Remedial Investigation Work Plan

Former Gleason's Nursery
4774 & 4780 Sheridan Drive
BCP Site No. C915407
Amherst, New York

September 2025

Prepared for:

4780 Sheridan Drive LLC
4727 Camp Road
Hamburg, NY 14075

Prepared by:

Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.
2558 Hamburg Turnpike, Suite 300
Buffalo, New York 14218

4649.0001B000

Environmental Consulting
& Management
+1.800.322.ROUX
rouxinc.com

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Certification

I, Thomas H. Forbes, certify that I am currently a NYS registered Professional Engineer and that this Remedial Investigation Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10).

Thomas H. Forbes	Date	Signature

It is a violation of Article 145 of New York State Education Law for any person to alter this document in any way without the express written verification of adoption by any New York State licensed engineer in accordance with Section 7209(2), Article 145, New York State Education Law.

1. Introduction

This document presents the proposed scope of work and implementation procedures for completion of a Remedial Investigation (RI) at the Former Gleason's Nursery site (Site), located at 4774 and 4780 Sheridan Drive in Amherst, New York (see Figures 1 and 2). The Applicant, 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC, acting as a Volunteer, has elected to pursue cleanup and redevelopment of the Site under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), Site No. C915407. 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC entered into a Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) on December 31, 2024 with the NYSDEC to remediate the Site (BCA Index No. C915407-10-24).

The planned redevelopment for the Site includes construction of eleven two-story, two-unit townhouses with attached garages, a private drive, stormwater management areas, and associated greenspace/landscaping (see Figure 3). The structures currently on the Site will be removed. After completion of remedial activities and initial redevelopment activities (i.e. construction of utilities, roadways, etc.), one townhome unit will be constructed as a "show house" for interested buyers and the 22 separate lots will be parceled out and sold to individual residents. The remaining townhouses will be constructed as the lots are purchased in the style of a new residential development. The RI will be completed by Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C. (Roux), on behalf of the Applicant. The work will be completed in accordance with NYSDEC DER-10 guidelines.

1.1 Site Background

The Site is located in a highly developed residential area in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York. The 5.08-acre Site consists of two parcels as summarized below (see Figure 2):

Parcel Address	SBL No.	Acreage
4774 Sheridan Drive	68.12-1-10	0.68
4780 Sheridan Drive	68.12-1-11	4.40

The 4774 Sheridan Drive parcel is covered with an asphalt paved driveway and vegetated areas, including former growing areas. The parcel was previously improved with one vacant residential structure (Building 1) and a detached garage (Building 2). Both structures were demolished in March 2025 and large vegetation (i.e., trees) were cut to ground surface.

The 4780 Sheridan Drive parcel is covered with an asphalt paved driveway and parking area and vegetated areas. The parcel was previously improved with one vacant residential structure (Building 3), a shed (Building 4), and two detached storage and repair garages (Buildings 5 and 6). Building 6 was a large repair garage previously used for heavy equipment storage, repair, and maintenance. Of note, two floor drains with outlet pipes discharging in a western direction toward an apparent septic leach field were noted within this building proximate to regulated/hazardous materials storage. All structures were demolished in March 2025 and large vegetation (i.e., trees) were cut to ground surface. The final discharge point of the floor drains will be further evaluated during the RI.

Vegetated areas at both parcels include grass, landscaped areas, and former planting areas. An apparent septic leach field was identified in the western portion of the 4780 Sheridan Drive parcel and several

manholes were identified leading from the former residential structure and/or garages toward the septic leach field.

The Site was originally developed for residential purposes in 1930. The former residential structure at 4780 Sheridan Drive was built in 1930 and the former residential structure at 4774 Sheridan Drive was built in 1955. The Site was converted into a landscaping nursery in the 1950s and was used as such until the current owners shut down operations in approximately 2020. The nursery provided commercial and residential landscaping services, which included the use of pesticides, herbicides, and heavy equipment.

Although nursery operations were shut down in approximately 2020, equipment, materials, and construction vehicles associated with the former nursery remain at the Site. The previous environmental investigations completed at the Site have identified on-site soil with elevated levels of pesticides, metals, and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), specifically polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), exceeding 6 NYCRR Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) including Unrestricted SCOs (USCOs), Residential SCOs (RSCOs), Restricted-Residential SCOs (RRSCOs), Commercial SCOs (CSCOs), and Industrial SCOs (ISCOs). In addition, grossly contaminated media (GCM) was identified outside the northeast corner of Building 6. Details of the previous investigations are presented in Section 2.5 below.

1.2 Project Objectives

For sites entering the BCP at the point of investigation, NYSDEC requires completion of the RI detailed in this Work Plan. The primary objectives of this RI are to:

1. Collect additional on-site media samples, under appropriate quality assurance/quality control criteria, to better delineate the nature and extent of contamination and to determine if contamination has the potential to migrate off Site.
2. Determine if the concentrations of constituents of concern in soil, groundwater, and/or soil gas (beyond the known pesticides, metals, and PAHs in soil) pose potential unacceptable risks via on-site and off-site qualitative exposure assessment in accordance with DER-10 Appendix 3b.
3. Provide the data needed to evaluate remedial measures and determine appropriate actions to address potential significant risks.

As part of the RI, sampling data will be used to evaluate whether remedial alternatives can meet the cleanup objectives. The intended uses of these data dictate the confidence levels. Two data confidence levels will be employed in the RI: screening level data and definitive level data. In general, screening level confidence will apply to field measurements, including photoionization detector (PID) measurements, groundwater elevation measurements, and field analysis (i.e. pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, specific conductivity, and turbidity). Definitive level confidence will apply to samples for chemical analysis.

The applicability of these levels of data are further specified in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) in Section 4. Sampling and analytical acceptance and performance criteria such as precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, completeness, and sensitivity, are also defined in the QAPP.

1.3 Project Organization and Responsibilities

The Applicant, 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC, applied to the BCP as volunteers, i.e., non-polluters, per ECL§27-1405. Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C. will complete the RI on behalf of the Applicant. Roux will also be responsible for verifying and certifying that the brownfield remedial action was completed

in conformance with the BCA, the approved RI Work Plan, any subsequent work plans, and NYSDEC DER-10 requirements.

Résumés for the known members of Roux's project team are included in Appendix A. Roux personnel and subcontractors for this project have not been determined at this time. Once pricing is secured, subcontract agreements are in place, and a field schedule determined, résumés for the selected project team will be provided to the NYSDEC, if requested. The table below presents the planned project team.

Company	Role	Name	Contact Information
NYSDEC	Project Manager	Joshua Vaccaro	(716) 541-9657 joshua.vaccaro@dec.ny.gov
NYSDOH	Project Manager	Mike Izdebski	(518) 402-7860 BEEI@health.ny.gov
4780 Sheridan Drive LLC	Applicant Contact	Andrew Romanowski	(716) 998-1801 andrew@alliancehomes.com
4780 Sheridan Drive LLC	Applicant Contact	Robert Savarino	(716) 908-8322 robert.savarino@ccim.net
Roux	Project Manager	Chelsea Kanaley	(716) 856-0599 ckanaley@rouxinc.com
Roux	Project Principal	Michael Lesakowski	(716) 856-0599 mlesakowski@rouxinc.com
Roux	Operations Manager	Thomas Forbes	(716) 856-0599 tforbes@rouxinc.com
Roux	Field Team	TBD	TBD
TBD	Analytical Testing	TBD	TBD
TBD	Drilling Services	TBD	TBD
TBD	Excavation Services	TBD	TBD
TBD	Waste Inventory & Removal Services	TBD	TBD
TBD	Demolition Services	TBD	TBD
Data Validation Services	DUSR	Judy Harry	(518) 251-4429 harry@frontiernet.net

2. Site Description

2.1 General

The Site is located in a highly developed residential area in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York. The Site is currently vacant land; six vacant structures including two residential buildings, a shed, and three unattached storage and/or repair garages were demolished in March 2025. The Site is covered with asphalt driveways and vegetated areas, including grass areas, landscaped areas, former planting areas, and an apparent septic leach field.

The Site is bounded by residential properties to the north, east, and west, and Sheridan Drive with residential properties beyond to the south. Land use and sensitive receptors identified within 0.25 miles of the Site are identified on Figure 4.

Roux completed a search of contaminated properties proximate to the Site using NYSDEC's Info Locator website. All known contaminated properties and NYSDEC Spills within 0.5 miles of the Site are listed below:

Site/Spill Name	Site Code/ Number	Program	Class/ Status	Address	COC(s)
Amherst Central Park	915291	State Superfund Program	P	772 North Forest Road Williamsville, NY 14221	Metals
Westwood Country Club	C915291	Brownfield Cleanup Program	N	772 North Forest Road Williamsville, NY 14221	Metals
Park Country Club	9109507	New York Spills	Closed	4949 Sheridan Drive Amherst, NY 14221	Petroleum
Park Country Club of Buffalo	2300798	New York Spills	Closed	4949 Sheridan Drive Amherst, NY 14221	Unknown (likely petroleum)
Sheen in Ellicott Creek	9506569	New York Spills	Closed	4775 Sheridan Drive Amherst, NY 14221	Petroleum
York Property	0175056	New York Spills	Closed	5045 Sheridan Drive Amherst, NY 14221	Petroleum
Roadway	2309883	New York Spills	Closed	4790 Sheridan Drive Amherst, NY 14221	Petroleum
Sheen in Ellicott Creek	0175042	New York Spills	Closed	North Forest & Ellicott Creek	Petroleum
Notaro Residence	0652078	New York Spills	Closed	900 North Forest Amherst, NY 14221	Waste oil, antifreeze
Street	2107125	New York Spills	Closed	895 North Forest Road Amherst, NY 14221	Hydraulic oil

2.2 Site Topography and Drainage

The Site is generally flat lying. The surface of the Site is covered with impervious surfaces (buildings and asphalt driveways), grass areas, and landscaped areas. Precipitation is likely to infiltrate or flow toward Sheridan Drive. Shallow groundwater flow is likely to be affected by utilities and foundations.

2.3 Geology and Hydrogeology

2.3.1 Overburden

The Site is located within the Lake Erie-Niagara River major drainage basin, which is typified by little topographic relief that gently slopes westward towards the Niagara River, except in the immediate vicinity of major drainage ways. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web soil survey, Site soils are characterized as Schoharie silt loam (SaA) and Urban land-Odessa complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes (Ut). Schoharie silt loam is characterized as a moderately well drained glaciolacustrine silty loam/clay soil with 0 to 3 percent slopes. The Schoharie silt loam consists of 85 percent Schoharie soils and 15 percent minor components. The Odessa complex is characterized as a somewhat poorly drained glaciolacustrine silty loam/clay soil with 0 to 3 percent slopes. Urban land is characterized as 80 percent urban land and 20 percent minor components. Soils within urban and heavily developed suburban areas with the majority of soil surface covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious structures, typical of an urban environment, are characterized as urban land. The Urban land-Odessa complex consists of 60 percent urban soils, 25 percent Odessa soils, and 15 percent minor components.

Subsurface soil at the Site generally consists of light to dark brown organic silty sand with clay and trace gravel (topsoil) from ground surface to depths of at least 1 and 2 feet below ground surface (fbgs). The amount of organic material (e.g. roots, plant detritus, etc.) present in the soil varies across the Site, with the highest amounts of organic material observed in former planting areas. Previous investigations did not extend beyond 2 fbgs, therefore native soil has not been fully characterized at the Site. Native soil will be further characterized as part of the RI.

A septic leach field, which generally consists of 6 inches of dark brown organic silty clay (topsoil) overlying 6 inches of stone with silty clay and at least 2.5 ft of brown/gray coarse sand with some silt was identified in the western portion of the 4780 Sheridan Drive parcel. Additional investigation will be completed in this area to identify the extent of the leach field sands and depth to native soil in this area.

2.3.2 Bedrock

Bedrock was not encountered during the previous investigations. According to the Geologic Map of New York, Niagara Sheet (New York State Museum and Science Service Map and Chart Series No. 15, 1970), the Site is underlain by the Salina Formation of the Upper Silurian, which consists of shale, dolostone, salt, and gypsum of the Camillus, Syracuse, and Vernon Formations. Based on publicly available data from nearby remediation sites identified using NYSDEC's Info Locator, depth to bedrock varies between 15 and 65 fbgs in the area where the Site is located.

2.3.3 Hydrogeology

Groundwater was not encountered at the Site during previous investigations. Based on publicly available data from nearby remediation sites identified using NYSDEC's Info Locator, groundwater will likely be

encountered between 10 and 20 fbgs. Groundwater flow is likely south or west toward Ellicott Creek, located 650 ft south of the Site and 0.4 miles west of the Site. Regional groundwater flow is likely west/northwest toward the Niagara River. Locally, groundwater may be influenced by subsurface features, such as excavations, utilities, and localized fill conditions. Monitoring wells will be installed during the RI to assess groundwater flow and quality.

2.4 Utilities and Groundwater Use

Utilities are located in the right-of-way along Sheridan Drive. The Site has access to municipal sanitary sewer, electric, natural gas, and public water systems. Groundwater at the Site is assigned Class "GA" by 6NYCRR Part 701.15. Currently, there are no deed restrictions on the use of groundwater at the Site; however, there are no groundwater supply wells on the property. Regionally, groundwater in the area has not been developed for industrial, agriculture, or public supply purposes. Municipal potable water service is provided on-site and off-site.

2.5 Previous Investigations

A summary of the investigations that have been completed at the Site are presented below and included in Appendix B. Soil and sediment-like material analytical results are provided on Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Data from previous investigations has not been validated by an independent third-party and will be identified as "historical" data in the RI. Previous investigation locations and areas of concern are shown on Figure 5.

2.5.1 Focused Environmental Site Assessment (August 2021)

Environmental Advantage (EA) completed a Focused Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) in August 2021 at the parcel addressed at 4780 Sheridan Drive. The investigation consisted of completion of 27 manual test pits completed in the northern and southern areas of the parcel. A grab sample representing a depth of 0 to 12 inches below ground surface was collected from each location (SS-001 through SS-026) with the exception of DS-001, which was collected from 0 to 24 inches below ground surface. Results of the investigation are summarized below:

- Subsurface conditions generally consist of brown silt mixed with fine to coarse sand and trace gravel.
- A slight odor and a PID reading of 12 parts per million (ppm) were identified at SS-012. No visual impacts were noted.
- SVOCs were non-detect at the one location sampled (SS-012).
- Arsenic, copper, and lead were detected at all 27 sample locations. Lead was detected above its USCO (63 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)) at one location, SS-011 (80.3 mg/kg).
- Pesticides were detected at the five sample locations analyzed for pesticides (SS-006, SS-012, SS- 020, SS-025, and DS-001). 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, and/or dieldrin were detected exceeding USCOs at 4 of the 5 locations (SS-006, SS-012, SS-025, and DS-001) and dieldrin was detected exceeding its RSCO (0.2 mg/kg) at one location, SS-020 (0.35 mg/kg).

2.5.2 Focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (July 2022)

EA completed a Focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment in July 2022 to follow up on results achieved during the initial focused ESA in August 2021. The investigation consisted of completion of 16 manual test pits to 1 fbgs in the areas of the samples collected during the initial investigation to attempt to

delineate areas of concern. A grab sample representing a depth of 0 to 6 inches below ground surface or 6 to 12 inches below ground surface was collected from each location (MS-050 through MS-065). The 16 samples were analyzed for pesticides. Results of the investigation are summarized below:

- Subsurface conditions generally consist of brown silt mixed with fine to medium sand and trace gravel.
- Pesticides were detected at all 16 sample locations analyzed for pesticides. 4,4,'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, and/or dieldrin were detected above USCOs at all 16 locations. Dieldrin was detected exceeding its RSCO (0.039 mg/kg) at six locations (MS-052 0-6", MS-054 0-6", MS-056 6-12", MS-060 0-6", MS-061 0-6", MS-065 6-12") and above its RRSCO (0.2 mg/kg) at four locations (MS-058 0-6", MS-059 0-6", MS-063 0-6", MS-065 0-6").

2.5.3 Additional Investigation (April/May 2024)

Roux completed additional investigation activities in April and May 2024. These investigation activities consisted of completion of 20 shallow soil borings using a hand auger (HA-1 through HA-20), collection of soil/waste samples at notable locations identified at the 4780 Sheridan Drive parcel, and collection of water samples. Soil, sediment-like material, and water samples were analyzed for PAHs, pesticides, and/or metals. Soil/fill from one hand auger location (HA-20) was analyzed for Diesel Range Organics (DRO). Results of this investigation are summarized below:

- A site walkthrough was completed prior to the start of investigation activities. The following observations were noted:
    - One five-gallon bucket and one smaller approximate 1-gallon can, each half filled with an unknown, petroleum-type material with a strong petroleum odor, were identified at the exterior northeast corner of the large garage (Building 6) on the 4780 Sheridan Drive parcel. Both containers were uncovered, suggesting overflow and spillage onto surrounding soils likely has occurred.
    - A septic leach field was observed in the western portion of the 4780 Sheridan Drive parcel. Several manholes were observed leading from the house and/or garages to the leach field.
    - A pile of soil/fill was identified in the northern portion of the site. The pile was partially covered. No PIDs or visual/olfactory observations were noted, however the origin is unknown.
    - A broken, uncovered, metal drum was noted in the northern portion of the site partially filled with ash, cinders, and other fill material. The use of this drum is unknown.
    - Several construction vehicles were identified across the site, apparently associated with the former nursery.
    - An apparent rinse area was identified north of the large garage, with a drain likely connected to observed manholes leading toward leach field. The rinse pit was partially filled with soil and water.
    - The large storage/repair garage is currently filled with equipment and materials associated with the former nursery. Two floor drains filled with soil were identified in the large garage.
    - Commercial pesticide and herbicide sprays, unknown black liquid in a five-gallon bucket, rubberized driveway sealer, anti-freeze coolant, air canisters, engine oil, paint, concrete mix, chlorine tablets, power steering fluid, spray paint, engine degreaser, and silicone lubricant.
- Subsurface soil generally consists of light to dark brown organic silty sand with clay (topsoil). The amount of organic material present varied across the Site and was highest in former planting areas.

HA-10 and HA-11 were collected in a septic leach field, which generally consisted of 6 inches of topsoil overlying 6 inches of stone with silty clay and at least 2.5 ft of coarse sand.

- Petroleum odors, sheen, and a PID measurement of 60 ppm were identified at HA-20, collected from soil collected from under the large five-gallon bucket filled with an unknown petroleum-like substance. The sample was analyzed for PAHs, however the sample had to be diluted ten times due to matrix interference. The sample was analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). DRO were detected at a concentration of 34,000 mg/kg, confirming the presence of a high concentration of petroleum compounds in the soil at this location.
- PAHs and metals were detected in soil/fill at HA-5 (0-6 in), HA-6 (0-6 in), HA-7 (0-6 in), HA-8 (0-6 in), and HA-12 (0-6 in).
    - PAHs including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene were detected exceeding RSCOs, RRSCOs, CSCOs, and/or ISCOs at HA-5 and HA-8.
    - Arsenic was detected exceeding its ISCO (16 mg/kg) at HA-7 (18.4 mg/kg) and HA-12 (24.4 mg/kg). Chromium was detected exceeding its RSCO (36 mg/kg) at HA-7 (44.2 mg/kg) and HA-8 (41.6 mg/kg).
- PAHs and metals were also detected in sediment-like material samples collected from the rinse area (SED-1) and the floor drains located in the large garage (SED-2 and SED-3). A summary of analytical results is included as Table 2.
    - Benzo(b)pyrene was detected exceeding its RRSCO (1 mg/kg) at SED-2 (1.1 mg/kg).
    - Arsenic was detected exceeding its ISCO (16 mg/kg) at SED-1 (18.4 mg/kg) and SED-3 (21.1 mg/kg).
    - Chromium was detected exceeding its RSCO (36 mg/kg) at SED-2 (59.6 mg/kg) and SED-3 (46.6 mg/kg).

2.6 Primary Constituents of Potential Concern (COPCs)

Based on findings to date, the constituents of potential concern (COPCs) are presented by media below:

- **Soil:** pesticides, metals, PAHs, herbicides

3. Remedial Investigation Scope of Work

This RI is focused on defining the nature and extent of contamination on-site and potential for off-site migration, identifying the sources of contamination, defining chemical constituent migration pathways, qualitatively assessing human health and ecological risks, and obtaining data of sufficient quantity and quality to perform an AA report. Further, because the goal of this BCP cleanup is to achieve USCOs, investigation activities will also focus further on assessing the horizontal extent and depths of known impacted soil material present at the Site.

Field team personnel will collect environmental samples in accordance with the rationale and protocols described in the QAPP in Section 5. United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and NYSDEC-approved sample collection and handling techniques will be used. Soil and groundwater samples taken for chemical analysis will be analyzed in accordance with USEPA SW-846 methodology with an equivalent Category B deliverable package to meet the definitive-level data requirements. Analytical results will be evaluated by a third-party data validation expert in accordance with provisions described in the QAPP. Data submittals will be provided to the NYSDEC in accordance with the most current electronic data deliverables (EDD) protocols.

During intrusive RI activities, the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be followed. The CAMP is consistent with the requirements for community air monitoring at remediation sites as established by the NYSDOH and NYSDEC. Accordingly, it follows procedures and practices outlined under NYSDEC's DER-10 (May 2010) Appendix 1A (NYSDOH's Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan) and Appendix 1B (Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring).

The investigation approach is described below. The proposed RI sample locations are presented in Figure 6 and the planned sampling and analytical program is identified on Table 3. If additional COPCs are identified during the RI, supplemental investigation activities may be completed with the approval of NYSDEC and NSYDOH to further evaluate the identified compounds across the Site.

3.1 Preparation Activities

3.1.1 Utility Clearance

Prior to any intrusive activities, Dig Safely New York (Call 811) will be contacted by the site contractor a minimum of three business days in advance of the work and informed of the intent to perform intrusive work at the Site. If underground utilities are present on the property and are anticipated to interfere with intrusive activities, the Applicant and the NYSDEC will be contacted to discuss mitigating measures.

3.1.2 Clearing and Grubbing

Prior to RI activities, vegetation will be grubbed and cleared from the Site. Removal of large vegetation (i.e. trees) was completed in March 2025. Trees were cut to ground surface, leaving the stumps in place so as to not disturb the soil. Vegetation will be processed on-site and will either be reused on-site as wood chips for construction of access/haul roads or transported off-site for disposal. Any soil-impacted vegetation will be transported off-site for disposal.

3.1.3 Building Demolition

The six on-site buildings (Building 1 through Building 6) were demolished in March 2025. A demolition permit was obtained from the Town of Amherst. All building material/demolition debris will be properly managed and disposed/recycled off-site in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

3.2 RI Soil Investigation

A soil investigation will be completed at the Site to assess the horizontal extent and vertical depth of known contamination. The soil investigation will include the collection of surface soil samples and completion of test pits and soil borings to allow for characterization of subsurface soil, identification of GCM, and sample collection. The proposed RI soil sample locations are presented in Figure 6, and the sampling and analytical program is presented on Table 3.

3.2.1 Surface Soil Investigation

Ten surface soil samples will be completed as part of the RI. Surface soil samples will be collected from below the vegetated cover to a depth of 2 inches below ground surface using a stainless-steel hand auger. The soil will be examined by qualified Roux personnel for characterization by visual observation in accordance with ASTM Method D2488, Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure). Field personnel will create a field log and collect photograph documentation from the investigation locations. Soil will be inspected for impacts via visual and olfactory observations, inspected for the presence of GCM, and field screened for total volatile organics using a PID equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp as a procedure for ensuring the health and safety of personnel and to identify potentially impacted soil/fill samples for laboratory analysis.

Surface soil samples will be analyzed for pesticides and Target Analyte List (TAL) metals at all ten locations as well as Total Compound List (TCL) SVOCs plus tentatively identified compounds (TICs), PCBs, herbicides, and PFAS for full suite analysis at select locations (see Table 3).

3.2.1 Near Surface and Subsurface Soil Investigation

Seventeen soil exploratory test pits (TP-1 through TP-15, HA-5W and HA-5S) and eight monitoring well soil borings (MW-1 through MW-8) will be completed as part of the RI. Test pits will be completed using a track-mounted excavator capable of retrieving soil samples from the ground surface to a maximum depth of 15 feet, or until equipment refusal, whichever is shallower. Soil borings will be advanced with a traditional hollow stem auger (HSA). Each boring will be advanced at least 5 feet into the upper most water bearing zone. All non-dedicated drilling tools and equipment will be decontaminated between boring locations using potable tap water and a phosphate-free detergent (e.g., Alconox). Drill cuttings will either be placed on and covered with polyethylene sheeting or placed in sealed NYSDOT-approved drums and labeled for subsequent characterization and disposal, if necessary.

The soil retrieved from the test pits and soil borings will be examined by qualified Roux personnel for characterization by visual observation in accordance with ASTM Method D2488, Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure). Field personnel will create a field log and collect photograph documentation from the investigation locations. Soil will be inspected for impacts via visual and olfactory observations, inspected for the presence of GCM, and field screened for total volatile organics

using a PID equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp as a procedure for ensuring the health and safety of personnel and to identify potentially impacted soil/fill samples for laboratory analysis.

Soil/fill removed from the test pit investigation locations shall be returned to the to the location in the general order that it was excavated/removed. Cuttings from monitoring well installation will be managed as further discussed below.

Groundwater encountered during test pit and soil boring advancement will be noted to assess the presence of and depth to groundwater.

3.2.1.1 Near Surface Soil Sample Collection and Analysis

Near surface soil samples will be collected from the 0 12-inch interval in areas that have not been previously investigated to assess the horizontal extent of contamination. Two near surface soil samples identified as HA-5S and HA-5W will also be collected to further delineate the area surrounding HA-5. Samples will be collected from the 0 to 6-inch interval consistent with the contaminated interval identified at HA-5.

Table 3 summarizes the proposed sample collection and analytical program. Near surface soil samples will be analyzed for pesticides, TAL metals, TCL SVOCs plus TICs, and herbicides at all locations as well as TCL VOCs plus TICs, PCBs, and PFAS to complete full suite analysis at select locations (see Table 3). As discussed with the NYSDEC, approximately 20-25% of samples will be tested for full suite analysis. A total of ten samples at varying depths down to 15 fbgs have been selected for full suite analysis between the near and subsurface sampling locations.

En-core samplers will be used to collect RI VOC soil samples as described in Method 5035. The remaining samples will be placed into pre-cleaned laboratory-provided sample bottles. All samples will be cooled to 4ºC in the field and transported under chain-of-custody command to a NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified analytical laboratory.

3.2.1.2 Subsurface Soil Sample Collection and Analysis

Soil samples will be collected from the 1- to 2-ft interval in previously investigated areas to assess the vertical extent of expected contamination. A soil sample will also be collected from the 1- to 2-ft interval in the area where GCM was previously identified north of Building 6 to assess the extent of GCM in this location. Soil samples will be collected between 2- and 15-ft at varying depths throughout the Site to assess native soil conditions, further delineate the vertical extent of contamination, and determine if other impacts requiring remediation are present at the Site. A native soil sample will be collected underlying the septic leach field. Additional sample intervals may be identified in the field due to elevated PID scan results and/or evidence of visual or olfactory impacts.

Table 3 summarizes the proposed sample collection and analytical program. Subsurface soil samples will be analyzed for pesticides, TAL metals, TCL SVOCs plus TICs, and herbicides at all locations and depth intervals as well as TCL VOCs plus TICs, PCBs, and PFAS for full suite analysis at select locations (see Table 3). As discussed with the NYSDEC, approximately 20-25% of samples will be tested for full suite analysis. A total of ten samples at varying depths down to 15 fbgs have been selected for full suite analysis between the near and subsurface sampling locations.

En-core samplers will be used to collect RI VOC soil samples as described in Method 5035. The remaining samples will be placed into pre-cleaned laboratory-provided sample bottles. All samples will be cooled to 4ºC in the field and transported under chain-of-custody command to a NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified analytical laboratory.

3.3 Groundwater Investigation

Eight groundwater monitoring wells, identified as MW-1 through MW-8, will be installed at the Site to assess groundwater quality data and flow direction. The groundwater wells will be installed into the upper-most water bearing zone. Proposed groundwater monitoring locations are identified in Figure 6. If multiple water bearing zones are encountered, additional monitoring wells will be proposed to the NYSDEC and installed as needed. Monitoring well installation, well development, and groundwater sample collection details are discussed in the following sections.

3.3.1 Monitoring Well Installation

Each monitoring well will be constructed with a 2-inch diameter Schedule (SCH) 40 PVC riser with a minimum 5-foot flush joint SCH 40 PVC 0.010-inch machine-slotted well screen. A well screen and attached riser will be placed at the bottom of each borehole and a silica sand filter pack (size #0) will be installed from the base of the well to a maximum of two feet above the top of the screen. A bentonite chip seal will then be installed and allowed to hydrate sufficiently to mitigate the potential for downhole grout contamination. The newly installed monitoring wells will ultimately be completed with keyed-alike locks, a lockable J-plug, and a steel flush mounted road box.

3.3.2 Well Development

After installation, but not within 24 hours, newly installed monitoring wells will be developed in accordance with Roux's Field Operating Procedures (FOP) for Monitoring Well Development (see Appendix C) and NYSDEC protocols. Monitoring wells will be developed via surge and purge methodology (alternating between agitation of the water column and water removal) using dedicated, disposable HDPE or PVC bailers. Non-dedicated equipment will be decontaminated prior to and after use, in accordance with Roux's FOP for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination. Field parameters including pH, temperature, specific conductance (SC), turbidity, dissolved oxygen (DO), and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) will be measured periodically (i.e., every well volume or as necessary) during development. Development will continue until field parameters become stable, turbidity measurements fall below 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) or become stable above 50 NTU regardless of volume purged, and a minimum of ten well volumes have been evacuated from the well. Stability will be defined as summarized below:

- Dissolved Oxygen: ±10%
- Turbidity: ±10%
- Specific Conductance: ±3%
- ORP: ±10 mV
- pH: ±0.1 units

Development water from the monitoring wells will be containerized in NYSDOT-approved drums and labeled per monitoring well location upon production in accordance with DER-10 Section 3.3(e)5.ii. It will be determined, in consultation with the NYSDEC and in accordance with DER-10 Section 3.3(e)5.ii, whether the containerized development water is acceptable for surface discharge to unpaved ground of the same groundwater unit or requires subsequent on-Site treatment and/or off-Site disposal.

3.3.3 Groundwater Sample Collection

Groundwater sampling will be completed at least one week following well development to allow natural groundwater conditions to become reestablished. Prior to sample collection, static water levels will be measured and recorded from the on-Site monitoring wells in accordance with Roux's FOP for Groundwater Level Measurement to facilitate the preparation of a Site-wide isopotential map. Following water level measurement, field personnel will purge and sample monitoring wells in accordance with Roux's FOPs for Groundwater Purging and Sample Collection and NYSDEC protocols using a submersible pump with dedicated pump tubing following low-flow/minimal drawdown purge and sample collection procedures. In the event of pump failure or if the saturated unit does not permit the proper implementation of low-flow sampling, a dedicated HDPE or PVC bailer will be used to purge and sample the well(s). When utilizing low-flow methodology, groundwater will be evacuated from each well at a low-flow rate (typically less than 0.1 L/min) while maintaining a generally consistent water level. Non-dedicated equipment will be decontaminated prior to and after use, in accordance with Roux's FOP for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination. Field measurements for pH, temperature, SC, turbidity, DO, ORP, and water level, as well as visual and olfactory field observations, will be periodically recorded and monitored for stabilization. Purging will be considered complete when field parameters stabilize (as discussed in Section 3.3.2) and when turbidity measurements fall below 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) or become stable above 50 NTU regardless of volume purged or to dryness. Once purging is complete, groundwater samples will be collected and analyzed as discussed below.

Groundwater samples will be completed as soon as practical after purging at any time after the well has recovered sufficiently to sample, or within 24 hours after evacuation, if the well recharges slowly. Groundwater sampling methods will conform with the protocol acceptable for the collection of PFAS in accordance with the NYSDEC'S April 2023 Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and Roux's Field Operating Procedures for Groundwater Sampling (FOPs, see Appendix C). Clean nitrile gloves be worn while handling sample containers, during the groundwater sampling, and sealing/placement of samples into the laboratory supplied cooler. Non-dedicated equipment will be decontaminated prior to and after use, in accordance with Roux's FOP for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination. Sample collection methods that will be implemented during the RI include:

- **Submersible Pump with Dedicated Pump Tubing**

  Monitoring wells will be purged and sampled using a non-dedicated plastic submersible pump and dedicated HDPE or PVC tubing following low-flow (minimal drawdown) purge and sample collection procedures, as described above. Non-dedicated pumps will require decontamination prior to use at each well location and the collection of an equipment blank.

- **Disposable Bailer**

  If low flow is not feasible (e.g., due to depth to groundwater), wells of any depth (up to 100 fbgs) may be purged and sampled using a disposable HDPE or PVC bailer via direct grab. In general, a bottom

filling dedicated HDPE or PVC bailer is attached to a length of dedicated rope and lowered into the well smoothly and slowly as not to agitate the groundwater or damage the well.

Prior to, and immediately following collection of groundwater samples, field measurements for pH, temperature, SC, turbidity, DO, ORP, and water level, as well as visual and olfactory field observations, will be recorded. All collected groundwater samples will be placed in pre-cleaned, pre-preserved, pre-labeled laboratory provided sample bottles, cooled to 4°C in the field, and transported under chain-of-custody command to a NYSDOH-approved laboratory for analysis.

3.3.4 Groundwater Sample Analysis

Table 3 summarizes the proposed groundwater sampling program. Groundwater samples will be analyzed for TCL SVOCs, TAL metals, pesticides, herbicides, and 1,4-dioxane. TCL VOCs, PCBs, and PFAS will also be analyzed at 4 of the 7 locations. Groundwater samples will be collected and analyzed in accordance with USEPA SW 846 methodology with equivalent NYSDEC Category B deliverables to allow for independent third-party data usability assessment. If field turbidity measurements exceed 50 NTU at the time of sample collection, samples for metals analysis will be filtered at the laboratory and analyzed for dissolved (filtered) fractions. Samples collected for 1,4-dioxane will be analyzed via USEPA Method 8270 Selective Ion Monitoring (SIM) mode and samples collected for PFAS analysis will be analyzed via USEPA Method 1633.

3.4 Soil Vapor Investigation

Six soil vapor samples (SV-1 through SV-6) will be collected along the Site boundary to complete a qualitative off-site exposure assessment and to assess for soil vapor intrusion risks at potential source areas (i.e. former Building 6 and the former leach field) and the Site perimeter. Soil vapor sampling probes will be installed in general conformance with the NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (October 2006). Additional soil vapor sampling may be completed in accordance with the NSYDEC and NYSDOH if significant volatile contamination is detected in soil and/or groundwater during the RI.

3.4.1 Soil Vapor Sample Collection

Each soil vapor sampling probe will be manually installed using specialized stainless steel soil probe rods. Sampling equipment includes 6-inch-long sampling screens, ¼-inch inside diameter inert sample tubing, and dedicated 6-liter Summa canisters. Soil boreholes will be advanced to a depth of at least 5 fbgs and, if possible, at least 1 foot above groundwater using ¾-inch inside diameter steel rods. The steel rod will be equipped with an anchor point at the driving end of the rod. The anchor point will be connected to the sampling screen and tubing on the inside of the steel rod. Once the steel rod is advanced to the target depth, the steel rod will be retracted, leaving the anchor point, sampling screen, and sampling tubing within the borehole annulus. Glass beads will be poured around the sampling screen in a manner to cover the entire length of the sampling screen (e.g., 1-2 feet depth range). Bentonite or bentonite/soil mixture will be placed above the glass beads to the ground surface to create a seal to prohibit infiltration of ambient air into the sampling area.

Once the sample probes are installed, the probe and tubing will be purged (three volumes) and helium tracer gas will be used to ensure that the probes are well sealed. Samples will be collected over an approximate 8-hour period. All soil vapor samples will be collected and analyzed by EPA Method TO-15. This method employs a 6-liter, passivated (inert), stainless-steel, evacuated sampling sphere for collecting the air samples. The canister is received from the laboratory, certified clean, evacuated, and prepared for sampling.

The pressure in the canister is approximately 50 millitorr (compared to 760 torr of pressure in the atmosphere at sea level).

An outdoor air (OA-1) sample will also be collected concurrently with the five soil vapor samples. The field-located outdoor air sample will be collected from ground level at an upwind location at the Site, as determined on the day of soil vapor sampling activities. The outdoor air sample canister will also be equipped with an 8-hour regulator.

Each canister will be fitted with a sampling valve that uses a critical orifice and mass flow controller to regulate the air flow into the canister for the selected sampling period. The mass flow controller will maintain a relatively constant air flow rate throughout the sampling period not exceeding 0.2 liters per minute. Summa canister valves will remain closed until the sample holes are complete and all of the canisters are in their respective positions. The valves will then be opened for the designated collection period.

3.4.2 Soil Vapor Sample Analysis

Table 3 summarizes the proposed soil vapor sampling program. Samples will be shipped to the laboratory within two days of sampling so that no sample will exceed the 30-day holding time (since receipt from the lab) for the TO-15 method. Full chain of custody will be maintained for all canisters from time of shipping from the laboratory to the time of analysis.

3.5 Floor Drain Investigation

Two floor drains with outlet pipes discharging in a western direction toward an apparent septic leach field were noted within former Building 6 proximate to regulated/hazardous materials storage. Roux will investigate the integrity, orientation, and final discharge point of the underground piping leading away from the floor drains. Additionally, historical utility documents will be reviewed, if accessible, to assess the alignment, size, invert depth, and discharge point(s). Sediment in the floor drains was tested during the previous investigation. However, standing water and/or sludge, if present in the underground piping will be analyzed for TCL VOCs, TCL SVOCs, TAL metals, pesticides, and herbicides.

3.6 Waste Characterization Sampling

Up to six waste characterization samples will be collected at the time of the investigation and analyzed for TCLP VOCs, TCLP SVOCs, TCLP metals, PCBs, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity to fulfill landfill analytical disposal requirements.

Waste characterization samples will also be collected from the sediment-like material identified in the northern portion of the Site.

3.7 Field Specific Quality Assurance/Quality Control Sampling

In addition to the soil/fill and groundwater samples described above, field-specific quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples will be collected and analyzed to ensure the reliability of the generated data as described in the QAPP (see Section 4.0) and to support the required third-party data usability assessment effort. Site-specific QA/QC samples will include matrix spikes, matrix spike duplicates, blind duplicates, equipment blanks, field blanks, and trip blanks.

3.8 Decontamination and Investigation-Derived Waste Management

Every attempt will be made to utilize dedicated sampling equipment during the RI. However, if non-dedicated equipment is required and/or used, the equipment will be decontaminated, at a minimum, with a non-phosphate detergent (i.e., Alconox®) and potable water mixture, rinsed with distilled water, and air-dried before each use in accordance with Roux's field operating procedures (FOPs) presented in Appendix C. All decontaminated sampling equipment will be kept in a clean environment prior to sample collection. Heavy equipment (i.e. excavator and drilling tools) will be decontaminated by the subcontractor, as necessary.

RI generated drilling and test pit spoils not exhibiting gross contamination (i.e., visible product, odor, sheen, etc.) will be returned to the borehole/test pit from which it was removed. Spoils from soil borings finished as monitoring wells, that do not fit back in the borehole/test pit from which it was removed, or exhibiting gross contamination will be containerized in sealed NYSDOT-approved drums and labeled for subsequent characterization and disposal. Groundwater purge water and decontamination rinse water will be containerized in NYSDOT-approved drums and labeled per monitoring well location upon production in accordance with DER-10 Section 3.3(e)5.ii. It will be determined, in consultation with the NYSDEC and in accordance with DER-10 Section 3.3(e)5.ii, whether the containerized development water is acceptable for surface discharge to unpaved ground of the same groundwater unit or requires subsequent on-Site treatment and/or off-Site disposal. All investigation derived waste (IDW) materials exhibiting gross contamination will be placed in sealed NYSDOT-approved drums and labeled for subsequent characterization and disposal. All generated IDW drums will be labeled alpha-numerically with regard to contents, origin, and date of generation using a paint stick marker on two sides and the top of each drum. Characterization analytical results of containerized IDW material will be used to determine if spoils can be returned to the ground surface, utilized on-Site, or require treatment and/or off-Site disposal. Soil drums will be securely staged on-site pending characterization analyses and remedial measures assessment, to be disposed with soil removed during remedial action activities. Groundwater/decontamination water will be characterized and discharged to ground surface or sent off-site for disposal in a timely manner. Field personnel will coordinate the on-site handling and temporary storage of IDW drums, including transportation, characterization sampling, and offsite disposal arrangements, as necessary.

Discarded personal protective equipment (PPE) (i.e., latex gloves, Tyvek, paper towels, etc.) and disposable sampling equipment (i.e., bailers or stainless-steel spoons) will be placed in sealed plastic garbage bags and disposed of as municipal solid waste.

3.9 Site Mapping

A Site map will be developed during the field investigation. Sample points and relevant Site features will be located on the map. Roux will employ a handheld GPS unit to identify the locations of test pits, surface soil samples, monitoring wells, and soil vapor samples relative to State planar grid coordinates. Monitoring well elevations will be surveyed by Roux. An isopotential map showing the general direction of groundwater flow will be prepared based on water level measurements relative to USGS vertical datum. Site maps will be provided with the RI report.

3.10 Documentation

3.10.1 Daily Field Logs

RI field activities will be documented on field activity daily logs (FADLs). FADLs will provide a record of activities conducted at the Site. Entries will be signed and dated at the end of each day of fieldwork (or as produced) by the Field Team Leader. Field notes will include, at a minimum, the: date and time of all entries, names of personnel on site, weather conditions (temperature, precipitation, etc.), location of activity, description of activity, and CAMP data including exceedances of CAMP action levels and subsequent corrective actions(s), if applicable (note that NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified within 24-hours of any CAMP action level exceedances observed during RI activities). Sampling activities will be logged and photographed as necessary to document the activities at the Site. Progress photographs from a set location will be collected to document development activities and intrusive construction activities. Field personnel will, at a minimum, complete the following standard field forms (see Appendix D):

- Chain of Custody Form (per selected laboratory)
- Equipment Calibration Log
- Field Activity Daily Log (FADLs)
- Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Log
- Groundwater Field Form
- Photographic Log
- Tailgate Safety Meeting Form
- Test Pit Excavation Log
- Problem Identification Report (as necessary)
- Corrective Measures Report (as necessary)

3.10.2 Monthly Progress Reports

Monthly progress reports will be submitted to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH by the 10th day of each month, beginning the first month after approval of this work plan, in accordance with Section XI of the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement. Progress reports will continue until the Termination Date. Monthly progress reports will at a minimum include the following:

- Daily field logs and CAMP data including any exceedances and corrective measures taken;
- All actions completed relevant to the Site during the previous reporting period and actions anticipated for the next reporting period;
- All approved activity modifications (changes to scope of work and/or schedule);
- All results of sampling and tests and all other data received or generated by or on behalf of 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC in connection with the Site, whether under the BCA or otherwise, in the previous reporting period including QA/QC information;
- Information regarding percentage of completion;
- Unresolved delays encountered or anticipated that may affect the future schedule and efforts made to mitigate such delays; and
- Information regarding activities taken in support of the Citizen Participation Plan during the previous reporting period and those anticipated for the next reporting period.

4. Quality Assurance Project Plan

A Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) has been prepared in support of the RI activities. The QAPP dictates implementation of the investigation tasks delineated in this Work Plan. A Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) identifying methods for sample collection, decontamination, handling, and shipping, is provided in Section 5.7.

The QAPP will assure the accuracy and precision of data collection during the Site characterization and data interpretation periods. The QAPP identifies procedures for sample collection to mitigate the potential for cross-contamination, as well as analytical requirements necessary to allow for independent data validation. The QAPP has been prepared in accordance with USEPA's Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Data Operations, the EPA Region II CERCLA Quality Assurance Manual, and NYSDEC's DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (May 2010).

4.1 Scope of the QAPP

This QAPP was prepared to provide quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) guidelines to be implemented during the RI activities. This document may be modified for subsequent phases of investigative work, as necessary. The QAPP provides:

- A means to communicate exactly what is to be done, by whom, and when it is to be done, with the person(s) executing the various activities.
- A culmination of the planning process that ensures that the program includes provisions for obtaining quality data (e.g., suitable methods of field operations).
- A historical record that documents the investigation in terms of the methods used, calibration standards used, frequencies, and auditing.
- A document that can be used by the Project Manager (PM) and QA Officer to assess if the planned activities are being implemented and to assess the importance of each activity for accomplishing the goal of quality data.
- A plan to document and track project data and results.
- Detailed descriptions of the data documentation materials and procedures, project files, and tabular and graphical reports.

The QAPP is primarily concerned with the QA and QC aspects of the procedures involved in the collection, preservation, packaging, and transportation of samples; field testing; record keeping; data management; chain-of-custody procedures; laboratory analyses; and other necessary matters to ensure that the investigation activities, once completed, will yield data whose integrity can be defended.

QA refers to the conduct of all planned and systematic actions necessary to perform satisfactorily all task-specific activities and to provide information and data confidence as a result of such activities. The QA for task-specific activities includes the development of procedures, auditing, monitoring, and surveillance of the performance.

QC refers to the activity performed to determine if the work activities conform to the requirements. This includes activities such as inspections of the work activities in the field (e.g., verification that the items and

materials installed conform to applicable codes and design specifications). QA is an overview monitoring of the performance of QC activities through audits rather than first time inspections.

4.2 QAPP Organization and Responsibility

The principal organizations involved in verifying achievement of data collection goals for the Site include: 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC (Volunteer), Roux (Volunteers' Consultant), the drilling subcontractor(s), the independent environmental laboratory, and the independent third-party data validator. Roles, responsibilities, and required qualifications of these organizations are discussed in the following subsections. Résumés are included in Appendix A.

4.2.1 Volunteers

4780 Sheridan Drive LLC will be responsible for complying with the QA requirements as specified herein and for monitoring and controlling the quality of the Brownfield cleanup construction either directly or through their designated environmental consultant and/or legal counsel. The designated project manager is responsible for implementing the project and has the authority to commit the resources necessary to meet project objectives and requirements.

4.2.2 Environmental Consultant

Roux is the engineering and scientific consultant on this project and is responsible for the implementation of the RI Work Plan, including, but not limited to, field operations, laboratory testing, data management, data analysis, and reporting. Any member of Roux's staff may fill more than one of the identified project positions (e.g., site supervisor and site safety and health officer). The various quality assurances, field, laboratory, and management responsibilities of key project personnel are defined below.

- *Project Principal (PP):* *Michael Lesakowski*

  The PP has the responsibility for ensuring conformance with the BCP program requirements. The PP will report directly to the Applicants and the NYSDEC/NYSDOH Project Managers and is responsible for project oversight. The PP will:

  - Define project objectives and develop a detailed work plan schedule.
  - Acquire and apply technical and corporate resources as needed to assure performance within budget and schedule constraints.
  - Review the work performed on the project to assure its quality, responsiveness, and timeliness.
  - Certify deliverables before their submission to NYSDEC.

- *Project Manager (PM):* *Chelsea Kanaley*

  The PM has the responsibility for ensuring that the project meets the Work Plan objectives. The PM will report directly to the Applicants' Project Coordinator and the NYSDEC/NYSDOH Project Managers and is responsible for technical and project oversight. The PM will:

  - Define project objectives and develop a detailed work plan schedule.
  - Establish project policy and procedures to address the specific needs of the project as a whole, as well as the objectives of each task.

- Develop and meet ongoing project and/or task staffing requirements, including mechanisms to review and evaluate each task product.
- Review the work performed on each task to assure its quality, responsiveness, and timeliness.
- Review and analyze overall task performance with respect to planned requirements and authorizations.
- Review all deliverables before their submission to NYSDEC.
- Develop and meet ongoing project and/or task staffing requirements, including mechanisms to review and evaluate each task product.
- Ultimately be responsible for the preparation and quality of interim and final reports.
- Represent the project team at meetings.

- *Site Supervisor / Site Health and Safety Officer:* *TBD*

  The Site Supervisor (SS) has the responsibility for implementation of specific project tasks identified at the Site and is responsible for the supervision of project field personnel, subconsultants, and subcontractors. The SS reports directly to the PM. The SS will:

  - Define daily work activities.
  - Orient field staff concerning the project's special considerations.
  - Monitor and direct subcontractor personnel.
  - Review the work performed on each task to ensure its quality, responsiveness, and timeliness.
  - Assure that field activities, including sample collection and handling, are carried out in accordance with this QAPP.

  The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) is responsible for implementing the procedures and required components of the Site Health and Safety Plan (HASP), determining levels of protection needed during field tasks, controlling site entry/exit, briefing the field team and subcontractors on site-specific health and safety issues, and all other responsibilities as identified in the HASP.

4.3 Quality Assurance (QA) Responsibilities

The QA Officer will have direct access to corporate executive staff as necessary, to resolve any QA dispute, and is responsible for auditing the implementation of the QA program in conformance with the demands of specific investigations and Roux policies, and NYSDEC requirements. The QA Officer has sufficient authority to stop work on the investigation as deemed necessary in the event of serious QA issues.

- *Project QA Officer:* *Lori E. Riker*

  Specific function and duties include:

  - Performing QA audits on various phases of the field operations.
  - Reviewing and approving QA plans and procedures.
  - Providing QA technical assistance to project staff.
  - Reporting on the adequacy, status, and effectiveness of the QA program on a regular basis to the PM for technical operations.

- Responsible for assuring third party data review of all sample results from the analytical laboratory.

4.4 Field Responsibilities

Roux field staff for this project is drawn from a pool of qualified personnel. The PM will use staff to gather and analyze data and to prepare various task reports and support materials. All of the designated technical team members will be experienced professionals who possess the degree of specialization and technical competence required to effectively and efficiently perform the required work.

4.5 Quality Assurance Objectives for Measurement Data

The overall objectives and criteria for assuring quality for this effort are discussed below. This QAPP addresses how the acquisition and handling of samples and the review and reporting of data will be documented. The objectives of this QAPP are to address the following:

- The procedures to be used to collect, preserve, package, and transport samples.
- Field data collection.
- Record keeping.
- Data management.
- Chain-of-custody procedures.
- Assess the precision, accuracy, completeness, representativeness, decision rules, comparability, and level of QC effort conformance for sample analysis and data management by the laboratory under EPA analytical methods.

4.6 Level of QC Effort for Sample Parameters

Field blank, equipment blank, trip blank, field duplicate, laboratory duplicate, laboratory control, standard reference materials (SRM), and matrix spike samples will be analyzed to assess the quality of the data resulting from the field sampling and analytical programs. QC samples are discussed below.

- Field and trip blanks consisting of distilled water will be submitted to the analytical laboratories to provide the means to assess the quality of the data resulting from the field-sampling program. Field (equipment) blank samples are analyzed to check for procedural chemical constituents at the facility that may cause sample contamination. Trip blanks are used to assess the potential for contamination of samples due to contaminant migration during sample shipment and storage.
- Method blank samples are generated within the laboratory and used to assess contamination resulting from laboratory procedures.
- Duplicate samples are analyzed to check for sampling and analytical reproducibility.
- Matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicate (MSD) samples provide information about the effect of the sample matrix on the digestion and measurement methodology. Depending on site-specific circumstances, one MS and one MSD should be collected for every 20 or fewer investigative samples to be analyzed for organic and inorganic chemicals of a given matrix.

The general level of QC effort will be one field (blind) duplicate, one MS, and one MSD for every 20 or fewer investigative samples of a given matrix. An equipment blank will be collected when non dedicated equipment is used for every 20 or fewer investigative samples of a given matrix. One field blank sample will be collected consisting of distilled, deionized water for every 20 or fewer investigative samples of a given matrix. One trip

blank consisting of distilled, deionized water will be included along with each sample delivery group of aqueous VOC samples.

4.7 Sampling and Analysis Plan

Methods and protocol to be used to collect environmental samples (i.e., soil and groundwater) for this investigation are described in the Roux FOPs. Applicable FOPs are summarized on Table 4 and presented electronically in Appendix C.

The number and types of environmental samples to be collected are summarized in Table 3. Sample parameter lists, holding times and sample container requirements are summarized in Table 5. The sampling program and related site activities are discussed below. To the extent allowed by existing physical conditions at the facility, sample collection efforts will adhere to the specific methods presented herein. If alternative sampling locations or procedures are implemented in response to facility specific constraints, each will be selected on the basis of meeting data objectives. Such alternatives will be approved by NYSDEC before implementation and subsequently documented for inclusion in the project file.

4.7.1 Custody Procedures

Sample custody is controlled and maintained through the chain-of-custody (COC) procedures. Chain of custody is the means by which the possession and handling of samples will be tracked from the source (field) to their final disposition (laboratory). A sample is considered to be in a person's custody if it is in the person's possession or it is in the person's view after being in his or her possession or it was in that person's possession and that person has locked it in a vehicle or room. Sample containers will be cleaned and preserved at the laboratory before shipment to the Site. The following sections and the FOP for Sampling, Labeling, Storage, and Shipment (see Appendix C), describe procedures for maintaining sample custody from the time samples are collected to the time they are received by the analytical laboratory.

4.7.2 Sample Storage

Samples are stored in secure limited-access areas. Walk-in coolers or refrigerators are maintained at 4°C, ± 2°C, or as required by the applicable regulatory program. The temperatures of all refrigerated storage areas are monitored and recorded a minimum of once per day. Deviations of temperature from the applicable range require corrective action, including moving samples to another storage location if necessary.

4.7.3 Sample Custody

Sample custody is defined by this document as when any of the following occur:

- It is in someone's actual possession.
- It is in someone's view after being in his or her physical possession.
- It was in someone's possession and then locked, sealed, or secured in a manner that prevents unsuspected tampering.
- It is placed in a designated and secured area.

Samples are removed from storage areas by the sample custodian or analysts and transported to secure laboratory areas for analysis. Access to the laboratory and sample storage areas is restricted to laboratory

personnel and escorted visitors only; all areas of the laboratory are therefore considered secure. If required by the applicable regulatory program, internal chain-of-custody is documented in a log by the person moving the samples between laboratory and storage areas.

Laboratory documentation used to establish COC and sample identification may include the following:

- Field COC forms or other paperwork that arrives with the sample.
- The laboratory COC.
- Sample labels or tags are attached to each sample container.
- Sample custody seals.
- Sample preparation logs (i.e., extraction and digestion information) recorded in hardbound laboratory books that are filled out in legible handwriting, signed, and dated by the chemist.
- Sample analysis logs (e.g., metals, GC/MS, etc.) information recorded in hardbound laboratory books that are filled out in legible handwriting, signed, and dated by the chemist.
- Sample storage log (same as the laboratory COC).
- Sample disposition log, which documents sample disposal by a contracted waste disposal company.

4.7.4 Sample Tracking

All samples are maintained in the appropriate coolers prior to and after analysis. The analysts remove and return their samples as needed. Samples that require internal COC are relinquished to the analysts by the sample custodians. The analyst and sample custodian must sign the original COC relinquishing custody of the samples from the sample custodian to the analyst. When the samples are returned, the analyst will sign the original COC returning sample custody to the sample custodian. Sample extracts are relinquished to the instrumentation analysts by the preparatory analysts. Each preparation department tracks internal COC through their logbooks/spreadsheets.

Any change in the sample during the time of custody will be noted on the COC (e.g., sample breakage or depletion).

4.7.5 Split Sampling

The NYSDEC may split any soil or groundwater samples at the NYSDEC's expense, during this RI. Roux personnel will cooperate with the NYSDEC to facilitate split sampling, as requested.

4.8 Calibration Procedures and Frequency

This section describes the calibration procedures and the frequency at which these procedures will be performed for both field and laboratory instruments.

4.8.1 Field Instrument Calibration

Quantitative field data to be obtained during groundwater sampling include pH, temperature, SC, turbidity, DO, ORP, and depth to groundwater. Quantitative water level measurements will be obtained with an electronic sounder or steel tape, which require no calibration. Quantitative field data to be obtained during soil sampling include screening for the presence of volatile organic constituents using a PID.

FOPs located in Appendix C describe the field instruments used to monitor for these parameters and the calibration methods, standards, and frequency requirements for each instrument. Calibration results will be recorded on the appropriate field forms and in the FADLs.

4.9 Analytical Procedures

Samples collected during this investigation field sampling activities will be analyzed by a NYSDOH-approved laboratory.

4.9.1 Field Analytical Procedures

Field procedures for collecting and preserving groundwater and soil samples are described in FOPs located in Appendix C. A summary of the FOPs is presented in Table 4.

4.10 Data Usability Evaluation

Data usability evaluation procedures shall be performed for both field and laboratory operations as described below.

4.10.1 Procedures Used to Evaluate Field Data Usability

Procedures to validate field data for this project will be facilitated by adherence to the FOPs identified in Appendix C. The performance of all field activities, calibration checks on all field instruments at the beginning of each day of use, manual checks of field calculations, checking for transcription errors and review of field log books is the responsibility of the Site Supervisor.

4.10.2 Procedures Used to Evaluate Laboratory Data Usability

Data evaluation will be performed by the third-party data validator using the most current methods and quality control criteria from the USEPA's Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review, and Contract Laboratory Program, National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review. The data review guidance will be used only to the extent that it is applicable to the SW-846 methods; SW-846 methodologies will be followed primarily and given preference over CLP when differences occur. Also, results of blanks, surrogate spikes, MS/MSDs, and laboratory control samples will be reviewed/evaluated by the data validator. All sample analytical data for each sample matrix shall be evaluated. The third-party data validation expert will also evaluate the overall completeness of the data package. Completeness checks will be administered on all data to determine whether deliverables specified in this QAPP are present. The reviewer will determine whether all required items are present and request copies of missing deliverables.

5. Investigation Support Documents

5.1 Health and Safety Protocols

Roux has prepared a Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for use by our employees in accordance with 40 CFR 300.150 of the NCP and 29 CFR 1910.120. The HASP, provided in Appendix E, includes the following site-specific information:

- Emergency contact information for on- and off-site personnel
- Health and safety roles & responsibilities
- A hazard assessment.
- Training requirements.
- A site control program including definitions of exclusion, contaminant reduction, and other work zones.
- Monitoring procedures for site operations.
- Safety procedures.
- Personal protective clothing and equipment requirements for various field operations.
- Disposal and decontamination procedures.
- Assessment of environmental conditions and stressors.
- Tailgate health and safety meeting requirements.
- Emergency response plan.

Health and safety activities will be monitored throughout the field investigation. A member of the field team will be designated to serve as the on-site Health and Safety Officer throughout the field program. This person will report directly to the PM and the Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM) and Office Operations Manager (OM). The HASP will be subject to revision as necessary, based on new information that is discovered during the RI activities.

5.2 Community Air Monitoring

Real-time community air monitoring will be performed during the RI activities at the Site. A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) is included in Appendix F. Particulate and VOC monitoring will be performed along the upwind and downwind perimeter of the work area during RI test pit excavations, RI soil boring advancement, and soil/fill handling activities in accordance with this plan. The CAMP is consistent with the requirements for community air monitoring at remediation sites as established by the NYSDOH and NYSDEC. Accordingly, it follows procedures and practices outlined under NYSDEC's DER-10 (May 2010) Appendix 1A (NYSDOH's Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan) and Appendix 1B (Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring). In the event that work is completed within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures, the CAMP Special Requirements must also be followed, as presented in Appendix F.

NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified within 24 hours of any CAMP action level exceedances observed during RI activities. CAMP exceedances and corrective measures will be also reported in daily field logs and provided in the monthly progress reports, as discussed in Section 3.10.

5.3 Citizen Participation Activities

NYSDEC will coordinate and lead community relations throughout the course of the project. Roux will support NYSDEC's community relations activities, as necessary. A Citizen Participation (CP) Plan will be prepared by Roux and submitted to NYSDEC under separate cover. The CP Plan will follow NYSDEC's CP Plan template for BCP sites entering the BCP at the point of site investigation.

6. Reporting and Schedule

Upon completion of the RI fieldwork, a comprehensive RI/AA Report will be completed summarizing the RI tasks completed as described below.

6.1 Remedial Investigation Reporting

The RI section of the RI/AA report will include the following information and documentation, consistent with the NYSDEC's DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (May 2010).

- Introduction and background;
- A description of the Site and the investigation areas;
- A description of the field procedures and methods used during the RI;
- The collection of geospatial data and presentation of investigation drawings detailing the investigation locations, potential areas of concern, presence of buildings, utility poles, and subgrade utilities.
- A discussion of the nature and rationale for any significant variances from the scope of work described in this Work Plan;
- The data obtained during the RI and previous investigations, considered by Roux to be of usable quality, including geochemical data, field measurements, validated analytical results, etc.;
- Comparative criteria that may be used to calculate cleanup levels during the AA process, such as SCOs, TOGS 1.1.1 Groundwater Quality Standards/Guidance Values (GWQS/GV), and other pertinent regulatory standards or criteria;
- A discussion of contaminant fate and transport including a description of Site hydrogeology and an evaluation of the lateral and vertical movement of groundwater;
- Results of a Fish and Wildlife Resource Impact Analysis to be conducted as a component of the RI;
- Conclusions regarding the extent and character of environmental impact in the media being investigated;
- The conclusions of the on-site and off-site qualitative human health and environmental exposure assessment completed in accordance with DER-10; and
- Supporting materials for RI data. These will include test pit logs, boring logs, monitoring well construction diagrams, laboratory analytical reports, and similar information.

In addition, Roux will require third-party analytical data review by a qualified, independent data validation expert for the RI and historic investigation data. Specifically, a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be prepared, with appropriate data qualifiers added to the results. The DUSR will follow NYSDEC format per the NYSDEC's September 1997 DUSR guidelines and May 2010 DER-10 guidance. The DUSR and any necessary qualifications to the data will be appended to the RI report.

6.2 Alternatives Analysis (AA)

An AA is typically developed to provide a forum for evaluating and selecting a recommended remedial approach, in accordance with DER-10. A list of remedial action objectives will be developed based on findings of the RI and the requirement for the selected remedial measures to be protective of human health and the environment under the proposed future use scenario. Proposed SCOs for the Site for the contaminants will

also be presented based on the proposed future use of the Site. After that, volumes and areas of media requiring remediation will be calculated. General response actions will then be delineated to address each of the Site problem areas. These response actions will form the foundation for the development and screening of applicable remedial alternatives against the following criteria as described in 6NYCRR 375-1.8(f) and DER-10-4.2:

- Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment
- Compliance with Standards, Criteria, & Guidance (SCGs)
- Long-term Effectiveness & Permanence
- Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume
- Short-term Effectiveness
- Implementability
- Cost Effectiveness
- Land Use

In addition, the criteria of community acceptance will be considered based on public comments on the RI/AA Report and proposed remedial action. Following the screening of alternatives, a comparative analysis will be performed against the above criteria. The comparative analysis will allow for better understanding of the relative advantages and disadvantages of each of the alternatives and will facilitate identification of a recommended remedial approach.

7. Project Schedule

A tentative project schedule for the major tasks to be performed in support of the RI Work Plan is presented as Figure 7.

8. References

Environmental Advantage. Focused Environmental Site Assessment; Brief Summary Letter Report, 4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst, NY. August 2021.

Environmental Advantage. Focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment; Commercial Property, 4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst, NY. July 2022.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. 6 NYCRR Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs. December 2006.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. DER-10; Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation. May 2010.

New York State Department of Health. Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York. October 2006, updated February 2024.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Soil Conservation Service. Soil Survey of Erie County, New York. December 1986.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review (EPA-540/R-94-012), 1994a.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review (EPA-540/R-94-013), 1994b.

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region II. CERCLA Quality Assurance Manual, Revision I. October 1989.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Data Operations (EPA QA/R-5). October 1998.

TABLES

1. Summary of Previous Subsurface Soil Analytical Results
2. Summary of Previous Sediment-Like Material Analytical Results
3. Summary of RI Sampling and Analysis Plan
4. Summary of Field Operating Procedures
5. Sample Container, Volume, Preservative, and Holding Time Requirements

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TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
AMHERST, NEW YORK

Parameter[1]	Unrestricted Use SCOs[2]	Residential Use SCOs[3]	Restricted Residential Use SCOs[3]	Commercial Use SCOs[3]	Industrial Use SCOs[3]	SS-001 (0-12 IN)	SS-002 (0-12 IN)	SS-003 (0-12 IN)	SS-004 (0-12 IN)	SS-005 (0-12 IN)	SS-006 (0-12 IN)	SS-007 (0-12 IN)	SS-008 (0-12 IN)	SS-009 (0-12 IN)	SS-010 (0-12 IN)	SS-011 (0-12 IN)	SS-012 (0-12 IN)	SS-013 (0-12 IN)	SS-014 (0-12 IN)	SS-015 (0-12 IN)	SS-016 (0-12 IN)	SS-017 (0-12 IN)	SS-018 (0-12 IN)	SS-019 (0-12 IN)	SS-020 (0-12 IN)
						7/27/2021																			
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) - mg/Kg[4]																									
Acenaphthene	**20**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anthracene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5.6**	**11**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1.1**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5.6**	**11**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(ghi)perylene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	**0.8**	**1**	**3.9**	**56**	**110**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chrysene	**1**	**1**	**3.9**	**56**	**110**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dibenzo (a,h)anthracene	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.56**	**1.1**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fluoranthene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fluorene	**30**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**5.6**	**11**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Naphthalene	**12**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Phenanthrene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pyrene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Metals - mg/Kg																									
Arsenic	**13**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	2.74	2.71	3.04	3.31	2.82	2.35	2.48	3.46	4.34	5.31	4.8	7.79	4.98	3.66	4.26	4.9	3.84	3.1	3.36	3.9
Barium	**350**	**350**	**400**	**400**	**10000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cadmium	**2.5**	**2.5**	**4.3**	**9.3**	**60**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chromium	**30**	**36**	**180**	**1500**	**6800**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper	**50**	**270**	**270**	**270**	**10000**	12.1	15.5	12.8	14.9	15.1	11.9	13.3	13.5	20.8	11.9	22.9	24.6	26.8	22.3	19.4	21.8	19.1	16	13.3	11
Lead	**63**	**400**	**400**	**1000**	**3900**	15.2	19.2	14.4	20.8	20.2	14.7	13.6	20.5	23.1	26.1	**80.3**	51.7	42.7	30.6	41.3	47.6	38.5	21.5	22.4	23.9
Mercury	**0.18**	**0.81**	**0.81**	**2.8**	**5.7**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Selenium	**3.9**	**36**	**180**	**1500**	**6800**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pesticides - mg/Kg [4]																									
4,4'-DDD	**0.0033**	**2.6**	**13**	**92**	**180**	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
4,4'-DDE	**0.0033**	**1.8**	**8.9**	**62**	**120**	--	--	--	--	--	**0.00678**	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
4,4'-DDT	**0.0033**	**1.7**	**7.9**	**47**	**94**	--	--	--	--	--	**0.00352**	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Aldrin						--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
cis-Chlordane (alpha)	**0.094**	**0.91**	**4.2**	**24**	**47**	--	--	--	--	--	0.0058	--	--	--	--	--	0.0063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Chlordane						--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dieldrin	**0.005**	**0.039**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**2.8**	--	--	--	--	--	**0.0218**	--	--	--	--	--	**0.00876**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**0.35**
Endosulfan sulfate	**2.4**	**4.8**	**24**	**200**	**920**	--	--	--	--	--	0.0049	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Endosulfan II	**2.4**	**4.8**	**24**	**200**	**920**	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	0.00421	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Endrin	**0.014**	**2.2**	**11**	**89**	**410**	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Endrin Ketone			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Heptachlor epoxide						--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Methoxychlor			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00462	--	--	--	--	--	0.00512	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Toxaphene						--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
trans-Chlordane	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	0.00494	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Herbicides - mg/kg																									
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - mg/kg																									
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)						--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Notes:

1. Only those parameters detected at a minimum of one sample location are presented in this table; all other compounds were reported as non-detect.
2. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(a).
3. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(b).
3. Sample results were reported by the laboratory in ug/kg and converted to mg/kg for comparisons to SCOs
4. Diesel Range Organics (DRO) are identified by a typical carbon range of C10-C28.

Definitions:

ND = Parameter not detected above laboratory detection limit.
"--" = No value available for the parameter, or the parameter was not analyzed for.
p = The %RPD between the primary and confirmation column/detector is >40%. The lower value has been reported.
J = Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value.
D = Indidates sample was diluted.
H = Sample was prepped or analyzed beyond the specified holding time. This does not meet regulatory requirements.
B = Compound was found in the blank and sample.
F1 = MS and/or MSD recovery exceeds control limits.

BOLD	= Exceeds Unrestricted SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Restricted Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Commercial SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Industrial SCOs

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Parameter[1]	Unrestricted Use SCOs[2]	Residential Use SCOs[3]	Restricted Residential Use SCOs[3]	Commercial Use SCOs[3]	Industrial Use SCOs[3]	SS-021 (0-12 IN)	SS-022 (0-12 IN)	SS-023 (0-12 IN)	SS-024 (0-12 IN)	SS-025 (0-12 IN)	SS-026 (0-12 IN)	DS-001 (0-2 FT)	MS-050 (0-6 IN)	MS-051 (6-12 IN)	MS-052 (0-6 IN)	MS-053 (0-6 IN)	MS-054 (0-6 IN)	MS-055 (6-12 IN)	MS-056 (0-6 IN)	MS-057 (6-12 IN)	MS-058 (0-6 IN)	MS-059 (0-6 IN)	MS-060 (0-6 IN)	MS-061 (0-6 IN)	MS-062 (0-6 IN)
						7/27/2021							6/22/2022													
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) - mg/Kg[4]																									
Acenaphthene	**20**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anthracene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5.6**	**11**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1.1**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5.6**	**11**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(ghi)perylene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	**0.8**	**1**	**3.9**	**56**	**110**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chrysene	**1**	**1**	**3.9**	**56**	**110**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dibenzo (a,h)anthracene	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.56**	**1.1**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fluoranthene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fluorene	**30**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**5.6**	**11**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Naphthalene	**12**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Phenanthrene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pyrene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Metals - mg/Kg																									
Arsenic	**13**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	4.61	3.66	10.1	3.4	3.93	4.16	5.33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barium	**350**	**350**	**400**	**400**	**10000**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cadmium	**2.5**	**2.5**	**4.3**	**9.3**	**60**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chromium	**30**	**36**	**180**	**1500**	**6800**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper	**50**	**270**	**270**	**270**	**10000**	14.5	11.3	12.7	11.6	37.5	15.9	33.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lead	**63**	**400**	**400**	**1000**	**3900**	26.8	23.4	24.1	22.3	26.1	46.9	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mercury	**0.18**	**0.81**	**0.81**	**2.8**	**5.7**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Selenium	**3.9**	**36**	**180**	**1500**	**6800**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pesticides - mg/Kg[4]																									
4,4'-DDD	**0.0033**	**2.6**	**13**	**92**	**180**	--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.11 J	ND	ND	ND	1.28 J	ND	ND	0.757 J
4,4'-DDE	**0.0033**	**1.8**	**8.9**	**62**	**120**	--	--	--	--	**0.0207**	--	ND	**14.3**	**9.3**	**27.2**	**8.3**	**10.1**	**20.7**	**7.23**	**6.56**	**15.1**	**45**	**13.2**	**16.9**	**34.8**
4,4'-DDT	**0.0033**	**1.7**	**7.9**	**47**	**94**	--	--	--	--	**0.00794**	--	ND	**6.1**	**5.86 P**	**11.9**	1.53 J	**3.91 IP**	**7.09 IP**	2.48	2.46	2.46	**11.9**	2.98	**4.03**	**14.7**
Aldrin						--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.13 J	ND	ND	ND
cis-Chlordane (alpha)	**0.094**	**0.91**	**4.2**	**24**	**47**	--	--	--	--	0.0112	--	0.00468	4.98 P	11.5 P	15.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.8	31.9	2.96 IP	2.24 IP	1.56 JIP
Chlordane						--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	29 IP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	64.7 IP	ND	ND	ND
Dieldrin	**0.005**	**0.039**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**2.8**	--	--	--	--	**0.0234**	--	**0.0186**	**11.5**	**22.9**	**59.6**	2.62	**40**	**8.56**	**122**	**5.91**	**772**	**1700**	**194**	**136**	**18.3**
Endosulfan sulfate	**2.4**	**4.8**	**24**	**200**	**920**	--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.494 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Endosulfan II	**2.4**	**4.8**	**24**	**200**	**920**	--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Endrin	**0.014**	**2.2**	**11**	**89**	**410**	--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	0.384 JIP	ND	ND	ND	0.494 JP	ND	8.57	**17.4**	2.95 P	0.77 IP	ND
Endrin Ketone			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.44	8.08	ND	ND	ND
Heptachlor epoxide						--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	1.71 JIP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.3 JIP	ND	ND	ND
Methoxychlor			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0177	--	ND	ND	ND	14.4 IP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toxaphene						--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	64.7 P
trans-Chlordane	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	2.01 J	8.32	6.19	ND	1.55 JIP	1.18 JIP	1.3 J	0.923 J	3.14	17.5	2.3	1.73 J	0.952 JIP
Herbicides - mg/kg																									
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - mg/kg																									
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)						--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Notes:

1. Only those parameters detected at a minimum of one sample location are presented in this table; all other compounds were reported as non-detect.
2. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(a).
3. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(b).
3. Sample results were reported by the laboratory in ug/kg and converted to mg/kg for comparisons to SCOs
4. Diesel Range Organics (DRO) are identified by a typical carbon range of C10-C28.

Definitions:

ND = Parameter not detected above laboratory detection limit.
"--" = No value available for the parameter, or the parameter was not analyzed for.
p = The %RPD between the primary and confirmation column/detector is >40%. The lower value has been reported.
J = Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value.
D = Indidates sample was diluted.
H = Sample was prepped or analyzed beyond the specified holding time. This does not meet regulatory requirements.
B = Compound was found in the blank and sample.
F1 = MS and/or MSD recovery exceeds control limits.

BOLD	= Exceeds Unrestricted SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Restricted Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Commercial SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Industrial SCOs

ROUX

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
AMHERST, NEW YORK

Parameter[1]	Unrestricted Use SCOs[2]	Residential Use SCOs[3]	Restricted Residential Use SCOs[3]	Commercial Use SCOs[3]	Industrial Use SCOs[3]	MS-063 (0-6 IN)	MS-064 (0-6 IN)	MS-065 (6-12 IN)	HA-1 (0-6 IN)	HA-3 (0-6 IN)	HA-5 (0-6 IN)	HA-6 (0-6 IN)	HA-7 (0-6 IN)	HA-8 (0-6 IN)	HA-10 (3-3.5 FT)	HA-11 (3-3.5 FT)	HA-12 (0-6 IN)	HA-13 (0-6 IN)	HA-14 (0-6 IN)	HA-15 (0-6 IN)	HA-16 (0-6 IN)	HA-17 (0-6 IN)_	HA-18 (0-6 IN)	HA-19 (0-6 IN)	HA-20 (0-6 IN)
						6/22/2022			4/18/2024						4/22/2024											
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) - mg/Kg[4]																									**DILUTED X 10**
Acenaphthene	20	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	ND	ND	0.17 J	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Anthracene	100	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	0.068 J	ND	0.78 J	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Benzo(a)anthracene	1	1	1	5.6	11	--	--	--	0.32	0.13 J	**2.8**	0.78 JH	0.44 JH	**1.1 J**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	1	1	1	1.1	--	--	--	0.33	0.15 J	**2.2**	0.78 JH	0.58 JH	**1.4 J**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1	1	1	5.6	11	--	--	--	0.48	0.23	**3.2**	0.98 JH	0.78 JH	**2.1 J**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Benzo(ghi)perylene	100	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	0.25	0.12 J	1.4	0.53 JH	0.5 JH	1.2 J	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.8	1	3.9	56	110	--	--	--	0.17 J	0.076 J	**1.1**	0.47 JH	0.32 JH	0.77 J	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Chrysene	1	1	3.9	56	110	--	--	--	0.33	0.14 J	**2.9**	0.85 JH	0.56 JH	**1.4 J**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Dibenzo (a,h)anthracene	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.56	1.1	--	--	--	ND	ND	**0.49 J**	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Fluoranthene	100	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	0.71	0.28	5.2	1.8 H	1.2 H	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Fluorene	30	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	ND	ND	0.25 J	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.6	11	--	--	--	0.2 J	0.096 J	**1.2**	0.46 JH	0.4 JH	**0.95 J**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Naphthalene	12	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7 DJ
Phenanthrene	100	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	0.36	0.12 J	3.2	0.77 JH	0.4 JH	0.83 J	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Pyrene	100	100	100	500	1000	--	--	--	0.5	0.26	4.7	1.2 H	0.75 JH	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND
Total Metals - mg/Kg																									
Arsenic	13	16	16	16	16	--	--	--	4.2	2.8 J	5.1	--	**18.4**	4.6	4.6	2.7	**24.4**	8.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	ND	3.9	--
Barium	350	350	400	400	10000	--	--	--	24.9 J	21.3 J	37.7	--	41.1	34.1 J	25.7 J	25	26.2 J	29.2 J	36.2 J	41.8	47.4	44.1 J	66.4	22.1	--
Cadmium	2.5	2.5	4.3	9.3	60	--	--	--	0.23 J	ND	0.9	--	0.72 B	0.29 J	ND	0.19 JB	ND	0.28 J	0.18 J	0.2 J	0.39 B	0.21 J	0.96 B	0.39 B	--
Chromium	30	36	180	1500	6800	--	--	--	12.1	5.8	17.5	--	**44.2 B**	**41.6**	6.3	7.6 B	21.4	12.7	7.7	10.7	15.3 B	8.3	8.2 B	9.3 B	--
Copper	50	270	270	270	10000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lead	63	400	400	1000	3900	--	--	--	33.1	18.2	**104**	--	56.3	53.5	8	7.8	13	24.3	11.9	16.4	23.9	14.2	13.4	28.3	--
Mercury	0.18	0.81	0.81	2.8	5.7	--	--	--	0.11	0.089	**0.18**	--	**0.48 H**	0.054	0.015 J	0.0068 JH	0.054	0.071	0.025	0.042	0.07 H	0.03	0.054 JH	0.028 H	--
Selenium	3.9	36	180	1500	6800	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	--	0.71 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.59 J F1 B	ND	2.4 JB	0.51 JB	--
Pesticides - mg/Kg[4]																									
4,4'-DDD	0.0033	2.6	13	92	180	ND	0.807 JP	2.26	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
4,4'-DDE	0.0033	1.8	8.9	62	120	**25.7**	**19.1**	**40.9**	**0.0041 J**	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND	--	**0.009 J**	**0.026**	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
4,4'-DDT	0.0033	1.7	7.9	47	94	**6.81**	**9.38**	**6.34 IP**	ND	ND	**0.004 J**	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	**0.0087 J**	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Aldrin						0.666 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
cis-Chlordane (alpha)	0.094	0.91	4.2	24	47	5.04 IP	5.54	ND	ND	ND	0.0053 Jp	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Chlordane						ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dieldrin	0.005	0.039	0.2	1.4	2.8	**704**	**357**	**83.9**	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	**0.0091 H**	ND	--	--	--
Endosulfan sulfate	2.4	4.8	24	200	920	ND	ND	0.816	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Endosulfan II	2.4	4.8	24	200	920	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Endrin	0.014	2.2	11	89	410	8.82	2.64	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Endrin Ketone			--	--	--	5.27	1.58 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Heptachlor epoxide						ND	ND	1.18 J	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Methoxychlor			--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Toxaphene						ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
trans-Chlordane	--	--	--	--	--	5.51 P	2.21	3.61	ND	ND	0.0034 J	--	--	ND	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--
Herbicides - mg/kg																									
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - mg/kg																									
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)						--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34000 H

Notes:

1. Only those parameters detected at a minimum of one sample location are presented in this table; all other compounds were reported as non-detect.
2. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(a).
3. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(b).
3. Sample results were reported by the laboratory in ug/kg and converted to mg/kg for comparisons to SCOs
4. Diesel Range Organics (DRO) are identified by a typical carbon range of C10-C28.

Definitions:

ND = Parameter not detected above laboratory detection limit.
"--" = No value available for the parameter, or the parameter was not analyzed for.
p = The %RPD between the primary and confirmation column/detector is >40%. The lower value has been reported.
J = Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value.
D = Indidates sample was diluted.
H = Sample was prepped or analyzed beyond the specified holding time. This does not meet regulatory requirements.
B = Compound was found in the blank and sample.
F1 = MS and/or MSD recovery exceeds control limits.

BOLD	= Exceeds Unrestricted SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Restricted Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Commercial SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Industrial SCOs

ROUX

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF SEDIMENT-LIKE MATERIAL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
AMHERST, NEW YORK

Parameter[1,2]	Unrestricted Use SCOs[3]	Residential Use SCOs[4]	Restricted Residential Use SCOs[4]	Commercial Use SCOs[4]	Industrial Use SCOs[4]	4780 Sheridan Drive				
						SED-1	SED-2	SED-3	SED-4	SED-5
						4/22/2024				
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) - mg/Kg[5]						DILUTED X 5				
Acenaphthene	**20**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	ND	ND	ND	--
Anthracene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	ND	ND	ND	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5.6**	**11**	--	0.41 JH	ND	ND	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1.1**	--	0.54 JH	ND	ND	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5.6**	**11**	--	**1.1 JH**	ND	ND	--
Benzo(ghi)perylene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	0.67 JH	ND	ND	--
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	**0.8**	**1**	**3.9**	**56**	**110**	--	ND	ND	ND	--
Chrysene	**1**	**1**	**3.9**	**56**	**110**	--	0.59 JH	ND	ND	--
Dibenzo (a,h)anthracene	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.56**	**1.1**	--	ND	ND	ND	--
Fluoranthene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	1.3 JH	ND	0.032 JH	--
Fluorene	**30**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	ND	ND	ND	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**5.6**	**11**	--	0.49 JH	ND	ND	--
Naphthalene	**12**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	ND	ND	ND	--
Phenanthrene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	0.46 JH	ND	ND	--
Pyrene	**100**	**100**	**100**	**500**	**1000**	--	0.75 J F1 H	ND	ND	--
Total Metals - mg/Kg										
Arsenic	**13**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**18.4**	5.2	**21.1**	1.9 J	5.8
Barium	**350**	**350**	**400**	**400**	**10000**	61.7 J	56.1	50.3	110	84.2
Cadmium	**2.5**	**2.5**	**4.3**	**9.3**	**60**	0.9 J	0.94 B	0.58 J	2.2 B	0.56 B
Chromium	**30**	**36**	**180**	**1500**	**6800**	23.7	**59.6 B**	**46.6**	23.8 B	20.4 B
Lead	**63**	**400**	**400**	**1000**	**3900**	50.4	45.4	43.2	45.8	41.6
Mercury	**0.18**	**0.81**	**0.81**	**2.8**	**5.7**	0.073	0.084 H	0.063	0.024 JH	0.063 H
Selenium	**3.9**	**36**	**180**	**1500**	**6800**	2.2 J	0.45 JB	ND	1.6 JB	0.94 JB
Silver	**2**	**36**	**180**	**1500**	**6800**	ND	ND	ND	**18.6**	ND
Pesticides - mg/Kg [5]										
Total Pesticides						ND	--	--	--	--

Notes:

1. While we referred to this material as "sediment", this material is not traditional sediment as defined by NYSDEC DER-10. This material is identifed as "sediment-like material" as it was collected from/near drainage structures or from discarded piled material at the Site and therefore could not be defined as "soil".
2. Only those parameters detected at a minimum of one sample location are presented in this table; all other compounds were reported as non-detect.
3. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(a).
4. Values per 6NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), Table 375-6.8(b).
5. Sample results were reported by the laboratory in ug/kg and converted to mg/kg for comparisons to SCOs

Definitions:

ND = Parameter not detected above laboratory detection limit.
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B = Compound was found in blank and sample.
F1 = MS and/or MSD recovery exceeds control limits.

BOLD	= Exceeds Unrestricted SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Restricted Residential SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Commercial SCOs
BOLD	= Exceeds Industrial SCOs

ROUX

TABLE 3
SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
AMHERST, NEW YORK

Location		Depth	Pesticides (EPA Method 8081)	TAL Metals & Mercury (EPA Method 6010/7471)	TCL SVOCs + TICs (EPA Method 8270)	Herbicides (EPA Method 8151)	PCBs (EPA Method 8082)	PFAS (EPA Method 1633)	TCL VOCs + TICs (EPA Method 8260)	1,4-Dioxane (EPA Method 8270 SIM)[1]	VOCs (TO-15)
Surface Soil Samples											
SS-1		0-2"	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
SS-2		0-2"	1	1	1	1	-	-	NA	NA	NA
SS-3		0-2"	1	1	1	1	-	-	NA	NA	NA
SS-4		0-2"	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
SS-5		0-2"	1	1	1	1	-	-	NA	NA	NA
SS-6		0-2"	1	1	1	1	-	-	NA	NA	NA
SS-7		0-2"	1	1	1	1	-	-	NA	NA	NA
SS-8		0-2"	1	1	1	1	-	-	NA	NA	NA
SS-9		0-2"	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
SS-10		0-2"	1	1	1	1	-	-	NA	NA	NA
Total Surface Soil Analysis			**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**3**	**3**	NA	NA	NA
Blind Duplicate[2]			1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
MS			1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
MSD			1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Equipment Blank[3]			1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Field Blank[4]			1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Total + QA/QC			**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**8**	**8**	NA	NA	NA
Near Surface Soil Samples											
Soil Borings	MW-1	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-2	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-3	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-4	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-5	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-6	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-7	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-8	0-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
Test Pits	TP-1	0-6"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
	TP-4	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-6	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-7	0-6"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-8	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-9	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-10	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-11	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-12	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	TP-13	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
	TP-15	0-6"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
		6"-12"	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	HA-5S	0-6"	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	NA	NA
	HA-5W	0-6"	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	NA	NA
Total Near Surface Soil Analysis			**32**	**30**	**32**	**30**	**4**	**4**	**4**	NA	NA
Blind Duplicate			2	2	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
MS			2	2	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
MSD			2	2	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Equipment Blank			2	2	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Field Blank			2	2	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Total + QA/QC			**42**	**40**	**42**	**40**	**9**	**9**	**9**	NA	NA
Subsurface Soil Samples											
Soil Borings	MW-1	1'-5'	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-3	10'-15'	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-4	5'-10'	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-6	10'-15'	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-7	1'-5'	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
	MW-8	5'-10'	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	NA	NA
Test Pits	TP-1	TBD	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
	TP-2	1'-2'	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
		TBD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
	TP-3	1'-2'	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
		TBD	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
	TP-5	1'-2'	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
		TBD	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
	TP-6	TBD	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
	TP-9	TBD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
	TP-10	TBD	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
	TP-12	TBD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
	TP-13	TBD	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
	TP-14	1'-2'	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	NA	NA
		TBD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
Total Subsurface Soil Analysis			**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**6**	**6**	**6**	NA	NA
Blind Duplicate			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
MS			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
MSD			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
Equipment Blank			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
Field Blank			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
Total + QA/QC			**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**11**	**11**	**11**	NA	NA

ROUX

TABLE 3
SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
AMHERST, NEW YORK

Location	Depth	Pesticides (EPA Method 8081)	TAL Metals & Mercury (EPA Method 6010/7471)	TCL SVOCs + TICs (EPA Method 8270)	Herbicides (EPA Method 8151)	PCBs (EPA Method 8082)	PFAS (EPA Method 1633)	TCL VOCs + TICs (EPA Method 8260)	1,4-Dioxane (EPA Method 8270 SIM)[1]	VOCs (TO-15)
Groundwater Samples										
MW-1	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MW-2	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MW-3	NA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	NA
MW-4	NA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	NA
MW-5	NA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	NA
MW-6	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MW-7	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MW-8	NA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	NA
Total Groundwater Analysis		**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**8**	NA
Blind Duplicate		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MS		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MSD		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
Equipment Blank		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
Field Blank		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
Trip Blank[5]		--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	NA
Total + QA/QC		**13**	**13**	**13**	**13**	**9**	**9**	**10**	**13**	NA
Soil Vapor Samples										
SV-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
SV-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
SV-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
SV-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
SV-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
SV-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
OA-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Total Soil Vapor Analysis		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**7**

Notes:

1. Separate analysis for 1,4-Dioxane via EPA Method 8270 SIM is required for groundwater only. 1,4-Dioxane included in EPA Method 8270 for soil analysis.
2. One blind duplicate, one MS, and one MSD sample will be collected for every 20 or fewer investigative samples of a given matrix.
3. One equipment blank will be collected when non-dedicated equipment is used for every 20 or fewer investigative samples of a given matrix.
4. One field blank consisting of PFAS/VOC-free dionized water provided by the laboratory will be collected for every 20 or fewer investigative samples of a given matrix.
5. One trip blank consisting of distilled, deionized water provided by the laboratory will be included with each sample delivery group of aqueous VOC samples.

