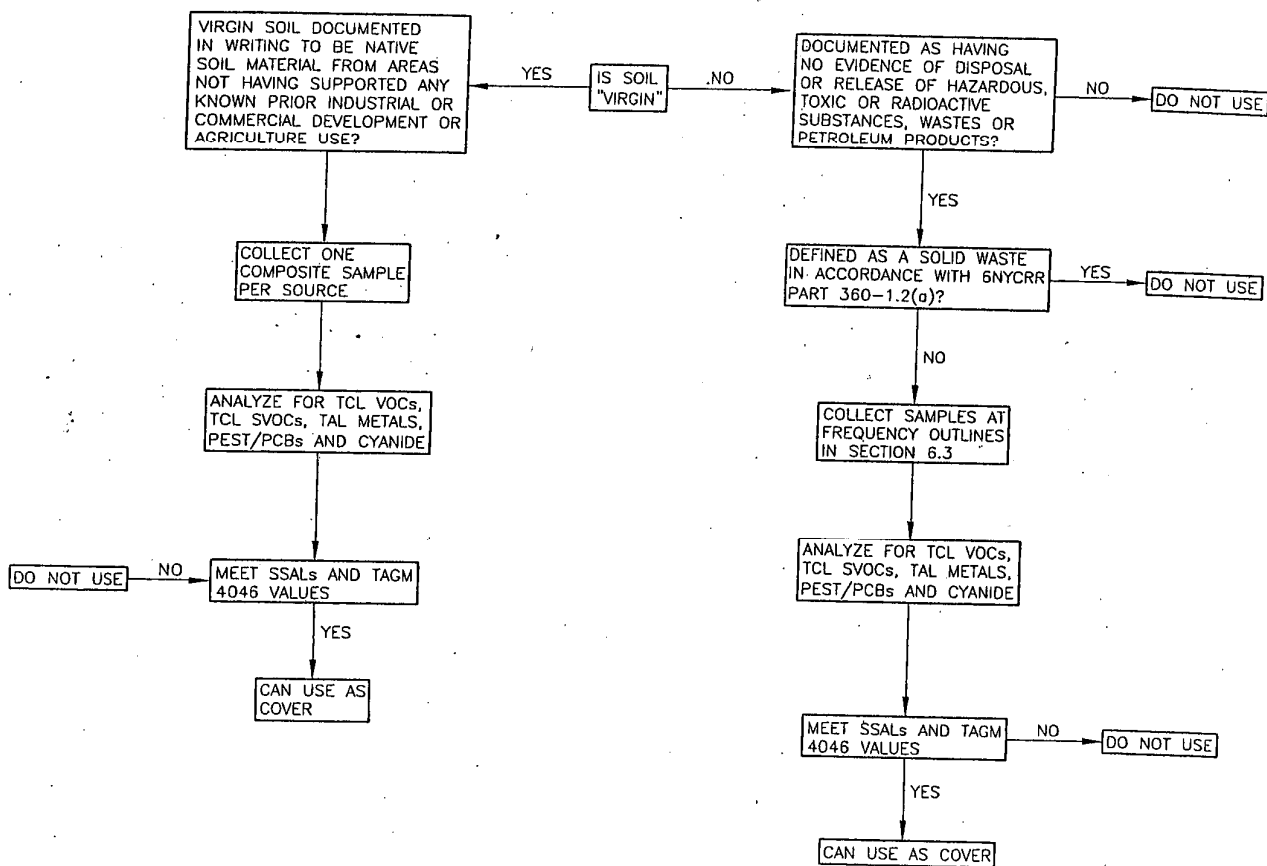
3.7 SOIL/FILL COVER SYSTEM

- A. Backfill all excavations as promptly as work permits.

- B. Replace cover material within 10 days of backfilling excavations. The cover material shall be consistent with and will be placed in accordance with the Remedial Work Plan.
- C. If working conditions require the excavation to remain open for a period greater than ten days, plastic or metal sheeting will be used to cover the entire or portions of the excavation during periods of inactivity.

+ + END OF SECTION + +

FIGURE A-3
FINAL COVER MATERIAL FLOW CHART



NOTE:

1. AT ANY TIME INDIVIDUAL STOCKPILES OF VOLUMES LESS THAN THOSE STATED MAY BE CHARACTERIZED INDIVIDUALLY.

The cover soil material shall meet the following criteria (see Figure A-3):

- Excavated on-site soil/fill shall not be used as cover material.
- Off-site borrow soils will be documented as having originated from locations having no evidence of disposal or release of hazardous, toxic or radioactive substances, wastes or petroleum products.
- Off-site soils intended for use as site cover cannot otherwise be defined as a solid waste in accordance with 6NYCRR Part 360-1.2(a).
- If the contractor designates a source as "virgin" soil, it shall be further documented in writing to be native soil material from areas not having supported any known prior industrial or commercial development or agricultural use.
- Virgin soils should be subject to collection of one representative composite sample per source. The sample should be analyzed for TCL VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and TAL metals plus cyanide. The soil will be acceptable for use as cover material provided that all parameters meet the NYSDEC recommended soil cleanup objectives included in TAGM 4046.
- Non-virgin source area soils will be tested via collection of one composite sample per 500 cubic yards of material from each source area. If more than 1,000 cubic yards of soil are borrowed from a given off-site non-virgin soil source area and both samples of the first 1,000 cubic yards meet the TAGM 4046 criteria, the sample collection frequency will be reduced to one composite for every 2,500 cubic yards of additional soils from the same source, up to 5,000 cubic yards. For borrow sources greater than 5,000 cubic yards, sampling frequency may be reduced to one sample per 5,000 cubic yards, provided all earlier samples met the TAGM 4046 criteria.
- To reduce the potential for disturbance of the soil cover material, berms or mounds composed of clean soil will be constructed in areas in which trees and shrubs will be planted.

A.5 Erosion Controls

A.5.1 General Guidelines

When site development or remedial actions require the disturbance of more than one acre of land, federal and state laws¹ require that the project obtain coverage under the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities that are classified as "Associated with Industrial Activity", Permit #GP-93-06 (Construction Storm Water General Permit). Requirements for coverage under the Construction Storm Water General Permit include the submittal of a Notice of Intent form and the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must fulfill all permit requirements and must be prepared in accordance with "Chapter Four: the Storm Water Management and Erosion Control Plan" in Reducing Impacts of Storm Water Runoff from New Development, NYSDEC, 1992. This Storm Water Management and Erosion Control Plan, in accordance with permit requirements, will provide the following information:

- A background discussion of the scope of the construction project.
- A statement of the storm water management objectives.
- An evaluation of post-development runoff conditions.
- A description of proposed storm water control measures.

¹ The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. Seq.) and the New York State Environmental Conservation Law: Article 17, Titles 7 and 8 and Article 70.

- A description of the type and frequency of maintenance activities required to support the control measure.

The SWPPP will address issues such as erosion prevention, sedimentation control, hydraulic loading, pollutant loading, ecological protection, physical site characteristics that impact design, and site management planning. The SWPP will also include a contingency plan to be implemented in the event of heavy rain events. All descriptions of proposed features and structures at the site will include a description of structure placement, supporting engineering data and calculations, construction scheduling, and references to established detailed design criteria. The SWPPP will conform to all requirements as established by applicable regulatory agencies.

Proven soil conservation practices will be incorporated in the construction and development plans to mitigate soil erosion damage, off-site sediment migration, and water pollution from erosion. These practices combine vegetative and structural measures. Many of these measures will be permanent in nature and become part of the completed construction project (design features such as drainage channels and grading). Other measures will be temporary and serve only during the construction stage. The contractor will remove temporary measures at the completion of construction. The selection of erosion and sediment control measures will be based on several general principles, including:

- The minimization of erosion through project design (maximum slopes, phased construction, etc.).
- The incorporation of temporary and permanent erosion control measures.
- The removal of sediment from sediment-laden storm water before it leaves the site.

The generic erosion and surface water control plan included in Attachment III details typical methods of erosion control that must be followed during site redevelopment activities. As described in Attachment III, a specific erosion and surface water control plan must be created prior to implementation of redevelopment activities. The use of appropriate temporary erosion control measures such as silt fencing and/or hay bales will be required around all soil/fill stockpiles and unvegetated soil surfaces during redevelopment activities. These methods are

described below, and Attachment IV includes details for various erosion control measures that might be used during site redevelopment activities. Stockpiles shall be graded and compacted as necessary for positive surface water runoff and dust control. Stockpiles of soil/fill will be placed a minimum of fifty feet from the boundaries.

A.5.2 Temporary and Permanent Erosion Control Measures

A.5.2.1 Temporary Measures

Temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures and facilities will be employed during active construction stages. Prior to any construction activity, temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed and maintained until they are no longer needed, or until such time that permanent erosion control measures are installed and effective. Additional sediment control measures may also be necessary. Structural measures, as described below, will be designed and installed to provide the required sediment and erosion control. The following temporary measures will be incorporated into construction activities:

- Silt fencing.
- Straw bales.
- Temporary vegetation/mulching.

A.5.2.1.1 Silt Fencing

Regrading and capping activities may result in sheet flow to various areas of the site; therefore, silt fencing will be used as the primary sediment control measure. Prior to extensive clearing, grading, excavation, and placement of cover soils, silt fences will be installed along all construction perimeter areas to prevent sedimentation in low areas and drainage areas. The location and orientation of silt fencing to be used during redevelopment operations will be field determined. There may be breaks and overlaps in the silt fencing to allow construction vehicles access to the construction areas.

Intermediate silt fencing will be used upslope of perimeter areas where phased construction activities are occurring. This measure will effectively lower sheet flow velocities and reduce sediment loads to perimeter fencing. In addition, silt fencing around soil stockpiles will be employed.

As sediment collects along the silt fences, they will be cleaned to maintain desired roval performance and prevent structural failure of the fence. Removed sediment will be disposed on-site as general fill in a designated area. The perimeter silt fences will remain in place until construction activities in the area are completed and vegetative cover or other erosion control measures are adequately established. Silt fences will be provided and installed in accordance with the details presented in Attachment IV.

A.5.2.1.2 Straw Bales

Straw bales will be used to intercept sediment-laden runoff from storm water channels as needed during various phases of construction. Additional straw bale dikes may be necessary in some areas during some phases of construction.

Use of straw bales will be limited to swales and/or diversion ditches where the anticipated flow velocity will not be greater than 5 feet per second (fps). Where flows may eventually exceed 5 fps along a swale or diversion ditch, an intermediate straw bale barrier will be installed upgradient of the final bale barrier. The intermediate bale barrier will effectively reduce flow velocities and sediment load to the final barrier.

As with the silt fencing, sediment will be removed to maintain performance and prevent overtopping or failure of the straw bale barrier. Removed sediment will be disposed of on-site as general fill in a designated area. Sediment laden straw bales that have lost their structural integrity and/or effectiveness will be disposed of off-site as a solid waste. Straw bale barriers will remain in place until construction activities contributing sediment to the barrier are complete and vegetative cover or other erosion control measures are adequately established. Straw bales will be provided and installed in accordance with the details presented in Attachment IV.

A.5.2.1.3 Temporary Vegetation and Mulching

As a result of phased construction and split construction schedule, portions of the site may be left in intermediate/incomplete conditions. Intermediate areas may include rough graded areas awaiting finer grading or areas awaiting topsoil placement. Intermediate areas where activities will not resume for a period in excess of two weeks shall be seeded with a quick germinating variety of grass or covered with a layer of straw mulch.

The temporary cover will act to stabilize the soil and reduce erosion. As construction progresses, areas containing temporary vegetation or straw mulch can be covered without removal of the temporary vegetation or mulch.

A.5.2.2 Permanent Control Measures

Permanent erosion control measures and facilities will be incorporated during cover construction and during site redevelopment for long-term erosion protection. Permanent measures and facilities will be installed as early as possible during construction phases. Parking and building systems associated with redevelopment shall not include dry wells or other subsurface injections/disposal piping or facilities.

A.5.2.2.1 Design Features

The remedial construction activities will involve the installation of cover system including asphalt, concrete, or clean fill over the entire site. Permanent erosion control measures incorporate a combination of design features to limit overall erosion and sediment problems to practical design limits, and the placement of permanent facilities during site restoration for long-term erosion protection. The soil cover system will be designed based on the following criteria:

- Maximum slope of 33% (3H: 1V) to limit erosion.
- Minimize the potential contact with, and migration of, waste fill.
- Provide a medium for the growth of vegetation to control erosion.

Design features incorporated into the construction plans to control erosion will include limiting steep slopes, routing runoff to surface water collection channels, limiting flow velocities in the collection channels to the extent practical, and lining collection channels, where appropriate. In areas where flow will be concentrated (i.e; collection channels) the channel slopes and configuration will be designed to maintain channel stability.

A.5.2.2.2 Construction Features

Any final slopes greater than 25 percent will be reinforced or have a demarcation layer under the clean cover to indicate if erosion has extended into the subgrade. Following the placement of final cover soils over regraded areas, a revegetation program will be implemented to establish permanent vegetation. Vegetation serves to reduce erosion, enhance evapotranspiration, and improve runoff water quality. The areas to be grassed will be seeded in stages as construction is completed with 70 lbs./acre of seed conforming to the mix included in section 4.2. of the Remedial Action Work Plan. In addition to the above seed mixture, mulch, mulch blankets, or synthetic fabric will be placed to prevent erosion during turf establishment. Mulch will be placed on all slopes less than 15% and a mulch blanket on all slopes greater than 15%. Synthetic erosion control fabric will be placed in drainage ditches and swales. As an aid to turf establishment, seeded areas will be fertilized with a starter fertilizer.

A.6 Dust Controls

The surface of unvegetated or disturbed soil/fill areas will be wetted at all times with water or other dust suppressive agents to control dust during construction. There shall be no visible dust generated during redevelopment activities. Any subgrade material left exposed during extended interim periods (greater than 90 days) prior to placement of final cover shall be covered with a temporary cover system (i.e., tarps, spray type cover system, etc.) or planted with vegetation to control fugitive dust to the extent practicable. Particulate monitoring will be performed along the downwind occupied perimeter of parcels during subgrade excavation, grading, and handling activities in accordance with the Community Air Monitoring Plan.

Dust suppression techniques will be employed at the site in accordance with NYSDEC TAGM 4031 (Fugitive Dust Suppression and Particulate Monitoring Program at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites). This TAGM describes guidance for dust monitoring, and includes a list of effective dust suppression techniques. Dust monitoring is more fully described in Section A.12.2 (Community Air Monitoring Program). As per TAGM 4031, dust suppression techniques that may be used at the site include applying water on roadways, wetting equipment, spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping, hauling materials in properly covered or watertight containers, covering excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases, establishing vegetative cover immediately after placement of cover soil, and reducing the excavation size and/or number of excavations.

A.7 Construction Water Management

Pumping of water (i.e., groundwater and/or storm water that has accumulated in an excavation) from excavations, if necessary, will be done in such a manner as to prevent the migration of particulates, soil/fill, or unsolidified concrete materials, and to prevent damage to the existing subgrade. Water pumped from excavations will be managed properly in accordance with all applicable regulations so as to prevent endangerment of public health, property, or any portion of the construction.

The groundwater in excavations will be field screened for VOCs and observed for any noticeable sheens. Water in the excavations will not be discharged to the ground surface if:

- Staining or PID measurements above background are observed in the excavation, or
- A sheen is present on the water surface.

If any of these conditions exist, the water pumped from the excavations will be containerized and analyzed in accordance with the Surface Water and Groundwater quality Standards set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 703.5 and the local sewer authority discharge permit. If the water meets the surface water and groundwater quality standards, it may be discharged to the ground surface. If the water does not meet the surface water and groundwater quality standards, it may

be discharged to the local sewer authority under a discharge permit. If the water quality is such that the local sewer authority discharge permit requirements will be exceeded, or the local sewer authority will not approve the discharge to a sewer, it will be transported off-site for proper disposal or treated on-site via a treatment system that has been approved by NYSDEC.

Runoff from surface discharges shall be controlled. No discharges shall enter a surface water body without proper permits.

A.8 Fencing And Access Control

Access to soil/fill on the site must be controlled during intrusive work until final cover is placed to prevent direct contact with subgrade materials. To better control site access, obvious access points will be gated. All gates and existing fencing will be posted with “No Trespassing” signs. The majority of the site will be covered with clean fill or vegetated via hydroseeding to limit dust generation.

A.9 Property Use Limitations

The use of the property will be restricted through verbiage in the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement, to which this Remedial Action Work Plan will be attached.

A.10 Notification and Reporting Requirements

The following minimum notification and reporting requirements shall be followed by the property owner prior to and following site development, as appropriate:

- The NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified that subgrade activities are being initiated a minimum of five working days in advance of construction.
- A construction certification report stamped by a New York State licensed Professional Engineer, will be prepared and submitted to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH within 90 days after development of each parcel or subparcel. At a minimum, the report will include:

- An area map showing the parcel or subparcel that was developed and the property's tax map number.
- A topographic map of the developed property showing actual building locations and dimensions, roads, parking areas, utility locations, berms, fences, property lines, sidewalks, green areas, contours and other pertinent improvements and features. The topographic map will be stamped by a New York State licensed surveyor.
- Plans showing areas and depth of fill removal.
- Description of erosion control measures.
- A text narrative describing the excavation activities performed, health and safety monitoring performed (both site specified and Community Air Monitoring), quantities and locations of soil/fill excavated, disposal locations for the soil/fill, soil sampling locations and results, a description of any problems encountered, location and acceptability test results for backfill sources, and other pertinent information necessary to document that the site activities were carried out properly.
- Plans showing before and after survey elevations on a 100-foot grid system to document the thickness of the clean soil cover system.
- A certification that all work was performed in conformance with the SFMP.

A.11 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

A.11.1 Analytical Methods

All site soil/fill characterization samples collected during site redevelopment activities will be analyzed using EPA-approved analytical methods using the most recent edition of the EPA's "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" (SW-846). Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes "(EPA 600/4-79-020), Standard Methods for Examination of Waste and Wastewater" (prepared and published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Waterworks Association and Water Pollution Control Federation).

A.11.2 Laboratory

The laboratory proposed to perform the analyses will be certified through the New York State Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) to perform Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) analysis and Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Analytical testing on all media to be sampled during this investigation. The laboratory will maintain this certification for the duration of the project.

A.11.3 Data Submittal

The laboratory will perform the analysis of samples in accordance with the most recent NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP). Analytical data will be submitted in complete ASP Category B data packs including documentation of laboratory QA/QC procedures that will provide legally defensible data in a court of law. If requested, the Category B data packs will be submitted to the NYSDEC.

Procedures for chain of custody, laboratory instrumentation calibration, laboratory analyses, reporting of data, internal quality control, and corrective actions shall be followed as per SW-846 and as per the laboratory's Quality Assurance Plan. Where appropriate, trip blanks, field blanks, field duplicates, and matrix spike, matrix spike duplicate shall be performed at a rate of 10% and will be used to assess the quality of the data. The laboratory's in-house QA/QC limits will be utilized whenever they are more stringent than those suggested by the EPA methods.

A.11.4 Data Usability Summary Reports

After receipt of analytical results, the data package will be sent to a qualified, third party, data validation specialist for evaluation. A Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be prepared. The DUSR will provide a determination of whether or not the data meets the project specific criteria for data quality and data use.

A.12 Health and Safety Procedures for Intrusive or Maintenance Activities

A.12.1 Construction Personnel Protection

Contractors engaged in subsurface (invasive) construction or maintenance activities (e.g., foundation and utility workers) will be required to implement appropriate health and safety procedures. These procedures will involve, at a minimum, donning adequate personal protective equipment, performing appropriate air monitoring, and implementing other engineering controls as necessary to mitigate potential ingestion, inhalation and contact with residual constituents in the soils. A site-specific, activity-specific health and safety plan must be prepared by the contractor prior to on-site construction activities. Recommended health and safety procedures include the following:

- While conducting invasive work at the site, the Contractor shall provide working conditions on each operation that shall be as safe and healthful as the nature of that operation permits. The Contractor shall comply with all New York State Department of Labor regulations and published recommendations and regulations promulgated under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the Construction Safety Act of 1969, as amended, and with laws, rules, and regulations of other authorities having jurisdiction. Compliance with governmental requirements is mandated by law and considered only a minimum level of safety performance. The Contractor shall insure that all work is performed in accordance with recognized safe work practices.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for the safety of the Contractor's employees, the public and all other persons at or about the site of the work. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for the adequacy and safety of all construction methods, materials, equipment and the safe prosecution of the work.
- The Contractor shall have a written health and safety plan (HASP) prepared, signed and sealed by a safety professional; a safety professional and/or a trained safety representative(s) active on the job whenever the work is in progress; an effective and documented safety training program; and a safety work method check list system.

- The Contractor shall stop work whenever a work procedure or a condition at a work site is deemed unsafe by the safety professional or his trained safety representative(s).
- The Contractor shall employ a properly qualified safety professional whose duties shall be to initiate, review and implement measures for the protection of health and prevention of accidents. The Contractor shall also employ safety representative(s) whose duties, working under the direct supervision of the safety professional, shall include the implementation the safety program for the work at the site.
- Recognition as a safety professional shall be based on a minimum of certification by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals as a Certified Safety Professional and 5 years of professional safety management experience in the types of construction and conditions expected to be encountered on the site.
- The safety representative(s) who will work under the direction of the safety professional will have appropriate qualifications. The required qualifications shall include a minimum of: five years of relevant construction experience, two years of which were exclusively in construction safety management; successful completion of a 30-hour OSHA Construction Safety and Health training course; 40-hour training as per 29 CFR 1926.65, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response; and, if confined space entry is required, training as per 29 CFR 1910.146, Permit-Required Confined Spaces.
- The safety professional shall visit and audit all work areas as often as necessary but at least once each week and shall be available for consultation whenever necessary.
- The safety representative(s) must be at the job site full-time (a minimum of 8 hours per working day) whenever intrusive work is in progress. When multiple shift work is in progress more than one safety representative may be required.
- The safety professional and his safety representative(s) shall be responsible for ensuring Contractor compliance with governing laws, rules and regulations as well as of good safety practice.
- The safety staff shall maintain and keep available safety records, up-to-date copies of all pertinent safety rules and regulations, Material Safety Data Sheets, and the Contractors' site specific health and safety plans (HASPs) and the site emergency response plan with emergency and telephone contacts for supportive actions.

- The responsible safety professional shall sign and seal the Contractor's written site-specific HASP and the Plan shall be available to workers on site. The Contractor shall provide copies of the HASP to the Contractors' insurer, if required.
- The HASP will identify and define the following: the hazards anticipated for each major invasive task; the engineering, administrative and/or personal protective equipment control measures that will be implemented; the surveillance methods, and schedules of both walk through surveys and in-depth safety audits to be performed on site; medical monitoring and screening methods; the Contractors' pre-start-up and continuous safety-training program; emergency response equipment, notification, training and procedures; and include copies of safety inspection check-off sheets, specific to the work methods and crews performing work at the various job locations, to be used on a regular basis in evaluating the site and work methods.
- The safety professional and/or his trained safety representative(s) shall as a minimum:
 - Schedule and conduct safety meetings and safety training programs as required by law, the health and safety plan, and good safety practice. A specific schedule of dates of these meetings and an outline of materials to be covered shall be provided with the health and safety plan. All employees shall be instructed on the recognition of hazards, observance of precautions, of the contents of the health and safety plan and the use of protective and emergency equipment.
 - Determine that operators of specific equipment are qualified by training and/or experience before they are allowed to operate such equipment.
 - Develop and implement emergency response procedures. Post the name, address and hours of the nearest medical doctor, name and address of nearby clinics and hospitals, and the telephone numbers of the appropriate ambulance service, fire, and the police department.
 - Post all appropriate notices regarding safety and health regulations at locations that afford maximum exposure to all personnel at the job site.
 - Post appropriate instructions and warning signs in regard to all hazardous areas or conditions that cannot be eliminated. Identification of these areas shall be based on

experience, on site surveillance, and severity of hazard. Such signs shall not be used in place of appropriate workplace controls.

- Ascertain by personal inspection that all safety rules and regulations are enforced. Make inspections at least once a shift to ensure that all machines, tools and equipment are in a safe operating condition; and that all work areas are free of hazards. Take necessary and timely corrective actions to eliminate all unsafe acts and/or conditions, and submit to the Engineer each day a copy of his findings on the inspection check list report forms established in the health and safety plan.
- Provide safety training and orientation to authorized visitors to ensure their safety while occupying the job site.
- Perform all related tasks necessary to achieve the highest degree of safety that the nature of the work permits.
- The Contractor shall have proper safety and rescue equipment, adequately maintained and readily available, for foreseeable contingencies. This equipment may include such applicable items as: proper fire extinguishers, first aid supplies, safety ropes and harnesses, stretchers, water safety devices, oxygen breathing apparatus, resuscitators, gas detectors, oxygen deficiency indicators, combustible gas detectors, etc. This equipment should be kept in protected areas and checked at scheduled intervals. A log shall be maintained indicating who checked the equipment, when it was checked, and that it was acceptable. This equipment log shall be updated monthly and be submitted with the monthly report. Equipment that requires calibration shall have copies of dated calibration certificates on site. Substitute safety and rescue equipment must be provided while primary equipment is being serviced or calibrated.
- All personnel employed by the Contractor or his subcontractors or any visitors whenever entering the job site, shall be required to wear appropriate personal protection equipment required for that area. The Contractor may remove from the site any person who fails to comply with this or any other safety requirement.
- Because water with elevated pH may act as a skin irritant, care must be taken to inhibit dermal contact when handling any groundwater at the site. Actions to inhibit contact with groundwater may include the use of latex or other waterproof gloves by on-site workers.

A.12.2 Community Air Monitoring Program

Ambient air monitoring will be conducted by the Professional Engineer monitoring the work on a real-time basis during all subsurface construction activities using a minimum of a photoionization detector and a dust meter. Battery charge level for each instrument will be checked at the beginning and end of each day. The instruments will be calibrated at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer. All air monitoring readings will be recorded in a logbook and will be available for review by the NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

Baseline conditions will be measured at proposed intrusive activity locations prior to commencement of operations. Air quality within the work zone will be monitored in accordance with the site-specific health and safety plan created by the site developer or contractor. In addition to monitoring the work area for worker health and safety, volatile organic compounds will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the work area every hour. If downwind perimeter organic vapor levels exceed five parts per million (ppm) above the upwind work area perimeter concentrations, the Vapor Emission Response Plan will be implemented.

As described in Section A.6, appropriate dust suppression techniques will be employed at all times during site redevelopment activities. Using a dust meter, particulates will be continuously monitored immediately downwind in the work area and integrated over a period not to exceed 15 minutes. If the downwind particulate level is more than 150 ug/m^3 , then upwind (background) levels must be measured immediately. If the downwind levels are more than 100 ug/m^3 above background, additional dust suppression measures must be taken.

A.12.1.1 Vapor Emission Response Plan

If the downwind area perimeter air concentrations of organic vapors exceed the upwind work area perimeter concentration by 5 ppm but less than 25 ppm, the following actions will be taken:

- Every 30 minutes monitor the perimeter work area location.
- Every 30 minutes monitor the organic vapor concentration 200 feet downwind of the work area perimeter or half the distance to the nearest receptor, whichever is less. If this reading exceeds the perimeter work area upwind organic vapor concentration by 5 ppm, all work must halt and monitoring increased to every 15 minutes. If, at any time, this reading exceeds the perimeter work area upwind concentration by 10 ppm, the Major Vapor Emissions Response Plan will be initiated.
- If organic vapor levels 200 feet downwind of the perimeter work area or half the distance to the nearest downwind receptor, whichever is less, exceeds by 5 ppm the work area perimeter upwind concentration persistently, then air quality monitoring must be performed within 20 feet of the nearest downwind receptor (20-foot zone). If the readings in the 20-foot zone exceed the perimeter work area upwind concentration by 5 ppm for more than 30 minutes, then the Major Vapor Emissions Response Plan will be implemented.
- Work activities can resume only after the downwind 200-foot reading and the 20-foot zone reading are less than 5 ppm above the perimeter work area upwind concentration. In addition, the downwind perimeter work area concentration must be less than 25 ppm above the perimeter work area upwind concentration.

A.12.2.2 Major Vapor Emission Response Plan

If the downwind work area perimeter organic vapor concentration exceeds the upwind work area perimeter concentration by more than 25 ppm, then the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan will be activated. Upon activation, the following activities will be undertaken:

1. All work will halt.
2. All Emergency Response Contacts as listed in the Health and Safety Plan will be contacted.

3. The NYSDEC, NYSDOH, and the Chautauqua County Health Department will be notified and advised of the situation.
4. The local police and fire department authorities will immediately be contacted by the Safety Officer and advised of the situation.
5. Frequent air monitoring will be conducted at 30-minute intervals within the 20-Foot Zone.
If two successive readings below action levels are measured, air monitoring may be halted or modified by the Safety Officer and work may resume

ATTACHMENT I

**EXCAVATION AND HANDLING OF
POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SOIL/FILL**

EXCAVATION AND HANDLING OF POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SOIL/FILL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

A. Scope:

1. Provide all labor, materials, equipment and incidentals required to perform all excavating, backfilling, filling and grading, and disposing of soil/fill materials as required for construction of structures, manholes, vaults, conduits, pipelines, roads, and other facilities.
2. Stockpile and characterize soil/fill in which evidence of contamination (staining, odors, and/or elevated photoionization detector measurements) is observed. Stained soil is soil that is discolored, tinted, dyed, unnaturally mottled, or contains a sheen.
3. Prepare all waste disposal applications and shipping manifests and make all arrangements for transportation and disposal of contaminated material.

1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Permits and Regulations:

1. Obtain all necessary permits for work in roads, rights-of-way, railroads, etc. Also obtain permits as required by local, state and federal agencies for discharging water from excavations.
2. Perform excavation work in compliance with applicable requirements of governing authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Reference Standards: Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following.

1. OSHA Standard, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1926, Section .650 (Subpart P - Excavations).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. No excavation, grading or disturbance of the final vegetated soil over or existing subgrade soil/fill shall be initiated prior to a minimum of five working days written notification to the NYSDEC Region 9, Division of Environmental Remediation. The notification will include a description of planned excavation activities and protective measures, and the name of the site supervisor.**

- B. Provide waste manifests, bills of lading, certified weight scale tickets, or other transportation records for soil/fill material removed from the site, to the NYSDEC, if requested.
- C. Test Reports – Characterization of Soil/Fill and Borrow Materials:
 - 1. Provide NYSDEC analytical results, if requested, for the following :
 - a. Tests of soil/fill with evidence of contamination of material removed during excavation.
 - b. Tests, if necessary, of off-site material that will be used as fill or cover material at the site.

1.4 JOB CONDITIONS

- A. Subsurface Information: Refer to Remedial Action Work Plan and previous investigation reports on subsurface conditions. Data is not intended as a representation or warranty of continuity of conditions between soil borings nor of groundwater levels at dates and times other than date and time when measured.
- B. Existing Structures and Utilities: Due to site history, underground structures and utilities may be present in the area of the site.
 - 1. CONTRACTOR may need to explore ahead of the required excavation to determine the exact location of all structures and utilities.
 - 2. Locate existing underground utilities in the areas of work. If utilities are to remain in place, provide adequate means of protection during all operations.
 - 3. Should uncharted or incorrectly charted piping or other utilities be encountered during excavation, consult piping or utility owner immediately for directions as to procedure. Cooperate with utility owner in keeping services and facilities in operation. Repair damaged utilities to satisfaction of utility owner.
 - 4. Should underground storage tanks or drums be encountered, the CONTRACTOR shall notify the NYSDEC immediately. The CONTRACTOR shall also take appropriate measures to protect the health and safety of on-site workers. Any tanks or drums encountered shall be evaluated to the satisfaction of the NYSDEC and properly closed in place or removed and properly disposed.
 - 5. Should foundations be encountered, the CONTRACTOR shall either remove the foundation in areas necessary to complete the work or modify the work to accommodate the foundations.
- D. Protection of Persons and Property: Barricade open excavations occurring as part of the work and post with warning lights, if necessary. Operate warning lights, if necessary, during hours from dusk to dawn each day and as otherwise required.
 - 1. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout and other hazards created by earthwork operations.

- E. Dust Control: Conduct all operations and maintain areas of activity, including sweeping and sprinkling of roadways, to minimize creation and dispersion of dust.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

PART 3 -EXECUTION

3.1 INSPECTION

- A. Provide NYSDEC with sufficient notice and with means to examine the areas and conditions under which excavating, filling, and grading are occurring.

3.2 SITE PREPARATION

- A. Clear all areas to be excavated of all trees, brush, roots, stumps, logs, wood and other materials and debris. All contaminated waste materials shall be removed from site and properly disposed. Burning will not be permitted unless permitted by the appropriate authorities.
- B. If cover material was previously placed in the area to be excavated, the cover material may be stripped from the surface and stockpiled separately for reuse.

3.3 TEST PITS

- A. CONTRACTOR may, if necessary, excavate and backfill, in advance of construction, test pits to determine conditions or location of existing facilities. The test pit operations will be conducted in accordance with the excavation procedures outlined below.

3.4 EXCAVATION

- A. Perform all excavation required to complete the work as necessary. Excavations shall include earth, sand, clay, gravel, hardpan, boulders not requiring drilling and blasting for removal, decomposed rock, pavements, rubbish and all other materials within the excavation limits.
- B. All work shall be completed in accordance with all air quality standards as determined by applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

- C. Excavations for structures and utilities shall be open excavations. Provide excavation protection system(s) required by ordinances, codes, law and regulations to prevent injury to workmen and to prevent damage to new and existing structures or pipelines. Unless shown or specified otherwise, protection system(s) shall be utilized under the following conditions.
1. Excavation Less Than 5 Feet Deep: Excavations in stable rock or in soil conditions where there is no potential for a cave-in may be made with vertical sides. Under all other conditions, excavations shall be sloped and benched, shielded, or shored and braced.
 2. Excavations More Than 5 Feet Deep: Excavations in stable rock may be made with vertical sides. Under all other conditions, excavations shall be sloped and benched, shielded or shored and braced.
 3. All excavations or disturbances must be covered using appropriate cover material within 10 working days of backfilling or as otherwise approved by the NYSDEC.
- D. Pumping of water from excavations, if necessary, shall be done in such a manner to prevent the carrying away of particulates, soil/fill, or unsolidified concrete materials, and to prevent damage to the existing subgrade.
1. Water from the excavations will be disposed properly in accordance with all applicable regulations in such a manner as not to endanger public health, property, or any portion of the work under construction or completed.
 2. Based on the groundwater analytical results, water in the excavations may be discharged to the ground surface unless staining or elevated PID measurements are observed in the excavation, a sheen is present on the water surface or if pH is less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5. If any of these conditions exist, the water pumped from the excavations will be containerized or may be discharged to the local sewer authority under a discharge permit if the water quality falls within the conditions of the permit. If the water quality is such that the permit requirements will be exceeded, the groundwater removed from the excavation will be containerized and sampled. Containerized water not meeting the Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 703.5 will be transported off-site for proper disposal.
- E. Utility Trench Preparation:
1. No more than 200 feet of trench may be opened in advance of utility laying.
 2. Trench width shall be minimized to greatest extent practical but shall conform to the following:
 - a. Sufficient to provide room for installing, jointing and inspecting utilities.
 - b. Enlargements at pipe joints may be made if required.
 - c. Sufficient for shoring and bracing, or shielding and dewatering.
 - d. Sufficient to allow thorough compaction of backfill adjacent to bottom half of utility.