Definitions:

TAL = Total Compound List
SVOC = Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TIC = Tentatively Identified Compound
PCB = Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PFAS = Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
SIM = Selective Ion Monitoring
MS = Matrix Spike
MSD = Matrix Spike Duplicate
QA/QC = Quality Assurance/Quality Control

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATON WORK PLAN
FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
AMHERST, NEW YORK

FOP No.	Procedure
001.1	Abandonment of Borehole Procedures
002.0	Abandonment of Monitoring Wells Procedure
004.7	Soil Vapor Sample Collection Procedures
007.0	Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Dissolved Oxygen Meter
008.0	Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field pH/Eh Meter
009.0	Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field Turbidity Meter
011.1	Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector
012.0	Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Specific Conductance Meter
013.1	Composite Sample Collection Procedure for Non-Volatile Organic Analysis
015.0	Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation
017.0	Drill Site Selection Procedure
018.0	Drilling and Excavation Equipment Decontamination Procedures
021.0	Establishing Horizontal and Vertical Control
022.0	Groundwater Level Measurement
023.1	Groundwater Purging Procedures Prior to Sample Collection
024.1	Groundwater Sample Collection Procedures
024.3	Groundwater Sample Collection Procedures for PFAS
025.0	Hand Augering Procedures
026.1	Hollow Stem Auger (HSA) Drilling Procedures
031.2	Low Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Groundwater Purging & Sampling Procedure
032.2	Management of Investigation-Derived Waste (IDW)
033.0	Monitoring Well Construction for Hollow Stem Auger Boreholes
036.0	Monitoring Well Development Procedures
039.1	NAPL Detection and Sample Collection Procedure
040.1	Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination
046.1	Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures
047.0	Screening of Soil Samples for Organic Vapors During Drilling Activities
054.2	Soil Description Procedures Using The Visual-Manual Method
057.0	Soil Sample Collection for VOC Analysis - EnCore
058.0	Split-Spoon Sampling Procedures
063.4	Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling Procedures
065.1	Test Pit Excavation and Logging Procedures
073.2	Real-Time Air Monitoring During Intrusive Activities
076.0	"Before Going Into the Field" Procedure
082.0	Waste Sampling Procedures
084.0	Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Particulate Meter
085.0	Field Quality Control Procedures
090.0	Ambient Air VOC Sample Collection Procedure

TABLE 5
SAMPLE CONTAINER, VOLUME, PRESERVATIVE & HOLDING TIME REQUIREMENTS
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN
FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
AMHERST, NEW YORK

Matrix	Parameter [1]	Method [1]	Container Type	Minimum Volume	Preservation (Cool to 2-4 °C for all samples)	Holding Time from Sample Date
Soil	TCL + CP-51 VOCs	8260	EnCore/WMG	5 gm / 4 oz.	Cool to 2-4 °C, Zero Headspace	48 - hours / 14 days
	TCL SVOCs	8270	WMG	16 oz.	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days extrac./40 days
	TAL Metals [2]	6010/7471	WMG	4 oz.	Cool to 2-4 °C	6 months/Hg 28 days
	Pesticides	8081	WMG	8oz	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days extrac./40 days
	Herbicides	8151	WMG	8oz	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days extrac./40 days
	PCBs	8082	WMG	4 oz.	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days extrac./40 days
	PFAS	1633	HDPE/PVC	4-8 oz.	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days extrac./40 days
Groundwater	TCL + CP-51 VOCs	8260	glass vial	3 - 4 oz.	HCl to pH<2, Zero Headspace, Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days
	TCL SVOCs	8270	amber glass	1000 ml	Cool to 2-4 °C	7 days extrac/40 days
	1,4-Dioxane	8270 SIM	8270 SIM	2 - 500 mL	Cool to 2-4 °C	7 days extrac/40 days
	TAL Metals [2]	6010/7470	plastic	600 ml	HNO_3 to pH<2, Cool to 2-4 °C	6 months/Hg 28 days
	Pesticides	8081	amber glass	1000 ml	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days extrac./40 days
	Herbicides	8151	amber glass	1000 ml	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days extrac./40 days
	PCBs	8082	amber glass	1000 ml	Cool to 2-4 °C	7 days extrac/40 days
	PFAS	1633	HDPE/PVC	2 - 500 mL	Cool to 2-4 °C	14 days
Air/Soil Vapor	TCL VOCs	TO-15	Summa Cannister	6 liters	None	Analyze within 14 days of sample date of collection

References:

1. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, USEPA SW-846, Update III, 1991.

Notes:

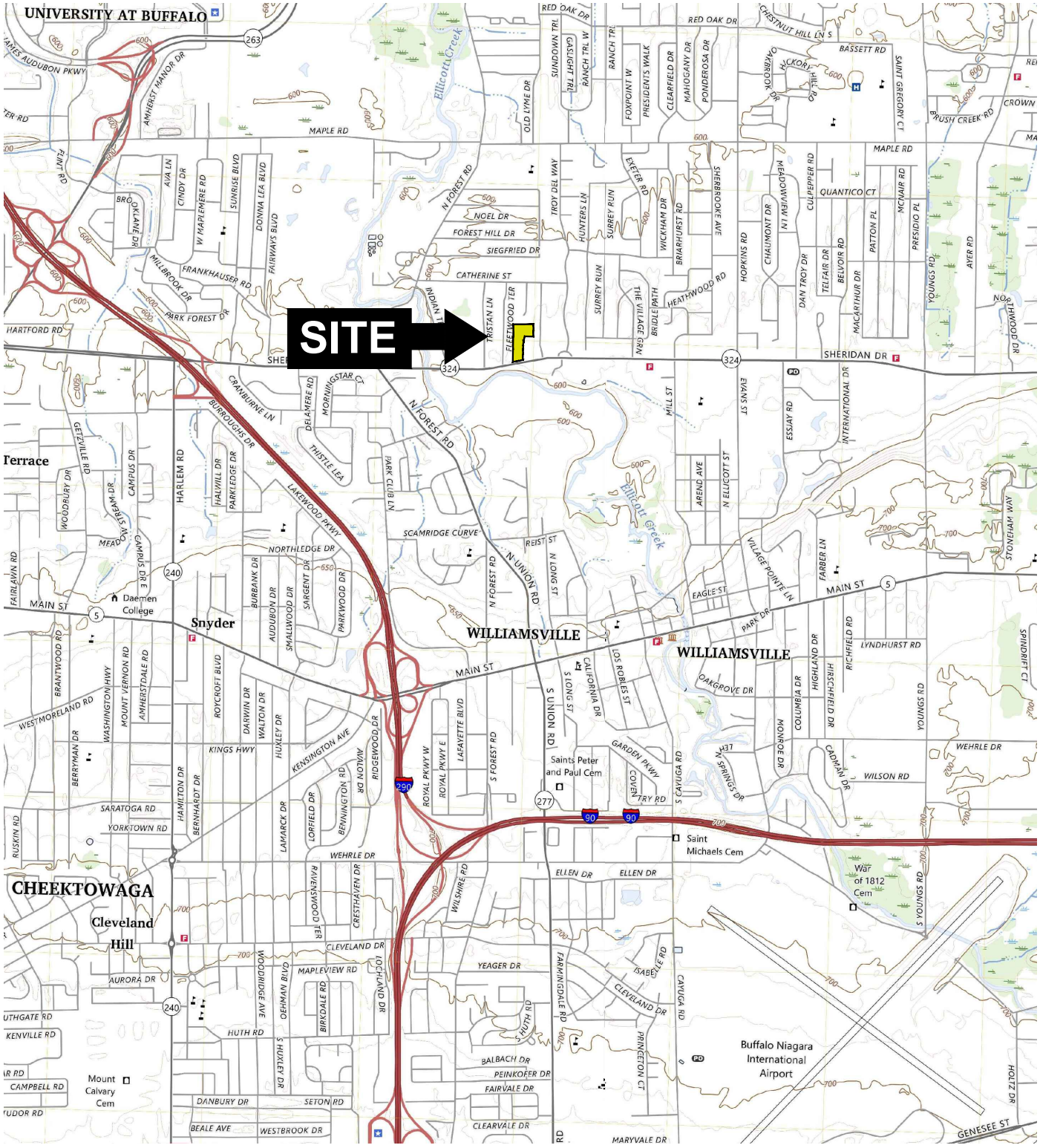
1. EPA-approved methods published in Reference 1 above may be used. The list of analytes, laboratory method and the method detection limit for each parameter are included in Tables 1 and 2 of the QAPP.
2. Mercury sampling in soil/groundwater via EPA methods 7471/7470 respectively.

Acronyms:

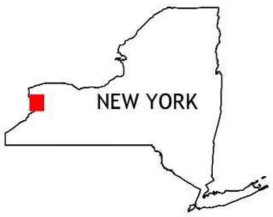
VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds
SVOCs = Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
TCL = Target Compound List
TAL = Target Analyte List
WMG = Wide Mouth Glass
PFAS = Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

FIGURES

1. Site Location and Vicinity Map
2. Site Plan (Aerial)
3. Preliminary Project Rendering
4. Nearby Land Use and Sensitive Receptors Map
5. Previous Investigation Locations and Areas of Concern
6. Proposed Remedial Investigation Locations
7. Preliminary Project Schedule



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



SOURCE:
BUFFALO, NY, 2023
USGS 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

N

0' 3,000'

Title:

SITE LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

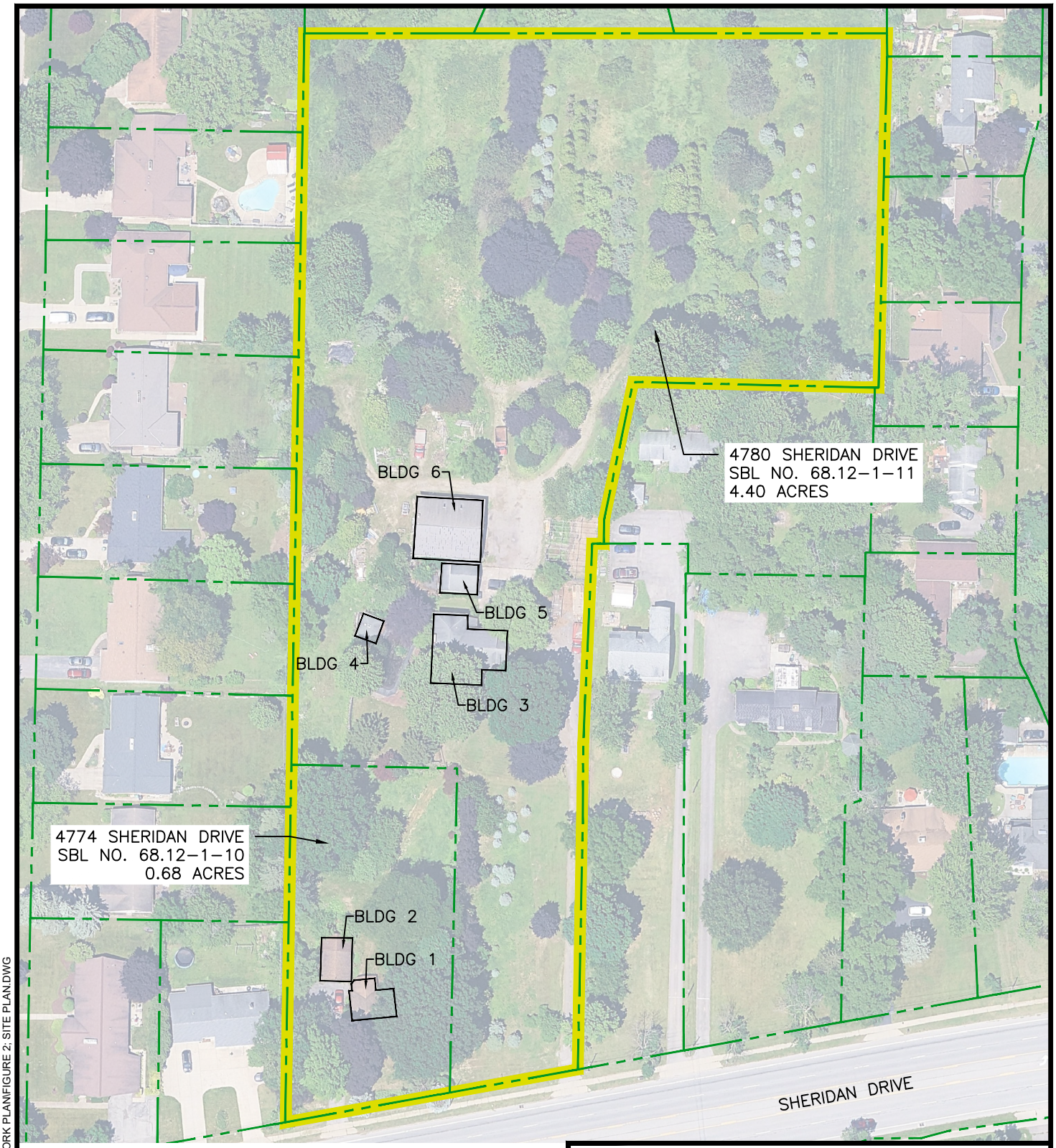
Prepared for:

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: APRIL 2025	FIGURE
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN	1
Project Mgr: CNK	Project: 4649.0001B000	
File: FIGURE 1; SITE LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP.DWG		

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\FIGURE 1; SITE LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP.DWG



LEGEND

- BCP SITE BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- DEMOLISHED BUILDING OUTLINE

NOTES

1. IMAGE SOURCE GOOGLE MAPS 2024.

100' 0 100'

N

Title:

SITE PLAN (AERIAL)

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

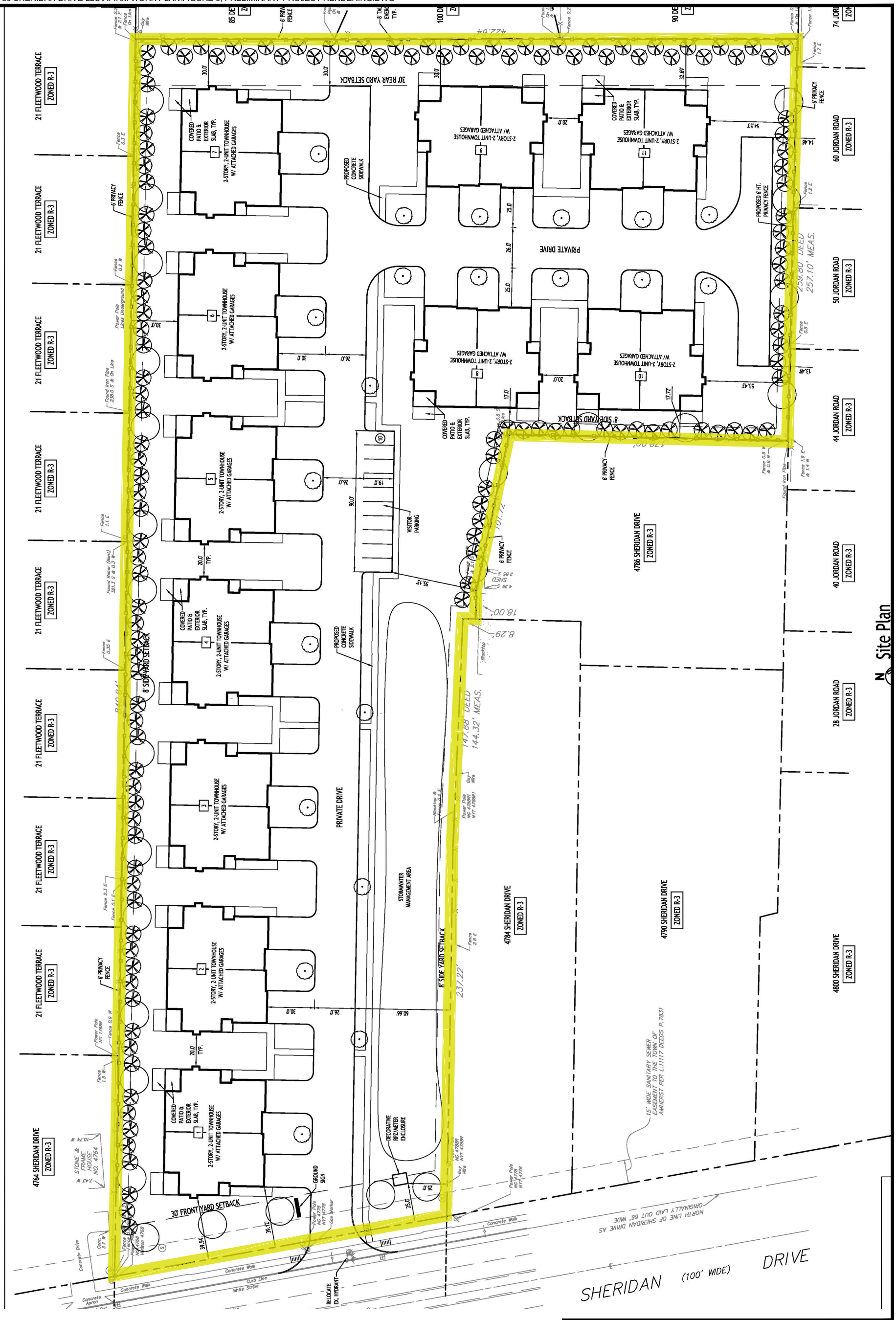
4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: APRIL 2025	FIGURE
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN	2
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000	
File: FIGURE 2; SITE PLAN.DWG		

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\FIGURE 2; SITE PLAN.DWG

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\FIGURE 3; PRELIMINARY PROJECT RENDERING.DWG



LEGEND

BCP SITE BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. IMAGE SOURCE CARMINA WOODS DESIGN DRAWING C–100 (SITE PLAN CONCEPT) DEVELOPED DECEMBER 2023.

Title:

PRELIMINARY PROJECT RENDERING

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

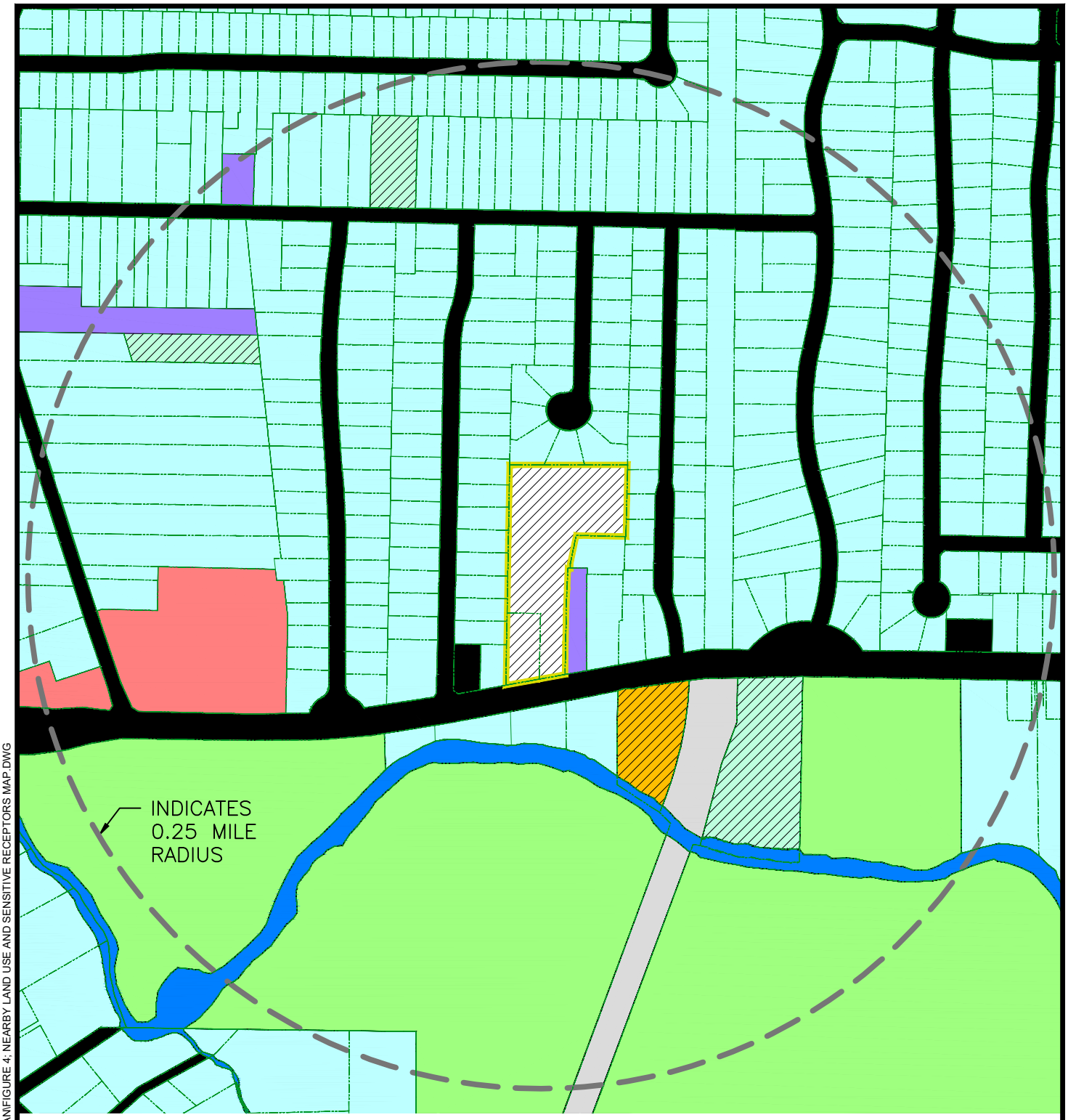
Prepared for

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: APRIL 2025
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000
File: FIGURE 3: PRELIMINARY PROJECT RENDERING.DWG	

FIGURE 3



LEGEND

- BCP SITE BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI–FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- RECREATION & ENTERTAINMENT
- COMMUNITY SERVICES
- PUBLIC UTILITY
- VACANT
- ROADWAY
- RIVER/CREEK

N

500' 0 500'

Title:

NEARBY LAND USE

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: APRIL 2025	FIGURE
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN	4
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000	
File: FIGURE 4; NEARBY LAND USE AND SENSITIVE RECEPTORS MAP.DWG		

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\FIGURE 4; NEARBY LAND USE AND SENSITIVE RECEPTORS MAP.DWG

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\FIGURE 5; PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS AND AREAS OF CONCERN.DWG

MS-055 (6-12 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0207
4,4'-DDT	0.00709
DIELDRIN	0.00856

MS-063 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0257
4,4'-DDT	0.00681
DIELDRIN	0.704

MS-056 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.00723
DIELDRIN	0.122

SS-020 (0-12 IN)	7/27/21
PARAMETER	MG/KG
DIELDRIN	0.350

MS-057 (6-12 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.00656
DIELDRIN	0.00591

SS-012 (0-12 IN)	7/27/21
PARAMETER	MG/KG
DIELDRIN	0.00876

MS-058 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0151
DIELDRIN	0.772

MS-059 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.045
4,4'-DDT	0.0119
DIELDRIN	1.7
ENDRIN	0.0174

SS-011 (0-12 IN)	7/27/21
PARAMETER	MG/KG
LEAD	80.3

MS-060 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0132
DIELDRIN	0.194

MS-054 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0101
4,4'-DDT	0.00391
DIELDRIN	0.04

SS-025 (0-12 IN)	7/27/21
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0207
4,4'-DDT	0.00794
DIELDRIN	0.0234

MS-065 (6-12 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0409
4,4'-DDT	0.00634
DIELDRIN	0.0839

MS-064 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0191
4,4'-DDT	0.00938
DIELDRIN	0.357

DS-001 (0-2 FT)	7/27/21
PARAMETER	MG/KG
DIELDRIN	0.0186

MS-061 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0169
4,4'-DDT	0.00403
DIELDRIN	0.136

MS-062 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0348
4,4'-DDT	0.0147
DIELDRIN	0.0183

SED-4	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
SILVER	18.6
BROKEN METAL DRUM FILLED WITH CINDERS & ASH	

HA-12 (0-6 IN)	4/22/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
ARSENIC	24.4
4,4'-DDE	0.009
SEE PHOTO 4	

SED-1	4/22/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
ARSENIC	18.4
COLLECTED FROM SEDIMENT IN CONCRETE SUSPECTED RINSING PIT	

HA-13 (0-6 IN)	4/22/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.026
4,4'-DDT	0.0087

HA-20 (0-6 IN)	4/22/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	34000
COLLECTED FROM SOIL UNDERLYING 5-GALLON BUCKED PARTIALLY FILLED WITH PETROLEUM-LIKE MATERIAL. BLACK STAINING, ODORS, AND 60 PPM ON PID OBSERVED	

SED-3	4/22/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
ARSENIC	21.1
CHROMIUM	46.6
COLLECTED FROM SEDIMENT IN WESTERN FLOOR DRAIN IN LARGE GARAGE	

SED-2	4/22/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	1.1
CHROMIUM	59.6
COLLECTED FROM SEDIMENT IN EASTERN FLOOR DRAIN IN LARGE GARAGE	

HA-1 (0-6 IN)	4/18/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0041

MS-053 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0083

MS-052 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0272
4,4'-DDT	0.0119
DIELDRIN	0.0596

SS-006 (0-12 IN)	7/27/21
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.00678
4,4'-DDT	0.00352
DIELDRIN	0.0218

HA-5 (0-6 IN)	4/18/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	2.8
BENZO(A)PYRENE	2.2
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	3.2
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	1.1
CHRYSENE	2.9
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	0.49
INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	1.2
LEAD	104
MERCURY	0.18
4,4'-DDT	0.004

HA-16 (0-6 IN)	4/22/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
DIELDRIN	0.0091

MS-051 (6-12 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0093
4,4'-DDT	0.00586
DIELDRIN	0.0229

HA-7 (0-6 IN)	4/18/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
ARSENIC	18.4
CHROMIUM	44.2
MERCURY	0.48

HA-8 (0-6 IN)	4/18/24
PARAMETER	MG/KG
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	1.1
BENZO(A)PYRENE	1.4
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	2.1
CHRYSENE	1.4
INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	0.95
CHROMIUM	41.6

MS-050 (0-6 IN)	6/22/22
PARAMETER	MG/KG
4,4'-DDE	0.0143
4,4'-DDT	0.0061
DIELDRIN	0.0115

LEGEND

- BCP SITE BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- DEMOLISHED BUILDING OUTLINE
- SS-001/DS-001 PHASE II SOIL SAMPLE (2021)
- MS-050 PHASE II SOIL SAMPLE (2022)
- HA-1 ROUX HAND AUGER SAMPLE
- SED-1 ROUX SEDIMENT SAMPLE
- DRAIN PIPE DIRECTION

- EXCEEDS UNRESTRICTED SCOs
- EXCEEDS RESIDENTIAL SCOs
- EXCEEDS RESTRICTED-RESIDENTIAL SCOs
- EXCEEDS COMMERCIAL SCOs
- EXCEEDS INDUSTRIAL SCOs
- PESTICIDES EXCEEDING USCOs
- METALS EXCEEDING USCOs
- PAHs EXCEEDING USCOs

NOTES

1. IMAGE SOURCE GOOGLE MAPS 2024.
2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC. FOCUSED FOCUSED ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT (AUGUST 2021) AND FOCUSED PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT (JULY 2022).
3. PHOTO LOG INCLUDED IN BCP APPLICATION AS EXHIBIT 2.

N

100' 0 100'

Title:
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS AND AREAS OF CONCERN
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

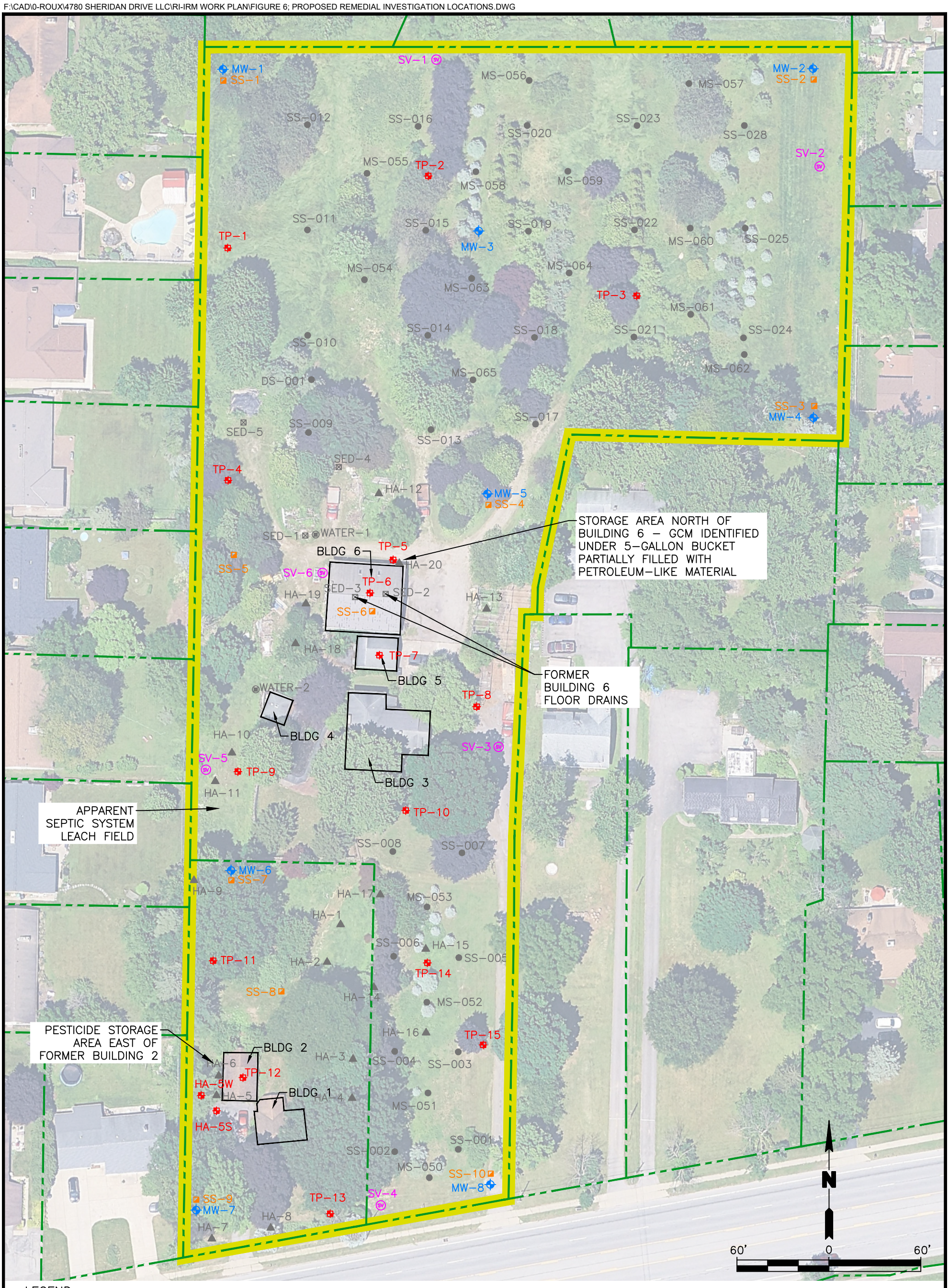
Prepared for
4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: APRIL 2025
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000
File: FIGURE 5; PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS AND AREAS OF CONCERN.DWG	

FIGURE 5

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\FIGURE 6; PROPOSED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS.DWG



LEGEND

- BCP SITE BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- DEMOLISHED BUILDING OUTLINE
- SS-001/DS-001 PHASE II SOIL SAMPLE (2021)
- MS-050 PHASE II SOIL SAMPLE (2022)
- HA-1 ROUX HAND AUGER SAMPLE
- SED-1 ROUX SEDIMENT SAMPLE
- SS-1 PROPOSED RI SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- TP-1 PROPOSED RI TEST PIT LOCATION
- MW-1 PROPOSED RI SOIL BORING/ MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- SV-1 PROPOSED RI SOIL VAPOR LOCATION

Title:

PROPOSED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

Prepared for

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

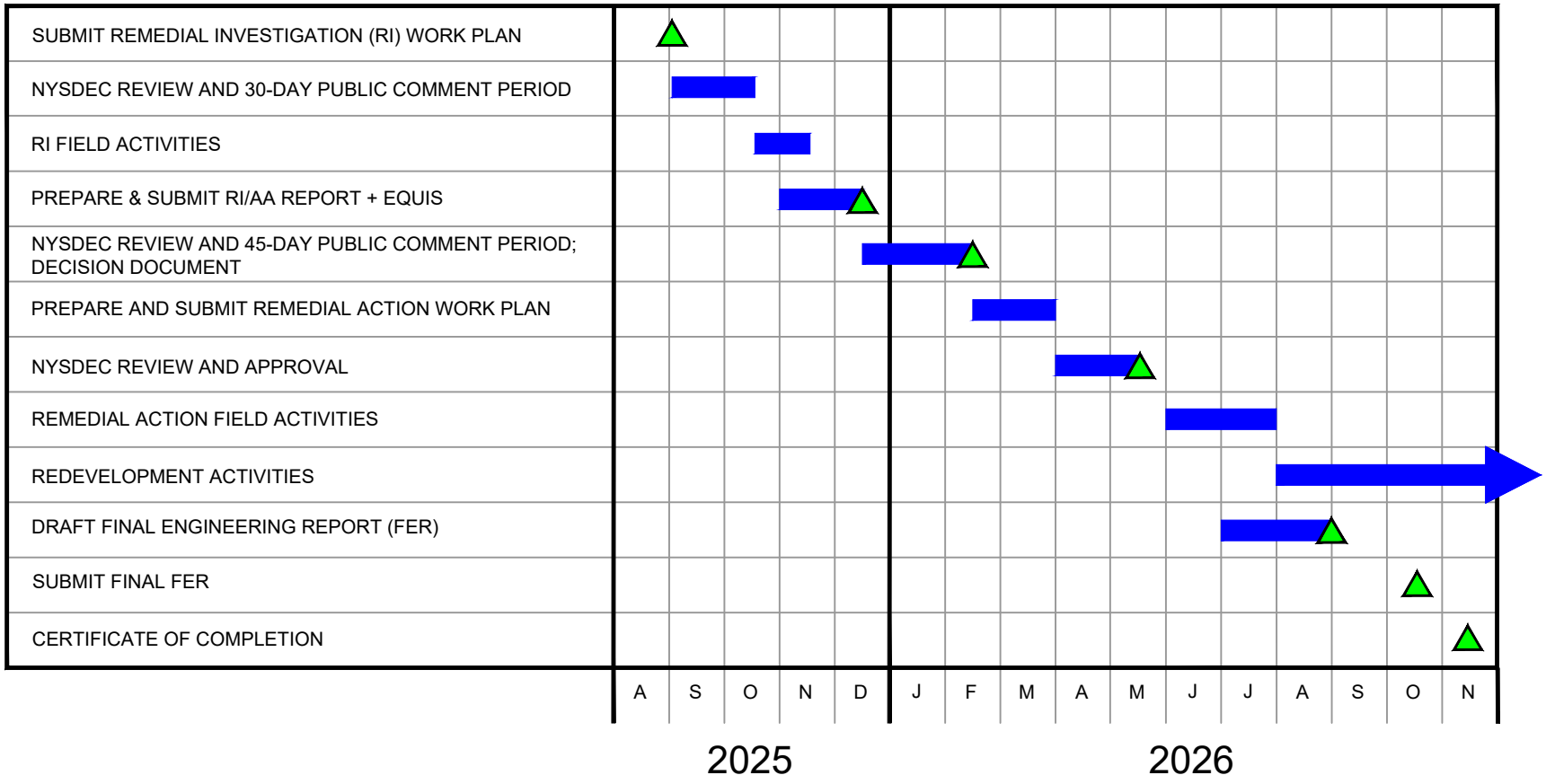
ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: JULY 2025
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000
File: FIGURE 6; PROPOSED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS.DWG	

FIGURE 6

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\FIGURE 7; PRELIMINARY PROJECT SCHEDULE.DWG

PROJECT TASKS:



Title:

PRELIMINARY PROJECT SCHEDULE

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: SEPTEMBER 2024	FIGURE
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: N/A	7
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000	
File: FIGURE 7; PRELIMINARY PROJECT SCHEDULE.DWG		

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Résumés of Project Personnel

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE



CONTACT INFORMATION

Main: (716) 856- 0599
Direct: (716) 864-1730
Email: tforbes@rouxinc.com
Website: www.rouxinc.com

2558 Hamburg Turnpike
Suite 300
Buffalo, New York 14218

EDUCATION

BS, Chemical Engineering, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1988

Graduate of State University of New York at Buffalo School of Management Center for Entrepreneurial Leadership, 2002

Graduate-level courses in Biological Principles of Engineering and Hazardous Waste Management through the State University of New York at Buffalo Department of Environmental Engineering

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

Professional Engineer: NY, PA, and OH

Thomas H. Forbes, PE

Vice President | Principal Engineer | Co-operations Manager

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Mr. Forbes has more than thirty-five years of environmental engineering experience: Vice President, Principal Engineer, and Co-operations Manager at Roux, July 2023 to Present; Principal Engineer and President at Benchmark Civil/Environmental Engineering & Geology, PLLC, June 1998 to July 2023; and Project Engineer, Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., June 1988 to June 1998.

TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES

Mr. Forbes is a registered professional engineer licensed in the States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. He has over thirty-five years of experience focused on brownfield and hazardous waste site investigation and remediation; petroleum-impacted site remediation; due diligence for environmentally-impaired properties; groundwater and industrial wastewater treatment; and environmental regulatory compliance services. He holds a BS in Chemical Engineering from the University at Buffalo. He is currently a Vice President and Principal Engineer for Roux (2023- present). Mr. Forbes' investigations and cleanups have included well over 250 sites contaminated with a wide range of materials, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), chlorinated solvents, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins, heavy metals, cyanide, radioactive isotopes, and petroleum contamination. He has evaluated and successfully implemented cost-saving and innovative treatment technologies on a conventional and design-build basis (e.g., in situ and ex situ physical-chemical, thermal, and biological treatment), as well as removal and containment methods for remediation. Mr. Forbes has also played an instrumental role in extending and improving the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) through voluntary consulting efforts with congressional and senate leaders, as well as the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). He has also assisted numerous manufacturing and pharmaceutical clients through the development of strategies, plans, and permit applications necessary to secure and maintain state and federal environmental regulatory compliance.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

- Project manager for remedial investigation, alternatives analysis, and remedial construction to facilitate redevelopment of over 450-acres of former Bethlehem Steel Corp manufacturing site property encompassing 33 separate Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) sites in Lackawanna, New York. Contaminants of concern primarily include petroleum organics, solvents, PCBs, and heavy metals. Currently managing remediation of over 500 acres of additional property under an NYSDEC RCRA Corrective Action Program.
- Expert witness to legal defense team for a former electronic parts manufacturer under suit by Orange County Water District, Fullerton, California for primary drinking water aquifer contamination by chlorinated solvents and emergent organic contaminants. Served as technical consultant during mediation and settlement discussions; prepared expert report and lead technical arguments on behalf of defendant to support claim dismissal.
- Project manager for remediation of spill area soils associated with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Derailment National Priority List (NPL) Site in LeRoy, New York. Developed and implemented a USEPA-approved comprehensive remedial design to address chlorinated solvents in site soils via in situ soil vapor extraction.
- Assisted confidential client's legal counsel negotiate a consent decree with New Mexico Environment Department related to cleanup of chlorinated solvent releases to overburden and the fractured bedrock aquifer from a former manufacturing operation in Albuquerque, NM. Presently assisting in management of in situ groundwater cleanup and monitoring work.

- Project Officer for BCP remediation and civil engineering design on a former industrial property to facilitate construction of a 290,000 SF manufacturing building which currently produces a consumer cleaning product for Proctor & Gamble.
- Serve as primary environmental consultant and environmental regulatory compliance manager for a Fortune 500 pharmaceutical manufacturing company in Western New York.
- Assisted in development of an in situ PFAS stabilization pilot test and Remedial Design Work Plan for a western New York Brownfield Cleanup Program Site impacted by suspected firefighting foam practice operations.
- Successfully designed and implemented groundwater pump and treat systems incorporating advanced oxidation processes to remove organic solvents and emerging contaminants at a former municipal landfill and at a former superfund site in central New York.
- Supervised monitoring and remedial measures during redevelopment of the Riverbend Site in Buffalo, New York for a new solar panel and battery system manufacturing operation. Developed a technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM) reuse work plan and variance application, which was the first ever employed in New York State. The plan was accepted by New York State, saving tens of millions in disposal costs.
- Served as Project Officer for NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) investigation and remediation of 441 Ohio Street, a former freight house located along the Buffalo River. Remedial activities included bank reshaping, hotspot soil/fill removal, and cover system placement to allow redevelopment as a residential apartment building.
- Serving as Project Officer for remedial investigation and cleanup activities at 1176 South Park Avenue, an NYSDEC BCP Site and the location of a former large-scale petroleum storage facility located on the Buffalo River.
- Served as Project Officer for NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) investigation and remediation of the former Millard Fillmore Gates Circle hospital complex in Buffalo, New York.
- Project officer for NYSDEC BCP investigation and cleanup of 154 South Ogden Street in concert with construction of the South Buffalo Charter School.
- Project manager for RI/FS, remedial design, and remedial construction at the Sycamore Village Site, a 4-acre New York State Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) site in Buffalo, New York. Responsible for all technical and administrative aspects of the project, involving removal of over 18,000 cubic yards of soil from an impacted residential neighborhood and site restoration.
- Served as project manager and supervising contractor for design-build remedial activities at the Markhams National Priority List (NPL) site in Dayton, NY. Successfully implemented remedial measures leading to USEPA-designated Preliminary Site Closeout status in October 2008 and delisting in 2009.
- Served as project manager representing multiple potential responsible party (PRP)-led remedial construction activities to address heavy metal and chlorinated solvent impacts at the Peter Cooper Landfill NPL site. Responsible for oversight and coordination of RI/FS planning and implementation activities, lead technical contact with USEPA, and remedial measures design and construction. Achieved site closeout in 2011.
- Assisted in the development of a voluntary cleanup plan for remediation of a 120-acre former steel manufacturing site in Buffalo, New York which was contaminated with volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, poly-nuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Specific assistance involved design of a groundwater remediation system to address VOC and SVOC source area impacts proximate to a residential neighborhood and development and implementation of a Community Air Monitoring Plan involving quantitative monitoring (Summa Canister and respirable particulate analysis) and qualitative monitoring (field instruments).
- Served as Project Manager for RI/FS and cleanup activities related to solvent releases from a former paint and specialty coatings manufacturing facility in Buffalo, New York. The work, carried out under NY State Superfund program, included in situ treatment of soils and groundwater impacted by chlorinated and non-chlorinated volatile organics and heavy metals.
- Currently serving as Project Manager for New York State Voluntary Cleanup efforts for chlorinated solvent cleanup at a former degreasing and electroplating facility in Rochester, NY. Designed and implemented interim remedial measures involving low-profile air stripping and in situ hydrogen infusion.
- Served as Project Manager for multiple EPA Pilot-Grant funded investigations for City of Buffalo Department of Strategic Planning.
- Managed design-build cleanup of former New 7th Street Brownfield Cleanup Program Site in Buffalo, New York. The project involved design-build removal of several hundred tons of petroleum-impacted soil and fill material and preparation of related engineering reports resulting in Certificate of Completion issuance.

- Led remedial efforts for petroleum releases at a Western New York refinery and major oil storage facility, achieving site inactivation within 3 months of the release.
- Managed spill site investigation and cleanup work including underground storage tank removal work at numerous petroleum and chemical spill sites in Western New York.
- Led design-build construction of a 5 MGD capacity cooling water pH adjustment system for PVS Chemical Corporation. The project included design of feed forward pH control system, adjustment tank and mixer construction, process, and chemical feed piping modifications to neutralize sulfuric acid discharges. Successfully implemented startup and demonstration testing.
- Designed a 75 gpm groundwater treatment system and served as quality assurance officer for remedial efforts at the Steelfields site (former LTV Steel/Hanna Furnace Site), Buffalo, New York. The treatment system removes petroleum-based volatile organic and semi-volatile organic compounds prior to discharge to the Buffalo Sewer Authority.
- Assisted the City of Buffalo Department of Community Development in implementing an emergency PCB-contaminated soil removal effort from a residential neighborhood in Buffalo, New York. Responsibilities included coordination of hazmat excavation contractor and secure landfill, preparation of an emergency excavation and confirmatory sampling plan, and oversight of community air monitoring during the removal work.
- Performed a Feasibility Study and prepared an Engineering Design Report for remediation of PCB-contaminated soils and sediments at the Columbus McKinnon Corporation, Tonawanda, New York. Responsibilities included detailed evaluation of several remedial processes, completion of design calculations and remedial cost estimates, and preparation of a final report for submission to NYSDEC.
- Assisted in performance of a Feasibility Study for the West Valley Nuclear Demonstration Site. The Feasibility Study evaluated alternatives for remediation of groundwater contaminated with radioactive isotopes from a former containment area release.
- Assisted in the design and performed start-up of a groundwater remediation system for Moog, Inc., an aerospace parts manufacturer. The project, performed on a design-build basis, involved preparation of design plans, securing contractor bids for construction, and start-up of the remediation system, which incorporates filtration and air stripping to remove chlorinated volatile organic contaminants from groundwater.
- Designed and implemented groundwater monitoring well decommissioning procedures for the Love Canal site, Niagara Falls, New York. The project was performed on behalf of NYSDEC and included abandoning monitoring wells no longer used in the Love Canal landfill or in adjoining neighborhoods.
- Prepared an environmental monitoring plan for remediation of PCB-contaminated sediments in the St. Lawrence River along the General Motors, Inc. Powertrain Division facility in Massena, New York.
- Assisted in the performance of a Feasibility Study for remediation of volatile organic, PCB and heavy metal-contaminated soils and ground water at the Rochester Fire Academy, Rochester, New York.

PUBLICATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

Forbes, Thomas H. and Frappa, Richard H. "Innovative Remedial Measures for the Mercury Aircraft Site" Proceedings of the Purdue University 50th Annual Industrial Waste Conference, May 1995.

Frappa, Richard H., Forbes, Thomas H. and McManus, Anne Marie "A Blast to Remediate" Industrial Wastewater, July/August 1996.

Forbes, Thomas H. and McManus, Anne Marie "Advanced Oxidation Technology and Application" Proceedings of the University at Buffalo 28th Mid-Atlantic Industrial and Hazardous Waste Conference, July 1996.

Forbes, Thomas H. et al - "Pay to Throw in Buffalo" Proceedings of 1997 Solid Waste Association of North America annual conference.

Forbes, T.H. & Werthman, P.H. "Development of Site-Specific Cleanup Levels for Commercial Redevelopment of a Large Former Steel Works," presented at the Brownfields 2000 Conference, Atlantic City NJ, October 2000.

Forbes, Thomas H. and Frappa, Richard H. "Innovative Remedial Measures Almost 10 Years Later at the Former Mercury Aircraft Site" Proceedings of the National Groundwater Association Northeast Conference, October 2002.

Forbes, Thomas H. "Ins and Outs of the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program" Air & Waste Management Association, Niagara Frontier Section, Annual Environmental Seminar (presentation), April 2006.

Forbes, Thomas H. "Brownfield Redevelopment" Proceedings of Half Moon Seminar's "New York Environmental Compliance for Design Professionals" conference, September 2008.

Forbes, Thomas H. "New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program Update" Air & Waste Management Association Annual Environmental Seminar (presentation), April 2009.

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Michael Lesakowski

Vice President | Principal Scientist | Co-operations Manager



CONTACT INFORMATION
Main: (716) 856-0599
Direct: (716) 818-3954
Email: mlesakowski@rouxinc.com
Website: www.rouxinc.com

2558 Hamburg Turnpike
Suite 300
Buffalo, NY 14218

EDUCATION
Master of Science
Environmental Engineering Science
University at Buffalo, 2008

Bachelor of Science
Biology
State University of New York at Fredonia, 1994

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Over 25 years professional experience in environmental engineering, science and consulting at numerous contaminated sites throughout the northeast United States as Vice President (Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, DPC), President, Principal Scientist, Sr. Project Manager and Project Manager (TurnKey Environmental Restoration, LLC), Executive Vice President, Project Manager and Environmental Scientist (LCS, Inc.) and Environmental Scientist (GZA GeoEnvironmental of NY).

TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES

Expert in all aspects of the New York Brownfield Cleanup Program, including technical assessment and analysis of the site investigation/remedy selection process, and site remediation. Expert in the business of the NY BCP sites, including cost/credit analysis and structured liability transfers of contaminated properties. Mr. Lesakowski has investigated and remediated over 100 NY brownfield projects, including 10 renewable energy redevelopment projects on remediated brownfield sites. He has managed assessments, investigations and remediation projects on properties with a multitude of historic uses (e.g., petroleum storage refineries and terminals, gas stations, automobile dealerships, rail yards, foundries, dry cleaners, steel manufacturing, metallurgical plants, metal plating operations, junk yards), media types (surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, sediments, soil vapor, indoor air, building materials) and contaminants (e.g., volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), heavy metals, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)). Mr. Lesakowski has managed remediation projects, ranging from simple underground storage tank (UST) removals to large-scale soil excavations, in-situ soil stabilization, and complex groundwater remediation programs, such as biological and/or chemical in-situ groundwater treatment and permeable reactive barriers for VOCs and PFAS.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

GLR Holdings Site, Niagara Falls, New York

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for Remedial Investigation (RI), Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) and Remedial Alternatives Analysis under the NYSDEC guidance for a former automotive repair facility with significant soil, groundwater and soil vapor chlorinated volatile organic compounds impact. The RI included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings using a hollow stem auger drill rig, installation, development and sampling of groundwater monitoring wells, an on-site and off-site soil vapor assessment and dye test to trace drains and sewers to evaluate potential preferential pathways. The remediation approach included:

- soil excavation and disposal;
- in-situ enhanced biodegradation of groundwater, and,
- The newly constructed building included an active subslab depressurization system to protect the occupants from potential soil vapor intrusion.

The site was redeveloped as a restaurant.

Seneca Market I, LLC Site, Watkins Glen, New York

Manager of Site Investigation and Remediation at a former drycleaner, bus garage and asphalt plant under NYSDEC guidance with significant chlorinated volatile organic compounds impact. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling. The remediation approach involved:

- underground storage tank removal;
- in-ground hydraulic lift removal
- hazardous soil excavation and disposal proximate a commercial building;
- enhanced biodegradation of groundwater;
- Groundwater extracted during excavation was treated with granular activated carbon and discharged to the municipal sewer system
- An active subslab depressurization system to protect the occupants from potential soil vapor intrusion; and,
- Portions of the site included an engineered soil cover system.

The Property was redeveloped with an up-scale hotel.

330 Maple Road Site, Amherst, New York

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance for a small-arms shooting range with hazardous lead and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in soil. The RI involved collecting over 1,000 soil samples on 26-acre parcel slated for future mixed-use commercial and residential development. Bench-scale testing was completed to select a substrate to treat the characteristic hazardous soil to below toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) thresholds. Remedial Action included:

- physical removal of lead shot from the soil matrix;
- in-situ stabilization of characteristically hazardous lead-impacted soil; and,
- Excavation and off-site disposal of lead and SVOC-impacted soil.

The site was remediated to allow for residential re-use.

275 Franklin Street Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site formerly used as drycleaner in western New York with significant soil and groundwater chlorinated VOC impacts. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings and overburden and bedrock monitoring well installation, development and sampling. Soil was successfully remediated using a combination of soil vapor extraction and excavation and off-site disposal. Groundwater remediation involved in-situ treatment of impacted groundwater at the downgradient property boundary whereby groundwater migrated through a permeable reactive barrier. An active sub-slab depressurization system design and installation is planned in the new building during construction.

Niagara Street and Pennsylvania Avenue Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site formerly used as gasoline and service station in Buffalo, New York with significant petroleum impacts. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings and overburden monitoring well installation, development and sampling. Remedial Action included:

- Demolition of the former service station building and product dispenser canopy and disposal of construction and demolition debris;
- Removal and recycling of approximately 80 tons of concrete at Iron City in Lackawanna, New York;
- Removal of five underground storage tanks, including all associated dispensing units and underground product piping;
- Excavation of petroleum-impacted soil/fill followed by off-site transportation and disposal a commercial landfill;
- Extraction and treatment of approximately 6,000-gallons of groundwater from the excavation during remediation activities using bag filtration and granular activated carbon and discharge to the municipal sewer; and,
- Placement and compaction of approximately crusher run stone backfill to the approximate pre-existing grade.

1501 College Avenue Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former heavy industrial and manufacturing facility in Niagara Falls, New York. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and overburden monitoring well installation, development and sampling. Remedial Action included:

- Disposal of galbestos roofing and building materials;
- Collection and removal of seven (7) roll-off containers of abandoned drums and containers of off-spec former carbon electrode manufacturing materials;
- Waste petroleum oil was vacuumed out of two abandoned tanker trucks;
- Cleaning and collection of steel ASTs, empty drums and two (2) abandoned tanker trucks and transported off-site with other on-Site scrap metals (i.e., building demolition metals);
- Excavation and disposal of non-hazardous petroleum-impacted soil/fill;
- Excavation of PCB-impacted soil/fill;
- Extraction and storage of approximately 20,000 gallons of impacted water removed from the excavation for solidification and final disposal at a commercial landfill; and,
- A soil cover system across the site.

500 South Union Street Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former dry cleaning facility in Spencerport, New York. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including exterior and interior soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling, soil vapor testing and hydrogeologic assessment to design the in-situ groundwater treatment program. Remedial Action included:

- Installation of an active subslab depressurization system within the existing building to prevent migration of vapors into the building air;
- In-situ injection of treatment agent at 71 injection points located across the Site to enhance natural biodegradation of cVOCs in groundwater;
- Limited excavation and off-Site disposal of surface soil/fill exceeding commercial use soil cleanup objectives; and,
- Construction and maintenance of a soil cover system consisting of the existing building, pavement (asphalt), sidewalks, and soil cover in all other areas at a minimum of one foot thick over the demarcation layer, to prevent human exposure to remaining contaminated soil/fill remaining at the Site;

The site is currently used as a multi-tenant commercial facility.

Scott Rotary Seals Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum refining facility in Olean, New York. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling, as well as subslab vapor/indoor air testing. Remedial Action included:

- Limited excavation and off-Site disposal of shallow grossly contaminated soil to a depth of approximately 6-feet below final grade within the northwest area of the Site, including the building footprint and utility corridors;
- Installation of a soil vapor extraction system to treat grossly contaminated soil in the deeper vadose zone soil/fill from approximately 6-fbgs to the top of the groundwater surface;
- Construction and maintenance of a soil cover system consisting of buildings, pavement (asphalt and concrete), sidewalks, and soil cover in all other areas at a minimum of one foot thick over the demarcation layer, to prevent human exposure to remaining contaminated soil/fill remaining at the Site;

- Installation of an active subslab depressurization system within the newly constructed on-Site building to prevent migration of vapors into the buildings; and,
- Installation of a LNAPL removal system within certain on-Site wells, utilizing absorbent socks.

The site is was redeveloped as a light industrial and commercial facility.

Olean Redevelopment Parcel 2 Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum refining and major storage facility in Olean, New York. The comprehensive investigation, which was completed over three separate sites (Olean Redevelopment Parcels 1,2 and 3) totaling approximate 60-acres, included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling.

As part of the investigation, bench-scale studies were completed to assess treatment of grossly contaminated petroleum soil (GCPS) impacted soil and lead-impacted soil. Soil/fill batches were treated by mixing to simulate landfarming; stabilized with lime, Portland cement, and fly ash (all amendments added at 2% and 5% by weight); and chemically oxidized with hydrogen peroxide (1% and 3% by weight).

Based on the results of the bench-scale treatability studies, four pilot-scale treatability studies were performed: in-situ SVE; ex-situ landfarming; force vented biopiles (FVBP); and, solidification/stabilization. As part of these pilot-scale treatability studies, biofiltration was assessed as component of treatment of the extracted air from the in-situ SVE pilot study and for the FVBP pilot study.

Remedial Action included:

- Approximately 2,715-tons of arsenic contaminated soil/fill, 143-tons of mercury contaminated soil/fill and 638-tons of grossly contaminated petroleum soil (GCPS) was excavated, loaded, and transported off-Site to a commercial landfill;

- Approximately 34,313 linear feet of subsurface metallic product piping (steel, cast iron, lead and copper) was exposed, tapped, evacuated of contents, removed, cleaned and recycled or disposed. An additional 156 linear feet of wood pipe was also exposed, tapped, evacuated of contents, removed, cleaned and disposed off-site. Piping which extended beyond the property boundary was capped and/or grouted at the apparent property line. Approximately 240 cubic yards of GCPS was excavated during piping removal activities and treated on the on-site force-vented biopiles FVBPs and reused as backfill below the cover system;

- Approximately 24, 55-gallon drums were generated from the removal of the abandoned subsurface piping. The contents of the piping included LNAPL, residual pipe scale, and product sludge. The 24 drums (15 non-hazardous and 9 hazardous) were disposed at a commercial landfill. In addition to the drums, approximately 3.5 tons of tank contents that were placed into roll-off containers and solidified with Portland cement due to liquid content were disposed at a commercial landfill. Water extracted from excavations during piping removal was pumped into holding tanks, treated with bag filters and granular activated carbon (GAC) on-site, pumped into a secondary on-Site temporary holding tank, sampled, and discharged to the municipal sanitary sewer with approval under an Industrial Pretreatment Program permit. Approximately 4 drums of wash water generated during holding tank cleaning were disposed at a commercial landfill;

- Design, installation and operation of a SVE system to address GCPS in the deeper soil/fill from approximately 2 to 15 fbgs. The SVE system included the installation of 13 SVE wells, associated conveyance piping, and placement of three trailer-mounted SVE blowers. Emissions from the SVE system were controlled using biofilters, which allowed the naturally occurring microbes to bioremediate the air stream and control the nuisance odors from the SVE systems.

- Light non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) recovery was completed utilizing hydrocarbon absorbent socks at one well and a product pump at one well. LNAPL thicknesses at these locations has been measured to vary from 0 to 6.5 ft. Recovered product was transferred to properly labeled and sealed 55-gallon drums at the Site for future off-Site disposal.

- A site cover system was constructed to allow for commercial use of the Site. The cover system consists of a minimum of one foot of soil. A portion of the Site is covered with an asphalt road that serves as part of the cover system The soil cover was placed over a demarcation layer, consisting of orange plastic mesh, and was hydroseeded and fertilized. On-Site drainage ditches were lined with rip-rap.

Olean Redevelopment Parcel 3 Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum refining and major storage facility in Olean, New York. The comprehensive investigation, which was completed over three separate sites (Olean Redevelopment Parcels 1,2 and 3) totaling approximate 60-acres, included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling.

As part of the investigation, bench-scale studies were completed to assess treatment of grossly contaminated petroleum soil (GCPS) impacted soil and lead-impacted soil. Soil/fill batches were treated by mixing to simulate landfarming; stabilized with lime, Portland cement, and fly ash (all amendments added at 2% and 5% by weight); and chemically oxidized with hydrogen peroxide (1% and 3% by weight).

Based on the results of the bench-scale treatability studies, four pilot-scale treatability studies were performed: in-situ SVE; ex-situ landfarming; force vented biopiles (FVBP); and, solidification/stabilization. As part of these pilot-scale treatability studies, biofiltration was assessed as component of treatment of the extracted air from the in-situ SVE pilot study and for the FVBP pilot study.

Remedial Action included:

- Approximately 425-tons of arsenic contaminated soil/fill, 235-tons of GCPS was excavated, loaded, and transported off-Site to a commercial landfill;

- Approximately 7,592-tons of lead contaminated soil/fill was stabilized in-place utilizing Portland cement to treat the soil and render it non-hazardous;

- Approximately 50,667 linear feet of subsurface metallic product piping (steel, cast iron, lead and copper) was exposed, tapped, evacuated of contents, removed, cleaned and recycled or disposed. An additional 232 linear feet of wood pipe was also exposed, tapped, evacuated of contents, removed, cleaned and disposed off-site. Piping which extended beyond the property boundary was capped and/or grouted at the apparent property line. Approximately 2,552 cubic yards of GCPS was excavated during piping removal activities and treated on the on-site FVBPs and reused as backfill below the cover system;

- Approximately 33, 55-gallon drums were generated from the removal of the abandoned subsurface piping. The contents of the piping included LNAPL, residual pipe scale, and product sludge. The 33 drums (21 non-hazardous and 12 hazardous) were disposed at a commercial landfill. In addition to the drums, approximately 4.9 tons of tank contents that were placed into roll-off containers and solidified with Portland cement due to liquid content were disposed at a commercial landfill. Water extracted from excavations during piping removal was pumped into holding tanks, treated with bag filters and granular activated carbon (GAC) on-site, pumped into a secondary on-Site temporary holding tank, sampled, and discharged to the municipal sanitary sewer with approval under an Industrial Pretreatment Program permit. Approximately 6 drums of wash water generated during holding tank cleaning were disposed at a commercial landfill;

- Installation and operation of a SVE system to address GCPS in the deeper soil/fill from approximately 2 to 15 fbgs. The SVE system included the installation of 58 SVE wells, associated conveyance piping, and placement of three trailer-mounted SVE blowers. Emissions from the SVE system were controlled using biofilters, which allowed the naturally occurring microbes to bioremediate the air stream and control the nuisance odors from the SVE systems.

- LNAPL recovery was completed utilizing hydrocarbon absorbent socks;

- A site cover system was constructed to allow for commercial use of the Site. The soil cover was placed over a demarcation layer, consisting of orange plastic mesh, and was hydroseeded and fertilized. On-Site drainage ditches were lined with rip-rap.

The site was redeveloped as a commercial solar power generating facility.

Olean Redevelopment Parcel 1 Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum refining and major storage facility in Olean, New York. The comprehensive investigation, which was completed over three separate sites (Olean Redevelopment Parcels 1,2 and 3) totaling approximate 60-acres, included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling.

As part of the investigation, bench-scale studies were completed to assess treatment of grossly contaminated petroleum soil (GCPS) impacted soil and lead-impacted soil. Soil/fill batches were treated by mixing to simulate landfarming; stabilized with lime, Portland cement, and fly ash (all amendments added at 2% and 5% by weight); and chemically oxidized with hydrogen peroxide (1% and 3% by weight).

Based on the results of the bench-scale treatability studies, four pilot-scale treatability studies were performed: in-situ SVE; ex-situ landfarming; force vented biopiles (FVBP); and, solidification/stabilization. As part of these pilot-scale treatability studies, biofiltration was assessed as component of treatment of the extracted air from the in-situ SVE pilot study and for the FVBP pilot study.

- Approximately 1,652 tons of arsenic contaminated soil/fill, 110 tons of mercury contaminated soil/fill, approximately 357 tons of PCB contaminated soil/fill, and approximately 5,722 tons of PAH (SVOC)-contaminated was excavated, loaded, and transported off-site to a commercial landfill;
- Removal of an ammonia tank, approximately 500-gallon stainless steel vertical UST with no piping; and associated PCB- and ammonia-impacted soil;
- Approximately 49,976 linear feet of subsurface metallic product piping was exposed, tapped, evacuated of contents, removed, cleaned and recycled. An additional approximate 578 tons of GCPS contaminated soil/fill was excavated, loaded, and transported off-site to a commercial landfill;
- Approximately 48, 55-gallon drums were generated during the remedial work, 42 of which were generated from the removal of the abandoned subsurface piping. The contents of the piping included LNAPL, residual pipe scale, and product sludge. Water extracted from excavations during piping removal was pumped into holding tanks, treated with bag filters and granular activated carbon (GAC) on-site, pumped into a secondary on-site temporary holding tank, sampled, and discharged to the municipal sanitary sewer;
- Installation and operation of a SVE system to address GCPS in the soil/fill from approximately 2 to 15 fbgs. The SVE system included the installation of seven SVE wells, associated conveyance piping, and placement of an SVE blower. Emissions from the SVE system were controlled using a biofilter to bioremediate the air stream and control the nuisance odors from the SVE system;
- LNAPL recovery was completed using hydrocarbon absorbent socks and/or manual bailing at six wells and a product skimmer at one well. LNAPL thicknesses at these locations has been measured to vary from 0.3 to 5.05 ft. Recovered product was transferred to properly labeled and sealed 55-gallon drums at the Site for off-site disposal; and,

- Construction and maintenance of a site cover system.

A portion of the site was redeveloped as a hotel.

251 Homer Street Redevelopment Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum refining and major petroleum storage facility in Olean, New York. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling. Remedial Action included:

- Removal and recycling of approximately 10,644 linear feet of piping (approx. 97 tons) ranging in diameter from 2-inch to 12-inch. Removal and disposal of 51, 55-gallon drums containing oil, sludge, and scale from within the piping. Extraction, treatment, and discharge of approximately 21,000 gallons of water from within the pipes and perched water encountered during trench excavation under a temporary discharge permit issued by the municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP);
- Excavation and off-site disposal of 49,670 tons of grossly contaminated soil (GCS) followed by backfill with clean imported soil. The on-site drainage ditch was converted to a closed 30-inch subsurface drainage pipe as discussed with NYSDEC;
- Excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 2,106 tons of arsenic-impacted soil/fill followed by backfill with clean imported soil;
- Extraction, treatment using granular activated carbon (GAC), and discharge of approximately 250,000 gallons of water encountered during excavation activities under a temporary discharge permit issued by the municipal WWTP;
- Temporary re-routing of Two Mile Creek, followed by excavation of approximately 4,000 tons on-site and 973 tons off-site of Two Mile Creek bed and bank material followed by off-site disposal, and backfilling. The creek bed and banks were restored with stone (creek bottom), and clay and clean soil (creek banks), including biodegradable erosion control blanket, riparian shrubs and hydro-seeding of creek banks;
- Construction and maintenance of a cover system consisting of a minimum 12 inches of clean soil or gravel to prevent human exposure to remaining contaminated soil/fill remaining at the site.

The site was redeveloped as a commercial solar power generating facility.

300 Ohio Street Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum storage and sales facility in Buffalo, New York. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling, as well as subslab vapor/indoor air testing. Remedial Action included:

- Excavation and off-site disposal of the underground storage tank (UST) system. A total of sixteen (16) USTs and related piping and appurtenances were uncovered and removed, cleaned of residual contents and transported off-site for recycling as scrap;
- Excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 18,650 tons of grossly contaminated petroleum soil, approximately 220 tons of soil/fill exceeding 500 ppm total PAHs, and approximately 425 tons of soil/fill exceeding Commercial Use SCOs for arsenic and lead;
- Approximately 500 cubic yards (cy) of recyclable concrete and stone generated from the removal of buildings and sign footers/foundations, was crushed on-Site and used for backfill and subsurface grading beneath the cover system; and,
- Construction and maintenance of a cover system consisting a minimum of 12 inches of approved soil/stone material above a demarcation fabric to prevent human exposure to contaminated soil/fill remaining at the site.

A portion of the site was redeveloped as a brewery and restaurant.

229 Homer Street Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum refining and major petroleum storage facility in Olean, New York. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development, and sampling, as well as a soil vapor intrusion assessment. Remedial Action included:

- Approximately 5,815 tons of grossly contaminated soil GCS-impacted soil/fill was excavated and transported off-site for disposal at a commercial landfill;
- Approximately 1,946 linear feet of subsurface metallic product piping was exposed, tapped, evacuated of contents, removed, cleaned and recycled. Piping which extended beyond the property boundary was capped and/or grouted at the property line.
- Approximately 19 tons of piping was recycled as scrap metal. Cleaning of the pipes generated 4 drums of pipe scale, oil and water, which was transported off-site for incineration.
- Design, installation and operation of an air sparge/soil vapor extraction (AS/SVE) system to address GCS in the deeper soil/fill from approximately 5 to 15 fbgs and in the upper 5 ft of the water table (i.e., smear zone). The air sparge portion of the system includes 53 injection wells connected to an air compressor in a climate-controlled trailer via individual 1" polyethylene lines. The SVE system includes 14 extraction wells connected by 2" polyethylene lines to one of two blowers in a separate climate-controlled trailer. Emissions from the SVE system are controlled using a biofilter, which allows naturally occurring microbes to bioremediate the air stream and control the nuisance odors from the AS/SVE system;
- Construction and maintenance of a site cover system.

Former Trico Plant Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former manufacturing facility in Buffalo, New York. The investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling, as well as subslab vapor/indoor air testing. Remedial Action included:

- Construction and maintenance of a site cover system.
- In-situ on-site treatment of groundwater contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds (cVOCs);
- Removal of six (6) hydraulic lifts and associated infrastructure and impacted soil/fill;
- Pumping and on-site treatment of water present in the building sub-basement prior to sanitary sewer discharge under a temporary discharge permit;
- Cleaning accessible sump and sewer structures with evidence of potential impacts;
- Removing and properly disposing off-site miscellaneous abandoned regulated waste materials; and abating building components for lead, asbestos, oil staining, PCBs, etc. as required during redevelopment. Building surfaces and features planned to remain with evidence of impacts from historic operations will be encapsulated or sealed;
- Installing an active sub-slab depressurization (ASD) system within the existing buildings; and,
- Maintaining existing cover system in accordance with 6NYCRR Part 375 and NYSDEC DER-10 guidelines. The cover system includes building foundations and asphalt on former Burton Street.

The site is being redeveloped as a mixed-use commercial and residential complex.

Jamison Road Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at an active industrial facility in Elma, New York. The Remedial Investigation was completed across the BCP Site and off-site on adjacent parcels to supplement previous environmental data and delineate or identify areas requiring remediation. Field

activities included soil boring advancement; test pit excavations; surface and near-surface soil/fill sampling; overburden and bedrock monitoring well installation; groundwater and storm water quality sample collection; soil vapor sample collection; and, subslab vapor, indoor air and outdoor air sample collection in six on-site buildings and one off-site building. Hydraulic conductivity testing was also completed in the overburden groundwater zone as well as the bedrock groundwater to assess groundwater transmissivity. Remedial Action included:

- Excavation of 2,430 tons of contaminated soil/fill, which was disposed off-site at a commercial landfill;
- 314 tons of flowable fill proximate to a sewer line was excavated as it was deemed unsuitable due to structural considerations, which was also disposed off-site at commercial landfill;
- Two steel former pipes that ran along the eastern boundary of an on-site building were removed and disposed at a commercial landfill. Approximately 10-gallons of residual hydraulic oil removed from the pipes was transported and recycled off-site;
- Approximately 13,415 cubic yards (CY) of non-impacted soil was excavated for the construction of new buildings. With NYSDEC approval, 12,250 CY of soil was exported for reuse at another site and the remaining soil was reused on-site;
- During overburden soil removal, approximately 1,100,000 gallons of Chlorinated VOC-impacted groundwater was extracted, treated using granular activated carbon, tested, and discharged;
- A former 15" concrete storm sewer was encountered during foundation excavation for new buildings. Approximately 150 gallons of emulsified oil and water were removed using a vacuum truck, transported to an on-site frac tank and later disposed. A portion of the former sewer was removed, and the remaining portion of the sewer was filled in with concrete;
- Installing an active sub-slab depressurization (ASD) system within two new building and two existing buildings;
- As part of the remedial design, a bench-scale treatability study evaluation of media was conducted. The study included four column reactors filled with four different material combinations to determine which most effectively removed CVOCs from the Site groundwater. A proprietary product comprised of granular carbon and zero-valent iron was selected as the treatment medium;
- Implementation of *in-Situ* Chemical Reduction (ISCR) in the form of a permeable reactive barrier (PRB) with two approximate 250-feet long slurry wall legs to direct the groundwater toward the PRB. The slurry walls consist of a homogeneous mixture of soil, bentonite, and water, with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of $1x10^{-6}$ cm/s. The PRB and slurry wall legs were installed in the northwestern corner of the site to treat groundwater impacted by chlorinated volatile organic compounds;
- Implementation of in-situ phytoremediation using hybrid poplar trees to treat groundwater impacted by 1,4-dioxane. The hybrid poplar trees were planted in two rows in the northwestern corner of the site, upgradient of the PRB; and,
- Installation of an in-line air stripper to remove CVOCs from storm water prior to discharge.

The site has been redeveloped with a mixed-use industrial manufacturing facility and related research and development offices.

1827 Fillmore Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former gravel pit filled in with miscellaneous soil/fill and construction and demolition debris in Buffalo, New York located adjacent to two public schools. The Remedial Investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling. As part of the Remedial Investigation, bench-scale studies were completed to assess treatment characteristically hazardous lead-impacted soil. Soil/fill batches were treated by mixing different amendments, including Portland cement and phosphoric acid, at varying percentages by weight. 5% Portland cement was selected as the soil amendment. Remedial action included:

- In-situ stabilization of approximately 3,091 cubic yards of characteristic hazardous lead soil/fill using Portland cement in two remedial areas of concern;
- Excavation and off-site disposal of contaminant source areas, including soil exceeding the site-specific action levels (SSALs) of 3,900 ppm of lead and soil containing total semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) exceeding 500 ppm. Approximately 2,200 tons of soil was removed and disposed off-Site, including 160 tons of soil exceeding the hazardous criteria for lead, which was treated in-situ and rendered non-hazardous prior to disposal; and,

- Construction and maintenance of a soil cover system consisting of a minimum of one foot of soil placed over a demarcation layer, with the upper six inches of soil of sufficient quality to maintain a vegetative layer to prevent human exposure to remaining contaminated soil/fill.

The site is planned to be redeveloped with mixed-use commercial and residential buildings.

3100 Clinton Street Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former railyard filled in with miscellaneous soil/fill in West Seneca, New York and located adjacent to a regulated wetland. The Remedial Investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling. Remedial Action included:

- Clearing and grubbing of vegetation, shrubs, and trees to allow remedial excavation activities. Approval to complete work activities within designated wetland areas was received from the United States Army Corps of Engineers and NYSDEC prior to starting work in those areas;
- Excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 45,850 tons (approximately 30,600 cubic yards) of PAH- and metals-impacted soil/fill;
- Excavation and off-site transport to an approved location of a total of 761 loads of surplus native soils which were determined to be structurally unsuitable for redevelopment purposes;
- Excavation and off-site disposal of 5.9 tons of treated/weathered wood (former railroad ties);
- Collection, storage, volume measurement, and discharge of 1,005,000 gallons of groundwater and/or rainwater encountered during remedial activities;
- Backfilling of the excavation area with approximately 172,724 tons of backfill including screened backfill and surge stone. Surge stone was required in areas of the site where natural soils were not suitable for geotechnical requirements of the planned building. In those areas, certain native soils were removed and/or bridged with filter fabric and surge stone was installed beneath compacted gravel.

The site was redeveloped with state-of-the-art food processing protein plant.

351 Franklin Street Site

Manager and Principal Investigator/Remediator for a Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis and Remedial Action under NYSDEC guidance at a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program site at a former petroleum refining and major storage facility in Olean, New York. The Remedial Investigation included a hydrogeologic assessment, including soil borings, test pits and monitoring well installation, development and sampling. Exterior soil vapor sampling and an interior soil vapor intrusion (SVI) assessment was completed within one on-site building. A pre-design investigation included additional groundwater monitoring wells and gauging/monitoring levels of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL). As part of the remedial design, bench-scale studies will be completed to assess potential treatment options for grossly-contaminated material (GCM), including assessment of Portland cement and other potential amendments (e.g., lime-kiln dust), at varying percentages by weight. Remedial actions to be completed include:

- Excavation and reuse of the top one foot of SVOC- and arsenic-impacted soil under the cover system, and disposal of excess material;
- Excavation of non-GCM-impacted soil/fill that resides over the GCM and staging of the material on-site for reuse as backfill under the cover system;
- Excavation and disposal of approximately 16,000 tons of GCM-impacted soil/fill and completion of in-situ solidification (ISS) as needed to address GCM-impacted soil/fill at the water table, followed by backfill and site grading. After the completion of ISS mixing activities, the solidified soil will be allowed to cure for 28 days. After the mixture has cured, core samples will be collected from the solidified soil and post-treatment tests, including unconfined compressive strength (UCS), permeability testing and free liquid testing, will be completed to ensure that the solidified soil meets ISS performance requirements;
- Solidification of excavated soil, as needed, prior to disposal, based on landfill requirements;
- Removal and transferal of abandoned petroleum piping encountered during GCM excavation activities to a recycling

facility and extraction and disposal of piping contents;
- Management of impacted groundwater and stormwater during remedial activities;
- Placement of a cover system across the entire Site;
- Installation of an active sub-slab depressurization (ASD) system in the newly constructed building during construction and completion of SVI sampling;
- Monitoring of groundwater level and LNAPL; and, Removal of LNAPL via bailing or in-well pumps as needed from monitoring wells over time.

The site is planned for a redevelopment as a mixed use commercial and light industrial building.

LORI E. RIKER, P.E.
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

EDUCATION

BASc (Civil Engineering) 1992; University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
MASc (Environmental Engineering) 1994; University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada

REGISTRATION AND AFFILIATIONS

Professional Engineer, New York
Certified OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Site Training
Visible Emissions Certification, Received April 1, 2015
Air and Waste Management Association, Niagara Frontier Section Board Member

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Ms. Riker has over 28 years of environmental and civil engineering experience that has focused on industrial regulatory compliance assistance; Phase I environmental site assessments; Phase II investigations; remedial investigations and alternative analyses under various state and federal cleanup programs; detailed wastewater and industrial process design; and construction administration. Ms. Riker's regulatory compliance experience consists of petroleum bulk storage (PBS) and chemical bulk storage (CBS) auditing and the associated spill prevention reporting; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Tier II and Toxic Release Inventory (Form R) reporting; Title V air permitting (Title V, State facility, minor facility registrations), compliance reporting, and emission statement preparation; storm water permitting, reporting, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs), and Best Management Practices (BMP) Plans; industrial wastewater design and pretreatment permitting; and hazardous waste auditing, annual reporting, and reduction plans.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

July 2023 to Present	**Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.**
May 2003 to July 2023	**Benchmark Civil/Environmental Engineering & Geology, PLLC**
Nov 1997 to May 2002	**Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.**
Feb 1995 to Oct 1997	**ENVIRON Corporation**

- Assisted in the RCRA Corrective Measures Study (CMS) for the Former Bethlehem Steel Coke Oven Division Site located in Lackawanna, NY. Duties included preparing work plans for Interim Corrective Measures (ICMs); reviewing analytical data obtained for the solid waste management units (SWMUs) and water courses; reviewing reports/assessments prepared by other consultants retained by NYSDEC and other agencies; and evaluating numerous slag/fill and groundwater remedial alternatives and recommending a final remedial approach in the CMS Report.
- Managing numerous successful NYSDEC BCP projects for former steel plant sites and industrial/ commercial properties in western NY. Prepared Remedial Investigation (RI) Work Plans, RI Reports, Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) Work Plans, Remedial Action Work Plans, Final Engineering Reports, Site Management Plans, and annual site inspections and Periodic Review Reports. Contaminants of concern primarily include petroleum, chlorinated solvents, heavy metals, and emerging contaminants.
- Currently serving as environmental consultant for two western NY pharmaceutical manufacturers. Providing on-going wastewater compliance assistance; and developed and updated Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans and air emissions permits. Assisted with wastewater treatment plant expansion, including sequencing batch reactors and UV disinfection, and NYSDEC

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit modifications for increased flow and new cooling tower water treatment chemicals.

- Currently serving as adjunct environmental compliance specialist for a company that designs and builds vacuum and heat transfer equipment, and a food manufacturing facility. Environmental regulatory auditing, sampling, inspecting, reporting, and training services include: EPCRA Tier II and Form R; NYSDEC Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity and the associated SWPPP; PBS and SPCC Plan; hazardous waste management; air permitting; and wastewater pretreatment system assistance.
- Providing/managing on-going environmental compliance assistance to scrap metal recycling facilities in NY and PA including: permitting, sampling, inspection, and reporting requirements under the MSGP for Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity and SPDES Permits; PBS inspections and preparing SPCC Plans; EPCRA Tier II reporting; preparing landfill disposal application; preparing Water Treatment Chemical notifications; hazardous waste annual reporting; and air permitting modifications, compliance reporting, and annual emission statement preparation.
- Currently serving as a third-party environmental consultant to Delta Sonic Car Wash Systems, Inc. for its NY, PA, and IL gasoline stations and lube oil shops. Providing regulatory support for spills and releases. Performing environmental compliance audits focusing on NYSDEC PBS regulations and preparing SPCC Plans and an overall BMP Plan.
- Providing/managing on-going environmental compliance assistance to industrial facilities including air permit applications and modifications; SPDES/NPDES storm water permitting, BMP Plan/SWPPP preparation, compliance monitoring, and DMR preparation; water withdrawal and sewer metering reports; PBS registration, SPCC Plan preparation, and tank inspection; and annual hazardous waste reporting.
- Assisted with permitting and design of facilities for storage and handling compressed gas in accordance with the NYS Fire Code, and prepared Emergency Action Plans, Fire Prevention Plans, and Hazardous Materials Management Plans required of NFPA 55.
- Provided environmental compliance assistance to NOCO Energy Corp. for its major petroleum distribution terminal and warehouse in Tonawanda, NY and multiple retail gasoline stations in NY and VT. Specific projects include: storm water permitting and preparation of a SWPPP; preparation of SPCC Plans and a Spill Prevention Report (SPR); Title V air permitting assistance and emission statement preparation; EPCRA Form R reporting; review of and recommendations for updating the USCG Facility Response Plan; and permitting and conceptual design for upgrades to a PBS warehouse facility.
- Served as the environmental compliance manager for a porcelain insulator manufacturing facility and completed regulatory reporting requirements including TP550 forms, Form R reports, Tier II reports, hazardous waste reports, storm water permitting, and DMRs.
- Assisted in performing environmental regulatory compliance audits for numerous active industrial facilities. Responsibilities included researching and interpreting applicable environmental regulations and preparing reports to summarize the findings and prioritize corrective measures.
- Assisted with environmental regulatory compliance audits at Gibraltar Steel's New York facilities, and coordinated audits at Gibraltar Steel's other facilities nationwide. The audits covered major existing environmental regulatory programs, as well as applicable local or state regulations and potential upcoming regulatory requirements.
- Prepared PBS and CBS applications for tank registration under NYSDEC's bulk storage programs and prepared the associated SPCC Plans and SPRs for industrial facilities.

- Assisted in preparing an SPCC Plan for General Electric Company's Tonawanda facility. Work included review of numerous federal and state regulations pertaining to PCB-contaminated oil and waste.

APPENDIX B

Previous Investigation Reports

Environmental Advantage

Environmental Advantage, Inc. 3636 N. Buffalo Road Orchard Park, New York 14127
Industrial Compliance, Hazardous Materials Management, Site Assessment/Remediation

August 17, 2021

Paul Bliss, Owner
Bliss Construction
6790 Main Street, Suite 100
Williamsville, New York 14221

Via email: pbliss@blissco.net

Re: **Focused Environmental Site Assessment; Brief Summary Letter Report**
4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst, NY

Dear Mr. Bliss:

In accordance with the executed agreement, Environmental Advantage ("EA") completed a Focused Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the above-referenced property ("site") (Figures 1 and 2; Attachment A) for Bliss Construction ("Bliss"). Based on the results of a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment report for the site, dated June 30, 2021, EA recommended further testing to determine if the historical use of the site as a commercial nursery had impacted site conditions, primarily associated with former pesticide and herbicide applications. In that regard, EA developed a rough grid over both the current front and rear nursery areas as a basis to select soil sampling sites. Sampling was conducted by EA on July 27, 2021.

Shallow Subsurface Soil Collection

On-site field investigative activities were completed using a pick mattock to expose the shallow subsurface sol/fill profile in order to manually collect discrete soil samples in an effort to determine if pesticide and/or herbicide soil contaminants related to the conditions of concern described above could be identified. All sampling equipment was initially decontaminated before use and between each sample location.

Manual test pits were completed at twenty-seven (27) on-site locations as depicted in Figures 3 and 4). These sampling locations were selected roughly within the centers of 20 by 35 foot grids in the southern (front) area and at the nodes of 65 by 71 foot grids within the northern (rear) area. At each of the manual test pit locations, a grab soil sample was collected from material removed over a depth interval of approximately 0 to 12 inches below grade (bg), except sample location 'DS-001' which was collected at a depth of 0-24" below grade. Upon completing the manual test pits, the removed soil was placed back and tamped back to approximate its original grade.

Twenty-seven (27) soil/fill samples were selected from the test pit locations for laboratory analysis and placed in appropriate containers, sealed and labeled, preserved by cooling, and handled under chain of custody procedures until receipt by a NYSDEC-approved analytical laboratory. These samples were analyzed for the following analytical parameters, as summarized in Table 1 (Attachment B):

- SS-001 (0-12”) through SS-026 (0-12”) – Arsenic, Lead, and Copper via EPA Method 6010C/3050B;
- SS-006 (0-12”), SS-020 (0-12”), SS-025 (0-12”), DS-001 (0-2’) – Arsenic, Lead, and Copper via EPA Method 6010C/3050B, total pesticides via EPA Method 8081B/3546, and total herbicides vie EPA Method 8151A;
- SS-012 (0-12”) – Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) via USEPA Method 8270D/3546 (due to the 12 ppm OVM reading), Arsenic, Lead, and Copper via EPA Method 6010C/3050B, total pesticides via EPA Method 8081B/3546, and total herbicides via EPA Method 8151A.

Shallow subsurface conditions (except for DS-001) generally consisted of naturally occurring brown silt, intermixed with varying amounts of fine/coarse (f/c) sand and trace gravel from 0 to 12 inches bg. Shallow subsurface conditions at sample location DS-001 generally consisted of wet to saturated brown sand and gravel fill 0 to 24 inches bg. It should be noted that slightly elevated OVM reading was recorded in SS-012 (0-12”) at 12 ppm. Additionally, a limited odor was also noted in SS-012 (0-12”); however, no residues, discoloration, sheens, etc., were noted.

Discussion of Results

Soil/fill samples submitted for laboratory analysis were selected based upon EA's observations of the soil or fill materials encountered within the manual test pits (i.e., odors, residues, discoloration, sheens, etc.) and the VOCs screening results. Twenty-seven (27) soil/fill samples were submitted for laboratory analysis; SS-001 through SS-026 and DS-001. Soil analytical results are summarized in Table 2. The full analytical report is included in Attachment C.

No SVOCs or herbicides were detected in any of the shallow subsurface soil samples selected for analysis. Metals analytical test results detected arsenic, copper and lead at concentrations above their method detection limits in all of the 27 soil/fill samples collected. However, all detections were below their applicable Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UUSCOs) as presented in the NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives[1], except for lead in SS-011 (0-12”). Total lead was detected in SS-011 (0-12”) at a concentration of 80.3 parts per million (ppm), which exceeds its UUSCO of 63 ppm; however, that result is well below the Residential Use SCO (RUSCO) of 400 ppm.

Pesticide analytical test results detected eight (8) separate pesticides at concentrations above method detection limits in all five (5) of the soil/fill samples analyzed for total pesticides. All detections were above the applicable UUSCOs but below the RUSCOs as presented in the NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives, except for dieldrin in SS-020 (0-12”). Dieldrin was detected in SS-020 (0-12”) at a concentration of 350 ppm, which exceeds its Restricted Residential Use SCO of 200 ppm.