- e. Do not use excavating equipment that requires the trench to be excavated to excessive width or depth.

F. Field Screening of Excavated Materials:

1. The soil/fill removed during excavation will be inspected for staining and will be field screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with a photoionization detector (PID).
2. Excavated soil/fill with no evidence of contamination (no staining or elevated PID measurements) may be used as subgrade or excavation subgrade backfill. However, soils with high pH (8.5 to 12.5) will not be used as backfill in utility trenches or as subsurface material in the construction of berms.
3. Excavated soil/fill that is visibly stained or produces elevated PID readings (i.e., sustained 10 ppm or greater) will be considered potentially contaminated soil/fill. Potentially contaminated soil/fill will be stockpiled on polyethylene sheeting and then sampled for reuse, treatment or disposal.
 - a. Sampling and analysis of soil/fill exhibiting staining and/or elevated PID measurements will be completed in accordance with the protocols delineated in the Soil/Fill Management Plan (S/FMP). Sampling and analysis will also be completed in accordance with the requirements of the disposal facility at which the soil/fill with concentrations of contaminants above the site-specific action levels (SSALs) will be disposed.
 - b. Soil/fill containing one or more constituents in excess of SSALs in the S/FMP will be transported off-site to a permitted waste management facility.
 - c. Excavated or disturbed soil/fill that has been analyzed and found to meet SSALs may be used as subgrade or excavation subgrade backfill.

G. Material Storage:

1. Stockpile soil/fill with no evidence of contamination (no staining or elevated PID measurements) in approved areas in approximately 50 cubic yard piles, until required for backfill or fill. Place, grade and shape stockpiles for proper drainage.
 - a. Locate and retain soil materials away from edge of excavations.
 - b. Dispose of excess soil material and waste materials appropriately.
2. Stockpile soil/fill with evidence of contamination (staining and/or elevated PID measurements) in approved areas in approximately 50 cubic yard piles, until sample analysis is completed. Place, grade and shape stockpiles for proper drainage. Ensure effective weather proofing of potentially contaminate soil stockpiles.
 - a. Locate and retain soil materials away from edge of excavations.
 - b. The stockpiled soil/fill will be placed on top of and be completely covered using polyethylene sheeting with a minimum thickness of 8-mil to reduce the infiltration of precipitation and the entrainment of dust. A berm wall shall be constructed around the stockpile using uncontaminated material covered with the same sheeting as the stockpiled material. The stockpile area shall be protected from stormwater runoff. Edges of the sheeting shall overlap a

minimum of two feet and duct tape shall be applied along all seams to prevent movement of sheeting and infiltration of precipitation into the stockpiled soil. Non-soil weights (e.g. tires) may be necessary to inhibit movement of the cover sheeting by wind.

H. Sample Collection and Analysis:

1. Collect a minimum of one composite sample, and one duplicate sample using five grab samples per 100 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soil as described in the Soil/Fill Management Plan. The characterization samples should be collected from stockpiled potentially contaminated soil/fill within five days of excavation.
2. Engage the services of a NYSDOH ELAP certified analytical laboratory to analyze samples in order to determine the proper handling and disposal of potentially contaminated soil/fill material as listed below.
3. Required Analyses:
 - a. Target Compound List (TCL) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) 95-1.
 - b. TCL Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) by NYSDEC ASP 95-2.
 - c. TCL pesticides and polychlorinated benzenes (PCBs) by NYSDEC ASP (95-3).
 - d. Target Analyte List (TAL) metals and cyanide by NYSDEC ASP.
 - e. pH by SW-846 Method 9045.
4. If contaminants are present at concentrations above the SSALs, additional analysis will be required by the disposal facility and will likely include:
 - a. Toxicity Leaching Characteristic Procedure (TCLP)
 - b. RCRA Characteristics (Ignitability, Corrosivity, and Reactivity).

3.5 LOADING AND TRANSPORTING

- A. Furnish all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals required to load and transport all contaminated soil/fill from the site.
- B. Notify the NYSDEC in writing when loading of contaminated soil/fill will occur and include the name and location of the disposal facility to be used. Submit to the NYSDEC, if requested, a full description of the disposal facility, licenses, permits, and compliance status.
- C. Do not load and transport contaminated soil and debris until receipt of approval from the disposal facility that the contaminated soil and debris will be disposed in.
- D. Conduct all loading and transportation activities in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including but not limited to United States Department of Transportation and USEPA regulations 40 CFR 172-179.

- E. Conduct all loading activities to minimize the formation of dust.
- F. Obtain and comply with the required permits and authorization for transportation of contaminated soil and debris in accordance with State and local jurisdictions. The contaminated soil and debris shall be transported by a licensed waste hauler.
- G. All trucks transporting contaminated soil and debris for off-site disposal shall be lined, covered, and secured in accordance with all federal, State, and local regulations. Any liner that cannot be decontaminated shall be disposed of with the contaminated soil and debris. Trucks used for transportation of contaminated soil and debris shall travel on authorized roads in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations.
- H. Contaminated soil and debris shall be transported for disposal in containers that are watertight. Leaking containers shall be unloaded at the site and any leaked liquids cleaned up as spills.
- I. Contaminated soil and debris transport containers shall be covered to prevent release of dust and particulates and exposure of the contaminated soil and debris to precipitation.
- J. Employ a temporary transport vehicle pad for vehicle loading operations to control and contain contaminated soil and debris spillage.
- K. Inspect and clean loaded transport vehicle tires and undercarriage to remove any adhering contaminated soil and debris prior to vehicle departure from the site.

3.6 DISPOSAL OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS

- A. Soil/Fill with concentrations of contaminants above the SSALs will be disposed off-site within 90 days of excavation at an appropriate, permitted disposal facility.
- B. Prepare all applications for waste disposal at appropriate disposal facilities and waste transportation and disposal manifests and any other documents necessary for the off-site disposal of contaminated soil/fill material. Submit waste transportation and disposal documentation to the NYSDEC, if requested.
- C. Prepare a waste transportation and disposal manifest, and all other documents required for waste shipment, for each load of waste material that is transported from the site.
- D. Maintain a waste disposal log on-site containing pertinent waste disposal information. If requested, the NYSDEC on-site representative may review the log.

3.7 SOIL/FILL COVER SYSTEM

- A. Backfill all excavations as promptly as work permits.
- B. Replace cover material within 10 days of backfilling excavations. The cover material shall be consistent with and will be placed in accordance with the Remedial Work Plan.
- C. If working conditions require the excavation to remain open for a period greater than ten days, plastic or metal sheeting will be used to cover the entire or portions of the excavation during periods of inactivity.

+ + END OF SECTION + +

ATTACHMENT II

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Appendix ____: Item ____ - SCREENING OF SOIL/FILL SAMPLES FOR ORGANIC VAPORS

Applicability: GENERAL Revision No.: _____ Date: _____

Prepared By: PIM Date: _____ Approved By: _____ Date: _____

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This guideline presents a method for screening soil samples. During soil/fill excavation activities, a photoionization detection (PID) or flame ionization detector (FID) will be used to monitor the excavated soils. The monitoring results provide criteria for sampling of soil potentially impacted by volatile organic substances.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

1. During excavation, the excavated soil will be examined for visually contaminated (stained) soils. If present, these areas will be sampled first. If no staining is observed, collect samples from each stockpile at random locations.
2. Place the sample in a labeled wide-mouthed glass jar. Seal the jar with aluminum foil and a screw top cap.
 - a. Keep these samples at as near to 70°F as possible.
 - b. Check head space of each sample for any organic vapor present by inserting the probe of the PID through the aluminum foil seal.
 - c. The soil sample from each excavation location will be noted where VOA's were detected and removal of the contaminated soil will be coordinated per project requirements.

Appendix ____: Item ____ - SCREENING OF SOIL/FILL SAMPLES FOR
ORGANIC VAPORS

Applicability: GENERAL Revision No.: _____ Date: _____

Prepared By: PIM Date: _____ Approved By: _____ Date: _____

3.0 EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

- 40 ml. precleaned and prelabeled glass VOA vials with teflon-lined septum caps.
- Ice and ice chest.
- Wide mouthed glass jars with screw caps
- Aluminum foil.
- Photoionization detector.

024.1

ATTACHMENT III

GENERIC EROSION AND SURFACE WATER CONTROL PLAN

GENERIC EROSION AND SURFACE WATER CONTROL PLAN

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

A. Scope:

1. Provide all labor, materials, equipment and incidentals required to perform all excavating, backfilling, filling and grading, for construction of structures, manholes, vaults, conduits, pipelines, roads, and other facilities and all related sediment and erosion controls as specified herein.
2. Provide positive means of erosion control, such as shallow ditches (see “New York Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control” Third Printing 10/91 USDA – Soil Conservation Service), around work areas to remove surface drainage water from excavated areas. Pumping of water from excavations, if necessary, shall be done in such a manner to prevent the carrying away of particulates, soil/fill, or unsolidified concrete materials, and to prevent damage to the existing subgrade.
3. Water from the excavations will be disposed properly in accordance with all applicable regulations in such a manner as not to endanger public health, property, or any portion of the work under construction or completed. Based on groundwater analytical results for samples collected at the Site, water may be discharged to the ground surface unless staining or elevated PID measurements are observed in the excavation or a sheen is present on the water surface. If any of these conditions exist the water removed from the excavation will be containerized and sampled. Any groundwater not meeting NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality and Guidance Values will be transported and disposed off-site.

1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Permits and Regulations:

1. Obtain all necessary permits for work in roads, rights-of-way, railroads, etc. Also obtain permits as required by local, state and federal agencies for discharging water from excavations.
2. Perform excavation work in compliance with applicable requirements of governing authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Reference Standards: Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following.

1. NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (NYSDEC) SPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (Permit Number GP-93-06).

2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION SOCIETY (SWCS) - EMPIRE STATE CHAPTER 1991 (or latest version) New York Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control.
3. CODES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK 6 NYCRR Part 700 Definitions, Samples and Tests.
4. 6 NYCRR Part 364 Waste Transporter Permits.
5. OSHA Standard, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1926, Section .650 (Subpart P - Excavations).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. The Contractor shall prepare a written Work Plan that details the Contractor's operations and includes all activities that relate to the soil excavation (i.e., excavation plan, sampling plan, etc.). The Work Plan must detail erosion control methods and surface water management procedures that will be implemented by the Contractor throughout the work. The Work Plan shall include:
1. Procedures for excavating, handling, storing and transporting off-site contaminated soils, hazardous soils and concrete debris including a contingency plan detailing procedures and methods to be employed at no additional cost to prevent, contain, and recover spills during the work.
 2. Description of equipment to be used on site with appropriate safety devices needed to undertake the remediation of the site.
 3. Identification of permits required to conduct the work.
 4. Worksite layout showing, at a minimum, equipment and material staging areas, trailers, decontamination station, and staging procedures.
 5. Identification of proposed haul routes for wastes and backfill.
 6. Detailed construction drawing(s) of the proposed decontamination station.
 7. Provisions for control and prevention of surface runoff.
 8. Procedures and provisions for control of fugitive air emissions and dust control.
 9. Detailed work schedule for all tasks to fulfill the project.
 10. Other requirements necessary to provide security, staging, sampling, testing, removal, and disposal of wastes.
 11. Procedures and provisions for traffic control on public right of ways and private properties.
 12. Procedures and provisions for site winterization, if necessary.
 13. Procedures for collecting, storing, and disposing of decontamination water and other contaminated water generated during the work.
 14. Methods and equipment to be used for compaction of fill materials backfilled in the excavated areas.

1.3.1. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN (SWECP)

- A. A SWECP will be included in the Work Plan. The SWECP shall follow guidelines for structure and content contained in SPDES-GP-93-06, Appendix F. The SWECP shall include:
 - 1. Information regarding site background, description of work, analysis of site limitations for storm water facilities, and potential impact to natural resources.
 - 2. All calculations and assumptions used for the sizing and siting of proposed temporary erosion and sedimentation control facilities.
 - 3. Information regarding maintenance needs and safety considerations of storm water management and erosion and sediment control facilities.
 - 4. Description of the staging of erosion and sedimentation control facilities and construction activities.
 - 5. Description of winterization provisions, if necessary.

1.3.1.1 Storm Water Management Guidelines

- A. Control and prevent surface runoff into remediation areas.
- B. Control and prevent surface runoff from contaminating a clean area, or recontaminating an area that has been excavated to remove all soil above the cleanup goals. In the event surface runoff is the cause of existing clean areas, or subsequently cleaned areas, becoming contaminated, the affected areas shall be cleaned in accordance with the Remedial Work Plan.

1.3.1.2 Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines

- A. Existing vegetation on the project site shall be retained and protected to minimize soil loss on the project site and to minimize erosion control costs.
- B. Sediment control practices and measures, where necessary, shall be designed to protect the natural character of rivers, streams, lakes, coastal waters or other waterbodies in the vicinity of the site and minimize erosion and sedimentation off-site from the start of land disturbance activities to completion of the project.
 - 1. The off-site impacts of erosion and sedimentation related to land clearing, grading and construction activities shall not be any greater during and following land disturbance activities than under pre-mobilization conditions.
 - 2. Pursuant to 6NYCRR Part 700.
 - a. Toxic and other deleterious substances shall not be discharged in amounts that will adversely affect the taste, color or odor thereof, or impair the waters of the state for their classified usages.
 - b. Suspended, colloidal and settleable solids shall not be discharged in amounts that cause substantial visible contrast to natural conditions, or causes deposition or impairs the waters for their classified usages.
 - 3. Stream reaches downstream of construction areas shall not have substantial visible contrast relative to color, taste, odor, turbidity and sediment deposition from the

reaches upstream of the construction area. Impacts such as these which result from construction or developmental activities are a violation of 6 NYCRR Part 700 water quality standards and may be subject to enforcement actions.

- C. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be constructed in accordance with an erosion and sediment control plan. The plan shall:
1. Describe the temporary structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation for each stage of the project from land clearing to the finished stage.
 2. Provide a map showing the location of erosion and sediment control measures.
 3. Provide an implementation schedule for staging temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control facilities.
 4. Provide a maintenance schedule for soil and sediment control facilities and describe maintenance activities to be performed.
- D. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be constructed prior to beginning any other land disturbances. The devices shall not be removed until the disturbed land areas are stabilized.
- E. Guidance:
1. Grading: Perimeter grading shall blend with adjoining properties.
 2. Vegetative Protection: Where protection of trees or other vegetation is required, the location of the site to be protected shall be shown on the erosion control plan. The method of protecting vegetation during construction shall conform to the design criteria in SWCS.
 3. Drainage Control:
 - a. Surface runoff that is relatively clean and sediment free shall be diverted or otherwise prevented from flowing through areas of construction activity on the project site.
 - b. An approved temporary sediment control structure or permanent storm water management structure shall not be created which causes water to pond off-site on adjacent property, without first having obtained ownership or permanent easement for such use from the owner of the off-site or adjacent property.
 - c. Natural drainage channels shall not be altered or relocated without the proper approvals. Pursuant to ECL Article 15 a protected stream and the bed and banks thereof shall not be altered or relocated without the approval of the NYSDEC.
 - d. Runoff from any land disturbing activity shall not be discharged or have the potential to be discharged off-site or into storm drains or into watercourses unless such discharge is directed through a properly designed, installed and maintained structure, such as a sediment trap, to retain sediment on-site. Accumulated sediment shall be removed when 60 percent of the storage capacity of the sediment retention structure is filled with sediment.
 - e. To limit the potential for migration of water with high pH from the site, clay plugs will be installed in the utility corridors at a maximum spacing of 100 feet.
 - f. For finished grading, adequate gradients shall be provided so as to prevent water from standing on the surface of lawns for more than 24 hours after the

- end of a rainfall, except in a swale flow area which may drain as long as 48 hours after the end of rainfall.
- g. Permanent swales or other points of concentrated water flow shall be stabilized with sod, rip rap, paving, or covered with an approved erosion control matting as provided for in the design criteria in SWCS.
 - h. Surface flows over cut and fill slopes shall be controlled as provided for in the design criteria for vegetating waterways in SWCS.
5. Stream protection:
- a. The bed and banks of all on-site and off-site streams that may be impacted by land clearing, grading, and construction activities shall be protected to prevent stream, river, lake or coastal sedimentation, streambank erosion, stream enlargement and degradation or loss of fisheries habitat. Measures for protecting the bed and banks of a stream include: riprap, log cribbing, and vegetative measures.
6. Maintenance:
- a. An erosion control plan for the project site shall identify maintenance requirements for erosion and sediment control practices utilized, and it shall provide a maintenance schedule. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be inspected periodically and maintained in conformance with the schedule so as to ensure they remain in effective, operating condition until such times as they are removed.
 - b. All points of construction ingress and egress shall be protected to prevent the deposition of materials onto traversed public thoroughfare, either by installing and maintaining a stabilized construction entrance, or by washing all vehicle wheels in a safe disposal area. All materials deposited onto public thoroughfares shall be removed immediately. Proper precautions shall be taken to ensure that materials deposited onto public thoroughfares are removed so that they do not enter catch basins, storm sewers, or combined sewers.
 - c. Accumulated sediment shall be removed when 60 percent of the storage capacity of the retention structure is filled with sediment.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

PART 3 -EXECUTION

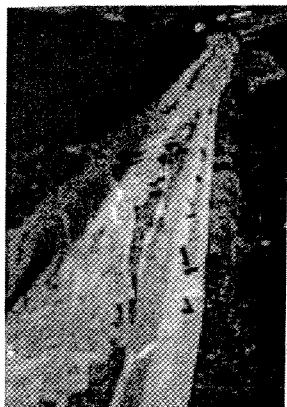
- A. The Contractor will provide NYSDEC with sufficient notice and means to examine the areas and conditions under which excavating, filling, and grading are occurring.
- B. The Contractor shall strictly adhere to the provisions of the Work Plan and shall control and manage surface water in every area where his/her activities take place.

- C. The Contractor shall plan and execute construction and earth work by methods to control surface drainage from cuts and fills, and from borrow and waste disposal areas, to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
 - 1. Hold the areas of bare soil exposed at one time to a minimum.
 - 2. Provide temporary control measures such as berms, dikes and drains.
- D. Construct fills and waste areas by selective placement to eliminate surface silts or clays, which will erode.
- E. Periodically inspect earthwork to detect any evidence of the start of erosion, apply corrective measures as required to control erosion.
- F. Surface water from known areas of contamination shall be collected prior to leaving those areas and properly disposed following all applicable state and federal regulations.
- G. In the event that surface runoff is the cause of existing clean areas, or subsequently cleaned areas, becoming contaminated, the affected areas shall be cleaned in accordance with the Remedial Work Plan.
- H. Groundwater that is visibly flowing from the excavation shall be collected at each exit point and properly disposed following all applicable state and federal regulations.

+ + END OF SECTION + +

ATTACHMENT IV
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY SWALE



Definition

A temporary excavated drainage way.

Purpose

The purpose of a temporary swale is to prevent runoff from entering disturbed areas by intercepting and diverting it to a stabilized outlet or to intercept sediment laden water and divert it to a sediment trapping device.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Temporary swales are constructed:

1. to divert flows from entering a disturbed area.
2. intermittently across disturbed areas to shorten overland flow distances.
3. to direct sediment laden water along the base of slopes to a trapping device.
4. to transport offsite flows across disturbed areas such as rights-of-way.

Swales collecting runoff from disturbed areas shall remain in place until the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized.

Design Criteria

See Figure 7A.2 on page 7A.5 for details.

	Swale A	Swale B
Drainage Area	<5 Ac	5-10 Ac
Bottom Width of Flow Channel	4 ft	6 ft
Depth of Flow Channel	1 ft	1 ft
Side Slopes	2:1 or flatter	2:1 or flatter
Grade	0.5% Min. 20% Max.	0.5% Min. 20% Max.

For drainage areas larger than 10 acres, refer to the Standard and Specification for Waterbars on page 7A.11.

Stabilization

Stabilization of the swale shall be completed within 7 days of installation in accordance with the appropriate standard and specifications for vegetative stabilization or stabilization with mulch as determined by the time of year. The flow channel shall be stabilized as per the following criteria:

Type of Treatment	Channel Grade ¹	Flow Channel	
		A (<5 Ac.)	B (5-10 Ac.)
1	0.5-3.0%	Seed & Straw Mulch	Seed & Straw Mulch
2	3.1-5.0%	Seed & Straw Mulch	Seed and cover with Jute or Excelsior, Sod, or lined with 2 in. stone
3	5.1-8.0%	Seed and cover with Jute, Excelsior, Sod, or line with 2 in. stone	Line with 4-8 in. or stone or Recycled Concrete Equivalent ²
4	8.1-20%	Line with 4-8 in. stone or Recycled Concrete Equivalent ²	Engineering Design

¹ In highly erodible soils, as defined by the local approving agency, refer to the next higher slope grade for type of stabilization.

² Recycled Concrete Equivalent shall be concrete broken into the required size, and shall contain no steel reinforcement.

t

shall have an outlet that functions with a minimum of
n, and dissipates runoff velocity prior to discharge off
e.

f shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device
s a sediment trap or sediment basin until the drainage
bove the swale is adequately stabilized.

1-site location may need to be adjusted to meet field
ions in order to utilize the most suitable outlet
ion.

swale is used to divert flows from entering a disturbed
sediment trapping device may not be needed.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERIMETER DIKE/SWALE



Definition

A temporary ridge of soil excavated from an adjoining swale located along the perimeter of the site or disturbed area.

Purpose

The purpose of a perimeter dike/swale is to prevent off site storm runoff from entering a disturbed area and to prevent sediment laden storm runoff from leaving the construction site or disturbed area.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Perimeter dike/swale is constructed to divert flows from entering a disturbed area, or along tops of slopes to prevent flows from eroding the slope, or along base of slopes to direct sediment laden flows to a trapping device.

The perimeter dike/swale shall remain in place until the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized.

Design Criteria

See Figure 7A.3 on page 7A.8 for details.

The perimeter dike/swale shall not be constructed outside the property lines without obtaining legal easements from affected adjacent property owners. A design is not required for perimeter dike/swale. The following criteria shall be used:

Drainage area – Less than 2 acres (for drainage areas larger than 2 acres but less than 10 acres, see earth dike or temporary swale; for drainage areas larger than 10 acres, see standard and specifications for diversion).

Height – 18 inches minimum from bottom of swale to top of dike evenly divided between dike height and swale depth.

Bottom width of dike – 2 feet minimum.

Width of swale – 2 feet minimum.

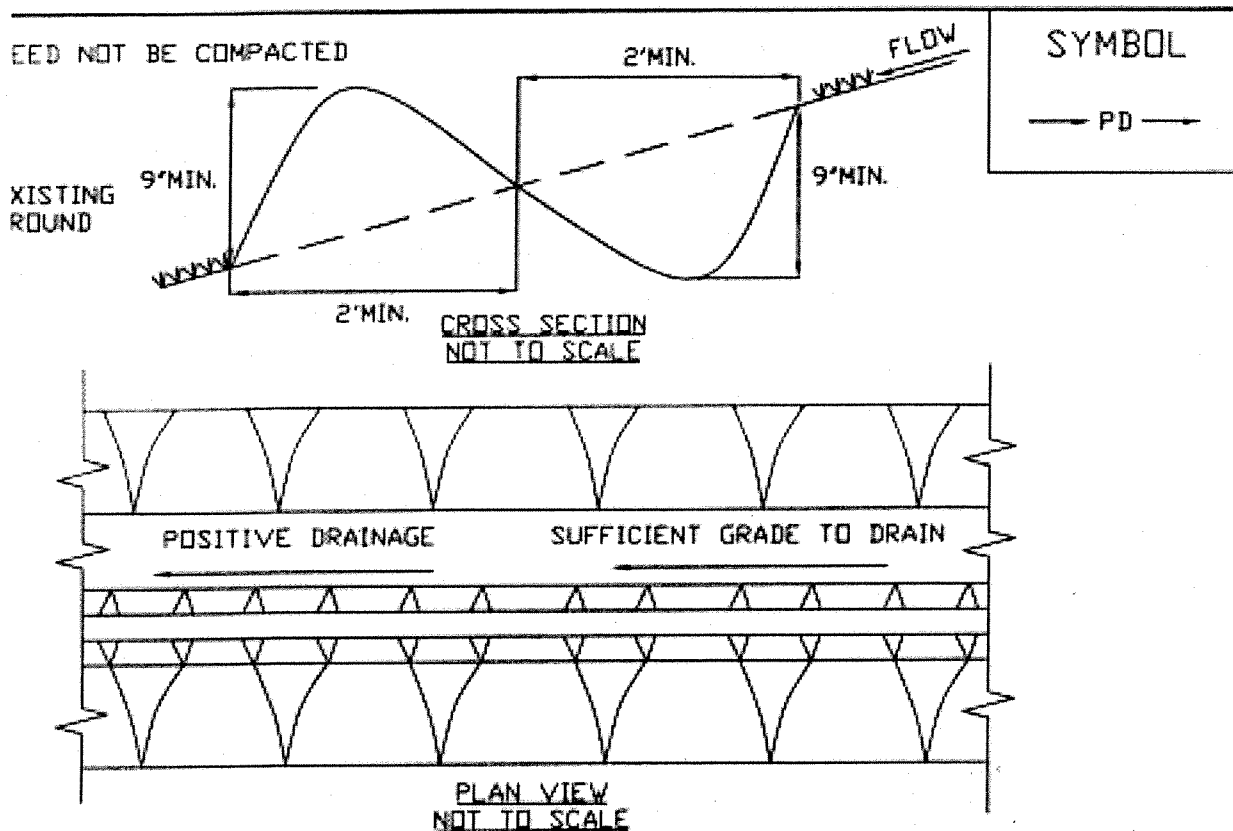
Grade – Dependent upon topography, but shall have positive drainage (sufficient grade to drain) to an adequate outlet. Maximum allowable grade not to exceed 8 percent.

Stabilization – The disturbed area of the dike and swale shall be stabilized within 7 days of installation, in accordance with the standard and specifications for temporary swales.

Outlet

1. Perimeter dike/swale shall have an outlet that functions with a minimum of erosion.
2. Diverted runoff from a protected or stabilized upland area shall outlet directly onto an undisturbed stabilized area.
3. Diverted runoff from a disturbed or exposed upland area shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device such as a sediment trap, sediment basin, or to an area protected by any of these practices.
4. The on-site location may need to be adjusted to meet field conditions in order to utilize the most suitable outlet.

Figure 7A.3
Perimeter Dike/Swale



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

ALL PERIMETER DIKE/SWALE SHALL HAVE UNINTERRUPTED POSITIVE GRADE TO AN OUTLET.

DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM A DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.

DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM AN UNDISTURBED AREA SHALL OUTLET INTO AN UNDISTURBED STABILIZED AREA AT NON-EROSION VELOCITY.

THE SWALE SHALL BE EXCAVATED OR SHAPED TO LINE GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION AS REQUIRED TO MEET THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED IN THE STANDARD.

STABILIZATION OF THE AREA DISTURBED BY THE DIKE AND SWALE SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING, AND SHALL BE DONE WITHIN 10 DAYS.

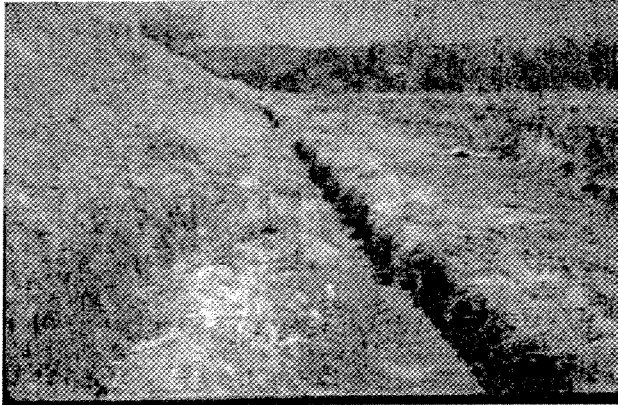
PERIODIC INSPECTION AND REQUIRED MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT.

MAX. DRAINAGE AREA LIMIT: 2 ACRES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
NEW YORK STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

PERIMETER DIKE OR
SWALE

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRAW BALE DIKE



Definition

A temporary barrier of straw, or similar material, used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil.

Purpose

The purpose of a bale dike is to reduce runoff velocity and effect deposition of the transported sediment load. Straw bale dikes have an estimated design life of three (3) months.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

The straw bale dike is used where:

1. No other practice is feasible.

2. There is no concentration of water in a channel or other drainage way above the barrier.
3. Erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion.
4. Length of slope above the straw bale dike does not exceed these limits.

Constructed Slope	Percent Slope	Slope Length (ft.)
2:1	50	25
3:1	33	50
4:1	25	75

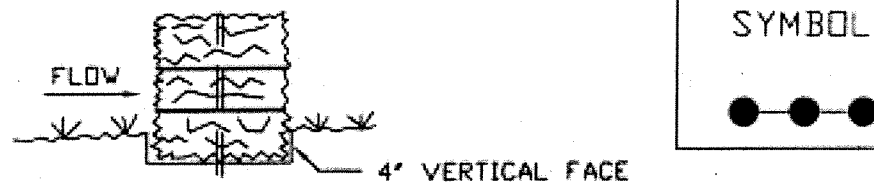
Where slope gradient changes through the drainage area, steepness refers to the steepest slope section contributing to the straw bale dike.

The practice may also be used for a single family lot if the slope is less than 15 percent. The contributing drainage areas in this instance shall be less than one acre and the length of slope above the dike shall be less than 200 feet.

Design Criteria

The above table is adequate, in general, for a one-inch rainfall event. Larger storms could cause failure of this practice. Use of this practice in sensitive areas for longer than one month should be specifically designed to store expected runoff. All bales shall be placed on the contour with cut edge of bale adhering to the ground. See Figure 7A.7 on page 7A.18 or details.

Figure 7A.7
Straw Bale Dike



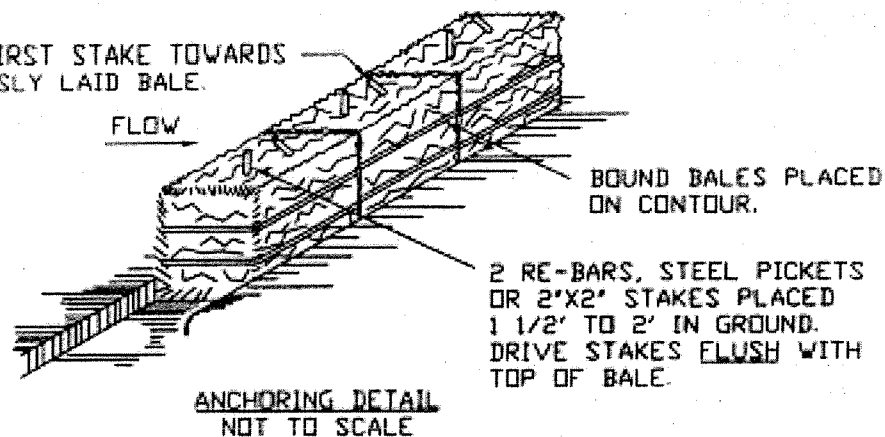
SYMBOL



BEDDING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

DRAINAGE AREA NO MORE THAN 1/4 ACRE PER 100 FEET
OF STRAW BALE DIKE FOR SLOPES LESS THAN 25%.

ANGLE FIRST STAKE TOWARDS
PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE.



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. BALES SHALL BE PLACED AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE OR ON THE CONTOUR AND IN A ROW WITH ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT BALES.
2. EACH BALE SHALL BE EMBEDDED IN THE SOIL A MINIMUM OF (4) INCHES, AND PLACED SO THE BINDINGS ARE HORIZONTAL.
3. BALES SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED IN PLACE BY EITHER TWO STAKES OR RE-BARS DRIVEN THROUGH THE BALE. THE FIRST STAKE IN EACH BALE SHALL BE DRIVEN TOWARD THE PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE AT AN ANGLE TO FORCE THE BALES TOGETHER. STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN FLUSH WITH THE BALE.
4. INSPECTION SHALL BE FREQUENT AND REPAIR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE MADE PROMPTLY AS NEEDED.
5. BALES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFULLNESS SO AS NOT TO BLOCK OR IMPEDE STORM FLOW OR DRAINAGE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
NEW YORK STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

STRAW BALE
DIKE

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SILT FENCE



Definition

A temporary barrier of geotextile fabric (filter cloth) used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil.

Purpose

The purpose of a silt fence is to reduce runoff velocity and effect deposition of transported sediment load. Limits imposed by ultraviolet stability of the fabric will dictate the maximum period the silt fence may be used (approximately one year).

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A silt fence may be used subject to the following conditions:

1. Maximum allowable slope lengths contributing runoff to a silt fence placed on a slope are:

<u>Slope Steepness</u>	<u>Maximum Length (ft.)</u>
2:1	25
3:1	50
4:1	75
5:1 or flatter	100

2. Maximum drainage area for overland flow to a silt fence shall not exceed ¼ acre per 100 feet of fence; and
3. Erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion; and
4. There is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier.

Design Criteria

Design computations are not required. All silt fences shall be placed as close to the areas as possible, but at least 10 feet from the toe of a slope to allow for maintenance and roll down. The area beyond the fence must be undisturbed or stabilized.

A detail of the silt fence shall be shown on the plan and contain the following minimum requirements:

1. The type, size, and spacing of fence posts.
2. The size of woven wire support fences.
3. The type of filter cloth used.
4. The method of anchoring the filter cloth.
5. The method of fastening the filter cloth to the fencing support.

Sensitive areas to be protected by silt fence may need to be reinforced by using heavy wire fencing for added support to prevent collapse.

Where ends of filter cloth come together, they shall be overlapped, folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass. See Figure 7A.8 on page 7A.21 for details.