[1] NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs); Table 375-6.8(a) Unrestricted Use SCOs and Table 375-6.8(b): Residential Use SCOs

Based on the results of this focused investigation, EA notes that evidence of historical metal-based pesticide use on-site was identified at levels below NYSDEC/NYSDOH unrestricted site use levels with the exception of total lead in SS-011 (0-12") at 80.3 ppm. Similarly, no organic herbicide residues were detected at any of the five locations analyzed. Evidence of historical organic pesticide use was detected above NYSDEC/NYSDOH unrestricted site use levels in all five samples analyzed, with one sample exhibiting levels above its Restricted Residential Use SCO at the SS-020 (0-12") sample location.

Summary of Business Environmental Risk

To best determine the potential impact of the limited analytical results obtained for this site, the current proposed use must be considered. The construction of single family homes would likely be restricted until further characterization of the on-site shallow subsurface soil/fill is completed to ensure no additional "hot spots" exist. Also, such additional characterization would include collecting samples at varying depths, as the use of the 0"-12" bg sampling technique could mute the results if the pesticides are concentrated nearer the ground surface. It should be noted that a potential always exists on virtually any commercial site that limited areas may be present on-site which could exhibit higher levels of contaminants than were detected in a given study. It is possible that the entire former nursery area may exceed RRUSCO levels, and possibly even Commercial Use SCO levels. In the event that higher levels are detected across a larger area of the site, the potential exists that agency-reportable levels may exist to be addressed in accordance with USEPA CERCLA reporting procedures; however, at this point such levels do not appear to have been verified. EA can only warrant the site conditions in the specific areas of the site that were investigated.

To remedy the existing known site conditions to allow the current proposed use, the potential exists that the surface and shallow subsurface soils may need to be graded and removed from the site for off-site landfill disposal. Limiting that affected area to within the sampling gridded areas (front and rear), EA calculated that the material that may require removal is approximately 5,500 cubic yards. Assuming 1.5 tons per cubic yard and current transportation and disposal costs in the range of $35/ton, such an undertaking without the cost of grading, loading out and backfilling would be nearly $200,000. That being the case, EA suggests that an alternate site use should likely be considered.

With respect to this site as it is currently understood, the NYSDEC provides guidance in its 6 NYCRR Part 360 regulations that in the event soil/fill is to be excavated, handled or otherwise encountered on any site due to future redevelopment or other construction activities, any subsurface materials encountered or observed which exhibit evidence of contamination or may be described as historical industrial fill, should be properly handled, characterized and, if necessary, disposed in accordance with NYSDEC guidance.

Information accumulated for this assessment will be retained with your project file. This letter report and information in your file is considered confidential and will not be released without your written authorization.

If you have any questions concerning the information present in this letter report, please contact me directly. Thank you for the opportunity to provide these site assessment services.

Very truly yours,
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC.

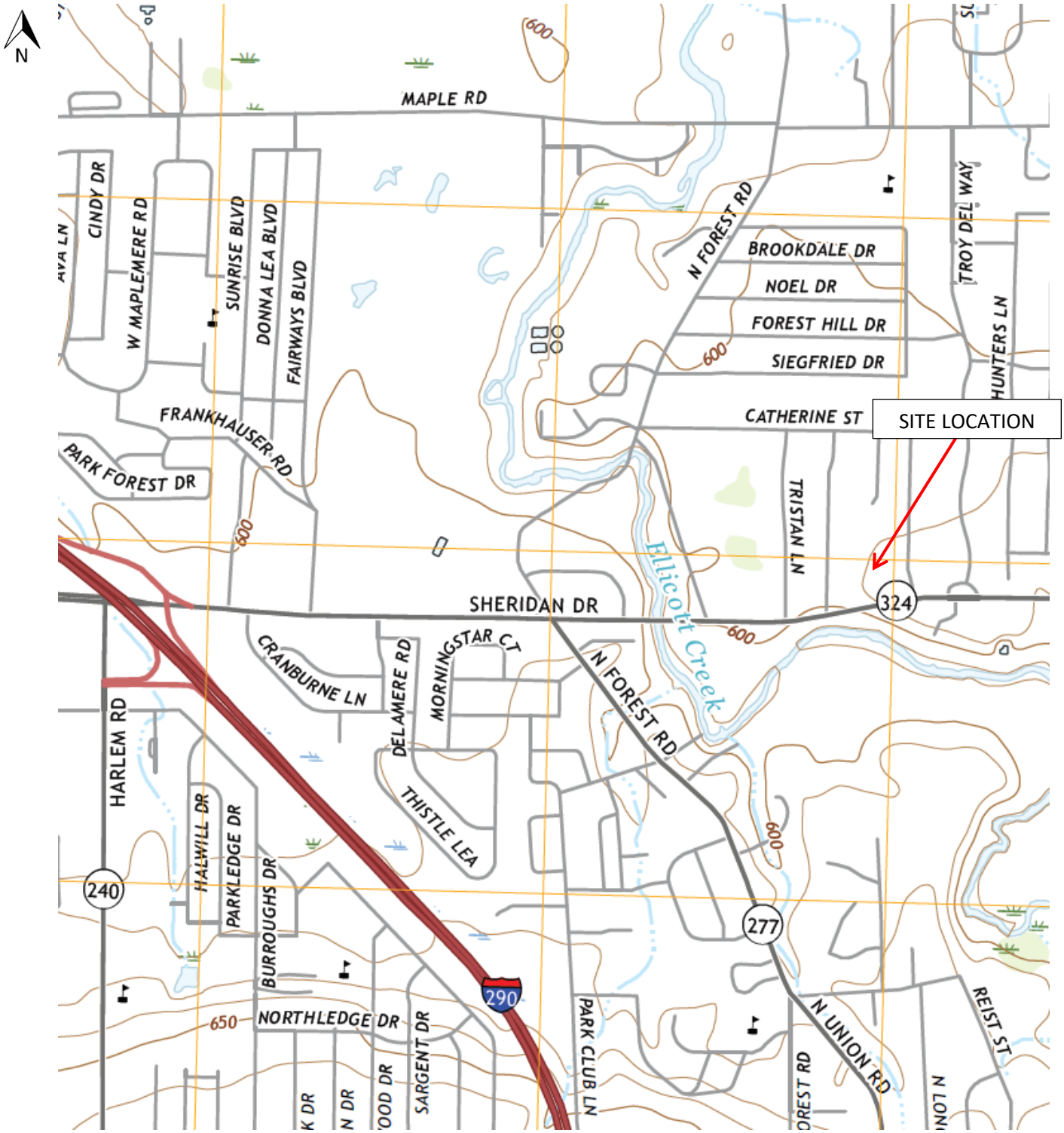


C. Mark Hanna, CHMM
President

Attachments

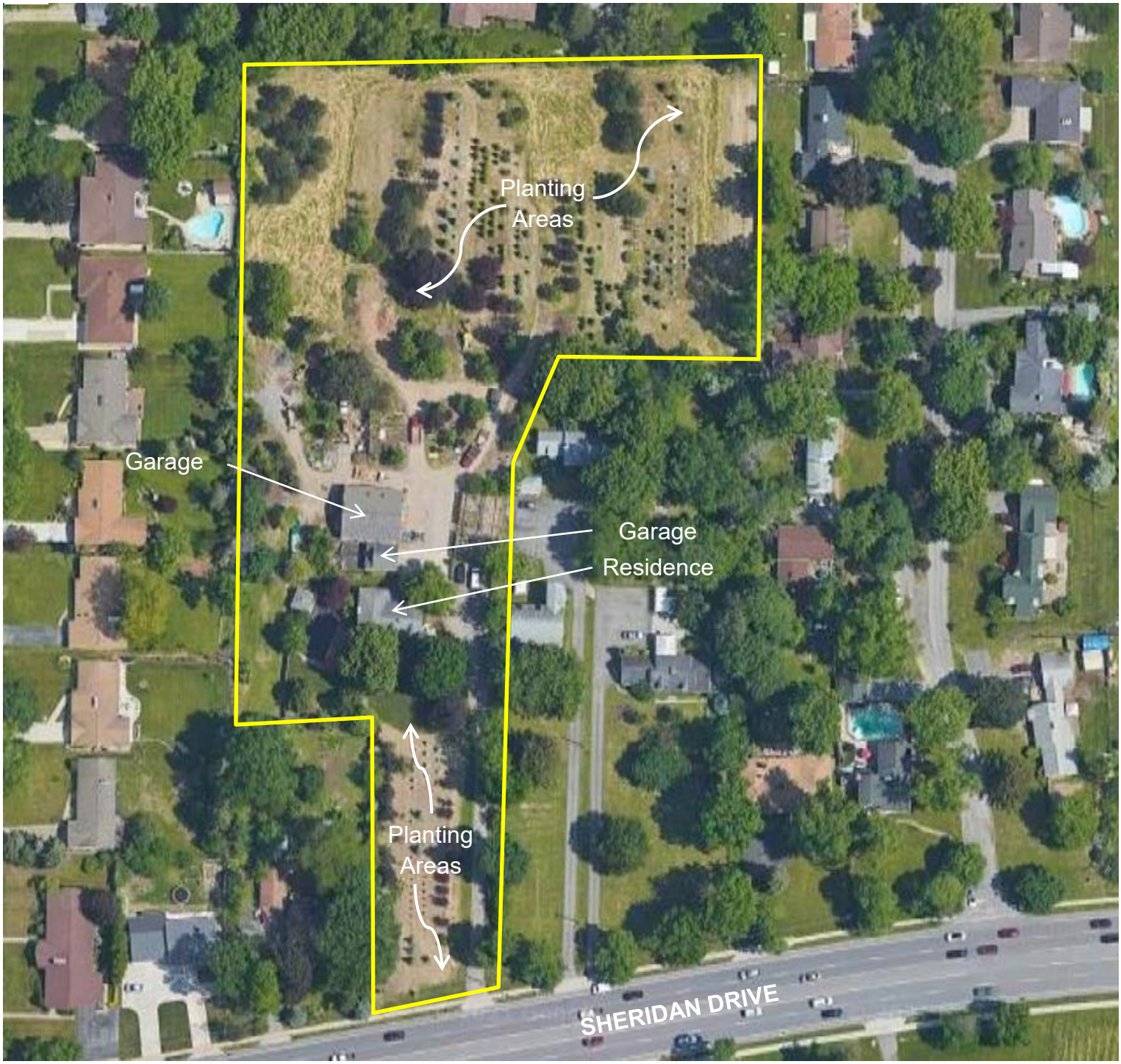
Attachment A

Figures



THIS DRAWING IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE AND INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY
AND WAS ADAPTED FROM USGS, BUFFALO NE, NEW YORK QUADRANGLE (2016)

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC. *Regulatory Compliance – Site Investigations – Facility Inspections*		
LOCATION PLAN 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE AMHERST, NEW YORK		
BLISS CONSTRUCTION AMHERST, NEW YORK		
DRAWN BY: MB	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	PROJECT: EA2019
CHECKED BY: CMH	DATE: 08/2021	FIGURE NO: 1



ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC.		
Regulatory Compliance – Site Investigations – Facility Inspections		
SITE PLAN 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE AMHERST, NEW YORK		
BLISS CONSTRUCTION WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK		
DRAWN BY: MB	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	PROJECT: EA2019
CHECKED BY: CMH	DATE: 08/2021	FIGURE NO: 2



KEY

- Sample submitted for metals analysis
- Sample submitted for metals, pesticides, and herbicides analysis

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC.

Regulatory Compliance – Site Investigations – Facility Inspections

SOUTHERN PORTION SAMPLING PLAN

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE
AMHERST, NEW YORK

BLISS CONSTRUCTION

WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

DRAWN BY: MB	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	PROJECT: EA2019
CHECKED BY: CMH	DATE: 08/2021	FIGURE NO: 3



KEY

- Sample submitted for metals analysis
- Sample submitted for metals, pesticides, and herbicides analysis
- Sample submitted for metals, pesticides, herbicides, and SVOCs analysis

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC.

Regulatory Compliance – Site Investigations – Facility Inspections

NORTHERN PORTION SAMPLING PLAN

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE
AMHERST, NEW YORK

BLISS CONSTRUCTION

WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

DRAWN BY: MB	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	PROJECT: EA2019
CHECKED BY: CMH	DATE: 08/2021	FIGURE NO: 4

Attachment B

Tables

Table 1
Analytical Sample Summary Table
4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst NY

Location	Depth	Total Metals* EPA Method 6010C/3050B	Total Pesticides EPA Method 8081B/3546	Total Herbicides EPA Method 8151A	SVOCs EPA Method 8270D/3546	Selection
Soil Samples						
SS-001	0-12"	X				Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion
SS-002	0-12"	X				Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion
SS-003	0-12"	X				Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion
SS-004	0-12"	X				Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion
SS-005	0-12"	X				Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion
SS-006	0-12"	X	X	X		Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion / Site coverage for pesticides and herbicides
SS-007	0-12"	X				Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion
SS-008	0-12"	X				Center point of 20' x 35' sampling grid; southern portion
SS-009	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-010	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-011	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-012	0-12"	X	X	X	X	Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion / Site coverage for pesticides and herbicides / Slightly elevated OVM Reading; 12ppm
SS-013	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-014	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-015	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-016	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-017	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-018	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-019	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-020	0-12"	X	X	X		Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion / Site coverage for pesticides and herbicides
SS-021	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-022	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-023	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-024	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
SS-025	0-12"	X	X	X		Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion / Site coverage for pesticides and herbicides
SS-026	0-12"	X				Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion
DS-001	0-2'	X	X	X		Node point of 65' x 71' sampling grid; northern portion / Site coverage for pesticides and herbicides / Potential floor drain discharge location

Notes:
1. * Total metals = Arsenic, Copper, and Lead
2. SVOCs = Semi-volatile Organic Compounds

Table 2
Soil Analytical Summary Results
4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst NY

Location	UUSCO	RUSCO	RRUSCO	CUSCO	SS-001 (0-12")	SS-002 (0-12")	SS-003 (0-12")	SS-004 (0-12")	SS-005 (0-12")	SS-006 (0-12")	SS-007 (0-12")	SS-008 (0-12")	SS-009 (0-12")	SS-010 (0-12")	SS-011 (0-12")	SS-012 (0-12")	SS-013 (0-12")	SS-014 (0-12")
Sampling Date					7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021
Lab Sample ID					213387-01	213387-02	213387-03	213387-04	213387-05	213387-06	213387-07	213387-08	213387-09	213387-10	213387-11	213387-12	213387-13	213387-14
Semi-Volatiles (SVOCs) Analysis via EPA Method 8270 TCL (ug/kg)																		
All Parameters Analyzed*	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT
Metals Analysis via EPA Method 6010C / 3050B (mg/kg)																		
Arsenic	13	16	16	16	2.74	2.71	3.04	3.31	2.82	2.35	2.48	3.46	4.34	5.31	4.8	7.79	4.98	3.66
Copper	50	270	270	270	12.1	15.5	12.8	14.9	15.1	11.9	13.3	13.5	20.8	11.9	22.9	24.6	26.8	22.3
Lead	63	400	400	1,000	15.2	19.2	14.4	20.8	20.2	14.7	13.6	20.5	23.1	26.1	80.3	51.7	42.7	30.6
Pesticides Analysis via EPA Method 8081B / 3546 (ug/kg)																		
4,4'-DDE	3.3	1,800	8,900	62,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	6.78	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT
4,4'-DDT	3.3	1,700	7,900	47,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	3.52	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT
Cis-Chlordane (alpha)	94	910	4,200	24,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	5.80 P	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	6.30 P	NT	NT
Dieldrin	5	39	200	1,400	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	21.8	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	8.76 P	NT	NT
Endosulfan II	2,400	4,800	24,000	200,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	4.21 P	NT	NT
Endosulfan sulfate	2,400	4,800	24,000	200,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	4.90 P	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT
Methoxychlor	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	4.62	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	5.12	NT	NT
trans-Chlordane	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	4.94	NT	NT
Herbicides Analysis via EPA Method 8151A (ug/kg)																		
All Parameters Analyzed**	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT

Location	UUSCO	RUSCO	RRUSCO	CUSCO	SS-015 (0-12")	SS-016 (0-12")	SS-017 (0-12")	SS-018 (0-12")	SS-019 (0-12")	SS-020 (0-12")	SS-021 (0-12")	SS-022 (0-12")	SS-023 (0-12")	SS-024 (0-12")	SS-025 (0-12")	SS-026 (0-12")	DS-001 (0-2')
Sampling Date					7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021	7/27/2021
Lab Sample ID					213387-15	213387-16	213387-17	213387-18	213387-19	213387-20	213387-21	213387-22	213387-23	213387-24	213387-25	213387-26	213387-27
Semi-Volatiles (SVOCs) Analysis via EPA Method 8270 TCL (ug/kg)																	
All Parameters Analyzed*	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
Metals Analysis via EPA Method 6010C / 3050B (mg/kg)																	
Arsenic	13	16	16	16	4.26	4.9	3.84	3.1	3.36	3.9	4.61	3.66	10.1	3.4	3.93	4.16	5.33
Copper	50	270	270	270	19.4	21.8	19.1	16	13.3	11	14.5	11.3	12.7	11.6	37.5	15.9	33.2
Lead	63	400	400	1,000	41.3	47.6	38.5	21.5	22.4	23.9	26.8	23.4	24.1	22.3	26.1	46.9	50
Pesticides Analysis via EPA Method 8081B / 3546 (ug/kg)																	
4,4'-DDE	3.3	1,800	8,900	62,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	20.7	NT	ND
4,4'-DDT	3.3	1,700	7,900	47,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	7.94	NT	ND
Cis-Chlordane	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	11.2 P	NT	4.68
Dieldrin	5	39	200	1,400	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	350	NT	NT	NT	NT	23.4	NT	18.6
Endosulfan II	2,400	4,800	24,000	200,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	ND
Endosulfan sulfate	2,400	4,800	24,000	200,000	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	ND
Methoxychlor	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	17.7	NT	ND
trans-Chlordane	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	ND
Herbicides Analysis via EPA Method 8151A (ug/kg)																	
All Parameters Analyzed**	NV	NV	NV	NV	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	NT	NT	NT	ND	NT	ND

Notes:

1. Analytical testing performed by Paradigm Environmental Services, Inc. Compounds detected in one or more samples are presented in this table. Refer to Appendix for the full analytical report.
2. mg/kg = parts per million; ug/kg = parts per billion.
3. ND = not detected; NT = not tested; NV = no value.
4. Analytical results compared to NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs); Table 375-6.8(a) Unrestricted Use SCOs and Table 375-6.8(b): Restricted Use SCOs.
5. * = SVOC analytes include total compound list (TCL).
6. ** = Herbicides analyzed include 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), and 2,4-D.
7. P = Concentration differs by more than 40% between the primary and secondary analytical columns.
8. Shading indicates:
   - exceeds UUSCO - Unrestriced Use Soil Cleanup Objective
   - exceeds RUSCO - Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objective
   - exceeds RRUSCO - Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objective
   - exceeds CUSCO - Commercial Use Soil Cleanup Objective

Environmental Advantage

Attachment C

Laboratory Analytical Report

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report For

Environmental Advantage Inc.

For Lab Project ID

213387

Referencing

EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Prepared

Wednesday, August 4, 2021

Any noncompliant QC parameters or other notes impacting data interpretation are flagged or documented on the final report or are noted below.

Certifies that this report has been approved by the Technical Director or Designee

179 Lake Avenue • Rochester, NY 14608 • (585) 647-2530 • Fax (585) 647-3311 • ELAP ID# 10958

This report is part of a multipage document and should only be evaluated in its entirety. The Chain of Custody provides additional sample information, including compliance with the sample condition requirements upon receipt.

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 001 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-01	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**2.74**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:20
Copper	**12.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:20
Lead	**15.2**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:20

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 002 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-02	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**2.71**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:34
Copper	**15.5**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:34
Lead	**19.2**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:34

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 003 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-03	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.04**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:38
Copper	**12.8**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:38
Lead	**14.4**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:38

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 004 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-04	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.31**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:43
Copper	**14.9**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:43
Lead	**20.8**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:43

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 005 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-05	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**2.82**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:56
Copper	**15.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:56
Lead	**20.2**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 19:56

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 006 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-06	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Herbicides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
2,4,5-T	<185	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<185	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4-D	<185	ug/Kg		7/30/2021

Method Reference(s): EPA 8151A
Subcontractor ELAP ID: 11148

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**2.35**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:01
Copper	**11.9**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:01
Lead	**14.7**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:01

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

Chlorinated Pesticides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
4,4-DDD	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
4,4-DDE	**6.78**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
4,4-DDT	**3.52**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
Aldrin	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
alpha-BHC	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
beta-BHC	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
cis-Chlordane	**5.80**	ug/Kg	P	8/3/2021 16:14
delta-BHC	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
Dieldrin	**21.8**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
Endosulfan I	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14
Endosulfan II	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:14

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 006 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-06	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Endosulfan Sulfate	**4.90**	ug/Kg	P	8/3/2021	16:14
Endrin	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
Endrin Aldehyde	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
Endrin Ketone	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
Heptachlor	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
Heptachlor Epoxide	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
Methoxychlor	**4.62**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
Toxaphene	< 29.9	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14
trans-Chlordane	< 2.99	ug/Kg		8/3/2021	16:14

Surrogate	Percent Recovery	Limits	Outliers	Date Analyzed	
Decachlorobiphenyl (1)	**48.6**	10 - 134		8/3/2021	16:14
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (1)	**41.4**	26.3 - 99.8		8/3/2021	16:14

Method Reference(s): EPA 8081B
EPA 3546

Preparation Date: 8/3/2021

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 007 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-07	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**2.48**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:06
Copper	**13.3**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:06
Lead	**13.6**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:06

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 008 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-08	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.46**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:10
Copper	**13.5**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:10
Lead	**20.5**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:10

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 009 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-09	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**4.34**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:15
Copper	**20.8**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:15
Lead	**23.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:15

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 010 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-10	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**5.31**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:20
Copper	**11.9**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:20
Lead	**26.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:20

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 011 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-11	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**4.80**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:24
Copper	**22.9**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:24
Lead	**80.3**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:24

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 012 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-12	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Herbicides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
2,4,5-T	<202	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<202	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4-D	<202	ug/Kg		7/30/2021

Method Reference(s): EPA 8151A
Subcontractor ELAP ID: 11148

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**7.79**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:29
Copper	**24.6**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:29
Lead	**51.7**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:29

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

Chlorinated Pesticides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
4,4-DDD	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
4,4-DDE	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
4,4-DDT	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Aldrin	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
alpha-BHC	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
beta-BHC	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
cis-Chlordane	**6.30**	ug/Kg	P	8/2/2021 15:59
delta-BHC	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Dieldrin	**8.76**	ug/Kg	P	8/2/2021 15:59
Endosulfan I	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Endosulfan II	**4.21**	ug/Kg	P	8/2/2021 15:59

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 012 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-12	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Endosulfan Sulfate	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Endrin	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Endrin Aldehyde	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Endrin Ketone	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Heptachlor	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Heptachlor Epoxide	< 3.14	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Methoxychlor	**5.12**	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
Toxaphene	< 31.4	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59
trans-Chlordane	**4.94**	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 15:59

Surrogate	Percent Recovery	Limits	Outliers	Date Analyzed
Decachlorobiphenyl (1)	**23.0**	10 - 134		8/2/2021 15:59
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (1)	**25.3**	26.3 - 99.8	*	8/2/2021 15:59

Method Reference(s): EPA 8081B
EPA 3546

Preparation Date: 7/30/2021

Semi-Volatile Organics (Acid/Base Neutrals)

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
1,1-Biphenyl	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
2,2-Oxybis (1-chloropropane)	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
2,4-Dichlorophenol	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17
2,4-Dimethylphenol	< 311	ug/Kg		7/30/2021 16:17

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 012 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-12	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

2,4-Dinitrophenol	< 1240	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2-Chloronaphthalene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2-Chlorophenol	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2-Methylnapthalene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2-Methylphenol	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2-Nitroaniline	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
2-Nitrophenol	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
3&4-Methylphenol	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
3-Nitroaniline	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	< 416	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
4-Chloroaniline	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
4-Nitroaniline	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
4-Nitrophenol	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Acenaphthene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Acenaphthylene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Acetophenone	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Anthracene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Atrazine	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Benzaldehyde	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Benzo (a) anthracene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Benzo (a) pyrene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 012 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-12	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Butylbenzylphthalate	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Caprolactam	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Carbazole	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Chrysene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Dibenzofuran	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Diethyl phthalate	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Dimethyl phthalate	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Di-n-butyl phthalate	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Di-n-octylphthalate	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Fluoranthene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Fluorene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Hexachlorobenzene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Hexachlorobutadiene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	< 1240	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Hexachloroethane	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Isophorone	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Naphthalene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Nitrobenzene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Pentachlorophenol	< 622	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Phenanthrene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Phenol	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17
Pyrene	< 311	ug/Kg	7/30/2021	16:17

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 012 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-12	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Surrogate	Percent Recovery	Limits	Outliers	Date Analyzed	
2,4,6-Tribromophenol	**46.7**	36.4 - 87.2		7/30/2021	16:17
2-Fluorobiphenyl	**46.0**	44 - 84		7/30/2021	16:17
2-Fluorophenol	**43.4**	43.2 - 82.1		7/30/2021	16:17
Nitrobenzene-d5	**45.6**	36.4 - 82.2		7/30/2021	16:17
Phenol-d5	**43.1**	41.1 - 81.4		7/30/2021	16:17
Terphenyl-d14	**52.2**	43.8 - 103		7/30/2021	16:17

Method Reference(s): EPA 8270D
EPA 3546
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: B55842.D

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 013 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-13	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**4.98**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:33
Copper	**26.8**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:33
Lead	**42.7**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:33

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 014 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-14	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.66**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:52
Copper	**22.3**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:52
Lead	**30.6**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:52

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 015 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-15	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**4.26**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:56
Copper	**19.4**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:56
Lead	**41.3**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 20:56

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 016 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-16	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**4.90**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:01
Copper	**21.8**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:01
Lead	**47.6**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:01

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 017 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-17	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.84**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:06
Copper	**19.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:06
Lead	**38.5**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:06

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 018 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-18	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.10**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:10
Copper	**16.0**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:10
Lead	**21.5**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:10

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 019 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-19	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.36**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:15
Copper	**13.3**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:15
Lead	**22.4**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:15

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 020 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-20	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Herbicides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
2,4,5-T	<196	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<196	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4-D	<196	ug/Kg		7/30/2021

Method Reference(s): EPA 8151A
Subcontractor ELAP ID: 11148

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.90**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:41
Copper	**11.0**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:41
Lead	**23.9**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:41

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

Chlorinated Pesticides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
4,4-DDD	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
4,4-DDE	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
4,4-DDT	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Aldrin	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
alpha-BHC	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
beta-BHC	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
cis-Chlordane	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
delta-BHC	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Dieldrin	**350**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Endosulfan I	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Endosulfan II	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 020 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-20	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Endosulfan Sulfate	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Endrin	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Endrin Aldehyde	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Endrin Ketone	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Heptachlor	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Heptachlor Epoxide	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Methoxychlor	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
Toxaphene	< 318	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05
trans-Chlordane	< 31.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 14:05

Surrogate	**Percent Recovery**	**Limits**	**Outliers**	**Date Analyzed**
Decachlorobiphenyl (1)	NC	10 - 134		8/3/2021 14:05
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (1)	NC	26.3 - 99.8		8/3/2021 14:05

Method Reference(s): EPA 8081B
EPA 3546

Preparation Date: 7/30/2021

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 021 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-21	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**4.61**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:54
Copper	**14.5**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:54
Lead	**26.8**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:54

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 022 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-22	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.66**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:58
Copper	**11.3**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:58
Lead	**23.4**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 21:58

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 023 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-23	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**10.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:03
Copper	**12.7**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:03
Lead	**24.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:03

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 024 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-24	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.40**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:07
Copper	**11.6**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:07
Lead	**22.3**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:07

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 025 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-25	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Herbicides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
2,4,5-T	<208	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<208	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4-D	<208	ug/Kg		7/30/2021

Method Reference(s): EPA 8151A
Subcontractor ELAP ID: 11148

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**3.93**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:12
Copper	**37.5**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:12
Lead	**26.1**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:12

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

Chlorinated Pesticides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
4,4-DDD	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
4,4-DDE	**20.7**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
4,4-DDT	**7.94**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Aldrin	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
alpha-BHC	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
beta-BHC	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
cis-Chlordane	**11.2**	ug/Kg	P	8/3/2021 16:30
delta-BHC	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Dieldrin	**23.4**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Endosulfan I	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Endosulfan II	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 025 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-25	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Endosulfan Sulfate	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Endrin	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Endrin Aldehyde	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Endrin Ketone	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Heptachlor	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Heptachlor Epoxide	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Methoxychlor	**17.7**	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
Toxaphene	< 32.8	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30
trans-Chlordane	< 3.28	ug/Kg		8/3/2021 16:30

Surrogate	**Percent Recovery**	**Limits**	**Outliers**	**Date Analyzed**
Decachlorobiphenyl (1)	**27.0**	10 - 134		8/3/2021 16:30
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (1)	**44.2**	26.3 - 99.8		8/3/2021 16:30

Method Reference(s): EPA 8081B
EPA 3546

Preparation Date: 8/3/2021

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	SS - 026 (0 - 12")		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-26	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**4.16**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:17
Copper	**15.9**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:17
Lead	**46.9**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:17

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	DS - 001 (0 - 2')		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-27	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Herbicides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
2,4,5-T	<232	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<232	ug/Kg		7/30/2021
2,4-D	<232	ug/Kg		7/30/2021

Method Reference(s): EPA 8151A
Subcontractor ELAP ID: 11148

Metals

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
Arsenic	**5.33**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:21
Copper	**33.2**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:21
Lead	**50.0**	mg/Kg		7/30/2021 22:21

Method Reference(s): EPA 6010C
EPA 3050B
Preparation Date: 7/30/2021
Data File: 210730C

Chlorinated Pesticides

Analyte	Result	Units	Qualifier	Date Analyzed
4,4-DDD	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
4,4-DDE	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
4,4-DDT	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
Aldrin	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
alpha-BHC	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
beta-BHC	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
cis-Chlordane	**4.68**	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
delta-BHC	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
Dieldrin	**18.6**	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
Endosulfan I	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49
Endosulfan II	< 3.83	ug/Kg		8/2/2021 16:49

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Lab Project ID: 213387

Client: **Environmental Advantage Inc.**

Project Reference: EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr, Phase II ESA

Sample Identifier:	DS - 001 (0 - 2')		
Lab Sample ID:	213387-27	**Date Sampled:**	7/27/2021
Matrix:	Soil	**Date Received:**	7/29/2021

Endosulfan Sulfate	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
Endrin	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
Endrin Aldehyde	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
Endrin Ketone	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
Heptachlor	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
Heptachlor Epoxide	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
Methoxychlor	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
Toxaphene	< 38.3	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49
trans-Chlordane	< 3.83	ug/Kg			8/2/2021 16:49

Surrogate	**Percent Recovery**	**Limits**	**Outliers**	**Date Analyzed**
Decachlorobiphenyl (1)	**33.9**	10 - 134		8/2/2021 16:49
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (1)	**45.3**	26.3 - 99.8		8/2/2021 16:49

Method Reference(s): EPA 8081B
EPA 3546

Preparation Date: 7/30/2021

Analytical Report Appendix

The reported results relate only to the samples as they have been received by the laboratory.

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All soil/sludge samples have been reported on a dry weight basis, unless qualified "reported as received". Other solids are reported as received.

Low level Volatiles blank reports for soil/solid matrix are based on a nominal 5 gram weight. Sample results and reporting limits are based on actual weight, which may be more or less than 5 grams.

The Chain of Custody provides additional information, including compliance with sample condition requirements upon receipt. Sample condition requirements are defined under the 2003 NELAC Standard, sections 5.5.8.3.1 and 5.5.8.3.2.

NYSDOH ELAP does not certify for all parameters. Paradigm Environmental Services or the indicated subcontracted laboratory does hold certification for all analytes where certification is offered by ELAP unless otherwise specified. Aliquots separated for certain tests, such as TCLP, are indicated on the Chain of Custody and final reports with an "A" suffix.

Data qualifiers are used, when necessary, to provide additional information about the data. This information may be communicated as a flag or as text at the bottom of the report. Please refer to the following list of analyte-specific, frequently used data flags and their meaning:

"<" = Analyzed for but not detected at or above the quantitation limit.
"E" = Result has been estimated, calibration limit exceeded.
"Z" = See case narrative.
"D" = Sample, Laboratory Control Sample, or Matrix Spike Duplicate results above Relative Percent Difference limit.
"M" = Matrix spike recoveries outside QC limits. Matrix bias indicated.
"B" = Method blank contained trace levels of analyte. Refer to included method blank report.
"J" = Result estimated between the quantitation limit and half the quantitation limit.
"L" = Laboratory Control Sample recovery outside accepted QC limits.
"P" = Concentration differs by more than 40% between the primary and secondary analytical columns.
"NC" = Not calculable. Applicable to RPD if sample or duplicate result is non-detect or estimated (see primary report for data flags). Applicable to MS if sample is greater or equal to ten times the spike added. Applicable to sample surrogates or MS if sample dilution is 10x or higher.
"" = Indicates any recoveries outside associated acceptance windows. Surrogate outliers in samples are presumed matrix effects. LCS demonstrates method compliance unless otherwise noted.*
"(1)" = Indicates data from primary column used for QC calculation.
"A" = denotes a parameter for which ELAP does not offer approval as part of their laboratory certification program.
"F" = denotes a parameter for which Paradigm does not carry certification, the results for which should therefore only be used where ELAP certification is not required, such as personal exposure assessment.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
LABORATORY SERVICES

These Terms and Conditions embody the whole agreement of the parties in the absence of a signed and executed contract between the Laboratory (LAB) and Client. They shall supersede all previous communications, representations, or agreements, either verbal or written, between the parties. The LAB specifically rejects all additional, inconsistent, or conflicting terms, whether printed or otherwise set forth in any purchase order or other communication from the Client to the LAB. The invalidity or unenforceability in whole or in part of any provision, tern or condition hereof shall not affect in any way the validity or enforceability of the remainder of the Terms and Conditions. No waiver by LAB of any provision, term, or condition hereof or of any breach by or obligation of the Client hereunder shall constitute a waiver of such provision, term, or condition on any other occasion or a waiver of any other breach by or obligation of the Client. This agreement shall be administered and interpreted under the laws of the state which services are procured.

Warranty. Recognizing that the nature of many samples is unknown and that some may contain potentially hazardous components, LAB warrants only that it will perform testing services, obtain findings, and prepare reports in accordance with generally accepted analytical laboratory principles and practices at the time of performance of services. LAB makes no other warranty, express or implied.

Scope and Compensation. LAB agrees to perform the services described in the chain of custody to which these terms and conditions are attached. Unless the parties agree in writing to the contrary, the duties of LAB shall not be construed to exceed the services specifically described. LAB wi use LAB default method for all tests unless specified otherwise on the Work Order.
Payment terms are net 30 days from the date of invoice. All overdue payments are subject to an interest charge of one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) per month or a portion thereof. Client shall also be responsible for costs of collection, including payment of reasonable attorney fees if such expense is incurred. The prices, unless stated, do not include any sale, use or other taxes. Such taxes will be added to invoice prices when required.

Prices. Compensation for services performed will be based on the current Lab Analytical Fee Schedule or on quotations agreed to in writing by the parties. Turnaround time based charges are determined from the time of resolution of all work order questions. Testimony, court appearances or data compilation for legal action will be charged separately. Evaluation and reporting of initial screening runs may incur additional fees.

Limitations of Liability. In the event of any error, omission, or other professional negligence, the sole and exclusive responsibility of LAB shall be to re-perform the deficient work at its own expense and LAB shall have no other liability whatsoever. All claims shall be deemed waived unless made in writing and received by LAB within ninety (90) days following completion of services.
LAB shall have no liability, obligation, or responsibility of any kind for losses, costs, expenses, or other damages (including but not limited to any special, direct, incidental or consequential damages) with respect to LAB's services or results.
All results provided by LAB are strictly for the use of its clients and LAB is in no way responsible for the use of such results by clients or third parties. All reports should be considered in their entirety, and LAB is not responsible for the separation, detachment, or other use of any portion of these reports. Client may not assign the lab report without the written consent of the LAB.
Client covenants and agrees, at its/his/her sole expense, to indemnify, protect, defend, and save harmless the LAB from and against any and all damages, losses, liabilities, obligations, penalties, claims, litigation, demands, defenses, judgments, suits, actions, proceedings, costs, disbursements and/or expenses (including, without limitation attorneys' and experts' fees and disbursements) of any kind whatsoever which may at any time be imposed upon, incurred by or asserted or awarded against client relating to, resulting from or arising out of (a) the breach of this agreement by this client, (b) the negligence of the client in handling, delivering or disclosing any hazardous substance, (c) the violation of the Client of any applicable law, (d) non-compliance by the Client with any environmental permit or (e) a material misrepresentation in disclosing the materials to be tested.

Hazard Disclosure. Client represents and warrants that any sample delivered to LAB will be preceded or accompanied by complete written disclosure of the presence of any hazardous substances known or suspected by Client. Client further warrants that any sample containing any hazardous substance that is to be delivered to LAB will be packaged, labeled, transported, and delivered properly and in accordance with applicable laws.

Sample Handling. Prior to LAB's acceptance of any sample (or after any revocation of acceptance), the entire risk of loss or of damage to such sample remains with Client. Samples are accepted when receipt is acknowledged on chain of custody documentation. In no event will LAB have any responsibility for the action or inaction of any carrier shipping or delivering any sample to or from LAB premises.
Client authorizes LAB to proceed with the analysis of samples as received by the laboratory, recognizing that any samples not in compliance with all current DOH-ELAP-NELAP requirements for containers, preservation or holding time will be noted as such on th final report.
Disposal of hazardous waste samples is the responsibility of the Client. If the Client does not wish such samples returned, LAB may add storage and disposal fees to the final invoice. Maximum storage time for samples is 30 days after completion of analysis unless modified by applicable state or federal laws. Client will be required to give the LAB written instructions concerning disposal of these samples.
LAB reserves the absolute right, exercisable at any time, to refuse to receive delivery of, refuse to accept, or revoke acceptance of any sample, which, in the sole judgment of LAB (a) is of unsuitable volume, (b) may be or become unsuitable for or may pose a risk in handling, transport, or processing for any health, safety, environmental or other reason whether or not due to the presence in the sample of any hazardous substance, and whether or not such presence has been disclosed to LAB by Client or (c) if the condition or sample date make the sample unsuitable for analysis.

Legal Responsibility. LAB is solely responsible for performance of this contract, and no affiliated company, director, officer, employee, or agent shall have any legal responsibility hereunder, whether in contract or tort including negligence.

Assignment. LAB may assign its performance obligations under this contract to other parties, as it deems necessary. LAB shall disclose to Client any assignee (subcontractor) by ELAP ID # on the submitted final report.

Force Majeure. LAB shall have no responsibility or liability to the Client for any failure or delay in performance by LAB, which results in whole or in part from any cause or circumstance beyond the reasonable control of LAB. Such causes and circumstances shall include, but not limited to, acts of God, acts or orders of any government authority, strikes or other labor disputes, natural disasters, accidents, wars, civil disturbances, difficulties or delays in transportation, mail or delivery services, inability to obtain sufficient services or supplies from LAB's usual suppliers, or any other cause beyond LAB's reasonable control.

Law. This contract shall be continued under the laws of the State of New York without regard to its conflicts of laws provision.

179 Lake Avenue, Rochester, NY 14608 Office (585) 647-2530 Fax (585) 647-3311

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

REPORT TO:		INVOICE TO:		LAB PROJECT ID
CLIENT:	Environmental Advantage Inc.	CLIENT:	SAME	213387
ADDRESS:	3636 N. Buffalo Rd	ADDRESS:		Quotation #:
CITY:	Orchard Park STATE: NY ZIP: 14127	CITY: STATE: ZIP:		
PHONE:	716-667-3130	PHONE:		Email: mhanna@envadvantage.com ebetzold@envadvantage.com
ATTN:	Mark Hanna + Eric Betzold	ATTN:		

PROJECT REFERENCE
EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Drive, Phase II ESA

Matrix Codes:
AQ - Aqueous Liquid; NQ - Non-Aqueous Liquid; WA - Water; WG - Groundwater; DW - Drinking Water; WW - Wastewater; SO - Soil; SL - Sludge; SD - Solid; PT - Paint; WP - Wipe; CK - Caulk; OL - Oil; AR - Air

★ REQUESTED ANALYSIS

DATE COLLECTED	TIME COLLECTED	COMPOSITE	GRAB	SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	MATRIX CODES	NUMBER OF CONTAINERS	Total Metals	Total Pesticides	Total Herbicides	SVOC 8270 TCL						REMARKS	PARADIGM LAB SAMPLE NUMBER
7/27/21	9:10am		X	SS-001 (0-12")	Soil	1	X									★ T. Copper, Arsenic,	01
7/27/21	9:15am		X	SS-002 (0-12")	Soil	1	X									Lead.	02
7/27/21	9:20am		X	SS-003 (0-12")	Soil	1	X									★★ Put on hold until EA	03
7/27/21	9:25am		X	SS-004 (0-12")	Soil	1	X									Provides "goahead" SVOC	04
7/27/21	9:30am		X	SS-005 (0-12")	Soil	1	X									analysis will be a	05
7/27/21	9:35am		X	SS-006 (0-12")	Soil	3	X	X	X								06
7/27/21	9:55am		X	SS-007 (0-12")	Soil	1	X										07
7/27/21	10:00am		X	SS-008 (0-12")	Soil	1	X										08
7/27/21	12:45pm		X	SS-009 (0-12")	Soil	1	X										09
7/27/21	12:50pm		X	SS-010 (0-12")	Soil	1	X									subcontract directly to ~~out~~ lab mw 7/29/21	10

Turnaround Time		Report Supplements			
Availability contingent upon lab approval; additional fees may apply.					
Standard 5 day	☐	None Required	☐	None Required	☐
10 day	☐	Batch QC	☐	Basic EDD	☐
Rush 3 day	☒	Category A	☐	NYSDEC EDD	☐
Rush 2 day	☐	Category B	☐		
Rush 1 day	☐				
Date Needed _____ please indicate date needed: _____		Other ☐ please indicate package needed: _____		Other EDD ☐ please indicate EDD needed: _____	

Eric Betzold	7/27/21 3:30pm	Total Cost:
Sampled By	Date/Time	
[signature]	7/28/21 1550	
Relinquished By	Date/Time	
[signature]	7/28/21 1550	
Received By	Date/Time	P.I.F.
[signature]	7/29/21 1525	
Received @ Lab By	Date/Time	
5°C iced	7/29/21 15:21	

By signing this form, client agrees to Paradigm Terms and Conditions (reverse).

See additional page for sample conditions.

179 Lake Avenue, Rochester, NY 14608 Office (585) 647-2530 Fax (585) 647-3311

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

REPORT TO:		INVOICE TO:		LAB PROJECT ID
CLIENT:	Environmental Advantage Inc.	CLIENT:	SAME	213387
ADDRESS:	3636 N. Buffalo Rd	ADDRESS:		Quotation #:
CITY:	Orchard Park STATE: NY ZIP 14127	CITY: STATE: ZIP:		
PHONE:	716-667-3130	PHONE:		Email: mhanna@envadvantage.com ebetzold@envadvantage.com
ATTN:	Mark Hanna + Eric Betzold	ATTN:		

PROJECT REFERENCE
EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Drive; Phase II ESA

Matrix Codes:
AQ - Aqueous Liquid; NQ - Non-Aqueous Liquid; WA - Water; WG - Groundwater; DW - Drinking Water; WW - Wastewater; SO - Soil; SL - Sludge; SD - Solid; PT - Paint; WP - Wipe; CK - Caulk; OL - Oil; AR - Air

REQUESTED ANALYSIS

DATE COLLECTED	TIME COLLECTED	COMPOSITE	GRAB	SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	MATRIX CODES	NUMBER OF CONTAINERS	T. Metals*	T. Pesticides	T. Herbicides	5 ox 8270 TCL **	REMARKS	PARADIGM LAB SAMPLE NUMBER
7/27/21	12:55pm		X	SS-011 (0-12")	Soil	1	X				* T. Copper, Arsenic,	11
7/27/21	1:00pm		X	SS-012 (0-12")	Soil	4	X	X	X	X	Lead,	12
7/27/21	1:05pm		X	SS-013 (0-12")	Soil	1	X				** put on hold until EA	13
7/27/21	1:10pm		X	SS-014 (0-12")	Soil	1	X				Provides consent to analyze.	14
7/27/21	1:15pm		X	SS-015 (0-12")	Soil	1	X					15
7/27/21	1:20pm		X	SS-016 (0-12")	Soil	1	X					16
7/27/21	1:40pm		X	SS-017 (0-12")	Soil	1	X					17
7/27/21	1:45pm		X	SS-018 (0-12")	Soil	1	X					18
7/27/21	1:50pm		X	SS-019 (0-12")	Soil	1	X					19
7/27/21	1:55pm		X	SS-020 (0-12")	Soil	3	X	X	X			20

Turnaround Time		Report Supplements			
Availability contingent upon lab approval; additional fees may apply.					
Standard 5 day	☐	None Required	☐	None Required	☐
10 day	☐	Batch QC	☐	Basic EDD	☐
Rush 3 day	☒	Category A	☐	NYSDEC EDD	☐
Rush 2 day	☐	Category B	☐		
Rush 1 day	☐				
Date Needed _____ please indicate date needed: _____		Other ☐ please indicate package needed: _____		Other EDD ☐ please indicate EDD needed: _____	

Eric Betzold	7/27/21 3:30pm	Total Cost:
Sampled By	Date/Time	
[signature]	7/28/21 1550	
Relinquished By	Date/Time	
[signature]	7/28/21 15:50	P.I.F.
Received By	Date/Time	
[signature]	7/29/21 1525	
Received @ Lab By	Date/Time	

By signing this form, client agrees to Paradigm Terms and Conditions (reverse).

See additional page for sample conditions.

179 Lake Avenue, Rochester, NY 14608 Office (585) 647-2530 Fax (585) 647-3311

3 of 3

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

PARADIGM

REPORT TO:		INVOICE TO:	
CLIENT:	Environmental Advantage Inc	CLIENT:	SAME
ADDRESS:	3681 N. Buffalo Rd. ~~Ste 142~~	ADDRESS:	
CITY:	Orchard Park STATE: NY ZIP: 14210	CITY: STATE: ZIP:	
PHONE:	716-667-3130	PHONE:	
ATTN:	Mark Hanna + Eric Betzold	ATTN:	

LAB PROJECT ID: 213387

Quotation #:

Email: mhanna@envadvantage.com ebetzold@envadvantage.com

PROJECT REFERENCE
EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Dr.
Phase II ESA

Matrix Codes:
AQ - Aqueous Liquid **NQ** - Non-Aqueous Liquid **WA** - Water **WG** - Groundwater **DW** - Drinking Water **WW** - Wastewater **SO** - Soil **SL** - Sludge **SD** - Solid **PT** - Paint **WP** - Wipe **CK** - Caulk **OL** - Oil **AR** - Air

REQUESTED ANALYSIS

DATE COLLECTED	TIME COLLECTED	COMPOSITE	GRAB	SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	MATRIX CODES	NUMBER OF CONTAINERS	Total Metals*	Total Pesticides	Total Herbicides	REMARKS	PARADIGM LAB SAMPLE NUMBER
7/27/21	2:00		X	SS-021 (0-12")	Soil	1	X			*Tc Copper, Arsenic, Lead	21
7/27/21	2:05		X	SS-022 (0-12")	Soil	1	X				22
7/27/21	2:10		X	SS-023 (0-12")	Soil	1	X				23
7/27/21	2:15		X	SS-024 (0-12")	Soil	1	X				24
7/27/21	2:20		X	SS-025 (0-12")	Soil	3	X	X	X		25
7/27/21	2:30		X	SS-026 (0-12")	Soil	1	X				26
7/27/21	2:45		X	DS-001 (0-2')	Soil	3	X	X	X		27

Turnaround Time		Report Supplements			
Availability contingent upon lab approval; additional fees may apply.					
Standard 5 day	☐	None Required	☐	None Required	☐
10 day	☐	Batch QC	☐	Basic EDD	☐
Rush 3 day	☒	Category A	☐	NYSDEC EDD	☐
Rush 2 day	☐	Category B	☐		
Rush 1 day	☐				
Date Needed _____ please indicate date needed:		Other please indicate package needed:	☐	Other EDD please indicate EDD needed :	☐

Eric Betzold (Sampled By)	7/27/21 (Date/Time)	3:30PM
(Relinquished By)	7/28/21 (Date/Time)	1550
Brian Zuch (Received By)	7/28/21 (Date/Time)	1550
(Received @ Lab By)	7/29/21 (Date/Time)	1525

Total Cost:

P.I.F.

By signing this form, client agrees to Paradigm Terms and Conditions (reverse).

See additional page for sample conditions.

PARADIGM

Chain of Custody Supplement

Client: Env Advantage **Completed by:** MFlynn

Lab Project ID: 213387 **Date:** 7/29/21

Sample Condition Requirements

Per NELAC/ELAP 210/241/242/243/244

Condition	NELAC compliance with the sample condition requirements upon receipt: Yes	No	N/A
Container Type	✓		
Comments			
Transferred to method-compliant container			✓
Headspace (<1 mL)			✓
Comments			
Preservation			✓
Comments			
Chlorine Absent (<0.10 ppm per test strip)			✓
Comments			
Holding Time	✓		
Comments			
Temperature	✓		met
Comments	5°C, cool		
Compliant Sample Quantity/Type	✓		
Comments	Herb sent directly to sub lab		

179 Lake Avenue • Rochester, NY 14608 • (585) 647-2530 • Fax (585) 647-3311 • ELAP ID# 10958

179 Lake Avenue, Rochester, NY 14608 Office (585) 647-2530 Fax (585) 647-3311

PARADIGM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

L2140573

11148

REPORT TO:		INVOICE TO:		
CLIENT:	Paradigm Environmental	CLIENT:	Same	LAB PROJECT ID
ADDRESS:	179 Lake Ave	ADDRESS:		
CITY:	Rochester STATE: NY ZIP 14608	CITY:	STATE: ZIP:	Quotation #:
PHONE:		PHONE:		Email: reporting@paradigmenv.com
ATTN:	Reporting	ATTN:		

PROJECT REFERENCE

EA-2019 4780 Sheridan Drive; Phase II ESA

Matrix Codes:

AQ - Aqueous Liquid; NQ - Non-Aqueous Liquid; WA - Water; WG - Groundwater; DW - Drinking Water; WW - Wastewater; SO - Soil; SL - Sludge; SD - Solid; PT - Paint; WP - Wipe; CK - Caulk; OL - Oil; AR - Air

REQUESTED ANALYSIS

DATE COLLECTED	TIME COLLECTED	COMPOSITE	GRAB	SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	MATRIX CODES	NUMBER OF CONTAINERS	Total Herbicides									REMARKS	PARADIGM LAB SAMPLE NUMBER
7/27/21	9:35am		X	SS-006 (0-12")	SO	1	X										
7/27/21	1:00pm		X	SS-012 (0-12")	SO	1	X										
7/27/21	1:55pm		X	SS-020 (0-12")	SO	1	X										
7/27/21	2:20pm		X	SS-025 (0-12")	SO	1	X										
7/27/21	2:45pm		X	DS-001 (0-2')	SO	1	X										

Turnaround Time		Report Supplements			
Availability contingent upon lab approval; additional fees may apply.					
Standard 5 day	☐	None Required	☐	None Required	☐
10 day	☐	Batch QC	☐	Basic EDD	☐
Rush 3 day	☒	Category A	☐	NYSDEC EDD	☐
Rush 2 day	☐	Category B	☐		
Rush 1 day	☐				
Other please indicate date needed:	☐	Other please indicate package needed:	☐	Other EDD please indicate EDD needed:	☐

Client

	Date/Time	
Sampled By: Brian Zuch	7/28/21	16:50
Relinquished By:	7/28/21	1650
Received By:	7/29/21	00:40
Received @ Lab By:	Date/Time	

Total Cost:

P.I.F.

By signing this form, client agrees to Paradigm Terms and Conditions (reverse).

See additional page for sample conditions.

Environmental Advantage

Environmental Advantage, Inc. 3636 N. Buffalo Road Orchard Park, New York 14127
Industrial Compliance, Hazardous Materials Management, Site Assessment/Remediation

July 15, 2022

Paul Bliss, Owner
Bliss Construction
6790 Main Street, Suite 100
Williamsville, New York 14221

Via email: pbliss@blissco.net

Re: **Focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment;**
Commercial Property, 4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst, NY
EA Project No: EA2119

Dear Mr. Bliss:

Please find attached one electronic copy of the final report for a focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) completed at the above-referenced site. The Phase II ESA was completed in accordance with our agreement signed on June 17, 2022. The attached report, as noted therein, has been prepared in general accordance with the ASTM Standard E1903-19.

Information accumulated for this assessment will be retained with your project file. The report and information in your file is considered confidential and will not be released without your written authorization.

If you have any questions concerning the information present in the report, please contact me directly. Thank you for the opportunity to provide these site assessment services.

Very truly yours,
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC.

C. Mark Hanna, CHMM
President

Attachment

FOCUSED PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT



Commercial Property
4780 Sheridan Drive
Amherst, New York 14221

Prepared For:
Bliss Construction
6790 Main Street, Suite 100
Williamsville, New York 14221
EA Project No: EA2119

Prepared By:
Environmental Advantage, Inc.
3636 North Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, New York 14127
(716) 667-3130

C. Mark Hanna, CHMM
President

July 15, 2022

Environmental Advantage

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ATTACHMENTS

A. Figures
B. Manual Test Pit Logs
C. Analytical Tables and Laboratory Analytical Report
D. Objectives and Limitations

PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Commercial Property
4780 Sheridan Drive
Amherst, New York 14221

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In accordance with the executed agreement, dated June 17, 2022, Environmental Advantage (EA) completed a Focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the above-referenced property (hereinafter "subject site") for Bliss Construction (hereinafter "Client"). The Phase II ESA includes Figures in Attachment A; Manual Test Pit logs in Attachment B; analytical summary tables and laboratory analytical report in Attachment C; and objectives & limitations in Attachment D.

This report is an instrument of service of EA and reflects the purpose of this investigation to acquire and evaluate information sufficient to achieve the objectives set forth in this document. The identified statement of objectives and developed scope of work for this study, investigative activities and interpretation of results were completed in general conformance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard E 1903-19. This practice is intended for use in any situation in which a user desires to obtain sound, scientifically valid data concerning actual property conditions, whether or not such data relate to property conditions previously identified as "Recognized Environmental Conditions" (RECs) or data gaps presented in other site-related documents. Recognized Environmental Conditions are defined under the ASTM Standard E1527-13 as " the presence or likely presence of any *hazardous substances* or *petroleum products* in, on, or at a *property*: (*1*) due to release to the environment; (*2*) under conditions indicative of a *release* to the *environment*; or (*3*) under conditions that pose a *material threat* of a future *release* to the *environment* ". "Data Gaps" are defined in ASTM Standard E 1903-19 as "a lack of or inability to obtain information pertinent to the identification of release or likely releases at a property as required by the USEPA 'All Appropriate Inquiries' (AAI) rule despite good faith efforts to gather such information". This ESA was completed by EA in accordance with generally accepted practices of the profession undertaken in similar studies within the same time frame and geographic area, and EA observed that degree of care and skill generally exercised by the profession under similar circumstances and conditions.

This ESA and report have been prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of, EA's Clients solely for its reliance in the environmental assessment of this site. The Clients are the only party to which EA has explained the risks involved and which has been involved in shaping of the scope of services needed to satisfactorily manage those risks, if any, from EA's Clients' point of view. Accordingly, reliance on this report by any other party may involve assumptions whose extent and nature lead to a distorted meaning and impact of the findings and opinions related herein. EA's findings and

opinions related in this report may not be relied upon by any party except EA's Clients. Use of this ESA report by any other party is strictly prohibited, except by authorization in writing from EA's Clients.

1.2 Limitations and Exceptions

The Phase II ESA was conducted using methods and practices developed in general accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard E 1903-19, and are therefore subject to all of the limitations inherent to that Standard. EA's investigative activities were not intended to provide either a complete characterization of the subject site or a determination regarding the extent of any contaminant migration, but rather, to provide basic information concerning on-site conditions within the specific areas of concern.

EA has endeavored to meet what it believes is the applicable standard of care for the services completed and, in doing so, is obliged to advise its Clients of the Focused Phase II ESA limitations. EA believes that providing information about limitations is essential to help its Clients identify and thereby manage risks. These risks may be able to be mitigated, and possibly eliminated, through additional research or investigation. EA will, upon request, advise its Clients of the additional research opportunities available and the associated costs.

The findings and opinions conveyed via this ESA report are based upon information obtained during the performance of the investigation, and which EA believes is reliable. EA cannot, and does not, warrant the authenticity or reliability of the information sources it has relied upon in the development of the scope of work for this ESA. In those instances where additional services or service enhancements are included in the report as requested or authorized by the Clients, specific limitations attendant to those services are presented in the text of the report.

1.3 Purpose of the Investigation

The purpose of this Focused Phase II ESA was to follow up the results of EA's initial Focused Environmental Site Assessment Brief Summary Letter Report[1] for the Site, dated August 17, 2021, summarized as follows:

"A total of twenty-seven (27) soil/fill samples were submitted for laboratory analysis; SS-001 through SS-026 and DS-001. No semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) or herbicides were detected in any of the shallow subsurface soil samples selected for analysis. Metals analytical test results detected arsenic, copper, and lead at concentrations above their method detection limits in all of the 27 soil/fill samples collected. However, all detections were below their applicable Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UUSCOs) as presented in the NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives[2], except for lead in SS-011 (0-12"). Total

[1] "Focused Environmental Site Assessment; Brief Summary Letter, 4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst, NY", prepared for Bliss Construction by Environmental Advantage, Inc., (EA) dated August 17, 2021.

[2] NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs); Table 375-6.8(a) Unrestricted Use SCOs and Table 375-6.8(b): Residential Use SCOs

lead was detected in SS-011 (0-12") at a concentration of 80.3 parts per million (ppm), which exceeds its UUSCO of 63 ppm; however, that result is well below the Residential Use SCO (RUSCO) of 400 ppm.

Pesticide analytical test results detected eight (8) separate pesticides at concentrations above method detection limits in all five (5) of the soil/fill samples analyzed for total pesticides. All detections were above the applicable UUSCOs but below the RUSCOs as presented in the NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives, except for dieldrin in SS-020 (0-12"). Dieldrin was detected in SS-020 (0-12") at a concentration of 350 ppm, which exceeds its Restricted Residential Use SCO of 200 ppm.

Based on the results of this focused investigation, EA notes that evidence of historical metal-based pesticide use on-site was identified at levels below NYSDEC/NYSDOH unrestricted site use levels with the exception of total lead in SS-011 (0-12") at 80.3 ppm. Similarly, no organic herbicide residues were detected at any of the five locations analyzed. Evidence of historical organic pesticide use was detected above NYSDEC/NYSDOH unrestricted site use levels in all five samples analyzed, with one sample exhibiting levels above its Restricted Residential Use SCO at the SS-020 (0-12") sample location."

1.4 Statement of Objectives

In accordance with ASTM Standard E 1903-19, this Focused Phase II ESA was designed to meet the following objectives:

- Objective 1 – Assess if there has been a release of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products to environmental media within the meaning of CERCLA;

- Objective 2 – Providing information relevant to identifying, defining and evaluating property conditions associated with target analytes that may pose a risk to human health or the environment; and

- Objective 3 – Providing information relevant to evaluating and allocating business environmental risk in transactional and contractual contexts, including transferring, financing and insuring properties and due diligence related thereto.

2.0 SITE CONDITIONS

2.1 Site Description and Features

The subject site includes one parcel, totaling an approximate 4.4 acres of land, located on the north side of Sheridan Avenue approximately 300 feet east of Fleetwood Terrace, in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York (Figure 1, Attachment A).

2.2 Physical Setting

The USGS 7.5 minute Topographic Quadrangle Map of Buffalo NE, NY[2] indicates that the subject site's ground surface slopes toward Ellicott Creek located approximately 250 feet south of the subject site. The surface elevation for the subject site is approximately 610 feet above mean sea level. Surface water drainage is anticipated to storm drains located along Sheridan Drive.

2.3 Site History and Land Use

A summary of the most probable site history indicates that the subject site was first developed residentially in 1930. Mr. Rudolph Gleason, owner of the subject site, indicated he purchased the subject site in 1960, at which time the subject site was being utilized as a nursery, occupied by Trenz Nursery. The subject site has been utilized as a nursery since at least the 1950s.

3.0 INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

3.1 Shallow Subsurface Soil/Fill Sample Collection

Sampling activities were completed using 'round point' shovels to initially expose the shallow subsurface sol profile at each sampling location in order to allow the manual collection of discrete soil/fill samples in an effort to determine if pesticide contaminants related to the conditions of concern described above could be better delineated. All sampling equipment was initially decontaminated before use and between each sample location.

These manually prepared test pits were completed at sixteen (16) on-site sampling locations as depicted in Figures 1 and 2 (Attachment A). These sampling locations were selected throughout the on-site planting areas as additional locations which reflected EA's knowledge of the previous sampling event (July 2021). In several locations where the July 2021 sampling identified elevated pesticide concentrations, the spacing was reduced to determine if the past results could be replicated.

For this event, at each of the manual test pit locations, a grab soil sample was collected from material exposed over depth intervals of approximately 0 to 6 inches or 6 to 12 inches below grade (bg). The soil encountered at each sampling location was visually described from the discrete samples obtained. Upon collection, a portion of each discrete soil/fill sample was screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a pre-calibrated portable photo-ionization detector (PID) equipped with an organic vapor meter (OVM). No OVM readings were recorded above background levels (<5ppm) in any of the sixteen test pits completed. Shallow subsurface conditions beneath the overlying mulch topping generally consisted of naturally occurring brown silt, intermixed with varying amounts of fine/medium (f/m) sand and trace gravel from 0 to 12 inches bg. All sample observations and screening results were included on the test pit logs (Attachment B). Upon completing the manual test pits and sample collection, all soil removed was placed back and the area was tamped to approximate its original grade.

Sixteen (16) soil samples were selected from the sample locations for laboratory analysis and placed in appropriate containers, sealed and labeled, preserved by cooling, and handled under chain of custody procedures until receipt by a NYSDEC-approved analytical laboratory. These samples were analyzed for the following analytical parameter Total pesticides via USEPA Method 8081B/3546, as summarized in Table 1 (Attachment C).

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Discussion of Laboratory Results

All soil samples submitted for laboratory analysis were selected based upon EA's observations of the soil materials encountered within the manual test pits completed within the apparent historical planting areas. Soil analytical results for these sixteen (16) samples are summarized in Table 2.

Pesticide analytical test results detected fourteen (14) separate pesticides at concentrations above method detection limits in the sixteen (16) soil/fill samples analyzed. Four parameters, identified as 4,4-DDE, 4,4 DDT, dieldren and endrin, were identified above their applicable Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UUSCOs) within various samples as presented in the NYSDEC's 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives[3] guidance document. However, the pesticide dieldrin was also detected above its Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objective (RUSCO) in six (6) of the samples analyzed, identified as MS-052 (0-6"), MS-054 (0-6"), MS-056 (0-6"), MS-060 (0-6"), MS-061 (0-6"), and MS-065 (0-6"). Additionally, dieldrin was detected above its Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objective (RRUSCO) in four (4) other samples analyzed, identified as MS-058 (0-6"), MS-059 (0-6"), MS-063 (0-6"), and MS-064 (0-6"). The full analytical report is included in Attachment C.

4.2 Summary and Conclusions

Based on the results of this focused investigation, EA suggests that Objectives 1 and 2 as presented above in Section 1.4 were met. Evidence of a release of pesticides was identified based on the analytical results. These data are also relevant to evaluating property conditions associated with target analytes that may pose a risk to human health or the environment, as historical organochloride pesticide contamination on-site was detected above NYSDEC clean-up levels across the site.

Summary of Business Environmental Risk

Based on the results of this focused investigation, EA has more thoroughly delineated the pesticide concentrations within the historical planting areas on-site. The potential impact of the analytical results obtained for this site compared to the current proposed residential use, or restricted residential use (i.e., multi-family homes) must be considered. Based on the results obtained, dieldrin concentrations were identified

[3] NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs); Table 375-6.8(a) Unrestricted Use SCOs and Table 375-6.8(b): Restricted Use SCOs

above the proposed State's residential use clean-up guidance levels of the site in ten (10) of the sixteen (16) sample locations, with four (4) of those locations being above the higher restricted residential cleanup objectives.

Based on the observed concentrations of dieldrin identified, EA suggests that agency-reportable levels (>1 lb.) have been released to the environment on-site. However, EA can only warrant the site conditions in the specific areas of the site that were investigated, and other areas may be identified with further testing as part of a likely remedial program.

To remedy the existing known site conditions to allow the current proposed use, the potential exists that the surface and shallow subsurface soils will need to be graded or excavated and removed from the site for off-site landfill disposal. The extent to such remediation will depend upon the final use determined for this site.

With respect to this site as it is currently understood, the NYSDEC provides guidance in its 6 NYCRR Part 360 regulations that in the event soil/fill is to be excavated, handled or otherwise encountered on any site due to future redevelopment or other construction activities, any subsurface materials encountered or observed which exhibit evidence of contamination should be properly handled, characterized and, if necessary, disposed in accordance with NYSDEC guidance. EA suggests that soil material encountered on-site in select test pits as described above, if it is to be moved off-site, meets this definition and this soil material will likely require landfill disposal as Part 360 Restricted Use Fill.

Attachment A

Figures



KEY

- Sample submitted for metals analysis – July 2021
- Sample submitted for metals, pesticides, and herbicides analysis – July 2021
- Sample submitted for pesticides– June 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC.

Regulatory Compliance – Site Investigations – Facility Inspections

SOUTHERN PORTION SAMPLING PLAN

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE
AMHERST, NEW YORK

BLISS CONSTRUCTION

WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

DRAWN BY: TW	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	PROJECT: EA2119
CHECKED BY: CMH	DATE: 07/2022	FIGURE NO: 1



KEY

- Sample submitted for metals analysis – July 2021
- Sample submitted for metals, pesticides, and herbicides analysis – July 2021
- Sample submitted for metals, pesticides, herbicides, and SVOCs analysis – July 2021
- Sample submitted for pesticides – June 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGE, INC.

Regulatory Compliance – Site Investigations – Facility Inspections

NORTHERN PORTION SAMPLING PLAN

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE
AMHERST, NEW YORK

BLISS CONSTRUCTION

WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

DRAWN BY: TW	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	PROJECT: EA2119
CHECKED BY: CMH	DATE: 07/2022	FIGURE NO: 2

Attachment B

Manual Test Pit Logs

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-050

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				

Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-051

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-1	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
			0.0	
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 1.0' bg.
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				

Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-052

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-053

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-054

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel and Roots, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-055

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-1.0	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel and Roots, moist. (FILL)
1			0.0	
				Bottom of Manual Pit 1.0' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:	1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate. 2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur. 3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse 4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-056

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-057

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-1.0	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel and Roots, moist. (FILL)
1			0.0	
				Bottom of Manual Pit 1.0' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:	1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate. 2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur. 3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse 4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-058

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-059

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-060

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-057

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-1.0	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel and Roots, moist. (FILL)
1			0.0	
				Bottom of Manual Pit 1.0' bg.
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Notes:

General Notes:	1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate. 2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur. 3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse 4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-062

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, little Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-063

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-064

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-0.5	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel, moist. (FILL)
1				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
2				
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Environmental Advantage
3636 N. Buffalo Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
(716) 667-3130

Manual Soil No: MS-064

Project Name & Location: Phase II ESA; 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
EA Representative: E. Betzold
Project Number: EA2119
Start Date: 6/22/2022 End Date: 6/22/2022
Type of Equipment: Shovel
Contractor: Env. Advantage Inc.

Depth (ft)	Sample No.	Sample Interval (feet)	OVM Reading (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
	1	0-1.0	0.0	Brown Silt, Some f/m Sand, tr. Gravel and Wood Fiber, moist. (FILL)
1				
				Bottom of Manual Pit 0.5' bg.
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Notes:

General Notes:

1 - Boundary between soil types represented with stratification line. Transitions may be gradual. Depths are approximate.
2 - Groundwater (GW) depths approximate at time of test pit completion. Fluctuations in groundwater may occur.
3 - f=fine; m=medium; c=coarse
4 - and (36-50%); some (21-35%); little (11-20%); trace (1-10%)

Attachment C

Analytical Summary Tables
and
Laboratory Analytical Report

Table 1
Analytical Sample Summary Table
4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst NY

Location	Depth	Total Pesticides EPA Method 8081B/3546	Selection
Soil Samples			
MS-050	0-6"	X	Southern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-051	6-12"	X	Southern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-052	0-6"	X	Southern portion; near SS-006 location (elevated pesticide concentrations; July 2021)
MS-053	0-6"	X	Southern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-054	0-6"	X	Northern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-055	6-12"	X	Northern portion; near SS-012 location (elevated dieldrin concentration; July 2021)
MS-056	0-6"	X	Northern Portion; Near SS-020 location (elevated dieldrin concentration; July 2021)
MS-057	6-12"	X	Northern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-058	0-6"	X	Northern Portion; near SS-020 location (elevated dieldrin concentration; July 2021)
MS-059	0-6"	X	Northern Portion; near SS-020 location (elevated dieldrin concentration; July 2021)
MS-060	0-6"	X	Northern Portion; near SS-025 location (elevated pesticide concentrations; July 2021)
MS-061	6-12"	X	Northern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-062	0-6"	X	Northern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-063	0-6"	X	Northern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-064	0-6"	X	Northern portion; apparent former planting area.
MS-065	6-12"	X	Northern portion; apparent former planting area.

Table 2
Soil Analytical Summary Results
4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst NY

Location	UUSCO	RUSCO	RRUSCO	MS-050 (0-6")	MS-051 (6-12")	MS-052 (0-6")	MS-053 (0-6")	MS-054 (0-6")	MS-055 (6-12")	MS-056 (0-6")	MS-057 (6-12")	MS-058 (0-6")	MS-059 (0-6")	MS-060 (0-6")	MS-061 (0-6")	MS-062 (0-6")	MS-063 (0-6")	MS-064 (0-6")	MS-065 (6-12")
Sampling Date				6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022	6/22/2022
Lab Sample ID				L2233232-01	L2233232-02	L2233232-03	L2233232-04	L2233232-08	L2233232-09	L2233232-10	L2233232-15	L2233232-11	L2233232-13	L2233232-16	L2233232-17	L2233232-18	L2233232-12	L2233232-14	L2233232-07
Pesticides Analysis via EPA Method 8081B / 3546 (ug/kg)																			
4,4'-DDD	3.3	2,600	13,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.11 J	ND	ND	ND	1.28 J	ND	ND	0.757 J	ND	0.807 JP	2.26
4,4'-DDE	3.3	1,800	8,900	14.3	9.3	27.2	8.3	10.1	20.7	7.23	6.56	15.1	45	13.2	16.9	34.8	25.7	19.1	40.9
4,4'-DDT	3.3	1,700	7,900	6.1	5.86 P	11.9	1.53 J	3.91 IP	7.09 IP	2.48	2.46	2.46	11.9	2.98	4.03	14.7	6.81	9.38	6.34 IP
Aldrin	5	19	97	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.13 J	ND	ND	ND	0.666 J	ND	ND
Chlordane	NV	NV	NV	ND	ND	29 IP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	64.7 IP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cis-Chlordane (alpha)	94	910	4,200	4.98 P	11.5 P	15.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.8	31.9	2.96 IP	2.24 IP	1.56 JIP	5.04 IP	5.54	ND
Dieldrin	5	39	200	11.5	22.9	59.6	2.62	40	8.56	122	5.91	772	1700	194	136	18.3	704	357	83.9
Endosulfan sulfate	2,400	4,800	24,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.494 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.816
Endrin	14	2,200	11,000	ND	ND	0.384 JIP	ND	ND	ND	0.494 JP	ND	8.57	17.4	2.95 P	0.77 IP	ND	8.82	2.64	ND
Endrin ketone	NV	NV	NV	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.44	8.08	ND	ND	ND	5.27	1.58 J	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	NV	NV	NV	ND	ND	1.71 JIP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.3 JIP	ND	ND	ND	ND U	ND	1.18 J
Methoxychlor	NV	NV	NV	ND	ND	14.4 IP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.39 U	ND	ND
Toxaphene	NV	NV	NV	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	64.7 P	33.9 U	ND	ND
trans-Chlordane	NV	NV	NV	2.01 J	8.32	6.19	ND	1.55 JIP	1.18 JIP	1.3 J	0.923 J	3.14	17.5	2.3	1.73 J	0.952 JIP	5.51 P	2.21	3.61

Notes:

1. Analytical testing performed by Alpha Analytical. Compounds detected in one or more samples are presented in this table. Refer to Appendix for the full analytical report.
2. ug/kg = parts per billion.
3. ND = not detected; NT = not tested; NV = no value.
4. Analytical results compared to NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs); Table 375-6.8(a) Unrestricted Use SCOs and Table 375-6.8(b): Restricted Use SCOs.
5. I = The lower value for the two columns has been reported due to obvious interference.
6. J = Estimated Value. The target analyte concentration is below the quantitation limit (RL), but above the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Estimated Detection Limit (EDL) for SPME-related analyses. This represents an estimated concentration for Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs).
7. P = The RPD between the results for the two columns exceeds the method-specified criteria.
8. Shading indicates: exceeds UUSCO - Unrestriced Use Soil Cleanup Objective
   exceeds RUSCO - Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objective
   exceeds RRUSCO - Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objective

Environmental Advantage

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Lab Number:	L2233232
Client:	Environmental Advantage, Inc. 3636 North Buffalo Road Orchard Park, NY 14127
ATTN:	Mark Hanna
Phone:	(716) 667-3130
Project Name:	FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number:	EA2119
Report Date:	07/07/22

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Certifications & Approvals: MA (M-MA086), NH NELAP (2064), CT (PH-0574), IL (200077), ME (MA00086), MD (348), NJ (MA935), NY (11148), NC (25700/666), PA (68-03671), RI (LAO00065), TX (T104704476), VT (VT-0935), VA (460195), USDA (Permit #P330-17-00196).

Eight Walkup Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1019
508-898-9220 (Fax) 508-898-9193 800-624-9220 - www.alphalab.com

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119

Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

Alpha Sample ID	Client ID	Matrix	Sample Location	Collection Date/Time	Receive Date
L2233232-01	MS-050 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 08:15	06/22/22
L2233232-02	MS-051 (6-12")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 08:25	06/22/22
L2233232-03	MS-052 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 08:35	06/22/22
L2233232-04	MS-053 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 08:50	06/22/22
L2233232-05	MS-066 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:00	06/22/22
L2233232-06	MS-067 (6-12")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:05	06/22/22
L2233232-07	MS-065 (6-12")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:10	06/22/22
L2233232-08	MS-054 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:15	06/22/22
L2233232-09	MS-055 (6-12")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:20	06/22/22
L2233232-10	MS-056 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:25	06/22/22
L2233232-11	MS-058 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:30	06/22/22
L2233232-12	MS-063 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 10:35	06/22/22
L2233232-13	MS-059 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 11:45	06/22/22
L2233232-14	MS-064 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 11:50	06/22/22
L2233232-15	MS-057 (6-12")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 11:55	06/22/22
L2233232-16	MS-060 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 12:00	06/22/22
L2233232-17	MS-061 (6-12")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 12:10	06/22/22
L2233232-18	MS-062 (0-6")	SOIL	4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY	06/22/22 12:15	06/22/22

Project Name:	FOCUSED PHASE II ESA	**Lab Number:**	L2233232
Project Number:	EA2119	**Report Date:**	07/07/22

Case Narrative

The samples were received in accordance with the Chain of Custody and no significant deviations were encountered during the preparation or analysis unless otherwise noted. Sample Receipt, Container Information, and the Chain of Custody are located at the back of the report.

Results contained within this report relate only to the samples submitted under this Alpha Lab Number and meet NELAP requirements for all NELAP accredited parameters unless otherwise noted in the following narrative. The data presented in this report is organized by parameter (i.e. VOC, SVOC, etc.). Sample specific Quality Control data (i.e. Surrogate Spike Recovery) is reported at the end of the target analyte list for each individual sample, followed by the Laboratory Batch Quality Control at the end of each parameter. Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs), if requested, are reported for compounds identified to be present and are not part of the method/program Target Compound List, even if only a subset of the TCL are being reported. If a sample was re-analyzed or re-extracted due to a required quality control corrective action and if both sets of data are reported, the Laboratory ID of the re-analysis or re-extraction is designated with an "R" or "RE", respectively.

When multiple Batch Quality Control elements are reported (e.g. more than one LCS), the associated samples for each element are noted in the grey shaded header line of each data table. Any Laboratory Batch, Sample Specific % recovery or RPD value that is outside the listed Acceptance Criteria is bolded in the report. In reference to questions H (CAM) or 4 (RCP) when "NO" is checked, the performance criteria for CAM and RCP methods allow for some quality control failures to occur and still be within method compliance. In these instances, the specific failure is not narrated but noted in the associated QC Outlier Summary Report, located directly after the Case Narrative. QC information is also incorporated in the Data Usability Assessment table (Format 11) of our Data Merger tool, where it can be reviewed in conjunction with the sample result, associated regulatory criteria and any associated data usability implications.

Soil/sediments, solids and tissues are reported on a dry weight basis unless otherwise noted. Definitions of all data qualifiers and acronyms used in this report are provided in the Glossary located at the back of the report.

HOLD POLICY - For samples submitted on hold, Alpha's policy is to hold samples (with the exception of Air canisters) free of charge for 21 calendar days from the date the project is completed. After 21 calendar days, we will dispose of all samples submitted including those put on hold unless you have contacted your Alpha Project Manager and made arrangements for Alpha to continue to hold the samples. Air canisters will be disposed after 3 business days from the date the project is completed.

Please contact Project Management at 800-624-9220 with any questions.

Project Name:	FOCUSED PHASE II ESA	**Lab Number:**	L2233232
Project Number:	EA2119	**Report Date:**	07/07/22

Case Narrative (continued)

Report Submission

All non-detect (ND) or estimated concentrations (J-qualified) have been quantitated to the limit noted in the MDL column.

Sample Receipt

The analyses performed were specified by the client.

I, the undersigned, attest under the pains and penalties of perjury that, to the best of my knowledge and belief and based upon my personal inquiry of those responsible for providing the information contained in this analytical report, such information is accurate and complete. This certificate of analysis is not complete unless this page accompanies any and all pages of this report.