Criteria for Silt Fence Materials

1. Silt Fence Fabric: The fabric shall meet the following specifications (table on following page) unless otherwise approved by the appropriate erosion and sediment control plan approval authority. Such approval shall not constitute statewide acceptance. Statewide acceptability shall depend on in-field and/or laboratory observations and evaluations.

Properties	Minimum Acceptable Value	Test Method
Tensile Strength (lbs)	90	ASTM D1682
Elongation at Break (%)	50	ASTM D1682
Impact Burst Strength (PSI)	190	ASTM D3786
Tensile Strength (lbs)	40	ASTM D751 (modified)
Flow Rate (in/sf)	0.3	
Aperture Opening Size	40-80	US Std Sieve CW-02215
Ultraviolet Radiation Stability (%)	90	ASTM G-26

2. Fence Posts (for fabricated units): The length shall be a minimum of 36 inches long. Wood posts will be of sound quality hardwood with a minimum cross sectional area of 3.0 square inches. Steel posts will be standard T and U section weighing not less than 1.00 pound per linear foot.

3. Wire Fence (for fabricated units): Wire fencing shall be a minimum 14-1/2 gage with a maximum 6 in. mesh opening, or as approved.

4. Prefabricated Units: Envirofence, or approved equal, may be used in lieu of the above method providing the unit is installed per details shown in Figure 7A.8.

Figure 7A.8
Silt Fence

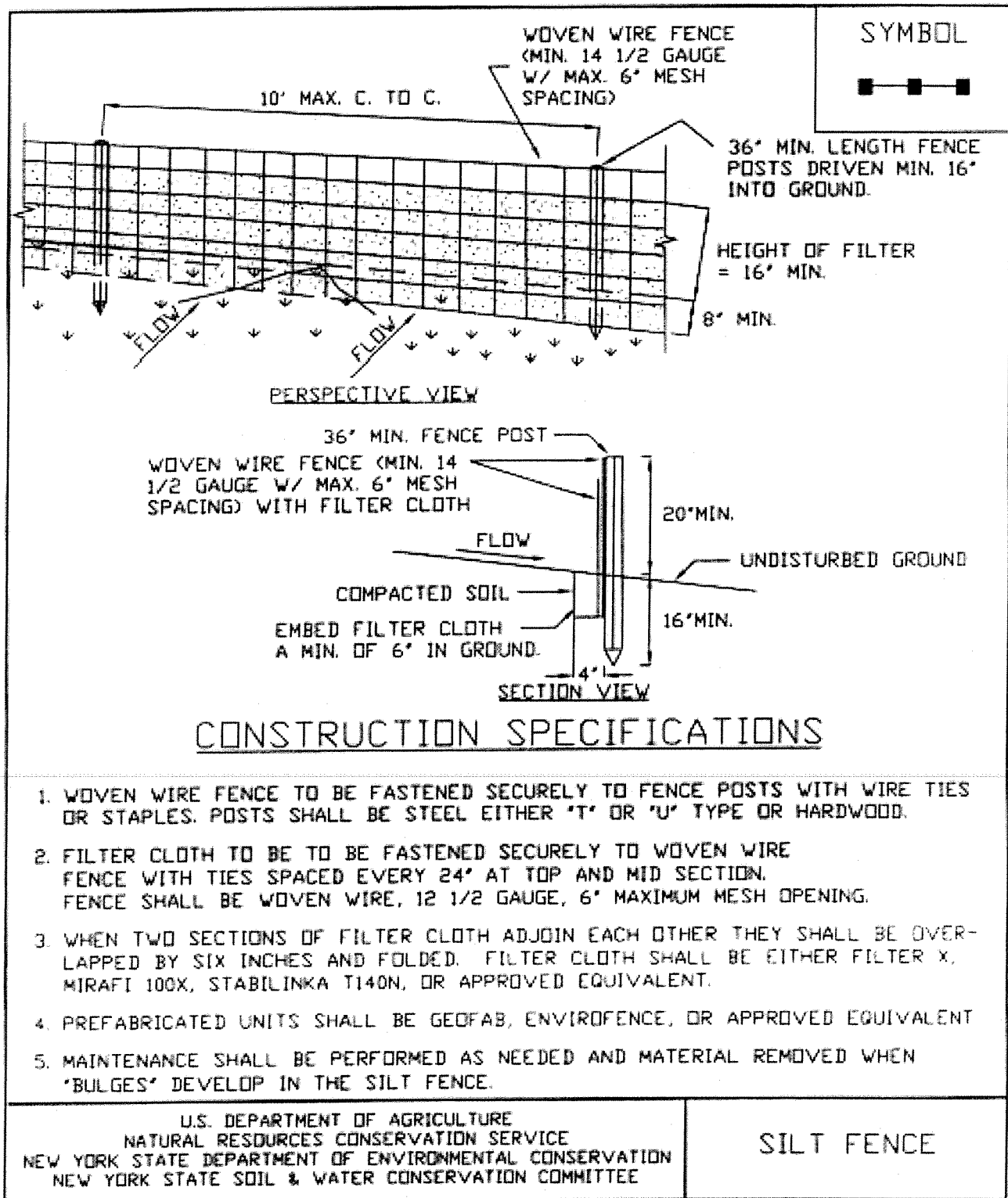
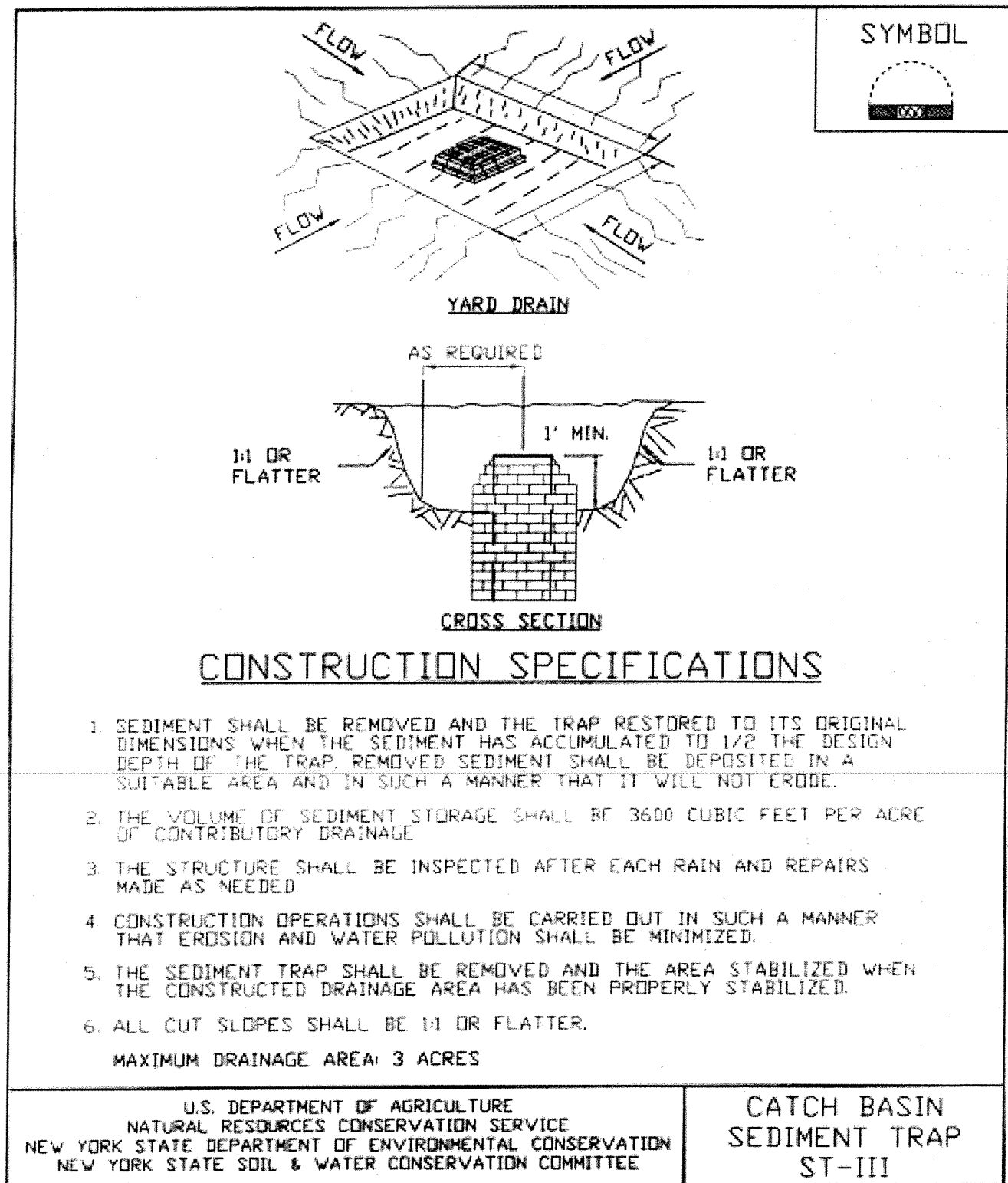


Figure 7A.18
Catch Basin Sediment Trap: ST-III



ATTACHMENT V

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY

1.0 Description

The Contractor is responsible and liable for the health and safety of all on-site personnel and off-site community impacted by the site redevelopment activities.

This section describes the minimum health and safety requirements for this project including the requirements for the development of a written Health and Safety Plan (HASP). All on-site workers must comply with the requirements of the HASP. The Contractor's HASP must comply with all applicable federal and state regulations protecting human health and the environment from the hazards posed by activities during this site remediation.

2.0 References

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS

ACGIH TLVs	Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices (Latest Edition)
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CODES OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards (Latest Edition)
29CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction (Latest Edition)
40 CFR 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste (Latest Edition)
49 CFR 178	Shipping Container Specification (Latest Edition)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA 9285.1-30	1992 or latest edition: Standard Operating Safety Guides (Office of Emergency and Remedial Response)
EPA-450	1987 or latest edition: Ambient Monitoring Guidelines for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

NATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)

NIOSH 85-115 1985 or latest edition: Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (NIOSH, OSHA, USCG, and EPA)

NIOSH 89-127 1989 or latest edition: Manual of Analytical Methods

N.Y.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (NYSDEC)

TAGM 4031 1989 Division Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum -- Fugitive Dust Suppression and Particulate Monitoring Program at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites

N.Y.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NYSDOL 28.876 1980 Article 28 Section 876 NYS Labor Law (Right-to-Know Law)

3.0 Basis

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards and Regulations contained in Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1910 and 1926 (20 CFR 1910 and 1926) and subsequent additions and/or modifications, the New York State Labor Law Section 876 (Right-to-Know Law), the Standard Operating Safety Guidelines by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response and the Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (NIOSH, OSHA, USCG, and EPA) provide the basis for the safety and health program. Additional specifications within this section are in addition to OSHA regulations and reflect the positions of both the EPA and the National Institute for Occupation Safety and Health (NIOSH) regarding procedures required to ensure safe operations at abandoned hazardous waste disposal sites.

The safety and health of the public and project personnel and the protection of the environment will take precedence over cost and schedule considerations for all project work. The Contractor will notify the NYSDEC and NYSDOH of conditions which may adversely affect the safety and health of project personnel and the community. The NYSDEC or the NYSDOH may stop work for health and safety reasons. If work is suspended for health and/or safety reasons, it shall not resume until approval is obtained from the NYSDEC or the NYSDOH. The cost of work stoppage due to health and safety is the responsibility of the Contractor.

4.0 Health and Safety Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to the work of the redevelopment of the site:

- A. Project Personnel: Project personnel include the Contractor, subcontractor, and Federal, and State, and local Representatives, working or having official business at the Project Site.
- B. Authorized Visitor: The Safety Officer has primary responsibility for determining who is qualified and may enter the site. The Site Safety Officer will only allow authorized visitors with written proof that they have been medically certified and trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 to enter the contamination reduction zone and/or exclusion area.
- C. Health and Safety Coordinator (HSC): The HSC shall be a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) or Certified Safety Professional (CSP) retained by the Contractor. The HSC will be responsible for the development and implementation of the HASP.
- D. Safety Officer (SO): The SO will be the Contractor's on-site person who will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation and enforcement of the HASP.
- E. Health and Safety Technicians (HST): The HST(s) will be the Contractor's on-site personnel who will assist the SO in the implementations of the HASP, in particular, with air monitoring in active work areas and maintenance of safety equipment.
- F. Medical Consultant (MC): The MC is a physician retained by the Contractor who will be responsible for conducting physical exams as specified under the Medical Monitoring Programs in this section.
- G. Project Site: The area of the Hanna Furnace Site that is undergoing redevelopment, which includes the Contractor Work Area.
- H. Contractor Work Area: An area of the project site including the Support Zone, access road, staging area, and Exclusion Zone.
- I. Contractor Support Zone: An area of the Contractor Work Area outside the Exclusion Zone, accessible for deliveries and visitors. No persons, vehicles, or equipment may enter these areas from the Exclusion Zone without having gone through specified decontamination procedures in the adjacent Contamination Reduction Zone.

- J. Staging Areas: Areas within the Exclusion Zone for the segregated temporary staging of uncontaminated and contaminated soil and debris.
- K. Exclusion Zone: The innermost area within the Contractor Work Area that encloses the area of contamination. Protective clothing and breathing apparatus as specified in the health and safety requirements and in the Contractor's approved HASP must be worn.
- L. Contamination Reduction Zone: An area at the Exit Point of the Exclusion Zone through which all personnel, vehicles, and equipment must enter and exit. All decontamination of vehicles and equipment and removal of personal protective clothing and breathing apparatus must take place at the boundary between the Exclusion Zone and the Contamination Reduction Zone.
- M. Work: Work includes all labor, materials, and other items that are part of site redevelopment activities.
- N. Monitoring: The use of direct reading field instrumentation to provide information regarding the levels of gases and/or vapor, which are present during remedial action. Monitoring shall be conducted to evaluate employee exposures to toxic materials and hazardous conditions.

5.0 Responsibilities

The Contractor shall:

- A. Employ an SO who shall be assigned full-time responsibility for all tasks herein described under this HASP. In the event the SO cannot meet his responsibilities, the Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining the services of an "alternate" SO meeting the minimum requirements and qualifications contained herein. No work will proceed on this project in the absence of an approved SO.
- B. Ensure that all project personnel have obtained the required physical examination prior to and at the termination of work covered by the contract.
- C. Be responsible for the pre-job indoctrination of all project personnel with regard to the HASP and other safety requirements to be observed during work, including but not limited to (a) potential hazards, (b) personal hygiene principles, (c) personal protection equipment, (d) respiratory protection equipment usage and fit testing, and (e) emergency procedures dealing with fire and medical situations.
- D. Be responsible for the implementation of this HASP, and the Emergency Contingency and Response Plan.

- E. Provide and ensure that all project personnel are properly clothed and equipped and that all equipment is kept clean and properly maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or replaced as necessary.
- F. Will perform all site redevelopment work in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner. The Contractor will provide for the safety of all project personnel and the community for the duration of the redevelopment activities.
- G. Have sole and complete responsibility for safety conditions for the project, including safety of all persons (including employees).
- H. Be responsible for protecting the project personnel and the general public from hazards due to the exposure, handling, and transport of contaminated materials. Barricades, warning lights if needed, roped-off areas, and proper signs shall be furnished in sufficient amounts and locations to safeguard the project personnel and public at all times.
- I. Ensure all OSHA health and safety requirements are met.
- J. Maintain a chronological log of all persons entering the project site. It will include organization, date, and time of entry and exit. Each person must sign in and out.

6.0 Submittals

Health and Safety Plan (HASP)

The HASP is a deliverable product of this project. The Contractor will submit the HASP to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH a minimum of two weeks prior to initiation of redevelopment activities. Agreed upon responses to all comments will be incorporated into the final copy of the HASP. The HASP shall govern all work performed for this contract. The HASP shall address, at a minimum, the following items in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(I)(2):

- A. Health and Safety Organization.
- B. Site Description and Hazard Assessment.
- C. Training.
- D. Medical Surveillance.
- E. Work Areas.
- F. Standard Operating Safety Procedures and Engineering Controls.
- G. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- H. Personnel Hygiene and Decontamination.
- I. Equipment Decontamination.
- J. Air Monitoring.

- K. Emergency Equipment/First Aid Requirements.
- L. Emergency Response and Contingency Plan.
- M. Spill Containment Plan.
- N. Heat & Cold Stress.
- O. Record Keeping.
- P. Community Protection Plan.

The following sections will describe the requirements of each of the above-listed elements of the HASP.

7.0 Health and Safety Organization

The Contractor shall list in the HASP a safety organization with specific names, qualifications, and responsibilities. At a minimum, the Contractor shall provide the services of a Health and Safety Coordinator, SO, and a Medical Consultant.

Health and Safety Coordinator: The Contractor must retain the services of a Health and Safety Coordinator (HSC). The HSC must be an American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH) Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) or a Certified Safety Professional (CSP). The HSC must have a minimum of two years experience in hazardous waste site remediations or related industries and have a working knowledge of federal and state occupational health and safety regulations. The HSC must be familiar with air monitoring techniques and the development of health and safety programs for personnel working in potentially toxic atmospheres.

In addition to meeting the above requirements, the HSC will have the following responsibilities:

- A. Responsibility for the overall development and implementation of the HASP.
- B. Responsibility for the initial training of on-site workers with respect to the contents of the HASP.
- C. Availability during normal business hours for consultation by the Safety Officer.
- D. Availability to assist the Safety Officer in follow-up training and if changes in site conditions occur.

Safety Officer: The designated SO must have, at a minimum, two years of experience in the remediation of hazardous waste sites or related field experience. The SO must have formal training in health and safety and be conversant with federal and state regulations governing occupational health and safety. The SO must be certified in CPR and first aid and have experience and training in the implementation of personal protection and air

monitoring programs. The SO must have "hands-on" experience with the operation and maintenance of real-time air monitoring equipment. The SO must be thoroughly knowledgeable of the operation and maintenance of air-purifying respirators (APR) and supplied-air respirators (SAR) including SCBA and airline respirators.

In addition to meeting the above qualifications, the SO will be responsible for the following minimum requirements:

- A. Responsibility for the implementation, enforcement, and monitoring of the health and safety plan.
- B. Responsibility for the pre-construction indoctrination and periodic training of all on-site personnel with regard to this safety plan and other safety requirements to be observed during construction, including:
 - (1) Potential hazards.
 - (2) Personal hygiene principles.
 - (3) PPE.
 - (4) Respiratory protection equipment usage and fit testing.
 - (5) Emergency procedures dealing with fire and medical situations.
 - (6) Conduct daily update meetings in regard to health and safety.
- C. Responsibility for alerting any State or Federal on-site representative prior to the Contractor starting any particular hazardous work.
- D. Responsibility for informing project personnel of the New York State Labor Law Section 876 (Right-to-Know Law).
- E. Responsibility for the maintenance of separation of Exclusion Zone (Dirty) from the Support Zone (Clean) areas as described hereafter.

Health and Safety Technicians: The Health and Safety Technician (HST) must have one year of hazardous waste site or related experience and be knowledgeable of applicable occupational health and safety regulations. The HST must be certified in CPR and first aid. The HST will be under direct supervision of the SO during on-site work. The HST must be familiar with the operations, maintenance and calibration of monitoring equipment used in this remediation. A HST will be assigned to each work crew or task in potentially hazardous areas.

Medical Consultant: The Contractor is required to retain a Medical Consultant (MC) who is a physician, certified in occupational medicine. The physician shall have experience in the occupational health area and shall be familiar with potential site hazards of remedial action

projects. The MC will also be available to provide annual physicals and to provide additional medical evaluations of personnel when necessary.

8.0 Site Description and Hazard Assessment

The Contractor shall perform a hazard assessment to provide information to assist in selection of PPE and establish air monitoring guidelines to protect on-site personnel, the environment, and the public. The Contractor shall provide a general description of the site, its location, past history, previous environmental sampling results, and general background on the conditions present at the site.

A. Chemical Hazards: A qualitative evaluation of chemical hazards shall be based on the following:

- ? Nature of potential contaminants;
- ? Location of potential contaminants at the project site;
- ? Potential for exposure during site activities; and
- ? Effects of potential contaminants on human health.

B. Biological Hazards: A qualitative evaluation of biological hazards consisting of the elements listed for chemical hazards.

C. Physical Hazards: The Contractor shall assess the potential for physical hazards affecting personnel during the performance of on-site work.

The Contractor shall develop a hazard assessment for each site task and operation established in the HASP.

9.0 Training

OSHA Training

The Contractor is responsible to ensure that all project personnel have been trained in accordance with OSHA 1910.120 regulations.

The Contractor shall ensure that all employees are informed of the potential hazards of toxic chemicals to the unborn child and of the risks associated with working at the project site.

The Contractor shall be responsible for, and guarantee that, personnel not successfully completing the required training are not permitted to enter the project site to perform work.

Safety Meetings

At a minimum, the SO will conduct daily safety meetings that will be mandatory for all project personnel. The meetings will provide refresher courses for existing equipment and protocols, and will examine new site conditions as they are encountered.

Additional safety meetings will be held on an as-required basis.

Should any unforeseen or site-peculiar safety-related factor, hazard, or condition become evident during the performance of work at this site, the Contractor will bring such to the attention of the SO in writing as quickly as possible for resolution. In the interim, the Contractor will take prudent action to establish and maintain safe working conditions and to safeguard employees, the public, and the environment.

10.0 Medical Surveillance

The Contractor shall utilize the services of a Physician to provide, at a minimum, the medical examinations and surveillance specified herein. The name of the Physician and evidence of examination of all Contractor and subcontractor on-site personnel shall be kept by the SO.

Contractor and subcontractor project personnel involved in this project shall be provided with medical surveillance prior to onset of work. At any time there is suspected excessive exposure to substances that would be medically detectable, all project personnel will be medically monitored. The costs for these medical exams are to be borne by the Contractor.

Physical examinations are required for:

- A. Any and all personnel entering hazardous or transition zones or performing work that required respiratory protection.
- B. All Contractor personnel on site who are dedicated or may be used for emergency response purposes in the Exclusion Zone.
- C. Contractor supervisors entering hazardous or transition zones, or on site for more than 16 hours during the length of the project.

Physical examinations are not required for people making periodic deliveries provided they do not enter hazardous or transition zones.

In accordance with good medical practice, the examining Physician or other appropriate representative of the Physician shall discuss the results of such medical examination with the individual examined. Such discussion shall include an explanation of any medical condition that the Physician believes required further evaluation or treatment and any medical condition which the Physician believes would be adversely affected by such individual's employment at the project site. A written report of such examination shall be transmitted to the individual's private physician upon written request by the individual.

The examining Physician or Physician group shall notify the SO in writing that the individual has received a medical examination and shall advise the SO as to any specific limitations upon such individual's ability to work at the project site that were identified as a result of the examination. Appropriate action shall be taken in light of the advice given pursuant to this subparagraph.

The physical examination shall also include but not be limited to the following minimum requirements:

- A. Complete blood profile;
- B. Blood chemistry to include: chloride, CO₂, potassium, sodium, BUN, glucose, globulin, total protein, albumin, calcium, cholesterol, alkaline phosphates, triglycerides, uric acid, creatinine, total bilirubin, phosphorous, lactic dehydrogenase, SGPT, SGOT;
- C. Urine analysis;
- D. "Hands on" physical examination to include a complete evaluation of all organ systems including any follow-up appointments deemed necessary in the clinical judgement of the examining physician to monitor any chronic conditions or abnormalities;
- E. Electrocardiogram;
- F. Chest X-ray (if recommended by examining physician in accordance with good medical practice);
- G. Pulmonary function;
- H. Audiometry - To be performed by a certified technician, audiologist, or physician. The range of 500 to 8,000 hertz should be assessed.
- I. Vision screening - Use a battery (TITMUS) instrument to screen the individual's ability to see test targets well at 13 to 16 inches and at 20 feet. Tests should include an assessment of muscle balance, eye coordination, depth perception, peripheral vision, color discrimination, and tonometry.
- J. Tetanus booster shot (if no inoculation has been received within the last five years); and
- K. Complete medical history.

11.0 Site Control

Security

Security shall be provided and maintained by the Contractor.

Vehicular access to the site, other than to designated parking areas, shall be restricted to authorized vehicles only. Use of on-site designated parking areas shall be restricted to vehicles of the State or Federal on-site representative, Contractor, subcontractor, and service personnel assigned to the site and actually on duty but may also be used on short-term basis for authorized visitors.

The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining a log of security incidents and visitor access granted.

The Contractor shall require all personnel having access to the project site to sign-in and sign-out, and shall keep a record of all site access.

All approved visitors to the site shall be briefed by the SO on safety and security, provided with temporary identification and safety equipment, and escorted throughout their visit.

Site visitors shall not be permitted to enter the hazardous work zone unless approved by the SO with appropriate site access agreement.

Project sites shall be posted, "Warning Hazardous Work Area, Do Not Enter Unless Authorized," and access restricted by the use of a snow fence or equal at a minimum. Warning signs shall be posted at a minimum of every 500 feet.

Site Control

The Contractor shall provide the following site control procedures as a minimum:

- ? A site map;
- ? A map showing site work zones;
- ? The use of a "buddy system"; and
- ? Standard operating procedures or safe work practices.

Work Areas

The Contractor will clearly lay out and identify work areas in the field and will limit equipment, operations and personnel in the areas as defined below:

- A. Exclusion Zone (EZ) - This will include all areas where potential environmental monitoring has shown or it is suspected that a potential hazard may exist to workers. The level of PPE required in these areas will be determined by the SO after air monitoring and on-site inspection has been conducted. The area will be clearly delineated from the decontamination area. As work within the hazardous zone proceeds, the delineating boundary will be relocated as necessary to prevent the accidental contamination of nearby people and equipment. The Exclusion Zone

will be delineated by fencing (e.g., chain link, snow fencing, or orange plastic fencing).

- B. Contamination Reduction Zone - This zone will occur at the interface of "Hazardous" and "Clean" areas and will provide for the transfer of equipment and materials from the Support Zone to the Exclusion Zone, the decontamination of personnel and clothing prior to entering the "Clean" area, and for the physical segregation of the "Clean" and "Hazardous" areas. This area will contain all required emergency equipment, etc. This area will be clearly delineated by fencing (e.g., chain link, snow fencing, or orange plastic fencing). It shall also delineate an area that although not contaminated at a particular time may become so at a later date.
- C. Support Zone - This area is the remainder of the work site and project site. The Support Zone will be clearly delineated and procedures implemented to prevent active or passive contamination from the work site. The function of the Support Zone includes:
 - (1) An entry area for personnel, material and equipment to the Exclusion Zone of site operations through the Contamination Reduction Zone;
 - (2) An exit for decontamination personnel, materials and equipment from the "Decontamination" area of site operations;
 - (3) The housing of site special services; and
 - (4) A storage area for clean, safety, and work equipment.

12.0 Standard Operating Safety Procedures (SOP), Engineering Controls

General SOP

- A. The Contractor will ensure that all safety equipment and protective clothing is kept clean and well maintained.
- B. All prescription eyeglasses in use on this project will be safety glasses and will be compatible with respirators. No contact lenses shall be allowed on site.
- C. All disposable or reusable gloves worn on the site will be approved by the SO.
- D. During periods of prolonged respirator usage in contaminated areas, respirator filters will be changed upon breakthrough. Respirator filters will always be changed daily.

- E. Footwear used on site will be covered by rubber overboots or booties when entering or working in the Exclusion Zone area or Contamination Reduction Zone. Boots or booties will be washed with water and detergents to remove dirt and contaminated sediment before leaving the Exclusion Zone or Contamination Reduction Zone.
- F. All PPE used in the Exclusion Zone or Contamination Reduction Zone will be decontaminated or disposed of at the end of the workday. The SO will be responsible for ensuring decontamination of PPE before reuse.
- G. All respirators will be individually assigned and not interchanged between workers without cleaning and sanitizing.
- H. Contractor, subcontractor and service personnel unable to pass a fit test as a result of facial hair or facial configuration shall not enter or work in an area that requires respiratory protection.
- I. The Contractor will ensure that all project personnel shall have vision or corrected vision to at least 20/40 in one eye.
- J. On-site personnel found to be disregarding any provision of this plan will, at the request of the SO, be barred from the project.
- K. Used disposable outerwear such as coveralls, gloves, and boots shall not be reused. Used disposable outerwear will be removed upon leaving the hazardous work zone and will be placed inside disposable containers provided for that purpose. These containers will be stored at the site at the designated staging area and the Contractor will be responsible for proper disposal of these materials at the completion of the project.
- L. Protective coveralls that become torn or badly soiled will be replaced immediately.
- M. Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, etc., will be prohibited in the hazardous work zones and neutral zones.
- N. All personnel will thoroughly cleanse their hands, face, and forearms and other exposed areas prior to eating, smoking or drinking.
- O. Workers who have worked in a hazardous work zone will shower at the completion of the workday.
- P. All personnel will wash their hands, face, and forearms before using toilet facilities.

- Q. No alcohol, firearms or drugs (without prescriptions) will be allowed on site at any time.
- R. All personnel who are on medication should report it to the SO who will make a determination whether or not the individual will be allowed to work and in what capacity. The SO may require a letter from the individual's personal physician stating what limitations (if any) the medication may impose on the individual.

Engineering Controls - Dust and Air Emissions

The Contractor shall provide all equipment and personnel necessary to monitor and control dust and air emissions.

13.0 Personal Protective Equipment

General

The Contractor shall provide all project personnel with the necessary safety equipment and protective clothing, taking into consideration the chemical wastes at the site. At a minimum, the Contractor may supply project personnel with the following:

- A. Sufficient disposable coveralls;
- B. One pair splash goggles;
- C. Chemical-resistant outer and inner gloves;
- D. Rubber overshoes (to be washed daily);
- E. Hard hat;
- F. One full-face mask with appropriate canisters for work requiring Level C protection; and
- G. For all project personnel involved with Level B protection, a positive-pressure SCBA or a positive-pressure in-line air respirator. A 5-minute escape bottle must be included with the in-line air apparatus.

Levels of Protection

The following sections described the requirements of each level of protection.

- A. Level A Protection

(1) PPE:

- a. Supplied-air respirator approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and NIOSH. Respirators may be:
 - ? Positive-pressure SCBA; or
 - ? Positive-pressure airline respirator (with escape bottle for Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health [IDLH] or potential for IDLH atmosphere).
- b. Fully encapsulating chemical-resistant suit.
- c. Coveralls.
- d. Cotton long underwear.*
- e. Gloves (inner), chemical-resistant.
- f. Boots, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank. (Depending on suit construction, worn over or under suit boot.)
- g. Hard hat (under suit).*
- h. Disposal gloves and boot covers (worn over fully encapsulating suit).
- I. Cooling unit.*
- j. Two-way radio communications (inherently safe).*

* Optional

(2) Criteria for Selection:

Meeting any of these criteria warrants use of Level A protection:

- a. The chemical substance has been identified and requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system based on:
 - ? Measures (or potential for) high concentration of atmospheric vapors, gases, or particulates, or

? Site operations and work functions involves high potential for splash, immersion, or exposure to unexpected vapors, gases, or particulates of materials highly toxic to the skin.

- b. Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected to be present, and skin contact is possible.
- c. Operations must be conducted in confined, poorly ventilated areas until the absence of substances requiring Level A protection is determined.
- d. Direct readings on field Flame Ionization Detectors (FID) or Photoionization Detectors (PID) and similar instruments indicate high levels of unidentified vapors and gases in the air.

(3) Guidance on Selection:

- a. Fully encapsulating suits are primarily designed to provide a gas- or vapor-tight barrier between the wearer and atmospheric contaminants. Therefore, Level A is generally worn when high concentrations of airborne substances could severely effect the skin. Since Level A requires the use of SCBA, the eyes and respiratory system are also more protected.

Until air surveillance data become available to assist in the selection of the appropriate level of protection, the use of Level A may have to be based on indirect evidence of the potential for atmospheric contamination or other means of skin contact with severe skin affecting substances.

Conditions that may require Level A protection include:

- ? Confined spaces: Enclosed, confined, or poorly ventilated areas are conducive to the buildup of toxic vapors, gases, or particulates. (Explosive or oxygen-deficient atmospheres are also more probable in confined spaces). Confined-space entry does not automatically warrant wearing Level A protection, but should serve as a cue to carefully consider and to justify a lower level of protection.
- ? Suspected/known highly toxic substances: Various substances that are highly toxic, especially skin absorption,

for example, fuming corrosives, cyanide compounds, concentrated pesticides, Department of Transportation Poison "A" materials, suspected carcinogens, and infectious substances may be known or suspected to be involved. Field instruments may not be available to detect or quantify air concentrations of these materials. Until these substances are identified and concentrations measured, maximum protection may be necessary.

- ? Visible emissions: Visible air emissions from leaking containers or railroad/vehicular tank cars, as well as smoke from chemical fires and others, indicate high potential for concentrations of substances that could be extreme respiratory or skin hazards.
- ? Job Functions: Initial site entries are generally walk-throughs, in which instruments and visual observations are used to make a preliminary evaluation of the hazards.

In initial site entries, Level A should be worn when:

- ? There is a probability for exposure to high concentrations of vapors, gases, or particulates; and
- ? Substances are known or suspected of being extremely toxic directly to the skin or by being absorbed.

Subsequent entries are to conduct the many activities needed to reduce the environmental impact of the incident. Levels of protection for later operations are based not only on data obtained from the initial and subsequent environmental monitoring, but also on the probability of contamination and ease of decontamination.

Examples of situations where Level A has been worn are:

- ? Excavating of soil to sample buried drums suspected of containing high concentrations of dioxin;
- ? Entering a cloud of chlorine to repair a valve broken in a railroad accident;
- ? Handling and moving drums known to contain oleum; and

? Responding to accidents involving cyanide, arsenic, and undiluted pesticides.

- b. The fully encapsulating suit provides the highest degree of protection to skin, eyes, and respiratory system if the suit material resists chemicals during the time the suit is worn. While Level A provides maximum protection, all suit material may be rapidly permeated and degraded by certain chemicals from extremely high air concentrations, splashes, or immersion of boots or gloves in concentrated liquids or sludges. These limitations should be recognized when specifying the type of fully encapsulating suit. Whenever possible, the suit material should be matched with the substance it is used to protect against.

B. Level B Protection

(1) PPE:

- a. Positive-pressure SCBA (MSHA/NIOSH approved); or
- b. Positive-pressure air line respirator (with escape bottle for IDLH or potential for IDLH atmosphere) MSHA/NIOSH approved;
- c. Chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long-sleeved jacket; coveralls or hooded, one- or two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant, one-piece suits);
- d. Cotton long underwear;*
- e. Coveralls;
- f. Gloves (outer), chemical-resistant;
- g. Gloves (inner), chemical-resistant;
- h. Boots (inner), leather work shoe with steel toe and shank;
- I. Boots (outer), chemical-resistant, (disposable);
- j. Hard hat (face shield*);
- k. 2-way radio communication;* and
- l. Taping between suit and gloves, and suit and boots.