Authorized Signature: Steven Gniadek

Title: Technical Director/Representative Date: 07/07/22

ORGANICS

PESTICIDES

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-01
Client ID: MS-050 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:15
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 13:28
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 92%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.66	0.326	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.694	0.310	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.694	0.197	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.66	0.631	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.832	0.373	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.66	0.586	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.12	0.936	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.694	0.284	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.08	0.728	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.66	0.429	1	A
Dieldrin	11.5		ug/kg	1.04	0.520	1	B
4,4'-DDE	14.3		ug/kg	1.66	0.385	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.66	0.594	1	A
4,4'-DDT	6.10		ug/kg	1.66	1.34	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.66	0.393	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.66	0.556	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.694	0.330	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.12	0.971	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	31.2	8.74	1	A
cis-Chlordane	4.98	P	ug/kg	2.08	0.580	1	A
trans-Chlordane	2.01	J	ug/kg	2.08	0.549	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	13.9	5.52	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-01 Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:15

Client ID: MS-050 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	56		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	74		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	55		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	90		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-02
Client ID: MS-051 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:25
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 13:39
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 90%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.73	0.339	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.721	0.322	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.721	0.205	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.73	0.656	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.865	0.388	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.73	0.609	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.24	0.973	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.721	0.296	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.16	0.757	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.73	0.446	1	A
Dieldrin	22.9		ug/kg	1.08	0.541	1	B
4,4'-DDE	9.30		ug/kg	1.73	0.400	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.73	0.617	1	B
4,4'-DDT	5.86	P	ug/kg	1.73	1.39	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.73	0.409	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.73	0.578	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.721	0.343	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.24	1.01	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	32.4	9.08	1	A
cis-Chlordane	11.5	P	ug/kg	2.16	0.603	1	A
trans-Chlordane	8.32		ug/kg	2.16	0.571	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	14.4	5.73	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-02 Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:25

Client ID: MS-051 (6-12") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	67		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	85		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	67		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	105		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-03
Client ID: MS-052 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:35
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 13:50
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 89%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.341	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.726	0.325	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.726	0.206	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.661	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.872	0.391	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.614	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	1.71	JIP	ug/kg	3.27	0.981	1	B
Endrin	0.384	JIP	ug/kg	0.726	0.298	1	B
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.18	0.763	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.449	1	A
Dieldrin	59.6		ug/kg	1.09	0.545	1	B
4,4'-DDE	27.2		ug/kg	1.74	0.403	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.622	1	A
4,4'-DDT	11.9		ug/kg	1.74	1.40	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.412	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.582	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.726	0.346	1	A
Methoxychlor	14.4	IP	ug/kg	3.27	1.02	1	B
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	32.7	9.15	1	A
cis-Chlordane	15.5		ug/kg	2.18	0.607	1	A
trans-Chlordane	6.19		ug/kg	2.18	0.575	1	B
Chlordane	29.0	IP	ug/kg	14.5	5.78	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-03 Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:35

Client ID: MS-052 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	60		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	78		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	59		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	97		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-04
Client ID: MS-053 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:50
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 14:01
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 91%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.72	0.337	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.718	0.321	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.718	0.204	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.72	0.653	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.861	0.386	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.72	0.606	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.23	0.969	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.718	0.294	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.15	0.754	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.72	0.444	1	A
Dieldrin	2.62		ug/kg	1.08	0.538	1	B
4,4'-DDE	8.30		ug/kg	1.72	0.398	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.72	0.614	1	A
4,4'-DDT	1.53	J	ug/kg	1.72	1.38	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.72	0.407	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.72	0.576	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.718	0.342	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.23	1.00	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	32.3	9.04	1	A
cis-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	2.15	0.600	1	A
trans-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	2.15	0.568	1	A
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	14.4	5.71	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-04 Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:50

Client ID: MS-053 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	71		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	90		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	70		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	110		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-07
Client ID: MS-065 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:10
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 14:12
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 79%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.96	0.384	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.816	0.365	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.816	0.232	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.96	0.743	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.979	0.439	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.96	0.690	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	1.18	J	ug/kg	3.67	1.10	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.816	0.335	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.45	0.857	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.96	0.504	1	A
Dieldrin	83.9		ug/kg	1.22	0.612	1	B
4,4'-DDE	40.9		ug/kg	1.96	0.453	1	B
4,4'-DDD	2.26		ug/kg	1.96	0.699	1	B
4,4'-DDT	6.34	IP	ug/kg	1.96	1.58	1	A
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.96	0.463	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.96	0.654	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.816	0.388	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.67	1.14	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	36.7	10.3	1	A
cis-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	2.45	0.682	1	B
trans-Chlordane	3.61		ug/kg	2.45	0.646	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	16.3	6.49	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-07 Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:10

Client ID: MS-065 (6-12") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	63		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	81		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	63		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	100		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-08
Client ID: MS-054 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:15
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 14:23
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 81%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.90	0.372	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.792	0.354	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.792	0.225	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.90	0.720	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.950	0.426	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.90	0.669	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.56	1.07	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.792	0.325	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.38	0.831	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.90	0.489	1	A
Dieldrin	40.0		ug/kg	1.19	0.594	1	B
4,4'-DDE	10.1		ug/kg	1.90	0.439	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.90	0.678	1	A
4,4'-DDT	3.91	IP	ug/kg	1.90	1.53	1	A
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.90	0.449	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.90	0.635	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.792	0.377	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.56	1.11	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	35.6	9.98	1	A
cis-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	2.38	0.662	1	A
trans-Chlordane	1.55	JIP	ug/kg	2.38	0.627	1	A
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	15.8	6.29	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-08 Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:15

Client ID: MS-054 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	59		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	72		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	58		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	91		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-09
Client ID: MS-055 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:20
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 14:34
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 87%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.352	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.750	0.335	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.750	0.213	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.682	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.899	0.403	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.633	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.37	1.01	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.750	0.307	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.25	0.787	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.463	1	A
Dieldrin	8.56		ug/kg	1.12	0.562	1	B
4,4'-DDE	20.7		ug/kg	1.80	0.416	1	B
4,4'-DDD	1.11	J	ug/kg	1.80	0.642	1	B
4,4'-DDT	7.09	IP	ug/kg	1.80	1.45	1	A
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.425	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.601	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.750	0.357	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.37	1.05	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	33.7	9.44	1	A
cis-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	2.25	0.627	1	A
trans-Chlordane	1.18	JIP	ug/kg	2.25	0.594	1	A
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	15.0	5.96	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-09 Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:20

Client ID: MS-055 (6-12") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	66		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	84		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	64		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	108		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-10
Client ID: MS-056 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:25
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 14:45
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 83%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.92	0.376	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.800	0.358	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.800	0.227	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.92	0.728	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.960	0.430	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.92	0.676	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.60	1.08	1	A
Endrin	0.494	JP	ug/kg	0.800	0.328	1	B
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.40	0.840	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.92	0.494	1	A
Dieldrin	122		ug/kg	1.20	0.600	1	B
4,4'-DDE	7.23		ug/kg	1.92	0.444	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.92	0.685	1	A
4,4'-DDT	2.48		ug/kg	1.92	1.54	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.92	0.454	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.92	0.642	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.800	0.381	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.60	1.12	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	36.0	10.1	1	A
cis-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	2.40	0.669	1	A
trans-Chlordane	1.30	J	ug/kg	2.40	0.634	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	16.0	6.36	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-10 Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:25

Client ID: MS-056 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	75		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	97		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	75		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	118		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-11
Client ID: MS-058 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:30
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 14:56
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 88%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.352	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.749	0.335	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.749	0.213	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.682	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.899	0.403	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.633	1	B
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	IP	ug/kg	3.37	1.01	1	B
Endrin	8.57		ug/kg	0.749	0.307	1	B
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.25	0.787	1	A
Endrin ketone	5.44		ug/kg	1.80	0.463	1	B
Dieldrin	772	E	ug/kg	1.12	0.562	1	B
4,4'-DDE	15.1		ug/kg	1.80	0.416	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.641	1	A
4,4'-DDT	2.46		ug/kg	1.80	1.44	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.425	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.601	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.749	0.356	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.37	1.05	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	33.7	9.44	1	A
cis-Chlordane	5.80		ug/kg	2.25	0.626	1	A
trans-Chlordane	3.14		ug/kg	2.25	0.593	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	15.0	5.96	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-11 Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:30

Client ID: MS-058 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	62		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	83		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	62		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	100		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-11 D
Client ID: MS-058 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:30
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 17:42
Analyst: AR
Percent Solids: 88%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Dieldrin	935		ug/kg	11.2	5.62	10	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-12
Client ID: MS-063 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:35
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 15:07
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 87%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.354	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.754	0.337	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.754	0.214	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.686	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.904	0.405	1	A
Aldrin	0.666	J	ug/kg	1.81	0.637	1	B
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	IP	ug/kg	3.39	1.02	1	B
Endrin	8.82		ug/kg	0.754	0.309	1	B
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.26	0.791	1	A
Endrin ketone	5.27		ug/kg	1.81	0.466	1	B
Dieldrin	967	E	ug/kg	1.13	0.565	1	B
4,4'-DDE	25.7		ug/kg	1.81	0.418	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.645	1	B
4,4'-DDT	6.81		ug/kg	1.81	1.45	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.427	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.604	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.754	0.359	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.39	1.06	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	33.9	9.50	1	A
cis-Chlordane	5.04	IP	ug/kg	2.26	0.630	1	B
trans-Chlordane	5.51	P	ug/kg	2.26	0.597	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	15.1	5.99	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-12 Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:35

Client ID: MS-063 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	79		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	103		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	79		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	126		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-12 D
Client ID: MS-063 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:35
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/29/22 10:49
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 87%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Dieldrin	704		ug/kg	22.6	11.3	20	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-13
Client ID: MS-059 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:45
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 15:18
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 85%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.354	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.754	0.337	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.754	0.214	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.686	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.905	0.406	1	A
Aldrin	1.13	J	ug/kg	1.81	0.637	1	B
Heptachlor epoxide	3.30	JIP	ug/kg	3.39	1.02	1	B
Endrin	17.4		ug/kg	0.754	0.309	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.26	0.792	1	A
Endrin ketone	8.08		ug/kg	1.81	0.466	1	B
Dieldrin	1830	E	ug/kg	1.13	0.566	1	B
4,4'-DDE	45.0		ug/kg	1.81	0.419	1	B
4,4'-DDD	1.28	J	ug/kg	1.81	0.646	1	A
4,4'-DDT	11.9		ug/kg	1.81	1.46	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.428	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.81	0.605	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.754	0.359	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.39	1.06	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	33.9	9.50	1	A
cis-Chlordane	31.9		ug/kg	2.26	0.631	1	A
trans-Chlordane	17.5		ug/kg	2.26	0.597	1	B
Chlordane	64.7	IP	ug/kg	15.1	6.00	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-13 Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:45

Client ID: MS-059 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	69		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	87		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	69		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	107		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-13 D
Client ID: MS-059 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:45
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/29/22 11:00
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 85%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Dieldrin	1700		ug/kg	56.6	28.3	50	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-14
Client ID: MS-064 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:50
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 15:29
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 89%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.340	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.724	0.323	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.724	0.205	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.658	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.868	0.389	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.611	1	B
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.26	0.977	1	A
Endrin	2.64		ug/kg	0.724	0.297	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.17	0.760	1	A
Endrin ketone	1.58	J	ug/kg	1.74	0.447	1	B
Dieldrin	335	E	ug/kg	1.08	0.543	1	B
4,4'-DDE	19.1		ug/kg	1.74	0.402	1	B
4,4'-DDD	0.807	JP	ug/kg	1.74	0.619	1	B
4,4'-DDT	9.38		ug/kg	1.74	1.40	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.410	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.74	0.580	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.724	0.344	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.26	1.01	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	32.6	9.12	1	A
cis-Chlordane	5.54		ug/kg	2.17	0.605	1	A
trans-Chlordane	2.21		ug/kg	2.17	0.573	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	14.5	5.75	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-14 Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:50

Client ID: MS-064 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	61		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	80		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	63		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	101		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-14 D
Client ID: MS-064 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:50
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/29/22 10:26
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 89%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Dieldrin	357		ug/kg	5.43	2.71	5	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-15
Client ID: MS-057 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:55
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 15:40
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 85%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.353	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.750	0.335	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.750	0.213	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.683	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.900	0.404	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.634	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.38	1.01	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.750	0.308	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.25	0.788	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.464	1	A
Dieldrin	5.91		ug/kg	1.12	0.563	1	A
4,4'-DDE	6.56		ug/kg	1.80	0.416	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.642	1	A
4,4'-DDT	2.46		ug/kg	1.80	1.45	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.425	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.80	0.602	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	0.494	J	ug/kg	0.750	0.357	1	B
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.38	1.05	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	33.8	9.46	1	A
cis-Chlordane	ND	IP	ug/kg	2.25	0.627	1	B
trans-Chlordane	0.923	J	ug/kg	2.25	0.594	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	15.0	5.96	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-15 Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:55

Client ID: MS-057 (6-12") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	70		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	88		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	70		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	112		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-16
Client ID: MS-060 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:00
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 15:51
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 94%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.69	0.330	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.703	0.314	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.703	0.200	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.69	0.640	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.844	0.378	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.69	0.594	1	B
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.16	0.950	1	B
Endrin	2.95	P	ug/kg	0.703	0.288	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.11	0.738	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.69	0.435	1	A
Dieldrin	222	E	ug/kg	1.06	0.528	1	B
4,4'-DDE	13.2		ug/kg	1.69	0.390	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.69	0.602	1	A
4,4'-DDT	2.98		ug/kg	1.69	1.36	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.69	0.399	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.69	0.564	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.703	0.335	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.16	0.985	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	31.6	8.86	1	A
cis-Chlordane	2.96	IP	ug/kg	2.11	0.588	1	B
trans-Chlordane	2.30		ug/kg	2.11	0.557	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	14.1	5.59	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-16 Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:00

Client ID: MS-060 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	50		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	61		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	50		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	76		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-16 D
Client ID: MS-060 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:00
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/29/22 10:37
Analyst: AKM
Percent Solids: 94%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Dieldrin	194		ug/kg	5.28	2.64	5	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Lab Number: L2233232
Project Number: EA2119
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-17
Client ID: MS-061 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:10
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 16:02
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 88%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.75	0.343	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.730	0.326	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.730	0.207	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.75	0.664	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.876	0.393	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.75	0.617	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.28	0.985	1	A
Endrin	0.770	IP	ug/kg	0.730	0.299	1	B
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.19	0.766	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.75	0.451	1	A
Dieldrin	136		ug/kg	1.09	0.547	1	B
4,4'-DDE	16.9		ug/kg	1.75	0.405	1	B
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.75	0.625	1	A
4,4'-DDT	4.03		ug/kg	1.75	1.41	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.75	0.414	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.75	0.585	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.730	0.347	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.28	1.02	1	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	32.8	9.20	1	A
cis-Chlordane	2.24	IP	ug/kg	2.19	0.610	1	B
trans-Chlordane	1.73	J	ug/kg	2.19	0.578	1	B
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	14.6	5.80	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-17 Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:10

Client ID: MS-061 (6-12") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	81		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	101		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	80		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	123		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-18
Client ID: MS-062 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY

Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:15
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 16:13
Analyst: MMG
Percent Solids: 83%

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.85	0.363	1	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.772	0.345	1	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.772	0.219	1	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.85	0.703	1	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.927	0.416	1	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.85	0.653	1	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	3.48	1.04	1	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.772	0.317	1	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	2.32	0.811	1	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.85	0.477	1	A
Dieldrin	18.3		ug/kg	1.16	0.579	1	B
4,4'-DDE	34.8		ug/kg	1.85	0.429	1	B
4,4'-DDD	0.757	J	ug/kg	1.85	0.661	1	B
4,4'-DDT	14.7		ug/kg	1.85	1.49	1	B
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.85	0.438	1	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.85	0.619	1	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.772	0.368	1	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	3.48	1.08	1	A
Toxaphene	64.7	P	ug/kg	34.8	9.73	1	A
cis-Chlordane	1.56	JIP	ug/kg	2.32	0.646	1	B
trans-Chlordane	0.952	JIP	ug/kg	2.32	0.612	1	A
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	15.4	6.14	1	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA **Lab Number:** L2233232

Project Number: EA2119 **Report Date:** 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-18 Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:15

Client ID: MS-062 (0-6") Date Received: 06/22/22

Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab							

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	80		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	97		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	79		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	121		30-150	B

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

Method Blank Analysis
Batch Quality Control

Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 09:57
Analyst: AKM

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22
Cleanup Method: EPA 3660B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab for sample(s): 01-04,07-18 Batch: WG1656065-1						
Delta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.311	A
Lindane	ND		ug/kg	0.661	0.296	A
Alpha-BHC	ND		ug/kg	0.661	0.188	A
Beta-BHC	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.602	A
Heptachlor	ND		ug/kg	0.794	0.356	A
Aldrin	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.559	A
Heptachlor epoxide	ND		ug/kg	2.98	0.893	A
Endrin	ND		ug/kg	0.661	0.271	A
Endrin aldehyde	ND		ug/kg	1.98	0.694	A
Endrin ketone	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.409	A
Dieldrin	ND		ug/kg	0.992	0.496	A
4,4'-DDE	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.367	A
4,4'-DDD	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.566	A
4,4'-DDT	ND		ug/kg	1.59	1.28	A
Endosulfan I	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.375	A
Endosulfan II	ND		ug/kg	1.59	0.530	A
Endosulfan sulfate	ND		ug/kg	0.661	0.315	A
Methoxychlor	ND		ug/kg	2.98	0.926	A
Toxaphene	ND		ug/kg	29.8	8.33	A
cis-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	1.98	0.553	A
trans-Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	1.98	0.524	A
Chlordane	ND		ug/kg	13.2	5.26	A

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

Method Blank Analysis
Batch Quality Control

Analytical Method: 1,8081B
Analytical Date: 06/28/22 09:57
Analyst: AKM

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 06/27/22 19:42
Cleanup Method: EPA 3620B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22
Cleanup Method: EPA 3660B
Cleanup Date: 06/28/22

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab for sample(s): 01-04,07-18 Batch: WG1656065-1						

Surrogate	%Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	55		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	53		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	68		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	61		30-150	B

Lab Control Sample Analysis

Batch Quality Control

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA

Project Number: EA2119

Lab Number: L2233232

Report Date: 07/07/22

Parameter	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	%Recovery Limits	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits	Column
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01-04,07-18 Batch: WG1656065-2 WG1656065-3									
Delta-BHC	51		64		30-150	23		30	A
Lindane	50		64		30-150	25		30	A
Alpha-BHC	50		64		30-150	25		30	A
Beta-BHC	45		56		30-150	22		30	A
Heptachlor	55		67		30-150	20		30	A
Aldrin	46		57		30-150	21		30	A
Heptachlor epoxide	40		53		30-150	28		30	A
Endrin	52		65		30-150	22		30	A
Endrin aldehyde	45		51		30-150	13		30	A
Endrin ketone	53		62		30-150	16		30	A
Dieldrin	53		65		30-150	20		30	A
4,4'-DDE	52		64		30-150	21		30	A
4,4'-DDD	60		73		30-150	20		30	A
4,4'-DDT	56		69		30-150	21		30	A
Endosulfan I	46		56		30-150	20		30	A
Endosulfan II	52		64		30-150	21		30	A
Endosulfan sulfate	45		53		30-150	16		30	A
Methoxychlor	70		84		30-150	18		30	A
cis-Chlordane	41		50		30-150	20		30	A
trans-Chlordane	54		64		30-150	17		30	A

Lab Control Sample Analysis
Batch Quality Control

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119

Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

Parameter	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	%Recovery Limits	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
Organochlorine Pesticides by GC - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01-04,07-18 Batch: WG1656065-2 WG1656065-3								

Surrogate	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	Acceptance Criteria	Column
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	47		60		30-150	A
Decachlorobiphenyl	48		55		30-150	A
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	56		70		30-150	B
Decachlorobiphenyl	52		63		30-150	B

INORGANICS
&
MISCELLANEOUS

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-01
Client ID: MS-050 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:15
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	92.4		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-02
Client ID: MS-051 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:25
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	89.7		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-03
Client ID: MS-052 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:35
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	89.1		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-04
Client ID: MS-053 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Date Collected: 06/22/22 08:50
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	90.7		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-07
Client ID: MS-065 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:10
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	79.2		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-08
Client ID: MS-054 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:15
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	80.7		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-09
Client ID: MS-055 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:20
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	87.2		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-10
Client ID: MS-056 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:25
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	83.1		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-11
Client ID: MS-058 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:30
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	88.4		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-12
Client ID: MS-063 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 10:35
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	86.5		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-13
Client ID: MS-059 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:45
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	85.3		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-14
Client ID: MS-064 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:50
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	88.6		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-15
Client ID: MS-057 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 11:55
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	84.5		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-16
Client ID: MS-060 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:00
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	93.6		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-17
Client ID: MS-061 (6-12")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:10
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	87.6		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119
Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L2233232-18
Client ID: MS-062 (0-6")
Sample Location: 4780 SHERIDAN DR. AMHERST, NY
Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Date Collected: 06/22/22 12:15
Date Received: 06/22/22
Field Prep: Not Specified

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	83.1		%	0.100	NA	1	-	06/27/22 18:03	121,2540G	MF

Lab Duplicate Analysis

Batch Quality Control

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA

Project Number: EA2119

Lab Number: L2233232

Report Date: 07/07/22

Parameter	Native Sample	Duplicate Sample	Units	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01-04,07-18 QC Batch ID: WG1656047-1 QC Sample: L2230372-01 Client ID: DUP Sample						
Solids, Total	27.5	27.6	%	0		20

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119

Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

Sample Receipt and Container Information

Were project specific reporting limits specified? YES

Cooler Information

Cooler	Custody Seal
A	Absent

Container Information

Container ID	Container Type	Cooler	Initial pH	Final pH	Temp deg C	Pres	Seal	Frozen Date/Time	Analysis(*)
L2233232-01A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-01B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-02A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-02B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-03A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-03B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-04A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-04B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-05A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		ARCHIVE()
L2233232-05B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		ARCHIVE()
L2233232-06A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		ARCHIVE()
L2233232-06B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		ARCHIVE()
L2233232-07A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-07B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-08A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-08B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-09A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-09B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-10A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-10B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-11A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-11B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-12A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)

*Values in parentheses indicate holding time in days

Project Name: FOCUSED PHASE II ESA
Project Number: EA2119

Lab Number: L2233232
Report Date: 07/07/22

Container Information

Container ID	Container Type	Cooler	Initial pH	Final pH	Temp deg C	Pres	Seal	Frozen Date/Time	Analysis(*)
L2233232-12B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-13A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-13B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-14A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-14B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-15A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-15B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-16A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-16B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-17A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-17B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)
L2233232-18A	Plastic 2oz unpreserved for TS	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7)
L2233232-18B	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		NYTCL-8081(14)

*Values in parentheses indicate holding time in days

Project Name:	FOCUSED PHASE II ESA	**Lab Number:**	L2233232
Project Number:	EA2119	**Report Date:**	07/07/22

GLOSSARY

Acronyms

DL	- Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the limit of quantitation (LOQ). The DL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
EDL	- Estimated Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the reporting limit (RL). The EDL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. The use of EDLs is specific to the analysis of PAHs using Solid-Phase Microextraction (SPME).
EMPC	- Estimated Maximum Possible Concentration: The concentration that results from the signal present at the retention time of an analyte when the ions meet all of the identification criteria except the ion abundance ratio criteria. An EMPC is a worst-case estimate of the concentration.
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency.
LCS	- Laboratory Control Sample: A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes.
LCSD	- Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate: Refer to LCS.
LFB	- Laboratory Fortified Blank: A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes.
LOD	- Limit of Detection: This value represents the level to which a target analyte can reliably be detected for a specific analyte in a specific matrix by a specific method. The LOD includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
LOQ	- Limit of Quantitation: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The LOQ includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.) Limit of Quantitation: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The LOQ includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
MDL	- Method Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the reporting limit (RL). The MDL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable.
MS	- Matrix Spike Sample: A sample prepared by adding a known mass of target analyte to a specified amount of matrix sample for which an independent estimate of target analyte concentration is available. For Method 332.0, the spike recovery is calculated using the native concentration, including estimated values.
MSD	- Matrix Spike Sample Duplicate: Refer to MS.
NA	- Not Applicable.
NC	- Not Calculated: Term is utilized when one or more of the results utilized in the calculation are non-detect at the parameter's reporting unit.
NDPA/DPA	- N-Nitrosodiphenylamine/Diphenylamine.
NI	- Not Ignitable.
NP	- Non-Plastic: Term is utilized for the analysis of Atterberg Limits in soil.
NR	- No Results: Term is utilized when 'No Target Compounds Requested' is reported for the analysis of Volatile or Semivolatile Organic TIC only requests.
RL	- Reporting Limit: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The RL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable.
RPD	- Relative Percent Difference: The results from matrix and/or matrix spike duplicates are primarily designed to assess the precision of analytical results in a given matrix and are expressed as relative percent difference (RPD). Values which are less than five times the reporting limit for any individual parameter are evaluated by utilizing the absolute difference between the values; although the RPD value will be provided in the report.
SRM	- Standard Reference Material: A reference sample of a known or certified value that is of the same or similar matrix as the associated field samples.
STLP	- Semi-dynamic Tank Leaching Procedure per EPA Method 1315.
TEF	- Toxic Equivalency Factors: The values assigned to each dioxin and furan to evaluate their toxicity relative to 2,3,7,8-TCDD.
TEQ	- Toxic Equivalent: The measure of a sample's toxicity derived by multiplying each dioxin and furan by its corresponding TEF and then summing the resulting values.
TIC	- Tentatively Identified Compound: A compound that has been identified to be present and is not part of the target compound list (TCL) for the method and/or program. All TICs are qualitatively identified and reported as estimated concentrations.

Report Format: DU Report with 'J' Qualifiers

Project Name:	FOCUSED PHASE II ESA	**Lab Number:**	L2233232
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Footnotes

1 - The reference for this analyte should be considered modified since this analyte is absent from the target analyte list of the original method.

Terms

Analytical Method: Both the document from which the method originates and the analytical reference method. (Example: EPA 8260B is shown as 1,8260B.) The codes for the reference method documents are provided in the References section of the Addendum.

Chlordane: The target compound Chlordane (CAS No. 57-74-9) is reported for GC ECD analyses. Per EPA,this compound "refers to a mixture of chlordane isomers, other chlorinated hydrocarbons and numerous other components." (Reference: USEPA Toxicological Review of Chlordane, In Support of Summary Information on the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), December 1997.)

Difference: With respect to Total Oxidizable Precursor (TOP) Assay analysis, the difference is defined as the Post-Treatment value minus the Pre-Treatment value.

Final pH: As it pertains to Sample Receipt & Container Information section of the report, Final pH reflects pH of container determined after adjustment at the laboratory, if applicable. If no adjustment required, value reflects Initial pH.

Frozen Date/Time: With respect to Volatile Organics in soil, Frozen Date/Time reflects the date/time at which associated Reagent Water-preserved vials were initially frozen. Note: If frozen date/time is beyond 48 hours from sample collection, value will be reflected in 'bold'.

Gasoline Range Organics (GRO): Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) results include all chromatographic peaks eluting from Methyl tert butyl ether through Naphthalene, with the exception of GRO analysis in support of State of Ohio programs, which includes all chromatographic peaks eluting from Hexane through Dodecane.

Initial pH: As it pertains to Sample Receipt & Container Information section of the report, Initial pH reflects pH of container determined upon receipt, if applicable.

PAH Total: With respect to Alkylated PAH analyses, the 'PAHs, Total' result is defined as the summation of results for all or a subset of the following compounds: Naphthalene, C1-C4 Naphthalenes, 2-Methylnaphthalene, 1-Methylnaphthalene, Biphenyl, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, C1-C3 Fluorenes, Phenanthrene, C1-C4 Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, C1-C4 Fluoranthenes/Pyrenes, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, C1-C4 Chrysenes, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)+(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(e)pyrene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Perylene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, Dibenz(ah)+(ac)anthracene, Benzo(g,h,i)perylene. If a 'Total' result is requested, the results of its individual components will also be reported.

PFAS Total: With respect to PFAS analyses, the 'PFAS, Total (5)' result is defined as the summation of results for: PFHpA, PFHxS, PFOA, PFNA and PFOS. In addition, the 'PFAS, Total (6)' result is defined as the summation of results for: PFHpA, PFHxS, PFOA, PFNA, PFDA and PFOS. For MassDEP DW compliance analysis only, the 'PFAS, Total (6)' result is defined as the summation of results at or above the RL. Note: If a 'Total' result is requested, the results of its individual components will also be reported.

Total: With respect to Organic analyses, a 'Total' result is defined as the summation of results for individual isomers or Aroclors. If a 'Total' result is requested, the results of its individual components will also be reported. This is applicable to 'Total' results for methods 8260, 8081 and 8082.

Data Qualifiers

A - Spectra identified as "Aldol Condensates" are byproducts of the extraction/concentration procedures when acetone is introduced in the process.

B - The analyte was detected above the reporting limit in the associated method blank. Flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank. For MCP-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank. For DOD-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank AND the analyte was detected above one-half the reporting limit (or above the reporting limit for common lab contaminants) in the associated method blank. For NJ-Air-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte above the reporting limit. For NJ-related projects (excluding Air), flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte, which was detected above the reporting limit in the associated method blank or above five times the reporting limit for common lab contaminants (Phthalates, Acetone, Methylene Chloride, 2-Butanone).

C - Co-elution: The target analyte co-elutes with a known lab standard (i.e. surrogate, internal standards, etc.) for co-extracted analyses.

D - Concentration of analyte was quantified from diluted analysis. Flag only applies to field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte.

E - Concentration of analyte exceeds the range of the calibration curve and/or linear range of the instrument.

F - The ratio of quantifier ion response to qualifier ion response falls outside of the laboratory criteria. Results are considered to be an estimated maximum concentration.

G - The concentration may be biased high due to matrix interferences (i.e, co-elution) with non-target compound(s). The result should be considered estimated.

H - The analysis of pH was performed beyond the regulatory-required holding time of 15 minutes from the time of sample collection.

I - The lower value for the two columns has been reported due to obvious interference.

J - Estimated value. The Target analyte concentration is below the quantitation limit (RL), but above the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Estimated Detection Limit (EDL) for SPME-related analyses. This represents an estimated concentration for Tentatively

Report Format: DU Report with 'J' Qualifiers

Project Name:	FOCUSED PHASE II ESA	**Lab Number:**	L2233232
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Data Qualifiers

Identified Compounds (TICs).

M - Reporting Limit (RL) exceeds the MCP CAM Reporting Limit for this analyte.

ND - Not detected at the method detection limit (MDL) for the sample, or estimated detection limit (EDL) for SPME-related analyses.

NJ - Presumptive evidence of compound. This represents an estimated concentration for Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs), where the identification is based on a mass spectral library search.

P - The RPD between the results for the two columns exceeds the method-specified criteria.

Q - The quality control sample exceeds the associated acceptance criteria. For DOD-related projects, LCS and/or Continuing Calibration Standard exceedences are also qualified on all associated sample results. Note: This flag is not applicable for matrix spike recoveries when the sample concentration is greater than 4x the spike added or for batch duplicate RPD when the sample concentrations are less than 5x the RL. (Metals only.)

R - Analytical results are from sample re-analysis.

RE - Analytical results are from sample re-extraction.

S - Analytical results are from modified screening analysis.

V - The surrogate associated with this target analyte has a recovery outside the QC acceptance limits. (Applicable to MassDEP DW Compliance samples only.)

Z - The batch matrix spike and/or duplicate associated with this target analyte has a recovery/RPD outside the QC acceptance limits. (Applicable to MassDEP DW Compliance samples only.)

Project Name:	FOCUSED PHASE II ESA	**Lab Number:**	L2233232
Project Number:	EA2119	**Report Date:**	07/07/22

REFERENCES

1 Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods. EPA SW-846. Third Edition. Updates I - VI, 2018.

121 Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. APHA-AWWA-WEF. Standard Methods Online.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITIES

Alpha Analytical performs services with reasonable care and diligence normal to the analytical testing laboratory industry. In the event of an error, the sole and exclusive responsibility of Alpha Analytical shall be to re-perform the work at it's own expense. In no event shall Alpha Analytical be held liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages, including but not limited to, damages in any way connected with the use of, interpretation of, information or analysis provided by Alpha Analytical.

We strongly urge our clients to comply with EPA protocol regarding sample volume, preservation, cooling, containers, sampling procedures, holding time and splitting of samples in the field.

Certification Information

The following analytes are not included in our Primary NELAP Scope of Accreditation:

Westborough Facility
EPA 624/624.1: m/p-xylene, o-xylene, Naphthalene
EPA 625/625.1: alpha-Terpineol
EPA 8260C/8260D: NPW: 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene; 4-Ethyltoluene, Azobenzene; SCM: Iodomethane (methyl iodide), 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene; 4-Ethyltoluene.
EPA 8270D/8270E: NPW: Dimethylnaphthalene,1,4-Diphenylhydrazine, alpha-Terpineol; SCM: Dimethylnaphthalene,1,4-Diphenylhydrazine.
SM4500: NPW: Amenable Cyanide; SCM: Total Phosphorus, TKN, NO2, NO3.

Mansfield Facility
SM 2540D: TSS
EPA 8082A: NPW: PCB: 1, 5, 31, 87,101, 110, 141, 151, 153, 180, 183, 187.
EPA TO-15: Halothane, 2,4,4-Trimethyl-2-pentene, 2,4,4-Trimethyl-1-pentene, Thiophene, 2-Methylthiophene, 3-Methylthiophene, 2-Ethylthiophene, 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene, Indan, Indene, 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene, Benzothiophene, 1-Methylnaphthalene.
Biological Tissue Matrix: EPA 3050B

The following analytes are included in our Massachusetts DEP Scope of Accreditation

Westborough Facility:

Drinking Water
EPA 300.0: Chloride, Nitrate-N, Fluoride, Sulfate; **EPA 353.2**: Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N; **SM4500NO3-F**: Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N; **SM4500F-C, SM4500CN-CE, EPA 180.1, SM2130B, SM4500Cl-D, SM2320B, SM2540C, SM4500H-B, SM4500NO2-B**
EPA 332: Perchlorate; **EPA 524.2:** THMs and VOCs; **EPA 504.1:** EDB, DBCP.
Microbiology: **SM9215B; SM9223-P/A, SM9223B-Colilert-QT,SM9222D**.

Non-Potable Water
SM4500H,B, EPA 120.1, SM2510B, SM2540C, SM2320B, SM4500CL-E, SM4500F-BC, SM4500NH3-BH: Ammonia-N and Kjeldahl-N, **EPA 350.1**: Ammonia-N, **LACHAT 10-107-06-1-B**: Ammonia-N, **EPA 351.1, SM4500NO3-F, EPA 353.2**: Nitrate-N, **SM4500P-E, SM4500P-B, E, SM4500SO4-E, SM5220D, EPA 410.4, SM5210B, SM5310C, SM4500CL-D, EPA 1664, EPA 420.1, SM4500-CN-CE, SM2540D, EPA 300: Chloride, Sulfate, Nitrate.**
EPA 624.1: Volatile Halocarbons & Aromatics,
EPA 608.3: Chlordane, Toxaphene, Aldrin, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, delta-BHC, Dieldrin, DDD, DDE, DDT, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan sulfate, Endrin, Endrin Aldehyde, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, PCBs
EPA 625.1: SVOC (Acid/Base/Neutral Extractables), **EPA 600/4-81-045**: PCB-Oil.
Microbiology: **SM9223B-Colilert-QT; Enterolert-QT, SM9221E, EPA 1600, EPA 1603, SM9222D.**

Mansfield Facility:

Drinking Water
EPA 200.7: Al, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Na, Ag, Ca, Zn. **EPA 200.8:** Al, Sb, As, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Mn, Ni, Se, Ag, TL, Zn. **EPA 245.1** Hg.
EPA 522, EPA 537.1.

Non-Potable Water
EPA 200.7: Al, Sb, As, Be, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, K, Se, Ag, Na, Sr, TL, Ti, V, Zn.
EPA 200.8: Al, Sb, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Ni, K, Se, Ag, Na, TL, Zn.
EPA 245.1 Hg.
SM2340B

For a complete listing of analytes and methods, please contact your Alpha Project Manager.

ALPHA ANALYTICAL

Westborough, MA 01581
8 Walkup Dr.
TEL: 508-898-9220
FAX: 508-898-9193

Mansfield, MA 02048
320 Forbes Blvd
TEL: 508-822-9300
FAX: 508-822-3288

NEW YORK CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Service Centers
Mahwah, NJ 07430: 35 Whitney Rd, Suite 5
Albany, NY 12205: 14 Walker Way
Tonawanda, NY 14150: 275 Cooper Ave, Suite 105

Page 1 of 2

Date Rec'd in Lab: 6/23/22

ALPHA Job #: L2233232

Client Information

Client: Environmental Advantage
Address: 3636 N Buffalo Rd
Orchard Park NY 14127
Phone: 716-667-3130
Fax: 716-667-3156
Email: mhanna@envadvantage.com

Project Information

Project Name: Focused Phase II ESA
Project Location: 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
Project #: EA2119
(Use Project name as Project #)
Project Manager: Mark Hanna + Eric Betzold
ALPHAQuote #:

Turn-Around Time

Standard: X
Rush (only if pre approved):
Due Date:
# of Days:

These samples have been previously analyzed by Alpha

Deliverables

- ASP-A
- ASP-B
- EQuIS (1 File)
- EQuIS (4 File)
- Other

Regulatory Requirement

- NY TOGS
- NY Part 375
- AWQ Standards
- NY CP-51
- NY Restricted Use
- Other
- NY Unrestricted Use
- NYC Sewer Discharge

Billing Information

- Same as Client Info

PO# EA2119

Disposal Site Information

Please identify below location of applicable disposal facilities.

Disposal Facility:
- NJ
- NY
- Other:

Other project specific requirements/comments:

Additionally email results to ebetzold & MSzustak@envadvantage.com

Please specify Metals or TAL.

ANALYSIS

T: Pesticides Method 8081
TS

Sample Filtration
- Done
- Lab to do

Preservation
- Lab to do

(Please Specify below)

ALPHA Lab ID (Lab Use Only)	Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Time	Sample Matrix	Sampler's Initials	T: Pesticides Method 8081	TS	Sample Specific Comments	Total Bottle
33232-01	MS-050 (0-6")	6/22/22	8:15am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-02	MS-051 (6-12")		8:25am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-03	MS-052 (0-6")		8:35am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-04	MS-053 (0-6")		8:50am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-05	MS-066 (0-6")		10:00am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-06	MS-067 (6-12")		10:05am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-07	MS-065 (6-12")		10:10am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-08	MS-054 (0-6")		10:15am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-09	MS-055 (6-12")		10:20am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-10	MS-056 (0-6")		10:25am	Soil	EB	X	X		2

Container Type	A	P
Preservative	A	A

Preservative Code:
A = None
B = HCl
C = HNO_3
D = H_2SO_4
E = NaOH
F = MeOH
G = $NaHSO_4$
H = $Na_2S_2O_3$
K/E = Zn Ac/NaOH
O = Other

Container Code
P = Plastic
A = Amber Glass
V = Vial
G = Glass
B = Bacteria Cup
C = Cube
O = Other
E = Encore
D = BOD Bottle

Westboro: Certification No: MA935
Mansfield: Certification No: MA015

Relinquished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
Mary Szustak	6/22/22 15:10	Jon Kl AAL	6/22/22 15:10
Jon Kl AAL	6/22/22 15:55		6/23/22 00:30

Please print clearly, legibly and completely. Samples can not be logged in and turnaround time clock will not start until any ambiguities are resolved. BY EXECUTING THIS COC, THE CLIENT HAS READ AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ALPHA'S TERMS & CONDITIONS. (See reverse side.)

Form No: 01-25 HC (rev. 30-Sept-2013)

ALPHA ANALYTICAL

Westborough, MA 01581
8 Walkup Dr.
TEL: 508-898-9220
FAX: 508-898-9193

Mansfield, MA 02048
320 Forbes Blvd
TEL: 508-822-9300
FAX: 508-822-3288

NEW YORK CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Service Centers
Mahwah, NJ 07430: 35 Whitney Rd, Suite 5
Albany, NY 12205: 14 Walker Way
Tonawanda, NY 14150: 275 Cooper Ave, Suite 105

Page 2 of 2

Date Rec'd in Lab: 6/23/22

ALPHA Job # L2233232

Client Information

Client: Env. Advantage Inc.
Address: 3636 N. Buffalo Rd
Orchard Park NY 14127
Phone: 716-667-3130
Fax: 716-667-3156
Email: mhanna@envadvantage.com

Project Information

Project Name: Focused phase II ESA
Project Location: 4780 Sheridan Dr. Amherst, NY
Project #: EA2119
(Use Project name as Project #) ☐
Project Manager: Mark Hanna + Eric Betzold
ALPHAQuote #:

Turn-Around Time

Standard ☒ Due Date:
Rush (only if pre approved) ☐ # of Days:

These samples have been previously analyzed by Alpha ☐

Other project specific requirements/comments:
Additionally email results to ebetzold and mszustak @envadvantage.com

Please specify Metals or TAL.

Deliverables

☐ ASP-A ☐ ASP-B
☐ EQuIS (1 File) ☐ EQuIS (4 File)
☐ Other

Regulatory Requirement

☐ NY TOGS ☐ NY Part 375
☐ AWQ Standards ☐ NY CP-51
☐ NY Restricted Use ☐ Other
☒ NY Unrestricted Use
☐ NYC Sewer Discharge

Billing Information

☒ Same as Client Info
PO # EA2119

Disposal Site Information

Please identify below location of applicable disposal facilities.
Disposal Facility:
☐ NJ ☐ NY
☐ Other:

ANALYSIS

Sample Filtration
☐ Done
☐ Lab to do
Preservation
☐ Lab to do
(Please Specify below)

ALPHA Lab ID (Lab Use Only)	Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Time	Sample Matrix	Sampler's Initials	Target Pesticides Method 8081	TS	Sample Specific Comments	Total Bottle
33232-11	MS-058 (0-6")	6/22/22	10:30am	Soil	EB	X	X		2
-12	MS-063 (0-6")		10:35am	Soil		X	X		2
-13	MS-059 (0-6")		11:45am			X	X		2
-14	MS-064 (0-6")		11:50am			X	X		2
-15	MS-057 (6-12")		11:55am			X	X		2
-16	MS-060 (0-6")		12:00pm			X	X		2
-17	MS-061 (6-12")		12:10pm			X	X		2
-18	MS-062 (0-6")		12:15pm			X	X		2

Container Type: A P
Preservative: A A

Preservative Code:
A = None
B = HCl
C = HNO_3
D = H_2SO_4
E = NaOH
F = MeOH
G = $NaHSO_4$
H = $Na_2S_2O_3$
K/E = Zn Ac/NaOH
O = Other

Container Code
P = Plastic
A = Amber Glass
V = Vial
G = Glass
B = Bacteria Cup
C = Cube
O = Other
E = Encore
D = BOD Bottle

Westboro: Certification No: MA935
Mansfield: Certification No: MA015

Relinquished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
Mary Szustak	6/22/22 15:10	AAL	6/22/22 15:10
AAL	6/22/22 15:55		6/23/22 0030

Please print clearly, legibly and completely. Samples can not be logged in and turnaround time clock will not start until any ambiguities are resolved. BY EXECUTING THIS COC, THE CLIENT HAS READ AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ALPHA'S TERMS & CONDITIONS. (See reverse side.)

Form No: 01-25 HC (rev. 30-Sept-2013)

Attachment D

Objectives and Limitations

OBJECTIVES AND LIMITATIONS

Environmental Advantage, Inc. (EA) has endeavored to meet what it believes is the applicable standard of care for the services completed and, in doing so, is obliged to advise our Clients of the Focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) limitations. EA believes that providing information about limitations is essential to help our Clients identify and thereby manage risks. These risks can be mitigated, and possibly eliminated, through additional research or investigation. EA will, upon request, advise our Clients of the additional research opportunities available and their associated costs.

The findings and opinions conveyed via this ESA report are based upon information obtained during the performance of the investigation, and which EA believes is reliable. EA cannot, and does not warrant, the authenticity or reliability of the information sources it has relied upon in the development of the scope of work for this ESA. In those instances where additional services or service enhancements are included in the report as requested or authorized by the Clients, specific limitations attendant to those services are presented in the text of the report.

The final report represents EA's service to our Clients as of the report date. In that regard, the report constitutes EA's final document, and the text of the report may not be altered in any manner after final issuance of same. Opinions relative to environmental conditions presented in this report are based upon information derived from the most recent site investigation date and from other activities described herein. The Clients are herewith advised that the conditions observed by EA are subject to change. Certain indicators of the presence of hazardous materials may have been latent or not present at the time of the most recent site reconnaissance and may have subsequently become observable. In similar manner, the research effort conducted for a Phase II ESA is limited. Accordingly, it is possible that EA's investigative activities, while fully appropriate for a Phase II ESA and in compliance with the scope of service, may not include identify other important environmental conditions. Assuming such conditions exist, information suggesting their presence may not have been considered in the formulation of the scope of services or EA’s findings and conclusions.

The final report is not a comprehensive site characterization or regulatory compliance audit and should not be construed as such. The opinions presented in this report are based upon findings derived from a site reconnaissance, a review of previously completed ESA(s), and on-site investigative activities. Specifically, EA does not, and cannot, represent that the Site contains no hazardous or toxic materials, products, or other latent conditions beyond that observed by EA during its Site assessment. Further, the services herein shall in no way be construed, designed or intended to be relied upon as legal interpretation or advice.

APPENDIX C

Field Operating Procedures

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Abandonment of Borehole Procedures

FOP 001.1

ABANDONMENT OF BOREHOLE PROCEDURE

PURPOSE

Soil borings that are not completed as monitoring wells will be plugged by filling the holes with a cement/bentonite grout. Field staff will calculate the borehole volume and compare it to the final installed volume of grout to evaluate whether bridging or loss to the formation has occurred. These calculations and the actual volume placed will be noted on the Boring Log.

PROCEDURE

1. Determine most suitable seal materials. Grout specifications generally have mixture ratios as follows:

   Grout Slurry Composition (% Weight)

1.5 to 3.0%	-	Bentonite (Quick Gel)
40 to 60 %	-	Cement (Portland Type I)
40 to 60 %	-	Potable Water

2. Calculate the volume of the borehole base on the bit or auger head diameter plus 10% and determine the volume of grout to be emplaced. Generally, the total mixed volume is the borehole volume plus 20%.

3. Identify the equipment to be used for the preparation and mixing of the grout. Ensure the volume of the tanks to be used for mixing has been measured adequately. Document these volumes on the Well Abandonment/Decommissioning Log (sample attached).

4. Identify the source of the water to be used for the grout and determine its suitability for use. In particular, water with high sulfate, or chloride levels or heated water should not be used. These types of waters can cause operational difficulties or modify the set-up for the grout.

5. Identify the equipment to be used for emplacing the grout. Ensure that the pump to be used has adequate pressure to enable complete return to surface.

6. Identify the volumes to be pumped at each stage or in total if only one stage is to be used.

7. Prepare the borehole abandonment plan and discuss the plan and activities with the drilling contractor prior to beginning any mixing activities.

8. Begin mixing the grout to be emplaced.

9. Record the type and amount of materials used during the mixing operation. Ensure the ratios are within specifications tolerance.

10. Begin pumping the grout through the return line bypass system to confirm all pump and surface fittings are secure.

11. Initiate downhole pumping from the bottom of the borehole. Record the times and volumes emplaced on the Well Abandonment/Decommissioning Log (sample attached).

12. Document the return circulation of grout. This may be facilitated by using a colored dye or other tagging method if a mudded borehole condition exists prior to grout injection.

13. Identify what procedures will be used for grouting in the upper 3 feet. When casing exists in the borehole, decisions are required as to the timing for removal and final disposition of the casing. Generally, it will not be removed prior to grouting because of the potential for difficult access and loss of circulation in the upper soil or rock layers. Accordingly, when cement return is achieved at surface, the casing is commonly removed and the borehole is topped off with grout or soils. If casing removal is not possible or not desired, the casing left in place should be cut off at a depth of 5 feet or greater below ground surface. If casing is not present during grouting, the grout level in the borehole is topped off after the rods or tremie pipe is removed.

14. Clear and clean the surface near the borehole.

15. The uppermost five feet of the borehole at the land surface should be filled with material physically similar to the natural soils. The surface of the borehole should be restored to the condition of the area surrounding the borehole. For example, concrete or asphalt will be patched with concrete or asphalt of the same type and thickness, grassed areas will be seeded, and topsoil will be used in other areas. All solid waste materials generated during the decommissioning process must be disposed of properly.

16. A follow-up check at each site should be made within one week to 10 days of completion. It should be noted that on occasion, the grout and/or surface material may settle over several days. If settling occurs, additional material physically similar to surrounding materials (i.e., asphalt, concrete, or soil) must be used to match the existing grade.

17. Document borehole and/or well/piezometer decommissioning activities on a Well Abandonment/Decommissioning Log (sample attached).

ATTACHMENTS

Well Abandonment/Decommissioning Log (sample)

REFERENCES

ASTM D 5299: *Guide for Decommissioning of Ground Water Wells, Vadose Zone Monitoring Devices, Boreholes, and Other Devices for Environmental Activities*.

NYSDEC, July 1988, *Drilling and Monitoring Well Installation Guidance Manual.*

NYSDEC, November 2009, *CP-43: Groundwater Monitoring Well Decommissioning Policy.*

Driscoll, F.G., 1987, *Groundwater and Wells*, Johnson Division, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1089 p.

WELL ABANDONMENT/ DECOMMISSIONING LOG

PROJECT INFORMATION	WELL INFORMATION
Project Name:	WELL I.D.:
Client:	Stick-up (fags):
Project Job Number:	Total Depth (fbgs):
Date:	Screen Interval (fbgs):
Weather:	Well Material:
	Diameter (inches):
Roux Personnel:	
Drilling Company:	Drilling Company Personnel:
Drill Rig Type:	

DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURES

Time	Description of Field Activities

SAMPLE

PREPARED BY: DATE:

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Abandonment of Monitoring Wells Procedure

FOP 002.0

ABANDONMENT OF MONITORING WELLS PROCEDURE

PURPOSE

This guideline presents a method for the abandonment and decommissioning of wells that are no longer reliable as competent monitors of formation groundwater. Well abandonment and decommissioning is required in order to remove a potential pathway for the vertical migration of impacted groundwater and/or surface water.

PROCEDURE

1. Examine the existing well to be abandoned/decommissioned and review well construction detail information (if applicable) to determine well depth,, screened interval, diameter, material of composition and other construction details. Establish appropriate equipment requirements for removal of the well.

2. Determine the most suitable seal materials as discussed in the next section.

3. Attempt to remove the well using a drilling rig, by using the following procedures:
    - Attaching the winch line to the well to see if it can be removed by pulling;
    - Using the rig's hydraulics to advance casing incrementally;
    - If a cable tool rig is available, bump back the casing using the cathead and drive block.

3. Upon removal of the well, ream the borehole by advancing the augers approximately one foot beyond the total depth of the well. Rotate the augers at a speed sufficient to remove the construction materials (i.e., filter pack, bentonite seal, etc.) from the borehole annulus (if possible). Backfill the resulting borehole with cement/bentonite grout, by tremie method, to approximately one foot below ground surface. Fill the remaining borehole to match the existing grade elevation and material of construction (i.e., clean native soil, concrete or asphalt, as necessary). Go to Step 10.

4. If the well cannot be removed from the borehole over-drill the borehole and well to approximately two (2) feet below the well depth. Upon reaching the desired depth, remove the well from within the augers and go back to Step 3.

5. If the borehole cannot be reamed out using conventional drilling techniques (i.e., over-drilled), remove or puncture the base plate of the well screen using the drill rig and associated equipment by pounding with the drill rods. Upon filling the well with grout by tremie method, slowly pull the well from the ground surface to allow the grout to evacuate through the bottom of the well to fill the void space created by removal of the well casing. Continue adding grout mix to the well casing, as necessary, to fill the void space to approximately one foot below ground surface. Fill the remaining borehole to match the existing grade elevation and material of construction (i.e., clean native soil, concrete or asphalt, as necessary). Go to Step 10.

   If the driller is unsuccessful at removing or puncturing the base plate of the well due, in part, to well construction materials (i.e., stainless steel or black iron), go to Step 6.

6. Insert a tremie pipe down the well to the bottom and pump a cement/bentonite grout mixture to a depth one to two feet above the top of the screen.

7. Perform a hydraulic pressure test on the portion of the well casing above the grouted screen section. Allow the grout to set up for a period not less than 72 hours before pressure testing of the grouted interval. Place a pneumatic packer a maximum of 4.5 feet above the top of the slotted screen section of the well. The infiltration pressure applied to the packer shall not exceed the pressure rating of the well casing material. If the interval between the top of the grout and the bottom of the packer is not saturated, potable water will be used to fill the interval. A gauge pressure of 5 psig at the well head shall be applied to the interval for a period of 5 minutes to allow for temperature stabilization. After 5 minutes, the pressure will be maintained at 5 psig for 30 minutes. The grout seal shall be considered acceptable if the total loss of water to the seal does not exceed 0.5 gallons over a 30-minute period.

8. If the grout seal is determined to be unacceptable, tremie grout an additional 5 feet of well riser above the failing interval and retest as specified above (see Step 7).

9. If the grout seal is determined to be acceptable, tremie grout the remainder of the well until grout displaces all formation water and a grout return is visible in the well at the surface. Cut off well casing at a depth of five feet or greater below ground surface and backfill the remaining borehole to match the existing grade elevation and material of construction (i.e., clean native soil, concrete or asphalt, as necessary).

10. Record all well construction details and abandonment procedures on the **Well Abandonment/Decommissioning Log** (sample attached).

CEMENT/BENTONITE GROUT MIXTURE

The cement/bentonite grout mixture identified below is generally considered the most suitable seal material for monitoring well advancement and abandonment. Grout specifications generally have mixture ratios as follows:

Grout Slurry Composition (% Weight)

1.5 to 3.0% - Bentonite (Quick Gel)
40 to 60% - Cement (Portland Type I)
40 to 60% - Potable Water

MISCELLANEOUS

All removed well materials (PVC, stainless steel, steel pipe) should be decontaminated (if necessary) as per the project specific **Drilling and Excavation Equipment Decontamination FOP** and removed from the site. The project manager will determine the destination of final disposal for all well materials. All drill cuttings (depending on site protocol) should be placed in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums, labeled and sampled in

accordance with Roux's field operating procedure **Management of Investigation-Derived Waste** in order to determine proper removal and disposal procedures. The drilling subcontractor will provide any potable water utilized during this field activity from a known and reliable source (see Notes section).

ATTACHMENTS

Well Abandonment/Decommissioning Log (sample)

REFERENCES

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, July 1988, *Drilling and Monitoring Well Installation Guidance Manual.*

Driscoll, F.G., 1987, *Groundwater and Wells*, Johnson Division, St. Paul, Minnesota, p. 1089.

Roux FOPs:

018 Drilling/Excavation Equipment Decontamination Protocols
032 Management of Investigation-Derived Waste

NOTES

Tap water may be used from any municipal water treatment system. The use of an untreated potable water supply is not an acceptable substitute.

ROUX

WELL ABANDONMENT / DECOMMISSIONING LOG

PROJECT INFORMATION	WELL INFORMATION
Project Name:	WELL I.D.:
Client:	Stick-up (fags):
Project Job Number:	Total Depth (fbgs):
Date:	Screen Interval (fbgs):
Weather:	Well Material:
	Diameter (inches):
Roux Personnel:	
Drilling Company:	Drilling Company Personnel:
Drill Rig Type:	

DECOMMISSIONING PROCEDURES

Time	Description of Field Activities

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Soil Vapor Sample Collection Procedures

FOP 004.7

SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

BACKGROUND

In October 2006, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) finalized their vapor intrusion guidance document entitled "Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York." (www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/gas/svi_guidance/), which has been guiding NYSDOH and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) decisions concerning the need for subslab vapor mitigation at sites undergoing investigation, cleanup and monitoring under formal NY Sate remedial programs (e.g., Brownfield Cleanup Program sites, Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Remediation Program sites, etc.). Per the most recent update, February 2024, guidance presents six (6) soil vapor/indoor air matrices to assist in interpreting the comparison of subslab and ambient air data. As of February 2024, 20 compounds have been assigned to these six (6) current matrices (i.e., "Matrix A", "Matrix B", "Matrix C", "Matrix D", "Matrix E", and "Matrix F") as follows:

Soil Vapor / Indoor Air Matrix	Volatile Chemical
Matrix A	Carbon tetrachloride
	1,1-Dichloroethene
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
	Trichloroethene
Matrix B	Methylene Chloride
	Tetrachlorethene
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Matrix C	Vinyl chloride
Matrix D	Benzene
	Ethylbenzene
	Naphthalene

	Cyclohexane
	Isooctane (2,2,4-Trimethylpentane)
	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
	o-Xylene
Matrix E	m,p-Xylene
	Heptane
	Hexane
Matrix F	Toluene

The matrices are attached as Figures 1 through 6.

PURPOSE

The procedures presented herein delineate the scope of additional investigation at a building on the project site to determine if volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected in groundwater and/or soil near the building are intruding into the building airspace or have the potential, in sufficient concentrations, to adversely impact indoor air quality. The soil vapor, subslab vapor, and ambient air monitoring procedures follow the NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (October 2006) as well as USEPA Methods TO-14 and TO-15, for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using Summa passive canisters.

SURVEYS AND PRE-SAMPLING BUILDING PREPARATION (IF REQUIRED)

If required, a pre-sampling inspection should be performed prior to each sampling event to identify and minimize conditions that may interfere with the proposed testing. The

inspection should evaluate the type of structure, floor layout, airflows, and physical conditions of the building(s) being studied. This information, along with information on sources of potential indoor air contamination, should be identified on a building inventory form. An example of the building inventory form is attached. Items to be included in the building inventory include the following:

- Construction characteristics, including foundation cracks and utility penetrations or other openings that may serve as preferential pathways for vapor intrusion;
- Presence of an attached garage;
- Recent renovations or maintenance to the building (e.g., fresh paint, new carpet or furniture);
- Mechanical equipment that can affect pressure gradients (e.g., heating systems, clothes dryers or exhaust fans);
- Use or storage of petroleum products (e.g., fuel containers, gasoline operated equipment and unvented kerosene heaters); and
- Recent use of petroleum-based finishes or products containing volatile chemicals.

Each room on the floor of the building being tested and on lower floors, if possible, should be inspected. This is important because even products stored in another area of a building can affect the air of the room being tested.

The presence and description of odors (e.g., solvent, moldy) and portable vapor monitoring equipment readings (e.g., PIDs, ppb RAE, Jerome Mercury Vapor Analyzer, etc.) should be noted and used to help evaluate potential sources. This includes taking readings near products stored or used in the building.

Potential interference from products or activities releasing volatile chemicals may need to be controlled. Removing the source from the indoor environment prior to testing is the most effective means of reducing interference. Ensuring that containers are tightly sealed may be acceptable. When testing for volatile organic compounds, containers should be tested with portable vapor monitoring equipment to determine whether compounds are leaking. The inability to eliminate potential interference may be justification for not testing, especially when testing for similar compounds at low levels. The investigator should consider the possibility that chemicals may adsorb onto porous materials and may take time to dissipate.

In some cases, the goal of the testing is to evaluate the impact from products used or stored in the building (e.g., pesticide misapplications, school renovation projects). If the goal of the testing is to determine whether products are an indoor volatile chemical contaminant source, the removing these sources does not apply.

Once interfering conditions are corrected (if applicable), ventilation may be needed prior to sampling to eliminate residual contamination in the indoor air. If ventilation is appropriate, it should be completed 24 hours or more prior to the scheduled sampling time. Where applicable, ventilation can be accomplished by operating the building's HVAC system to maximize outside air intake. Opening windows and doors, and operating exhaust fans may also help or may be needed if the building has no HVAC system.

Air samples are sometimes designed to represent typical exposure in a mechanically ventilated building and the operation of HVAC systems during sampling should be noted on the building inventory form (see attached sample). In general, the building's HVAC system should be operating under normal conditions. Unnecessary building ventilation should be avoided within 24 hours prior to and during sampling. During colder months, heating systems should be operating to maintain normal indoor air temperatures (i.e., 65 – 75 °F) for at least 24 hours prior to and during the scheduled sampling time.

Depending upon the goal of the indoor air sampling, some situations may warrant deviation from the above protocol regarding building ventilation. In such cases, building conditions and sampling efforts should be understood and noted within the framework and scope of the investigation.

To avoid potential interferences and dilution effects, every effort should be made to avoid the following for 24 hours prior to sampling:

- Opening any windows, fireplace dampers, openings or vents;
- Operating ventilation fans unless special arrangements are made;
- Smoking in the building;
- Painting;
- Using a wood stove, fireplace or other auxiliary heating equipment (e.g., kerosene heater);
- Operating or storing automobile in an attached garage;
- Allowing containers of gasoline or oil to remain within the house or garage area, except for fuel oil tanks;
- Cleaning, waxing or polishing furniture, floors or other woodwork with petroleum- or oil-based products;
- Using air fresheners, scented candles or odor eliminators;
- Engaging in any hobbies that use materials containing volatile chemicals;
- Using cosmetics including hairspray, nail polish, nail polish removers, perfume/cologne, etc.;
- Lawn mowing, paving with asphalt, or snow blowing;
- Applying pesticides; and
- Using building repair or maintenance products, such as caulk or roofing tar.

PRODUCT INVENTORY (IF REQUIRED)

If required, the primary objective of the product inventory is to identify potential air sampling interference by characterizing the occurrence and use of chemicals and products throughout the building, keeping in mind the goal of the investigation and site-specific

contaminants of concern. For example, it is not necessary to provide detailed information for each individual container of like items. However, it is necessary to indicate that "20 bottles of perfume" or "12 cans of latex paint" were present with containers in good condition. This information is used to help formulate an indoor environment profile.

An inventory should be provided for each room on the floor of the building being tested and on lower floors, if possible. This is important because even products stored in another area of a building can affect the air of the room being tested.

The presence and description of odors (e.g., solvent, moldy) and portable vapor monitoring equipment readings (e.g., PIDs, ppb RAE, Jerome Mercury Vapor Analyzer, etc.) should be noted and used to help evaluate potential sources. This includes taking readings near products stored or used in the building. Products in buildings should be inventoried every time air is tested to provide an accurate assessment of the potential contribution of volatile chemicals. If available, chemical ingredients of interest (e.g., analyte list) should be recorded for each product. If the ingredients are not listed on the label, record the product's exact and full name, and the manufacturer's name, address and telephone number, if available. In some cases, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) may be useful for identifying confounding sources of volatile chemicals in air. Adequately documented photographs of the products and their labeled ingredients can supplement the inventory and facilitate recording the information.

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

The following are types of samples that are collected to investigate the soil vapor intrusion pathway:

- Subsurface vapor samples:

  - *Soil vapor* samples (i.e., soil vapor samples not beneath the foundation or slab of a building) and
  - *Sub-slab vapor* samples (i.e., soil vapor samples immediately beneath the foundation or slab of a building);
- Indoor air samples; and
- Outdoor air samples.

The types of samples that should be collected depend upon the specific objective(s) of the sampling, as described below.

- Soil vapor
  Soil vapor samples are collected to determine whether this environmental medium is contaminated, characterize the nature and extent of contamination, and identify possible sources of the contamination. Soil vapor sampling results are used when evaluating the following:
  - The potential for *current* human exposures;
  - The potential for *future* human exposures (e.g., should a building be constructed); and
  - The effectiveness of measures implemented to remediate contaminated subsurface vapors.

- Sub-slab vapor
  Sub-slab vapor samples are collected to characterize the nature and extent of soil vapor contamination immediately beneath a building with a basement foundation and/or a slab-on-grade. Sub-slab vapor sampling results are used when evaluating the following:
  - *Current* human exposures;
  - The potential for *future* human exposures (e.g., if the structural integrity of the building changes or the use of the building changes); and
  - Site-specific attenuation factors (i.e., the ratio of indoor air to sub-slab vapor concentrations).

  Sub-slab vapor samples are collected after soil vapor characterization and/or other environmental sampling (e.g., soil and groundwater characterization) indicate a need. Subslab samples are typically collected concurrently with indoor and outdoor air samples. However, outside of the heating season, sub-slab vapor samples may be collected independently depending on the sampling objective

(e.g., characterize the extent of subsurface vapor contamination outside of the heating season to develop a more comprehensive, focused investigation plan for the heating season).

- Indoor air

  Indoor air samples are collected to characterize exposures to air within a building, including those with earthen floors and crawlspaces. Indoor air sampling results are used when evaluating the following:
  - *Current* human exposures;
  - The potential for *future* exposures (e.g., if a currently vacant building should become occupied); and
  - Site-specific attenuation factors (e.g., the ratio of indoor air to sub-slab vapor concentrations).

  Indoor air samples are collected after subsurface vapor characterization and other environmental sampling (e.g., soil and groundwater characterization) indicate a need. When indoor air samples are collected, concurrent sub-slab vapor and outdoor air samples are collected to evaluate the indoor air results appropriately. However, indoor air and outdoor air samples, without sub-slab vapor samples, may be collected when confirming the effectiveness of a mitigation system.

  In addition, site-specific situations may warrant collecting indoor air samples prior to characterizing subsurface vapors and/or without concurrent sub-slab sampling due to a need to examine immediate inhalation hazards. Examples of such situations may include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - In response to a spill event when there is a need to qualitatively and/or quantitatively characterize the contamination;
  - If high readings are obtained in a building when screening with field equipment (e.g., a photoionization detector (PID), an organic vapor analyzer, or an explosimeter) and the source is unknown;
  - If significant odors are present and the source needs to be characterized; or
  - If groundwater beneath the building is contaminated, the building is prone to groundwater intrusion or flooding (e.g., sump pit overflows), and subsurface vapor sampling is not feasible.

- Outdoor air

  Outdoor air samples are collected to characterize site-specific background outdoor air conditions. These samples must be collected simultaneously with indoor air samples. They may also be collected concurrently with soil vapor samples. Outdoor air sampling results are primarily used when evaluating the extent to which outdoor sources may be influencing indoor air quality. They may also be used in the evaluation of soil vapor results (i.e., to identify potential outdoor air interferences associated with the infiltration of outdoor air into the sampling apparatus while the soil vapor sample was collected).

SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Soil vapor probe installations (see Figure 4 attached) may be permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary. In general, permanent installations are preferred for data consistency reasons. Soil implants or probes should be constructed in the same manner at all sampling locations to minimize possible discrepancies. The following procedures should be included in any construction protocol:

- Soil vapor probes should be installed using direct push technology or, if necessary to attain the desired depth, using an auger;

- Porous backfill material (e.g., glass beads or coarse sand) should be used to create a sampling zone 1 to 2 feet in length;

- Soil vapor probes should be fitted with inert tubing (e.g., polyethylene, stainless steel, or Teflon®) of the appropriate size (typically 1/8 inch to 1/4 inch diameter) and of laboratory or food grade quality to the surface;

- Soil vapor probes should be sealed above the sampling zone with a bentonite slurry for a minimum distance of 3 feet to prevent outdoor air infiltration and the remainder of the borehole backfilled with clean material;

- For multiple probe depths, the borehole should be grouted with bentonite between probes to create discrete sampling zones; and

- For permanent installations, a protective casing should be set around the top of the probe tubing and grouted in place to the top of bentonite to minimize infiltration of water or outdoor air, as well as to prevent accidental damage.

Soil vapor samples should be collected in the same manner at all locations to minimize possible discrepancies. The following procedures should be included in any sampling protocol:

- At least 24 hours after the installation of permanent probes and shortly after the installation of temporary probes, one to three implant volumes (i.e., the volume of the sample probe and tube) must be purged prior to collecting the samples to ensure samples collected are representative;

- Flow rates for both purging and collecting must not exceed 0.2 liters per minute to minimize outdoor air infiltration during sampling;

- The target final field vacuum after 24 hours will be approximately -5 inches of mercury. Samples with a final field vacuum of greater than -10 inches of mercury, or equal to zero, will be flagged (usability of data will depend on sample volume and reporting limits that can be achieved).

- Samples must be collected, using conventional sampling methods, in an appropriate container — one which meets the objectives of the sampling (e.g., investigation of areas where low or high concentrations of volatile chemicals are expected; to minimize losses of volatile chemicals that are susceptible to photodegradation), meets the requirements of the sampling and analytical methods (e.g., low flow rate; Summa® canisters if analyzing by using EPA Method TO-15), and is certified clean by the laboratory;

- Sample size depends upon the volume of sample required to achieve minimum reporting limit requirements; and

- A tracer gas (e.g., helium, butane, or sulfur hexafluoride) must be used when collecting soil vapor samples to verify that adequate sampling techniques are being implemented (i.e., to verify infiltration of outdoor air is not occurring) (discussed later in this procedure). Once verified, continued use of the tracer gas may be reconsidered.

When soil vapor samples are collected, the following actions should be taken to document local conditions during sampling that may influence interpretation of the results:

- If sampling near a commercial or industrial building, uses of volatile chemicals during normal operations of the facility should be identified;

- Outdoor plot sketches should be drawn that include the site, area streets, neighboring commercial or industrial facilities (with estimated distance to the site), outdoor ambient air sample locations (if applicable), and compass orientation (north);

- Weather conditions (e.g., precipitation, outdoor temperature, barometric pressure, wind speed and direction) should be noted for the past 24 to 48 hours; and

- Any pertinent observations should be recorded, such as odors and readings from field instrumentation.

The field sampling team must maintain a sample log sheet summarizing the following:

- Sample identification,
- Date and time of sample collection,
- Sampling depth,
- Identity of samplers,
- Sampling methods and devices,
- Purge volumes,
- Volume of soil vapor extracted,
- If canisters used, the vacuum before and after samples collected,
- Apparent moisture content (dry, moist, saturated, etc.) of the sampling zone, and
- Chain of custody protocols and records used to track samples from sampling point to analysis.

SUB-SLAB VAPOR SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

During colder months, heating systems should be operating to maintain normal indoor air temperatures (i.e., 65 – 75 °F) for at least 24 hours prior to and during the scheduled sampling time. Prior to installation of the sub-slab vapor probe, the building floor should be inspected and any penetrations (cracks, floor drains, utility perforations, sumps, etc.) should be noted and recorded. Probes should be installed at locations where the potential for ambient air infiltration via floor penetrations is minimal.

Sub-slab vapor probe installations (see Figure 5 attached) may be permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary. Sub-slab implants or probes should be constructed in the same manner at all sampling locations to minimize possible discrepancies. The following procedures should be included in any construction protocol:

- Permanent recessed probes must be constructed with brass or stainless steel tubing and fittings;
- Temporary probes must be constructed with polyethylene or Teflon® tubing of laboratory or food grade quality;
- Tubing should not extend further than 2 inches into the sub-slab material;
- Coarse sand or glass beads should be added to cover about 1 inch of the probe tip for permanent installations; and
- The soil vapor probe should be sealed to the surface with permagum grout, melted beeswax, putty or other non-VOC-containing and non-shrinking products for temporary installations or cement for permanent installations.

Sub-slab vapor samples should be collected in the following manner:

- After installation of the probes, one to three volumes (i.e., the volume of the sample probe and tube) must be purged prior to collecting the samples to ensure samples collected are representative;
- Flow rates for both purging and collecting must not exceed 0.2 liters per minute to minimize outdoor air infiltration during sampling;
- The target final field vacuum after 24 hours will be approximately -5 inches of mercury. Samples with a final field vacuum of greater than -10 inches of mercury,

or equal to zero, will be flagged (usability of data will depend on sample volume and reporting limits that can be achieved).

- Samples must be collected, using conventional sampling methods, in an appropriate container — one which meets the objectives of the sampling (e.g., investigation of areas where low or high concentrations of volatile chemicals are expected; to minimize losses of volatile chemicals that are susceptible to photodegradation), meets the requirements of the sampling and analytical methods (e.g., low flow rate; Summa® canisters if analyzing by using EPA Method TO-15), and is certified clean by the laboratory;
- Sample size depends upon the volume of sample required to achieve minimum reporting limit requirements [Section 2.9 of the Guidance], the flow rate, and the sampling duration; and
- Ideally, samples should be collected over the same period of time as concurrent indoor and outdoor air samples.

When sub-slab vapor samples are collected, the following actions should be taken to document conditions during sampling and ultimately to aid in the interpretation of the sampling results:

- If sampling within a commercial or industrial building, uses of volatile chemicals in commercial or industrial processes and/or during building maintenance, should be identified;
- The use of heating or air conditioning systems during sampling should be noted;
- Floor plan sketches should be drawn that include the floor layout with sample locations, chemical storage areas, garages, doorways, stairways, location of basement sumps or subsurface drains and utility perforations through building foundations, HVAC system air supply and return registers, compass orientation (north), and any other pertinent information should be completed;
- If possible, photographs should accompany floor plan sketches;
- Outdoor plot sketches should be drawn that include the building site, area streets, outdoor air sample locations (if applicable), compass orientation (north), footings that create separate foundation sections, and paved areas;
- Weather conditions (e.g., precipitation, indoor and outdoor temperature, and barometric pressure) and ventilation conditions (e.g., heating system active and windows closed) should be reported;

- Smoke tubes or other devices should be used to confirm pressure relationships and air flow patterns, especially between floor levels and between suspected contaminant sources and other areas; and
- Any pertinent observations, such as spills, floor stains, smoke tube results, odors and readings from field instrumentation (e.g., vapors via PID, ppb RAE, Jerome Mercury Vapor Analyzer, etc.), should be recorded.

The field sampling team must maintain a sample log sheet summarizing the following:

- Sample identification,
- Date and time of sample collection,
- Sampling depth,
- Identity of samplers,
- Sampling methods and devices,
- Soil vapor purge volumes,
- Volume of soil vapor extracted,
- If canisters used, the vacuum before and after samples collected,
- Apparent moisture content (dry, moist, saturated, etc.) of the sampling zone, and
- Chain of custody protocols and records used to track samples from sampling point to analysis.

The following describes the subslab air sampling procedure:

1. Canisters will be supplied by the laboratory that will be conducting the analysis.

2. Sampling will take place in accordance with the project work plan sufficiently spaced to allow locations to be modified, if necessary.

3. The number of Summa canisters required as well as the flow rate of the constant differential low volume flow controllers will be supplied by the laboratory in accordance with the project work plan.

4. The sampling program will consist of concurrently collecting and analyzing one sub-slab vapor sample and one indoor ambient air sample (discussed in

the next section). Sample locations should be selected based on the likelihood for potential continuous human occupancy during the workday (i.e., due to the size of the areas and available infrastructure), and to account for the possibility of varying foundation depths in different areas of the building. In addition, sample locations typically are based upon the results of a subsurface investigation (i.e., soil gas survey or boring advancement) conducted prior to air sample collection activities. Canisters are typically placed in areas where the highest concentrations of soil gas were observed. Indoor air sample locations preferably should be selected near the middle of the sampled room, well away from the edges where dilution is more likely to occur.

5. Collect at least one outdoor ambient air sample from a location on the building roof or designated background area of the site positioned away from building ventilation system equipment on the highest portion of the building roof or site. See the Outdoor Ambient Air Sampling Procedure section in this procedure.

6. Field personnel should assure conservative sampling conditions prior to and throughout the sampling event. The building should be closed (windows and doors shut) and existing building ventilation systems should be turned off 12 to 24 hours before the air sampling is scheduled to begin as well as during sample collection. Any air-handling units that may induce large pressure gradients (i.e., exhaust fans, HVAC units etc.) should also be turned off.

7. Any activity being conducted by current building tenants involving volatile organic compounds, such as the use of lacquer thinner and cleaning solvents, prior to and/or during air sampling activities should be noted in the Project Field Book. These activities have the potential to bias the analytical results.

8. At each location, drill an approximately ¾-inch diameter hole through the concrete slab (typically 6-8 inches thick) using a hand-held hammer drill.

9. Measure and record the concrete thickness in the Project Field Book.

10. Insert polyethylene or Teflon® tubing of laboratory or food grade quality into the drilled hole and no further than 2 inches into the subslab material.

11. Seal the tubing with an appropriately sized volatile organic compound-free stopper (i.e., permagum grout, melted beeswax, putty, or other non-VOC-containing and non-shrinking product) into the concrete core hole and secure in-place making sure the fit is very snug. Supplement any visible gaps between the stopper and concrete slab with a VOC-free sealant, such as beeswax or bentonite slurry.

12. Run the tubing assembly through a shroud (plastic pail, cardboard box, or garbage bag) creating a tight seal with the surface making sure not to disturb the seal around the tubing penetration.

13. Enrich the atmosphere of the shroud with helium. Measure and record the helium concentration within the shroud.

14. Purge approximately 1 to 3 tubing volumes (i.e., the volume of the sample probe and tube) using a hand pump (or similar approved device) to ensure the collection of a representative sample.

15. Flow rates for both purging and sample collection must not exceed 0.2 liters per minute to minimize outdoor air infiltration during sampling.

16. Use a portable monitoring device to analyze a sample of soil vapor for the tracer **prior to and after** sampling for the compounds of concern. Note that the tracer gas samples can be collected via syringe, Tedlar bag etc. They need not be collected in Summa® canisters or minicans.

17. If concentrations greater than 10% of tracer gas are observed either prior to and/or after sampling, the probe seal should be enhanced to reduce the infiltration of outdoor air. Following enhancement of the seal, repeat steps 14 through 17 above until purged concentrations are less than 10% of the tracer gas within the shroud.

18. Following tubing purge and adequate seal integrity testing via helium tracer gas, immediately attach a 6-liter Summa Canister fitted with a 24-hour regulator (or approved other duration) to the opposite end of the tubing.

Concurrent with each subslab sample location, prepare an indoor ambient air sample by staging a second Summa Canister on a ladder (approximately 2 to 5-feet above the floor) adjacent to the sub-slab sample location.

19. All Summa Canister valves should remain closed until all subslab borings are complete and all of the canisters in their respective positions.

20. Open the valves to all of the canisters for the required collection period (i.e., 24-hours). Record initial canister pressure on the Air Canister Field Record form.

21. Following sample collection and prior to closing canister valve, record final canister pressure on the Air Canister Field Record form. Close canister valve.

22. Collect all Summa Canisters and ship, under chain-of-custody command to an approved analytical laboratory for VOC analysis in accordance with USEPA Method TO-14 or TO-15.

23. Repair all concrete openings with a cement patch.

24. Analytical results submitted by the laboratory should be reported as concentrations of each VOC at each location, typically in parts per billion by volume (ppbv).

INDOOR AIR SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

During colder months, heating systems should be operating to maintain normal indoor air temperatures (i.e., 65 – 75 °F) for at least 24 hours prior to and during the scheduled sampling time. If possible, prior to collecting indoor samples, a pre-sampling inspection, discussed earlier in this procedure, should be performed to evaluate the physical layout and conditions of the building being investigated, to identify conditions that may affect or interfere with the proposed sampling, and to prepare the building for sampling.

In general, indoor air samples should be collected in the following manner:

- Sampling duration should reflect the exposure scenario being evaluated without compromising the detection limit or sample collection flow rate (e.g., an 8 hour sample from a workplace with a single shift versus a 24 hour sample from a workplace with multiple shifts). To ensure that air is representative of the locations sampled and to avoid undue influence from sampling personnel, samples should be collected for at least 1 hour. If the goal of the sampling is to represent average concentrations over longer periods, then longer duration sampling periods may be appropriate. Typically, 24 hour samples are collected from residential settings;

- Personnel should avoid lingering in the immediate area of the sampling device while samples are being collected;

- Sample flow rates must conform to the specifications in the sample collection method and, if possible, should be consistent with the flow rates for concurrent outdoor air and sub-slab samples;

- The target final field vacuum after 24 hours will be approximately -5 inches of mercury. Samples with a final field vacuum of greater than -10 inches of mercury, or equal to zero, will be flagged (usability of data will depend on sample volume and reporting limits that can be achieved); and

- Samples must be collected, using conventional sampling methods, in an appropriate container — one which meets the objectives of the sampling (e.g., investigation of areas where low or high concentrations of volatile chemicals are expected; to minimize losses of volatile chemicals that are susceptible to photodegradation), meets the requirements of the sampling and analytical methods (e.g., low flow rate; Summa® canisters if analyzing by using EPA Method TO-15), and is certified clean by the laboratory.

At sites with tetrachloroethene contamination, passive air monitors that are specifically analyzed for tetrachloroethene (i.e., "perc badges") are commonly used to collect indoor and outdoor air samples. If site characterization activities indicate that degradation products of

tetrachloroethene also represent a vapor intrusion concern, perc badges may be used to indicate the likelihood of vapor intrusion (i.e., by using tetrachloroethene as a surrogate) followed, as needed, by more comprehensive sampling and laboratory analyses to quantify both tetrachloroethene and its degradation products. Perc badge samples ideally should be collected over a twenty-four hour period, but for no less than eight hours.

The following actions should be taken to document conditions during indoor air sampling and ultimately to aid in the interpretation of the sampling results:

- A product inventory survey must be completed (discussed earlier);
- The use of heating or air conditioning systems during sampling should be noted;
- Floor plan sketches should be drawn that include the floor layout with sample locations, chemical storage areas, garages, doorways, stairways, location of basement sumps or subsurface drains and utility perforations through building foundations, HVAC system supply and return registers, compass orientation (north), and any other pertinent information should be completed;
- If possible, photographs should accompany floor plan sketches;
- Outdoor plot sketches should be drawn that include the building site, area streets, outdoor air sample locations (if applicable), compass orientation (north), footings that create separate foundation sections, and paved areas;
- Weather conditions (e.g., precipitation, indoor and outdoor temperature, and barometric pressure) and ventilation conditions (e.g., heating system active and windows closed) should be reported;
- Smoke tubes or other devices should be used to confirm pressure relationships and air flow patterns, especially between floor levels and between suspected contaminant sources and other areas; and

- Any pertinent observations, such as spills, floor stains, smoke tube results, odors and readings from field instrumentation (e.g., vapors via PID, ppb RAE, Jerome Mercury Vapor Analyzer, etc.), should be recorded.

The field sampling team must maintain a sample log sheet summarizing the following:

- Sample identification,
- Date and time of sample collection,
- Sampling height,
- Identity of samplers,
- Sampling methods and devices,
- Depending upon the method, volume of air sampled,
- If canisters used, the vacuum before and after samples collected,
- Chain of custody protocols and records used to track samples from sampling point to analysis.

The following describes the indoor air sampling procedure:

1. Canisters will be supplied by the laboratory that will be conducting the analysis.

2. Sampling will take place in accordance with the project work plan sufficiently spaced to allow locations to be modified, if necessary.

3. The number of Summa canisters required as well as the flow rate of the constant differential low volume flow controllers will be supplied by the laboratory in accordance with the project work plan. Indoor air sampling typically requires the continuous collection of samples over a 24-hour period.

4. The sampling program will consist of concurrently collecting and analyzing one sub-slab vapor sample and one indoor ambient air sample. Sample locations should be selected based on the likelihood for potential continuous human occupancy during the workday (i.e., due to the size of the areas and available infrastructure), and to account for the possibility of varying foundation depths in different areas of the building. In addition, sample locations typically are based upon the results of a subsurface investigation (i.e.,

soil gas survey or boring advancement) conducted prior to air sample collection activities. Canisters are typically placed in areas where the highest concentrations of soil gas were observed. Indoor air sample locations preferably should be selected near the middle of the sampled room, well away from the edges where dilution is more likely to occur.

5. Collect at least one outdoor ambient air sample from a location on the building roof or designated background area of the site positioned away from building ventilation system equipment on the highest portion of the building roof or site. See the Outdoor Ambient Air Sampling Procedure presented in this procedure.

6. Field personnel should assure conservative sampling conditions prior to and throughout the sampling event. The building should be closed (windows and doors shut) and existing building ventilation systems should be turned off 12 to 24 hours before the air sampling is scheduled to begin as well as during sample collection. Any air-handling units that may induce large pressure gradients (i.e., exhaust fans, HVAC units etc.) should also be turned off.

7. Any activity being conducted by current building tenants involving volatile organic compounds, such as the use of lacquer thinner and cleaning solvents, prior to and/or during air sampling activities should be noted in the Project Field Book. These activities have the potential to bias the analytical results.

8. Concurrent with each subslab sample location, prepare an indoor ambient air sample by staging a second Summa Canister on a ladder (approximately 2 to 5-feet above the floor) adjacent to the sub-slab sample location.

9. All Summa Canister valves should remain closed until all subslab borings are complete and all of the canisters in their respective positions.

10. Open the valves to all of the canisters for the required collection period (i.e., 24-hours). Record initial canister pressure on the Air Canister Field Record form.

11. Following sample collection and prior to closing canister valve, record final canister pressure on the Air Canister Field Record form. Close canister valve.

12. Collect all Summa Canisters and ship, under chain-of-custody command to an approved analytical laboratory for VOC analysis in accordance with USEPA Method TO-14 or TO-15.

13. Analytical results submitted by the laboratory should be reported as concentrations of each VOC at each location, typically in parts per billion by volume (ppbv).

OUTDOOR AIR SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Outdoor air samples must be collected simultaneously with indoor air samples and may be collected concurrently with subsurface vapor samples. Outdoor air samples must be collected in the same manner as indoor samples.

The following actions should be taken to document conditions during outdoor air sampling and ultimately to aid in the interpretation of the sampling results:

- Outdoor plot sketches should be drawn that include the building site, area streets, outdoor air sample locations (if applicable), the location of potential interferences (e.g., gasoline stations, factories, lawn movers, etc.), compass orientation (north), footings that create separate foundation sections, and paved areas;

- Weather conditions (e.g., precipitation, indoor and outdoor temperature, and barometric pressure) and ventilation conditions (e.g., heating system active and windows closed) should be reported; and

- Any pertinent observations, such as odors, readings from field instrumentation, and significant activities in the vicinity (e.g., operation of heavy equipment or dry cleaners) should be recorded.

The following describes the outdoor air sampling procedure:

1. Canisters will be supplied by the laboratory that will be conducting the analysis.

2. Sampling will take place in accordance with the project work plan sufficiently spaced to allow locations to be modified, if necessary.

3. The number of Summa canisters required as well as the flow rate of the constant differential low volume flow controllers will be supplied by the laboratory in accordance with the project work plan.

4. Sample locations typically are collected upwind of the facility.

5. Collect at least one outdoor ambient air sample from a location on the building roof or designated background area of the site positioned away from building ventilation system equipment on the highest portion of the building roof or site. Place canisters on the ground or step ladder, with a clear plastic sheet beneath to prevent contamination. Locate the sampling inlet approximately 18-inches above the ground surface.

6. Sample collection should take place on warm, dry days. If rain or high humidity conditions develop during sampling, the sampling event should be suspended. Temperature, barometric pressure, and wind speed should be monitored during the sampling event, for use in analysis of the results.

7. The combination of sampling location, height, and meteorological conditions will assure that sampling will measure VOCs at their highest concentrations.

8. All Summa Canister valves should remain closed until all subslab borings are complete and all of the indoor and outdoor canisters in their respective positions.

9. Open the valves to all of the canisters for the required collection period (i.e., 24-hours). Record initial canister pressure on the Air Canister Field Record form.

10. Following sample collection and prior to closing canister valve, record final canister pressure on the Air Canister Field Record form. Close canister valve.

11. Collect all Summa Canisters and ship, under chain-of-custody command to an approved analytical laboratory for VOC analysis in accordance with USEPA Method TO-14 or TO-15.

12. Air samples will be analyzed by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GC/MS) in accordance with EPA Method TO-14 or TO-15.

13. Analytical results will be reported as concentrations of each VOC at each location during each sampling event, typically in parts per billion by volume (ppbv).

TRACER GAS

When collecting soil vapor samples as part of a vapor intrusion evaluation, a tracer gas serves as a quality assurance/quality control device to verify the integrity of the soil vapor probe seal. Without the use of a tracer, there is no way to verify that a soil vapor sample has not been diluted by surface air.

Depending on the nature of the contaminants of concern, a number of different compounds can be used as a tracer. Typically, sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) or helium are used as tracers because they are readily available, have low toxicity, and can be monitored with portable measurement devices. Butane and propane (or other gases) could also be used as a tracer in some situations. The protocol for using a tracer gas is straightforward: simply enrich the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of the area where the probe intersects the ground surface with the tracer gas, and measure a vapor sample from the probe for the presence of high concentrations (> 10%) of the tracer. A cardboard box, a plastic pail, or even a garbage bag can serve to keep the tracer gas in contact with the probe during the testing.

There are two basic approaches to testing for the tracer gas:

- Include the tracer gas in the list of target analytes reported by the laboratory; or

- Use a portable monitoring device to analyze a sample of soil vapor for the tracer prior to and after sampling for the compounds of concern. (Note that the tracer gas samples can be collected via syringe, Tedlar bag etc. They need not be collected in Summa® canisters or minicans.)

The advantage of the second approach is that the real time tracer sampling results can be used to confirm the integrity of the probe seals prior to formal sample collection. Figure 6 (attached) depicts common methods for using tracer gas. In each of the examples, a, b and c, the tracer gas is released in the enclosure prior to initially purging the sample point. Care should be taken to avoid excessive purging prior to sample collection. Care should also be taken to prevent pressure build-up in the enclosure during introduction of the tracer gas. Inspection of the installed sample probe, specifically noting the integrity of the surface seal and the porosity of the soil in which the probe is installed, will help to determine the tracer gas setup. Figure 6(a) may be most effective at preventing tracer gas infiltration; however, it may not be required in some situations depending on site-specific conditions. Figures 6(b) and 6(c) may be sufficient for probes installed in tight soils with well-constructed surface seals. In all cases, the same tracer gas application should be used for all probes at any given site.

Because minor leakage around the probe seal should not materially affect the usability of the soil vapor sampling results, the mere presence of the tracer gas in the sample should not be a cause for alarm. Consequently, portable field monitoring devices with detection limits in the low ppm range are more than adequate for screening samples for the tracer. If high concentrations (> 10%) of tracer gas are observed in a sample, the probe seal should be enhanced to reduce the infiltration of ambient air.

During the initial stages of a soil vapor sampling program, tracer gas samples should be collected at each of the sampling probes. If the results of the initial samples indicate that the probe seals are adequate, the project manager can consider reducing the number of locations at which tracer gas samples are employed. At a minimum, at least 10% of the subsequent samples should be supported with tracer gas analyses. When using permanent soil vapor probes as part of a long-term monitoring program, annual testing of the probe integrity is recommended.

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

Extreme care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that sampling error is minimized and high quality data are obtained. The sampling team members should avoid actions (e.g., fueling vehicles, using permanent marking pens, and wearing freshly dry-cleaned clothing or personal fragrances), which can cause sample interference in the field. Appropriate QA/QC protocols must be followed for sample collection and laboratory analysis, such as use of certified clean sample devices, meeting sample holding times and temperatures, sample accession, chain of custody, etc. Samples should be delivered to the analytical laboratory as soon as possible after collection. In addition, laboratory accession procedures must be followed including field documentation (sample collection information and locations), chain of custody, field blanks, field sample duplicates, and laboratory duplicates, as appropriate.

Some methods require collecting samples in duplicate (e.g., indoor air sampling using passive sampling devices for tetrachloroethene) to assess errors. Duplicate and/or split samples should be collected in accordance with the requirements of the sampling and analytical methods being implemented.

For certain regulatory programs, a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) may be required to determine whether or not the data, as presented, meets the site or project specific criteria for data quality and data use. This requirement may dictate the level of QC and the category of data deliverable to request from the laboratory. Guidance on preparing a DUSR is available by contacting the NYSDEC's Division of Environmental Remediation.

New York State Public Health Law requires laboratories analyzing environmental samples collected from within New York State to have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. If ELAP certification is not currently required for an analyte (e.g., trichloroethene), the analysis should be performed by a laboratory that has ELAP certification for similar compounds in air and uses analytical methods with detection limits similar to background (e.g., tetrachloroethene via EPA Method TO-15).

The work plan must state that all samples that will be used to make decisions on appropriate actions to address exposures and environmental contamination will be analyzed by an ELAP-certified laboratory. If known, the name of the laboratory should also be provided. Similarly, the name of the laboratory that was used must be included in the report of the sampling results. For samples collected and tested in the field for screening purposes by using field testing technology, the qualifications of the field technician must be documented in the work plan.

The target final field vacuum of any sample canister after 24 hours will be approximately -5 inches of mercury. Samples with a final field vacuum of greater than -10 inches of mercury, or equal to zero, will be flagged (usability of data will depend on sample volume and reporting limits that can be achieved).

DECISION MATRICES (FIGURES 1 THROUGH 6)

The considerations in assigning a chemical to a matrix include the following:

- Human health risks, including such factors as a chemical's ability to cause cancer, reproductive, developmental, liver, kidney, nervous system, immune system or other effects, in animals and humans and the doses that may cause those effects;
- The data gaps in its toxicological database;
- Background concentrations of volatile chemicals in indoor air [Section 3.2.4]; and
- Analytical capabilities currently available.

To use the matrices accurately as a tool in the decision-making process, the following must be noted:

- The matrices are generic. As such, it may be necessary to modify recommended actions to accommodate building-specific conditions (e.g., dirt floor in basement, crawl spaces, etc.) and/or site-specific conditions (e.g., proximity of building to identified subsurface contamination) for the protection of public health. Additionally, actions more conservative than those specified within the matrix may be implemented at any time. For example, the decision to implement more conservative actions may be based on a comparison of the costs associated with resampling or monitoring to the costs associated with installation and monitoring of a mitigation system.
- Indoor air concentrations detected in samples collected from the building's basement or, if the building has a slab-on-grade foundation, from the building's lowest occupied living space should be used.
- Actions provided in the matrix are specific to addressing human exposures. Implementation of these actions does not preclude the need to investigate possible sources of vapor contamination, nor does it preclude the need to remediate contaminated soil vapors or the source of soil vapor contamination.

- When current exposures are attributed to sources other than vapor intrusion, the agencies must be provided documentation (e.g., applicable environmental data, completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, etc.) to support a proposed action other than that provided in the matrix and to support assessment and follow-up by the agencies.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Actions recommended in the matrix are based on the relationship between sub-slab vapor concentrations and corresponding indoor air concentrations. They are intended to address both potential and current human exposures and include the following:

- *No further action*
  When the volatile chemical is not detected in the indoor air sample and the concentration detected in the corresponding sub-slab vapor sample is not expected to substantially affect indoor air quality.

- *Identify source(s) and resample or mitigate*
  Reasonable and practical actions are recommended to identify the source(s) affecting indoor air quality and that actions be implemented to reduce indoor air concentrations to within background ranges. The concentration detected in the indoor air sample is likely due to indoor and/or outdoor sources rather than soil vapor intrusion given the concentration detected in the sub-slab vapor sample. Resampling may be required in the event indoor and/or outdoor sources are not readily identified or confirmed to demonstrate SVI mitigation actions are not needed. Steps should be taken to identify potential source(s) and to reduce exposures accordingly (e.g., by keeping containers tightly capped or by storing volatile chemical-containing products in places where people do not spend much time, such as a garage or shed). Mitigation may be required if soil vapor intrusion cannot be ruled out.

- *Monitor*
  Monitoring, including sub-slab vapor, basement air, lowest occupied living space air, and outdoor air sampling, is needed to determine whether concentrations in

the indoor air or sub-slab vapor have changed. Monitoring may also be needed to determine whether existing building conditions (e.g., positive pressure HVAC systems) are maintaining the desired mitigation endpoint and to determine whether changes are needed. The type and frequency of monitoring is determined on a site-specific and building specific basis, taking into account applicable environmental data and building operating conditions.

- *Mitigate*
  Mitigation is needed to minimize current or potential exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. Methods to mitigate exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are described in Section 4 of the Guidance.

TIME OF YEAR

Sub-slab vapor samples and, unless there is an immediate need for sampling, indoor air samples are typically collected during the heating season because soil vapor intrusion is more likely to occur when a building's heating system is in operation and air is being drawn into the building. In general, heating systems are expected to be operating routinely from November 15th to March 31st throughout the state. However, this timeframe may vary depending on factors, such as the location of the site (e.g., upstate versus downstate) and the weather conditions for a particular year.

A vapor intrusion investigation may also be conducted outside of the heating season. However, the results may not be used to rule out exposures. For example, results indicating "no further action" or "monitoring required" must be verified during the heating season to ensure these actions are protective during the heating season as well.

SAMPLING ROUNDS

Investigating a soil vapor intrusion pathway usually requires more than one round of subsurface vapor, indoor air, and/or outdoor air sampling, for reasons such as the following:

- To characterize the nature and extent of subsurface vapor contamination (similar to the delineation of groundwater contamination) and to address corresponding exposure concerns;

- To evaluate fluctuations in concentrations due to
  - Different weather conditions (e.g., seasonal effects),
  - Changes in building conditions (e.g., various operating conditions of a building's HVAC system),
  - Changes in source strength, or
  - Vapor migration or contaminant biodegradation processes (particularly when degradation products may be more toxic than the parent compounds); or
- To confirm sampling results or the effectiveness of mitigation or remedial systems.

Overall, successive rounds of sampling are conducted until the following questions can be answered:

- Are subsurface vapors contaminated? If so, what are the nature and extent of contamination? What is/are the source(s) of the contamination?
- What are the current and potential exposures to contaminated subsurface vapors?
- What actions, if any, are needed to prevent or mitigate exposures and to remediate subsurface vapor contamination?