*Optional

(2) Criteria for Selection:

Any one of the following conditions warrants use of Level B Protection:

- a. The type and atmospheric concentration of toxic substances have been identified and require a high level of respiratory protection, but less skin protection than Level A. These atmospheres would:

? Have IDLH concentrations; or

- ? Exceed limits of protection afforded by an air-purifying mask; or
 - ? Contain substances for which air-purifying canisters do not exist or have low removal efficiency; or
 - ? Contain substances requiring air-supplied equipment, but substances and/or concentrations do not represent a serious skin hazard.
- b. The atmosphere contains less than 19.5% oxygen
- c. Site operations make it highly unlikely that the work being done will generate high concentrations of vapors, gases or particulates, or splashes of material that will affect the skin of personal wearing Level B protection.
- d. Working in confined spaces.
- e. Total atmospheric concentrations, sustained in the breathing zone, of unidentified vapors or gases range from 5 ppm above background to 500 ppm above background as measured by direct reading instruments such as the FID or PID or similar instruments, but vapors and gases are not suspected of containing high levels of chemicals toxic to skin.

(3) Guidance on Selection Criteria:

Level B equipment provides a reasonable degree of protection against splashes and to lower air contaminant concentrations, but a somewhat lower level of protection to skin than Level A. The chemical-resistant clothing required in Level B is available in a wide variety of styles, materials, construction detail, permeability, etc. Taping joints between the gloves, boots and suit, and between hood and respirator reduces the possibility for splash and vapor or gas penetration. These factors all affect the degree of protection afforded. Therefore, the SO should select the most effective chemical-resistant clothing based on the known or anticipated hazards and/or job function.

Level B does provide a high level of protection to the respiratory tract. Generally, if SCBA is required, Level B clothing rather than a fully encapsulating suit (Level A) is selected based on needing less protection against known or anticipated substances affecting the skin. Level B skin protection is selected by:

- a. Comparing the concentrations of known or identified substances in air with skin toxicity data;
- b. Determining the presence of substances that are destructive to or readily absorbed through the skin by liquid splashes, unexpected high levels of gases, vapor or particulates, or other means of direct contact; and
- c. Assessing the effect of the substance (at its measured air concentrations or splash potential) on the small area of the head and neck left unprotected by chemical-resistant clothing.

For initial site entry at an open site, Level B protection should protect site personnel, providing the conditions described in selecting Level A are known or judged to be absent.

C. Level C Protection

(1) PPE

- a. Full-face, air-purifying, cartridge- or canister-equipped respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approved) with cartridges appropriate for the respiratory hazards;
- b. Chemical-resistant clothing (coveralls, hooded, one-piece or two-piece chemical splash suit; chemical-resistant hood and apron; disposable chemical-resistant coveralls);
- c. Coveralls;
- d. Cotton long underwear;*
- e. Gloves (outer), chemical-resistant;
- f. Gloves (inner), chemical-resistant;
- g. Boots (inner), leather work shoes with steel toe and shank;
- h. Boots (outer), chemical-resistant (disposable);*
- I. Hard hat (face shield);*

- j. Escape SCBA of at least 5-minute duration;
- k. 2-way radio communications (inherently safe);* and
- (2) Taping between suit and boots, and suit and gloves.

* Optional

(3) Criteria for Selection

Meeting all of these criteria permits use of Level C protection:

- a. Measured air concentrations of identified substances will be reduced by the respirator to, at or below, the substance's Threshold Limit Value (TLV) or appropriate occupational exposure limit and the concentration is within the service limit of the canister.
 - b. Atmospheric contaminant concentrations do not exceed IDLH levels.
 - c. Atmospheric contaminants, liquid splashes, or other direct contact will not adversely affect the small area of the skin left unprotected by chemical-resistant clothing.
 - d. Job functions do not require SCBA.
 - e. Total readings register between background and 5 ppm above background as measured by instruments such as the FID or PID.
 - f. Oxygen concentrations are not less than 19.5% by volume.
 - g. Air will be monitored continuously.
- (4) Guidance on Selection Criteria

Level C protection is distinguished from Level B by the equipment used to protect the respiratory system, assuming the same type of chemical-resistant clothing is used. The main selection criterion for Level C is that conditions permit wearing air-purifying devices. The air-purifying device must be a full-face mask (MSHA/NIOSH approved) equipped with a cartridge suspended from the chin or on a harness. Cartridges must be able to remove the substances encountered.

A full-face, air-purifying mask can be used only if:

- a. Oxygen content of the atmosphere is at least 19.5% by volume;
- b. Substance(s) is identified and its concentrations(s) measured;
- c. Substance(s) has adequate warning properties;
- d. Individual passes a qualitative fit-test for the mask; and
- e. Appropriate cartridge is used, and its service limits concentration is not exceeded.

An air monitoring program is part of all response operations when atmospheric contamination is known or suspected. It is particularly important that the air be monitored thoroughly when personnel are wearing air-purifying respirators (Level C). Continual surveillance using direct-reading instruments and air sampling is needed to detect any changes in air quality necessitating a higher level of respiratory protection. Total unidentified vapor/gas concentrations exceeding 5 ppm above background require Level B.

D. Level D Protection

(1) PPE:

- a. Coveralls, chemical resistant;
- b. Gloves (outer), chemical resistant;
- c. Gloves (inner), chemical resistant;*
- d. Boots (inner), leather work shoes with steel toe and shank;
- e. Boots (outer), chemical resistant (disposable);*
- f. Hard hat;
- g. Face shield;*
- h. Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles;* and

- i. Taping between suit and boots, and suit and gloves.

* Optional

(2) Criteria for Selection:

- a. No atmospheric contaminant is present.
- b. Direct reading instruments do not indicate any readings above background.
- c. Job functions have been determined not to require respirator protection.

(3) Guidance on Selection Criteria:

Level D protection is distinguished from Level C protection in the requirement for respiratory protection. Level D is used for non-intrusive activities or intrusive activities with continuous air monitoring. It can be worn only in areas where there is no possibility of contact with contamination.

E. Anticipated Levels of Protection

It is anticipated that most of the work shall be performed in Level D. A respirator shall be immediately available in the event that air monitoring indicates an upgrade to Level C is required. The determination of the proper level of protection for each task shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. The task specific levels of protection shall be stated in the Contractor's HASP.

Disposable Coveralls

The Contractor shall provide, as necessary, protective coveralls for all project personnel each day with extra sets provided for authorized visitors. The coveralls shall be of the disposable type made of Tyvek or equivalent material, and shall be manufactured/supplied by Durafab, Koppler, or other appropriate manufacturers. To protect project personnel from exposure to liquids, splash-resistant suits (Saranex suits, from appropriate manufacturers) shall be provided. Ripped suits will be immediately replaced after all necessary decontamination has been completed to the satisfaction of the SO.

Hard Hat

The Contractor shall provide and maintain one hard hat per person on site (authorized visitors included). The hard hats shall comply with OSHA Health and Safety Standards (29 CFR 1910.135).

Face Shields

The Contractor shall provide and maintain one face shield per person on site, if necessary. The face shields shall be of the full face type meeting OSHA Health and Safety Standards (29 CFR 1910.133) and shall have brackets for mounting on hard hats. Hard hats and face shields shall be from the same manufacturer to ensure proper fit and shall be manufactured/supplied by Bullard, Norton, or other appropriate manufacturers.

Full Face Organic Vapor Respirator

The Contractor shall provide and maintain a dedicated air-purifying organic vapor respirator per person working in hazardous work and neutral work zones. The respirator shall be of the full-face canister type with cartridges appropriate for the respiratory hazards. Respirators and cartridges shall be MSHA/NIOSH approved, manufactured/supplied by MSA, Scott, or other appropriate manufacturers. The Contractor shall inspect and maintain respirators and canisters in accordance with OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. The Contractor shall ensure that proper fit testing training and medical surveillance of respirator users is in accordance with OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.134).

Gloves (outer)

The Contractor shall supply a minimum of one pair of gloves per workman in areas where skin contact with hazardous material is possible. Work gloves shall consist of nitrile (NCR) or Neoprene material. Other gloves may be selected if required based on the potential chemical present. Cotton liners will be provided by the Contractor during cold weather.

Gloves (inner)

The Contractor shall supply Latex or equivalent surgical gloves to be worn inside the outer gloves.

Boots (inner)

The Contractor shall supply one pair of safety shoes or boots per workman and shall be of the safety-toe type meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.136.

Boots (outer)

The Contractor shall provide and maintain one pair of overshoes for each on-site person entering a hazardous work area. The overshoes shall be constructed of rubber and shall be 12 inches high minimum.

14.0 Decontamination

Portable "Boot Wash" Decontamination Equipment

The Contractor shall provide a portable decontamination station, commonly referred to as a "Boot Wash" facility for each hazardous work zone requiring decontamination for project personnel. These facilities shall be constructed to contain spent wash water, contain a reservoir of clean wash water, a power supply to operate a pump for the wash water, a separate entrance and exit to the decontamination platform, with the equipment being

mobile, allowing easy transport from one hazardous work zone to the next. An appropriate detergent such asalconox shall be used.

Personnel Decontamination

The Contractor shall provide full decontamination facilities at all hazardous zones. Decontamination facilities must be described in detail in the HASP.

Disposal of Spent Clothing and Material

Contaminated clothing, used respirator cartridges and other disposable items will be put into drums/containers for transport and proper disposal as hazardous waste in accordance with RCRA requirements.

Containers/55-gallon capacity drums shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 178 for Transportation of Hazardous Materials. The containers containing hazardous material shall be transported by the Contractor to the staging area.

The Contractor is responsible for the proper container packaging, labeling, transporting, and disposal.

15.0 Equipment Decontamination

General

Thoroughly decontaminate all equipment and material used in this project in accordance with established federal and state procedures before it is removed from the project site. With the exception of the excavated materials, all contaminated materials and clothing that cannot be decontaminated shall be disposed of using a method permitted by appropriate regulatory agencies. All vehicles and equipment used will be decontaminated to the satisfaction of the SO in the decontamination area on site prior to leaving the project.

Decontamination shall take place within the designated equipment and materials decontamination area. The decontamination shall consist of degreasing (if required), followed by high-pressure, water cleaning, supplemented by detergents as appropriate. Wash units shall be portable, high-pressure with a self-contained water storage tank and pressurizing system (as required). Each unit shall be capable of providing a nozzle pressure of 150 psi.

If the Contractor cannot or does not satisfactorily decontaminate his tools or equipment at the completion of the project, the Contractor will dispose of any equipment which cannot be decontaminated satisfactorily. At the completion of the project the Contractor shall completely decontaminate and clean the decontamination area.

Decontamination Pad

The Contractor shall construct a decontamination station located on-site. The decontamination station shall be located in the Contamination Reduction Zone and shall be used to clean all vehicles leaving the Exclusion Zone prior to entering the Support Zone or leaving the site. The Contractor shall install at a minimum a 40 mil polyethylene sealed liner decontamination pad in such a manner that is capable of collecting all decontamination waters with a minimum of six foot corrugated splash walls or curtains to prevent overspray. The decontamination pad shall be able to support vehicles without cracking or becoming damaged. The area is to be properly graded and have no deleterious materials. All decontamination water shall be collected and stored in a holding tank. The Contractor shall clean and dismantle the decontamination pad and properly transport and dispose of the materials at the conclusion of the construction.

16.0 Air Monitoring Program

General

The Contractor shall develop, as part of the HASP, an air monitoring program (AMP). The purpose of the AMP is to determine that the proper level of personnel protective equipment is used, to document that the level of worker protection is adequate, and to assess the migration of contaminants to off-site receptors as a result of site work.

The Contractor shall supply all personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies to develop and implement the air monitoring program described in this section. Equipment shall include at a minimum: an organic vapor analyzer and real-time aerosol monitors, depending on work activities and environmental conditions.

The Contractor's AMP shall include both real-time and documentation air monitoring (personal and area sampling as needed). The purpose of real-time monitoring will be to determine if an upgrade (or downgrade) of PPE is required while performing on-site work and to implement engineering controls, protocols, or emergency procedures if site action levels are encountered.

The Contractor shall also use documentation monitoring to ensure that adequate PPE is being used and to determine if engineering controls are mitigating the migration of contamination to off-site receptors. Documentation monitoring shall include the collection and analysis of samples for total nuisance dust.

To protect the public in the neighboring residential neighborhood, the Contractor must include in the AMP provisions for suspending work and implementing engineering controls based upon detectable odors, as well as upon instrument monitoring results.

During the progress of active remedial work, the Contractor will monitor the quality of the air in and around each active hazardous operation with real-time instrumentation prior to

personnel entering these areas. Sampling at the hazardous work site will be conducted on a continuous basis. Any departures from general background will be reported to the SO prior to entering the area. The SO will determine when and if operations should be shut down.

Air monitoring (both real time and documentation monitoring) shall be conducted by a minimum of one dedicated person with communication to the foreman whenever intrusive activities (such as excavation) are performed in an exclusion zone. After completion of intrusive activities involving contaminated materials and removal of the exclusion zone, air monitoring may be discontinued.

Air monitoring equipment will be operated by personnel trained in the use of the specific equipment provided and will be under the control of the SO. A log of the location, time, type and value of each reading and/or sampling will be maintained. The NYSDEC or NYSDOH on-site representative may request copies of daily log sheets.

Real-Time Monitoring

Real-time particulate monitoring shall be conducted using the following equipment:

Photoionization Detectors (PIDs) shall be MiniRAE Plus (PG-76) Professional PIDs as manufactured by RAE Systems Inc., or equal. The Contractor shall provide one PID for each and every hazardous work zone operation, and one site backup PID. Total particulates shall be measured using a real-time aerosol monitor. The instrument shall be calibrated daily according to the procedure in the users manual. The meter shall be capable of measuring concentrations in the size range of less than 0.1 to 10 microns with a sensitivity down to 0.001 mg/m³. The monitor shall be Miniram model MIEPDM-3, or equal.

Real-time particulate monitoring will be conducted during any excavation, transportation, or other handling of contaminated soil, scarification, and during the relocation of debris.

Action Levels

The following action levels will be established for work area and perimeter monitoring of particulates, organic vapors, and odors. If the following levels are attained at half the distance between the work zone and the property line, then work will cease until engineering controls bring levels down to acceptable limits. These levels are general and shall be used as minimum action levels. The Contractor shall develop site-specific perimeter monitoring action levels based on contaminants found in the work areas.

Monitor the air, using the same equipment, for 10-15 minutes upwind of the work site to establish background level. The background level shall be established before the start of each shift every day. Particulate levels should be integrated over a period not to exceed 15

minutes. In the event that downwind particulates are detected at levels in excess of 150 ug/m³ or 2.5 times the established background level, whichever is less, at the work site, immediately re-measure the background concentrations upwind of the work zone also using the same equipment. If the measured particulate level at the work zone(s) is 100 ug/m³ above the background level, monitor the downwind site perimeter and implement additional dust controls in the work zone(s). Continue to take hourly measurements of the upwind background concentrations, and compare such concentrations with the particulate level at the work zone(s), until the downwind level at the work zone is less than 100 ug/m³ above the upwind level.

If at any time the measured particulate level at the work zone(s) is more than 150 ug/m³, the Contractor shall immediately suspend work at the remediation site, promptly notify the Safety Officer, and implement suitable corrective action or engineering controls before work resumes. Notify the NYSDEC Division of Air resources in writing within 5 working days including a description of the control measures implemented to prevent further exceedances.

If work activities generate any visible dust in off-site areas, the Contractor shall immediately suspend work, promptly notify the Safety Officer, and implement suitable corrective action or engineering controls before work resumes. This "no visible dust" requirement in off-site areas is in addition to the 100/150 ug/m³ actions levels given above.

The action level for total organic vapors shall be five parts per million above background as measured on the FID or PID. The action level for odors shall be noticeable odors.

Real-time monitoring will also be conducted at half the distance to the site perimeter including an upwind (background) and a downwind location. A background reading will be established daily at the beginning of the work shift. If the wind direction changes during the course of the day, a new background reading will be made. Downwind readings at half the distance to the site perimeter will be made when site action levels have been exceeded at the work zone, if odors are evident, if complaints are received, during periods of higher activity, or at a minimum of twice per work shift.

If site action levels are exceeded at half the distance to the site perimeter location for fugitive dust, organic vapors, or noticeable odors, work must be suspended and engineering controls must be implemented to bring concentrations back down to acceptable levels.

Ensure the validity of real-time monitoring through appropriate QA/QC procedures. Include periodic instrument calibration, operator training, daily instrument performance checks, and details of the record keeping plan in QA/QC plans.

Documentation Monitoring

Documentation monitoring will be conducted at the site perimeter at four locations (north, south, east and west site perimeter) for total dust. Documentation monitoring will be conducted only during the handling of soil that is potentially contaminated (as per the Remedial Work Plan) or known to be contaminated including excavation, staging, grading, or decontamination activities. Documentation Monitoring will include the following:

- A. Total nuisance dust will be collected using a PVC collection filter and personnel sampling pump and analyzed gravimetrically according to NIOSH Method 0500.
- B. The perimeter locations will be established and marked with high visibility paint or flagging at approximately equidistant points around the site. Samples will be collected at a height of 6 feet above ground surface.
- C. Documentation samples will be collected continuously during excavation, staging, grading, and decontamination activities, during the normal work hours when activities are occurring on site. At the end of the week real-time monitoring data will be reviewed and the four samples from one day will be selected by the Contractor and will be analyzed for lead. A maximum of seven days turnaround time is required for all documentation samples.
- D. In addition to perimeter monitoring, particulate documentation samples will be collected on site once a week. On-site samples will be collected by choosing "high risk" workers to wear appropriate collection media for metals and particulates. "High risk" workers are those workers most likely to encounter contamination on a particular task. At a minimum, two high risk workers will be chosen to wear collection media for a particular day each week and the media will be analyzed with the documentation air monitoring samples.