Toward this end, multiple rounds of sampling may be required to characterize the nature and extent of subsurface vapor contamination such that

- Both potential and current exposures are adequately addressed;
- Measures can be designed to remediate subsurface vapor contamination, either directly (e.g., SVE system) or indirectly (e.g., soil excavation or groundwater remediation), given that monitoring and mitigation are considered temporary measures implemented to address exposures related to vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated; and
- The effectiveness of remedial measures can be monitored and confirmed (e.g., endpoint sampling).

ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1 *Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix A*
Figure 2 *Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix B*
Figure 3 *Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix C*
Figure 4 *Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix D*
Figure 5 *Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix E*
Figure 6 *Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix F*
Figure 7 *Schematics of a permanent soil vapor probe and permanent nested soil vapor probes*
Figure 8 *Schematic of a sub-slab vapor probe*
Figure 9 *Schematics of tracer gas applications*

Air Canister Field Record

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory

REFERENCES

New York State Department of Health, *Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York*, October 2006.

New York State Department of Health, *Indoor Air Sampling & Analysis Guidance.* (February 1, 2005).

Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). *Draft Guidance for Evaluating the Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Pathway from Groundwater and Soils (Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Guidance)*. November 2002.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. *EPA Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Toxic Organic Compounds in Ambient Air*. 1988

- Method TO-15, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in Air Collected in Specially Prepared Canisters and Analyzed by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS). Pp. 15-1 through 15-62.

- Method TO-17, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Ambient Air using Active Sampling on Sorbent Tubes. Pp. 17-1 through 17-49.

- Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air, EPA/600/4-90-010.

FIGURE 1

Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix A

May 2017

Analytes Assigned:
Trichloroethene (TCE), *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethene (*c*12-DCE), 1,1-Dichloroethene (11-DCE), Carbon Tetrachloride

	INDOOR AIR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)		
SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)	< 0.2	0.2 to < 1	1 and above
< 6	1. No further action	2. No Further Action	3. IDENTIFY SOURCE(S) and RESAMPLE or MITIGATE
6 to < 60	4. No further action	5. MONITOR	6. MITIGATE
60 and above	7. MITIGATE	8. MITIGATE	9. MITIGATE

No further action: No additional actions are recommended to address human exposures.

Identify Source(s) and Resample or Mitigate: We recommend that reasonable and practical actions be taken to identify the source(s) affecting the indoor air quality and that actions be implemented to reduce indoor air concentrations to within background ranges. For example, if an indoor or outdoor air source is identified, we recommend the appropriate party implement actions to reduce the levels. In the event that indoor or outdoor sources are not readily identified or confirmed, resampling (which might include additional sub-slab vapor and indoor air sampling locations) is recommended to demonstrate that SVI mitigation actions are not needed. Based on the information available, mitigation might also be recommended when soil vapor intrusion cannot be ruled out.

Monitor: We recommend monitoring (sampling on a recurring basis), including but not necessarily limited to sub-slab vapor, basement air and outdoor air sampling, to determine whether concentrations in the indoor air or sub-slab vapor have changed and/or to evaluate temporal influences. Monitoring might also be recommended to determine whether existing building conditions (e.g., positive pressure heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems) are maintaining the desired mitigation endpoint and to determine whether changes are needed. The type and frequency of monitoring is determined based on site-, building- and analyte-specific information, taking into account applicable environmental data and building operating conditions. Monitoring is an interim measure required to evaluate exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

Mitigate: We recommend mitigation to minimize current or potential exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. The most common mitigation methods are sealing preferential pathways in conjunction with installing a sub-slab depressurization system and changing the pressurization of the building in conjunction with monitoring. The type, or combination of types, of mitigation is determined on a building-specific basis, taking into account building construction and operating conditions. Mitigation is considered a temporary measure implemented to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

These general recommendations are made with consideration being given to the additional notes on page 2.

MATRIX A Page 1 of 2

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR MATRIX A

This matrix summarizes actions recommended to address current and potential exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. To use the matrix appropriately as a tool in the decision-making process, the following should be noted:

[1] The matrix is generic. As such, it may be appropriate to modify a recommended action to accommodate analyte-specific, building-specific conditions (e.g., dirt floor in basement, crawl spaces, thick slabs, current occupancy, etc.), and/or factors provided in Section 3.2 of the guidance (e.g., current land use, environmental conditions, etc.). For example, collection of additional samples may be recommended when the matrix indicates "no further action" for a particular building, but the results of adjacent buildings (especially sub-slab vapor results) indicate a need to take actions to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. Mitigation might be recommended when the results of multiple contaminants indicate monitoring is recommended. Proactive actions may be proposed at any time. For example, the party implementing the actions may decide to install sub-slab depressurization systems on buildings where the matrix indicates "no further action" or "monitoring." Such an action might be undertaken for reasons other than public health (e.g., seeking community acceptance, reducing costs, etc.). However, actions implemented *in lieu* of sampling will typically be expected to be captured in the final engineering report and site management plan, and might not rule out the need for post-implementation sampling (e.g., to document effectiveness or to support terminating the action).

[2] Actions provided in the matrix are specific to addressing human exposures. Implementation of these actions does not preclude investigating possible sources of soil vapor contamination, nor does it preclude remediating contaminated soil vapor or the source of soil vapor contamination.

[3] Appropriate care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that high quality data are obtained. Since the data are being used in the decision-making process, the laboratory analyzing the environmental samples must have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. Furthermore, samples should be analyzed by methods that can achieve a minimum reporting limit of 0.20 microgram per cubic meter for indoor and outdoor air samples. For sub-slab vapor samples and dirt floor soil vapor samples, a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter is recommended.

[4] Sub-slab vapor and indoor air samples are typically collected when the likelihood of soil vapor intrusion is considered to be the greatest (i.e., worst-case conditions). If samples are collected at other times (typically, samples collected outside of the heating season), then resampling during worst-case conditions might be appropriate to verify that actions taken to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are protective of human health.

[5] When current exposures are attributed to sources other than soil vapor intrusion, the agencies should be given documentation (e.g., applicable environmental data, completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, etc.) to support a proposed action other than that provided in the matrix box and to support agency assessment and follow-up.

[6] The party responsible for implementing the recommended actions will differ depending upon several factors, including but not limited to the following: the identified source of the volatile chemicals, the environmental remediation program, and analyte-specific, site-specific and building-specific factors.

FIGURE 2

Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix B

May 2017

Analytes Assigned:
Tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (111-TCA), Methylene Chloride

	INDOOR AIR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)		
SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)	< 3	3 to < 10	10 and above
< 100	1. No further action	2. No Further Action	3. IDENTIFY SOURCE(S) and RESAMPLE or MITIGATE
100 to < 1,000	4. No further action	5. MONITOR	6. MITIGATE
1,000 and above	7. MITIGATE	8. MITIGATE	9. MITIGATE

No further action: No additional actions are recommended to address human exposures.

Identify Source(s) and Resample or Mitigate: We recommend that reasonable and practical actions be taken to identify the source(s) affecting the indoor air quality and that actions be implemented to reduce indoor air concentrations to within background ranges. For example, if an indoor or outdoor air source is identified, we recommend the appropriate party implement actions to reduce the levels. In the event that indoor or outdoor sources are not readily identified or confirmed, resampling (which might include additional sub-slab vapor and indoor air sampling locations) is recommended to demonstrate that SVI mitigation actions are not needed. Based on the information available, mitigation might also be recommended when soil vapor intrusion cannot be ruled out.

Monitor: We recommend monitoring (sampling on a recurring basis), including but not necessarily limited to sub-slab vapor, basement air and outdoor air sampling, to determine whether concentrations in the indoor air or sub-slab vapor have changed and/or to evaluate temporal influences. Monitoring might also be recommended to determine whether existing building conditions (e.g., positive pressure heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems) are maintaining the desired mitigation endpoint and to determine whether changes are needed. The type and frequency of monitoring is determined based on site-, building- and analyte-specific information, taking into account applicable environmental data and building operating conditions. Monitoring is an interim measure required to evaluate exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

Mitigate: We recommend mitigation to minimize current or potential exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. The most common mitigation methods are sealing preferential pathways in conjunction with installing a sub-slab depressurization system and changing the pressurization of the building in conjunction with monitoring. The type, or combination of types, of mitigation is determined on a building-specific basis, taking into account building construction and operating conditions. Mitigation is considered a temporary measure implemented to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

These general recommendations are made with consideration being given to the additional notes on page 2.

MATRIX B Page 1 of 2

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR MATRIX B

This matrix summarizes actions recommended to address current and potential exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. To use the matrix appropriately as a tool in the decision-making process, the following should be noted:

[1] The matrix is generic. As such, it may be appropriate to modify a recommended action to accommodate analyte-specific, building-specific conditions (e.g., dirt floor in basement, crawl spaces, thick slabs, current occupancy, etc.), and/or factors provided in Section 3.2 of the guidance (e.g., current land use, environmental conditions, etc.). For example, collection of additional samples may be recommended when the matrix indicates "no further action" for a particular building, but the results of adjacent buildings (especially sub-slab vapor results) indicate a need to take actions to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. Mitigation might be recommended when the results of multiple contaminants indicate monitoring is recommended. Proactive actions may be proposed at any time. For example, the party implementing the actions may decide to install sub-slab depressurization systems on buildings where the matrix indicates "no further action" or "monitoring." Such an action might be undertaken for reasons other than public health (e.g., seeking community acceptance, reducing costs, etc.). However, actions implemented *in lieu* of sampling will typically be expected to be captured in the final engineering report and site management plan, and might not rule out the need for post-implementation sampling (e.g., to document effectiveness or to support terminating the action).

[2] Actions provided in the matrix are specific to addressing human exposures. Implementation of these actions does not preclude investigating possible sources of soil vapor contamination, nor does it preclude remediating contaminated soil vapor or the source of soil vapor contamination.

[3] Appropriate care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that high quality data are obtained. Since the data are being used in the decision-making process, the laboratory analyzing the environmental samples must have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. Furthermore, samples should be analyzed by methods that can achieve a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter for indoor and outdoor air samples. For sub-slab vapor samples and dirt floor soil vapor samples, a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter is recommended.

[4] Sub-slab vapor and indoor air samples are typically collected when the likelihood of soil vapor intrusion is considered to be the greatest (i.e., worst-case conditions). If samples are collected at other times (typically, samples collected outside of the heating season), then resampling during worst-case conditions might be appropriate to verify that actions taken to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are protective of human health.

[5] When current exposures are attributed to sources other than soil vapor intrusion, the agencies should be given documentation (e.g., applicable environmental data, completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, etc.) to support a proposed action other than that provided in the matrix box and to support agency assessment and follow-up.

[6] The party responsible for implementing the recommended actions will differ depending upon several factors, including but not limited to the following: the identified source of the volatile chemicals, the environmental remediation program, and analyte-specific, site-specific and building-specific factors.

FIGURE 3

Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix C

May 2017

Analytes Assigned:
Vinyl Chloride

	INDOOR AIR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)	
SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)	< 0.2	0.2 and above
< 6	1. No further action	2. IDENTIFY SOURCE(S) and RESAMPLE or MITIGATE
6 to < 60	3. MONITOR	4. MITIGATE
60 and above	5. MITIGATE	6. MITIGATE

No further action: No additional actions are recommended to address human exposures.

Identify Source(s) and Resample or Mitigate: We recommend that reasonable and practical actions be taken to identify the source(s) affecting the indoor air quality and that actions be implemented to reduce indoor air concentrations to within background ranges. For example, if an indoor or outdoor air source is identified, we recommend the appropriate party implement actions to reduce the levels. In the event that indoor or outdoor sources are not readily identified or confirmed, resampling (which might include additional sub-slab vapor and indoor air sampling locations) is recommended to demonstrate that SVI mitigation actions are not needed. Based on the information available, mitigation might also be recommended when soil vapor intrusion cannot be ruled out.

Monitor: We recommend monitoring (sampling on a recurring basis), including but not necessarily limited to sub-slab vapor, basement air and outdoor air sampling, to determine whether concentrations in the indoor air or sub-slab vapor have changed and/or to evaluate temporal influences. Monitoring might also be recommended to determine whether existing building conditions (e.g., positive pressure heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems) are maintaining the desired mitigation endpoint and to determine whether changes are needed. The type and frequency of monitoring is determined based on site-, building- and analyte-specific information, taking into account applicable environmental data and building operating conditions. Monitoring is an interim measure required to evaluate exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

Mitigate: We recommend mitigation to minimize current or potential exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. The most common mitigation methods are sealing preferential pathways in conjunction with installing a sub-slab depressurization system and changing the pressurization of the building in conjunction with monitoring. The type, or combination of types, of mitigation is determined on a building-specific basis, taking into account building construction and operating conditions. Mitigation is considered a temporary measure implemented to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

These general recommendations are made with consideration being given to the additional notes on page 2.

MATRIX C Page 1 of 2

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR MATRIX C

This matrix summarizes actions recommended to address current and potential exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. To use the matrix appropriately as a tool in the decision-making process, the following should be noted:

[1] The matrix is generic. As such, it may be appropriate to modify a recommended action to accommodate analyte-specific, building-specific conditions (e.g., dirt floor in basement, crawl spaces, thick slabs, current occupancy, etc.), and/or factors provided in Section 3.2 of the guidance (e.g., current land use, environmental conditions, etc.). For example, collection of additional samples may be recommended when the matrix indicates "no further action" for a particular building, but the results of adjacent buildings (especially sub-slab vapor results) indicate a need to take actions to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. Mitigation might be recommended when the results of multiple contaminants indicate monitoring is recommended. Proactive actions may be proposed at any time. For example, the party implementing the actions may decide to install sub-slab depressurization systems on buildings where the matrix indicates "no further action" or "monitoring." Such an action might be undertaken for reasons other than public health (e.g., seeking community acceptance, reducing costs, etc.). However, actions implemented *in lieu* of sampling will typically be expected to be captured in the final engineering report and site management plan, and might not rule out the need for post-implementation sampling (e.g., to document effectiveness or to support terminating the action).

[2] Actions provided in the matrix are specific to addressing human exposures. Implementation of these actions does not preclude investigating possible sources of soil vapor contamination, nor does it preclude remediating contaminated soil vapor or the source of soil vapor contamination.

[3] Appropriate care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that high quality data are obtained. Since the data are being used in the decision-making process, the laboratory analyzing the environmental samples must have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. Furthermore, samples should be analyzed by methods that can achieve a minimum reporting limit of 0.20 microgram per cubic meter for indoor and outdoor air samples. For sub-slab vapor samples and dirt floor soil vapor samples, a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter is recommended.

[4] Sub-slab vapor and indoor air samples are typically collected when the likelihood of soil vapor intrusion is considered to be the greatest (i.e., worst-case conditions). If samples are collected at other times (typically, samples collected outside of the heating season), then resampling during worst-case conditions might be appropriate to verify that actions taken to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are protective of human health.

[5] When current exposures are attributed to sources other than soil vapor intrusion, the agencies should be given documentation (e.g., applicable environmental data, completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, etc.) to support a proposed action other than that provided in the matrix box and to support agency assessment and follow-up.

[6] The party responsible for implementing the recommended actions will differ depending upon several factors, including but not limited to the following: the identified source of the volatile chemicals, the environmental remediation program, and analyte-specific, site-specific and building-specific factors.

FIGURE 4

Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix D

February 2024

Analytes Assigned:
Benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, cyclohexane, isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane), 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, *o*-xylene

	INDOOR AIR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)		
SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)	< 2	2 to < 10	10 and above
< 60	1. No further action	2. No Further Action	3. IDENTIFY SOURCE(S) or RESAMPLE or MITIGATE
60 to < 600	4. No further action	5. MONITOR	6. MITIGATE
600 and above	7. MITIGATE	8. MITIGATE	9. MITIGATE

mcg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

No further action: No additional actions are recommended to address human exposures.

Identify Source(s) or Resample or Mitigate: We recommend that reasonable and practical actions be taken to identify the source(s) affecting the indoor air quality and that actions be implemented to reduce indoor air concentrations to within background ranges. For example, if an indoor or outdoor air source is identified, we recommend the appropriate party implement actions to reduce the levels. In the event that indoor or outdoor sources are not readily identified or confirmed, resampling (which might include additional sub-slab vapor and indoor air sampling locations) is recommended to demonstrate that SVI mitigation actions are not needed. Based on the information available, mitigation might also be recommended when soil vapor intrusion cannot be ruled out.

Monitor: We recommend monitoring (sampling on a recurring basis), including but not necessarily limited to sub-slab vapor, basement air and outdoor air sampling, to determine whether concentrations in the indoor air or sub-slab vapor have changed and/or to evaluate temporal influences. Monitoring might also be recommended to determine whether existing building conditions (e.g., positive pressure heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems) are maintaining the desired mitigation endpoint and to determine whether changes are needed. The type and frequency of monitoring is determined based on site-, building- and analyte-specific information, taking into account applicable environmental data and building operating conditions. Monitoring is an interim measure required to evaluate exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

Mitigate: We recommend mitigation to minimize current or potential exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. The most common mitigation methods are sealing preferential pathways in conjunction with installing a sub-slab depressurization system and changing the pressurization of the building in conjunction with monitoring. The type, or combination of types, of mitigation is determined on a building -specific basis, taking into account building construction and operating conditions. Mitigation is considered a temporary measure implemented to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

These general recommendations are made with consideration being given to the additional notes on page 2. **MATRIX D Page 1 of 2**

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR MATRIX D

This matrix summarizes actions recommended to address current and potential exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. To use the matrix appropriately as a tool in the decision-making process, the following should be noted:

[1] The matrix is generic. As such, it may be appropriate to modify a recommended action to accommodate analyte-specific, building-specific conditions (e.g., dirt floor in basement, crawl spaces, thick slabs, current occupancy, etc.), and/or factors provided in Section 3.2 of the guidance (e.g., current land use, environmental conditions, etc.). For example, collection of additional samples may be recommended when the matrix indicates "no further action" for a particular building, but the results of adjacent buildings (especially sub-slab vapor results) indicate a need to take actions to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. Mitigation might be recommended when the results of multiple contaminants indicate monitoring is recommended. Proactive actions may be proposed at any time. For example, the party implementing the actions may decide to install sub-slab depressurization systems on buildings where the matrix indicates "no further action" or "monitoring." Such an action might be undertaken for reasons other than public health (e.g., seeking community acceptance, reducing costs, etc.). However, actions implemented ***in lieu*** of sampling will typically be expected to be captured in the final engineering report and site management plan, and might not rule out the need for post-implementation sampling (e.g., to document effectiveness or to support terminating the action).

[2] Actions provided in the matrix are specific to addressing human exposures. Implementation of these actions does not preclude investigating possible sources of soil vapor contamination, nor does it preclude remediating contaminated soil vapor or the source of soil vapor contamination.

[3] Appropriate care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that high quality data are obtained. Since the data are being used in the decision-making process, the laboratory analyzing the environmental samples must have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. Furthermore, samples should be analyzed by methods that can achieve a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter for indoor and outdoor air samples. For sub-slab vapor samples and dirt floor soil vapor samples, a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter is recommended.

[4] Sub-slab vapor and indoor air samples are typically collected when the likelihood of soil vapor intrusion to occur is considered to be the greatest (i.e., worst-case conditions). If samples are collected at other times (typically, samples collected outside of the heating season), then resampling during worst-case conditions might be appropriate to verify that actions taken to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are protective of human health.

[5] When current exposures are attributed to sources other than soil vapor intrusion, the agencies should be given documentation (e.g., applicable environmental data, completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, etc.) to support a proposed action other than that provided in the matrix box and to support agency assessment and follow-up.

[6] The party responsible for implementing the recommended actions will differ depending upon several factors, including but not limited to the following: the identified source of the volatile chemicals, the environmental remediation program, and analyte-specific, site-specific and building-specific factors.

MATRIX D Page 2 of 2

FIGURE 5

Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix E

February 2024

Analytes Assigned:
***m,p*-xylene, heptane, hexane**

	INDOOR AIR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)		
SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)	< 6	6 to < 20	20 and above
< 200	1. No further action	2. No Further Action	3. IDENTIFY SOURCE(S) or RESAMPLE or MITIGATE
200 to < 2,000	4. No further action	5. MONITOR	6. MITIGATE
2,000 and above	7. MITIGATE	8. MITIGATE	9. MITIGATE

mcg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

No further action: No additional actions are recommended to address human exposures.

Identify Source(s) or Resample or Mitigate: We recommend that reasonable and practical actions be taken to identify the source(s) affecting the indoor air quality and that actions be implemented to reduce indoor air concentrations to within background ranges. For example, if an indoor or outdoor air source is identified, we recommend the appropriate party implement actions to reduce the levels. In the event that indoor or outdoor sources are not readily identified or confirmed, resampling (which might include additional sub-slab vapor and indoor air sampling locations) is recommended to demonstrate that SVI mitigation actions are not needed. Based on the information available, mitigation might also be recommended when soil vapor intrusion cannot be ruled out.

Monitor: We recommend monitoring (sampling on a recurring basis), including but not necessarily limited to sub-slab vapor, basement air and outdoor air sampling, to determine whether concentrations in the indoor air or sub-slab vapor have changed and/or to evaluate temporal influences. Monitoring might also be recommended to determine whether existing building conditions (e.g., positive pressure heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems) are maintaining the desired mitigation endpoint and to determine whether changes are needed. The type and frequency of monitoring is determined based on site-, building- and analyte-specific information, taking into account applicable environmental data and building operating conditions. Monitoring is an interim measure required to evaluate exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

Mitigate: We recommend mitigation to minimize current or potential exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. The most common mitigation methods are sealing preferential pathways in conjunction with installing a sub-slab depressurization system and changing the pressurization of the building in conjunction with monitoring. The type, or combination of types, of mitigation is determined on a building -specific basis, taking into account building construction and operating conditions. Mitigation is considered a temporary measure implemented to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

These general recommendations are made with consideration being given to the additional notes on page 2. **MATRIX E Page 1 of 2**

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR MATRIX E

This matrix summarizes actions recommended to address current and potential exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. To use the matrix appropriately as a tool in the decision-making process, the following should be noted:

[1] The matrix is generic. As such, it may be appropriate to modify a recommended action to accommodate analyte-specific, building-specific conditions (e.g., dirt floor in basement, crawl spaces, thick slabs, current occupancy, etc.), and/or factors provided in Section 3.2 of the guidance (e.g., current land use, environmental conditions, etc.). For example, collection of additional samples may be recommended when the matrix indicates "no further action" for a particular building, but the results of adjacent buildings (especially sub-slab vapor results) indicate a need to take actions to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. Mitigation might be recommended when the results of multiple contaminants indicate monitoring is recommended. Proactive actions may be proposed at any time. For example, the party implementing the actions may decide to install sub-slab depressurization systems on buildings where the matrix indicates "no further action" or "monitoring." Such an action might be undertaken for reasons other than public health (e.g., seeking community acceptance, reducing costs, etc.). However, actions implemented ***in lieu*** of sampling will typically be expected to be captured in the final engineering report and site management plan, and might not rule out the need for post-implementation sampling (e.g., to document effectiveness or to support terminating the action).

[2] Actions provided in the matrix are specific to addressing human exposures. Implementation of these actions does not preclude investigating possible sources of soil vapor contamination, nor does it preclude remediating contaminated soil vapor or the source of soil vapor contamination.

[3] Appropriate care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that high quality data are obtained. Since the data are being used in the decision-making process, the laboratory analyzing the environmental samples must have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. Furthermore, samples should be analyzed by methods that can achieve a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter for indoor and outdoor air samples. For sub-slab vapor samples and dirt floor soil vapor samples, a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter is recommended.

[4] Sub-slab vapor and indoor air samples are typically collected when the likelihood of soil vapor intrusion to occur is considered to be the greatest (i.e., worst-case conditions). If samples are collected at other times (typically, samples collected outside of the heating season), then resampling during worst-case conditions might be appropriate to verify that actions taken to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are protective of human health.

[5] When current exposures are attributed to sources other than soil vapor intrusion, the agencies should be given documentation (e.g., applicable environmental data, completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, etc.) to support a proposed action other than that provided in the matrix box and to support agency assessment and follow-up.

[6] The party responsible for implementing the recommended actions will differ depending upon several factors, including but not limited to the following: the identified source of the volatile chemicals, the environmental remediation program, and analyte-specific, site-specific and building-specific factors.

MATRIX E Page 2 of 2

FIGURE 6

Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix F

February 2024

Analytes Assigned:
Toluene

	INDOOR AIR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)		
SUB-SLAB VAPOR CONCENTRATION of COMPOUND (mcg/m³)	< 10	10 to < 50	50 and above
< 300	1. No Further Action	2. No Further Action	3. IDENTIFY SOURCE(S) or RESAMPLE or MITIGATE
300 to < 3,000	4. No Further Action	5. MONITOR	6. MITIGATE
3,000 and above	7. MITIGATE	8. MITIGATE	9. MITIGATE

mcg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

No further action: No additional actions are recommended to address human exposures.

Identify Source(s) or Resample or Mitigate: We recommend that reasonable and practical actions be taken to identify the source(s) affecting the indoor air quality and that actions be implemented to reduce indoor air concentrations to within background ranges. For example, if an indoor or outdoor air source is identified, we recommend the appropriate party implement actions to reduce the levels. In the event that indoor or outdoor sources are not readily identified or confirmed, resampling (which might include additional sub-slab vapor and indoor air sampling locations) is recommended to demonstrate that SVI mitigation actions are not needed. Based on the information available, mitigation might also be recommended when soil vapor intrusion cannot be ruled out.

Monitor: We recommend monitoring (sampling on a recurring basis), including but not necessarily limited to sub-slab vapor, basement air and outdoor air sampling, to determine whether concentrations in the indoor air or sub-slab vapor have changed and/or to evaluate temporal influences. Monitoring might also be recommended to determine whether existing building conditions (e.g., positive pressure heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems) are maintaining the desired mitigation endpoint and to determine whether changes are needed. The type and frequency of monitoring is determined based on site-, building- and analyte-specific information, taking into account applicable environmental data and building operating conditions. Monitoring is an interim measure required to evaluate exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

Mitigate: We recommend mitigation to minimize current or potential exposures associated with soil vapor intrusion. The most common mitigation methods are sealing preferential pathways in conjunction with installing a sub-slab depressurization system and changing the pressurization of the building in conjunction with monitoring. The type, or combination of types, of mitigation is determined on a building -specific basis, taking into account building construction and operating conditions. Mitigation is considered a temporary measure implemented to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion until contaminated environmental media are remediated.

These general recommendations are made with consideration being given to the additional notes on page 2. **MATRIX F Page 1 of 2**

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR MATRIX F

This matrix summarizes actions recommended to address current and potential exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. To use the matrix appropriately as a tool in the decision-making process, the following should be noted:

[1] The matrix is generic. As such, it may be appropriate to modify a recommended action to accommodate analyte-specific, building-specific conditions (e.g., dirt floor in basement, crawl spaces, thick slabs, current occupancy, etc.), and/or factors provided in Section 3.2 of the guidance (e.g., current land use, environmental conditions, etc.). For example, collection of additional samples may be recommended when the matrix indicates "no further action" for a particular building, but the results of adjacent buildings (especially sub-slab vapor results) indicate a need to take actions to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. Mitigation might be recommended when the results of multiple contaminants indicate monitoring is recommended. Proactive actions may be proposed at any time. For example, the party implementing the actions may decide to install sub-slab depressurization systems on buildings where the matrix indicates "no further action" or "monitoring." Such an action might be undertaken for reasons other than public health (e.g., seeking community acceptance, reducing costs, etc.). However, actions implemented ***in lieu*** of sampling will typically be expected to be captured in the final engineering report and site management plan, and might not rule out the need for post-implementation sampling (e.g., to document effectiveness or to support terminating the action).

[2] Actions provided in the matrix are specific to addressing human exposures. Implementation of these actions does not preclude investigating possible sources of soil vapor contamination, nor does it preclude remediating contaminated soil vapor or the source of soil vapor contamination.

[3] Appropriate care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that high quality data are obtained. Since the data are being used in the decision-making process, the laboratory analyzing the environmental samples must have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. Furthermore, samples should be analyzed by methods that can achieve a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter for indoor and outdoor air samples. For sub-slab vapor samples and dirt floor soil vapor samples, a minimum reporting limit of 1 microgram per cubic meter is recommended.

[4] Sub-slab vapor and indoor air samples are typically collected when the likelihood of soil vapor intrusion to occur is considered to be the greatest (i.e., worst-case conditions). If samples are collected at other times (typically, samples collected outside of the heating season), then resampling during worst-case conditions might be appropriate to verify that actions taken to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are protective of human health.

[5] When current exposures are attributed to sources other than soil vapor intrusion, the agencies should be given documentation (e.g., applicable environmental data, completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, etc.) to support a proposed action other than that provided in the matrix box and to support agency assessment and follow-up.

[6] The party responsible for implementing the recommended actions will differ depending upon several factors, including but not limited to the following: the identified source of the volatile chemicals, the environmental remediation program, and analyte-specific, site-specific and building-specific factors.

MATRIX F Page 2 of 2

FIGURE 7

Schematics of a permanent soil vapor probe and permanent nested soil vapor probes

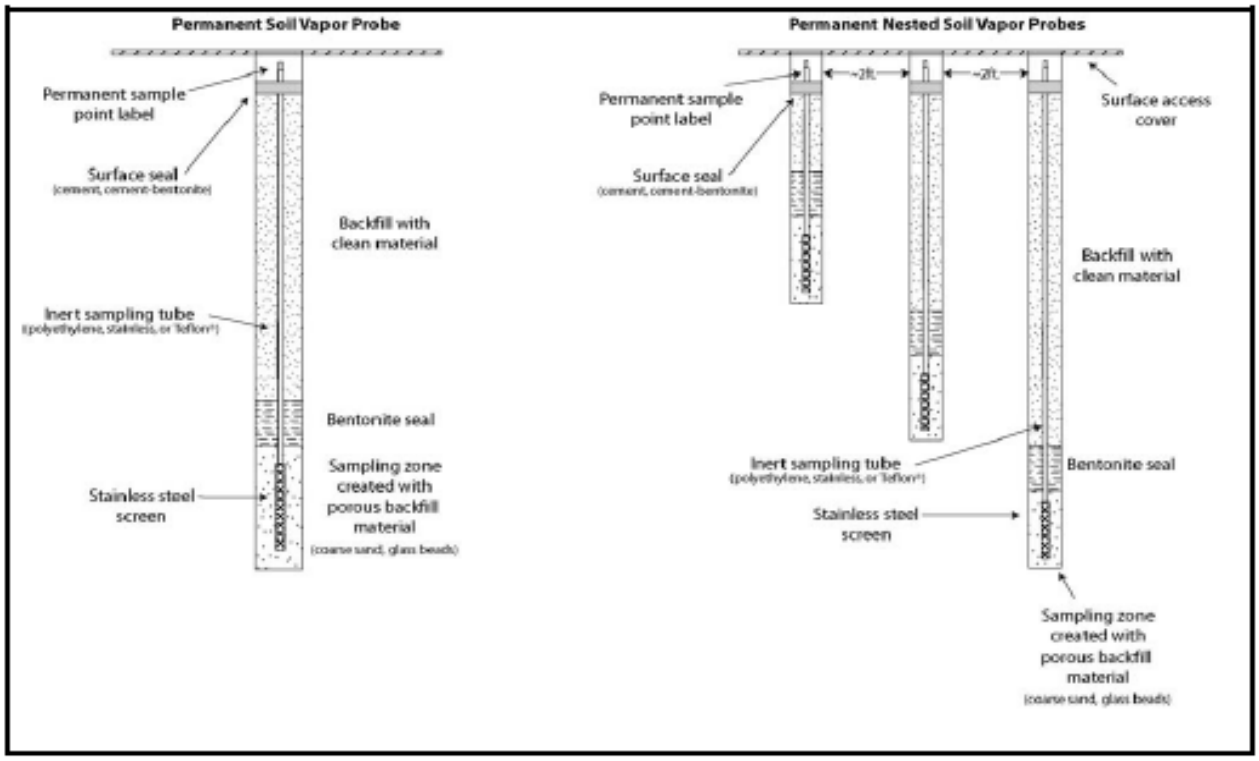


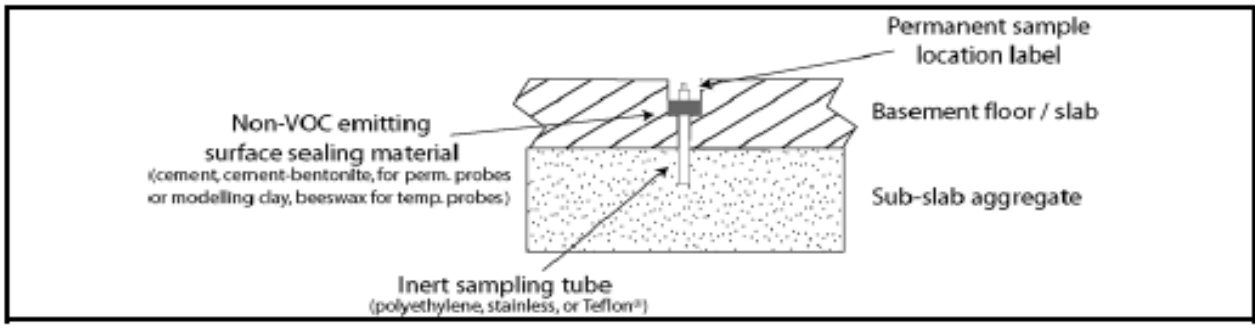






FIGURE 8

Schematic of a sub-slab vapor probe



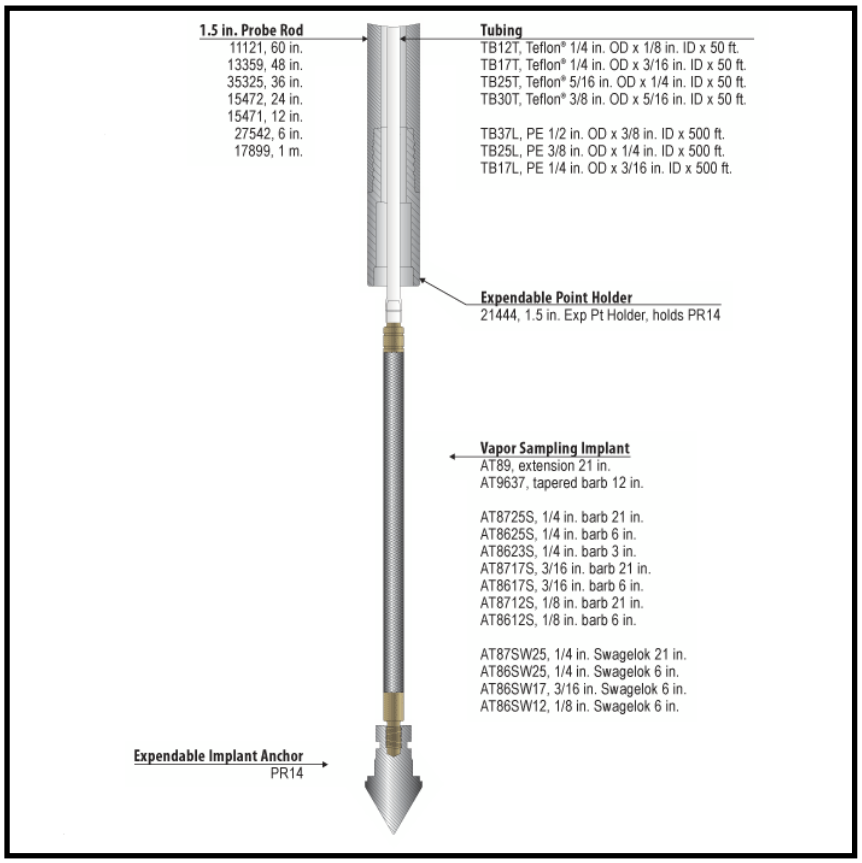
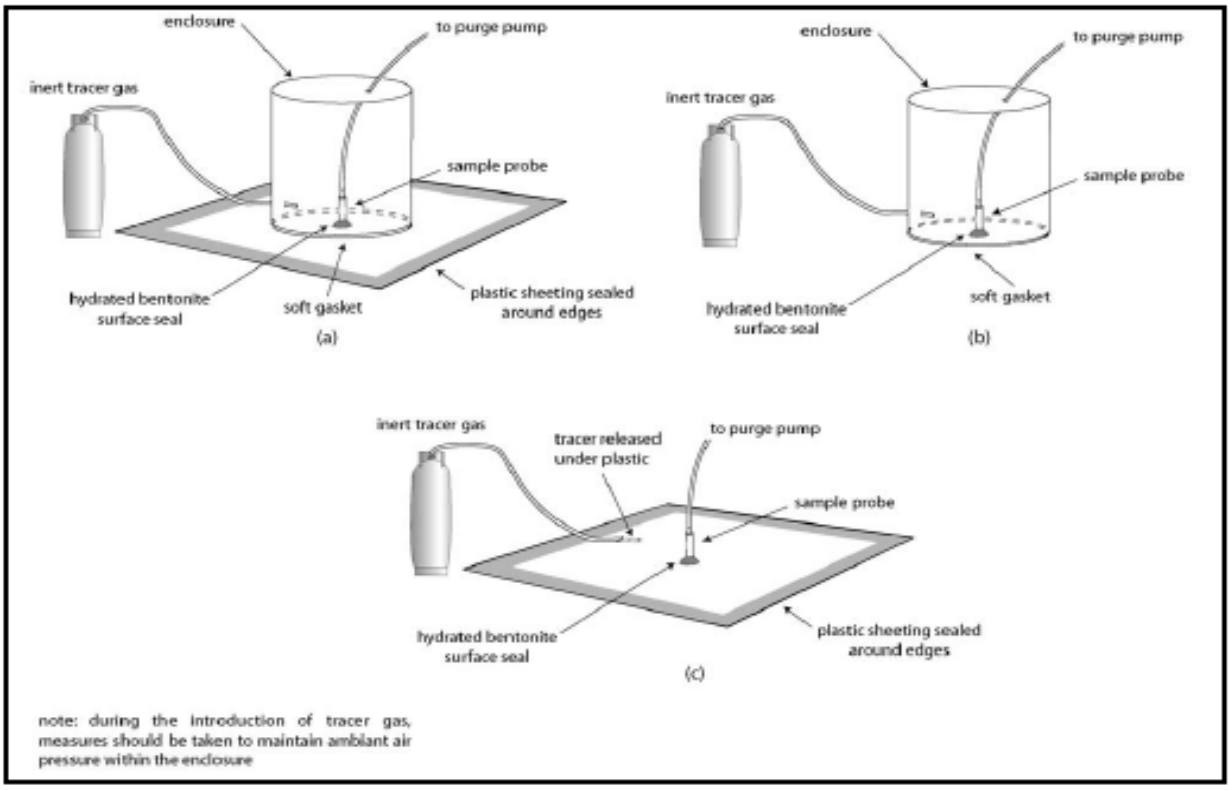


FIGURE 9

Schematics of tracer gas applications







ROUX

AIR CANISTER FIELD RECORD

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project:
Job No:
Location:
Field Staff:
Client:

SAMPLE I.D.:

Size of Canister:
Canister Serial No.:
Flow Controller No.:
Sample Date(s):
Shipping Date:
Sample Type: ☐ ☐
☐ ☐
Soil Gas Probe Depth:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Ambient Air Temp. - A.M.:
Ambient Air Temp. - P.M.:
Wind Direction:
Wind Speed:
Precipitation:

FIELD SAMPLING INFORMATION:

READING	TIME	VACUUM (inches Hg) or PRESSURE (psig)	DATE	INITIALS
Lab Vacuum (on tag)				
Field Vacuum Check [1]				
Initial Field Vacuum [2]				
Final Field Vacuum [3]				
Duration of Sample Collection				

LABORATORY CANISTER PRESSURIZATION:

Initial Vacuum (inches Hg and psia)		
Final Pressure (psia)		
Pressurization Gas		

SUBSLAB SHROUD:

Shroud Helium Concentration:
Calculated tubing volume x 3 =
Purged Tubing Volume Concentration:
Is the purged volume concentration less than or equal to 10% in shroud?
☐
☐

COMPOSITE TIME (hours)	FLOW RATE RANGE (ml/min)
15 Min.	316 - 333
0.5 Hours	158 - 166.7
1	79.2 - 83.3
2	39.6 - 41.7
4	19.8 - 20.8
6	13.2 - 13.9
8	9.9 - 10.4
10	7.92 - 8.3
12	6.6 - 6.9
24	3.5 - 4.0

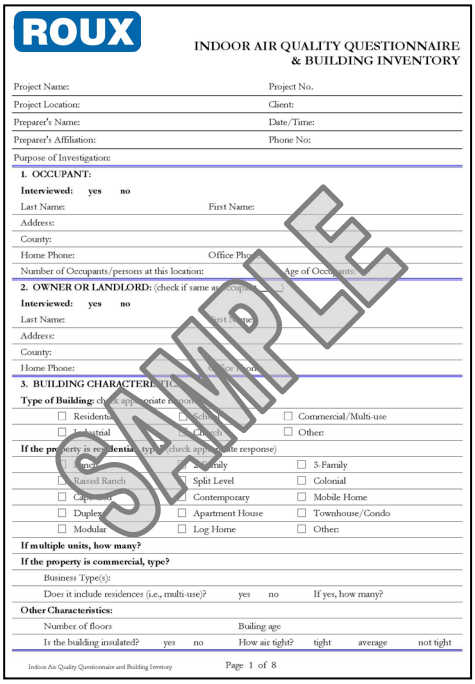
NOTES:

1 Vacuum measured using portable vacuum gauge (provided by Lab)
2 Vacuum measured by canister gauge upon opening valve
3 Vacuum measured by canister gauge prior to closing valve

Signed:

SAMPLE

SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE



ROUX

INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE & BUILDING INVENTORY

Project Name: Project No.
Project Location: Client:
Preparer's Name: Date/Time:
Preparer's Affiliation: Phone No:
Purpose of Investigation:

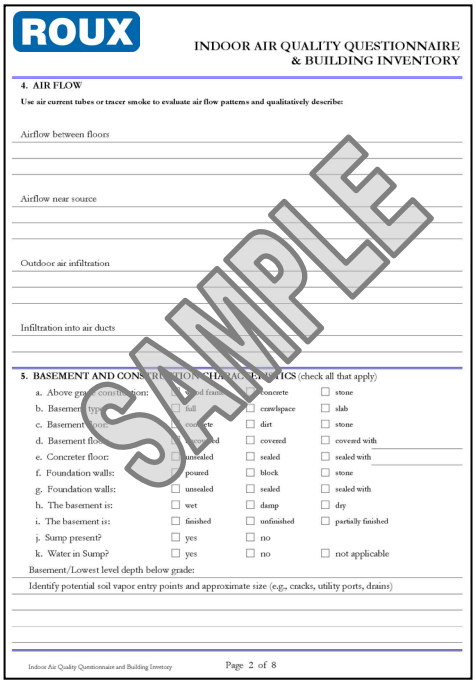
1. OCCUPANT:
Interviewed: yes no
Last Name: First Name:
Address:
County:
Home Phone: Office Phone:
Number of Occupants/persons at this location: Age of Occupants:

2. OWNER OR LANDLORD: (check if same as occupant)
Interviewed: yes no
Last Name: First Name:
Address:
County:
Home Phone: Office Phone:

3. BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS
Type of Building: (check appropriate response)
☐ Residential ☐ School ☐ Commercial/Multi-use
☐ Industrial ☐ Church ☐ Other:
If the property is residential, type? (check appropriate response)
☐ 1-Family ☐ 2-Family ☐ 3-Family
☐ Raised Ranch ☐ Split Level ☐ Colonial
☐ Cape Cod ☐ Contemporary ☐ Mobile Home
☐ Duplex ☐ Apartment House ☐ Townhouse/Condo
☐ Modular ☐ Log Home ☐ Other:
If multiple units, how many?
If the property is commercial, type?
Business Type(s):
Does it include residences (i.e., multi-use)? yes no If yes, how many?
Other Characteristics:
Number of floors Builing age
Is the building insulated? yes no How air tight? tight average not tight

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 1 of 8

SAMPLE



ROUX

INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE & BUILDING INVENTORY

4. AIR FLOW
Use air current tubes or tracer smoke to evaluate air flow patterns and qualitatively describe:

Airflow between floors

Airflow near source

Outdoor air infiltration

Infiltration into air ducts

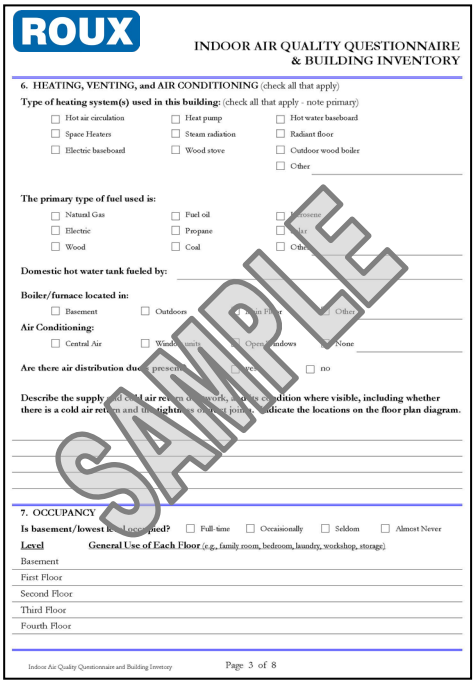
5. BASEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS (check all that apply)

a. Above grade construction:	☐ wood frame	☐ concrete	☐ stone
b. Basement type:	☐ full	☐ crawlspace	☐ slab
c. Basement floor:	☐ concrete	☐ dirt	☐ stone
d. Basement floors:	☐ painted	☐ covered	☐ covered with
e. Concreter floor:	☐ unsealed	☐ sealed	☐ sealed with
f. Foundation walls:	☐ poured	☐ block	☐ stone
g. Foundation walls:	☐ unsealed	☐ sealed	☐ sealed with
h. The basement is:	☐ wet	☐ damp	☐ dry
i. The basement is:	☐ finished	☐ unfinished	☐ partially finished
j. Sump present?	☐ yes	☐ no	
k. Water in Sump?	☐ yes	☐ no	☐ not applicable

Basement/Lowest level depth below grade:
Identify potential soil vapor entry points and approximate size (e.g., cracks, utility ports, drains)

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 2 of 8

SAMPLE



ROUX

INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE & BUILDING INVENTORY

6. HEATING, VENTING, and AIR CONDITIONING (check all that apply)
Type of heating system(s) used in this building: (check all that apply - note primary)
☐ Hot air circulation ☐ Heat pump ☐ Hot water baseboard
☐ Space Heaters ☐ Steam radiation ☐ Radiant floor
☐ Electric baseboard ☐ Wood stove ☐ Outdoor wood boiler
☐ Other

The primary type of fuel used is:
☐ Natural Gas ☐ Fuel oil ☐ Kerosene
☐ Electric ☐ Propane ☐ Solar
☐ Wood ☐ Coal ☐ Other

Domestic hot water tank fueled by:

Boiler/furnace located in:
☐ Basement ☐ Outdoors ☐ First Floor ☐ Other

Air Conditioning:
☐ Central Air ☐ Window units ☐ Open windows ☐ None

Are there air distribution ducts present? ☐ yes ☐ no

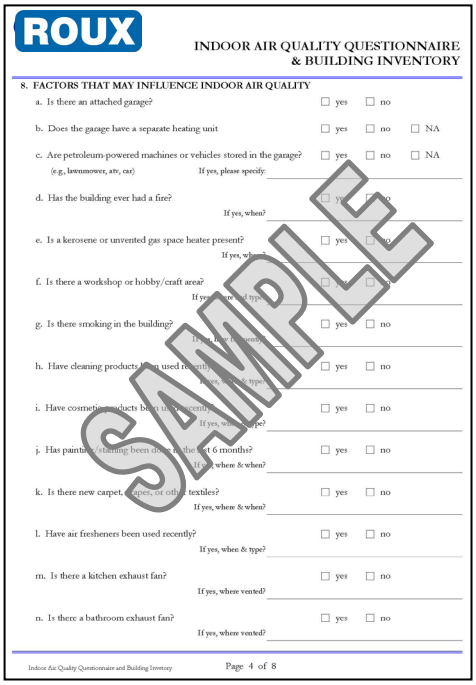
Describe the supply and cold air return ductwork, and its condition where visible, including whether there is a cold air return and the tightness of duct joints. Indicate the locations on the floor plan diagram.

7. OCCUPANCY
Is basement/lowest level occupied? ☐ Full-time ☐ Occasionally ☐ Seldom ☐ Almost Never

Level	General Use of Each Floor (e.g., family room, bedroom, laundry, workshop, storage)
Basement	
First Floor	
Second Floor	
Third Floor	
Fourth Floor	

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 3 of 8

SAMPLE



ROUX

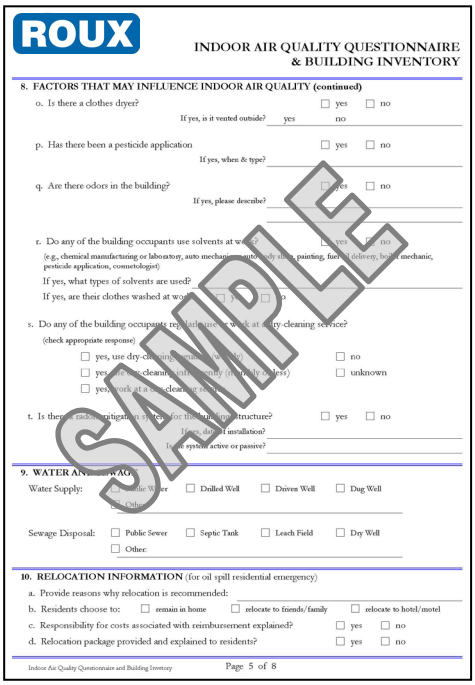
INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE & BUILDING INVENTORY

8. FACTORS THAT MAY INFLUENCE INDOOR AIR QUALITY

a. Is there an attached garage? ☐ yes ☐ no
b. Does the garage have a separate heating unit ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ NA
c. Are petroleum-powered machines or vehicles stored in the garage? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ NA
(e.g., lawnmower, atv, car) If yes, please specify:
d. Has the building ever had a fire? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, when?
e. Is a kerosene or unvented gas space heater present? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, where?
f. Is there a workshop or hobby/craft area? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, where and type?
g. Is there smoking in the building? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, how frequently?
h. Have cleaning products been used recently? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, when & type?
i. Have cosmetic products been used recently? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, when & type?
j. Has painting/staining been done in the last 6 months? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, where & when?
k. Is there new carpet, drapes, or other textiles? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, where & when?
l. Have air fresheners been used recently? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, when & type?
m. Is there a kitchen exhaust fan? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, where vented?
n. Is there a bathroom exhaust fan? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, where vented?

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 4 of 8

SAMPLE


ROUX

INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE
& BUILDING INVENTORY

8. FACTORS THAT MAY INFLUENCE INDOOR AIR QUALITY (continued)

o. Is there a clothes dryer? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, is it vented outside? yes no

p. Has there been a pesticide application ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, when & type?

q. Are there odors in the building? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, please describe?

r. Do any of the building occupants use solvents at work? ☐ yes ☐ no
(e.g., chemical manufacturing or laboratory, auto mechanic, auto body shop, painting, fuel oil delivery, boiler mechanic, pesticide application, cosmetologist)
If yes, what types of solvents are used?
If yes, are their clothes washed at work? ☐ yes ☐ no

s. Do any of the building occupants regularly work at a dry-cleaning service?
(check appropriate response)
☐ yes, use dry-cleaning service frequently ☐ no
☐ yes, own dry-cleaning establishment (provide address) ☐ unknown
☐ yes, work at a dry-cleaning service

t. Is there a radon mitigation system for the building/structure? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, date of installation?
Is the system active or passive?

9. WATER AND SEWAGE

Water Supply: ☐ Public Water ☐ Drilled Well ☐ Driven Well ☐ Dug Well
☐ Other:

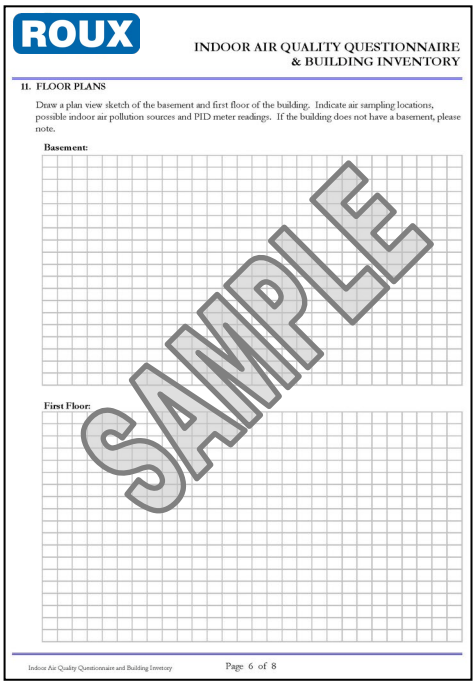
Sewage Disposal: ☐ Public Sewer ☐ Septic Tank ☐ Leach Field ☐ Dry Well
☐ Other:

10. RELOCATION INFORMATION (for oil spill residential emergency)

a. Provide reasons why relocation is recommended:
b. Residents choose to: ☐ remain in home ☐ relocate to friends/family ☐ relocate to hotel/motel
c. Responsibility for costs associated with reimbursement explained? ☐ yes ☐ no
d. Relocation package provided and explained to residents? ☐ yes ☐ no

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 5 of 8

SAMPLE


ROUX

INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE
& BUILDING INVENTORY

11. FLOOR PLANS

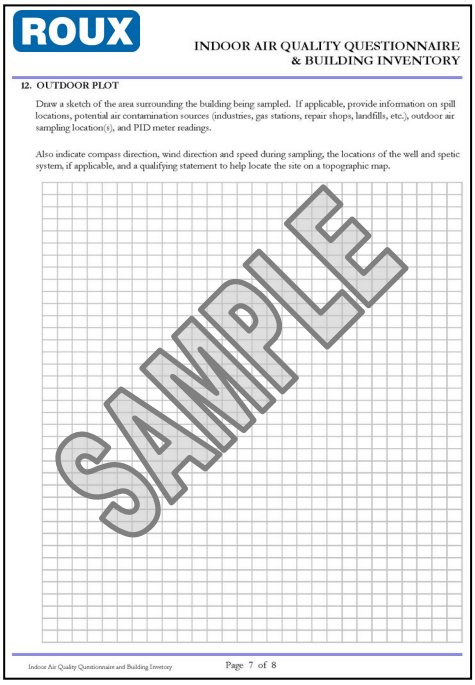
Draw a plan view sketch of the basement and first floor of the building. Indicate air sampling locations, possible indoor air pollution sources and PID meter readings. If the building does not have a basement, please note.

Basement:

First Floor:

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 6 of 8

SAMPLE


ROUX

INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE
& BUILDING INVENTORY

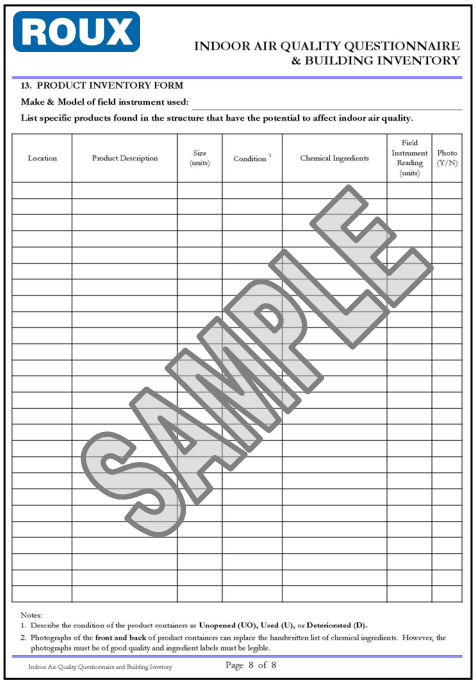
12. OUTDOOR PLOT

Draw a sketch of the area surrounding the building being sampled. If applicable, provide information on spill locations, potential air contamination sources (industries, gas stations, repair shops, landfills, etc.), outdoor air sampling location(s), and PID meter readings.

Also indicate compass direction, wind direction and speed during sampling, the locations of the well and spetic system, if applicable, and a qualifying statement to help locate the site on a topographic map.

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 7 of 8

SAMPLE


ROUX

INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE
& BUILDING INVENTORY

13. PRODUCT INVENTORY FORM

Make & Model of field instrument used:

List specific products found in the structure that have the potential to affect indoor air quality.

Location	Product Description	Size (units)	Condition [1]	Chemical Ingredients	Field Instrument Reading (units)	Photo (Y/N)

Notes:
1. Describe the condition of the product containers as **Unopened (UO), Used (U),** or **Deteriorated (D).**
2. Photographs of the **front and back** of product containers can replace the handwritten list of chemical ingredients. However, the photographs must be of good quality and ingredient labels must be legible.

Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory Page 8 of 8

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Dissolved Oxygen Meter

FOP 007.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE DISSOLVED OXYGEN METER

PURPOSE

This guideline describes a method for calibration of a portable dissolved oxygen meter. This meter measures the concentration of dissolved oxygen within a water sample. This parameter is of interest both as a general indicator of water quality, and because of its pertinence to fate and transport of organics and inorganics. This guideline presents a method for calibration of this meter, which is performed to verify instrument accuracy and function. All field instruments will be calibrated, verified and recalibrated at frequencies required by their respective operating manuals or manufacturer's specifications, but not less than once each day that the instrument is in use. Field personnel should have access to all operating manuals for the instruments used for the field measurements. This procedure also documents critical maintenance activities for this meter.

ACCURACY

The calibrated accuracy of the dissolved oxygen meter will be within ± 1% of full-scale over the temperature range of 23° to 113° F (-5° to +45° C).

PROCEDURE

1. Calibrate the dissolved oxygen meter to ambient air based on probe temperature and true local atmospheric pressure conditions (or feet above sea level). Because procedures vary with different brands and models of meters, refer to the manufacturer's recommended calibration procedures.

2. In the event of a failure to adequately calibrate, follow the corrective action directed by the manufacturer.
3. If calibration cannot be achieved or maintained, obtain a replacement instrument (rental instruments) and/or order necessary repairs/adjustment.

4. Document the calibration results and related information in the Project Field Book and on an **Equipment Calibration Log** (see attached sample). Information will include, at a minimum:
    - Time, date, and initials of the field team member performing the calibration
    - The unique identifier for the meter, including manufacturer, model, and serial number
    - The brand and expiration dates of calibration solutions
    - The calibration readings
    - The instrument settings (if applicable)
    - The approximate response time
    - The overall adequacy of calibration including the Pass or fail designation in accordance with the accuracy specifications presented above
    - Corrective action taken (see Step 5 above) in the event of failure to adequately calibrate

MAINTENANCE

- When not in use or between measurements, the dissolved oxygen probe will be kept immersed in or moist with deionized water.

- The meter batteries will be checked prior to each meter's use and will be replaced when the meter cannot be redline adjusted.

- The meter response time and stability will be tracked to determine the need for instrument maintenance. When response time becomes greater than two minutes, probe service is indicated.

ATTACHMENTS

Equipment Calibration Log (sample)

FOP 007.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE DISSOLVED OXYGEN METER

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Name: Date:

Project No.:

Client: Instrument Source: ☐ Roux ☐ Rental

METER TYPE	UNITS	TIME	MAKE/MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	CAL. BY	STANDARD	READING	SETTI
☐ pH meter	units		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		4.00		
						7.00		
						10.01		
☐ Turbidity meter	NTU		Hach 2100P Turbidimeter	970600014560		< 0.4		
						20		
						100		
						800		
☐ Sp. conductance meter	uS/mS		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		µS @ 25 °C		
☐ PID	ppm		Photovac 2020 PID			open air zero		MIBK re
						____ ppm Iso. Gas		factor =
☐ Particulate meter	mg/m^3					zero air		
☐ Oxygen	%					open air		
☐ Hydrogen sulfide	ppm					open air		
☐ Carbon monoxide	ppm					open air		
☐ LEL	%					open air		
☐ Radiation Meter	uR/h					background area		
☐								

SAMPLE

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: **DATE:**

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field pH/Eh Meter

FOP 008.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE FIELD pH/Eh METER

PURPOSE

This guideline describes a method for calibration of a portable pH/Eh meter. The pH/Eh meter measures the hydrogen ion concentration or acidity of a water sample (pH function), and the oxidation/reduction potential of a water sample (Eh function). Calibration is performed to verify instrument accuracy and function. All field instruments will be calibrated, verified and recalibrated at frequencies required by their respective operating manuals or manufacturer's specifications, but not less than once each day that the instrument is in use. Field personnel should have access to all operating manuals for the instruments used for the field measurements. This procedure also documents critical maintenance activities for this meter.

ACCURACY

The calibrated accuracy of the pH/Eh meter will be:

pH ± 0.2 pH unit, over the temperature range of ± 0.2 C.

Eh ± 0.2 millivolts (mV) over the range of ± 399.9 mV, otherwise ± 2 mV.

PROCEDURE

Note: Meters produced by different manufacturers may have different calibration procedures. These instructions will take precedence over the procedure provided herein. This procedure is intended to be used as a general guideline, or in the absence of available manufacturer's instructions.

1. Obtain and active the meter to be used. As stated above, initial calibrations will be performed at the beginning of each sampling day.

2. Immerse the sensing probe in a container of certified pH 7.0 buffer solution traceable to the National Bureau of Standards.

3. Measure the temperature of the buffer solution, and adjust the temperature setting accordingly.

4. Compare the meter reading to the known value of the buffer solution while stirring. If the reading obtained by the meter does not agree with the known value of the buffer solution, recalibrate the meter according to the manufacturer's instructions until the desired reading is obtained. This typically involves accessing and turning a dial or adjustment screw while measuring the pH of the buffer solution. The meter is adjusted until the output agrees with the known solution pH.

5. Repeat Steps 2 through 5 with a pH 4.0 and 10.0 buffer solution to provide a three-point calibration. Standards used to calibrate the pH meter will be of concentrations that bracket the expected values of the samples to be analyzed, especially for two-point calibrations (see note below).

Note: Some pH meters only allow two-point calibrations. Two-point calibrations should be within the suspected range of the groundwater to be analyzed. For example, if the groundwater pH is expected to be approximately 8, the two-point calibration should bracket that value. Buffer solutions of 7 and 10 should then be used for the two-point calibration.

6. Document the calibration results and related information in the Project Field Book and on an **Equipment Calibration Log** (see attached sample). Information will include, at a minimum:

   - Time, date, and initials of the field team member performing the calibration
   - The unique identifier for the meter, including manufacturer, model, and serial number
   - The brand and expiration dates of buffer solutions
   - The instrument readings
   - The instrument settings (if applicable)

- Pass or fail designation in accordance with the accuracy specifications presented above
- Corrective action taken (see Maintenance below) in the event of failure to adequately calibrate

MAINTENANCE

- When not in use, or between measurements, keep the pH/Eh probe immersed in or moist with buffer solutions.

- Check the meter batteries at the end of each day and recharge or replace as needed.

- Replace the pH/Eh probe any time that the meter response time becomes greater than two minutes or the meeting system consistently fails to retain its calibrated accuracy for a minimum of ten sample measurements.

- If a replacement of the pH/Eh probe fails to resolve instrument response time and stability problems, obtain a replacement instrument (rental instruments) and/or order necessary repairs/adjustment.

ATTACHMENTS

Equipment Calibration Log (sample)

FOP 008.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE FIELD pH/Eh METER

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Name: Date:

Project No.:

Client: Instrument Source: ☐ Roux ☐ Rental

METER TYPE	UNITS	TIME	MAKE/MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	CAL. BY	STANDARD	READING	SETTI
☐ pH meter	units		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		4.00		
						7.00		
						10.01		
☐ Turbidity meter	NTU		Hach 2100P Turbidimeter	970600014560		< 0.4		
						20		
						100		
						800		
☐ Sp. conductance meter	uS/mS		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		µS @ 25 °C		
☐ PID	ppm		Photovac 2020 PID			open air zero		MIBK re
						____ ppm Iso. Gas		factor =
☐ Particulate meter	mg/m^3					zero air		
☐ Oxygen	%					open air		
☐ Hydrogen sulfide	ppm					open air		
☐ Carbon monoxide	ppm					open air		
☐ LEL	%					open air		
☐ Radiation Meter	uR/h					background area		
☐								

SAMPLE

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: **DATE:**

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field Turbidity Meter

FOP 009.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE FIELD TURBIDITY METER

PURPOSE

This guideline describes the method for calibration of the HACH 2100P portable field turbidity meter. Turbidity is one water quality parameter measured during purging and development of wells. Turbidity is measured as a function of the samples ability to transmit light, expressed as Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs). The turbidity meter is factory calibrated and must be checked daily prior to using the meter in the field. Calibration is performed to verify instrument accuracy and function. This procedure also documents critical maintenance activities for this meter.

ACCURACY

Accuracy shall be ± 2% of reading below 499 NTU or ± 3% of reading above 500 NTU with resolution to 0.01 NTU in the lowest range. The range key provides for automatic or manual range selection for ranges of 0.00 to 9.99, 0.0 to 99.9 and 0 to 1000 NTU. Another key provides for selecting automatic signal averaging. Pressing the key shall toggle signal averaging on or off.

PROCEDURE

Calibration of the 2100P Turbidimeter is based on formazin, the primary standard for turbidity. The instrument's electronic and optical design provides long-term stability and minimizes the need for frequent calibration. The two-detector ratioing system compensates for most fluctuations in lamp output. **A formazin recalibration should be performed at least once every three months,** more often if experience indicates the need. During calibration, use a primary standard such as StablCal™ Stabilized Standards or formazin standards.

Note: Meters produced by different manufacturers may have different calibration check procedures. These manufacturers' instructions will take precedence over the procedure provided here. This procedure is intended to be used as a general guideline, or in the absence of available manufacturer's instructions.

Note: Because the turbidity meter measures light transmission, it is critical that the meter and standards be cared for as precision optical instruments. Scratches, dirt, dust, etc. can all temporarily or permanently affect the accuracy of meter readings.

Preparing StablCal Stabilized Standards in Sealed Vials

Sealed vials that have been sitting undisturbed for longer than a month must be shaken to break the condensed suspension into its original particle size. Start at *step 1* for these standards. If the standards are used on at least a weekly interval, start at *step 3*.

Note: These instructions do not apply to < 0.1 NTU StablCal Standards; < 0.1 NTU StablCal Standards should not be shaken or inverted.

1. Shake the standard vigorously for 2-3 minutes to re-suspend any particles.
2. Allow the standard to stand undisturbed for 5 minutes.
3. Gently invert the vial of StablCal 5 to 7 times.
4. Prepare the vial for measurement using traditional preparation techniques. This usually consists of oiling the vial (see *Section 2.3.2 on page 11 of the manual*)

and marking the vial to maintain the same orientation in the sample cell compartment (see *Section 2.3.3 on page 12 of the manual*). This step will eliminate any optical variations in the sample vial.

5. Let the vial stand for one minute. The standard is now ready for use in the calibration procedure.

Calibration Procedure

1. Turn the meter on.

2. Shake pre-mixed formazin primary standards in accordance with the above procedure.

3. Wipe the outside of the < 0.1 NTU standard and insert the sample cell in the cell compartment by aligning the orientation mark on the cell with the mark on the front of the cell compartment.

4. Close the lid and press **I/O**.

5. Press the **CAL** button. The **CAL** and **S0** icons will be displayed and the 0 will flash. The four-digit display will show the value of the **S0** standard for the previous calibration. If the blank value was forced to 0.0, the display will be blank. Press the right arrow key (→) to get a numerical display.

6. Press **READ**. The instrument will count from 60 to 0, read the blank and use it to calculate a correction factor for the 20 NTU standard measurement. If the dilution water is ≥ 0.5 NTU, E 1 will appear when the calibration is calculated (*see Section 3.6.2.3 on page 31 of the manual*). The display will automatically increment to the next standard. Remove the sample cell from the cell compartment

Note: The turbidity of the dilution water can be "forced" to zero by pressing → rather than reading the dilution water. The display will show "S0 NTU" and the ↑ key must be pressed to continue with the next standard.

7. Repeat steps 1 through 7 for the 20, 100 and 800 standards.

8. Following the 800 NTU standard calibration, the display will increment back to the **S0** display. Remove the sample cell from the cell compartment.

9. Press **CAL** to accept the calibration. The instrument will return to measurement mode automatically.

10. Document the calibration results and related information in the Project Field Book and on an **Equipment Calibration Log** (see attached sample). Information will include, at a minimum:
    - Time, date, and initials of the field team member performing the calibration
    - The unique identifier for the meter, including manufacturer, model, and serial number
    - The brand of calibration standards
    - The instrument readings
    - The instrument settings (if applicable)
    - Pass or fail designation in accordance with the accuracy specifications presented above
    - Corrective action taken (see Maintenance below) in the event of failure to adequately calibrate.

Note: Pressing CAL completes the calculation of the calibration coefficients. If calibration errors occurred during calibration, error messages will appear after CAL is pressed. If E 1 or E 2 appear, check the standard preparation and review the calibration; repeat the calibration if necessary. If "CAL?" appears, an error may have

occurred during calibration. If "CAL?" is flashing, the instrument is using the default calibration.

NOTES

- If the **I/O** key is pressed during calibration, the new calibration data is lost and the old calibration will be used for measurements. Once in calibration mode, only the **READ, I/O,** ↑ , and →keys function. Signal averaging and range mode must be selected before entering the calibration mode.

- If **E 1** or **E 2** are displayed, an error occurred during calibration. Check the standard preparation and review the calibration; repeat the calibration if necessary. Press **DIAG** to cancel the error message (**E 1** or **E 2)**. To continue without repeating the calibration, press **I/O** twice to restore the previous calibration. If "**CAL?"** is displayed, an error may have occurred during calibration. The previous calibration may not be restored. Either recalibrate or use the calibration as is.

- To review a calibration, press **CAL** and then ↑ to view the calibration standard values. As long as **READ** is never pressed and **CAL** is not flashing, the calibration will not be updated. Press **CAL** again to return to the measurement mode.

MAINTENANCE

- **Cleaning**: Keep the turbidimeter and accessories as clean as possible and store the instrument in the carrying case when not in use. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight and ultraviolet light. Wipe spills up promptly. Wash sample cells with non-abrasive laboratory detergent, rinse with distilled or demineralized water, and air dry. Avoid scratching the cells and wipe all moisture and fingerprints off the cells before inserting them into the instrument. Failure to do so can give inaccurate readings. See *Section 2.3.1 on page 11of the manual* for more information about sample cell care.

- **Battery Replacement**: AA alkaline cells typically last for about 300 tests with the signal-averaging mode off, about 180 tests if signal averaging is used. The "battery" icon flashes when battery replacement is needed. Refer to *Section 1.4.2 on page 5 of the manual* for battery installation instructions. If the batteries are changed within 30

seconds, the instrument retains the latest range and signal average selections. If it takes more than 30 seconds, the instrument uses the default settings. If, after changing batteries, the instrument will not turn off or on and the batteries are good, remove the batteries and reinstall them. If the instrument still won't function, contact Hach Service or the nearest authorized dealer.

- **Lamp Replacement**: The procedure in *Section 4.0 on page 49 of the manual* explains lamp installation and electrical connections. Use a small screwdriver to remove and install the lamp leads in the terminal block. The instrument requires calibration after lamp replacement.

ATTACHMENTS

Equipment Calibration Log (sample)

FOP 009.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE FIELD TURBIDITY METER

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Name: Date:

Project No.:

Client: Instrument Source: ☐ Roux ☐ Rental

METER TYPE	UNITS	TIME	MAKE/MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	CAL. BY	STANDARD	READING	SETTI
☐ pH meter	units		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		4.00		
						7.00		
						10.01		
☐ Turbidity meter	NTU		Hach 2100P Turbidimeter	970600014560		< 0.4		
						20		
						100		
						800		
☐ Sp. conductance meter	uS/mS		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		µS @ 25 °C		
☐ PID	ppm		Photovac 2020 PID			open air zero		MIBK re
						____ ppm Iso. Gas		factor =
☐ Particulate meter	mg/m^3					zero air		
☐ Oxygen	%					open air		
☐ Hydrogen sulfide	ppm					open air		
☐ Carbon monoxide	ppm					open air		
☐ LEL	%					open air		
☐ Radiation Meter	uR/h					background area		
☐								

SAMPLE

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: **DATE:**

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector (PID)

FOP 011.1

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR

PURPOSE

This procedure describes a general method for the calibration and maintenance of a portable photoionization detector (PID). The PID detects and initially quantifies a reading of the volatile organic compound (VOC) concentration in air. The PID is used as a field-screening tool for initial evaluation of soil samples and for ambient air monitoring of compounds with ionization potentials (IP) less than the PID lamp electron voltage (eV) rating. The IP is the amount of energy required to move an electron to an infinite distance from the nucleus thus creating a positive ion plus an electron. It should be noted that all of the major components of air (i.e., carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen, oxygen etc.) have IP's above 12 eV. As a result, they will not be ionized by the 9.8, 10.6, or 11.7 eV lamps typically utilized in field PIDs. The response of the PID will then be the sum of the organic and inorganic compounds in air that are ionized by the appropriate lamp (i.e., 9.8, 10.6 or 11.7 eV). Attached to this FOP is a table summarizing common organic compounds and their respective IPs.

Calibration is performed to verify instrument accuracy and function. All field instruments will be calibrated, verified and recalibrated at frequencies required by their respective operating manuals or manufacturer's specifications, but not less than once each day that the instrument is in use. Compound-specific calibration methods should be selected on a project-by-project basis to increase the accuracy of the instrument. The best way to calibrate a PID to different compounds is to use a standard of the gas of interest. However, correction factors have been determined that enable the user to quantify a large number of chemicals using only a single calibration gas, typically isobutylene. Field personnel should have access to all operating manuals for the instruments used for the field measurements. This procedure also documents critical maintenance activities for this meter.

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR

Note: The information included below is equipment manufacturer- and model-specific, however, accuracy, calibration, and maintenance procedures for this type of portable equipment are typically similar. The information below pertains to the MiniRAE 2000 Portable VOC Monitor equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp. The actual equipment to be used in the field will be equivalent or similar. The following information is provided for general reference; the equipment-specific manufacturer's manual should be followed with precedence over this FOP.

Note: The PID indicates total VOC concentration readings that are normalized to a calibration standard, so actual quantification of individual compounds is not provided. In addition, the PID response to compounds is highly variable, dependent on ionization potential of the compound, and the presence or absence of other compounds.

ACCURACY

The MiniRAE 2000 is accurate to ± 2 ppm or 10% of the reading for concentrations ranging from 0-2,000 ppm and ± 20% of the reading at concentrations greater than 2,000 ppm. Response time is less than two seconds to 90 percent of full-scale. The operating temperature range is 0 to 45° C and the operating humidity range is 0 to 95 % relative humidity (non-condensing).

CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The calibration method and correction factor, if applicable, will be selected on a project-by-project basis and confirmed with the Project Manager prior to the start of field work.

1. Calibrate all field test equipment at the beginning of each sampling day. Check and recalibrate the PID according to the manufacture's specifications.

2. Calibrate the PID using a compressed gas cylinder or equivalent containing the calibration standard, a flow regulator, and a tubing assembly. In addition, a compressed gas cylinder containing zero air ("clean" air) may be required if ambient air conditions do not permit calibration to "clean air".

3. Fill two Tedlar® bags equipped with a one-way valve with zero-air (if applicable) and the calibration standard gas.

4. Assemble the calibration equipment and actuate the PID in its calibration mode.

5. Select the appropriate calibration method. Calibration may be completed with two methods: 1) where the calibration standard gas is the same as the measurement gas (no correction factor is applied) or 2) where the calibration standard gas is not the same as the measurement gas and a correction factor will be applied. An isobutylene standard gas must be used as the calibration standard gas for the use of correction factors with the MiniRAE 2000. See below for additional instructions for calibration specific to use with or without correction factors.

Calibrating Without a Correction Factor

Navigate within the menu to select the "cal memory" for the specific calibration standard gas prior to calibration. The default gas selections for the MiniRAE 2000 are as follows:

Cal Memory #0	Isobutylene
Cal Memory #1	Hexane
Cal Memory #2	Xylene
Cal Memory #3	Benzene
Cal Memory #4	Styrene
Cal Memory #5	Toluene
Cal Memory #6	Vinyl Chloride
Cal Memory #7	Custom

The calibration standard gas for Cal Memory #1-7 may be toggled for selection of any of the approximately 100 preprogrammed calibration standard gases for use without an applied correction factor (i.e., the calibration gas must be the same as the measurement gas).

Calibrating With a Correction Factor

Navigate within the menu to select the "Cal Memory".

Select "Cal Memory #0" and toggle for selection of any of the approximately 100 preprogrammed chemicals. During calibration, the unit requests isobutylene gas and displays the isobutylene concentration immediately following calibration, but when the unit is returned to the normal reading mode, it displays the selected chemical and applies the correction factor.

If the pre-programmed list does not include the desired chemical or a user-defined measurement gas and correction factor is desired, toggle Cal Memory #0 to "user defined custom gas". A list of approximately 300 correction factors is attached in Technical Note 106 generated by MiniRAE.

6. Once the PID settings have been verified, connect the PID probe to the zero air calibration bag (or calibrate to ambient air if conditions permit) and wait for a stable indication.

7. Connect the PID probe to the calibration standard bag. Measure an initial reading of the standard and wait for a stable indication.

8. Keep the PID probe connected to the calibration standard bag, calibrate to applicable concentration (typically 100 ppm with isobutylene) with the standard and wait for a stable indication.

9. Document the calibration results and related information in the Project Field Book and on an **Equipment Calibration Log** (see attached sample), indicating the meter readings before and after the instrument has been adjusted. This is important, not only for data validation, but also to establish

maintenance schedules and component replacement. Information will include, at a minimum:

- Time, date and initials of the field team member performing the calibration
- The unique identifier for the meter, including manufacturer, model, and serial number
- The calibration standard and concentration
- Correction factors used, if any
- The brand and expiration date of the calibration standard gas
- The instrument readings: before and after calibration
- The instrument settings (if applicable)
- Pass or fail designation in accordance with the accuracy specifications presented above
- Corrective action taken (see Maintenance below) in the event of failure to adequately calibrate.

MAINTENANCE

- The probe and dust filter of the PID should be checked before and after every use for cleanliness. Should instrument response become unstable, recalibration should be performed. If this does not resolve the problem, access the photoionization bulb and clean with the manufacturer-supplied abrasive compound, then recalibrate.

- The PID battery must be recharged after each use. Store the PID in its carrying case when not in use. Additional maintenance details related to individual components of the PID are provided in the equipment manufacturer's instruction manual. If calibration or instrument performance is not in accordance with specifications, send the instrument to the equipment manufacturer for repair.

- Maintain a log for each monitoring instrument. Record all maintenance performed on the instrument on this log with date and name of the organization performing the maintenance.

ATTACHMENTS

Table 1; Summary of Ionization Potentials
Equipment Calibration Log (sample)
Technical Note TN-106

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
A		
2-Amino pyridine	8	
Acetaldehyde	10.21	
Acetamide	9.77	
Acetic acid	10.69	X
Acetic anhydride	10	
Acetone	9.69	
Acetonitrile	12.2	X
Acetophenone	9.27	
Acetyl bromide	10.55	
Acetyl chloride	11.02	X
Acetylene	11.41	X
Acrolein	10.1	
Acrylamide	9.5	
Acrylonitrile	10.91	X
Allyl alcohol	9.67	
Allyl chloride	9.9	
Ammonia	10.2	
Aniline	7.7	
Anisidine	7.44	
Anisole	8.22	
Arsine	9.89	
B		
1,3-Butadiene (butadiene)	9.07	
1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	10.63	X
1-Bromo-2-methylpropane	10.09	
1-Bromo-4-fluorobenzene	8.99	
1-Bromobutane	10.13	
1-Bromopentane	10.1	
1-Bromopropane	10.18	
1-Bromopropene	9.3	
1-Butanethiol	9.14	
1-Butene	9.58	
1-Butyne	10.18	
2,3-Butadione	9.23	
2-Bromo-2-methylpropane	9.89	
2-Bromobutane	9.98	
2-Bromopropane	10.08	

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
2-Bromothiophene	8.63	
2-Butanone (MEK)	9.54	
3-Bromopropene	9.7	
3-Butene nitrile	10.39	
Benzaldehyde	9.53	
Benzene	9.25	
Benzenethiol	8.33	
Benzonitrile	9.71	
Benzotrifluoride	9.68	
Biphenyl	8.27	
Boron oxide	13.5	X
Boron trifluoride	15.56	X
Bromine	10.54	
Bromobenzene	8.98	
Bromochloromethane	10.77	X
Bromoform	10.48	
Butane	10.63	X
Butyl mercaptan	9.15	
cis-2-Butene	9.13	
m-Bromotoluene	8.81	
n-Butyl acetate	10.01	
n-Butyl alcohol	10.04	
n-Butyl amine	8.71	
n-Butyl benzene	8.69	
n-Butyl formate	10.5	
n-Butyraldehyde	9.86	
n-Butyric acid	10.16	
n-Butyronitrile	11.67	X
o-Bromotoluene	8.79	
p-Bromotoluene	8.67	
p-tert-Butyltoluene	8.28	
s-Butyl amine	8.7	
s-Butyl benzene	8.68	
sec-Butyl acetate	9.91	
t-Butyl amine	8.64	
t-Butyl benzene	8.68	
trans-2-Butene	9.13	
C		

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
1-Chloro-2-methylpropane	10.66	X
1-Chloro-3-fluorobenzene	9.21	
1-Chlorobutane	10.67	X
1-Chloropropane	10.82	X
2-Chloro-2-methylpropane	10.61	X
2-Chlorobutane	10.65	X
2-Chloropropane	10.78	X
2-Chlorothiophene	8.68	
3-Chloropropene	10.04	
Camphor	8.76	
Carbon dioxide	13.79	X
Carbon disulfide	10.07	
Carbon monoxide	14.01	X
Carbon tetrachloride	11.47	X
Chlorine	11.48	X
Chlorine dioxide	10.36	
Chlorine trifluoride	12.65	X
Chloroacetaldehyde	10.61	X
α -Chloroacetophenone	9.44	
Chlorobenzene	9.07	
Chlorobromomethane	10.77	X
Chlorofluoromethane (Freon 22)	12.45	X
Chloroform	11.37	X
Chlorotrifluoromethane (Freon 13)	12.91	X
Chrysene	7.59	
Cresol	8.14	
Crotonaldehyde	9.73	
Cumene (isopropyl benzene)	8.75	
Cyanogen	13.8	X
Cyclohexane	9.8	
Cyclohexanol	9.75	
Cyclohexanone	9.14	
Cyclohexene	8.95	
Cyclo-octatetraene	7.99	
Cyclopentadiene	8.56	
Cyclopentane	10.53	
Cyclopentanone	9.26	
Cyclopentene	9.01	

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
Cyclopropane	10.06	
m-Chlorotoluene	8.83	
o-Chlorotoluene	8.83	
p-Chlorotoluene	8.7	
D		
1,1-Dibromoethane	10.19	
1,1-Dichloroethane	11.12	X
1,1-Dimethoxyethane	9.65	
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	7.28	
1,2-Dibromoethene	9.45	
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (Freon 114)	12.2	X
1,2-Dichloroethane	11.12	X
1,2-Dichloropropane	10.87	X
1,3-Dibromopropane	10.07	
1,3-Dichloropropane	10.85	X
2,2-Dimethyl butane	10.06	
2,2-Dimethyl propane	10.35	
2,3-Dichloropropene	9.82	
2,3-Dimethyl butane	10.02	
3,3-Dimethyl butanone	9.17	
cis-Dichloroethene	9.65	
Decaborane	9.88	
Diazomethane	9	
Diborane	12	X
Dibromochloromethane	10.59	
Dibromodifluoromethane	11.07	X
Dibromomethane	10.49	
Dibutylamine	7.69	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	12.31	X
Dichlorofluoromethane	12.39	X
Dichloromethane	11.35	X
Diethoxymethane	9.7	
Diethyl amine	8.01	
Diethyl ether	9.53	
Diethyl ketone	9.32	
Diethyl sulfide	8.43	
Diethyl sulfite	9.68	
Difluorodibromomethane	11.07	X

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
Dihydropyran	8.34	
Diiodomethane	9.34	
Diisopropylamine	7.73	
Dimethoxymethane (methylal)	10	
Dimethyl amine	8.24	
Dimethyl ether	10	
Dimethyl sulfide	8.69	
Dimethylaniline	7.13	
Dimethylformamide	9.18	
Dimethylphthalate	9.64	
Dinitrobenzene	10.71	X
Dioxane	9.19	
Diphenyl	7.95	
Dipropyl amine	7.84	
Dipropyl sulfide	8.3	
Durene	8.03	
m-Dichlorobenzene	9.12	
N,N-Diethyl acetamide	8.6	
N,N-Diethyl formamide	8.89	
N,N-Dimethyl acetamide	8.81	
N,N-Dimethyl formamide	9.12	
o-Dichlorobenzene	9.06	
p-Dichlorobenzene	8.95	
p-Dioxane	9.13	
trans-Dichloroethene	9.66	
E		
Epichlorohydrin	10.2	
Ethane	11.65	X
Ethanethiol (ethyl mercaptan)	9.29	
Ethanolamine	8.96	
Ethene	10.52	
Ethyl acetate	10.11	
Ethyl alcohol	10.48	
Ethyl amine	8.86	
Ethyl benzene	8.76	
Ethyl bromide	10.29	
Ethyl chloride (chloroethane)	10.98	X
Ethyl disulfide	8.27	

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
Ethyl ether	9.51	
Ethyl formate	10.61	X
Ethyl iodide	9.33	
Ethyl isothiocyanate	9.14	
Ethyl mercaptan	9.29	
Ethyl methyl sulfide	8.55	
Ethyl nitrate	11.22	X
Ethyl propionate	10	
Ethyl thiocyanate	9.89	
Ethylene chlorohydrin	10.52	
Ethylene diamine	8.6	
Ethylene dibromide	10.37	
Ethylene dichloride	11.05	X
Ethylene oxide	10.57	
Ethylenelmine	9.2	
Ethynylbenzene	8.82	
F		
2-Furaldehyde	9.21	
Fluorine	15.7	X
Fluorobenzene	9.2	
Formaldehyde	10.87	X
Formamide	10.25	
Formic acid	11.05	X
Freon 11 (trichlorofluoromethane)	11.77	X
Freon 112 (1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane)	11.3	X
Freon 113 (1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluororethane)	11.78	X
Freon 114 (1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane)	12.2	X
Freon 12 (dichlorodifluoromethane)	12.31	X
Freon 13 (chlorotrifluoromethane)	12.91	X
Freon 22 (chlorofluoromethane)	12.45	X
Furan	8.89	
Furfural	9.21	
m-Fluorotoluene	8.92	
o-Fluorophenol	8.66	
o-Fluorotoluene	8.92	
p-Fluorotoluene	8.79	
H		
1-Hexene	9.46	

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
2-Heptanone	9.33	
2-Hexanone	9.35	
Heptane	10.08	
Hexachloroethane	11.1	X
Hexane	10.18	
Hydrazine	8.1	
Hydrogen	15.43	X
Hydrogen bromide	11.62	X
Hydrogen chloride	12.74	X
Hydrogen cyanide	13.91	X
Hydrogen fluoride	15.77	X
Hydrogen iodide	10.38	
Hydrogen selenide	9.88	
Hydrogen sulfide	10.46	
Hydrogen telluride	9.14	
Hydroquinone	7.95	
I		
1-Iodo-2-methylpropane	9.18	
1-Iodobutane	9.21	
1-Iodopentane	9.19	
1-Iodopropane	9.26	
2-Iodobutane	9.09	
2-Iodopropane	9.17	
Iodine	9.28	
Iodobenzene	8.73	
Isobutane	10.57	
Isobutyl acetate	9.97	
Isobutyl alcohol	10.12	
Isobutyl amine	8.7	
Isobutyl formate	10.46	
Isobutyraldehyde	9.74	
Isobutyric acid	10.02	
Isopentane	10.32	
Isophorone	9.07	
Isoprene	8.85	
Isopropyl acetate	9.99	
Isopropyl alcohol	10.16	
Isopropyl amine	8.72	

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
Isopropyl benzene	8.69	
Isopropyl ether	9.2	
Isovaleraldehyde	9.71	
m-Iodotoluene	8.61	
o-Iodotoluene	8.62	
p-Iodotoluene	8.5	
K		
Ketene	9.61	
L		
2,3-Lutidine	8.85	
2,4-Lutidine	8.85	
2,6-Lutidine	8.85	
M		
2-Methyl furan	8.39	
2-Methyl napthalene	7.96	
1-Methyl napthalene	7.96	
2-Methyl propene	9.23	
2-Methyl-1-butene	9.12	
2-Methylpentane	10.12	
3-Methyl-1-butene	9.51	
3-Methyl-2-butene	8.67	
3-Methylpentane	10.08	
4-Methylcyclohexene	8.91	
Maleic anhydride	10.8	X
Mesityl oxide	9.08	
Mesitylene	8.4	
Methane	12.98	X
Methanethiol (methyl mercaptan)	9.44	
Methyl acetate	10.27	
Methyl acetylene	10.37	
Methyl acrylate	9.9	
Methyl alcohol	10.85	X
Methyl amine	8.97	
Methyl bromide	10.54	
Methyl butyl ketone	9.34	
Methyl butyrate	10.07	
Methyl cellosolve	9.6	
Methyl chloride	11.28	X

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	11	X
Methyl disulfide	8.46	
Methyl ethyl ketone	9.53	
Methyl formate	10.82	X
Methyl iodide	9.54	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	9.3	
Methyl isobutyrate	9.98	
Methyl isocyanate	10.67	X
Methyl isopropyl ketone	9.32	
Methyl isothiocyanate	9.25	
Methyl mercaptan	9.44	
Methyl methacrylate	9.7	
Methyl propionate	10.15	
Methyl propyl ketone	9.39	
α -Methyl styrene	8.35	
Methyl thiocyanate	10.07	
Methylal (dimethoxymethane)	10	
Methylcyclohexane	9.85	
Methylene chloride	11.32	X
Methyl-n-amyl ketone	9.3	
Monomethyl aniline	7.32	
Monomethyl hydrazine	7.67	
Morpholine	8.2	
n-Methyl acetamide	8.9	
N		
1-Nitropropane	10.88	X
2-Nitropropane	10.71	X
Naphthalene	8.12	
Nickel carbonyl	8.27	
Nitric oxide, (NO)	9.25	
Nitrobenzene	9.92	
Nitroethane	10.88	X
Nitrogen	15.58	X
Nitrogen dioxide	9.78	
Nitrogen trifluoride	12.97	X
Nitromethane	11.08	X
Nitrotoluene	9.45	
p-Nitrochloro benzene	9.96	

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
O		
Octane	9.82	
Oxygen	12.08	X
Ozone	12.08	X
P		
1-Pentene	9.5	
1-Propanethiol	9.2	
2,4-Pentanedione	8.87	
2-Pentanone	9.38	
2-Picoline	9.02	
3-Picoline	9.02	
4-Picoline	9.04	
n-Propyl nitrate	11.07	X
Pentaborane	10.4	
Pentane	10.35	
Perchloroethylene	9.32	
Pheneloic	8.18	
Phenol	8.5	
Phenyl ether (diphenyl oxide)	8.82	
Phenyl hydrazine	7.64	
Phenyl isocyanate	8.77	
Phenyl isothiocyanate	8.52	
Phenylene diamine	6.89	
Phosgene	11.77	X
Phosphine	9.87	
Phosphorus trichloride	9.91	
Phthalic anhydride	10	
Propane	11.07	X
Propargyl alcohol	10.51	
Propiolactone	9.7	
Propionaldehyde	9.98	
Propionic acid	10.24	
Propionitrile	11.84	X
Propyl acetate	10.04	
Propyl alcohol	10.2	
Propyl amine	8.78	
Propyl benzene	8.72	
Propyl ether	9.27	

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
Propyl formate	10.54	
Propylene	9.73	
Propylene dichloride	10.87	X
Propylene imine	9	
Propylene oxide	10.22	
Propyne	10.36	
Pyridine	9.32	
Pyrrole	8.2	
Q		
Quinone	10.04	
S		
Stibine	9.51	
Styrene	8.47	
Sulfur dioxide	12.3	X
Sulfur hexafluoride	15.33	X
Sulfur monochloride	9.66	
Sulfuryl fluoride	13	X
T		
o-Terphenyls	7.78	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane (Freon 112)	11.3	X
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	X
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	11.78	X
2,2,4-Trimethyl pentane	9.86	
o-Toluidine	7.44	
Tetrachloroethane	11.62	X
Tetrachloroethene	9.32	
Tetrachloromethane	11.47	X
Tetrahydrofuran	9.54	
Tetrahydropyran	9.25	
Thiolacetic acid	10	
Thiophene	8.86	
Toluene	8.82	
Tribromoethene	9.27	
Tribromofluoromethane	10.67	X
Tribromomethane	10.51	
Trichloroethene	9.45	
Trichloroethylene	9.47	
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	11.77	X

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS

Chemical Name	Ionization Potential (eV)	Cannot be Read by 10.6 eV PID
Trichloromethane	11.42	X
Triethylamine	7.5	
Trifluoromonobromo-methane	11.4	X
Trimethyl amine	7.82	
Tripropyl amine	7.23	
V		
o-Vinyl toluene	8.2	
Valeraldehyde	9.82	
Valeric acid	10.12	
Vinyl acetate	9.19	
Vinyl bromide	9.8	
Vinyl chloride	10	
Vinyl methyl ether	8.93	
W		
Water	12.59	X
X		
2,4-Xylidine	7.65	
m-Xylene	8.56	
o-Xylene	8.56	
p-Xylene	8.45	

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR

ROUX

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION LOG

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Name: Date:

Project No.:

Client: Instrument Source: ☐ Roux ☐ Rental

METER TYPE	UNITS	TIME	MAKE/MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	CAL. BY	STANDARD	POST CAL. READING	SETTINGS
☐ pH meter	units		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		4.00 7.00 10.01		
☐ Turbidity meter	NTU		Hach 2100P Turbidimeter	9706000145		< 0.4 00 800		
☐ Sp. Cond. meter	uS mS		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P			_____ mS @ 25 °C		
☐ PID	ppm		MinRAE 20			open air zero _____ ppm Iso. Gas		MIBK response factor = 1.0
☐ Dissolved Oxygen	ppm		YSI Model 5					
☐ Particulate meter	mg/m^3					zero air		
☐ Oxygen	%					open air		
☐ Hydrogen sulfide	ppm					open air		
☐ Carbon monoxide	ppm					open air		
☐ LEL	%					open air		
☐ Radiation Meter	uR/H					background area		
☐								

SAMPLE

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: **DATE:**

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Specific Conductance Meter

FOP 012.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE METER

PURPOSE

This guideline describes a method for calibration of a portable specific conductance meter. This meter measures the ability of a water sample to conduct electricity, which is largely a function of the dissolved solids within the water. The instrument has been calibrated by the manufacturer according to factory specifications. This guideline presents a method for checking the factory calibration of a portable specific conductance meter. A calibration check is performed to verify instrument accuracy and function. All field test equipment will be checked at the beginning of each sampling day. This procedure also documents critical maintenance activities for this meter.

ACCURACY

The calibrated accuracy of the specific conductance meter will be within ± 1 percent of full-scale, with repeatability of ± 1 percent. The built-in cell will be automatically temperature compensated from at least 32° to 160° F (0° to 71°C).

PROCEDURE

Note: The information included below is equipment manufacturer- and model-specific, however, accuracy, calibration, and maintenance procedures for this type of portable equipment are typically similar. The information below pertains to the Myron L Company Ultrameter Model 6P. The actual equipment to be used in the field will be equivalent or similar.

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE METER

1. Calibrate all field test equipment at the beginning of each sampling day. Check and recalibrate the specific conductance meter according to the manufacture's specifications.

2. Use a calibration solution of known specific conductivity and salinity. For maximum accuracy, use a Standard Solution Value closest to the samples to be tested.

3. Rinse conductivity cell three times with proper standard.

4. Re-fill conductivity cell with same standard.

5. Press **COND** or **TDS**, then press **CAL/MCLR**. The "CAL" icon will appear on the display.

6. Press the **↑/MS** or **MR/↓** key to step the displayed value toward the standard's value or hold a key down to cause rapid scrolling of the reading.

7. Press CAL/MCLR once to confirm new value and end the calibration sequence for this particular solution type.

8. Repeat steps 1 through 7 with additional new solutions, as necessary.

9. Document the calibration results and related information in the Project Field Book and on an **Equipment Calibration Log** (see attached sample), indicating the meter readings before and after the instrument has been adjusted. This is important, not only for data validation, but also to establish maintenance schedules and component replacement. Information will include, at a minimum:
    - Time, date and initials of the field team member performing the calibration
    - The unique identifier for the meter, including manufacturer, model, and serial number
    - The brand and expiration date of the calibration standards
    - The instrument readings: before and after calibration

- The instrument settings (if applicable)
- The overall adequacy of calibration including the Pass or fail designation in accordance with the accuracy specifications presented above.
- Corrective action taken (see Maintenance below) in the event of failure to adequately calibrate.

MAINTENANCE

NOTE: Ultrameters should be rinsed with clean water after use. Solvents should be avoided. Shock damage from a fall may cause instrument failure.

Temperature Extremes

Solutions in excess of 160°F/71°C should not be placed in the cell cup area; this may cause damage. Care should be exercised not to exceed rated operating temperature. Leaving the Ultrameter in a vehicle or storage shed on a hot day can easily subject the instrument to over 150°F voiding the warranty.

Battery Replacement

Dry Instrument THOROUGHLY. Remove the four bottom screws. Open instrument carefully; it may be necessary to rock the bottom slightly side to side to release it from the RS-232 connector. Carefully detach battery from circuit board. Replace with 9-volt alkaline battery. Replace bottom, ensuring the sealing gasket is installed in the groove of the top half of case. Re-install screws, tighten evenly and securely.

NOTE: Because of nonvolatile EEPROM circuitry, all data stored in memory and all calibration settings are protected even during power loss or battery replacement.

Cleaning Sensors

The conductivity cell cup should be kept as clean as possible. Flushing with clean water following use will prevent buildup on electrodes. However, if very dirty samples — particularly scaling types — are allowed to dry in the cell cup, a film will form. This film reduces accuracy. When there are visible films of oil, dirt, or scale in the cell cup or on the electrodes, use a foaming non-abrasive household cleaner. Rinse out the cleaner and your Ultrameter is ready for accurate measurements.

NOTE: Maintain a log for each monitoring instrument. Record all maintenance performed on the instrument on this log with date and name of the organization performing the maintenance.

ATTACHMENTS

Equipment Calibration Log (sample)

FOP 012.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE METER

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Name: Date:

Project No.:

Client: Instrument Source: ☐ Roux ☐ Rental

METER TYPE	UNITS	TIME	MAKE/MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	CAL. BY	STANDARD	READING	SETTI
☐ pH meter	units		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		4.00		
						7.00		
						10.01		
☐ Turbidity meter	NTU		Hach 2100P Turbidimeter	970600014560		< 0.4		
						20		
						100		
						800		
☐ Sp. conductance meter	uS/mS		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	606987		µS @ 25 °C		
☐ PID	ppm		Photovac 2020 PID			open air zero		MIBK re
						____ ppm Iso. Gas		factor =
☐ Particulate meter	mg/m^3					zero air		
☐ Oxygen	%					open air		
☐ Hydrogen sulfide	ppm					open air		
☐ Carbon monoxide	ppm					open air		
☐ LEL	%					open air		
☐ Radiation Meter	uR/h					background area		
☐								

SAMPLE

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: **DATE:**

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Composite Sample Collection Procedure for Non-VOC Analysis

FOP 013.1

COMPOSITE SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE FOR NON-VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

This guideline addresses the procedure to be used when soil samples are to be composited in the field.

PROCEDURE

1. Transfer equal weighted aliquots of soil from individual split-spoon samples, excavator bucket, hand auger or surface soil sample location to a large precleaned stainless steel (or Pyrex glass) mixing bowl.

2. Thoroughly mix (homogenize) and break up the soil using a stainless steel scoop or trowel.

3. Spread the composite sample evenly on a stainless steel tray and quarter the sample.

4. Discard alternate (i.e., diagonal) quarters and, using a small stainless steel scoop or spatula, collect equal portions of subsample from the remaining two quarters until the amount required for the composite sample is acquired. Transfer these subsamples to a precleaned stainless steel (or Pyrex glass) mixing bowl and re-mix.

5. Transfer the composite sample to the laboratory provided, precleaned sample jars. Store any excess sample from the stainless steel tray in a separate, precleaned, wide-mouth sample jar and refrigerate for future use, if applicable.

6. Decontaminate all stainless steel (or Pyrex glass) equipment in accordance with Roux's Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination procedures.

7. Prepare samples in accordance with Roux's Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment FOP.

8. Record all sampling details in the Project Field Book and on the Soil/Sediment Sample Collection Summary Log (sample attached).

ATTACHMENTS

Soil/Sediment Sample Collection Summary Log (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

040 *Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination*

046 *Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment*

COMPOSITE SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE FOR NON-VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS

ROUX

SOIL/SEDIMENT
SAMPLE COLLECTION SUMMARY LOG

Field ID	Location	QC Type	Depth (feet)		Analytical Parameters	Containers	Date	Time	Sampler Initials	Comments (e.g. problems encountered, ref. to variance, location changes, depth changes, important matrix observations or description, gravel thickness, etc.)
			from	to						

Equipment Rinsate Blanks *- Pour clean de… yer or th… lec… amp… equipment into sample containers. Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix when non-dedicated equipment is utilized in accordan…*

MS/MSD *- Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20… …in ac… with DER-10.*

Field Blank *- Pour clean deionized water (used … im… e containers while at the sampling site. Collect field blanks at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix.*

Investigation Derived Waste (IDW) Characterization samples *- C… …mp…site samples from all drums of decon fluids and soil at the frequency required by the disposal facility. Please note number of drums and labels on collection log.*

Notes:
1. See QAPP for sampling frequency and actual number of QC s…
2. MS/MSD - Matrix Spike, Matrix Spike Duplicate, Matrix Spike Blank.
3. BD - Blind Duplicate - indicate location of duplicate.

Sample Summary Collection Logs - soil and sediment-REV.xlsx Page ____ of ____ Prepared By: _____

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation

FOP 015.0

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DRILLING AND WELL INSTALLATION

PURPOSE

The purpose of these documentation requirements is to document the procedures used for drilling and installing wells in order to ensure the quality of the data obtained from these operations. Roux field technical personnel will be responsible for developing and maintaining documentation for quality control of field operations. At least one field professional will monitor each major operation (e.g. one person per drilling rig) to document and record field procedures for quality control. These procedures provide a description of the format and information for this documentation.

PROCEDURE

Project Field Book

Personnel assigned by the Roux Field Team Leader or Project Manager will maintain a Project Field Book for all site activities. These Field Books will be started upon initiation of any site activities to document the field investigation process. The Field Books will meet the following criteria:

- Permanently bound, with nominal 8.5-inch by 11-inch gridded pages.
- Water resistant paper.
- Pages must be pre-numbered or numbered in the field, front and back.

Notations in the field book will be in black or blue ink that will not smudge when wet. Information that may be recorded in the Field Book includes:

- Time and date of all entries.

- Name and location of project site and project job number.
- Listing of key project, client and agency personnel and telephone numbers.
- Date and time of daily arrivals and departures, name of person keeping the log, names and affiliation of persons on site, purpose of visit (if applicable), weather conditions, outline of project activities to be completed.
- Details of any variations to the procedures/protocols (i.e., as presented in the Work Plan or Field Operating Procedures) and the basis for the change.
- Field-generated data relating to implementation of the field program, including sample locations, sample descriptions, field measurements, instrument calibration, etc.
- Record of all photographs taken in the field, including date, time, photographer, site location and orientation, sequential number of photograph, and roll number.

Upon completion of the site activities, all Field Books will be photocopied and both the original and photocopied versions placed in the project files. In addition, all field notes except those presented on specific field forms will be neatly transcribed into Field Activity Daily Log (FADL) forms (sample attached).

Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log Form

Examples of the Field Borehole Log and Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log forms are attached to this Field Operating Procedure. One form will be completed for every boring by the Roux field person overseeing the drilling. At a minimum, these forms will include:

- Project name, location, and number.
- Boring number.

- Rig type and drilling method.
- Drilling dates.
- Sampling method.
- Sample descriptions, to meet the requirements of the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) for soils and the Unified Rock Classification System (URCS) for rock.
- Results of photoionization evaluations (scan and/or headspace determinations).
- Blow counts for sampler penetration (Standard Penetration Test, N-Value).
- Drilling rate, rig chatter, and other drilling-related information, as necessary.

All depths recorded on Boring/Monitoring Well Installation Log forms will be expressed in increments tenths of feet, and not in inches.

Well Completion Detail Form

An example of this form is attached to this Field Operating Procedure. One form will be completed for every boring by the Roux field person overseeing the well installation. At a minimum, these forms will include:

- Project name, location, and number.
- Well number.
- Installation dates.
- Dimensions and depths of the various well components illustrated in the Well Completion Detail (attached). These include the screened interval, bottom caps or plugs, centralizers, and the tops and bottoms of the various annular materials.

- Drilling rate, rig chatter, and other drilling related information.

All depths recorded on Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Logs will be expressed in tenths of feet, and not in inches.

Daily Drilling Report Form

An example of this form is attached to this Field Operating Procedure. This form should be used to summarize all drilling activities. One form should be completed for each rig for each day. These forms will include summaries of:

- Footage drilled, broken down by diameter (e.g. 200 feet of 6-inch diameter hole, 50 feet of 10-inch diameter hole).
- Footage of well and screen installed, broken down by diameter.
- Quantities of materials used, including sand, cement, bentonite, centralizers, protective casings, traffic covers, etc. recorded by well or boring location.
- Active time (hours), and activity (drilling, decontamination, development, well installation, surface completions, etc.)
- Down-time (hours) and reason.
- Mobilizations and other events.
- Other quantities that will be the basis for drilling invoices.

The form should be signed daily by both the Roux field supervisor and the driller's representative, and provided to the Roux Field Team Leader.

Other Project Field Forms

Well purging/well development forms, test pit logs, environmental sampling field data sheets, water level monitoring forms, and well testing (slug test or pumping test) forms. Refer to specific guidelines for form descriptions.

ATTACHMENTS

Field Activity Daily Log (FADL) (sample)
Field Borehole Log (sample)
Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log (sample)
Stick-up Well/Piezometer Completion Detail (sample)
Flush-mount Well/Piezometer Completion Detail (sample)
Daily Drilling Report (sample)

DAILY LOG				
	DATE			
	NO.			
	SHEET		OF	

FIELD ACTIVITY DAILY LOG

PROJECT NAME:	PROJECT NO.
PROJECT LOCATION:	CLIENT:
FIELD ACTIVITY SUBJECT:	
DESCRIPTION OF DAILY ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS:	

TIME	DESCRIPTION

SAMPLE

VISITORS ON SITE:	CHANGES FROM PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND OTHER SPECIAL ORDERS AND IMPORTANT DECISIONS:
WEATHER CONDITIONS: A.M.: P.M.:	IMPORTANT TELEPHONE CALLS:
ROUX PERSONNEL ON SITE:	
SIGNATURE	DATE:

(CONTINUED)

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DRILLING AND WELL INSTALLATION

ROUX

FIELD BOREHOLE LOG

PROJECT:		**Log of Boring No.:**	
BORING LOCATION:		ELEVATION AND DATUM:	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR:		DATE STARTED:	DATE FINISHED:
DRILLING METHOD:		TOTAL DEPTH:	SCREEN INTERVAL:
DRILLING EQUIPMENT:		DEPTH TO WATER: FIRST: / COMPL.:	CASING:
SAMPLING METHOD:		LOGGED BY:	
HAMMER WEIGHT:	DROP:	RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL:	REG. NO.

Depth (fbgs)	SAMPLES: Sample No.	Sample	Blows (per 6")	SPT N-Value	Recovery	PID Scan (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION USCS Classification: Color, Moisture Condition, % of Soil Type, Texture, Plasticity, Fabric, Bedding, Weathering/Fracturing, Odor, Other SURFACE ELEVATION (FMSL):	REMARKS

SAMPLE

ABANDONMENT:

Volume of cement/bentonite grout required:	$V = \pi r^2 \times 7.48 =$ gallons	borehole depth =	ft.
Volume of cement/bentonite grout installed:	gallons	borehole diameter =	ft.
Has bridging of grout occurred? ☐ yes ☐ no		borehole radius =	ft.
If yes, explain resolution:			
Method of installation:			

Project No:	**Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.**	Figure

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DRILLING AND WELL INSTALLATION

ROUX

FIELD BOREHOLE/MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION LOG

PROJECT:			**Log of Well No.:**	
BORING LOCATION:			ELEVATION AND DATUM:	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR:			DATE STARTED:	DATE FINISHED:
DRILLING METHOD:			TOTAL DEPTH:	SCREEN INTERVAL:
DRILLING EQUIPMENT:			DEPTH TO WATER: FIRST: / COMPL.:	CASING:
SAMPLING METHOD:			LOGGED BY:	
HAMMER WEIGHT:	DROP:		RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL:	REG. NO.

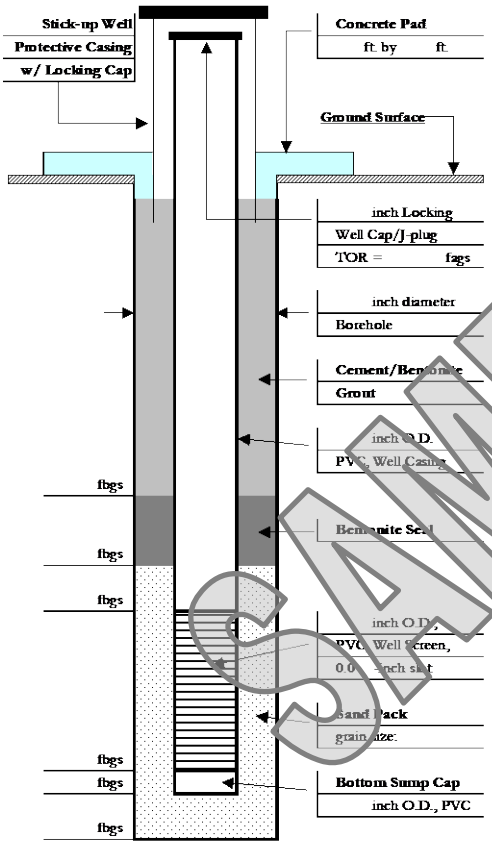
Depth (fbgs)	SAMPLES: Sample No.	Sample	Blows (per 6")	SPT N-Value	Recovery	PID Scan (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION USCS Classification: Color, Moisture Condition, % of Soil Type, Texture, Plasticity, Fabric, Bedding, Weathering/Fracturing, Odor, Other SURFACE ELEVATION (FMSL):	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS AND/OR DRILLING REMARKS

SAMPLE

Project No:	Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.	Figure

STICK-UP WELL/PIEZOMETER COMPLETION DETAIL

Project Name:	WELL NUMBER:
Client:	Date Installed:
Boring Location:	Project Number:



Driller Information	
Company:	
Driller:	
Helper:	
Permit Number:	
Drill Rig Type:	

Well Information	
Land Surface Elevation:	fmsl (approximate)
Drilling Method:	
Soil Sample Collection Method:	
Drilling Fluid:	
Fluid Loss During Drilling:	gallons (approximate)

Material of Well Construction	
Casing:	
Screen:	
Sump:	
Sand Pack:	
Annular Seal:	

Well Development	
Well Purpose:	
Technique(s):	
Date Completed:	
BM/TK Personnel:	
Total Volume Purge:	gallons
Static Water Level:	ftTOR
Pump Depth:	
Purge Duration:	minutes
Yeild:	gpm
Specific Capacity:	gpm/ft

SAMPLE

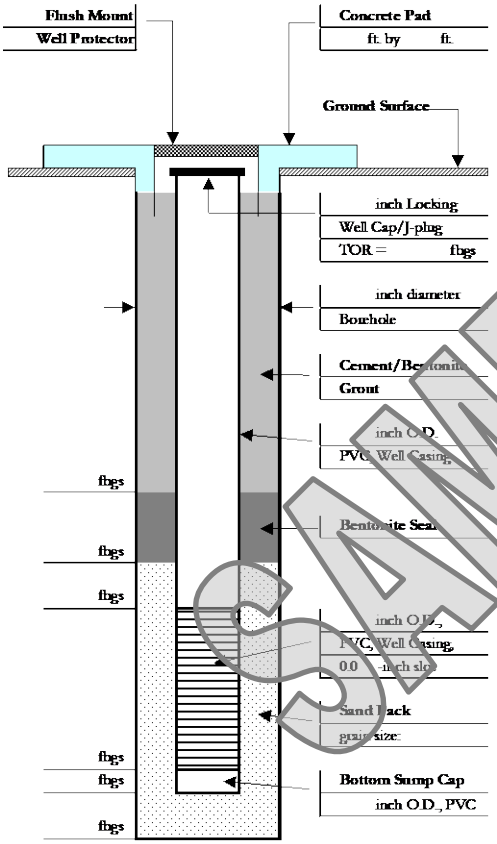
Comments:

PREPARED BY: DATE:

ROUX

FLUSHMOUNT WELL/PIEZOMETER COMPLETION DETAIL

Project Name:	WELL NUMBER:
Client:	Date Installed:
Boring Location:	Project Number:



Driller Information	
Company:	
Driller:	
Helper:	
Permit Number:	
Drill Rig Type:	

Well Information	
Land Surface Elevation:	fmsl (approximate)
Drilling Method:	
Soil Sample Collection Method:	
Drilling Fluid:	
Fluid Loss During Drilling:	gallons (approximate)

Material of Well Construction:	
Casing:	
Screen:	
Sump:	
Sand Pack:	
Annular Seal:	

Well Development	
Well Purpose:	
Techneque(s):	
Date Completed:	
BM/TK Personnel:	
Total Volume Purge:	gallons
Static Water Level:	fbTOR
Pump Depth:	
Purge Duration:	minutes
Yeild:	gpm
Specific Capacity:	gpm/ft

SAMPLE

Comments:

PREAPRED BY: DATE:

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DRILLING AND WELL INSTALLATION

DAILY DRILLING REPORT

CONTRACTOR:	DATE:
DRILLING EQUIPMENT:	PROJECT:
CREW MEMBERS:	JOB NUMBER:
SITE NAME:	BM PERSONNEL:

CATEGORY	Total Hours	a.m. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	p.m. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	a.m. 1 2 3 4 5 6
MOB / DEMOB				
DRILLING				
WELL INSTALLATION				
DEVELOPMENT / TESTING				
GROUTING				
STEAM / DECON				
DOWN TIME (explain below)				
STANDBY (explain below)				
CLEANUP				
PREP FOR DRILLING				
LUNCH				
OTHER:				

REMARKS:

DRILLING & WELL MATERIALS: Describe nature, quantity, size, etc.

ITEM OR SERVICE	QUANTITIES	LOCATION				TOTALS
Starting depth (fbgs)						--
Ending depth (fbgs)						--
Total footage drilled (feet)						
Drilling Method (HSA, air rotary, cable etc.)						--
Auger/Bit size						--
CSSS starting depth (fbgs)						--
CSSS ending depth (fbgs)						--
Total CSSS footage						
-inch Schedule 40 PVC screen, slot size =						
-inch Schedule 40 PVC riser						
-inch Schedule 40 PVC screen, slot size =						
-inch Schedule 40 PVC riser						
-inch Schedule 40 PVC screen, slot size =						
-inch Schedule 40 PVC riser						
Sand pack, size =						
Bentonite pellets/chips, size =						
Cement/beontonite grout						
☐ Protective casing ☐ Flushmount road box						
Lockable J-plug						
Lock						

PERSONNEL TIME LOG:

POSITION	NAME	HOURS
Observer		
Drillers		

DRILLER (optional): RouxREP.

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Drill Site Selection Procedure

FOP 017.0

DRILL SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

PURPOSE

This procedure presents a method for selecting a site location for drilling. Drill site selection should be based on the project objectives, ease of site access, freedom from obstructions and buried metallic objects (drums) and site safety (appropriate set backs from overhead and buried services).

PROCEDURE

The following procedure outlines procedures prior to drilling activities:

1. Review project objectives and tentatively select drilling locations that provide necessary information for achieving objectives (i.e., Work Plan).

2. Clear locations with property owner/operator to ensure that drilling activities will not interfere with site operations and select appropriate access routes.

3. Stake locations in the field, measure distance from locations to recognizable landmarks, such as building or fence lines and plot locations on site plan. Ensure location is relatively flat, free of overhead wires and readily accessible. Survey location if property ownership is in doubt.

4. Obtain clearances from appropriate utilities and if buried waste/metallic objects are suspected, screen location with appropriate geophysical method.

5. Establish a secure central staging area for storage of drilling supplies and for equipment decontamination. Locate a secure storage area for drilling samples, as necessary.

ATTACHMENTS

none

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Drilling and Excavation Equipment Decontamination Procedures

FOP 018.0

DRILLING AND EXCAVATION EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This procedure is to be used for the decontamination of drilling and excavation equipment (i.e., drill rigs, backhoes, augers, drill bits, drill rods, buckets, and associated equipment) used during a subsurface investigation. The purpose of this procedure is to remove chemical constituents associated with a particular drilling or excavation location from this equipment. This prevents these constituents from being transferred between drilling or excavation locations, or being transported out of controlled areas.

PROCEDURE

The following procedure will be utilized prior to the use of drilling or excavation equipment at each location, and prior to the demobilization of such equipment from the site:

1. Remove all loose soil and other particulate materials from the equipment at the survey site.

2. Wrap augers, tools, plywood, and other reusable items with a plastic cover prior to transport from the site of use to the decontamination facility.

3. Transport equipment to the decontamination facility. All equipment must be decontaminated at an established decontamination facility. This facility will be placed within a controlled area, and will be equipped with necessary features to contain and collect wash water and entrained materials.

4. Wash equipment thoroughly with pressurized low-volume water or steam, supplied by a pressure washer or steam cleaner.

5. If necessary, use a brush or scraper to remove visible soils adhering to the equipment, and a non-phosphate detergent to remove any oils, grease, and/or hydraulic fluids adhering to the equipment. Continue pressure washing until all visible contaminants are removed.

6. Allow equipment to air dry.

7. Store equipment in a clean area or wrap the equipment in new plastic sheeting as necessary to ensure cleanliness until ready for use.

8. Manage all wash waters and entrained solids as described in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Management of Investigation-Derived Waste.

ATTACHMENTS

none

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Establishing Horizontal and Vertical Control

FOP 021.0

ESTABLISHING HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL

PURPOSE

This guideline presents a method for establishing horizontal and vertical controls at a project site. It is imperative that this procedure be performed accurately, as all topographic and site maps, monitoring well locations and test pit locations will be based on these controls.

PROCEDURE

A. Establishing Horizontal Primary and Project Control

1. Research the State Plan Coordinate, USGS or project site applicable horizontal control monuments.
2. At the project site, recover the above-mentioned monuments, two markers minimum being recovered.
3. Establish control points on the project site by bringing in the primary control points recovered in the field.
4. All control points will be tied into a closed traverse to assure the error of closure.
5. Compute closures for obtaining degree of accuracy to adjust traverse points.

B. Establishing Vertical Primary and Project Control

1. Research project or USGS datum for recovering monument(s) for vertical control if different than those previously found.
2. Recover the monuments in the field, two markers minimum being found.
3. Set the projects benchmarks.
4. Run a level line from the monuments to the set project benchmarks and back, setting turning points on all benchmarks set on site.

5. Reduce field notes and compute error of closure to adjust benchmarks set on site.

6. Prepare the recovery sketches and tabulate a list for horizontal and vertical control throughout project site.

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Groundwater Level Measurement

FOP 022.0

GROUNDWATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods used to obtain accurate and consistent water level measurements in monitoring wells, piezometers and well points. Water levels will be measured at monitoring wells and, if practicable, in supply wells to estimate purge volumes associated with sampling, and to develop a potentiometric surface of the groundwater in order to estimate the direction and velocity of flow in the aquifer. Water levels in monitoring wells will be measured using an electronic water level indicator (e-line) that has been checked for operation prior to mobilization.

PROCEDURE

1. Decontaminate the e-line probe and a lower portion of cable following the procedures referenced in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination. Store the e-line in a protected area until use. This may include wrapping the e-line in clean plastic until the time of use.

2. Unlock and remove the well protective cap or cover and place on clean plastic.

3. Lower the probe slowly into the monitoring well until the audible alarm sounds. This indicates the depth to water has been reached.

4. Move the cable up and down slowly to identify the depth at which the alarm just begins to sound. Measure this depth against the mark on the lip of the well riser used as a surveyed reference point (typically the north side of the riser).

5. Read depth from the graduated cable to the nearest 0.01 foot. Do not use inches. If the e-line is not graduated, use a rule or tape measure graduated in 0.01-foot increments to measure from the nearest reference mark on the e-line cable.

6. Record the water level on a Water Level Monitoring Record (sample attached).

7. Remove the probe from the well slowly, drying the cable and probe with a clean paper wipe. Be sure to repeat decontamination before use in another well.

8. Replace well plug and protective cap or cover. Lock in place as appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS

Water Level Monitoring Record (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:
040 Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination

GROUNDWATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT

WATER LEVEL MONITORING RECORD

Project Name:	Client:
Project No.:	Location:
Field Personnel:	Date:
Weather:	

Well No.	Time	Top of Riser Elevation (fmsl)	Static Depth to Water (fbTOR)	Groundwater Elevation (fmsl)	Total Depth (fbTOR)	Last Total Depth Measurement (fbTOR)

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Groundwater Purging Procedures Prior to Sample Collection

FOP 023.1

GROUNDWATER PURGING PROCEDURES PRIOR TO SAMPLE COLLECTION

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for monitoring well/piezometer purging prior to groundwater sample collection in order to collect representative groundwater samples. The goal of purging is to remove stagnant, non-representative groundwater from the well and/or prevent stagnant water from entering collected samples. Purging involves the removal of at least three to five volumes of water in wells with moderate yields and at least one well volume from wells with low yields (slow water level recovery).

Purge and sample wells in order of least-to-most contaminated (this is not necessary if dedicated or disposable equipment is used). If you do not know this order, sample the upgradient wells first, then the furthest down-gradient or side-gradient wells, and finally the wells closest to, but down-gradient of the most contaminated area. Sampling should commence immediately following purging or as soon as the well has adequately recharged and not more than 24-hours following end time of evacuation.

PROCEDURE

1. Prepare the electronic water level indicator (e-line) in accordance with the procedures referenced in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Groundwater Level Measurement and decontaminate the e-line probe and a lower portion of cable following the procedures referenced in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination. Store the e-line in a protected area until use. This may include wrapping the e-line in clean plastic until the time of use.

2. Inspect the interior and exterior of the well/piezometer for signs of vandalism or damage and record condition on the Groundwater Field Form and/or Groundwater Well Inspection Form (samples attached). Specifically, inspect

the integrity of the following: concrete surface seal, lock, protective casing and well cover, well riser and J-plug/cap. Report any irregular findings to the Project Manager.

3. Unlock and remove the well protective cap or cover and place on clean plastic to avoid introducing foreign material into the well.

4. Calibrate the photoionization detector (PID) in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector.

5. Monitor the well for organic vapors using a PID, as per the Work Plan. If a reading of greater than 5 ppm is recorded, the well should be allowed to vent until levels drop below 5 ppm before proceeding with purging.

6. Lower the e-line probe slowly into the monitoring well and record the initial water level in accordance with the procedures referenced in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Groundwater Level Measurement.

7. Following static water level determinations, slowly lower the e-line to the bottom of the well/piezometer. Record the total depth to the nearest 0.01-foot and compare to the previous total depth measurement. If a significant discrepancy exists, re-measure the total depth. Continue with purging activities observing purge water to determine whether the well/piezometer had become silted due to inactivity or damaged (i.e., well sand within purge water). Upon confirmation of the new total depth and determination of the cause (i.e., siltation or damage), notify the Project Manager following field activities.

8. Calculate the volume of water in the well based on the water level below the top of riser and the total depth of the well using the following equation:

$$V = 0.0408[(B)^2 \times \{(A) - (C)\}]$$

Where,

A = Total Depth of Well (feet below measuring point)
B = Casing diameter (inches)
C = Static Water Level (feet below measuring point)

9. **For wells where the water level is 20 feet or less below the top of riser**, a peristaltic pump may be used to purge the well. Measure the purged volume using a calibrated container (i.e., graduated 5-gallon bucket) and record measurements on the attached Groundwater Well Development and Purge Log. Use new and dedicated tubing for each well. During the evacuation of shallow wells, the intake opening of the pump tubing should be positioned just below the surface of the water. As the water level drops, lower the tubing as needed to maintain flow. For higher yielding wells, the intake level should not be lowered past the top of the screen. Pumping from the top of the water column will ensure proper flushing of the well. Continue pumping until the required volumes are removed (typically three well volumes). For higher yielding wells, adjust the purging rate to maintain the water level above the screen. For lower yielding wells or wells where the screen straddles the water table, maintain purging at a rate that matches the rate of recovery of the well (well yield). If the well purges to dryness and is slow to recharge (greater than 15 minutes), terminate evacuation. **A peristaltic pump and dedicated tubing cannot be used to collect VOC or SVOC project-required samples; only non-organic compounds may be collected using this type of pump.**

10. **For wells where the water level is initially below 20 feet,** or drawn down to this level because of slow recharge rate, conduct purging using one of three devices listed below:

- Bailer – A bottom filling dedicated polyethylene bailer attached to a length of dedicated hollow-braid polypropylene rope. Purging a well utilizing a bailer should be conducted smoothly and slowly as not to agitate the groundwater or damage the well.

- Well Wizard Purge Pump (or similar) – This pneumatic bladder pump uses compressed air to push water to the surface. Groundwater is not in contact

with the drive air during the pumping process, therefore the pump may be used for sample collection.

- Submersible Pump (12 or 24 volt, or similar) – These submersible pumps are constructed of PVC or stainless steel and are capable of pumping up to 70 feet from ground surface using a 12 volt battery (standard pump) and standard low flow controller. For depths up to 200 feet from ground surface, a high performance power booster controller is used with a 12 volt battery. Unless these pumps are dedicated to the monitoring well location, decontamination between locations is necessary and an equipment blank may be required.

- Waterra™ Pump – This manually operated pump uses dedicated polyethylene tubing and a check valve that can be used as an optional method for purging deeper wells. The pump utilizes positive pressure to evacuate the well, therefore the pump may be used for sample collection, and however over-agitation groundwater should be avoided.

Prior to use in a well, non-dedicated bailers, exterior pump bodies and pump tubing should be cleaned in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination. Dedicated and/or disposable equipment should be contained within the sealed original manufacturers packaging and certified pre-cleaned by the manufacturer with a non-phosphate laboratory detergent and rinsed using de-ionized water.

8. Purging will continue until a predetermined volume of water has been removed (typically three well volumes) or to dryness. Measurements for pH, temperature, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen (optional), Eh (optional), and turbidity will be recorded following removal of each well volume. Purge the well to dryness or until the readings for indicator parameters listed above (or well-specific indicator parameters) stabilize within the following limits for each parameter measured:

Field Parameter	Stabilization Criteria
Dissolved Oxygen	± 10%
Turbidity	± 10 %
Specific Conductance	± 3 %
Eh	± 10 mV
PH	± 0.1 unit

Stabilization criteria presented within the project Work Plan will take precedence.

DOCUMENTATION AND SAMPLE COLLECTION

This section pertains to the documentation of collected field data during and following purging activities and sample collection.

1. Record all data including the final three stable readings for each indicator parameter on the attached Groundwater Well Purge & Sample Log.

2. Record, at a minimum, the "volume purged," "purging stop-time," "purged dry (Y/N)," "purged below sand pack (Y/N)," and any problems purging on the attached Groundwater Well Purge & Sample Log.

3. Collect groundwater samples in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Groundwater Sample Collection. Record "sample flow rate" as an average, "time sample collected," and any other pertinent information related to the sampling event on the attached Groundwater Well Purge & Sample Log.

4. Restore the well to its capped/covered and locked condition.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS

Alternative purging and sampling methods and equipment, other than those described herein are acceptable if they provide representative groundwater samples. The purging and sampling method and equipment must not adversely affect sample integrity, chemistry, temperature, and turbidity. In addition, alternative equipment must have minimal or no effect on groundwater geochemistry, aquifer permeability and well materials. Equipment materials must also minimize sorption and leaching. The field team is responsible for documenting and describing any alternative equipment and procedures used to purge a well and collect samples.

ATTACHMENTS

Groundwater Field Form
Groundwater Well Inspection Form

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
022 *Groundwater Level Measurement*
024 *Groundwater Sample Collection Procedures*
040 *Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination*

GROUNDWATER PURGING PROCEDURES PRIOR TO SAMPLE COLLECTION

ROUX

GROUNDWATER FIELD FORM

Project Name: Date:

Location: Project No.: Field Team:

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

SAMPLE

REMARKS:

Note: All water level measurements are in feet, distance from top of riser.

Volume Calculation

Diam.	Vol. (g/ft)
1"	0.041
2"	0.163
4"	0.653
6"	1.469

Stabilization Criteria

Parameter	Criteria
pH	± 0.1 unit
SC	± 3%
Turbidity	± 10%
DO	± 0.3 mg/L
ORP	± 10 mV

PREPARED BY:

GROUNDWATER WELL INSPECTION FORM

Project:	**WELL I.D.:**
Client:	
Job No.:	
Date:	
Time:	

EXTERIOR INSPECTION

Protective Casing:
Lock:
Hinge/Lid:
Concrete Surface Seal:
Bollards:
Label/I.D.:
Other:

INTERIOR INSPECTION

Well Riser:
Annular Space:
Well Cap:
Water Level (fbTOR):
Total Depth (fbTOR):
Other:

Comments/Corrective Actions:

PREPARED BY: DATE:

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Groundwater Sample Collection Procedures

FOP 024.1

GROUNDWATER SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for collecting groundwater samples from monitoring wells and domestic supply wells following purging and sufficient recovery. This procedure also includes the preferred collection order in which water samples are collected based on the volatilization sensitivity or suite of analytical parameters required.

PROCEDURE

Allow approximately 3 to 10 days following well development before performing purge and sample activities at any well location. Conversely, perform sampling as soon as practical after sample purging at any time after the well has recovered sufficiently to sample, or within 24 hours after evacuation, if the well recharges slowly. If the well does not yield sufficient volume for all required laboratory analytical testing (including quality control), a decision should be made to prioritize analyses based on contaminants of concern at the site. If the well takes longer than 24 hours to recharge, the Project Manager should be consulted. The following two procedures outline sample collection activities for monitoring and domestic type wells.

Monitoring Wells

1. Purge the monitoring well in accordance with the Roux FOPs for Groundwater Purging Procedures Prior to Sample Collection or Low Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Groundwater Purging & Sampling Procedures. Perform sampling as soon as practical after purging at any time after the well has recovered sufficiently to sample, or within 24 hours after evacuation, if the well recharges slowly. If the well does not yield sufficient volume for all required laboratory analytical testing (including quality control), a decision should be made to prioritize analyses based on contaminants of concern at the site. Analyses will be prioritized in the order of the parameters volatilization sensitivity. After volatile organics have been collected, field parameters

must be measured from the next sample collected. If a well takes longer than 24 hours to recharge, the Project Manager should be consulted.

2. Sampling equipment that is not disposable or dedicated to the well will be decontaminated in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination.

3. Calibrate all field meters (i.e., pH/Eh, turbidity, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, PID etc.) in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Calibration and Maintenance of the specific field meter.

4. Prepare the electronic water level indicator (e-line) in accordance with the procedures referenced in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Groundwater Level Measurement and decontaminate the e-line probe and a lower portion of cable following the procedures referenced in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination. Store the e-line in a protected area until use. This may include wrapping the e-line in clean plastic until the time of use.

5. Inspect the well/piezometer for signs of vandalism or damage and record condition on the Groundwater Field Form (sample attached). Specifically, inspect the integrity of the following: concrete surface seal, lock, protective casing and well cover, well casing and J-plug/cap. Report any irregular findings to the Project Manager.

6. Unlock and remove the well protective cap or cover and place on clean plastic to avoid introducing foreign material into the well.

7. Calibrate the photoionization detector (PID) in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector.

8. Monitor the well for organic vapors using a PID, as per the Work Plan. If a reading of greater than 5 ppm is recorded, the well should be allowed to vent until levels drop below 5 ppm before proceeding with purging. Record PID measurements on a well-specific Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).

9. Lower the e-line probe slowly into the monitoring well and record the measurement on a well-specific Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).

10. Groundwater samples will be collected directly from the sampling valve on the flow through cell (low-flow), discharge port of a standard pump assembly (peristaltic, pneumatic, submersible, or Waterra™ pump) or bailer (stainless steel, PVC or polyethylene) into appropriate laboratory provided containers. In low-yielding wells at which the flow through cell is not used, the samples may be collected using a disposable bailer. **A peristaltic pump and dedicated tubing cannot be used to collect VOC or SVOC project-required samples; only non-organic compounds may be collected using this type of pump.**

11. If disposable polyethylene bailers are used, the bailer should be lowered *slowly* below the surface of the water to minimize agitation and volatilization. For wells that are known to produce turbid samples (values greater than 50 NTU), the bailer should be lowered and retrieved at a rate that limits surging of the well.

12. Sampling data will be recorded on a Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).

13. Pre-label all sample bottles in the field using a waterproof permanent marker in accordance with the Roux Sample Labeling, Storage, and Shipment FOP. The following information, at a minimum, should be included on the label:

    - Project Number;
    - Sample identification code (as per project specifications);
    - Date of sample collection (mm, dd, yy);
    - Time of sample collection (military time only) (hh:mm);
    - Specify "grab" or "composite" sample type;
    - Sampler initials;
    - Preservative(s) (if applicable); and
    - Analytes for analysis (if practicable).

14. Collect a separate sample of approximately 200 ml into an appropriate container prior to collecting the first and following the last groundwater sample collected to measure the following field parameters:

Parameter	Units
Dissolved Oxygen	parts per million (ppm)
Specific Conductance	μmhos/cm or μS or mS
pH	pH units
Temperature	^{o}C or ^{o}F
Turbidity	NTU
Eh (*optional*)	mV
PID VOCs (*optional*)	ppm

Record all field measurements on a Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).

15. Collect samples into pre-cleaned bottles provided by the analytical laboratory with the appropriate preservative(s) added based on the volatilization sensitivity or suite of analytical parameters required, as designated in the **Sample Collection Order** section below.

16. Lower the e-line probe slowly into the monitoring well and record the measurement on a well-specific Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).

17. The samples will be labeled, stored, and shipped in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Sample Labeling, Storage, and Shipment Procedures.

Domestic Supply Wells

1. Calculate or estimate the volume of water in the well. It is desirable to purge at least one casing volume before sampling. This is controlled, to some extent, by the depth of the well, well yield and the rate of the existing pump. If the volume of water in the well cannot be calculated, the well should be purged continuously for no less than 15 minutes.

2. Connect a sampling tap to an accessible fitting between the well and the pressure tank where practicable. A hose will be connected to the device and the hose discharge located 25 to 50 feet away. The well will be allowed to pump until the lines and one

well volume is removed. Flow rate will be measured with a container of known volume and a stopwatch.

3. Place a clean piece of polyethylene or Teflon™ tubing on the sampling port and collect the samples in the order designated below and in the sample containers supplied by the laboratory for the specified analytes. ***DO NOT*** use standard garden hose to collect samples.

4. Sampling results and measurements will be recorded on a Groundwater Field Form (sample attached) as described in the previous section.

5. Collect samples into pre-cleaned bottles provided by the analytical laboratory with the appropriate preservative(s) added based on the volatilization sensitivity or suite of analytical parameters required, as designated in the **Sample Collection Order** section below.

6. The samples will be labeled, stored, and shipped in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Sample Labeling, Storage, and Shipment Procedures.

SAMPLE COLLECTION ORDER

All groundwater samples, from monitoring wells and domestic supply wells, will be collected in accordance with the following.

1. Samples will be collected preferentially in recognition of volatilization sensitivity. The preferred order of sampling if no free product is present is:

    - Field parameters
    - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
    - Purgeable organic carbons (POC)
    - Purgeable organic halogens (POH)
    - Total Organic Halogens (TOX)
    - Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
    - Extractable Organic Compounds (i.e., BNAs, SVOCs, etc.)
    - Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and oil and grease

- PCBs and pesticides
- Total metals (Dissolved Metals)
- Total Phenolic Compounds
- Cyanide
- Sulfate and Chloride
- Turbidity
- Nitrate (as Nitrogen) and Ammonia
- Preserved inorganics
- Radionuclides
- Unpreserved inorganics
- Bacteria
- Field parameters

2. Document the sampling procedures and related information in the Project Field Book and on a Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).
3. 1,4-dioxane will be analyzed via the 8270 SIM method.

DOCUMENTATION

The three words used to ensure adequate documentation for groundwater sampling are accountability, controllability, and traceability. Accountability is undertaken in the sampling plan and answers the questions who, what, where, when, and why to assure that the sampling effort meets its goals. Controllability refers to checks (including QA/QC) used to ensure that the procedures used are those specified in the sampling plan. Traceability is documentation of what was done, when it was done, how it was done, and by whom it was done, and is found in the field forms, Project Field Book, and chain-of-custody forms. At a minimum, adequate documentation of the sampling conducted in the field consists of an entry in the Project Field Book (with sewn binding), field data sheets for each well, and a chain-of-custody form.

As a general rule, if one is not sure whether the information is necessary, it should nevertheless be recorded, as it is impossible to over-document one's fieldwork. Years may go by before the documentation comes under close scrutiny, so the documentation must be capable of defending the sampling effort without the assistance or translation of the sampling crew.

The minimum information to be recorded daily with an indelible pen in the Project Field Book and/or field data sheets includes date and time(s), name of the facility, name(s) of the sampling crew, site conditions, the wells sampled, a description of how the sample shipment was handled, and a QA/QC summary. After the last entry for the day in the Project Field Book, the Field Team Leader should sign the bottom of the page under the last entry and then draw a line across the page directly under the signature.

PRECAUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The following precautions should be adhered to prior to and during sample collection activities:

- Field vehicles should be parked downwind (to avoid potential sample contamination concerns) at a minimum of 15 feet from the well and the engine turned off prior to PID vapor analysis and VOC sample collection.

- Ambient odors, vehicle exhaust, precipitation, or windy/dusty conditions can potentially interfere with obtaining representative samples. These conditions should be minimized and should be recorded in the field notes. Shield sample bottles from strong winds, rain, and dust when being filled.

- The outlet from the sampling device should discharge below the top of the sample's air/water interface, when possible. The sampling plan should specify

how the samples will be transferred from the sample collection device to the sample container to minimize sample alterations.

- The order of sampling should be from the least contaminated to the most contaminated well to reduce the potential for cross contamination of sampling equipment (see the Sampling Plan or Work Plan).

- Samples should not be transferred from one sampling container to another.

- Sampling equipment must not be placed on the ground, because the ground may be contaminated and soil contains trace metals. Equipment and supplies should be removed from the field vehicle only when needed.

- Smoking and eating should not be allowed until the well is sampled and hands are washed with soap and water, due to safety and possibly sample contamination concerns. These activities should be conducted beyond a 15-foot radius of the well.

- No heat-producing or electrical instruments should be within 15 feet of the well, unless they are intrinsically safe, prior to PID vapor analysis.

- Minimize the amount of time that the sample containers remain open.

- Do not touch the inside of sample bottles or the groundwater sample as it enters the bottle. Disposable gloves may be a source of phthalates, which could be introduced into groundwater samples if the gloves contact the sample.

- Sampling personnel should use a new pair of disposable gloves for each well sampled to reduce the potential for exposure of the sampling personnel to contaminants and to reduce sample cross contamination. In addition, sampling personnel should change disposable gloves between purging and sampling operations at the same well.

- Sampling personnel should not use perfume, insect repellent, hand lotion, etc., when taking groundwater samples. If insect repellent must be used, then sampling personnel should not allow samples or sampling equipment to contact the

repellent, and it should be noted in the documentation that insect repellent was used.

- Complete the documentation of the well. A completed assemblage of paperwork for a sampling event includes the completed field forms, entries in the Project Field Book (with a sewn binding), transportation documentation (if required), and possibly chain-of-custody forms.

ATTACHMENTS

Groundwater Field Form (sample)

REFERENCES

1. Wilson, Neal. *Soil Water and Ground Water Sampling*, 1995

Roux FOPs:

007 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Dissolved Oxygen Meter*
008 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field pH/Eh Meter*
009 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field Turbidity Meter*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
012 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Specific Conductance Meter*
022 *Groundwater Level Measurement*
023 *Groundwater Purging Procedures Prior to Sample Collection (optional)*
031 *Low Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Groundwater Purging & Sampling Procedures (optional)*
040 *Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination*
046 *Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures*

ROUX

GROUNDWATER FIELD FORM

Project Name: Date:

Location: Project No.: Field Team:

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

SAMPLE

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

REMARKS:

Note: All water level measurements are in feet, distance from top of riser.

Volume Calculation

Diam.	Vol. (g/ft)
1"	0.041
2"	0.163
4"	0.653
6"	1.469

Stabilization Criteria

Parameter	Criteria
pH	± 0.1 unit
SC	± 3%
Turbidity	± 10%
DO	± 0.3 mg/L
ORP	± 10 mV

PREPARED BY:

ROUX

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

PFAS Groundwater/Surface Water Sample Collection Procedures

FOP 024.3

PFAS GROUNDWATER/ SURFACE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for collecting per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) groundwater samples from monitoring wells, following purging and sufficient recovery, and surface water locations. This procedure is specific to sites where PFAS sample analysis is required, and analysis specific collection and handling procedures are needed. PFAS sample analysis will be completed when Site analysis requires sampling of the full TAL/TCL analyte list. This field operating procedure (FOP) describes the personal protective equipment (PPE) and sampling equipment/materials appropriate for PFAS sample collection. PFAS laboratory analysis is performed using extremely low detection limits (parts per trillion). Therefore, cross contamination from potential sources (i.e., field equipment, consumer products) must be minimized to the extent possible.

PROCEDURE

Prior to sampling, discuss with the Site's Project Manager whether the monitoring wells that are to be sampled for the PFAS analytical parameters are new monitoring wells or existing monitoring wells. The specific handing and collection procedures for PFAS sampling are solely based on job preparation and sampling equipment used for the job. The standard practice of a 10 volume surge and purge of a newly installed monitoring well for development as discussed in Roux's FOP 036.0 – Monitoring Well Development Procedures and three volume well purge and/or low flow sampling that are discussed in Roux's FOP 023.1 – Groundwater Procedures Prior to Sample Collection remain the same. FOP 064.0 – Surface Water Sampling Procedures remains the same with the exceptions made in this FOP for PFAS sampling. The field sampling personnel must be prepared with appropriate clothing, equipment, and sampling containers for PFAS sampling as discussed below.

FIELD CLOTHING

Unacceptable Field Clothing

- No Gore-Tex®, this includes but not limited to boots, gloves, coveralls, hats, and coats.
- No Tyvex®, this includes but not limited to coveralls, boots, hoods and head coverings. Tyvex® is also found in everyday items such as envelopes, receipts, and adhesives.
- No clothes, jackets, boots, or gloves that have been pretreated with Teflon® water proofing. Teflon® can be found in everyday items such as scissors, plumbers' tape, adhesive tapes, Teflon ® paper for crafting and cookware utensils.
- No clothing that has been waterproofed with PFAS materials
- No brand-new unwashed cotton clothing.
- Clothing that has been washed with fabric softeners prior to sampling.

Acceptable Field Clothing

- Well-worn, washed clothes, jackets, hats, and coveralls without fabric softener usage.
- Rain Gear made from PVC, polyurethane, or rubber only (it cannot contain any of the products listed above).
- Disposable powder free nitrile gloves.

FIELD EQUIPMENT

Unacceptable Field Equipment

- Sampling Equipment containing Teflon® or Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE). Sampling equipment that may contain these materials include submersible pumps, bailers, tubing, braided poly rope or cord, fishing line.
- No LDPE or glass lined sampling containers, or Teflon®-lined caps.

- Waterproof field books, binders, plastic clip boards, spiral hard cover notebooks.
- No adhesives or permanent markers can be used (i.e., Post-It® notes and Sharpies).
- No Aluminum foil or sampling tins.
- No blue ice packs
- Avoid using paper towels

Acceptable Field Equipment

- Sampling Equipment made from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), stainless steel, acetate, silicon, or polypropylene.
- Sampling Containers made from HDPE polypropylene

Acceptable Field Equipment (continued)

- Sampling Equipment (i.e. bailers) made from Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC)
- Nylon rope/twine
- Ice
- Alconox

ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

- Keep all bottle ware in a dedicated cooler containing only PFAS sample containers.
- Avoid consumption of food or drink prior to and during the sampling event.
- Do not apply cosmetics or moisturizers prior to sampling.
- Do not use standard commercial sunscreen or insect repellents. Use only all natural or organic products.

- Collect PFAS sample from each location prior to collecting other samples for analysis to avoid contact with other sample containers and packing materials.
- New disposable nitrile gloves will be donned at each sampling location.
- Don new disposable nitrile gloves while handling empty sample containers, filling sampling containers, sealing sample containers, and placing containers into sampling coolers.
- Single use (dedicated) or disposable sampling equipment is preferred when multiple locations are sampled.
- Perform a standard two-step decontamination using Alconox detergent and laboratory provided PFAS-free water for all non-dedicated sampling equipment.
- Equipment blanks should be comprised of laboratory provided PFAS-free water. The water should be poured over and/or brought into direct contact with all sampling equipment (bailer, rope, tubing, gloves, water level meter, etc.). The equipment blank will then be sealed and returned to the sample cooler. One equipment blank will be collected each day PFAS samples are collected, or once every 20 samples, whichever is more frequent. Additional equipment blanks may be collected as needed.
- One field duplicate and one matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) will be collected for every 20 samples.
- Field blanks should be comprised of laboratory provided PFAS-free water. The field blank should be uncapped and placed near the field crew while purging/sampling preparations take place (i.e. prepare bottle set, calibrate groundwater quality meters, prepare bailers for sampling, etc.). The intent of the uncapped blank is to capture any ambient PFAS compounds that may emanate from the field crew or equipment during typical preparations associated with groundwater/surface water sampling. The field blank will then be capped and returned to the sample cooler.

ATTACHMENTS

Groundwater Field Form (sample)

PFAS GROUNDWATER/ SURFACE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

ROUX

GROUNDWATER FIELD FORM

Project Name: Date:

Location: Project No.: Field Team:

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

SAMPLE

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

REMARKS:

Note: All water level measurements are in feet, distance from top of riser.

Volume Calculation

Diam.	Vol. (g/ft)
1"	0.041
2"	0.163
4"	0.653
6"	1.469

Stabilization Criteria

Parameter	Criteria
pH	± 0.1 unit
SC	± 3%
Turbidity	± 10%
DO	± 0.3 mg/L
ORP	± 10 mV

PREPARED BY:

ROUX

SURFACE WATER
QUALITY FIELD COLLECTION LOG

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name:
Project No.:
Client:

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

I.D.:
Matrix:
Location:

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Date Collected:
Time Collected:
Date Shipped to Lab:
Collected By:
Sample Collection Method:

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

SAMPLING INFORMATION

Weather:
Air Temperature:
Depth of Sample:

Parameter	First	Last	Units
pH			units
Temp.			°C
Cond.			mS
Turbidity			NTU
Eh			mV
D.O.			ppm
Odor			olfactory
Appearance			visual

LOCATION SKETCH

(not to scale, dimensions are approximate)

EXACT LOCATION (if applicable)

Northing (ft)	Easting (ft)	Surface Elevation (fmsl)

ADDITIONAL LABORATORY ANALYSIS:

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: **DATE:**

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Hand Augering Procedures

FOP 025.0

HAND AUGERING PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This guideline presents a method for hand augering, which enables the recovery of representative surface and shallow subsurface samples for classification and sample collection (ASTM D1452).

PROCEDURE

1. Review project objectives and the Project Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

2. Follow Roux's FOP: Drill Site Selection Procedure prior to implementing any hand augering activity.

3. Establish a central staging area for storage of augering supplies and for equipment decontamination (include plastic-covered work bench/table as necessary). Locate a secure storage area for augered samples.

4. Assemble auger and decontaminate in accordance with Roux's FOP: Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination.

5. Cover the area to be sampled with plastic sheeting, as determined by the Project Work Plan.

6. Make the auger boring through the plastic sheeting by rotating and advancing the auger to the desired depth below ground surface.

7. Withdraw the auger from the hole and remove soil for examination, soil classification, on-site testing (if applicable) and laboratory physical/chemical sample collection (if applicable) in accordance with specific Roux FOPs (Soil Description Procedures Using the Unified Soil Classification System; Composite Sample Collection Procedure for Non-Volatile Organic Analysis; and/or Soil Sample Handling for VOC Analysis) and as directed by the Project Work Plan.

8. Document all properties and sample locations in the Project Field Book and Hand Auger Borehole Log (sample attached). Specifically, total depth, borehole diameter, depth of sample collection, personnel, etc. should be recorded.

9. Place sample in appropriate container(s), label and store for future reference or ship to laboratory for analysis in accordance with Roux's Field Operating Procedure for Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment.

10. Decontaminate auger in accordance with Roux's Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination.

11. Advance auger to next sample interval and repeat steps 7 through 12 as necessary.

12. Backfill auger holes in accordance with approved procedures outlined in the Project Work Plan.

ATTACHMENTS

Hand Auger Borehole Log (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

013 *Composite Sample Collection Procedure for Non-Volatile Organic Analysis*
017 *Drill Site Selection Procedure*
040 *Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination*
046 *Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment*
054 *Soil Description Procedures Using the Unified Soil Classification System*
057 *Soil Sample Handling for Volatile Organic Compound Analysis – Encore Sampling*

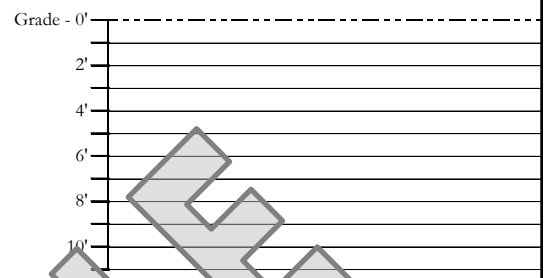
ROUX

HAND AUGER BOREHOLE LOG

Project:	BOREHOLE I.D.:
Project No.:	Excavation Date:
Client:	Excavation Method:
Location:	Logged / Checked By:

Hand Auger Location: *NOT TO SCALE*

Hand Auger Cross Section:



TIME	BOREHOLE DIMENSIONS	
Start:	Diameter:	(approx.)
End:	Depth:	(approx.)

Depth (fbgs)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION USCS Classification: Color, Moisture Condition, % of Soil Type, Texture, Plasticity, Fabric, Bedding, Weathering/Fracturing, Odor, Other	PID Scan (ppm)	Photos Y / N	Samples Collected (fbgs)

SAMPLE

COMMENTS:			
GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED:	yes	no	If yes, depth to GW:
VISUAL IMPACTS:	yes	no	Describe:
OLFACTORY OBSERVATIONS:	yes	no	Describe:
NON-NATIVE FILL ENCOUNTERED:	yes	no	
OTHER OBSERVATIONS:	yes	no	Describe:
SAMPLES COLLECTED:	yes	no	Sample I.D.:
			Sample I.D.:
			Sample I.D.:

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Hollow Stem Auger Drilling Procedures

FOP 026.1

HOLLOW STEM AUGER (HSA) DRILLING PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This guideline presents a method for drilling a borehole through unconsolidated materials, including soils or overburden, and consolidated materials, including bedrock.

PROCEDURE

The following procedure will be used to drill a borehole for sampling and/or well installation, using hollow-stem auger methods and equipment.

1. Follow Roux's Field Operating Procedure for Drill Site Selection Procedure prior to implementing any drilling activity.

2. Perform drill rig safety checks with the driller by completing the Drilling Safety Checklist form (sample attached).

3. Conduct tailgate health and safety meeting with project team and drillers by completing the Tailgate Safety Meeting Form.

4. Calibrate air-monitoring equipment in accordance with the appropriate Roux's Field Operating Procedures (i.e., PID, FID, combustible gas meter) or manufacturer's recommendations for calibration of field meters (i.e., DataRAM 4 Particulate Meter).

5. Ensure all drilling equipment (i.e., augers, rods, split-spoons) appear clean and free of soil prior to initiating any subsurface intrusion. Decontamination of drilling equipment should be in accordance with Roux's FOP: Drilling and Excavation Equipment Decontamination Procedures.

6. Mobilize the auger rig to the site and position over the borehole.

7. Level and stabilize the rig using the rig jacks, and recheck the rig location against the planned drilling location. If necessary, raise the jacks and adjust the rig position.

8. Place a metal or plywood auger pan over the borehole location to collect the auger cuttings. This auger pan will be equipped with a 12-inch nominal diameter hole for auger passage. As an alternative, a piece of polyethylene tarp may be used as a substitute.

9. Advance augers into the subsurface. For sampling or pilot-hole drilling, nominal 8-inch outside diameter (OD) augers should be used. The boring diameter will be approved by the Roux field supervisor.

10. Collect soil samples via split spoon sampler in accordance with Roux's Field Operating Procedure for Split Spoon Sampling.

11. Check augers periodically during drilling to ensure the boring is plumb. Adjust rig position as necessary to maintain plumb.

12. Continue drilling until reaching the assigned total depth, or until auger refusal occurs. Auger refusal is when the drilling penetration drops below 0.1 feet per 10 minutes, with the full weight of the rig on the auger bit, and a center bit (not center plug) in place.

13. Plug and abandon boreholes not used for well installation in accordance with Roux's Field Operating Procedure for Abandonment of Borehole.

OTHER PROCEDURAL ISSUES

- Slip rings may be used for lifting a sampling or bit string. The string will not be permitted to extend more than 15 feet above the mast crown.

- Borings will not be over drilled (rat holed) without the express permission of the Roux field supervisor. All depth measurements should be accurate to the nearest 0.1 foot, to the extent practicable.

- Potable water may be placed in the auger stem if critically necessary for borehole control or to accomplish sampling objectives and must be approved by the Roux Project Manager and/or NYSDEC Project Manager. Upon approval, the potable

water source and quantity used will be documented in the Project Field Book and subsequent report submittal.

ATTACHMENTS

Drilling Safety Checklist (sample)
Tailgate Safety Meeting Form (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

001 *Abandonment of Borehole Procedures*
010 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Flame Ionization Detector*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
017 *Drill Site Selection Procedure*
018 *Drilling and Excavation Equipment Decontamination Procedures*
058 *Split Spoon Sampling Procedures*

ROUX

DRILLING SAFETY CHECKLIST

Project:	Date:
Project No.:	Drilling Company:
Client:	Drill Rig Type:

ITEMS TO CHECK	OK	ACTION NEEDED
"Kill switches" installed by the manufacturer are in operable condition and all workers at the drill site are familiar with their location and how to activate them?		
"Kill switches" are accessible to workers on both sides of the rotating stem? NOTE: Optional based on location and number of switches provided by the manufacturer.		
Cables on drill rig are free of kinks, frayed wires, "bird cages" and worn or missing sections?		
Cables are terminated at the working end with a proper eye splice, either swaged Coupling or using cable clamps?		
Cable clamps are installed with the saddle on the live or load side? Clamps should not be alternated and should be of the correct size and number for the cable size to which it is installed. Clamps are complete with no missing parts?		
Hooks installed on hoist cables are the safety type with a functional latch to prevent accidental separation?		
Safety latches are functional and completely span the entire throat of the hook and have positive action to close the throat except when manually displaced for connecting or disconnecting a load?		
Drive shafts, belts, chain drives and universal joints shall be guarded to prevent accidental insertion of hands and fingers or tools.		
Outriggers shall be extended prior to and whenever the boom is raised off its cradle. Hydraulic outriggers must maintain pressure to continuously support and stabilize the drill rig even while unattended.		
Outriggers shall be properly supported on the ground surface to prevent settling into the soil.		
Controls are properly labeled and have freedom of movement. Controls should not be blocked or locked in an inactive position.		
Safeties on any device shall not be bypassed or neutralized.		
Controls shall be operated smoothly and cables and lifting devices shall not be jerked or operated erratically to overcome resistance.		
Slings, chokers and lifting devices are inspected before using and are in proper working order? Damaged units are removed from service and are properly tagged?		
Shackles and clevises are in proper working order and pins and screws are fully inserted before placing under a load?		
High-pressure hoses have a safety (chain, cable or strap) at each end of the hose section to prevent whipping in the event of a failure?		
Rotating parts of the drill string shall be free of sharp projections or hooks, which could entrap clothing or foreign objects?		
Wire ropes should not be allowed to bend around sharp edges without cushion material.		
The exclusion zone is centered over the borehole and the radius is equal or greater than the boom height?		

SAMPLE

ITEMS TO CHECK	OK	ACTION NEEDED

DRILLING SAFETY CHECKLIST

Project: Date:

Project No.: Drilling Company:

Client: Drill Rig Type:

ITEMS TO CHECK	OK	ACTION NEEDED
The work area around the borehole shall be kept clear of trip hazards and walking surfaces should be free of slippery material.		
Workers shall not proceed higher than the drilling deck without a fall restraining device and must attach the device in a manner to restrict fall to less than 6 feet.		
A fire extinguisher of appropriate size shall be immediately available to the drill crew. The drill crew shall have received annual training on proper use of the fire extinguisher.		
29 CFR 1910.333 © (3) Except where electrical distribution and transmission lines have been de-energized and visibly grounded, drill rigs will be operated proximate to, under, by, or near power lines only in accordance with the following: .333 © (3) (ii) 50 kV or less -minimum clearance is 10 ft. For 50 kV or over - 10ft. Plus ½ in. For each additional kV **Benchmark Policy: Maintain 20 feet clearance**		
29 CFR 1910.333 © (3) (iii) While the rig is in transit with the boom in the down position, clearance from energized power lines will be maintained as follows: Less than 50 kV - 4 feet 50 to 365 kV - 10 feet 365 to 720 kV - 16 feet		

SAMPLE

Name: (printed)

Signed: Date:

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING FORM

Project Name: Date: Time:

Project Number: Client:

Work Activities:

HOSPITAL INFORMATION:

Name:

Address: *City:* *State:* *Zip:*

Phone No.: *Ambulance Phone No.*

SAFETY TOPICS PRESENTED:

Chemical Hazards:

Physical Hazards: Slips, Trips, Falls

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D

New Equipment:

Other Safety Topic (s): Environmental Hazards (aggressive fauna)

Eating, drinking, use of tobacco products is prohibited in the Exclusion Zone (EZ)

ATTENDEES

Name Printed	Signatures

Meeting conducted by:

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Low-Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Groundwater Purging & Sampling Procedure

FOP 031.2

LOW FLOW (MINIMAL DRAWDOWN) GROUNDWATER PURGING & SAMPLING PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods used for performing low flow (minimal drawdown) purging, also referred to as micro-purging, at a well prior to groundwater sampling to obtain a representative sample from the water-bearing zone. This method of purging is used to minimize the turbidity of the produced water. This may increase the representativeness of the groundwater samples by avoiding the necessity of filtering suspended solids in the field prior to preservation of the sample.

Well purging is typically performed immediately preceding groundwater sampling. The sample should be collected as soon as the parameters measured in the field (i.e., pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, Eh, temperature, and turbidity) have stabilized.

PROCEDURE

Allow approximately 3 to 10 days following well development for groundwater to return to static conditions before performing low-flow purge and sample activities at any well location. Conversely, perform low-flow sampling as soon as purged groundwater has stabilized. If the well does not yield sufficient volume (i.e., cannot maintain a constant water level during purging) for low-flow purge and sampling, then an alternative method must be performed in accordance with Roux's Groundwater Purging Procedures Prior to Sample Collection FOP.

1. Water samples should not be taken immediately following well development. Sufficient time should be allowed to stabilize the groundwater flow regime in the vicinity of the monitoring well. This lag time will depend on site conditions and methods of installation but may exceed one week.

2. Prepare the electronic water level indicator (e-line) in accordance with the procedures referenced in the Roux's Groundwater Level Measurement FOP and decontaminate the e-line probe and a lower portion of cable following the procedures referenced in the Roux's Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination FOP. Store the e-line in a protected area until use. This may include wrapping the e-line in clean plastic until the time of use.

3. Calibrate all sampling devices and monitoring equipment in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, the site Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and/or Field Sampling Plan (FSP). Calibration of field instrumentation should be followed as specified in Roux's Calibration and Maintenance FOP for each individual meter.

4. Inspect the well/piezometer for signs of vandalism or damage and record condition on the Groundwater Field Form (sample attached). Specifically, inspect the integrity of the following: concrete surface seal, lock, protective casing and well cover, well casing and J-plug/cap. Report any irregular findings to the Project Manager.

5. Unlock and remove the well protective cap or cover and place on clean plastic to avoid introducing foreign material into the well.

6. Monitor the well for organic vapors using a PID, as per the Work Plan. If a reading of greater than 5 ppm is recorded, the well should be allowed to vent until levels drop below 5 ppm before proceeding with purging.

7. Lower the e-line probe slowly into the monitoring well and record the initial water level in accordance with the procedures referenced in Roux's Groundwater Level Measurement FOP. Refer to the construction diagram for the well to identify the screened depth.

8. Decontaminate all non-dedicated pump and tubing equipment following the procedures referenced in the Roux's Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination FOP.

9. Lower the purge pump or tubing (i.e., low-flow electrical submersible, peristaltic, etc.) slowly into the well until the pump/tubing intake is approximately in the middle of the screened interval. Rapid insertion of the pump will increase the turbidity of well water, and can increase the required purge time. This step can be eliminated if dedicated tubing is already within the well.

   Placement of the pump close to the bottom of the well will cause increased entrainment of solids, which may have settled in the well over time. Low-flow purging has the advantage of minimizing mixing between the overlying stagnant casing water and water within the screened interval. The objective of low-flow purging is to maintain a purging rate, which minimizes stress (drawdown) of the water level in the well. Low-flow refers to the velocity with which water enters the pump intake and that is imparted to the formation pore water in the immediate vicinity of the well screen.

10. Lower the e-line back down the well as water levels will be frequently monitored during purge and sample activities.

11. Begin pumping to purge the well. The pumping rate should be between 100 and 500 milliliters (ml) per minute (0.03 to 0.13 gallons per minute) depending on site hydrogeology. Periodically check the well water level with the e-line adjusting the flow rate as necessary to stabilize drawdown within the well. If possible, a steady flow rate should be maintained that results in a stabilized water level (drawdown of 0.3 feet or less). If the water level exceeds 2 feet below static and declining, slow the purge rate until the water level generally stabilizes. Record each pumping rate and water level during the event. If the water level continues to drop and will not stabilize, the monitoring location is not conducive to low-flow sampling and conventional purge and sample methods should be performed.

    The low flow rate determined during purging will be maintained during the collection of analytical samples. At some sites where geologic heterogeneities

are sufficiently different within the screened interval, high conductivity zones may be preferentially sampled.

12. Measure and record field parameters (pH, specific conductance, Eh, dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature, and turbidity) during purging activities. In lieu of measuring all of the parameters, a minimum subset could be limited to pH, specific conductance, and turbidity or DO. A reduction in the field parameter list must be approved by the Project Manager and/or the NYSDEC Project Manager.

    Water quality indicator parameters should be used to determine purging needs prior to sample collection in each well. Stabilization of indicator parameters should be used to determine when formation water is first encountered during purging. In general, the order of stabilization is pH, temperature, and specific conductance, followed by Eh, DO and turbidity. Performance criteria for determination of stabilization should be based on water-level drawdown, pumping rate and equipment specifications for measuring indicator parameters. An in-line flow through cell to continuously measure the above parameters may be used. The in-line device should be disconnected or bypassed during sample collection.

13. Purging will continue until parameters of water quality have stabilized or at least a minimum of three (3) well volumes have been removed. Record measurements for field indicator parameters (including water levels) at regular intervals during purging. The stability of these parameters with time can be used to guide the decision to discontinue purging. Proper adjustments must be made to stabilize the flow rate as soon as possible.

14. Record well purging and sampling data in the Project Field Book or on the Groundwater Field Form (sample attached). Measurements should be taken approximately every three to five minutes, or as merited given the rapidity of change.

15. Purging is complete when field indicator parameters stabilize. Stabilization is achieved after all field parameters have stabilized for three successive readings.

Three successive readings should be within ± 0.1 units for pH, ± 3% for specific conductance, ± 10 mV for Eh, and ± 10% for turbidity and dissolved oxygen. These stabilization guidelines are provided for rough estimates only, actual site-specific knowledge may be used to adjust these requirements higher or lower.

An in-line water quality measurement device (e.g., flow-through cell) should be used to establish the stabilization time for several field parameters on a well-specific basis. Data on pumping rate, drawdown, and volume required for parameter stabilization can be used as a guide for conducting subsequent sampling activities.

16. Collect all project-required samples from the discharge tubing at the flow rate established during purging in accordance with Roux's Groundwater Sample Collection Procedures FOP. **A peristaltic pump and dedicated tubing cannot be used to collect VOC or SVOC project-required samples; only non-organic compounds may be collected using this type of pump.** Continue to maintain a constant flow rate such that the water level is not drawn down as described above. Fill sample containers with minimal turbulence by allowing the ground water to flow from the tubing along the inside walls of the container.

17. If field filtration is recommended as a result of increased turbidity greater than 50 NTU, an in-line filter equipped with a 0.45-micron filter should be utilized. Collection of a filtered sample must be accompanied by an unfiltered sample.

18. Replace the dedicated tubing down the well taking care to avoid contact with the ground surface.

19. Restore the well to its capped/covered and locked condition.

20. Upon purge and sample collection completion, slowly lower the e-line to the bottom of the well/piezometer. Record the total depth to the nearest 0.01-foot and compare to the previous total depth measurement. If a significant discrepancy exists, re-measure the total depth. Record observations of purge

water to determine whether the well/piezometer had become silted due to inactivity or damaged (i.e., well sand within purge water). Upon confirmation of the new total depth and determination of the cause (i.e., siltation or damage), notify the Project Manager following project field activities.

ATTACHMENTS

Groundwater Field Form (sample)

REFERENCES

United States Environmental Protection Agency, 540/S-95/504, 1995. *Low-Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Ground-Water Sampling Procedures.*

Roux FOPs:

007 Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Dissolved Oxygen Meter
008 Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field pH/Eh Meter
009 Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Field Turbidity Meter
011 Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector
012 Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Specific Conductance Meter
022 Groundwater Level Measurement
024 Groundwater Sample Collection Procedures
040 Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination
046 Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures

LOW FLOW (MINIMAL DRAWDOWN) GROUNDWATER PURGING & SAMPLING PROCEDURES

ROUX

GROUNDWATER FIELD FORM

Project Name: Date:

Location: Project No.: Field Team:

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			Casing Volume:			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Purge Volume (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:			Date: (if different from above)						
	S1								
	S2								

SAMPLE

REMARKS:

Note: All water level measurements are in feet, distance from top of riser.

Volume Calculation

Diam.	Vol. (g/ft)
1"	0.041
2"	0.163
4"	0.653
6"	1.469

Stabilization Criteria

Parameter	Criteria
pH	± 0.1 unit
SC	± 3%
Turbidity	± 10%
DO	± 0.3 mg/L
ORP	± 10 mV

PREPARED BY:

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Management of Investigative-Derived Waste (IDW)

FOP 032.2

MANAGEMENT OF INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE (IDW)

PURPOSE

The purpose of these guidelines is to ensure the proper holding, storage, transportation, and disposal of materials generated from field investigation activities that may contain hazardous wastes. Investigation-derived waste (IDW) includes the following:

- Drill cuttings, discarded soil samples, drilling mud solids, and used sample containers.
- Well development and purge waters and discarded groundwater samples.
- Decontamination waters and associated solids.
- Soiled disposable personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Used disposable sampling equipment.
- Used plastic sheeting and aluminum foil.
- Other equipment or materials that either contain or have been in contact with potentially impacted environmental media.

Because these materials may contain regulated chemical constituents, they must be managed as a solid waste. This management may be terminated if characterization analytical results indicate the absence of these constituents.

PROCEDURE

1. Contain all investigation-derived wastes in Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved 55-gallon drums, roll-off boxes, or other containers suitable for the wastes.

2. Contain wastes from separate borings or wells in separate containers (i.e. do not combine wastes from several borings/wells in a single container, unless it is a container used specifically for transfer purposes, or unless specific permission to do so has been provided by the Roux Field Team Leader. Unused samples from surface sample locations within a given area may be combined.

3. To the extent practicable, separate solids from drilling muds, decontamination waters, and similar liquids. Place solids within separate containers.

4. Transfer all waste containers to a staging area. Access to this area will be controlled. Waste containers must be transferred to the staging area as soon as practicable after the generating activity is complete.

5. Pending transfer, all containers will be covered and secured when not immediately attended.

6. Label all containers with regard to contents, origin, date of generation, using Roux's IDW container label (sample attached). Use indelible ink for all labeling.

7. Complete the Investigative Derived Waste Container Log (sample attached) as waste containers are labeled in order to track and inventory project waste. Leave a copy of the log with the site manager or fax copy to the owner/operator as necessary.

8. Collect samples for waste characterization purposes, or use boring/well sample analytical data for characterization.

9. For wastes determined to be hazardous in character, **be aware of accumulation time limitations**. Coordinate the disposal of these wastes with the plant manager/owner/operator, if applicable.

10. Upon NYSDEC Project Manager approval, dispose of investigation-derived wastes as follows:

- Soil, water, and other environmental media for which analysis does not detect organic constituents, and for which inorganic constituents are at levels that meet the Site's cleanup objectives, may be spread on the Property or otherwise treated as a non-waste material. Disposal quantity and on-site location will be documented on Project Field Books and in the project report submittal.

- Soil, water, and other environmental media in which organic compounds are detected or metals are present above the Site's cleanup objectives will be disposed off-site in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. Disposal quantity and off-site location will be documented on Project Field Books and in the project report submittal.

- Personal protective equipment, disposable bailers, and similar equipment may be disposed as municipal waste, unless waste characterization results mandate otherwise.

WASTE STORAGE MANAGEMENT

Hazardous materials generated on site should be temporarily stored in a secure location that is under the control of the owner/operator or does not allow for vandalism (i.e., within a locked building structure or within a locked fenced in area). A waste-staging area should be designated on-site by the Project Manager in conjunction with the owner/operator.

ATTACHMENTS

Investigation Derived Waste Container Log (sample)
Investigation Derived Waste Container Label (sample)

REFERENCES

None

ROUX

INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE CO

Project Name: Location:

Project Number: Personnel:

Container		Contents	Date		Staging Location	Date Sampled	Co
Number	Description		Started	Ended			

SAMPLE

Prepared By:

Signed:

IDW Container Label (sample):

ROUX

Project Name:
Project Number:

Container I.D.:
Contents/Matrix:
Estimated Quantity:
Date of Generation:
Date of Sample Collection:

Contact Name:
Contact Phone Number:

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Monitoring Well Construction for Hollow Stem Auger Boreholes

FOP 033.0

MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION FOR HOLLOW STEM AUGER BOREHOLES

PURPOSE

Wells will be installed within selected boreholes for the purpose of evaluating groundwater characteristics. Well installation procedures depend upon the drilling method. This procedure describes well construction and installation for boreholes drilled using the hollow stem auger method. Refer to the Roux's Hollow Stem Auger Drilling Procedures FOP. Nominal dimensions and materials for the well are shown in the attached well construction diagram.

PROCEDURE

1. Advance borehole in accordance with the Roux's Hollow Stem Auger Drilling Procedure FOP to the required depth. The nominal inside diameter (ID) of the auger stem used should be at least 2 inches larger than the outside diameter (OD) of the riser and screen selected for the well installation. Record the monitoring well construction on the Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log (sample attached) (see Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation FOP).

2. Remove the drill rods and center bit/plug from the auger stem and verify borehole depth using weighted measuring tape.

3. In the event of an over drill (i.e. borehole depth is more than one foot greater than desired base of screen depth), use bentonite chips poured through the auger stem to seal the over drilled portion of the borehole. Be sure to note bentonite chip thickness on Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log.

4. Add a maximum of 6 inches of filter pack material through the auger stem to the base of the borehole. (Note: This step may be avoided if dense non-aqueous phase liquids are suspected to be present and it is desirable to have the screen and/or sump at the base of the borehole.)

5. Measure the length of the well string (i.e. riser and screen), and lower the well string into the well assembly to the desired depth. All measurements during the well installation process will be accurate to 0.1 foot.

6. Surface pour filter pack material into the annulus between the well and the auger stem as the augers are gradually withdrawn from the borehole. Use a weighted tape to confirm that the level of sand is maintained within the augers at all times. Record material volumes used.

7. After filter pack materials are brought to the required level, surface pour bentonite chips or pellets into the annulus between the well and the auger stem to form the filter pack seal. If necessary to avoid bridging, delayed hydration (coated) pellets may be used. Record the volume of material used.

8. Allow the bentonite chips/pellets to adequately hydrate for approximately 30 to 45-minutes. Cap or cover the well top of riser.

9. Mix cement/bentonite grout to a smooth consistency using a centrifugal or reciprocating pump. Do not hand mix. All water used must be potable quality. Record the volume of water used.

10. Fill the remaining annulus between the well and the auger stem with grout by surface pouring or pumping, and begin withdrawal of the auger string. Periodically top the auger string off with additional grout. If groundwater is present within the annulus above the bentonite chip/pellet seal, cement/bentonite grout will be pressure tremie grouted from bottom to top in order to displace groundwater from the borehole.

11. When the auger string is withdrawn, center the upper portion of the well riser within the borehole, and place drums or barricades around the well for protection while the grout cures. Place and lock a security cap (i.e., J-plug) in the opening of the well riser.

12. Leave the well undisturbed for at least 24 hours to allow the grout to cure. If excessive grout fallback occurs, top off as necessary with bentonite chips or additional grout.

13. Construct the surface completion as shown in the attached Typical Monitoring Well Detail (Figure 1). Select flush completions for all locations in active operational or high traffic areas, or in other areas where an above grade completion would be undesirable. Use aboveground completions in all other areas.

14. Place a dedicated lock on the well or protective casing, and keep well locked when not actively attended.

15. Permanently label the well with the appropriate well identifier as determined by the Project Manager or specified in the Work Plan.

16. Permanently mark a survey location on the north side at the top of the casing with a saw cut. Survey all wells for horizontal location and elevation, using a surveyor licensed by the State of New York. Coordinates and elevations will be provided in a coordinate system consistent with previous well surveys at the Site. Information obtained will include location (*x* and *y*) of the well, and elevation (*z*) of the ground surface, the pad, and the top of riser.

17. Develop the well as described in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Monitoring Well Development.

18. Manage all waste materials generated during well installation and development as described in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Management of Investigation Derived Waste.

ATTACHMENTS

Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log (sample)
Typical Monitoring Well Detail (Figure 1)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

015 Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation
026 Hollow Stem Auger Drilling Procedures
032 Management of Investigation Derived Waste
036 Monitoring Well Development Procedures

MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION FOR HOLLOW STEM AUGER BOREHOLES

ROUX

FIELD BOREHOLE/MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION LOG

PROJECT:		**Log of Well No.:**		
BORING LOCATION:		ELEVATION AND DATUM:		
DRILLING CONTRACTOR:		DATE STARTED:		DATE FINISHED:
DRILLING METHOD:		TOTAL DEPTH:		SCREEN INTERVAL:
DRILLING EQUIPMENT:		DEPTH TO WATER: FIRST:	COMPL.:	CASING:
SAMPLING METHOD:		LOGGED BY:		
HAMMER WEIGHT:	DROP:	RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL:		REG. NO.