Install a meteorological station on site that will be capable of recording, at a minimum, outside temperature, wind velocity, and wind direction.

The documentation sampling submitted shall also identify the "high risk" workers chosen to wear appropriate collection media for contaminants; date media was worn; task involved; analytical results and applicable standards.

Community Air Monitoring (Refer also to: Section 24.0 - Community Protection Plan)

Real-time air monitoring, for particulate levels at the perimeter of the work area is necessary:

- A. Particulates should be continuously monitored upwind, downwind and within the work area at temporary particulate monitoring stations. This requires a minimum of one monitor per station or work zone. If the downwind particulate level is 2.5

times background or 100 ug/m³ greater than the upwind particulate level, then dust suppression techniques must be employed to reduce the particulates to below these levels. All readings must be recorded and be available for review by NYSDEC and NYSDOH representatives.

As discussed above, the Contractor shall install a meteorological station on site that will be capable of recording, at a minimum, wind velocity, temperature, and direction.

17.0 Emergency Equipment and First Aid Requirements

Communications

The Contractor shall provide telephone communication at the site field office. Emergency numbers, such as police, sheriff, fire, ambulance, hospital, NYSDEC, EPA, NYSDOH, and utilities, applicable to this site shall be prominently posted near the telephone.

The Contractor shall establish a signaling system for emergency purposes.

Emergency Shower and Emergency Eye Wash

The Contractor shall supply and maintain one portable eyewash/body wash facility per active hazardous work zone. The facility shall have a minimum water capacity of 10 gallons and shall conform to OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1910.151. The portable eyewash/body wash facility shall be manufactured/ supplied by Direct Safety Company, Lab Safety Supply Company, or other appropriate suppliers.

Fire Extinguishers

The Contractor shall supply and maintain at least one fire extinguisher in the Contractor's office and one at each hazardous work zone. The fire extinguisher shall be a 20-pound Class ABC dry fire extinguisher with UL-approval per OSHA Safety and Health Training Standards 29 CFR 1910.157. The fire extinguisher shall be manufactured/supplied by Direct Safety Company, Lab Safety Supply Company, or other appropriate suppliers.

First Aid Kit

The Contractor shall supply and locate in his project office and at each and every hazardous work zone one 24-unit (minimum size) "industrial" or "Contractor" first aid kit, required by OSHA requirements 29 CFR 1910.151. The first aid kit shall be manufactured/supplied by Norton, Scott, or other appropriate suppliers.

Emergency Inventory

In addition to those items specified elsewhere, the SO will maintain the following inventory of equipment and protective clothing for use at the site in the event of emergencies.

- A. Washable coveralls;
- B. Gloves (outer);
- C. Gloves (inner);
- D. Face shields;
- E. Safety glasses;
- F. Respirators and appropriate cartridges;
- G. Disposable coveralls;
- H. Chemical-resistant boots and latex boot covers;
- I. Hard hats; and
- J. Rain suits.

18.0 Emergency Responses/Contingency Plan and Procedures

Daily Work

During the progress of work, the Contractor will monitor the quality of the air in and around each active hazardous operation prior to personnel entering these areas. Sampling shall be conducted on a continuous basis. Based on the air monitoring data, the proper level of protection will be chosen by the SO.

Emergency Vehicle Access

In the event that emergency services vehicles (police, fire, ambulance) need access to a location which is blocked by the working crew operations, those operations (equipment, materials, etc.) will be immediately moved to allow those vehicles access. Emergency crews will be briefed as to site conditions and hazards by the SO. All vehicles and personnel will be decontaminated prior to leaving the site.

The Contractor shall schedule a site briefing with the local Fire Department at the completion of mobilization to familiarize emergency response personnel with his/her operations and site layout.

Personal Injury Response Plan

In cases of personal injuries, the injured person or the crew personnel in charge will notify the SO. The SO will assess the seriousness of the injury, give first aid treatment if advisable, consult by telephone with a physician if necessary, and arrange for hospitalization if required. The SO will arrange for an ambulance if required.

If soiled clothing cannot be removed, the injured person will be wrapped in blankets for transportation to the hospital.

Personnel, including unauthorized personnel, having skin contact with chemically contaminated liquids or soils shall be flushed with water after any wet or soiled clothing has been removed. These personnel should be observed by the SO to ascertain whether there are any symptoms resulting from the exposure. If there is any visible manifestation of exposure such as skin irritation, the project personnel will refer to a consulting physician to determine whether the symptoms were the result of a delayed or acute exposure, a secondary response to exposure such as skin infection, or occupational dermatitis. All episodes of obvious chemical contamination will be reviewed by the SO in order to determine whether changes are needed in work procedures.

Route to the Hospital

The Contractor shall post in conspicuous places in the Support Zone a map with written directions to the nearest hospital or emergency medical treatment facility.

Fire Service

The Contractor will make arrangements to take immediate fire fighting and fire protection measures with the local Fire Chief. If there is a fire, the crewmen or their person in charge will immediately call the SO. The SO will immediately call the fire personnel.

The air downwind from any fire or explosion will be monitored immediately in order to protect workers and the nearby community. If personal injuries result from any fire or explosion, the procedures outlined in the Personal Injury Response Plan are to be followed.

Master Telephone List

The attached master telephone list will be completed and prominently posted at the field office. The list will have telephone numbers of all project personnel, emergency services

including hospital, fire, police, and utilities. In addition, two copies with telephone numbers are to be given to the NYSDEC and NSYDOH for emergency reference purposes.

<u>Emergency Service</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Fire Department (Sloan Fire Dept.)	911
Police Department (Buffalo Police Dept.)	911
Ambulance (Rural Metro)	911
Hospital/Emergency Care Facility (Mercy Hospital)	911/(716) 826-7000
Poison Control Center	(716) 878-7654

Chemical Emergency Advice (CHEMTREC)	(800) 424-9300
Erie County Department of Health	(716) 858-7690 (business hours) (716) 898-4225 (after 5 pm)
NYSDEC Region 9 office (Buffalo)	(716) 851-7220
NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation, Albany, NY	(518) 457-9285 (800) 342-9296 (leave a message for next work day response)
NYSDOH Western Regional Office	(716) 847-4385
NYSDOH Headquarters (Albany)	(800)-458-1158
Contractor	

19.0 Confined Space Work

The Contractor will evaluate the work areas and determine if there are any permit-required confined spaces. If the Contractor determines that personnel will not need to enter a permit-required confined space, appropriate measures to prevent personnel from entering such shall be taken. If the Contractor determines that personnel will need to enter a permit-required confined space, develop and implement a written permit-required confined space program.

The written program shall comply with 29 CFR 1910.146 and shall include the following:

- A. Implement methods to prevent unauthorized entry;
- B. Identify and evaluate the hazards of permit-required confined spaces before personnel entry;
- C. Develop and implement procedures for safe permit-required confined space entry;
- D. Provide the appropriate equipment to evaluate permit-required confined spaces;
- E. Evaluate permit-required confined spaces when entry operations are conducted;
- F. Provide at least one attendant outside the permit-required confined space which will be entered;
- G. Designate the personnel who will have active roles in entry operations;
- H. Develop and implement procedures for obtaining rescue and emergency services;
- I. Develop and implement a system for the preparation, issuance, use and collection of entry permits;

- J. Develop and implement procedures to coordinate entry operations when personnel from more than one employer are working;
- K. Develop and implement procedures for concluding the entry;
- L. Review and revise entry operations if measures may not protect personnel; and
- M. Review the permit-required confined space program to ensure personnel are protected from the hazards present.

Copies of the permit-required confined space program and employee training certificates shall be included with the HASP.

20.0 On-Site Spill Containment Plan

The Contractor will provide a written on-site spill containment program that includes the following minimum requirements:

- A. Procedures to help prevent spills from occurring;
- B. Spill reporting procedure;
- C. Spill containment equipment list;
- D. Hazard assessment for known or unknown spilled materials;
- E. Containment techniques;
- F. Air monitoring and sampling requirements;
- G. Personal protective equipment requirements;
- H. Employee training requirements;
- I. Decontamination procedures;
- J. Cleanup and disposal methods; and
- K. Emergency evacuation procedures.

21.0 Heat Stress Monitoring

Site personnel who wear protective clothing allow body heat to be accumulated with an elevation of the body temperature. Heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke can be experienced, which, if not remedied, can threaten life or health. Therefore, an American Red Cross Standard First Aid book or equivalent will be maintained on site at all times so that the SO and site personnel will be able to recognize symptoms of heat emergencies and be capable of controlling the problem.

When protective clothing is worn, especially Levels A and B, the suggested guidelines for ambient temperature and maximum wearing time per excursion are:

Ambient Temperature (EF)	Maximum Wearing Time Per Excursion (Minutes)
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Above 90	15
85 to 90	30
80 to 85	60
70 to 80	90
60 to 70	120
50 to 60	180

One method of measuring the effectiveness of employees' rest-recovery regime is by monitoring the heart rate. The "Brouha guideline" is one such method:

- ? During a 3-minute period, count the pulse rate for the **last** 30 seconds of the first minute, the **last** 30 seconds of the second minute, and the **last** 30 seconds of the third minute.
- ? Double each count.

If the recovery pulse rate during the last 30 seconds of the first minute is at 110 beats/minute or less and the deceleration between the first, second, and third minutes is **at least** 10 beats/minute, the work-recovery regime is acceptable. If the employee's rate is above that specified, a longer rest period is required, accompanied by an increased intake of fluids.

In the case of heat cramps or heat exhaustion, "Gatorade" or its equivalent is suggested as part of the treatment regime. The reason for this type of liquid refreshment is that such beverages will return much-needed electrolytes to the system. Without these electrolytes, body systems cannot function properly, thereby increasing the represented health hazard.

This liquid refreshment will be stored in a cooler at the edge of the decontamination zone in plastic squeeze bottles. The plastic bottles will be marked with individual's names. Disposable cups with lids and straws may be used in place of the squeeze bottles. Prior to drinking within the decontamination zone, the project personnel shall follow the following decontamination procedures:

- A. Personnel shall wash and rinse their outer gloves and remove them.
- B. Personnel shall remove their hard hats and respirators and place on table.
- C. Personnel shall remove their inner gloves and place them on table.
- D. Personnel shall wash and rinse their face and hands.

- E. Personnel shall carefully remove their personal bottle or cup from the cooler to ensure that their outer clothes do not touch any bottles, cups, etc.
- F. The used bottle or cups will not be returned to the cooler, but will be placed in a receptacle or container to be cleaned or disposed of.
- G. Personnel shall replace their respirators, hard hats, gloves and tape gloves prior to re-entering the hazardous zone.

When personnel are working in situations where the ambient temperatures and humidity are high--and especially in situations where protection Levels A, B, and C are required--the SO must:

- ? Assure that all employees drink plenty of fluids ("Gatorade" or its equivalent);
- ? Assure that frequent breaks are scheduled so overheating does not occur; and
- ? Revise work schedules, when necessary, to take advantage of the cooler parts of the day (i.e., 5:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and 6:00 p.m. to nightfall).

Cold Stress

Whole-body protection shall be provided to all site personnel that have prolonged exposure to cold air. The right kind of protective clothing shall be provided to site personnel to prevent cold stress. The following dry clothing shall be provided by the Contractor as deemed necessary by the SO:

- ? Appropriate underclothing (wool or other);
- ? Outer coats that repel wind and moisture;
- ? Face, head, and ear coverings;
- ? Extra pair of socks;
- ? Insulated safety boots; and
- ? Glove liners (wool) or wind- and water-repellant gloves.

The SO will use the equivalent chill temperature when determining the combined cooling effect of wind and low temperatures on exposed skin or when determining clothing insulation requirements.

Site personnel working continuously in the cold are required to warm themselves on a regular basis in the on-site hygiene facility. Warm, sweet drinks will also be provided to site personnel to prevent dehydration. The SO shall follow the work practices and recommendations for cold stress threshold limit values as stated by the 1991-1992 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists or equivalent cold stress prevention methods.

22.0 Logs, Reports and Record Keeping

Security Log

A daily log of security incidents and visitors granted access to the site will be maintained, as well as a log of all personnel entering and exiting the site.

All approved visitors to the site will be briefed by the SO on safety and security, provided with temporary identification and safety equipment, and escorted throughout their visit. Site visitors will not be permitted to enter a hazardous work zone.

Project site shall be posted, "Warning: Hazardous Work Area, Do Not Enter Unless Authorized," and access restricted by the use of a snow fence.

Safety Log

The Contractor's SO will maintain a bound safety logbook. The log will include all health and safety matters on site and include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- ? Date and weather conditions on site;
- ? A description of the proposed work for the day;
- ? Times when site personnel arrive and depart;
- ? Air monitoring data;
- ? Heat and/or cold stress monitoring;
- ? Decontamination procedures;

- ? Type and calibration of air sampling/monitoring equipment used;
- ? Safety meeting summaries; and
- ? Accidents.

Emergency or Accident Report

Any emergency or accident will be reported immediately to the SO. The NYSDEC and NYSDOH will also be notified. The Contractor will submit a written report immediately to the NYSDEC and the NYSDOH, but no later than 24 hours of its concurrence. The report will include, but not be limited to, the nature of the problem, time, location, areas affected, manner and methods used to control the emergency, sampling and/or monitoring data, impact, if any, to the surrounding community, and corrective actions the Contractor will institute to minimize future occurrences. All spills will be treated as emergencies.

Daily Work Report

The Contractor shall maintain a daily work report that summarizes the following:

- ? Work performed,
- ? Level of protection,
- ? Air monitoring results,
- ? Safety-related problems, and
- ? Corrective actions implemented.

23.0 Posting Regulations

The Contractor will post signs at the perimeter of the Exclusion Zone that state "Warning, Hazardous Work Area, Do Not Enter Unless Authorized." In addition, a notice directing visitors to sign in will be posted at the project site. Also, the Contractor will post a sign stating that any questions about the site should be directed to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Safety regulations and safety reminders will be posted at conspicuous locations throughout the project area. The following safety regulations and safety reminders are at a minimum to be posted around the job site.

SAFETY REGULATIONS

(To be Posted for Project Personnel)

The main safety emphasis is on preventing personal **contact** with gases, soils, sludge and water. Towards that end, the following rules have been established.

Regulations

- A. Eating on the site is PROHIBITED except in specifically designated areas.
- B. All project personnel on the site must wear clean or new gloves daily.
- C. If you get wet to the skin, you must wash the affected area with soap and water immediately. If clothes in touch with the skin are wet, these must be changed.
- D. You must wash your hands and face before eating, drinking or smoking.
- E. Observe regulations on washing and removing boots before entering the dressing room or a clean area and showering before going home.

Recommendations

- A. Do not smoke with dirty hands.
- B. Check for any personal habit which could introduce soil or water into the body.

Examples: eating food off fingers, wiping face or nose with a dirty hand or running a dirty hand through hair.
- C. Check that any regularly worn clothing is clean. Examples include dirty watchbands, neck chains and a dirty liner on your safety helmet.

SAFETY REMINDER FOR TOXIC CHEMICALS

(Post for Project Personnel)

Chemicals can't cause problems unless you breathe them, eat them, or put them on your skin.

Chemicals in Gases, Soils, Sludge, and Water

Don't let chemicals enter mouth, nose, or stay on skin.

Use common personal hygiene.

- A. Don't eat or drink on the site.

- B. No smoking in the area of work.
- C. Wear protective clothing.
- D. Glove liners must be **clean**.
- E. Wash your hands whenever practical. Wash before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- F. Don't carry chemicals home to your family. (For example, on clothing, mud in the car, dirty hands.)
- G. Follow strictly the HASP.

24.0 Community Protection Plan

A. Community Protection Plan

The Contractor shall develop, as part of this HASP, a Community Protection Plan (CPP). The CPP shall outline those steps to be implemented to protect the health and safety of surrounding human population and the environment.

B. Air Monitoring

As part of the Air Monitoring Program, use real-time monitoring and documentation sampling as described in the Subpart ? Air Monitoring Program? of this section to determine if off-site emissions, as a result of the site work, poses a threat to the surrounding community.

Provide real-time air monitoring for particulate levels at the perimeter of the work area. Including the following:

1. Particulates shall be continuously monitored at the 4 documentation sampling stations for a total of 4 dust monitors. If the downwind particulate level is 150 ug/m^3 greater than the upwind particulate level, dust suppressing techniques shall be employed. All readings shall be recorded and be available for State (NYSDEC and NYSDOH) personnel to review.

Coordinate with local officials to arrange for notification and evacuation of the surrounding community in the event that off-site emissions pose a threat.

2. Off-Site Spill Response

Produce as part of the HASP a Spill Response Plan, also coordinated with local officials, in case of an off-site spill of either liquid or solid wastes. The plan shall include transportation routes and times, as well as the minimum requirements set forth in the Subpart titled ?On-site Spill Containment Plan.? The driver shall be supplied with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDs), a 24-hour emergency phone number, and instructions for reporting emergencies to local agencies and the project site.