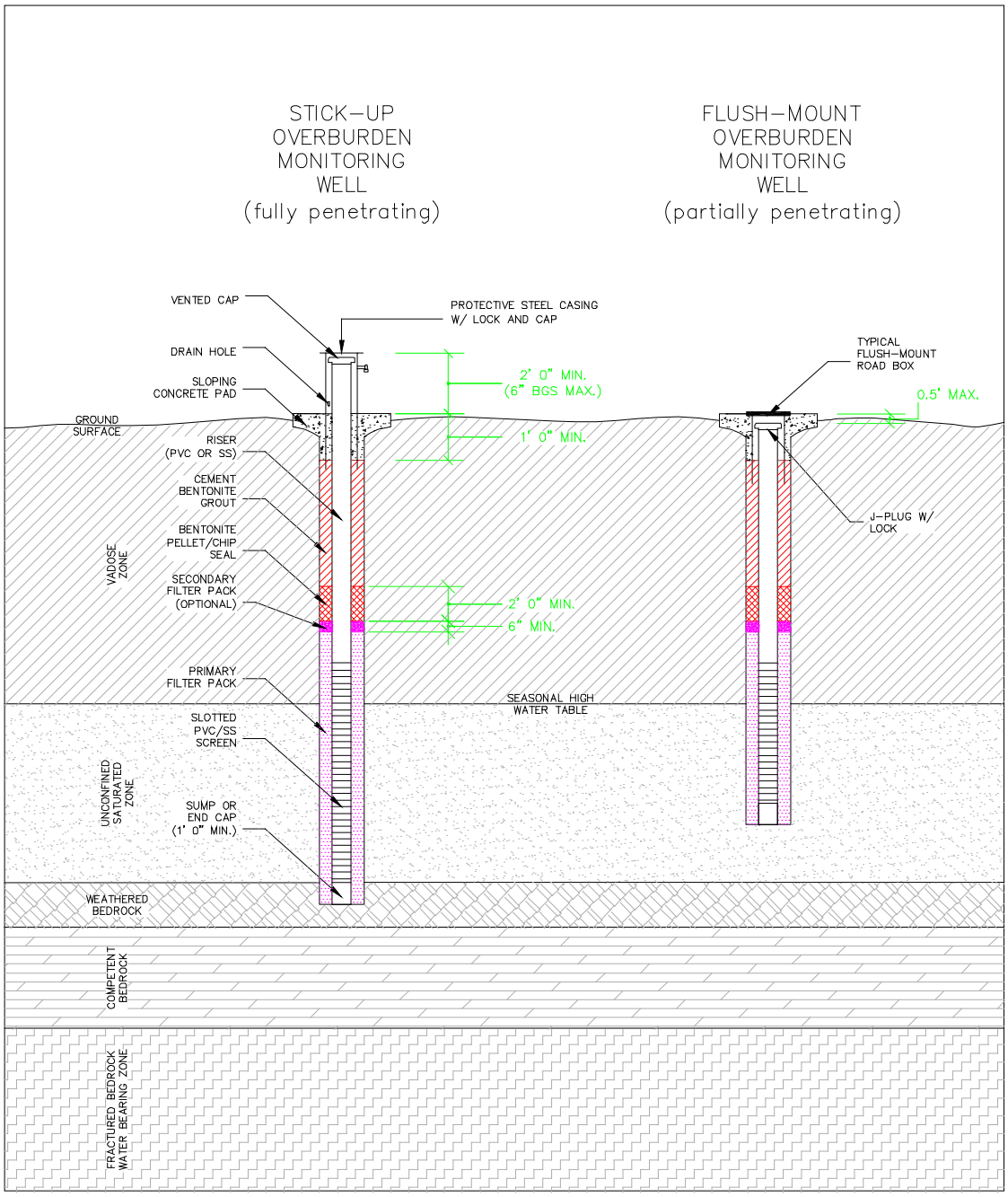
Depth (fbgs)	SAMPLES: Sample No.	Sample	Blows (per 6")	SPT N-Value	Recovery	PID Scan (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION USCS Classification: Color, Moisture Condition, % of Soil Type, Texture, Plasticity, Fabric, Bedding, Weathering/Fracturing, Odor, Other SURFACE ELEVATION (FMSL):	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS AND/OR DRILLING REMARKS

SAMPLE

Project No:	Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.	Figure

MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION FOR HOLLOW STEM AUGER BOREHOLES

FIGURE 1



FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Monitoring Well Development Procedures

FOP 036.0

MONITORING WELL DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for the development of newly installed monitoring wells and re-development of existing monitoring wells that have been inactive for an extended period of time (i.e., one year or more). Monitoring wells are developed after installation in order to remove introduced water and drilling fluids, reduce the turbidity of the water, and improve the hydraulic communication between the well and the water-bearing formation. Well development will not commence until the annular grout seal has cured, but will be performed within ten calendar days of well installation.

PROCEDURE

1. All well development will include surge blocking or false bailing with one or more of the following fluid removal methods. Well development activities may include:

    - Bailing
    - Air Lifting
    - Submersible Pumping
    - Other methods as approved by the Roux Field Team Leader.
    - The appropriate water removal method will be selected based on water level depth and anticipated well productivity.

2. Assemble and decontaminate equipment (if necessary), and place in the well. Reference the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination.

3. Alternate the use of agitation methods with water removal methods, using the former to suspend solids in the well water, and the latter to remove the turbid water. For example, use a vented surge block to agitate the well, moving up and down within the screened interval and then use a pump to clear the well. A bailer may be used for both purposes, by surging with the bailer (false

bailing) for a period within the screened interval, then bailing a volume of water from the well.

4. When using surging methods, initiate this activity gradually, with short (2 to 3 feet) strokes. After several passes across the screened interval, increase the speed and length of the surge strokes.

5. Continue development until the following objectives are achieved:

   - Field parameters stabilize to the following criteria:
     - Dissolved Oxygen: ± 0.3 mg/L
     - Turbidity: ± 10%
     - Specific Conductance: ± 3%
     - ORP: ± 10 mV
     - pH: ± 0.1 units
   - The well will generate non-turbid water during continued pumping typically less than 50 NTU.
   - A minimum of 10 well volumes has been evacuated from the well.
   - In the case of lost water during drilling activities, the volume of water removed exceeds twice the volume of water lost to the formation during the drilling process, as indicated by the water balance.

6. Document the development methods, volumes, field parameter measurements, and other observations on the attached Roux Groundwater Well Development Log (sample attached).

ATTACHMENTS

Groundwater Well Development Log (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:
040 Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination

ROUX

GROUNDWATER WELL DEVELOPMENT LOG

Project Name:	WELL NUMBER:
Project Number:	Sample Matrix:
Client:	Weather:

WELL DATA: DATE: TIME:

Casing Diameter (inches):	Casing Material:
Screened interval (fbTOR):	Screen Material:
Static Water Level (fbTOR):	Bottom Depth (fbTOR):
Elevation Top of Well Riser (fmsl):	Datum Ground Surface: Mean Sea Level
Elevation Top of Screen (fmsl):	Stick-up (feet):

PURGING DATA: DATE: START TIME: END TIME:

VOLUME CALCULATION:

(A) Total Depth of Well (fbTOR):	
(B) Casing Diameter (inches):	
(C) Static Water Level (fbTOR):	
One Well Volume (V, gallons): $V = 0.0408 [(B)^2 \times \{ (A) - (C) \}]$	

*Use the table to the right to calculate one well volume.

Volume Calculation

Well Diameter	Volume gal/ft
1"	0.041
2"	0.163
3"	0.367
4"	0.653
5"	1.020
6"	1.469
8"	2.611

Stabilization Criteria

Parameter	Criteria
DO	+/- 0.3 mg/L
Turbidity	+/- 10%
SC	+/- 3%
ORP	+/- 10 mV
pH	+/- 0.1 unit

Field Personnel:

EVACUATION STABILIZATION TEST DATA:

Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Accumulated Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temperature (degrees C)	Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor

REMARKS:

PREPARED BY:

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL) Detection and Sample Collection Procedure

FOP 039.1

NON-AQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID DETECTION AND SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods to detect the presence and sample collection of Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL) in groundwater monitoring wells prior to purging activities. If NAPL is suspected, all activities should be performed with proper personnel protective equipment (PPE).

DETECTION PROCEDURE

Groundwater monitoring wells suspected of containing NAPL will be sounded with an interface probe, or similar device, in accordance with the following.

1. Inspect the well/piezometer for signs of vandalism or damage and record condition on the Groundwater Field Form (sample attached). Specifically, inspect the integrity of the following: concrete surface seal, lock, protective casing and well cover, well casing and J-plug/cap. Report any irregular findings to the Project Manager.

2. Unlock and remove the well protective cap or cover and place on clean plastic to avoid introducing foreign material into the well.

3. Calibrate the photoionization detector (PID) in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector.

4. Monitor the well for organic vapors using a PID, as per the Work Plan. If a reading of greater than 5 ppm is recorded, the well should be allowed to vent until levels drop below 5 ppm before proceeding with purging. Record PID measurements on the Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).

5. Slowly lower the interface probe down the well, avoiding contact with the well casing. Upon contact with the static liquid level in the well, the interface

probe will signal contact with an audible tone and/or a visible light mounted inside the reel.

Note:

- If the signal is constant, the probe is in contact with groundwater; and
- If the signal oscillates, the probe is in contact with NAPL.

6. Record the depth, type of liquid encountered (if applicable) and any other related information in the Project Field Book and on a Groundwater Field Form (sample attached).

7. Slowly lower the interface probe to the well bottom. Record the depth(s) and type(s) of any additional phases encountered.

8. Slowly raise the interface probe to the surface, avoiding contact with the well casing.

9. Place the interface probe and storage reel in a plastic bag for subsequent decontamination in accordance with the Roux's Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination.

SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

All NAPL samples collected from groundwater monitoring wells will be collected in accordance with the following.

1. Place plastic sheeting on the ground around the well to prevent equipment from coming in contact with soil and also to prevent the surface transmission of NAPL.

2. All sampling personnel will don the appropriate PPE in accordance with the site health and safety plan.

3. Measure the static water level and NAPL level(s) using an interface probe as described in the previous section.

4. Determine depth to NAPL layer and thickness. Record appropriate data in the Project Field Book and on a Groundwater Sample Collection Log form (sample attached).

DNAPL SAMPLE COLLECTION

The following procedure should be used in sampling dense, heavier than water NAPL (i.e., with a high specific gravity) (DNAPL).

1. Collect samples using a translucent double check valve bailer (i.e., a bailer with a ball valve on both the top and bottom) constructed of Teflon, polyethylene or PVC which is connected to polypropylene rope for lowering into the well. All non-dedicated equipment shall be decontaminated in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination.

2. Remove wrapping (i.e., aluminum foil, manufacturers packaging etc.), attach bailer to new polypropylene rope and slowly lower the bailer until it contacts the well bottom.

3. Slowly raise and lower the bailer to create a gentle surging action thereby inducing DNAPL into the bailer past the bottom ball valve.

4. Slowly raise the bailer to the surface. Avoid contact of the bailer line with the well casing and/or ground surface.

5. Observe the DNAPL through the translucent wall of the bailer and check if the immiscible phases have separated. If not, allow the bailer to stand upright until the phases have separated.

6. Carefully attach a bottom-emptying device with stopcock to the bottom of the bailer and discharge the DNAPL gently down the side of the sample bottle to minimize turbulence.

7. Repeat steps 2 through 6 until a sufficient sample volume is obtained.

8. Cap the sample bottle and label, preserve and ship samples in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures.

9. Place the used plastic sheeting, bailer and polyethylene rope in a plastic bag for subsequent decontamination or disposal.

10. Document the sampling procedures and related information in the Project Field Book and on a Groundwater Sample Collection Log form (sample attached).

LNAPL SAMPLE COLLECTION

The following procedure should be used in sampling lighter than water NAPL (i.e., with a low specific gravity) (LNAPL).

1. Collect samples using a translucent double check valve bailer (i.e., a bailer with a ball valve on both the top and bottom) constructed of Teflon, polyethylene or PVC which is connected to polypropylene rope for lowering into the well. All non-dedicated equipment shall be decontaminated in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination.

2. Remove wrapping (i.e., aluminum foil, manufacturers packaging etc.), attach bailer to new polypropylene rope and slowly lower the bailer down the well into the immiscible phase of LNAPL. Care should be taken to lower the bailer just through the LNAPL layer, but not significantly down into the underlying groundwater.

3. Slowly raise the bailer to the surface. Avoid contact of the bailer line with the well casing and/or ground surface.

4. Observe the LNAPL through the translucent wall of the bailer and check if the immiscible phases have separated. If not, allow the bailer to stand upright until the phases have separated.

5. Carefully attach a bottom-emptying device with stopcock to the bottom of the bailer and decant the denser groundwater portion of the bailer contents into a DOT-approved 55-gallon drum for proper disposal.

6. Discharge the LNAPL gently down the side of the sample bottle to minimize turbulence.

7. Repeat steps 2 through 6 until a sufficient sample volume is obtained.

8. Cap the sample bottle and label, preserve and ship samples in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures.

9. Place the used plastic sheeting, bailer and polyethylene rope in a plastic bag for subsequent decontamination or disposal.

10. Document the sampling procedures and related information in the Project Field Book and on a Groundwater Sample Collection Log form (sample attached).

ATTACHMENTS

Groundwater Well Purge & Sample Collection Log (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

010 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Flame Ionization Detector*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
040 *Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination*
046 *Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures*

NON-AQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID DETECTION AND SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

ROUX

GROUNDWATER WE
PURGE & SAMPLE COLLECTION L

Project Name:	WELL NUMBER:
Project Number:	Sample Matrix:
Client:	Weather:

WELL DATA: DATE: TIME:

Casing Diameter (inches):	Casing Material:
Screened interval (fbTOR):	Screen Material:
Static Water Level (fbTOR):	Bottom Depth (fbTOR):
Elevation Top of Well Riser (fmsl):	Ground Surface Elevation (fmsl):
Elevation Top of Screen (fmsl):	Stick-up (feet):

PURGING DATA: DATE: START TIME: END TIME:

Method:	Is purge equipement dedicated to sample location? yes
No. of Well Volumes Purged:	Was well purged to dryness? yes
Standing Volume (gallons):	Was well purged below top of sand pack? yes
Volume Purged (gallons):	Condition of Well:
Purge Rate (gal/min):	Field Personnel:

VOLUME CALCULATION:

(A) Total Depth of Well (fbTOR):	
(B) Casing Diameter (inches):	
(C) Static Water Level (fbTOR):	
One Well Volume (V, gallons): V = 0.0408 [$(B)^2$ x { (A) - (C) }]	

* Use the table to the right to calculate one well volume by subtracting C from A, then multiplying by the volume calculation in the table per well diamter

Volume Calculation

Well Diameter	Volume gal/ft
1"	0.041
2"	0.163
3"	0.367
4"	0.653
5"	1.020
6"	1.469

Stabilization Criteria

Parameter	Criteria
pH	+/- 0.1 un
SC	+/- 3%
Turbidity	+/- 10%
DO	+/- 0.3 m
ORP	+/- 10 mV

EVACUATION STABILIZATION TEST DATA:

Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Accumulated Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temperature (degrees C)	Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance Odor
		initial							

SAMPLING DATA: DATE: START TIME: END TIME:

Method:	Is sampling equipement dedicated to sample location? yes
Initial Water Level (fbTOR):	Was well sampled to dryness? yes
Final Water Level (fbTOR):	Was well sampled below top of sand pack? yes
Air Temperature (°F):	Field Personnel:
Source and type of water used in the field for QC purposes:	

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL DATA:

DESCRIPTION OF WATER SAMPLE		
Odor		
Color		
NAPL		
Contains Sediment?	yes	no

WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS							
Sample	Time	pH (units)	TEMP. (°C)	SC (uS)	TURB. (NTU)	DO (ppm)	ORP (mV)
initial							
final							

REMARKS:

PREPARED BY:

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Non-Disposable and Non-Dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination

FOP 040.1

NON-DISPOSABLE AND NON-DEDICATED SAMPLING EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

PURPOSE

This procedure is to be used for the decontamination of non-disposable and non-dedicated equipment used in the collection of environmental samples. The purpose of this procedure is to remove chemical constituents from previous samples from the sampling equipment. This prevents these constituents from being transferred to later samples, or being transported out of controlled areas.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Nitric acid is a strong oxidizing agent as well as being extremely corrosive to the skin and eyes. Solvents such as acetone, methanol, hexane and isopropanol are flammable liquids. Limited contact with skin can cause irritation, while prolonged contact may result in dermatitis. Eye contact with the solvents may cause irritation or temporary corneal damage. Safety glasses with protective side shields, neoprene or nitrile gloves and long-sleeve protective clothing must be worn whenever acids and solvents are being used.

PROCEDURE – GENERAL EQUIPMENT

Bailers, split-spoons, steel or brass split-spoon liners, Shelby tubes, submersible pumps, soil sampling knives, and similar equipment will be decontaminated as described below.

1. Wash equipment thoroughly with non-phosphate detergent and potable-quality water, using a brush where possible to remove any particulate matter or surface film. If the sampler is visibly coated with tars or other phase-separated hydrocarbons, pre-wash with acetone or isopropanol, or by steam cleaning. Decontamination will adhere to the following procedure:

a. Rinse with potable-quality water; if the sampling equipment is very oily and use of a solvent is necessary, rinse with pesticide-grade isopropanol.

b. Rinse with potable-quality water;

c. Rinse with deionized water demonstrated analyte-free, such as distilled water;

d. Air dry; and

e. Store in a clean area or wrap in aluminum foil (shiny side out) or new plastic sheeting as necessary to ensure cleanliness.

2. All non-dedicated well evacuation equipment, such as submersible pumps and bailers, which are put into the well, must be decontaminated following the procedures listed above. All evacuation tubing must be dedicated to individual wells (i.e., tubing cannot be reused). However, if submersible pump discharge tubing must be reused, the tubing and associated sample valves or flow-through cells used in well purging or pumping tests will be decontaminated as described below:

a. Pump a mixture of potable water and a non-phosphate detergent through the tubing, sample valves and flow cells, using the submersible pump.

b. Steam clean or detergent wash the exterior of the tubing, sample valves, flow cells and pump.

c. Pump potable water through the tubing, sample valve, and flow cell until no indications of detergent (e.g. foaming) are observed.

d. Double rinse the exterior of the tubing with potable water.

e. Rinse the exterior of the tubing with distilled water.

f. Store in a clean area or wrap the pump and tubing assembly in new plastic sheeting as necessary to ensure cleanliness until ready for use.

3. All unused sample bottles and sampling equipment must be maintained in such a manner that there is no possibility of casual contamination.

4. Manage all waste materials generated during decontamination procedures as described in the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Management of Investigation Derived Waste.

PROCEDURE – SUBMERSIBLE PUMPS

Submersible pumps used in well purging or purging tests will be decontaminated thoroughly each day before use as well as between well locations as described below:

Daily Decontamination Procedure:

1. Pre-rinse: Operate the pump in a basin containing 8 to 10 gallons of potable water for 5 minutes and flush other equipment with potable water for 5 minutes.

2. Wash: Operate the pump in 8 to 10 gallons of non-phosphate detergent solution (i.e., Alconox) for 5 minutes and flush other equipment with fresh detergent solution for 5 minutes.

3. Rinse: Operate the pump in a basin of potable water for 5 minutes and flush other equipment with potable water for 5 minutes.

4. Disassemble pump.

5. Wash pump parts with a non-phosphate detergent solution (i.e., Alconox). Scrub all pump parts with a test tube brush or similar device.

6. Rinse pump with potable water.

7. Rinse the inlet screen, the shaft, the suction interconnection, the motor lead assembly, and the stator housing with distilled/deionized water.

8. Rinse the impeller assembly with 1% nitric acid (HNO_3).

9. Rinse the impeller assembly with isopropanol.

10. Rinse the impeller assembly with distilled/deionized water.

Between Wells Decontamination Procedure:

1. Pre-rinse: Operate the pump in a basin containing 8 to 10 gallons of potable water for 5 minutes.

2. Wash: Operate the pump in 8 to 10 gallons of non-phosphate detergent solution (i.e., Alconox) for 5 minutes.

3. Rinse: Operate the pump in a basin of potable water for 5 minutes.

4. Final rinse the pump in distilled/deionized water.

ATTACHMENTS

None

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:
032 Management of Investigation-Derived Waste

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Sample Labeling, Storage, and Shipment Procedures

FOP 046.1

SAMPLE LABELING, STORAGE & SHIPMENT PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

The collection and analysis of samples of environmental media, including soils, groundwater, surface water, and sediment, are the central activities of the field investigation. These samples must be properly labeled to preserve its identity, and properly stored and shipped in a manner that preserves its integrity and chain of custody. This procedure presents methods for these activities.

SAMPLE LABELING PROCEDURE

1. Assign each sample retained for analysis a unique 9-digit alphanumeric identification code or as indicated in the Project Work Plan. Typically, this code will be formatted as follows:

Sample I.D. Example: GW051402047	
GW	**Sample matrix** GW = groundwater; SW = surface water; SUB = subsurface soil; SS = surface soil; SED = sediment; L = leachate; A = air
05	Month of sample collection
14	Day of sample collection
02	Year of sample collection
047	Consecutive sample number

2. Consecutive sample numbers will indicate the individual sample's sequence in the total set of samples collected during the investigation/sampling event. The sample number above, for example, would indicate the 47th sample retained for analysis during the field investigation, collected on May 14, 2002.

3. Affix a non-removable (when wet) label to each sample container. The following information will be written on the label with black or blue ink that will not smudge when wet:

   - Project number
   - Sample ID (see Step 1 above)
   - Date of sample collection
   - Time of sample collection (military time only)
   - Specify "grab" or "composite" sample with an "X"
   - Sampler initials
   - Preservative(s) (if applicable)
   - Analytes for analysis (if practicable)

4. Record all sample label information in the Project Field Book and on a Sample Summary Collection Log (see attached samples), keyed to the sample identification number. In addition, add information regarding the matrix, sample location, depth, etc. to provide a complete description of the sample.

SAMPLE STORAGE PROCEDURE

1. Immediately after collection, placement in the proper container, and labeling, place samples to be retained for chemical analysis into resealable plastic bags.

2. Place bagged samples into an ice chest filled approximately half-full of double bagged ice. Blue ice is not an acceptable substitute for ice.

3. Maintain samples in an ice chest or in an alternative location (e.g. sample refrigerator) as approved by the Roux Field Team Leader until time of shipment. Periodically drain melt-water off coolers and replenish ice as necessary.

4. Ship samples on a daily basis, unless otherwise directed by the Roux Field Team Leader.

5. Maintain appropriate custody procedures on coolers and other sample storage containers at all times. These procedures are discussed in detail in the Project Quality Assurance Project Plan, Monitoring Plan or Work Plan.

6. Samples shall be kept in a secure location locked and controlled (i.e., locked building or fenced area) so that only the Project Field Team Leader has access to the location or under the constant visual surveillance of the same.

SAMPLE SHIPPING PROCEDURE

1. Fill out the chain-of-custody form completely (see attached sample) with all relevant information. The white original goes with the samples and should be placed in a resealable plastic bag and taped inside the sample cooler lid; the sampler should retain the copy.

2. Place a layer of inert cushioning material such as bubble pack in the bottom of cooler.

3. Place each bottle in a bubble wrap sleeve or other protective wrap. To the extent practicable, then place each bottle in a resealable plastic bag.

4. Open a garbage bag (or similar) into a cooler and place sample bottles into the garbage bag (or similar) with volatile organic analysis (VOA) vials near the center of the cooler.

5. Pack bottles with ice in plastic bags. At packing completion, cooler should be at least 50 percent ice, by volume. Coolers should be completely filled, so that samples do not move excessively during shipping.

6. Duct tape (or similar) cooler drain closed and wrap cooler completely in two or more locations to secure lid, specifically covering the hinges of the cooler.

7. Place laboratory label address identifying cooler number (i.e., 1 of 4, 2 of 4 etc.) and overnight delivery waybill sleeves on cooler lid or handle sleeve (Federal Express).

8. Sign the custody seal tape with an indelible soft-tip marker and place over the duct tape across the front and back seam between the lid and cooler body.

9. Cover the signed custody seal tape with an additional wrap of transparent strapping tape.

10. Place "Fragile" and "This Side Up" labels on all four sides of the cooler. "This Side Up" labels are yellow labels with a black arrow with the arrowhead pointing toward the cooler lid.

11. For coolers shipped by overnight delivery, retain a copy of the shipping waybill, and attach to the chain-of-custody documentation.

ATTACHMENTS

Soil/Sediment Sample Summary Collection Log (sample)
Groundwater/Surface Water Sample Summary Collection Log (sample)
Wipe Sample Summary Collection Log (sample)
Air Sample Summary Collection Log (sample)
Chain-Of-Custody Form (sample)

REFERENCES

None

ROUX

SOIL/SEDIMENT
SAMPLE COLLECTION SUMMARY LOG

Field ID	Location	QC Type	Depth (feet)		Analytical Parameters	Containers	Date	Time	Sampler Initials	Comments (e.g. problems encountered, ref. to variance, location changes, depth changes, important matrix observations or description, gravel thickness, etc.)
			from	to						

Equipment Rinsate Blanks *- Pour clean deionized water over or through decontaminated sampling equipment into sample containers. Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix when non-dedicated equipment is utilized in accordance with DER-10.*

MS/MSD *- Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix in accordance with DER-10.*

Field Blank *- Pour clean deionized water (used as final decon rinse water) into sample containers while at the sampling site. Collect field blanks at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix.*

Investigation Derived Waste (IDW) Characterization samples *- Collect composite samples from all drums of decon fluids and soil at the frequency required by the disposal facility. Please note number of drums and labels on collection log.*

Notes:
1. See QAPP for sampling frequency and actual number of QC samples.
2. MS/MSD - Matrix Spike, Matrix Spike Duplicate, Matrix Spike Blank.
3. BD - Blind Duplicate - indicate location of duplicate.

SAMPLE

Sample Summary Collection Logs - soil and sediment-REV.xlsx Page ____ of ____ Prepared By: _____

ROUX

GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION SUMMARY LOG

Field ID	Location	QC Type	Depth (feet)		Analytical Parameters	Containers	Date	Time	Sampler Initials	Comments (e.g. problems encountered, ref. to variance, location changes, depth changes, important matrix observations or description, gravel thickness, etc.)
			from	to						

Equipment Rinsate Blanks *- Pour clean deionized water over or through decontaminated sampling equipment into sample containers. Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix when non-dedicated equipment is utilized in accordance with DER-10.*

MS/MSD *- Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix in accordance with DER-10.*

Field Blank *- Pour clean deionized water (used as final decon rinse water) into sample containers while at the sampling site. Collect field blanks at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix.*

Investigation Derived Waste (IDW) Characterization Samples *- Collect composite samples from all drums of decon fluids and soil at the frequency required by the disposal facility. Please note number of drums and labels on collection log.*

Notes:

1. See QAPP for sampling frequency and actual number of QC samples.
2. MS/MSD - Matrix Spike, Matrix Spike Duplicate, Matrix Spike Blank
3. BD - Blind Duplicate - indicate location of duplicate.

SAMPLE

Sample Summary Collection Logs - GW and SW-REV 2025.xls Page ____ of ____ Prepared By: _____

ROUX

WIPE SAMPLE COLLECTION SUMMARY LOG

Field ID	Location	QC Type	Analytical Parameters	Containers	Date	Time	Sampler Initials	Comments (e.g. problems encountered, ref. to variance, location changes, important observations or descriptions, etc.)

Notes:

1. See QAPP for sampling frequency and actual number of QC samples.
2. No Matrix Spike or Matrix Spike Duplicate for wipe samples.
3. Equipment Blanks should be taken at a rate of 1 per 20 samples when non-dedicated equipment is utilized in accordance with DER-10.
4. Wipe sample field blanks collected by wiping unused glove (and any other sampling equipment coming into contact with sampled surface) with prepared gauze pad and place in sample jar. Take at a rate of 1 FB per 20 samples.
5. Wipe sample field duplicates taken adjacent to original sample at a rate of 1 field duplicate per 20 samples.

SAMPLE

Copy of Sample Summary Collection Logs - wipe-REV 2025.xls Page ____ of ____ Prepared By: _____

ROUX

AIR SAMPLE COLLECTION SUMMARY LOG

Field ID	Location	QC Type	Analytical Parameters	Containers	Date	Time	Sampler Initials	Comments (e.g. problems encountered, ref. to variance, location changes, important observations or descriptions, etc.)

SAMPLE

Notes:
1. See QAPP for sampling frequency and actual number of QC samples.
2. No Matrix Spike, Matrix Spike Duplicate, Field Duplicates, Field Blanks or Rinsates collected for air samples.

Sample Summary Collection Logs - air-REV 2025.xls Page ____ of ____ Prepared By: _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Project No.					Project Name	Number of Containers	VOCs	SVOCs	Metals					REMARKS
Samplers (Signature)														
No.	Date	Time	comp	grab	Sample Identification									

Possible Hazard Identification:
☐ Non-hazard ☐ Flammable ☐ Skin Irritant ☐ Poison B ☐ Unknown

Sample Disposal:
Return to Client ☐ Disposal by Lab ☐ Archive _____(mos.)

Turnaround Time Required:
Normal ☐ Rush ☐

QC Level:
I. ☐ II. ☐ III. ☐ Project Specific (specify):_____

Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time	Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time	REMARKS:
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time	Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time	

SAMPLE

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Screening of Soil Samples for Organic Vapors During Drilling Activities

FOP 047.0

SCREENING OF SOIL SAMPLES FOR ORGANIC VAPORS DURING DRILLING ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE

This procedure is used to screen soil samples for the presence of volatile organic constituents (VOCs) using a field organic vapor meter. These meters will be either photoionization detector (PID) or flame-ionization detector (FID) type. This screening is performed at the drilling and sampling location as a procedure for ensuring the health and safety of personnel at the site and to identify potentially contaminated soil samples for laboratory analysis. All soil samples will be field screened to provide a vertical profile of soil contamination by volatile organic substances.

PROCEDURE

1. Calibrate air-monitoring equipment in accordance with the appropriate Roux's Field Operating Procedures or manufacturers recommendations for calibration of field meters.

2. Collect split-spoon (or other sampler) samples in accordance with Roux's Split Spoon Sampling Procedure FOP.

3. When the split-spoon or other sampler is opened or accessed, shave a thin layer of material from the entire length of the core.

4. Scan the core visually and with the PID or FID noting stratification, visible staining, or other evidence of contamination.

5. Based on this initial scan of the sample, collect approximately 100 milliliters (ml) of soil using a decontaminated or dedicated stainless steel spatula, scoop, or equivalent. Place this soil into a labeled wide-mouth glass jar approximately ½ to ¾ full and seal with aluminum foil and a screw top cap. Alternatively, the soil may be placed into a clean, re-sealable plastic bag and sealed. Be sure to leave some headspace above the soil sample within the sealed container.

6. Place field screening sample (i.e., jar or bag) in a location where the ambient temperature is at least 70° Fahrenheit.

7. Leave the field screening sample bag for at least 30 minutes, but no more than 60 minutes.

8. Carefully remove the screw top cap from the jar and slowly insert the tip of the organic vapor meter (PID or FID) through the aluminum foil seal making the smallest hole possible. Alternatively, unseal a portion of the plastic bag just big enough to insert the probe of a calibrated PID.

9. Record the maximum reading in parts per million by volume (ppmv) on the Field Borehole Log or Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log form (see attached samples) (see Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation FOP), at the depth interval corresponding to the depth of sample collection.

ATTACHMENTS

Field Borehole Log (sample)
Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

010 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Flame Ionization Detector*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
015 *Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation*
058 *Split Spoon Sampling Procedures*

FOP 047.0

SCREENING OF SOIL SAMPLES FOR ORGANIC VAPORS DURING DRILLING ACTIVITIES

ROUX

FIELD BOREHOLE LOG

PROJECT:			**Log of Boring No.:**	
BORING LOCATION:			ELEVATION AND DATUM:	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR:			DATE STARTED:	DATE FINISHED:
DRILLING METHOD:			TOTAL DEPTH:	SCREEN INTERVAL:
DRILLING EQUIPMENT:			DEPTH TO WATER: FIRST: / COMPL.:	CASING:
SAMPLING METHOD:			LOGGED BY:	
HAMMER WEIGHT:	DROP:		RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL:	REG. NO.

Depth (fbgs)	SAMPLES: Sample No.	Sample	Blows (per 6")	SPT N-Value	Recovery	PID Scan (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION USCS Classification: Color, Moisture Condition, % of Soil Type, Texture, Plasticity, Fabric, Bedding, Weathering/Fracturing, Odor, Other SURFACE ELEVATION (FMSL):	REMARKS

SAMPLE

ABANDONMENT:

Volume of cement/bentonite grout required:	$V = \pi r^2 \times 7.48 =$	gallons	borehole depth = ft.
Volume of cement/bentonite grout installed:		gallons	borehole diameter = ft.
Has bridging of grout occurred?	☐ yes ☐ no		borehole radius = ft.
If yes, explain resolution:			
Method of installation:			

Project No:	**Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.**	Figure

SCREENING OF SOIL SAMPLES FOR ORGANIC VAPORS DURING DRILLING ACTIVITIES

ROUX

FIELD BOREHOLE/MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION LOG

PROJECT:		**Log of Well No.:**	
BORING LOCATION:		ELEVATION AND DATUM:	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR:		DATE STARTED:	DATE FINISHED:
DRILLING METHOD:		TOTAL DEPTH:	SCREEN INTERVAL:
DRILLING EQUIPMENT:		DEPTH TO WATER: FIRST: / COMPL.:	CASING:
SAMPLING METHOD:		LOGGED BY:	
HAMMER WEIGHT:	DROP:	RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL:	REG. NO.

Depth (fbgs)	SAMPLES: Sample No.	Sample	Blows (per 6")	SPT N-Value	Recovery	PID Scan (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION USCS Classification: Color, Moisture Condition, % of Soil Type, Texture, Plasticity, Fabric, Bedding, Weathering/Fracturing, Odor, Other SURFACE ELEVATION (FMSL):	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS AND/OR DRILLING REMARKS

SAMPLE

Project No:	**Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.**	Figure

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Soil Description Procedures Using The Visual-Manual Method

FOP 054.2

SOIL DESCRIPTION PROCEDURES USING THE VISUAL-MANUAL METHOD

PURPOSE

This guideline presents a means for insuring consistent and proper field identification and description of collected soils during a project (via, split-spoon (barrel) sampler, hand auger, test pit etc.). The lithology and moisture content of each soil sample will be physically characterized by visual-manual observation in accordance with ASTM Method D2488, Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure). When precise classification of soils for engineering purposes is required, the procedures prescribed in ASTM Method D2487 (Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes [Unified Soil Classification System, USCS]) will be used. The method of soil characterization presented herein describes soil types based on grain size, liquid and plastic limits, and moisture content based on visual examination and manual tests. When using this FOP to classify soil, the detail of description provided for a particular material should be dictated by the complexity and objectives of the project. However, more often than not, "after the fact" field information is required later in the project, therefore, every attempt to describe the soil as completely as possibly should be made.

Intensely weathered or decomposed rock that is friable and can be reduced to gravel size or smaller by normal hand pressure should be classified as a soil. The soil classification would be followed by the parent rock name in parenthesis. Projects requiring depth to bedrock determinations should always classify weathered or decomposed bedrock as bedrock (i.e., landfill siting). The project manager should always be consulted prior to making this determination.

PROCEDURE

Assemble necessary equipment and discuss program requirements with drilling contractor.

1. Calibrate air-monitoring equipment in accordance with the appropriate Roux's Field Operating Procedures or manufacturers recommendations for calibration of field meters.

2. Collect desired soil sample in accordance with appropriate Roux FOP (i.e., split-spoon sampling, hand augering, test pitting etc.).

3. Shave a thin layer off the entire length of the sample to expose fresh sample.

4. Photograph and scan the sample with a photoionization detector (PID) at this time, if applicable, in accordance with Roux's Screening of Soil Samples for Organic Vapors During Drilling Activities FOP.

5. Describe the sample using terminology presented in the Descriptive Terms section below.

6. Record all pertinent information in the Project Field Book and Field Borehole Log (sample attached) or Field Borehole/Monitoring Well Installation Log (sample attached).

7. After the sample has been described, place a representative portion of the sample in new, precleaned jars or self-sealing plastic bags for archival purposes (if required). Label the jar or bag with the sample identification number, sample interval, date, project number and store in a secure location.

8. If the soil is to be submitted to a laboratory for analysis, collect the soil sample with a dedicated stainless steel sampling tool, place the sample into the appropriate laboratory-supplied containers, and store in an ice-chilled cooler staged in a secure location in accordance with Roux's Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures FOP.

9. All remaining soil from soil sample collection activities shall be containerized in accordance with Roux's Management of Investigative-Derived Waste (IDW) FOP and/or the Project Work Plan.

DESCRIPTIVE TERMS

All field soil samples will be described using the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) presented in Figures 1 and 2 (attached). In addition to ASTM Method D2488, Method D1586, Standard Test Method for Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils (a.k.a., Standard Penetration Test, STP), when implemented, can also be used to classify the resistance of soils. In certain instances, it is desirable to supplement the USCS classification with a geologic interpretation of the soil sample that is supported by the soil descriptive terms presented in this section. The project manager should be consulted when making any geologic interpretation. Field test methods are provided to assist field personnel in classifying soil and are identified by a bold blue **FTM** and shaded. Classification of sampled soils will use the following ASTM descriptive terms and criteria:

- **Group Name** (USCS, see Figure 2)
- **Group Symbol** (USCS, see Figure 2) – only use if physical laboratory testing has been performed to substantiate. The USCS can be applied to most unconsolidated materials, and is represented by a two-letter symbol, except Peat (Pt).
  - The first letter includes: G (gravel), S (sand), M (silt), C (clay), and O (organic).
  - The second letter includes: P (poorly graded or uniform particle sizes), W (well graded or diversified particle sizes), H (high plasticity), and L (low plasticity).
  - Examples:
    - GW = well graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
    - GP = poorly graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
    - GM = silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures

- GC = clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures
- SW = well graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines
- SP = poorly graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines
- SM = silty sand, sand-silt mixtures
- SC = clayey sand sand-clay mixtures
- ML = inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands
- CL = inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly/sandy/silty/lean clays
- OL = organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity
- MH = inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts (very rare)
- CH = inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays
- OH = organic clays of medium to high plasticity
- Pt = peat, muck, and other highly organic soils

- **Angularity** (ASTM D2488; Table 1)
  - Angular – particles have sharp edges and relatively planar sides with unpolished surfaces
  - Subangular – particles are similar to angular description but have rounded edges
  - Subrounded – particles have nearly planar sides but have well-rounded corners and edges
  - Rounded – particles have smoothly curved sides and no edges
- **Particle Shape** (ASTM D2488; Table 2)
  - Flat – particles with width/thickness > 3
  - Elongated – particles with length/width > 3
  - Flat and Elongated – particles meet criteria for both flat and elongated
- **Moisture Condition** (ASTM D2488; Table 3)
  - Dry – absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch
  - Moist – damp, but no visible water
  - Wet – visible free water, usually soil is below water table
- **Reaction with Hydrochloric Acid (HCL)** (ASTM D2488; Table 4)
  - None – no visible reaction

- Weak – some reaction, with bubbles forming slowly
- Strong – violent reaction, with bubbles forming immediately

- **Consistency of Cohesive Soils** (ASTM D2488; Table 5)
  - Very soft – squeezes between fingers when fist is closed; easily penetrated several inches by fist (SPT = 2 or less)
  - Soft – easily molded by fingers; easily penetrated several inches by thumb (SPT = 2 to 4)
  - Firm – molded by strong pressure of fingers; can be penetrated several inches by thumb with moderate effort (SPT = 4 to 8)
  - Stiff – dented by strong pressure of fingers; readily indented by thumb but can be penetrated only with great effort (SPT = 8 to 15)
  - Very stiff – readily indented by thumbnail (SPT = 15 to 30)
  - Hard – indented with difficultly by thumbnail (SPT >30)
- **Cementation** (ASTM D2488; Table 6)
  - Weak – crumbles or breaks with handling or slight finger pressure
  - Moderate – crumbles or breaks with considerable finger pressure
  - Strong – will not crumble or break with finger pressure
- **Structure (Fabric)** (ASTM D2488; Table 7)
  - Varved – alternating 1 mm to 12 mm (0.04 – 0.5 inch) layers of sand, silt and clay
  - Stratified – alternating layers of varying material or color with the layers less than 6 mm (0.23 inches) thick; note thickness
  - Laminated – alternating layers of varying material or color with the layers less than 6 mm (0.23 inches) thick; note thickness
  - Fissured – contains shears or separations along planes of weakness
  - Slickensided – shear planes appear polished or glossy, sometimes striated

- Blocky – cohesive soil that can be broken down into small angular lumps which resist further breakdown
- Lensed – inclusion of small pockets of different soils, such as small lenses of sand scattered through a mass of clay; note thickness
- Homogeneous or Massive – same color and appearance throughout

- **Inorganic Fine-Grained Soil Characteristics** (ASTM D2488; Table 12)

  Several field tests can be performed to determine the characteristics of fine-grained soils (material passing the No. 40 sieve), such as dry strength, dilatency, and toughness. These field testing methods are described below.

  - **Dry Strength** (ASTM D2488; Table 8)

    FTM (Dry Strength): Select enough material and moisten with water until it can be molded or shaped without sticking to your fingers (slightly below the sticky limit) into a ball about 1 inch in diameter. From this ball, form three balls about ½ inch in diameter and allow to dry in air, or sun, or by artificial means (temperature not to exceed 60° C (140° F). Soil containing natural dry lumps about ½ inch in diameter may be used in place of molded balls, however the dry strengths are usually lower. Test the strength by crushing the dry balls or lumps between your fingers using the descriptions below.

    - None – the dry specimen crumbles with the slightest pressure of handling
    - Low – the dry specimen crumbles with some finger pressure
    - Medium – the dry specimen breaks into pieces or crumbles with considerable finger pressure
    - High – the dry specimen cannot be broken with finger pressure. The specimen will break into pieces between the thumb and a hard surface.
    - Very High – the dry specimen cannot be broken between the thumb and a hard surface

  - **Dilatency** (ASTM D2488; Table 9)

    FTM (Dilatency): Place enough material in your hand to form a ball approximately ½ inch in diameter and moisten with water until it can be

molded or shaped without sticking to your fingers (slightly below the sticky limit). Smooth the ball in the palm of one hand with the blade of a knife or small spatula. Shake horizontally, striking the side of the hand vigorously against the other several times. Note the reaction of water appearing on the surface of the soil. The soil is said to have given a reaction to this test if, when it is shaken, water comes to the surface of the sample producing a smooth, shiny appearance. Squeeze the sample between the thumb and forefinger and note the reaction as follows:

- None – no visible change in the specimen
- Slow – water slowly appears on the surface of the specimen during shaking and does not disappear or disappears slowly upon squeezing
- Rapid – water quickly appears on the surface of the specimen during shaking and disappears upon squeezing

- **Toughness** (ASTM D2488; Table 10)

FTM (Toughness): Following the dilatency test above, shape the test specimen into an elongated pat and roll by hand on a smooth surface or between palms into a thread about 1/8 inch in diameter. Fold the sample threads and re-roll repeatedly until the thread crumbles at a diameter of about 1/8 inch (e.g., near the plastic limit). Note the pressure required to roll the thread near the plastic limit as well as the strength of the thread. After the thread crumbles, lump the pieces together and knead the lump until it crumbles. Describe the toughness as follows:

- Low – only slight pressure is required to roll the thread near the plastic limit. The thread and the lump are weak and very soft.
- Medium – medium pressure is required to roll the thread to near the plastic limit. The thread and the lump are soft.
- High – considerable pressure is required to roll the thread to near the plastic limit. The thread and the lump are firm.

Using the results of the dry strength, dilatency, and toughness test described above, classify the soil according to the following:

Soil Symbol	Dry Strength	Dilatency	Toughness
Silt (ML)	None to low	Slow to rapid	Low or thread cannot be formed
Lean clay (CL)	Medium to high	None to slow	Medium
Elastic Silt (MH)	Low to medium	None to slow	Low to medium
Fat Clay (CH)	High to very high	None	Low to medium high

- **Plasticity** (ASTM D2488; Table 11)

  Two field test methods can be used to determine plasticity of fine-grained soils (material passing the No. 40 sieve): the roll or thread test and the ribbon test. Each test is described below.

  FTM (Roll or Thread Test): As with the toughness test above, mix a representative portion of the soil sample with water until it can be molded or shaped without sticking to your fingers (slightly below the sticky limit). Place an elongated cylindrical sample on a nonabsorbent rolling surface (e.g., glass or was paper on a flat surface) and attempt to roll it into a thread approximately 1/8 inch in diameter. The results of this test are defined below (non-plastic to high plasticity).

  FTM (Ribbon Test): Form a roll from a handful of moist soil (slightly below the sticky limit) about ½ to ¾ inches in diameter and about 3 to 5 inches long. Place the material in the palm of your hand and, starting at one end, flatten the roll between your thumb and forefinger to form the longest and thinnest ribbon possible that can be supported by the cohesive properties of the material before breaking. If the soil sample holds together for a length of 6 to 10 inches without breaking, the material is considered to be both highly plastic and highly compressive (Fat Clay, CH). If the soil cannot be ribboned, it is non-plastic (Silt, ML or MH). If it can be ribboned only with difficulty into short lengths, it has low plasticity (Lean Clay, CL). Use the following terms to describe the plasticity of soil:

- Nonplastic (ML or MH) – a 3 mm (0.12 inches) thread cannot be rolled at any water content
- Low Plasticity (CL, ML, or MH) – the thread can barely be rolled, and crumbles easily
- Medium Plasticity (CL) – the thread is easy to roll and not much time is required to reach the plastic limit before crumbling
- High Plasticity (CH) – it takes considerable time rolling and kneading to reach the plastic limit; the thread can be rolled several times before crumbling

Note: A soil with as little as 20% clay will behave as a clayey soil. A soil needs 45% to over 60% medium to coarse sand to behave as a sandy soil. In a soil with 20% clay and 80% sand, the soil will behave as a clayey soil.

- **Relative Density of Cohesionless (Granular) Soils**
  - Very loose – easily penetrated 30 cm (1.2 inches) with 13 mm (0.5 inch) rebar pushed by hand (SPT = 0 to 4)
  - Loose – easily penetrated several cm with 13 mm (0.5 inch) rebar pushed by hand (SPT = 4 to 10)
  - Medium dense – easily to moderately penetrated with 13 mm (0.5 inch) rebar driven by 2.3 kg (6 pound) hammer (SPT = 10 to 30)
  - Dense – penetrated 0.3 m (1 foot) with difficulty using 13 mm (0.5 inch) rebar driven by 2.3 kg (6 pound) hammer (SPT = 30 to 50)
  - Very dense – penetrated only a few cm with 13 mm (0.5 inch) rebar driven by 2.3 kg (6 pound) hammer (SPT = >50)
- **Color** (use Munsel® Color System, as necessary)
- **Particle Size** (see Figure 3)
  - Boulder – larger than a basketball
  - Cobble – grapefruit, orange, volleyball
  - Coarse Gravel – tennis ball, grape

- Fine Gravel – pea
- Coarse Sand – rock salt
- Medium Sand – opening in window screen
- Fine Sand – sugar, table salt
- Fines (silt and clay) – cannot visually determine size (unaided)

- **Gradation**
  - Well Graded (GW, SW) – full range and even distribution of grain sizes present
  - Poorly-graded (GP, SP) – narrow range of grain sizes present
  - Uniformly-graded (GP, SP) – consists predominantly of one grain size
  - Gap-graded (GP-SP) – within the range of grain sizes present, one or more sizes are missing

- **Organic Material** – Organic soils usually have a dark brown to black color and may have an organic odor. Often, organic soils will change color, for example, black to brown, when exposed to the air. Some organic soils will lighten in color significantly when air-dried. Organic soils normally will not have a high toughness or plasticity. The thread of the toughness test will be spongy.
  - PEAT – 50 to 100 percent organics by volume, primary constituent
  - Organic (soil name) – 15 to 50 percent organics by volume, secondary organic constituent
  - (Soil name) with some organics – 5 to 15 percent organics by volume, additional organic constituents

- **Fill Materials** – All soils should be examined to see if they contain materials indicative of man-made fills. Man-made fill items should be listed in each of the soil descriptions. Common fill indicators include glass, brick, dimensioned lumber, concrete, pavement sections, asphalt, metal, plastics, plaster etc. Other items that could suggest fill include buried vegetation mats, tree limbs, stumps etc. The soil description for a fill material should be followed by the term "FILL", i.e., for a sandy silt with some brick fragments the description would be "SANDY

SILT (ML), with brick fragments (Fill)". The size and distribution of fill indicators should be noted. The limits (depth range) of fill material should be determined and identified at each exploration location.

- **Other Constituents/Characteristics**
  - Additional constituents and/or pertinent soil characteristics not included in the previous categories should be described depending on the scope and objectives of the project. Observations that may be discussed include:
    - Oxide staining
    - Odor
    - Origin
    - Presence of root cast
    - Presence of mica
    - Presence of gypsum
    - Presence of calcium carbonate
    - Percent by volume of cobbles & boulders with size description and appropriate rock classification
  - Other pertinent information from the exploratory program should be recorded, if it would be useful from a biddability/constructability perspective. The conditions that should be listed include caving or sloughing, difficulty in drilling and groundwater infiltration.

SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

Generally, soil descriptions collected during most investigations are not intended for civil engineering (construction) purposes, but rather for hydrogeologic and contaminant transport purposes. As such, the ASTM visual-manual assessments are somewhat limited in that they are only performed in order to indicate important information about potential hydraulic properties of a soil. Soil descriptions should be concise, stressing major constituents and

characteristics, and should be given in a consistent order and format. The following order is recommended:

- Soil name. The basic name of the predominant grain size and a single-word modifier indicating the major subordinate grain size (i.e., mostly clay with some silt). The feel test can be used to determine the texture of the soil by rubbing some moist soil between your fingers; sand feels gritty, silt feels smooth, and clays feel sticky. The terms representing percentages of grain size to be used include:
    - Trace – particles are present, but estimated to be less than 5%
    - Few – 5 to 10%
    - Little – 15 to 25%
    - Some – 30 to 45%
    - Mostly – 50 to 100%
- Color (using Munsell® charts, as necessary). Color is an important property in identifying organic soils, and within a given locality it may also be useful in identifying materials of similar geologic origin. It the sample contains layers or patches of varying colors (e.g., mottled), this shall be noted and all representative colors shall be described. The color shall be described for moist samples, however if the color represents a dry condition, it must be stated as such in the log. Generally, colors become darker as the moisture content increases and lighter as the soil dries. Examples include:
    - Some fine-grained soils (OL, OH) with dark drab shades of brown or gray, including almost black, contain organic colloidal matter.
    - In contrast, clean, bright looking shades of gray, olive green, brown, red, yellow, and white are associated with inorganic soils.
    - Gray-blue or gray- and yellow-mottled colors frequently result from poor drainage.
    - Red, yellow, and yellowish brown result from the presence of iron oxides.

  - White to pink may indicate considerable silica, calcium carbonate, or aluminum compounds.

- Field moisture condition as dry, moist, or wet;
- Gradation or Plasticity. Granular soils (i.e., sands or gravels) should be described as well-graded, poorly graded, uniform, or gap-graded, depending on the gradation of the minus 3-inch fraction. Cohesive soils (i.e., silts and clays) should be described as non-plastic, low, medium, or high, depending on the results of the manual evaluation for dry strength, dilatency, toughness, and plasticity discussed previously.
- Consistency/Density. An estimate of consistency of a cohesive soil or density of a granular soil, usually based on the SPT results (see Descriptive Terms section of this FOP);
- Soil Structure or Mineralogy. Description of discontinuities, inclusions, and structures, including joints, fissures, and slickensides.
- Odor. Describe the odor if organic or unusual. Soils containing a significant amount of organic material usually have a distinctive odor of decaying vegetation. This is especially apparent in fresh samples, but if the samples are dried, the odor may often be revived by heating a moistened sample. If the odor is unusual (petroleum, chemical, etc.), it should be noted in the log.
- Other important geologic information such as consolidation, gravel size and shape, visible internal structure, root holes, mica, odors, etc.

The first step when describing soil is to determine if the sample is predominantly fine-grained or coarse-grained (see Figures 3 and 4). Coarse-grained soils are relatively easy to identify, however descriptions of fine-grained soils can be more difficult, requiring additional field tests to assist the field geologist arrive at the proper soils classification (see **FTMs** under Descriptive Terms above). These tests are explained in detail in the ASTM Standard D2488 and briefly herein. Generally, the differentiation between silt and clay is based on plasticity and "texture". However, tests for dry strength and dilatency, along with plasticity,

can be very helpful and are recommended in the ASTM Standard. If additional tests are performed, in addition to plasticity, to classify the fines, record them with the soil description on the logs. Doing this will assist the reader (i.e., Project Manager) to follow the logic used to describe a soil (e.g., medium plasticity, low dry strength = elastic silt [MH]; not a lean clay [CL]).

Fines described in the classification should be modified by their plasticity (e.g., non-plastic fines, low plasticity fines, etc.) reserving the words "silt" and "clay" for the soil name.

In summary, adhering to the ASTM Standard and the guidelines outlined in this FOP will provide uniformity in soil descriptions provided by all field personnel. Prior to mobilization to the field, field staff should make sure to have laminated copies of the ASTM Standard flow charts and tables as well as this FOP (as necessary). Some examples of complete soil descriptions are as follows:

Coarse-grained Soil

POORLY GRADED FINE SAND w/ SILT: Dark grey, wet, mostly fine sand with some non-plastic fines, some iron-stained mottling, laminated, medium dense

Fine-grained Soil

LEAN CLAY: Dark reddish/brown, moist, mostly fines, medium plasticity, firm, no dilatency, medium dry strength, root holes.

Soil/Fill (option 1) – visual evidence of fill

FILL: Black, moist, mostly fines with some fine sand, slag, cinders, metal, brick, non-plastic, loose when disturbed, strong odor

Soil/Fill (option 2) – no visual evidence of fill, suspected reworked material

FILL (reworked): Black, moist, mostly fines with some fine sand and few coarse angular gravel, non-plastic, hard, loose when disturbed, mild odor

BORING AND MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION LOGS

Currently, Roux utilizes WinLoG software to construct subsurface logs and a template of the log is included in this FOP as an example. One of the most important functions of a boring/monitoring well installation log, besides transmitting the soil description, is to indicate where the "data" (soil samples) were collected, giving the reader an idea of how reliable or representative the description is. On each sample log, depths of attempted and recovered or non-recovered interval are shown. Odor, if noted, should be considered subjective and not necessarily indicative of specific compounds or concentrations.

Remember: all field logs should be NEAT, ACCURATE, and LEGIBLE. Don't forget that the well completion diagram completed for each well requires details of the surface completion (i.e., flush-mount, stick-up etc.). It is the responsibility of the field staff to double-check each log (i.e., soil names, classifications, well construction details etc.) prior to implementing into a final report. A registered professional (i.e., professional engineer, PE or professional geologist, PG) must review each log and will be ultimately responsible for its content and accuracy.

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

- Knife
- Engineer's rule/measuring tape

- Permanent marker
- Pre-cleaned wide-mouth sample jars (typically provided by the driller)
- Pre-cleaned wide-mouth laboratory sample jars (provided by the laboratory)
- Stainless steel sampling equipment (i.e., spoons, spatulas, bowls etc.)
- 10x hand lens
- Hydrochloric acid
- ASTM D2488 flow charts (preferably laminated)
- ASTM D2488 test procedures (Tables 1 through 12) (preferably laminated)
- Camera (disposable, 35 mm or digital)
- Munsell soil color chart (as necessary)
- Project Field Book/field forms

ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1; Field Guide for Soil and Stratigraphic Analysis
Figure 2; USCS Soil Classification Flow Chart (modified from ASTM D2488)
Figure 3; Illustration of Particle Sizes
Figure 4; Grain-Size Scale (Modified Wentworth Scale)

Field Borehole Log (sample)

REFERENCES

American Society for Testing and Materials, 2008a. *ASTM D1586: Standard Test Method for Standard Penetration Test (SPT) and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils.*

American Society for Testing and Materials, 2010. *ASTM D2487: Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System).*

American Society for Testing and Materials, 2009a. *ASTM D2488: Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure).*

State of California, Department of Transportation, Engineering Service Center, Office of Structural Foundations, August 1996. *Soil & Rock Logging Classification Manual (Field Guide), by Joseph C. de Larios.*

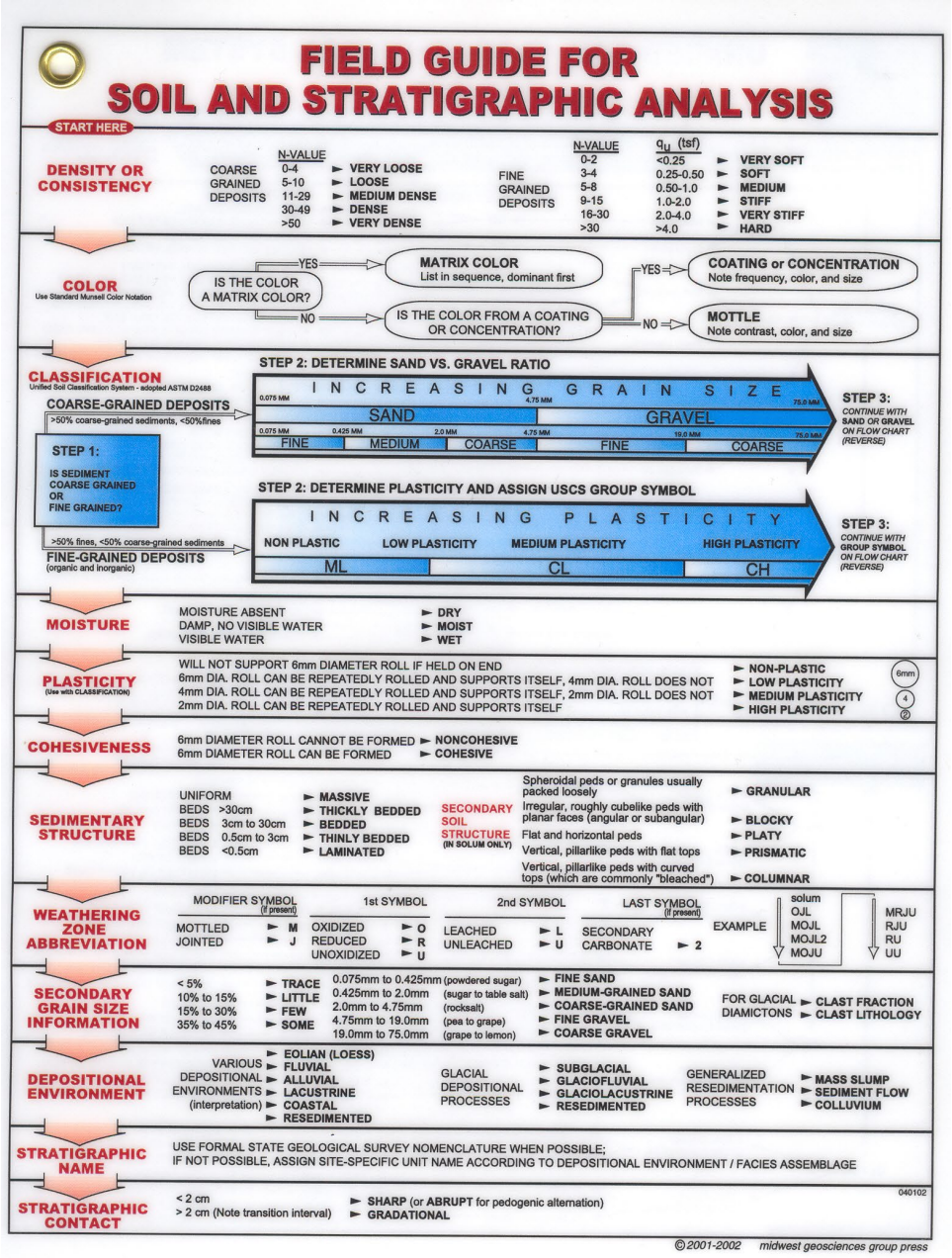
Roux FOPs:

010 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Flame Ionization Detector*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
015 *Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation*
025 *Hand Augering Procedures*
032 *Management of Investigation-Derived Waste*
046 *Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures*
047 *Screening of Soil Samples for Organic Vapors During Drilling Activities*
058 *Split-Spoon Sampling Procedures*
065 *Test Pit Excavation and Logging Procedures*

SOIL DESCRIPTION PROCEDURES USING THE VISUAL-MANUAL METHOD

FIGURE 1

FIELD GUIDE FOR SOIL AND STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



SOIL DESCRIPTION PROCEDURES USING THE VISUAL-MANUAL METHOD

FIGURE 2

USCS SOIL CLASSIFICATION FLOW CHART (MODIFIED FROM ASTM D2488)

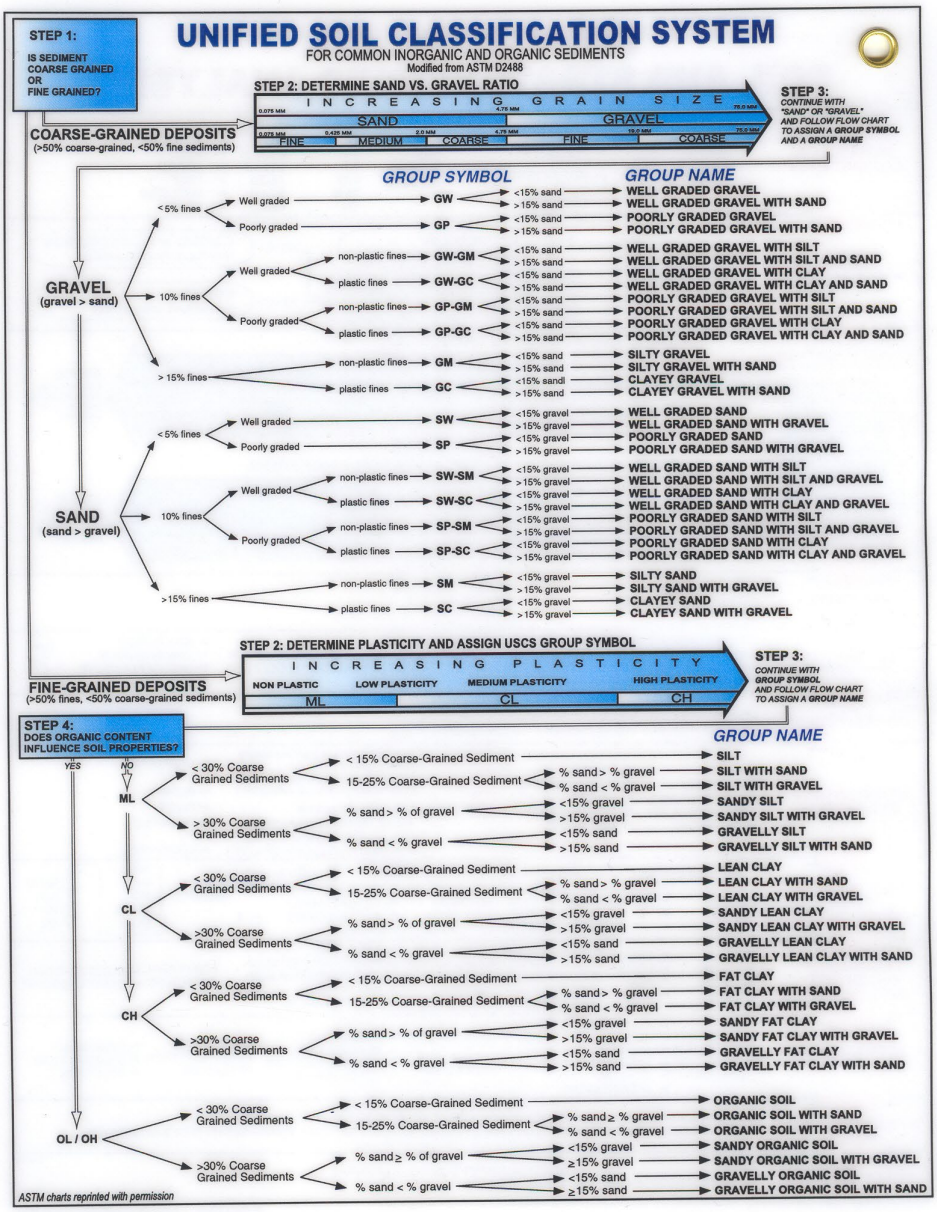


FIGURE 3

ILLUSTRATION OF PARTICLE SIZES

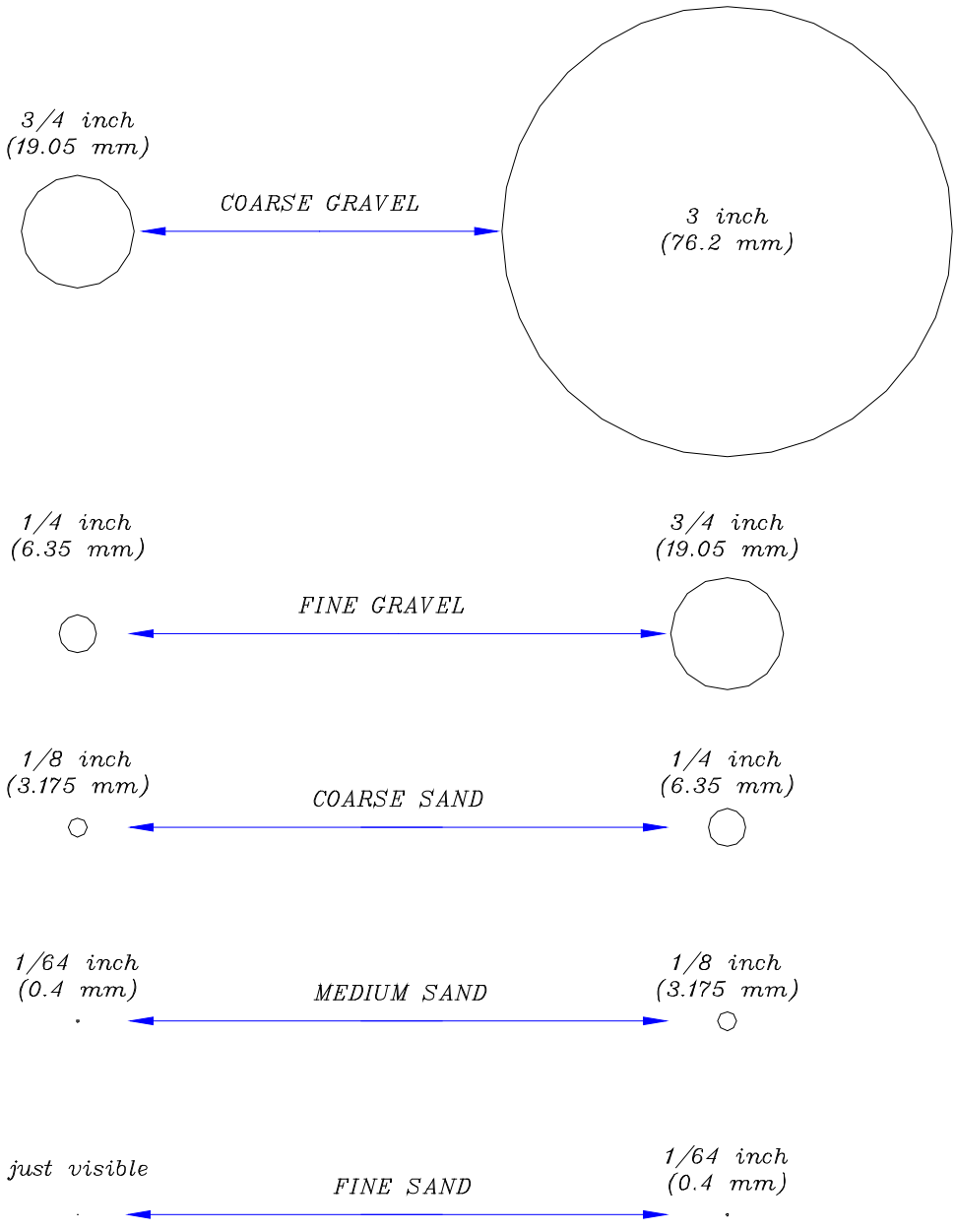


FIGURE 4

GRAIN-SIZE SCALE (MODIFIED WENTWORTH SCALE)

Grain size refers to the physical dimensions of particles of rock or other solid. This is different from the crystallite size, which is the size of a single crystal inside the solid (a grain can be made of several single crystals). Grain sizes can range from very small colloidal particles, through clay, silt, sand, and gravel, to boulders. Size ranges define limits of classes that are given names in the Wentworth scale used in the United States. The Krumbein *phi* (φ) scale, a modification of the Wentworth scale created by W. C. Krumbein, is a logarithmic scale computed by the equation: $\varphi = -\log_2(\text{grain size in mm})$.

φ scale	Size range (metric)	Size range (approx. inches)	Aggregate name (Wentworth Class)
< −8	> 256 mm	> 10.1 in	Boulder
−6 to −8	64–256 mm	2.5–10.1 in	Cobble
−5 to −6	32–64 mm	1.26–2.5 in	Very coarse gravel
−4 to −5	16–32 mm	0.63–1.26 in	Coarse gravel
−3 to −4	8–16 mm	0.31–0.63 in	Medium gravel
−2 to −3	4–8 mm	0.157–0.31 in	Fine gravel
−1 to −2	2–4 mm	0.079–0.157 in	Very fine gravel
0 to −1	1–2 mm	0.039–0.079 in	Very coarse sand
1 to 0	½–1 mm	0.020–0.039 in	Coarse sand
2 to 1	¼–½ mm	0.010–0.020 in	Medium sand
3 to 2	125–250 µm	0.0049–0.010 in	Fine sand
4 to 3	62.5–125 µm	0.0025–0.0049 in	Very fine sand
8 to 4	3.90625–62.5 µm	0.00015–0.0025 in	Silt
> 8	< 3.90625 µm	< 0.00015 in	Clay
<10	< 1 µm	< 0.000039 in	Colloid

In some schemes "gravel" is anything larger than sand (>2.0 mm), and includes "granule", "pebble", "cobble", and "boulder" in the above table. In this scheme, "pebble" covers the size range 4 to 64 mm (−2 to −6 φ).

FOP 054.2

SOIL DESCRIPTION PROCEDURES
USING THE VISUAL-MANUAL METHOD

Project No: **Borehole Number:**

Project:

Client: *Logged By:*

Site Location: *Checked By:*

Roux Environmental Engineering & Geology, D.P.C.
2558 Hamburg Turnpike, Suite 300
Buffalo, NY 14218
(716) 856-0635

SUBSURFACE PROFILE			SAMPLE						
Elev. /Depth	Symbol	Description (ASTM D2488: Visual-Manual Procedure)	Sample No.	SPT N-Value	Recovery (ft)	Symbol	PID VOCs ppm 0 25 50	Lab Sample	Well Completion Details or Remarks
0.0 / 0.0		Ground Surface							

SAMPLE

Drilled By: *Hole Size:*
Drill Rig Type: *Stick-up:*
Drill Method: *Datum:*

Drill Date(s): *Sheet: 1 of 1*

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Soil Sample Collection for VOC Analysis (EnCore Sampling)

FOP 057.0

SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR VOC ANALYSIS – ENCORE SAMPLING

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for collecting soil samples for VOC analysis to ensure that the sample adequately represents the VOC concentrations in the soil in accordance with SW-846 Method 5035A (effective July 1, 2002). These compounds tend to volatilize from the soil after disturbance or introduction to the atmosphere. Therefore, care must be exercised to ensure that the sample collected is not altered during the collection and storage procedures. A variety of sampling options are allowed and Appendix A of Method 5035A provides details regarding the many options available for sample collection. The collection and preservation procedures are intended to prevent loss of VOCs during sample transport, handling and analysis.

Method 5035A is a method designed for volatile sample collection and analysis of soils and solid wastes for volatile organic compounds. This method is described in Update III to the Third Edition of SW-846, *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*, and is required for all analytical methods using purge and trap techniques (8021, 8015B, and 8260B). Alternative protocols may be used in some states (including New York), however this method is strongly recommended.

The volatile analysis is performed over two ranges:

	GC/MS (µg/kg)	GC (µg/kg)
Low Level	5 – 300	Not Available
High Level	>250	>20

The different levels require different sampling techniques. The low level method can only handle samples within a specific concentration range (these samples CANNOT be diluted), therefore a high level sample MUST be collected to ensure that all the target analytes can be quantified.

Naturally occurring carbonates in some soils may cause effervescence (foaming) on contact with the sodium bisulfate (NaHSO4) solution used as preservative for the low-level preparation. This interference makes it necessary for the laboratory to use the high-level prep or an alternative technique for low level. Check with the NYSDEC to discuss acceptable options.

Typically, analytical laboratories will support the following options for the two levels:

Option	No. of Containers	Sample Size (g)	Holding Time (days)
A – Low Level EnCore™ Samplers	3*	5	14**
B – High Level EnCore™ Sampler	1*	5	14**
C – High Level Methanol vial w/syringe	1	10	14

* Additional EnCore™ Samplers are required for MS/MSD.

** The sample MUST be extracted and preserved in sodium bisulfate or methanol within 48 hours of collection.

NOTE: The EnCore™ Sampler is disposable – it can only be used ONCE. It CANNOT be cleaned and/or reused. The samplers MUST be used in conjunction with an EnCore™ T-handle.

PROCEDURE

The preferred method for collecting and storing a soil sample for VOC analysis is using the EnCore™ method. This field procedure is described in this FOP.

1. The sampling team should reference the manufacturers' directions prior to sample collection (attached).

    a. Ensure that the EnCore™ Sampler is present at the sampling location before collecting the sample from the borehole or surface sample location. The necessary parts of the EnCore™ Sampler will consist of three disposable coring bodies, three disposable caps, and a reusable stainless steel T-handle.

    b. Retrieve the sampling tool from the borehole or sample location.

    c. Expose a surface of the soil sample. For Shelby tube samples, this would require the extrusion of the sample. For split spoon samples, this would require the spoon be disassembled and opened. If liners are being used in conjunction with a split spoon or solid barrel sampler, this would require the removal of the liners from the sampler, so that the soil at the liner's end is exposed.

    d. Following the manufacturer's directions for the use of the EnCore™ Sampler (attached), collect three aliquots of soil from the exposed soil surface, using the three coring bodies. After the collection of each aliquot, cap and label each aliquot. The manufacturer's direction for use of the EnCore™ Sampler are attached

2. If the use of the EnCore™ Sampler is not possible due to soil texture (e.g. gravels) the sample must be field preserved with acid and methanol in accordance with SW-846 Method 5035A.

3. If the soil material is too coarse for sampling with the EnCore™ Sampler and contains excessive calcium carbonate material that reacts with the acid preservative, the sample will be retained in the brass or stainless steel liner of the split-spoon sampler or similar device. The ends of these liners will be covered with Teflon™ rounds, capped and sealed with tape.

4. Record all information associated with sample collection in the Project Field Book.

5. The samples will be labeled, stored and shipped in accordance with the Roux Field Operating Procedure for Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures.

ATTACHMENTS

EnCore™ Sampling Procedure (manufacturers instructions)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:
046 Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures

ATTACHMENT

EnCore™ Sampling Procedure (manufacturers instructions)

Disposable
En Core® Sampler

Sampling Procedures

Using The
En Core® T-Handle

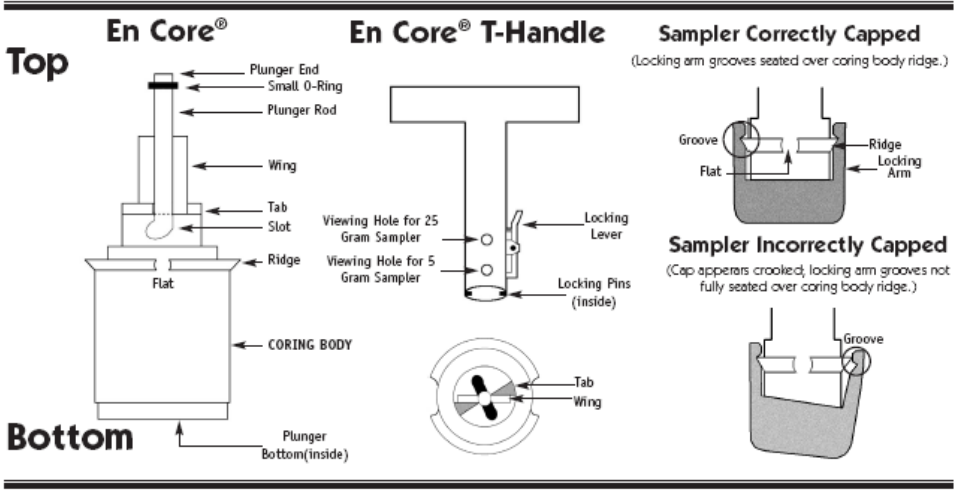
En Novative Technologies, Inc.
1241 Bellevue Street
Green Bay, WI 54302
Phone: 920-465-3960 • Fax: 920-465-3963
Toll Free: 888-411-0757
www.ennovativetech.com

NOTE:

1. En Core® Sampler is a SINGLE USE device. It cannot be cleaned and/or reused.

2. En Core® Sampler is designed to store soil. Do not use En Core Sampler to store solvent or free product!

3. En Core® Sampler must be used with En Core® T-Handle and/or En Core® Extrusion Tool exclusively. (These items are sold separately.)



BEFORE TAKING SAMPLE:

1. Hold **coring body** and push **plunger rod** down until **small o-ring** rests against **tabs**. This will assure that plunger moves freely.

2. Depress **locking lever** on En Core T-Handle. Place coring body, **plunger end first**, into open end of T-Handle, *aligning the (2) slots on the coring body with the (2) **locking pins** in the T-Handle*. Twist coring body clockwise to lock pins in slots. Check to ensure Sampler is locked in place. Sampler is ready for use.

TAKING SAMPLE:

3. Turn T-Handle with T-up and coring body down. This positions plunger bottom flush with bottom of coring body (ensure that plunger bottom is in position). Using T-Handle, push Sampler into soil until coring body is completely full. When full, small o-ring will be centered in T-Handle **viewing hole**. Remove Sampler from soil. Wipe excess soil from coring body exterior.

4. Cap coring body while it is still on T-handle. *Push* **cap** over **flat** area of **ridge** *and twist* to lock **cap** in place. **CAP MUST BE SEATED TO SEAL SAMPLER (see diagram).**

PREPARING SAMPLER FOR SHIPMENT:

5. Remove the capped Sampler by depressing locking lever on T-Handle while twisting and pulling Sampler from T-Handle.

6. Lock plunger by rotating extended plunger rod fully counter-clockwise until **wings** rest firmly against tabs (see plunger diagram).

7. Attach completed tear-off label (from En Core Sampler bag) to cap on coring body.

8. Return full En Core Sampler to zipper bag. Seal bag and put on ice.

Disposable En Core® Sampler

EXTRUSION PROCEDURES

USING THE En Core® EXTRUSION TOOL

CAUTION! Always use the Extrusion Tool to extrude soil from the En Core Sampler. If the Extrusion Tool is not used, the Sampler may fragment, causing injury.

1. Use a pliers to break locking arms on cap of En Core Sampler. Do not remove cap at this time. **(CAUTION: Broken edges will be sharp.)**

2. To attach En Core Sampler to En Core Extrusion Tool: Depress locking lever on Extrusion Tool and place Sampler, plunger end first, into open end of Extrusion Tool, aligning slots on coring body with pins in Extrusion Tool. Turn coring body clockwise until it locks into place. Release locking lever.

3. Rotate and gently push Extrusion Tool plunger knob clockwise until plunger slides over wings of coring body. (When properly positioned plunger will not rotate further.)

4. Hold Extrusion Tool with capped Sampler pointed upward so soil does not fall out when cap is removed. To release soil core, remove cap from Sampler and push down on plunger knob of En Core Extrusion Tool. Remove and properly dispose of En Core Sampler.

Warranty and Disclaimers

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO USE THE EN CORE* SAMPLER IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED HEREIN VOIDS ALL EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

PRINCIPLE OF USE. The En Core Sampler Cartridge System is a volumetric sampling system designed to collect, store and deliver a soil sample. The En Core Sampler comes in two sizes for sample volumes of approximately 25 or 5 grams. There are four components: the cartridge with a movable plunger; a cap with two locking arms; a T-handle (purchased separately); and an extrusion handle (purchased separately). NOTE: The En Core Sampler is designed to store soil. It is not designed to store solvent or free product.

The soil is stored in a sealed headspace-free state. The seals are achieved by three special Viton® * o-rings, two located on the plunger and one on the cap of the Sampler. At no time and under no condition should these o-rings be removed or disturbed.

QUALITY CONTROL. The cartridge is sealed in an airtight package to prevent contamination prior to use. Due to the stringent quality control requirements associated with the use of this system, the disposable cartridge is designed to be used only once.

WARRANTY. En Novative Technologies, Inc. ("En Novative Technologies") warrants that the En Core Sampler shall perform consistent with the research conducted under En Novative Technologies' approval, within thirty (30) days from the date of delivery, provided that the Customer gives En Novative Technologies prompt notice of any defect or failure to perform and satisfactory proof thereof. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT APPLY TO THE FOLLOWING, AS SOLELY DETERMINED BY EN NOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES: (a) Damage caused by accident, abuse, mishandling or dropping; (b)Samplers that have been opened, taken apart or mishandled; (c)Samplers not used in accordance with the directions; and (d)Damages exceeding the cost of the sampler. Seller warrants that all En Core Samplers shall be free from defects in title. THE FOREGOING WARRANTIES ARE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER ORAL, WRITTEN, EXPRESSED, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY SALES REPRESENTATIVES OR IN MARKETING LITERATURE. IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF FITNESS AND MERCHANTABILITY SHALL NOT APPLY. En Novative Technologies' warranty obligations and Customer's remedies, except as to title, are solely and exclusively as stated herein.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. IN NO EVENT SHALL EN NOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES BE LIABLE FOR ANTICIPATED PROFITS, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF REVENUE, DOWN TIME, REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES, REMOBILIZATION OR RESAMPLING, COST OF CAPITAL, SERVICE INTERRUPTION OR FAILURE OF SUPPLY, LIABILITY OF CUSTOMER TO A THIRD PARTY, OR FOR LABOR, OVERHEAD, TRANSPORTATION, SUBSTITUTE SUPPLY SOURCES OR ANY OTHER EXPENSE, DAMAGE OR LOSS, INCLUDING PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. En Novative Technologies' liability on any claim of any kind shall be replacement of the En Core Sampler or refund of the purchase price. En Novative Technologies shall not be liable for penalties of any description whatsoever. In the event the En Core Sampler will be utilized by Customer on behalf of a third party, such third party shall not occupy the position of a third-party beneficiary of the obligation or warranty provided by En Novative Technologies, and no such third party shall have the right to enforce same. All claims must be brought within one (1) year of shipment, regardless of their nature.

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The En Core™ Sampler is covered by One or More of the Following U.S. Patents: 5,343,771; 5,505,098; 5,517,868; 5,522,271. Other U.S. and Foreign Patents Pending.

* Viton® is a registered trademark of DuPont Dow Elastomers.

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Split-Spoon Sampling Procedures

FOP 058.0

SPLIT-SPOON SAMPLING PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This guideline presents the methods for using a split-spoon sampler for collecting soil samples from a boring and for estimating the relative in-situ compressive strength of subsurface materials (ASTM D 1586). Representative samples for lithologic description, geochemical analysis, and geotechnical testing will be collected from the subsurface materials using the split-spoon sampler.

PROCEDURE

1. Place plastic sheeting on a sturdy surface to prevent the split-spoon and its contents from coming in contact with the surface (several layers of sheeting may be placed on the surface so that they may be removed between each sample or as needed).

2. Lower the sampling string to the base of the borehole. Measure the portion of the sampling string that extends above surrounding grade (i.e. the stickup). The depth of sampling will equal the total length of the string (sampler plus rods) minus the stickup length.

3. Measure sampling depths to an accuracy of 0.1 feet. If field measurements indicate the presence of more than 0.3 feet of disturbed materials in the base of the borehole (i.e. slough), the sampler will be used to remove this material, after which a second sampling trip will be made.

4. Select additional sampler components as required (i.e., leaf spring core retainer for clays or a sand trap for non-cohesive sands). If a retainer or trap is not used, a spacer ring will be used to hold the liners in position inside the sampler.

5. For driving samples, attach the drive head sub and hammer to the drill rods without the weight resting on the rods. For pushing samples using the rig hydraulics, skip to Step 9.

6. Mark four 6-inch intervals on the drill rods relative to a reference point on the drill rig. With the sampler resting on the bottom of the hole, drive the sampler with the 140 lb. hammer falling freely over a 30-inch fall until 24 inches have been penetrated or 50 blows applied.

7. Record the number of blows per 6 inches. Determine the "N" value by adding the blows for the 6 to 12-inch and 12 to 18-inch intervals of each sample drive.

8. After penetration is complete, remove the sampling string. Avoid removing sampling string by hitting up on the string with the hammer as this can cause the sample to fall from the bottom of the split-spoon sampler. The sampling string should be removed via cable lifting or rig hydraulics. If sample retention has been poor, let the sampling string rest in place for at least 3 minutes, then rotate clockwise at least 3 times before removing from the borehole.

9. For pushed samples (i.e., using rig hydraulics), mark four 6-inch intervals on the drill rods relative to a reference point on the rig. Use the rig pull-down to press the sampler downward until 24 inches have been penetrated or no further progress can be made with the full weight of the rig on the sampler.

10. Remove the split-spoon sampler from the sampling string and place on the plastic-covered surface.

11. Open the split-spoon sampler only when the Roux field geologist is prepared to describe and manage the sample.

12. Describe the sample in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System in accordance with the Roux FOP: Soil Description Procedures Using the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS).

13. Record all information in accordance with Roux's FOP: Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation.

14. Collect a portion of the sample for field screening as described in the Roux FOP: Screening of Soil Samples for Organic Vapors During Drilling Activities.

15. If applicable, collect soil samples for volatile organic constituents (VOCs). If applicable, collect sample for semi-volatile, metals, geotechnical, or other off-site analysis.

16. The samples will be labeled, stored and shipped in accordance with the Roux's FOP: Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures.

ATTACHMENTS

none

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

015 Documentation Requirements for Drilling and Well Installation
046 Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures
047 Screening of Soil Samples for Organic Vapors During Drilling Activities
054 Soil Description Procedures Using the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS)

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling Procedures

FOP 063.4

SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for sampling surface soil and subsurface soil samples for physical and chemical laboratory analysis during intrusive activities such as test pitting, hand augering, drilling, surface soil sampling etc. Typical health and safety related issues should be addressed in the Project Health and Safety Plan.

PRE-SAMPLING PROCEDURES

1. Review project objectives and the Project Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

2. Conduct tailgate health and safety meeting with project team and/or subcontractor(s) by completing the Tailgate Safety Meeting Form (sample attached).

3. Calibrate air-monitoring equipment in accordance with the appropriate Roux's Field Operating Procedures or manufacturers recommendations for calibration of field meters.

4. Commence intrusive activities in accordance with specific Roux FOPs (test pitting, hand augering, drilling etc.) or as directed by the Project Work Plan.

5. Conduct air monitoring as required by the HASP, Project Work Plan, or Roux's FOP Real-Time Air Monitoring During Intrusive Activities. Record all results on the Real Time Air Monitoring Log (sample attached).

6. Decontaminate all non-dedicated stainless steel (or Pyrex glass) equipment in accordance with Roux's Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination procedures.

7. Collect soil samples in accordance with the following sections.

SURFACE SOIL/FILL SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Collection of surface soil/fill samples facilitates the evaluation of potential health risks to current site receptors that may be exposed to soil/fill via direct contact, incidental ingestion, or inhalation of airborne particulates. The following procedure is in accordance with NYSDEC sampling protocol of surface soil/fill material.

1. Collect all soil/fill samples using dedicated (or decontaminated non-dedicated) sampling tools (i.e., spoons, trowels, bowls etc.), preferably constructed of stainless steel.

2. If the sample area is vegetated, then collect the surface soil/fill sample from 0 to 2 inches below ground surface (bgs) following removal of the sod.

3. If there is no soil present within the sample area (i.e., only slag, concrete, mixed with fines), excavate an area 12 inches by 12 inches by 6 inches deep, screen the material to less than 1/8 inch (No. 4 sieve), and submit the screened material for analysis. If there is not enough material to completely fill the sample jar, then expand the excavation 3 inches in all four directions screening the additional material. Expand the excavation in this manner until sufficient sample volume is obtained. Volatile organic analysis of surface soil/fill utilizing this method will yield negatively biased results and should not be performed.

SURFACE/NEAR-SURFACE/SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES

1. Collect all soil samples using dedicated (or decontaminated non-dedicated) sampling tools (i.e., spoons, trowels, bowls, EnCore™ Samplers, etc.), preferably constructed of stainless steel.

   Surface soil samples are typically collected from 0 to 6 inches below ground surface (bgs). Near-surface samples are typically sampled from 0 to 2 feet below ground surface (fbgs). Subsurface soils are typically sampled from

varying depths greater than 6-inches bgs based on field observations and as directed by the Project Work Plan.

2. Transfer samples for chemical (VOC, SVOC, Metals etc.) and physical (i.e., Atterberg Limits, Grain Size, Permeability etc.) analytical testing by direct grab (i.e., directly from the bucket of the excavation equipment, split-spoon sampler, hand auger etc.) using the dedicated (or decontaminated non-dedicated) sampling tools into appropriate laboratory-supplied containers and seal. The chemical or physical laboratory selected to perform the analysis should determine minimum sample volume for analysis.

3. Prepare collected samples in accordance with Roux's FOP: Sample Labeling, Storage, and Shipment Procedures. Do not allow the chemical soil samples to freeze during storage and shipping. It should be noted, ice is not required for physical soil samples and all physical soil samples should be kept at the collected soil moisture by securing with a tight sealing lid. Do not allow physical soil samples to gain or lose moisture from the collected soil moisture prior to analysis.

4. Record all sampling details (i.e., depth and location) in the Project Field Book; appropriate Roux log sheets depending on method of intrusion (i.e., drilling, test pitting, hand augering etc.); and on the Soil/Sediment Sample Collection Summary Log (sample attached).

PARAMETER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

1. Volatile Organic Compound (VOCs): After a fresh surface of the solid cohesive material is exposed to the atmosphere, sample collection should be completed in the least amount of time in order to minimize the loss of VOCs due to volatilization. Depending on soil cohesiveness and grain size(s), two different methods should be utilized as described below.

   a. **Cohesive soils** collected for VOC analysis should be sampled via USEPA Method 5035 using an EnCore™ Sampler (or equivalent) in a "closed-system-

purge-and-trap" process for the collection, preparation, and analysis of VOCs in soils, sediments, and solid waste.

The EnCore™ sampler is a sampling device that can be used as both a simultaneous coring tool for cohesive soils and a transport device to a support laboratory (field or off-site). The EnCore™ sampler is intended to be a combined sampler-storage device for soils until a receiving laboratory can initiate either immediate VOC analysis, or preserve extruded soil aliquots for later VOC analysis. It is meant to be disposed after use. The commercially available device is constructed of an inert composite polymer. It uses a coring/storage chamber to collect either a 5 g or 25 g sample of cohesive soils. It has a press-on cap with hermetically vapor tight seal and locking arm mechanism. It also has a vapor tight plunger for the nondisruptive extrusion of the sample into an appropriate container for VOC analysis of soil. An individual disposable EnCore™ sampler (or equivalent) is needed for each soil aliquot collected for vapor partitioning or methanol sample preparation. Upon soil sample collection, the EnCore™ sampler is stored at 4 ± 2EC until laboratory receipt within 48 hours. Upon laboratory receipt, soil aliquots are extruded to appropriate tared and prepared VOA vials.

Sample collection using EnCoreTM samplers will require:
2 EnCoreTM 5g samplers for low level analysis
1 EnCoreTM 5g sampler for medium level analysis
1 four ounce jar for percent total solids determination
T-handle for sampling

b. Transfer sufficient soil volume to fill the laboratory-supplied container (typically 4 ounces) by packing the soil sample with the sampling tool to the top of the container leaving no headspace. At no time should a gloved hand (i.e., latex, nitrile etc.) be used to pack the sample into the sample container as the sample may be compromised via cross-contamination.

2. All Other Parameters: All other parameters include, but are not limited to, Semi-VOCs (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), herbicides, pesticides, total metals etc. Transfer sufficient soil volume to fill the laboratory-supplied container by packing the soil sample with the sampling tool to the top of the container. Unless otherwise indicated by the laboratory or the Project Work Plan, the sample jar for all other parameters does not have to be packed completely leaving no headspace as with the VOC containers.

ATTACHMENTS

Tailgate Safety Meeting Form (sample)
Soil/Sediment Sample Collection Summary Log (sample)
Real Time Air Monitoring Log (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

006 *Calibration and Maintenance of Combustible Gas/Oxygen Meter*
010 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Flame Ionization Detector*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
040 *Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination*
046 *Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures*
073 *Real-Time Air Monitoring During Intrusive Activities*

SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURES

ROUX DAILY TAILGATE HEALTH & SAFETY CHECKLIST

Job Name: _____ Date(s): _____

Location: _____ Project Number: _____

Weather: M- T- W- TH- F-

- Tailgate meeting conducted at least once per day
- Involves everyone working at the Site
- Should familiarize everyone with work area & vicinity
- Work permit procedures
  Emergency access/exits & "muster" point
- Emergency contacts/phone #s, hospital/urgent care route
- Every worker on-site has Stop Work Authority
- Provide details of work planned for the day
- Review the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and work hazards
- Required PPE for the planned work
- HASP is reviewed
- Ensure safety equipment is on Site
- Test required safety equipment (such as emergency stop controls)
- Can also include inspection of tools and equipment to be used

Instructions: Please only use form for Monday through Friday of one calendar week.

#	CHECKLIST ITEM	DATE M-	T-	W-	TH-	F-
1	The HASP (including emergency phone #s) has been reviewed & signed by Roux staff & subcontractors.					
2	Personnel are OSHA-40 hour HAZWOPER trained (if applicable).					
3	Emergency muster points known, urgent care and ER identified.					
4	Applicable JSAs have reviewed by subcontractors					
5	Roux personnel & subcontractors have discussed hazards associated with Site-specific work.					
6	Any potential slips, trips or fall hazards have been identified.					
7	All workers have appropriate PPE., and have signed in for the day (2nd Page).					
8	Fit for duty: No worker is under the influence of any drugs, alcohol or any other substance that can alter your ability to work safely.					
9	Critical equipment on-Site is noted and is in safe working order.					
10	Site control has been established and exclusion zone is identified (using safety cones or barricades to mark out work area).					
11	Appropriate permits have been obtained (if applicable).					
13	Lock Out / Tag Out procedures have been followed where applicable, for electric and water.					
14	Electrical power operated tools shall be properly grounded and used with a GFCI.					
15	Traffic Safety Control measures have been put in place where applicable.					
16	All vessels containing flammable/corrosive material are labeled and SDSs are available for all chemicals.					
17	Subsurface work : Drilling, trenching, etc. conducted according to required Protocol, including pre-field preparations, utility mark-out and "hand" clearing.					
18	Excavated soils are properly stored; excavations are properly shored/sloped and barricaded.					
19	Good housekeeping procedures are meet; food and beverages are consumed outside of the work area.					
20	A first aid kit, eye wash bottle/station, and fire extinguishers are available for use.					
21	No smoking signs are visibly posted in areas of potential flammable vapors.					
	Initial on right to verify that these actions have taken place. If the action does not apply, use N/A.					

Comments and Exceptions _____

NOTE: THIS IS A TWO-SIDED FORM; PLEASE COMPLETE BOTH SIDES

ROUX DAILY TAILGATE HEALTH & SAFETY MEETING LOG

Job Name _____ Date(s) _____

Location: _____ Project Number: _____

SUBCONTRACTORS: _____

Activities Planned _____

Name	Company	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.

SAMPLE

ROUX

SOIL/SEDIMENT
SAMPLE COLLECTION SUMMARY LOG

Field ID	Location	QC Type	Depth (feet)		Analytical Parameters	Containers	Date	Time	Sampler Initials	Comments (e.g. problems encountered, ref. to variance, location changes, depth changes, important matrix observations or description, gravel thickness, etc.)
			from	to						

Equipment Rinsate Blanks *- Pour clean deionized water over or through decontaminated sampling equipment into sample containers. Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix when non-dedicated equipment is utilized in accordance with DER-10.*

MS/MSD *- Collect at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix in accordance with DER-10.*

Field Blank *- Pour clean deionized water (used as final decon rinse water) into sample containers while at the sampling site. Collect field blanks at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples of each matrix.*

Investigation Derived Waste (IDW) Characterization samples *- Collect composite samples from all drums of decon fluids and soil at the frequency required by the disposal facility. Please note number of drums and labels on collection log.*

Notes:
1. See QAPP for sampling frequency and actual number of QC samples.
2. MS/MSD - Matrix Spike, Matrix Spike Duplicate, Matrix Spike Blank.
3. BD - Blind Duplicate - indicate location of duplicate.

SAMPLE

Sample Summary Collection Logs - soil and sediment-REV.xlsx Page ____ of ____ Prepared By: _____

ROUX

REAL TIME AIR MONITORING LOG

Date:
Project Name:
Project Number:
Project Location:
Client:
Purpose of Air Monitoring:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Time of Day:	A.M.	P.M.
Ambient Air Temp.:		
Wind Direction:		
Wind Speed:		
Precipitation:		

Date	Personnel	Time	Air Monitoring Meter Measurement (Units)							Location/Activity/Comments
			PID (ppm)	LEL (%)	H2S (ppm)	O2 (%)	CO (ppm)	Particulates (mg/m^3)	Other	

SAMPLE

NOTE: SEE EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION LOG FOR DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT TYPE.

Prepared By: Date:

Copy of AIR - Real Time Air Monitoring Log.xls

Page _____ of _____

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Test Pit Excavation and Logging Procedures

FOP 065.1

TEST PIT EXCAVATION & LOGGING PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for completing test pits, trenches, and other excavations that may be performed to expose subsurface soils or materials. In most cases, these pits will be mechanically excavated, using a backhoe, trackhoe, or other equipment. Because pits and other excavations can represent a substantial physical hazard, it requires a particular focus on safety procedures. The Project Health and Safety Plan identifies practices related to excavation permits, entry, and control that must be incorporated into excavation activities.

EXCAVATION PROCEDURE

1. Review project objectives and the Project Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

2. Perform excavation equipment safety checks with the operator. Specific concerns should include, but not limited to, no leaking hydraulic lines, fire extinguisher on board of the excavation equipment, operator experience etc.

3. Conduct tailgate health and safety meeting with project team and excavation operator(s) by completing the Tailgate Safety Meeting Form (sample attached).

4. Calibrate air-monitoring equipment in accordance with the appropriate Roux's Field Operating Procedures or manufacturers recommendations for calibration of field meters.

5. Conduct air monitoring as required by the HASP and/or Project Work Plan. Record all results on the Real Time Air Monitoring Log (sample attached).

6. Mobilize the excavation equipment to the site and position over the required location.

7. Select excavation locations, which provide necessary information for achieving objectives. Check locations with owner/operator to ensure excavation

operations will not interfere with site operations, and select appropriate access routes.

8. Stake locations in the field and measure distance from locations to nearest landmarks. Survey location, if required.

9. Obtain clearances from appropriate utilities and, if buried waste/metallic objects are suspected, screen location with appropriate geophysical methods, as necessary.

10. Decontaminate excavation equipment in accordance with Roux's Drilling and Excavation Equipment Decontamination procedures.

11. Excavate pits. In uncontrolled areas, excavate only as many test pits as can be backfilled during the same day. Generally, allow equal time for excavation and backfilling. To the extent practicable, no pits should be left open overnight in an uncontrolled area. If sudden weather changes or other unforeseen events necessitate this, pits will be covered and/or barricaded and flagged with caution/hazard tape. These pits should be backfilled as soon as possible.

12. The Roux field geologist or experienced professional should determine the depth of excavation. The depth is generally limited by the safe reach of the selected equipment, but may also be limited by the stability of the excavated materials (i.e. wall stability).

13. Excavate the test pits in compliance with applicable safety regulations. In no case should a pit deeper than 4 feet be entered without first stabilizing the sidewalls by using forms, or by terracing or sloping (2:1 slope maximum) the sidewalls.

14. Excavated spoils must be placed no closer than 2 feet from the open excavation.

15. Collect soil samples from pit sidewalls in accordance with Roux's Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling Procedures. If the test pit is greater than 4 feet in depth, it will not be entered for sampling. In this event, collect samples using

the backhoe bucket, then fill sample containers from the center of the bucket using the stainless steel sampling equipment (i.e., spoon, spade, trowel etc.) or drive a Shelby tube or EnCore™ sampler for VOCs.

16. Record excavation observations in the Project Field Book or Test Pit Excavation Log form (sample attached). Information recorded should include:

- Physical dimension of the pit;
- A scaled sketch of one side of the pit showing any lithologic contacts, zones of groundwater seepage, other special features (jointing, boulders, cobbles, zones of contamination, color abnormalities, etc.)
- General information such as project number, pit designation number, depth, date, name of responsible professional (i.e., geologist), type of excavating equipment utilized, time of excavation and backfilling, method of collecting samples and amount of sample collected (if applicable);
- Rate of groundwater inflow, depth to groundwater and time of measurement; and
- Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) designation of each distinctive unit.

17. Photograph each excavation, highlighting unique or important features. Use a ruler or other suitable item for scale. Include a label with the pit designation so the developed picture will be labeled.

18. Backfill pit to match the existing grade compacting in 2 to 3 foot lifts. Since the excavated material should be cover soil, the excess soil will be placed back into the hole. The Roux Field Team Leader will provide direction on whether excavated soils may be used as fill, or these materials are to be containerized as investigation derived waste.

ATTACHMENTS

Tailgate Safety Meeting Form (sample)
Real Time Air Monitoring Log (sample)
Test Pit Excavation Log (sample)

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

006 *Calibration and Maintenance of Combustible Gas/Oxygen Meter*
010 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Flame Ionization Detector*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
018 *Drilling and Excavation Equipment Decontamination*
063 *Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling Procedures*

ROUX

TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING FORM

Project Name: Date: Time:
Project Number: Client:
Work Activities:

HOSPITAL INFORMATION:

Name:
Address: *City:* *State:* *Zip:*
Phone No.: *Ambulance Phone No.*

SAFETY TOPICS PRESENTED:

Chemical Hazards:

Physical Hazards: Slips, Trips, Falls

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D
Activity:	*PPE Level:*	A	B	C	D

New Equipment:

Other Safety Topic (s): Environmental Hazards (aggressive fauna)
Eating, drinking, use of tobacco products is prohibited in the Exclusion Zone (EZ)

ATTENDEES

Name Printed	Signatures

Meeting conducted by:

SAMPLE

REAL TIME AIR MONITORING LOG

Date:
Project Name:
Project Number:
Project Location:
Client:
Purpose of Air Monitoring:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Time of Day:	A.M.	P.M.
Ambient Air Temp.:		
Wind Direction:		
Wind Speed:		
Precipitation:		

Date	Personnel	Time	Air Monitoring Meter Measurement (Units)							Location/Activity/Comments
			PID (ppm)	LEL (%)	H_2S (ppm)	O_2 (%)	CO (ppm)	Particulates (mg/m³)	Other	

SAMPLE

NOTE: SEE EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION LOG FOR DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT TYPE.

Prepared By: Date:

ROUX

TEST PIT EXCAVATION LOG

Project:	TEST PIT I.D.:
Project No.	Excavation Date:
Client:	Excavation Method:
Location:	Logged / Checked By:

Test Pit Location: *NOT TO SCALE*

Test Pit Cross Section:



TIME		
Start:	Length:	(approx.)
End:	Width:	(approx.)
	Depth:	(approx.)

Depth (fbgs)	USCS Symbol & Soil Description	PID Scan (ppm)	Photos Y / N	Samples Collected (fbgs)

SAMPLE

COMMENTS:			
GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED:	yes	no	If yes, depth to GW:
VISUAL IMPACTS:	yes	no	Describe:
OLFACTORY OBSERVATIONS:	yes	no	Describe:
NON-NATIVE FILL ENCOUNTERED:	yes	no	
OTHER OBSERVATIONS:	yes	no	Describe:
SAMPLES COLLECTED:	yes	no	Sample I.D.:
			Sample I.D.:
			Sample I.D.:

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Real-Time Air Monitoring During Intrusive Activities

FOP 073.2

REAL-TIME AIR MONITORING DURING INTRUSIVE ACTIVITIES PROCEDURE

PURPOSE

This guideline presents requirements for real-time community air monitoring and required responses during all project required intrusive activities, such as drilling, test pitting, earthwork construction etc. This procedure is consistent with the requirements for community air monitoring for all intrusive projects, including projects conducted at remediation sites, as established by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Accordingly, it follows procedures and practices outlined under NYSDEC's DER-10 (May 2010) Appendix 1A (NYSDOH's Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan) and Appendix 1B (Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring).

This FOP requires real-time monitoring for constituents of concern (COC) (i.e., volatile organic compounds (VOCs), lower explosive limit (% LEL), particulates (i.e., dust) etc.) at the upwind and downwind perimeter as well as the exclusion zone of a project site during all intrusive activities. This FOP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection (see Project Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for worker protection action levels). Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the surrounding community from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of investigative and remedial work activities. The community, as referenced in this document, includes any off-site residences, public buildings/grounds and commercial or industrial establishments adjacent to the project site. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, this FOP helps to confirm that work activities did not spread contamination off-site through via air transport mechanisms. Community air monitoring shall be integrated with the construction

worker personal exposure-monitoring program contained in the project and site-specific HASP.

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

MONITORING & MITIGATION PROCEDURE

Real-time air monitoring perimeter locations for monitoring stations will be established based on the location of the exclusion zone (i.e., immediate work area) and wind direction. Where wind direction is shifting or winds are calm, the downwind monitoring location will default to the perimeter location nearest the most sensitive receptor (i.e., residential property). All downwind receptors being equal, the downwind monitoring location will default to the perimeter location downwind of the prevailing winds at the site. Although additional site specific COCs may be monitored during real-time air monitoring activities, the most common COCs are discussed in this FOP, including organic vapors (i.e., VOCs), airborne particulates (i.e., fugitive dust) and combustible gases (i.e., methane) and oxygen.

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

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. "Periodic" monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence

ORGANIC VAPORS

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

capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.

- If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

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

- **Special Requirements for Work Within 20 Feet of Potentially Exposed Individuals or Structures**

    - When work areas are within 20 feet of potentially exposed populations or occupied structures, the continuous monitoring locations for VOCs and

particulates must reflect the nearest potentially exposed individuals and the location of ventilation system intakes for nearby structures. The use of engineering controls such as vapor/dust barriers, temporary negative-pressure enclosures, or special ventilation devices should be considered to prevent exposures related to the work activities and to control dust and odors. Consideration should be given to implementing the planned activities when potentially exposed populations are at a minimum, such as during weekends or evening hours in non-residential settings.

- If total VOC concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed 1 ppm, monitoring should occur within the occupied structure (s). Background readings in the occupied spaces must be taken prior to commencement of the planned work. Any unusual background readings should be discussed with NYSDOH prior to commencement of the work.

- If total particulate concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed 150 mcg/m3, work activities should be suspended until controls are implemented and are successful in reducing the total particulate concentration to 150 mcg/m3 or less at the monitoring point.

- Depending upon the nature of contamination and remedial activities, other parameters (e.g., explosivity, oxygen, hydrogen SUlfide, carbon monoxide) may also need to be monitored Response levels and actions should be pre-determined, as necessary, for each site.

Additionally, if following the cessation of work and efforts to abate the emission source are unsuccessful, and if sustained organic vapor levels exceed 25 ppm above background within the 20-foot zone for more than 30 minutes, then the **Major Vapor Emission Response Plan** (see below) will automatically be placed into effect.

Major Vapor Emission Response Plan

Upon activation of Major Vapor Emission Response Plan, the following activities will be undertaken:

1. All Emergency Response Contacts as listed below and in the Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan will be contacted.

2. The local police authorities will immediately be contacted by the Site Safety and Health Officer and advised of the situation.

3. The Site Safety and Health Officer will determine if site workers can safely undertake source abatement measures. Abatement measures may include covering the source area with clean fill or plastic sheeting, or consolidating contaminated materials to minimize surface area. The Site Safety and Health Officer will adjust worker personal protective equipment as necessary to protect workers from over-exposure to organic vapors.

The following personnel are to be notified by the Site Safety and Health Officer in the listed sequence if the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan is activated:

Contact	Phone
Police/Fire Department	911
New York State DOH	(518) 402-7860
New York State DEC Region 8	(585) 226-2466, switchboard

New York State DEC Region 9	(716) 851-7220
State Emergency Response Hotline	(800) 457-7362

In addition, the Site Safety and Health Officer will provide these authorities with a description of the apparent source of the contamination and abatement measures being taken by the contractor, if any.

AIRBORNE PARTICULATES

Fugitive dust suppression and airborne particulate monitoring shall be performed during any intrusive activities involving disturbance or handling of site soil/fill materials. Fugitive dust suppression techniques will include the following minimum measures:

- Spraying potable water on all excessively dry work areas and roads.
- All fill materials leaving the site will be hauled in properly covered containers or haul trailers.
- Additional dust suppression efforts may be required as discussed below.

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance

of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

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

- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 µg/m^3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 µg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

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

Visual Assessment

In conjunction with the real-time monitoring program, TurnKey personnel and any subcontractors thereof will be responsible for visually assessing fugitive dust migration from the site. If airborne dust is observed leaving the site, the work will be stopped until supplemental dust suppression techniques are employed in those areas.

Supplemental Dust Suppression

Supplemental dust suppression techniques may include but are not necessarily limited to the

following measures:

- Reducing the excavation size, number of excavations or volume of material handled.
- Restricting vehicle speeds.
- Applying water on buckets during excavation and dumping.
- Wetting equipment and excavation faces.
- Wetting haul roads.
- Restricting work during extreme wind conditions.
- Use of a street sweeper on paved haul roads, where feasible.

Work can resume using supplemental dust suppression techniques provided that the measures are successful in reducing the sustained downwind particulate concentration to below 150 ug/m^3 of the upwind level, and in preventing visible dust migration off-site.

COMBUSTIBLE GASES & OXYGEN

Ambient combustible gas and oxygen concentrations should be measured prior to commencing intrusive activities each workday and a minimum of every 30-minutes thereafter. Air monitoring activities should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure combustible gases in percent lower explosive limit (LEL) and percent oxygen and calibrated daily. All combustible gas and oxygen readings must be recorded in the Project Field Book and/or Real-Time Air Monitoring Logs (sample attached) and, if applicable, be made available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review.

Mitigation upon the detection of various action levels of organic vapors are presented below:

Combustible Gas:

- If the sustained ambient air concentration of combustible gas at the downwind perimeter of the site exceeds a reading of 10 to 25% LEL, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 10% LEL, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.

- If sustained combustible gas levels at the downwind perimeter of the site persist at levels in excess of 25% LEL, work activities must be halted, the source of explosion hazards identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions and monitoring continued. Following combustible gas mitigation, work activities can resume provided that the sustained total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusions zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less, (but in no case less than 20 feet) is below a sustained value of 10% LEL.

Oxygen:

- If the sustained ambient oxygen concentration at the downwind perimeter of the site measures a reading between 19.5% - 21% oxygen, work activities can continue with extreme caution, however attempts to determine the potential source of oxygen displacement must be conducted.

- If the sustained oxygen level readily decreases below 19.5% LEL, work activities should be discontinued and all personnel must leave the area immediately.

- If the sustained oxygen level at the downwind perimeter of the site persists at levels between 21-25%, work activities can resume with caution.

- If the sustained oxygen level at the downwind perimeter of the site persists at levels exceeding 25% (fire hazard potential), work activities should be discontinued and all personnel must leave the area immediately.

ATTACHMENTS

Real-Time Air Monitoring Log (sample)

REFERENCES

TurnKey FOPs:

006 *Calibration and Maintenance of Combustible Gas/Oxygen Meter*
010 *Calibration and Maintenance of Flame Ionization Detector*
011 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector*
084 *Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Particulate Meter*

ROUX

REAL TIME AIR MONITORING LOG

Date:
Project Name:
Project Number:
Project Location:
Client:
Purpose of Air Monitoring:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Time of Day:	A.M.	P.M.
Ambient Air Temp.:		
Wind Direction:		
Wind Speed:		
Precipitation:		

Date	Personnel	Time	Air Monitoring Meter Measurement (Units)							Location/Activity/Comments
			PID (ppm)	LEL (%)	H_2S (ppm)	O_2 (%)	CO (ppm)	Particulates (mg/m^3)	Other	

SAMPLE

NOTE: SEE EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION LOG FOR DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT TYPE.

Prepared By: Date:

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

"Before Going Into The Field" Procedure

FOP 076.0

"BEFORE & AFTER" PROJECT PROCEDURES FOR FIELD PERSONNEL

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the required field and office activities to be preformed "before and after" project assignments by field personnel. Field activities may include, but are not limited to, drilling oversight, excavation contractor oversight, matrix sample collection (e.g., soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, wipe, and/or air), third party oversight, and site reconnaissance to name a few. Office activities may include, but are not limited to, photocopying field book entries, completing all field forms, tabulating collected field and laboratory data, and preparation of report text.

The primary goal of this procedure is to eliminate delays and unnecessary budgetary "strain" due to a lack of preparedness and knowledge of the site by the field team members. This procedure also seeks to streamline the preparation and transfer of field information/data from field personnel to the Project Manager upon field work completion.

PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

During the initial meeting with the Project Manager, several questions should be raised by the field team member and answered by the Project Manager. A pad of paper and pen should be in hand to record all pertinent job information. At a minimum, the following questions should be answered:

1. *What is the job number?*
2. *Who is the client and the on-site representative (if applicable)?*
3. *What is the name of the project?*
4. *What are the job responsibilities and how should they be accomplished?*
5. *How much time do I have to complete the assigned tasks?*
6. *Are there any project required documents? What are they?*

Any deviation from the above questions should be approved by the Project Manager prior to contravention, not at the end of the day or following the project completion.

"BEFORE" CHECKLISTS

Checklists should be developed and used so that all of the required steps prior to going into the field are undertaken. A good checklist will include:

- Adequate review of the documents listed in this FOP
- Any documents, equipment, and supplies presented in this FOP
- Providing adequate notification to the laboratory (so that holding times are not exceeded) and to the owner of the site and the primary regulatory agency (usually in writing) that a round of sampling is to commence in order to facilitate sampling and allow for a sampling audit or split sampling.
- Specifying and documenting the equipment maintenance and calibration undertaken prior to going into the field relative to the sampling event.
- Checking and calibrating the equipment.
- Listing the documents, equipment, and supplies required to collect samples at the site as presented in this FOP.

Prior to going into the field, sampling personnel should reacquaint themselves with the sampling plan. The review is undertaken so that the required specific protocol such as sampling from the least to the most contaminated wells, knowing where quality control samples are to be taken, knowing the disposition of purge water, etc., is understood and followed.

The amount of equipment maintenance and calibration required prior to going into the field should be clearly specified in the presampling equipment maintenance and calibration checklists, which are based on the manufacturer's recommendations, sampling objectives, and prior experience. Maintenance and calibration performed before sampling must be

documented to provide evidence that the equipment was adequately maintained and calibrated and to keep a permanent record of equipment servicing and performance.

A list of all the documents, equipment, and supplies required for the sampling event should be prepared and used. It can be frustrating and time consuming to forget equipment and supplies, so some up-front preparation is warranted. The following sections provide a list of the documentation, equipment, and supplies, which should assist in preparing a site-specific equipment and supply checklist. Once prepared, the checklist and project requirements should be reviewed with the Project Manager.

"BEFORE" DOCUMENTATION SUMMARY

Prior to going into the field, the field team should review and understand all of the project documents including, but not limited to:

- The Health and Safety Plan (HASP)
- The Site Analytical Plan (SAP), Sampling Plan, or similar document
- The Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)
- The Work Plan
- Project specific Field Operating Procedures and field forms
- Site Maps
- Equipment operation manuals
- Chain-of-Custody forms
- Shipping labels and custody seals
- Any reference materials (i.e., conversion tables, volume calculation, etc.). The Pocket Ref, Third Edition by Thomas Glover is a great source for the field.

If at any time, the field team does not understand the project required protocol, procedures, sample locations, etc.; the Project Manager should be consulted for clarification.

"BEFORE" EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

Prior to going into the field, the field team should review the following equipment checklist, noting that project specific equipment may not be included in this list:

- Water level indicator
- Pumps, sample tubing, flow controllers, power cord(s), batteries, compressors, generators, etc.
- Bailers (disposable, PVC, stainless steel, glass), rope
- Flow-through cell
- Field meters with adequate calibration solutions (pH/Eh meter, conductivity meter, dissolved oxygen meter, turbidity meter, batteries, etc.)
- Garden hose
- Explosive gas meter and/or photoionization detector (PID) with calibration supplies
- Complete set of hand tools including a sharp knife, screw drivers, pliers, hacksaw, flashlight, large pipe wrench, hammer, bolt cutters, and replacement locks
- Fish hook with weight and string
- Field filtering equipment and supplies
- Decontamination supplies, such as scrub brushes, Alconox®, distilled water, potable water, 5-gallon bucket, paper towels, aluminum foil
- 5-gallon bucket(s)
- Measuring cup
- Sample bottles/containers (with extras) and preservatives
- Stainless steel spoons, trowels, shovels
- Shipping containers (i.e., coolers)
- Clipboard
- Calculator
- Water resistant clock or watch with second hand
- First aid kit

"BEFORE" SUPPLIES SUMMARY

Prior to going into the field, the field team should review the following supplies checklist, noting that project specific supplies may not be included in this list:

- Laboratory grade non-phosphate detergent (Alconox®)
- Appropriate personal protective equipment appropriate to the contaminants of concern, such as nitrile gloves, Tyvek, boots, hardhat, safety glasses, hearing protection, etc.
- Bags of ice
- Plastic garbage bags
- Plastic sheeting
- Sufficient quantities of potable and laboratory grade deionized water for cleaning and equipment blanks
- Methanol
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Clean rags and paper towels
- Electrical tape, duct tape, and wide transparent tape
- Hand soap
- Regular, ballpoint, and indelible pens
- Hollow braid polyethylene rope

After providing adequate notification (lab, state and/or federal agencies), performing the presampling maintenance and calibration, obtaining the site and well keys, and packing the supplies and equipment, the field activities are ready to be performed.

"AFTER" – PROJECT FILE REVIEW & CREATION

It is the responsibility of each field crew member to review his/her own field notes and time sheet for accuracy and completeness. All errors to the field notes should be corrected, dated, and initialed for Project Manager review. Once reviewed by the field team member, the Project Field Book, all field forms, photographs, chain-of-custodies etc. must be

photocopied, scanned (if required), downloaded, etc. and then given to the Project Manager in an organized file folder in a timely manner. Avoiding delay during this step is critical, especially when there are severe time constraints for the project.

REFERENCES

1. Wilson, Neal. *Soil Water and Ground Water Sampling*, 1995

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Waste Sampling Procedures

FOP 082.0

WASTE SAMPLING PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

This guideline describes the equipment and procedures that can safely be used to collect waste samples from open and closed units.

INTRODUCTION

Hazardous wastes are regulated by the USEPA under 40 CFR Parts 260-265. Therefore, many of the methods that are used to manage, store, treat, and dispose hazardous wastes and potential hazardous wastes are of concern to both the regulators and the regulated community. Samples are often required of regulated or potentially regulated materials. While it is understood that each facility and waste stream may present its own unique sampling and analytical challenges, this procedure will list equipment and enumerate procedures that have been used by the USEPA to safely and successfully sample specific waste units.

SAFETY

Sampling of waste units should be assessed for potential hazards by both the Project Manager (PM) and the site safety officer (SSO). It is the SSOs responsibility to enforce the site Health and Safety Plan (HASP), and to ensure that procedures used during waste sampling are in accordance with current company protocol. Sampling equipment contaminated during waste sampling investigations should be cleaned with laboratory detergent and rinsed with tap water prior to returning the equipment from the field. Contaminated sampling equipment that is to be discarded must be disposed of properly in accordance with the site-specific Work Plan.

It should be noted that although Roux does not readily perform field activities with highly hazardous materials, we do occasionally oversee contractors who do. Therefore, it is prudent on our part to recognize those situations and be prepared to ensure the activities of

our subcontractors comply with the site-specific HASP as well as those procedures discussed herein. Any reference within this procedure to personal protective equipment (PPE) upgrades above a modified level C (i.e., Tyvek, nitrile gloves, and full-face respirator) relates solely to our subcontractors.

QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

In some instances, special decontamination procedures will be necessary and should be developed on a case-by-case basis according to the specific material encountered. Any cleaning procedures and equipment repairs conducted in the field deviating from those specified in the associated FOPs or the site-specific Work Plan, should be discussed with the Project Manager, and thoroughly documented in the Project Field Book.

All air monitoring and field analytical/screening equipment (i.e., photoionization detectors) should be checked and calibrated per manufacturer's specifications before being used to collect any waste stream unit sample (open or closed). The Field Team Leader should record all calibration results on appropriate field forms.

WASTE UNIT TYPES

Waste management units can be generally categorized into two types: open and closed. In general, open units are larger than closed units and include waste piles and surface impoundments whereas closed units include containers and tanks as well as ancillary tank equipment. Besides containers and tanks, sumps may also be considered closed units because they are designed to collect the spillage of liquid wastes and are sometimes configured as a confined space.

Although both may pose hazards, units that are open to the environment are generally less hazardous than closed units. Sampling of closed units is considered a higher hazard risk

because of the potential of exposure to toxic gases and flammable/explosive atmospheres. Because closed units prevent the dilution of the wastes by environmental influences, they are more likely to contain materials that have concentrated levels of hazardous constituents. While opening closed units for sampling purposes, investigators/contractor's shall use Level B PPE, air monitoring instruments to ensure that the working environment does not contain hazardous levels of flammable/explosive gasses or toxic vapors, and follow the appropriate safety requirements stipulated in the site-specific HASP.

Buried waste materials should be located and excavated with extreme caution. Once the buried waste is uncovered, the appropriate safety and sampling procedures utilized will depend on the type of waste unit.

Open Units

While open units may contain many types of wastes and come in a variety of shapes and sizes, they can be generally regarded as either waste piles or surface impoundments.

Definitions of these two types of open units from 40 CFR Part 260.10 are:

- Waste pile -- any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

- Surface impoundment -- "...a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold the accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons."

One of the distinguishing features between waste piles and surface impoundments is the state of the waste. Waste piles typically contain solid or non-flowing materials whereas liquid wastes are usually contained in surface impoundments. The nature of the waste will also determine the mode of delivering the waste to the unit. Wastes are commonly pumped

or gravity fed into impoundments while heavy equipment or trucks may be used to dump wastes in piles. Once the waste has been placed in an open unit, the state of the waste may be altered by environmental factors (e.g., temperature, precipitation, etc.).

Surface impoundments may contain several phases such as floating solids, liquid phase(s), and sludges. Waste piles are usually restricted to solids and semi-solids. All of the potential phases contained in a waste unit should be considered in developing the sample design to meet the study's objective.

Closed Units

There are a variety of designs, shapes, sizes, and functions of closed units. In addition to the challenges of the various designs and the safety requirements for sampling them, closed units are difficult to sample because they may contain liquid, solid, semi-solid/sludge, or any combination of phases. Based on the study's design, it may be necessary to obtain a cross sectional profile of the closed unit in an attempt to characterize the unit. The following are definitions of types of closed waste units described in 40 CFR Part 260.10:

- Container -- any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers are drums, overpacks, pails, totes, and roll-offs.

- Tank -- a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste constructed primarily of non-earthen materials, which provide structural support.

Portable tanks, tank trucks, and tank cars vary in size and may range from simple to extremely complex designs. Depending on the unit's design, it may be convenient to consider some of these storage units as tanks for sampling purposes even though they meet the definition of a container.

- Ancillary equipment (tank) -- any device including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from its point of generation to a storage or treatment tank(s), between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal on-site, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

- Sump -- any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of a tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous wastes.

Note: some outdoor sumps may be considered open units/surface impoundments.

Although any of the closed units may not be completely sealed and may be partially open to the environment, the unit needs to be treated as a closed unit for sampling purposes until a determination can be made. Once a closed unit is opened, a review of the proposed sampling procedures and level of protection can be performed to determined if the (PPE) is suitable for the site conditions.

Samples collected from different waste units should not be composited into one sample container without additional analytical and/or field screening data to determine if the materials are compatible and will not cause an inadvertent chemical reaction.

EQUIPMENT

Selecting appropriate equipment to sample wastes is a challenging task due to the uncertainty of the physical characteristics and nature of the wastes. It may be difficult to separate, homogenize and/or containerize a waste due to its physical characteristics (viscosity, particle size, etc.). In addition, the physical characteristics of a waste may change with temperature, humidity, or pressure. Waste streams may vary depending on how and when a waste was generated, how and where it was stored/disposed, and the conditions under which it was

stored/disposed. Also, the physical location of the wastes or the unit configuration may prevent the use of conventional sampling equipment.

Given the uncertainties that a waste may present, it is desirable to select sampling equipment that will facilitate the collection of samples that will meet the study's objective, and that will not unintentionally bias the sample by excluding some of the sample population that is under consideration. However, due to the nature of some waste matrices or the physical constraints of some waste units, it may be necessary to collect samples knowing that a portion of the desired population was omitted due to limitations of the equipment. Any deviations from the study plan or difficulties encountered in the field concerning sample collection that may have an effect on the study's objective should be documented in a log book, reviewed with the analytical data, and presented in the report.

WASTE SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

Waste sampling equipment should be made of non-reactive materials that will neither add to nor alter the chemical or physical properties of the material that is being sampled. The attached Table 1 lists some conventional equipment for sampling waste units/phases and some potential limitations of the equipment. Another reference for selecting sampling equipment is the ASTM, Standard Guide for Selection of Sampling Equipment for Wastes and Contaminated Media Data Collection Activities, D6232-98.

WASTE SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Waste Piles

Waste piles vary in size, shape, composition, and compactness, and may vary in distribution of hazardous constituents and characteristics (strata). These variables will affect safety and access considerations. The number of samples, the type of sample(s), and the sample location(s) should be based on the study's objectives. Commonly used equipment to collect

samples from waste piles are listed in Table 1. All equipment should be compatible with the waste and should have been cleaned to prevent any cross contamination of the sample.

Surface Impoundments

Surface impoundments vary in size, shape, and waste content, and may vary in distribution of hazardous constituents and characteristics (strata). The number of samples, the type of sample(s), and the sample location(s) should be based on the study's objectives. Commonly used equipment to collect samples from surface impoundments are listed in Table 1. All equipment should be compatible with the waste and should have been cleaned to prevent any cross contamination of the sample.

Because of the potential danger of sampling waste units suspected of containing elevated levels of hazardous constituents, personnel should never attempt to sample surface impoundments used to manage potentially hazardous wastes from a boat. All sampling should be conducted from the banks or piers of surface impoundments. Any exception must be approved by the appropriate site safety officer and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Designee (OHSD).

Drums

Drums are the most frequent type of containers sampled by field investigators for chemical analyses and/or physical testing. Caution should be exercised by the field investigators when sampling drums because of the potential presence of explosive/flammable gases and/or toxic vapors. Therefore, the following procedures should be used when collecting samples from drums of unknown material:

1. Visually inspect all drums that are being considered for sampling for the following:
    - pressurization (bulging/dimples);
    - crystals formed around the drum opening;
    - leaks, holes, stains;

- labels, markings;
- composition and type (steel/poly and open/bung);
- condition, age, rust
- sampling accessibility

Drums showing evidence of pressurization and crystals should be furthered assessed to determine if remote drum opening is needed. If drums cannot be accessed for sampling, heavy equipment is usually necessary to stage drums for the sampling activities. Adequate time should be allowed for the drum contents to stabilize after a drum is handled.

2. Identify each drum that will be opened (e.g., paint sticks, spray paint, cones, etc).

LEVEL "B" PROTECTION IS REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES.

3. Before opening, ground each metal drum that is not in direct contact with the earth using grounding wires, alligator clips, and a grounding rod or metal structure. If a metal drum is in an overpack drum, the metal drum should be grounded.

4. Touch the drum opening equipment to the bung or lid and allow an electrical conductive path to form. Slowly remove the bung or drum ring and/or lid with spark resistant tools (brass/beryllium).

5. Screen drums for explosive gases and toxic vapor with air monitoring instruments as bung or drum lid is removed. Depending on site conditions screen for one or more of the following:
   - radioactivity
   - cyanide fumes
   - halogen vapors
   - pH
   - flash point (requires sample for testing)

   Note the state, quantity, phases, and color of the drum contents. Record all relevant results, observations, and information in a logbook.

6. Select the appropriate sampling equipment based on the state of the material and the type of container. Sampling equipment should be made of non-reactive materials that will meet the study's objective(s).

7. Place oil wipe (as necessary), sampling equipment, and sample containers near drum(s) to be sampled.

AIR MONITORING FOR TOXIC VAPORS AND EXPLOSIVE GASES AND OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERES SHOULD BE CONDUCTED DURING DRUM SAMPLING.

Liquids -- Slowly lower the COLIWASA or drum thief to the bottom of the container. Close the COLIWASA with the inner rod or create a vacuum with the sampler's gloved thumb on the end of the thief and slowly remove the sampling device from the drum. Release the sample from the device into the sample container. Repeat the procedure until a sufficient sample volume is obtained.

Solids/Semi-Solids -- Use a push tube, bucket auger, or screw auger or if conditions permit a pneumatic hammer/drill to obtain the sample. Carefully use a clean stainless steel spoon to place the sample into container(s) for analyses.

8. Close the drums when sampling is complete. Segregate contaminated sampling equipment and investigative derived wastes (IDW) containing incompatible materials as determined by the drum screening procedure (Step #5). At a minimum, contaminated equipment should be cleaned with laboratory detergent and rinsed with tap water prior to returning it from the field.

Tanks

Sampling tanks is considered hazardous due to the potential for them to contain large volumes of hazardous materials and therefore, appropriate safety protocols must be followed. Unlike drums, tanks may be compartmentalized or have complex designs.

Preliminary information about the tank's contents and configuration should be reviewed prior to the sampling operation to ensure the safety of sampling personnel and that the study's objectives can be achieved.

In addition to having discharge valves near the bottom of tanks and bulk storage units, most tanks have hatches at the top. It is desirable to collect samples from the top hatch because of the potential for the tank's contents to be stratified. Additionally, when sampling from the discharge valve, there is a possibility of a stuck or broken valve which could cause an uncontrolled release. Investigators should not utilize valves on tanks or bulk storage devices unless they are operated by the owner or operator of the facility, or a containment plan is in place should the valve stick or break. If the investigator must sample from a tank discharge valve, the valving arrangement of the particular tank must be clearly understood to insure that the compartment(s) of interest is sampled.

Because of the many different types of designs and materials that may be encountered, only general sampling procedures that outline sampling a tank from the top hatch are listed below:

1. All relevant information concerning the tank such as the type of tank, the tank capacity, markings, condition, and suspected contents should be documented in a logbook.

2. The samplers should inspect the ladder, stairs, and catwalk that will be used to access the top hatch to ensure that they will support the samplers and their equipment.

LEVEL "B" PROTECTION IS REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES.

3. Before opening, ground each metal tank using grounding wires, alligator clips, and a grounding rod or metal structure.

4. Any vents or pressure release valves should be slowly opened to allow the unit to vent to atmospheric pressure. Air monitoring for explosive/flammable gases and toxic vapors should be conducted during the venting with the results recorded in a log book. If dangerous concentrations of gases evolve from the vent or the pressure is too great, leave the area immediately.

5. Touch tank opening equipment to the bolts in the hatch lid and allow electrical conductive path to form. Slowly remove bolts and/or hatch with spark resistant tools (brass/beryllium). If a pressure build up is encountered or detected, cease opening activities and leave the area.

6. Screen tanks for explosive/flammable gases and toxic vapors with air monitoring instruments. Depending on the study objectives and site conditions, conduct characteristic screening (e.g., pH, halogen, etc.) as desired. Collect a small volume of sample for flash point testing, if warranted. Note the state, quantity, number of phases, and color of the tank contents. Record all relevant results, observations, and information in a logbook. Compare the screening results with any pre-existing data to determine if the tank should be sampled.

7. Select the appropriate sampling equipment based on the state of the material and the type of tank. Sampling equipment should be constructed of non-reactive materials that will meet the study's objective(s).

8. Place oil wipe (as necessary), sampling equipment, and sample containers near tanks(s) to be sampled.

AIR MONITORING FOR TOXIC VAPORS, EXPLOSIVE GASES AND OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERES SHOULD BE CONTINUOUS DURING TANK SAMPLING.

Liquids -- Slowly lower the bailer, bacon bomb, DipstickTM, COLIWASA, or Teflon® tubing to the desired sampling depth. (NOTE: In work areas where explosive/flammable atmospheres could occur, peristaltic pumps powered by 12 V. batteries should not be used.) Close the sampling device or create a vacuum and slowly remove the sampling device from

the tank. Release the sample from the device into the sample container. Repeat the procedure until a sufficient sample volume is obtained.

Solids/Semi-Solids - Use a push tube, bucket auger, screw auger, MucksuckerTM, or if conditions permit a pneumatic hammer/drill to obtain the sample. Carefully extrude the sample from the sampling device or use a clean stainless steel spoon to place the sample into containers for analyses.

9. Close the tank when sampling is complete. Segregate contaminated sampling equipment and investigative derived wastes (IDW) containing incompatible materials as determined by the screening procedure (Step #6). At a minimum, contaminated equipment should be cleaned with laboratory detergent and rinsed with tap water prior to returning it from the field. IDW should be managed according to Section 5.15, and Region 4's Contaminated Media Policy.

Miscellaneous Contaminated Materials

Sampling may be required of materials or equipment (e.g., documents, building materials, equipment, etc.) to determine whether or not various surfaces are contaminated by hazardous constituents, or to evaluate the effectiveness of decontamination procedures.

Wipe or swab samples may be taken on non-absorbent, smooth surfaces such as metal, glass, plastic, etc. The wipe materials must be compatible with the solvent used and the analyses to be performed, and should not come apart during use. The wipes are saturated with a solvent; methylene chloride, hexane, isopropanol or analyte free water depending on the parameters to be analyzed. The laboratory performing the analyses can provide the appropriate solvent. Wipe samples should not be collected for volatile organic compounds analysis. Sampling personnel should be aware of hazards associated with the selected solvent and should take appropriate precautions to prevent any skin contact or inhalation of these solvents. All surfaces and areas selected for sampling should be based on the study's

objectives. Typically, 10 cm by 10 cm templates are prepared from aluminum foil which are secured to the surface of interest. The prepared (saturated with solvent) wipe(s) is removed from its container with tongs or gloves, and used to wipe the entire area with firm strokes using only one side of the wipe. The goal is to systematically wipe the whole area. The wipe is then folded with the sample side inward and placed into the sample container. This procedure is repeated until the area is free of visible contamination or no more wipes remain. Care should be taken to keep the sample container tightly sealed to prevent evaporation of the solvent. Samplers must also take care to not touch the used side of the wipe.

For items with porous surfaces such as documents (usually business records), insulation, wood, etc., actual samples of the materials are required. It is therefore important, that during the collection and/or analyses of the sample that evidentiary material is not destroyed.

All secondary containing pails will be secured in the vehicles while transporting the samples from the field to the laboratory for analyses. In addition, each pail should indicate when protective equipment is recommended to handle the actual waste/sample material

REFERENCEs

United States Environmental Protection Agency. November 2001. *Environmental Investigations Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual.*

Roux FOPs:
011 Calibration and Maintenance of Portable Photoionization Detector
046 Sample Labeling, Storage and Shipment Procedures

TABLE 1

SAMPLING EQUIPMENT for VARIOUS WASTE UNITS

Equipment	Waste Units/Phases	Limitations
scoop with bracket/conduit	impoundments, piles, containers, tanks/liquids, solids, sludges	Can be difficult to collect deeper phases in multiphase wastes. Depth constraints.
spoon	impoundments, piles, containers/solids, sludges	Similar limitations as the scoop. Generally not effective in sampling liquids.
push tube	piles, containers/cohesive solids, sludges	Should not be used to sample solids with dimensions >'/2 the diameter of the tube. Depth constraints
auger	impoundments, piles, containers / solids	Can be difficult to use in an impoundment or a container, or for solidified wastes.
sediment sampler	impoundments, piles/solids, sludges	Should not be used to sample solids with dimensions >'/2 the diameter of the tube.
ponar dredge	impoundments/solids, sludges	Must have means to position equipment to desired sampling location. Difficult to decon.
COLIWASA or drum	impoundments, containers,	Not good with viscous wastes. Devices >_ 7'
thief	tanks/liquids	Require 2 samplers to use effectively.
DipstickTM /	impoundments, containers,	Not recommended for tanks >11 feet deep.
MucksuckerTM	tanks/liquids, sludges	Devices _> 7' require 2 samplers to use effectively
bacon bomb	impoundments, tanks/ liquids	Not good with viscous wastes.
bailer	impoundments, tanks/ liquids	Only if waste is homogeneous. Not good with viscous wastes
peristaltic pump with vacuum jug assembly	impoundments, tanks/liquids	Cannot be used in flammable atmospheres. Not good with viscous wastes
back-hoe bucket	piles/solids, sludges	May be difficult to access desired sampling location. Difficult to decon. Can lose volatiles.
split-spoon	piles/solids	Requires drill rig or direct push equipment.
roto-hammer	piles, containers/solids	Physically breaks up sample. May release volatiles. Not for flammable atmospheres.

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Calibration & Maintenance of Portable Particulate Meter

FOP 084.0

CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PORTABLE PARTICULATE METER

PURPOSE

This guideline describes a method for calibration of a portable particulate meter, specifically the Thermo Electron Corporation MIE DataRAM 4 (Model DR-4000). The DataRAM 4 measures the concentration of airborne particulate matter (liquid or solid), as well as mean particle size, air temperature, and humidity, providing direct and continuous readout as well as electronic recording of the information. This parameter is of interest both as a general indicator of air quality, and because of its pertinence to community air monitoring typically required at most construction/remediation/investigation sites. The DataRAM covers a wide measurement range from 0.0001 mg/m^3 to 400 mg/m^3. With its large capacity internal data logging capabilities with data retrieval on screen or downloaded, the DataRAM can store up to 50,000 data points, including individual point averages, particle size, temperature, and humidity with time stamp as well as overall average and maximum concentration.

Because the DataRAM meter must be factory calibrated once a year, this guideline presents a method for start-up, operation, and maintenance, which is performed to verify instrument function. All field instruments will be calibrated, verified and recalibrated at frequencies required by their respective operating manuals or manufacturer's specifications, but not less than once each year. Field personnel should have access to all operating manuals for the instruments used for the field measurements. This procedure also documents critical maintenance activities for this meter. The user should reference the manufacturer's instruction manual prior to operating this unit.

ACCURACY & PRECISION

The calibrated accuracy of the DataRAM 4 particulate meter is within ± 2% of reading ± precision over the temperature range of -4° to 158° F (-10° to 50° C) and 10 to 95% relative humidity (non-condensing). The precision is ± 1% of reading or ± 0.001 mg/m^3, whichever

is greater (1-second averaging) and ± 0.3% of reading or ± 0.0003 mg/m^3, whichever is greater (10-second averaging).

INSTRUMENT PANEL VIEW

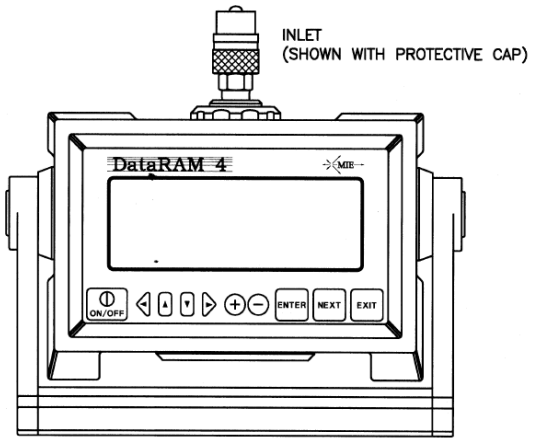


FIGURE 1. FRONT–PANEL VIEW OF DataRAM

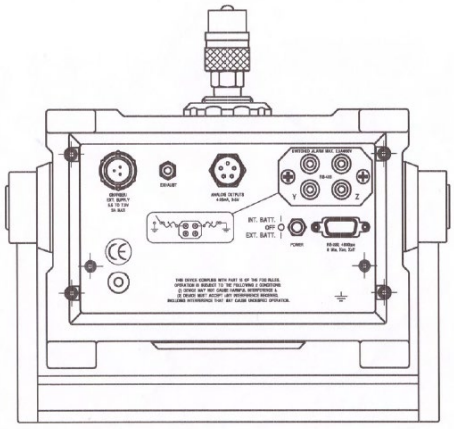


FIGURE 2. BACK–PANEL VIEW OF DataRAM

MAINTENANCE

General Guidelines

The DataRAM 4 is designed to be repaired at the factory. No user serviceable components are inside the metal enclosure of the DataRAM 4 with exception of the filter cartridge or the analytic filter holder. Access to the internal components of the unit by others than authorized MIE personnel voids warranty.

Unless a MALFUNCTION message is displayed, or other operational problems occur, the DataRAM 4 should be returned to the factory once every two years for routine check out, test, cleaning and calibration check.

Battery Charging and Cycling

If the DataRAM 4 is to be operated without its charger/power supply, i.e., deriving power from its internal battery, this battery should be fully charged before initiating a run. The

DataRAM 4 charger/power supply can be connected continuously to the instrument whether the DataRAM 4 is on or off. If the charger/power supply is not connected, the internal battery will discharge very slowly depending on storage temperature. Low storage temperature reduces battery capacity. High storage temperatures, however, reduce battery life which is of the order of 8 years at 20°C (68°F), and only 2 years at 40°C (104°F).

In general, the user should maintain the battery charge as high as possible in order to extend its charge/discharge cycling capacity (this characteristic differs from that of nickel-cadmium batteries).

Instrument Storage

If the DataRAM 4 is to be stored for an extended period of time (i.e., 3 months or more), place the 3-position switch on the back panel in its OFF position (mid-position), in order to minimize gradual battery discharge. This will have no effect on data retention or internal clock function. It is recommended, however, that the battery be recharged every 3 months in order to prolong battery life.

During storage always snap on quick-connect cap over the instrument inlet to protect the sensing optics from gradual dust contamination. Store DataRAM 4 in a dry environment.

Filter Replacement

To replace either of two types of filters used with DataRAM 4, place the instrument on its back rubber feet (front panel facing upward). On the bottom surface of the DataRAM, locate the large threaded plastic filter cover and holding the cross bar, rotate this cover counterclockwise. Remove cover and the filter holder within the open cavity.

HEPA Filter Cartridge Replacement

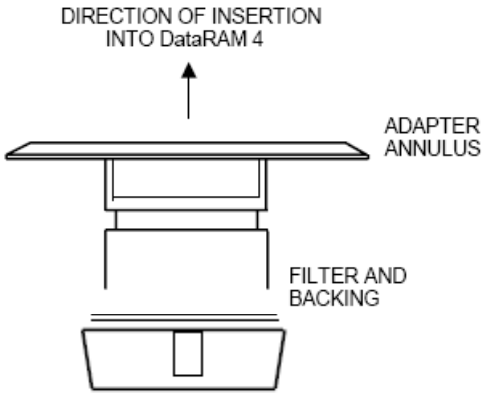
The DataRAM 4 is shipped from the factory with the HEPA filter cartridge installed. This cartridge can be identified by its metallic cover. Remove this cartridge. Clean the internal black rubber gasket against which the cartridge is normally compressed. Install new HEPA-type cartridge (MIE part no. MSA-95302) by inserting its wider ridged end first. Reposition threaded plastic cover engaging threads carefully; rotate cover clockwise, hand tightening firmly. Properly dispose of used cartridge to prevent inadvertent re-use.

Analytic Filter Installation/Replacement

In order to install or replace the analytical filter holder, proceed as follows. Remove the HEPA cartridge normally in place. Remove (separate) the inlet cover (with the blue plug) of the Millipore plastic filter holder from the rest of that holder assembly containing the white membrane filter. Insert firmly the gray plastic adapter annulus into the open face of the filter holder assembly. Remove the red plastic plug from the exhaust nipple of the filter holder assembly. Ensure that all three components of the holder assembly are fully compressed to preclude any leafage. Insert the assembly into the filter cavity of the DataRAM 4 with the gray plastic adapter annulus bearing against the internal black gasket (adapter annulus inserted first). Reposition threaded plastic cover and hand-tighten carefully and firmly. Set aside HEPA cartridge for future use.

In order to remove and/or to replace the membrane filter within its holder, remove the gray plastic adapter annulus and separate (pry apart) the two transparent plastic rings that compress the membrane filter. Make sure to remove and replace only the membrane filter (using tweezers), leaving the white backing disc in the holder. A new membrane filter should then be placed over that backing and the sealing ring should then be inserted to trap and compress the filter and backing discs. For storage, the inlet cap with the blue plug should be inserted as well as the red plug on the back of the filter holder.

Analytical filter holder with adapter annulus inserted



Cleaning of Optical Sensing Chamber

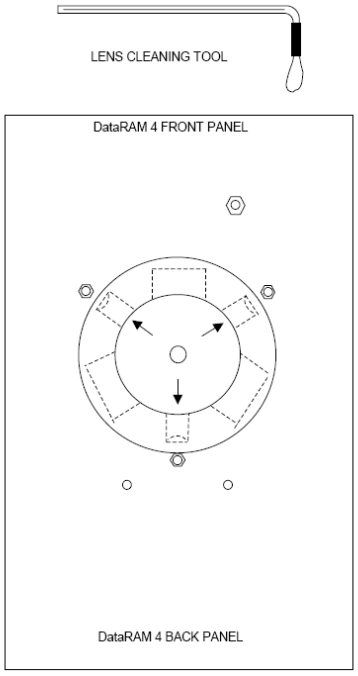
Although the DataRAM 4 incorporates filtered air shielding of the critical optical sensing surfaces, continued sampling of airborne particles at high concentrations may result in gradual build-up of contamination on those interior surfaces of the sensing chamber components. This may cause an excessively high optical background level. If this background level does becomes excessive, the DataRAM 4 will alert the user at the completion of the zeroing sequence by the display of a BACKGROUND HIGH message. If this message is presented, the DataRAM 4 can continue to be operated providing accurate measurements. However, it is then advisable to clean the front surfaces of the optical lenses within the sensing chamber at the first convenient opportunity, as described below. The tools required for this cleaning are: an intense concentrated light source (e.g., flash light) to view the inside of the sensing chamber, denatured alcohol, a soft lint-free cloth, and the special cleaning tool provided with the DataRAM 4 consisting of a cut-off cotton swab inserted in a plastic sleeve and held by a right-angle Allen wrench.

Proceed as follows to clean the lens surfaces within the sensing chamber:

- **Make sure to shut off power completely before proceeding with cleaning**
- Install the stainless steel cover on the inlet of the DataRAM 4 to protect this fitting.
- Place the DataRAM 4 upside down on a table, resting the instrument on the inlet cover and the rear protective bumper.
- Unscrew the gray plastic cover of the filter cavity on the bottom surface of the DataRAM 4.
- Remove the filter cartridge from its cavity.
- Carefully clean the black soft filter-sealing gasket within the filter cavity by wiping it with the lint-free soft cloth. Use alcohol if necessary.
- Shine the concentrated light source into the sensing chamber located about 3 cm (1¼ in.) beyond the soft-sealing gasket in the filter cavity.
- Locate the three smaller side cavities inside the sensing chamber, identified by the arrows on that figure (see page 6). These three cavities contain the lenses of the two sources and the common detector of the DataRAM 4. The frontal surfaces of these lenses are likely to require cleaning if the instrument indicates BACKGROUND HIGH.
- Wet the cotton swab of the lens-cleaning tool with alcohol (e.g., methanol, ethanol, or rubbing alcohol).

- Holding the cleaning tool by its long handle, insert this tool into the sensing chamber without touching the walls of this chamber.
- Direct the cotton swab tip towards the opening of one of the three smaller cavities as indicated by the arrows of the figure below, and insert the cotton tip into this cavity as far as it will go. Gently wipe that internal surface touched by the swab tip by a rotating motion. Carefully withdraw the swab tip from the cavity.
- Repeat previous cleaning step for the other two small cavities.
- Carefully remove the cleaning tool from the sensing chamber. Allow the alcohol to dry leaving the filter cavity open for about 15 minutes.
- Re-insert the filter cartridge into its cavity and close it with its gray plastic cover, hand-tightening it firmly. Remove the inlet cap and store on its pod on the back panel.
- Place the DataRAM 4 right side up and key ON. Proceed to check its optical background by running the ZERO/INITIALIZE check as. The message READY! should appear at the end of this check indicating that the lens contamination has been eliminated. Should the message BACKGROUND HIGH persist after completion of the above-described lens cleaning procedure, please contact the factory.

Lens cleaning tool and bottom view of open filter cavity showing location of sensor chamber lens cavities (arrows).



FACTORY CALIBRATION

For mass concentration measurements, each DataRAM 4 is factory calibrated against a set of reference monitors that, in turn, are periodically calibrated against a gravimetric standard traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Testing (NIST).

The primary factory reference method consists of generating a dust aerosol by means of a fluidized bed generator, and injecting continuously the dust into a mixing chamber from which samples are extracted concurrently by two reference filter collectors and by two master real-time monitors that are used for the routine calibration of every DataRAM 4.

The primary dust concentration reference value is obtained from the weight increase of the two filters due to the dust collected over a measured period of time, at a constant and known flow rate. The two master real-time monitors are then adjusted to agree with the reference mass concentration value (obtained from averaging the measurements of the two gravimetric filters) to within ±1%.

Three primary, NIST traceable, measurements are involved in the determination of the reference mass concentration: the weight increment from the dust collected on the filter, the sampling flow rate, and the sampling time. Additional conditions that must be met are: a) suspended dust concentration uniformity at all sampling inlets of the mixing chamber; b) identical sample transport configurations leading to reference and instrument under calibration; and c) essentially 100% collection efficiency of filters used for gravimetric reference for the particle size range of the test dust.

The test dust used for the MIE factory calibration of the DataRAM 4 is SAE Fine (ISO Fine) supplied by Powder Technology, Inc. It has the following physical characteristics (as dispersed into the mixing chamber):

- Mass median aerodynamic particle diameter: 2 to 3 μm
- Geometric standard deviation of lognormal size distribution: 2.5
- Bulk density: 2.60 to 2.65 g/cm3
- Refractive index: 1.54

In addition to the mass calibration described above, the DataRAM 4 is factory calibrated using a gas with known scattering coefficient in order to adjust the relative scattering irradiance at the two source wavelengths.

ATTACHMENTS

None

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Field Quality Control Procedures

FOP 085.0

FIELD QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

PURPOSE

In addition to traditional environmental samples (e.g., soil, groundwater, wipe, vapor etc.) described in each project work plan, site-specific field quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples are typically collected and analyzed to support the required third-party data usability assessment effort of a project. Site-specific QA/QC samples generally include matrix spikes, matrix spike duplicates, blind duplicates (where appropriate), and trip blanks which accompany aqueous volatile organic compound (VOC) samples only.

The number of QA/QC field samples (blind duplicate, matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate, trip blank, field blank, or equipment blank) will be designated prior to field mobilization, but final QC sample locations will be contingent upon field conditions. This procedure outlines and discusses each QA/QC sample that may be required during a project.

PROCEDURE

A brief summary of each QA/QC sample identified above is presented below. Where appropriate, the procedure to be used to collect these samples is also presented.

- **Trip Blanks** – A sufficient number of trip blanks for VOC analysis must be prepared by the laboratory and delivered to the sampling team prior to a sampling event, typically two or three 40-ml VOA vials with organic free reagent water. One sealed blank will be carried into the field per day along with the sample containers for each day that water matrix volatile organic samples are collected. Trip blanks will be transported and handled in the same manner as the actual samples. The results of the trip blank analysis will be reviewed to evaluate if the potential for sample contamination during transportation and handling exists. The trip blanks will be analyzed for the same VOCs (and method) as the project groundwater samples.

- **Blind Duplicate** – One blind duplicate must be collected and analyzed per 20 samples collected per matrix (i.e., soil, groundwater, soil vapor, etc.). The location

of the sample collection point will not be disclosed to the analytical laboratory, therefore the field sample containers will be returned to the laboratory identified only as the "blind duplicate." The well or sample location will be recorded in the Project Field Book or handheld RuggedReader® Pocket PC and on the field data sheets, and the results will be compared to review analytical precision. Sample analysis will be identical to the original sample per the project work plan. The Blind Duplicate sample must be collected simultaneously from the same source under identical conditions as the original sample.

- **Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)** – A sufficient volume of sample will be collected at one sampling location per sampling event for MS/MSD analysis per matrix (i.e., soil and groundwater only). The laboratory will report the results of the MS/MSD analysis, which will be reviewed for sampling and analysis precision and accuracy. Sample analysis will be identical to the original sample per the project work plan. The MS/MSD sample must be collected simultaneously from the same source under identical conditions as the original sample.

- **Equipment (Rinsate) Blank** – In general, dedicated sampling equipment is used to minimize field decontamination time and avoid the need for equipment blanks; however there may be instances where the use of non-dedicated equipment cannot be avoided. An equipment blank will be collected for each day of sampling activity when non-dedicated sampling equipment is used. These equipment blank samples will be used as a QC check of the decontamination procedures for sampling equipment. Sample analysis for the equipment blank will consist of the most comprehensive parameter list used for risk assessment in which the non-dedicated equipment was used for environmental sample collection. During most projects, every effort to use dedicated sampling equipment should be made in order to minimize field decontamination time and avoid the need for equipment blanks. Equipment Blank sampling procedure is as follows:
    - Non-dedicated equipment are to be decontaminated in accordance with Roux's Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination procedures prior to use in the field. If organic-free

deionized water (generally provided by the laboratory) is not available for decontamination, equipment will be allowed to thoroughly air dry.
    - Once properly rinsed or allowed to air dry, analyte-free water (provided by the laboratory) is poured appropriately over or through the decontaminated sample collection device, collected in a sample container, and returned to the laboratory as a sample.

- **Field Blank** – A field blank is a sample of the unused final decontamination rinse water that is collected at the sampling site and returned to the laboratory as a sample. Sample analysis for the field blank will consist of the most comprehensive parameter list used during the investigation.

- **Split Sample** – A split sample is a sample that has been portioned into two or more containers from a single sample container or sample mixing container. Samples for VOC analysis should never be mixed prior to splitting.

- **Blank Wipe Samples** – There are two types of blank wipe samples, an equipment blank and a field blank that may be required per the project work plan, both are described below:
    - Equipment Blank – Required only if reusable templates are used for wipe sample collection. The decontaminated template is wiped with a hexane saturated swab. The swab is placed in the appropriate sample container and returned to the laboratory as a sample.
    - Field Blank – Clean disposable gloves are wiped with a hexane saturated swab. The swab is placed in the appropriate sample container and returned to the laboratory as a sample.

REFERENCES

Roux FOPs:

040 Non-disposable and Non-dedicated Sampling Equipment Decontamination

FIELD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Outdoor Ambient Air VOC Sample Collection Procedure

FOP 090.0

OUTDOOR AMBIENT AIR VOC SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the methods for collecting outdoor ambient air samples for volatile organic compound (VOC) analysis via USEPA Method TO-15 using Summa® canisters (or approved other). Typically, outdoor air samples are collected to characterize and document site-specific VOCs that may be present in outdoor ambient air. For sample collection associated with intrusive activities that may potentially release VOCs to the ambient air, sample location(s) typically are collected downwind of the intrusive activity at the perimeter of the work area and/or exclusion zone for the Site. Upwind sample location(s) may be utilized if regional facilities (e.g. gasoline service station, factories) are located proximate to the Site to assess off-site ambient VOC contributions (background).

SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The following actions should be taken to document conditions during outdoor air sampling and ultimately to aid in the interpretation of the analytical results:

- A site map should be prepared to indicate the outdoor ambient air sample locations including all site improvements (e.g., buildings, access roads, etc.), public roads/streets (if applicable), the location of potential VOC contributors (e.g., gasoline stations, factories, lawn movers, etc.), compass orientation (north), and scale.

- Weather conditions (e.g., precipitation, wind speed, outdoor temperature, and barometric pressure) should be reported on the Air Canister Field Record (sample attached); and

- Any pertinent observations, such as odors, readings from field instrumentation, and significant activities in the vicinity (e.g., operation of heavy equipment or dry cleaners) should be recorded.

OUTDOOR AMBIENT AIR VOC SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The following describes the outdoor air sampling procedure:

1. Typically, a 6-liter, passivated (inert), stainless steel, evacuated sampling sphere (e.g., Summa canister) (or approved other) will be supplied by the laboratory that will be conducting the analysis. The canister should be received from the laboratory, certified clean, evacuated, and prepared for sampling.

2. Sampling will take place in accordance with the project work plan. Selected sample locations will be sufficiently spaced to allow location(s) to be field modified, if necessary.

3. The number of Summa canisters required as well as the flow rate of the constant differential low volume flow controllers will be supplied by the laboratory in accordance with the project work plan.

4. Prior to placement, complete an Air Canister Field Record (sample attached) of each canister, which includes: project information, field staff, weather conditions, canister serial number, flow controller number, sample date(s)/time(s), shipping date(s), canister lab vacuum, field vacuum check, initial field vacuum, final field vacuum, and duration of sample collection.

5. The pressure in the canisters must be monitored with the laboratory provided pressure gauge at the beginning and the end of the sampling period as well as before and after shipment of the canisters at the laboratory. The **target final field vacuum must be approximately 5 inches of mercury. Samples with a final field vacuum of greater than 10 inches of mercury, or equal to zero, will be flagged** and usability of the data will depend on the sample volume and reporting limits that can be achieved.

6. Canisters may be placed on the ground provided there is a clear plastic sheet beneath it to prevent cross contamination. The intake tubing, however, must be positioned at a height of approximately 3 to 5-feet above grade to collect air at an elevation representative of ambient air within the breathing zone. Typically, the canister is chained and locked to a secure step ladder with the intake tubing tethered to the ladder.

7. Ship the canisters to the laboratory under chain-of-custody command within three days of sample collection so that no sample will exceed the 30-day holding time (since receipt from the lab) per USEPA TO-15.

8. Air samples will be analyzed by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GC/MS) in accordance with EPA Method TO-15, or as specified. Analytical results will be reported as concentrations of each VOC at each location during each sampling event, typically in parts per billion by volume (ppbv).

9. Sample collection should take place on warm, dry days. If rain or high humidity conditions develop during sampling, the sampling event should be suspended. Temperature, barometric pressure, and wind speed should be monitored during the sampling event, for use in analysis of the results. The combination of sampling location, height, and meteorological conditions will assure that sampling will measure VOCs at their highest concentrations.

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

Extreme care should be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that sampling error is minimized and high quality data are obtained. The sampling team members should avoid actions (e.g., fueling vehicles, using permanent marking pens, and wearing freshly dry-cleaned clothing or personal fragrances), which can cause sample interference in the field. Appropriate QA/QC protocols must be followed for sample collection and laboratory analysis, such as use of certified clean sample devices, meeting sample holding times and temperatures, sample accession, chain of custody, etc. Samples should be delivered to the analytical laboratory as soon as possible after collection. In addition, laboratory accession procedures must be followed including field documentation (sample collection information and locations), chain of custody, field blanks, field sample duplicates, and laboratory duplicates, as appropriate.

Some methods require collecting samples in duplicate to assess errors. Duplicate and/or split samples should be collected in accordance with the requirements of the sampling and analytical methods being implemented.

For certain regulatory programs, a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) may be required to determine whether or not the data, as presented, meets the site or project specific criteria for data quality and data use. This requirement may dictate the level of QC and the category of data deliverable to request from the laboratory. Guidance on preparing a DUSR is available by contacting the NYSDEC's Division of Environmental Remediation.

New York State Public Health Law requires laboratories analyzing environmental samples collected from within New York State to have current Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for the appropriate analyte and environmental matrix combinations. If ELAP certification is not currently required for an analyte (e.g., trichloroethene); then the analysis should be performed by a laboratory that has ELAP certification for similar compounds in air and uses analytical methods with detection limits similar to background (e.g., tetrachloroethene via EPA Method TO-15).

ATTACHMENTS

Air Canister Field Record (sample)

REFERENCES

United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Toxic Organic Compounds in Ambient Air*. Second Addition (EPA/625/R-96/010b). January 1999.

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AIR CANISTER FIELD RECORD

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project:
Job No:
Location:
Field Staff:
Client:

SAMPLE I.D.:

Size of Canister:
Canister Serial No.:
Flow Controller No.:
Sample Date(s):
Shipping Date:
Sample Type: ☐ ☐
☐ ☐
Soil Gas Probe Depth:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Ambient Air Temp. - A.M.:
Ambient Air Temp. - P.M.:
Wind Direction:
Wind Speed:
Precipitation:

FIELD SAMPLING INFORMATION:

READING	TIME	VACUUM (inches Hg) or PRESSURE (psig)	DATE	INITIALS
Lab Vacuum (on tag)				
Field Vacuum Check [1]				
Initial Field Vacuum [2]				
Final Field Vacuum [3]				
Duration of Sample Collection				

LABORATORY CANISTER PRESSURIZATION:

Initial Vacuum (inches Hg and psia)		
Final Pressure (psia)		
Pressurization Gas		

SUBSLAB SHROUD:

Shroud Helium Concentration:
Calculated tubing volume: x 3 =
Purged Tubing Volume Concentration:
Is the purged volume concentration less than or equal to 10% in shroud?
☐
☐

COMPOSITE TIME (hours)	FLOW RATE RANGE (ml/min)
15 Min.	316 - 333
0.5 Hours	158 - 166.7
1	79.2 - 83.3
2	39.6 - 41.7
4	19.8 - 20.8
6	13.2 - 13.9
8	9.9 - 10.4
10	7.92 - 8.3
12	6.6 - 6.9
24	3.5 - 4.0

NOTES:

1 Vacuum measured using portable vacuum gauge (provided by Lab)
2 Vacuum measured by canister gauge upon opening valve
3 Vacuum measured by canister gauge prior to closing valve

Signed:

APPENDIX D

Project Documentation Forms

DAILY TAILGATE HEALTH & SAFETY CHECKLIST

Job Name: _____ **Date(s):** _____

Location: _____ **Project Number:** _____

Weather: **M-** **T-** **W-** **TH-** **F-**

- Tailgate meeting conducted at least once per day
- Involves everyone working at the Site
- Should familiarize everyone with work area & vicinity
- Work permit procedures
  Emergency access/exits & "muster" point
- Emergency contacts/phone #s, hospital/urgent care route
- Every worker on-site has Stop Work Authority
- Provide details of work planned for the day
- Review the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and work hazards
- Required PPE for the planned work
- HASP is reviewed
- Ensure safety equipment is on Site
- Test required safety equipment (such as emergency stop controls)
- Can also include inspection of tools and equipment to be used

Instructions: Please only use form for Monday through Friday of one calendar week.

#	CHECKLIST ITEM	DATE				
		M-	T-	W-	TH-	F-
1	The HASP (including emergency phone #s) has been reviewed & signed by Roux staff & subcontractors.					
2	Personnel are OSHA-40 hour HAZWOPER trained (if applicable).					
3	Emergency muster points known, urgent care and ER identified.					
4	Applicable JSAs have reviewed by subcontractors					
5	Roux personnel & subcontractors have discussed hazards associated with Site-specific work.					
6	Any potential slips, trips or fall hazards have been identified.					
7	All workers have appropriate PPE., and have signed in for the day (2nd Page).					
8	Fit for duty: No worker is under the influence of any drugs, alcohol or any other substance that can alter your ability to work safely.					
9	Critical equipment on-Site is noted and is in safe working order.					
10	Site control has been established and exclusion zone is identified (using safety cones or barricades to mark out work area).					
11	Appropriate permits have been obtained (if applicable).					
13	Lock Out / Tag Out procedures have been followed where applicable, for electric and water.					
14	Electrical power operated tools shall be properly grounded and used with a GFCI.					
15	Traffic Safety Control measures have been put in place where applicable.					
16	All vessels containing flammable/corrosive material are labeled and SDSs are available for all chemicals.					
17	Subsurface work : Drilling, trenching, etc. conducted according to required Protocol, including pre-field preparations, utility mark-out and "hand" clearing.					
18	Excavated soils are properly stored; excavations are properly shored/sloped and barricaded.					
19	Good housekeeping procedures are meet; food and beverages are consumed outside of the work area.					
20	A first aid kit, eye wash bottle/station, and fire extinguishers are available for use.					
21	No smoking signs are visibly posted in areas of potential flammable vapors.					
Initial on right to verify that these actions have taken place. If the action does not apply, use N/A.						

Comments and Exceptions _____

_____

NOTE: THIS IS A TWO-SIDED FORM; PLEASE COMPLETE BOTH SIDES

DAILY TAILGATE HEALTH & SAFETY MEETING LOG

Job Name _____ **Date(s)** _____

Location: _____ **Project Number:** _____

SUBCONTRACTORS: _____

Activities Planned _____

_____

_____

Name	Company	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.

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DAILY LOG	DATE			
	NO.			
	SHEET		OF	

FIELD ACTIVITY DAILY LOG

PROJECT NAME:	PROJECT NO.
PROJECT LOCATION:	CLIENT:
FIELD ACTIVITY:	

DESCRIPTION OF DAILY ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS:

TIME	DESCRIPTION

VISITORS ON SITE:	CHANGES FROM PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND OTHER SPECIAL ORDERS AND IMPORTANT DECISIONS:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:	IMPORTANT TELEPHONE CALLS:
A.M.:	
P.M.:	

PERSONNEL ON SITE:

SIGNATURE DATE:

ROUX

FIELD BOREHOLE LOG

PROJECT:		**Log of Boring No.:**	
BORING LOCATION:		ELEVATION AND DATUM:	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR:		DATE STARTED:	DATE FINISHED:
DRILLING METHOD:		TOTAL DEPTH:	SCREEN INTERVAL:
DRILLING EQUIPMENT:		DEPTH TO WATER: FIRST: / COMPL.:	CASING:
SAMPLING METHOD:		LOGGED BY:	
HAMMER WEIGHT:	DROP:	RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL:	REG. NO.

Depth (fbgs)	SAMPLES: Sample No.	Sample	Blows (per 6")	SPT N-Value	Recovery	PID Scan (ppm)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (ASTM D 2488)	REMARKS
							USCS Classification: Color, Moisture Condition, Primary Soil Type, Secondary Soil Type (<5% Trace, 5-10% Few, 15-25% Little, 30-45% Some), Structure (varved, stratified, thinly bedded, bedded, thickly bedded, laminated, fissured, blocky, lensed, massive), Consistency/Density (Standard Penetration Test, SPT), Weathering/Fracturing, Odor, Fill Materials (if present), Other	
							SURFACE ELEVATION (FMSL):	

ABANDONMENT:

Volume of cement/bentonite grout required:	$V = \pi r^2 \times 7.48 =$	gallons	borehole depth =	ft.
Volume of cement/bentonite grout installed:		gallons	borehole diameter =	ft.
Has bridging of grout occurred?	☐ yes ☐ no		borehole radius =	ft.
If yes, explain resolution:				
Method of installation:				
Project No:				Figure

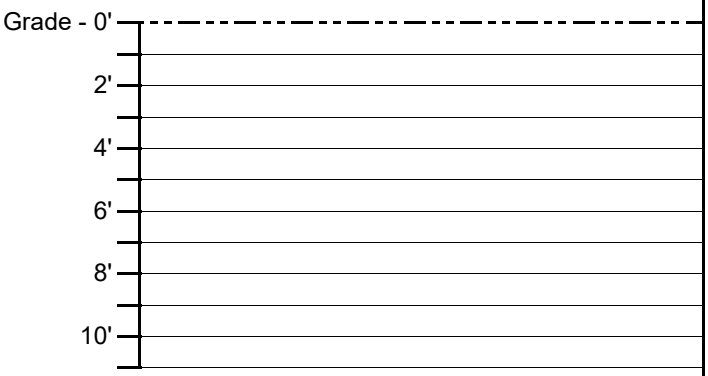
TEST PIT EXCAVATION LOG

Project:	TEST PIT I.D.:
Project No.:	Excavation Date:
Client:	Excavation Method:
Location:	Logged / Checked By:

Test Pit Location: *NOT TO SCALE*

TIME		
Start:	Length:	(approx.)
End:	Width:	(approx.)
	Depth:	(approx.)

Test Pit Cross Section:



Depth (fbgs)	USCS Symbol & Soil Description	PID Scan (ppm)	Photos Y / N	Samples Collected (fbgs)

COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED:	☐ YES	☐ NO	If yes, depth to GW:
VISUAL IMPACTS:	☐ YES	☐ NO	Describe:
OLFACTORY OBSERVATIONS:	☐ YES	☐ NO	Describe:
NON-NATIVE FILL ENCOUNTERED:	☐ YES	☐ NO	
OTHER OBSERVATIONS:	☐ YES	☐ NO	Describe:
SAMPLES COLLECTED:			Sample I.D.:
			Sample I.D.:
			Sample I.D.:

GROUNDWATER FIELD FORM

Project Name: Date:

Location: Project No.: Field Team:

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Date / Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			One Well Volume (gal):			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample ☐ Purge & Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Total Volume Purged (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:									
	S1								
	S2								

Well No.			Diameter (inches):			Sample Date / Time:			
Product Depth (fbTOR):			Water Column (ft):			DTW when sampled:			
DTW (static) (fbTOR):			One Well Volume (gal):			Purpose: ☐ Development ☐ Sample ☐ Purge & Sample			
Total Depth (fbTOR):			Total Volume Purged (gal):			Purge Method:			
Time	Water Level (fbTOR)	Acc. Volume (gallons)	pH (units)	Temp. (deg. C)	SC (uS)	Turbidity (NTU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Appearance & Odor
	0 Initial								
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
Sample Information:									
	S1								
	S2								

REMARKS:

Note: All water level measurements are in feet, distance from top of riser.

Volume Calculation

Diam.	Vol. (g/ft)
1"	0.041
2"	0.163
4"	0.653
6"	1.469

Stabilization Criteria

Parameter	Criteria
pH	± 0.1 unit
SC	± 3%
Turbidity	± 10%
DO	± 0.3 mg/L
ORP	± 10 mV

PREPARED BY:

ROUX

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION LOG

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Name: _____ Date: _____

Project No.: _____

Client: _____ Instrument Source: ☐ Roux ☐ Rental

METER TYPE	UNITS	TIME	MAKE/MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	CAL. BY	STANDARD	POST CAL. READING	SETTINGS
☐ pH meter	units		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	6213516 ☐ 6243084 ☐ 6212375 ☐ 6243003 ☐ 6223973 ☐		4.00 7.00 10.01		
☐ Turbidity meter	NTU		Hach 2100P or 2100Q Turbidimeter	06120C020523 (P) ☐ 13120C030432 (Q) ☐ 17110C062619 (Q) ☐		10 NTU verification <0.4 20 100 800		
☐ Sp. Cond. meter	uS mS		Myron L Company Ultra Meter 6P	6213516 ☐ 6243084 ☐ 6212375 ☐ 6243003 ☐ 6223973 ☐		_____ mS @ 25 °C		
☐ PID	ppm		MinRAE 2000			open air zero _____ ppm Iso. Gas		MIBK response factor = 1.0
☐ Dissolved Oxygen	ppm		HACH Model HQ30d	171932597009 ☐ 100500041867 ☐ 22293299821 ☐		100% Satuartion		
☐ Particulate meter	mg/m^3					zero air		
☐ Radiation Meter	uR/H					background area		

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

PREPARED BY: _____ **DATE:** _____

AIR CANISTER FIELD RECORD

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project:
Job No:
Location:
Field Staff:
Client:

SAMPLE I.D.:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Ambient Air Temp. - A.M.:
Ambient Air Temp. - P.M.:
Wind Direction:
Wind Speed:
Precipitation:

Size of Canister:
Canister Serial No.:
Flow Controller No.:
Sample Date(s):
Shipping Date:
Sample Type: ☐ Indoor Air ☐ Outdoor Air
☐ Subslab, complete section below ☐ Soil Gas
Soil Gas Probe Depth:

FIELD SAMPLING INFORMATION:

READING	TIME	VACUUM (inches Hg) or PRESSURE (psig)	DATE	INITIALS
Lab Vacuum (on tag)				
Field Vacuum Check [1]				
Initial Field Vacuum [2]				
Final Field Vacuum [3]				
Duration of Sample Collection				

LABORATORY CANISTER PRESSURIZATION:

Initial Vacuum (inches Hg and psia)		
Final Pressure (psia)		
Pressurization Gas		

SUBSLAB SHROUD:

Shroud Helium Concentration:
Calculated tubing volume: x 3 =
Purged Tubing Volume Concentration:
Is the purged volume concentration less than or equal to 10% in shroud?
☐ YES, continue sampling
☐ NO, improve surface seal and retest

COMPOSITE TIME (hours)	FLOW RATE RANGE (ml/min)
15 Min.	316 - 333
0.5 Hours	158 - 166.7
1	79.2 - 83.3
2	39.6 - 41.7
4	19.8 - 20.8
6	13.2 - 13.9
8	9.9 - 10.4
10	7.92 - 8.3
12	6.6 - 6.9
24	3.5 - 4.0

NOTES:

1 Vacuum measured using portable vacuum gauge (provided by Lab)
2 Vacuum measured by canister gauge upon opening valve
3 Vacuum measured by canister gauge prior to closing valve

Signed:

DAILY LOG	DATE			
	REPORT NO.			
	PAGE		OF	

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Date:

Project:

Job No:

Location:

CQA Monitor(s):

Client:

Contractor:

Contractor's Supervisor:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Ambient Air Temp. - A.M.:

Ambient Air Temp. - P.M.:

Wind Direction:

Wind Speed:

Precipitation:

Problem Description:

Problem Location (reference test location, sketch on back of form as appropriate):

Problem Causes:

Suggested Corrective Measures or Variances:

Linked to Corrective Measures Report No. *or Variance Log No.*

Approvals (initial):

CQA Engineer:

Project Manager:

Signed:

CQA Representative

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DAILY LOG	DATE			
	REPORT NO.			
	PAGE		OF	

CORRECTIVE MEASURES REPORT

Date:

Project:

Job No:

Location:

CQA Monitor(s):

Client:

Contractor:

Contractor's Supervisor:

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Ambient Air Temp. - A.M.:

Ambient Air Temp. - P.M.:

Wind Direction:

Wind Speed:

Precipitation:

Corrective Measures Undertaken (reference Problem Identification Report No.)

Retesing Location:

Suggested Method of Minimizing Re-Occurrence:

Approvals (initial):

CQA Engineer:

Project Manager:

Signed:

CQA Representative

APPENDIX E

Health and Safety Plan (HASP)

Health and Safety Plan

Former Gleason's Nursery
4774 & 4780 Sheridan Drive
BCP Site No. C915407
Amherst, New York

September 2025

Prepared for:

4780 Sheridan Drive LLC
4727 Camp Road
Hamburg, NY 14075

Prepared by:

Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.
2558 Hamburg Turnpike, Suite 300
Buffalo, New York 14218

4649.0001B000

Environmental Consulting
& Management
+1.800.322.ROUX
rouxinc.com

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F. Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Policy

Site-Specific Emergency Information

Emergency Phone Numbers

Most emergency services can be obtained by calling **911**. Where 911 service is not available, use the telephone numbers provided in the below table. The following is a master emergency phone list for use by the project management personnel. A more condensed version of the emergency numbers listed below will be posted throughout project work areas. Emergencies encountered on the site will be responded to by a combination of off-site emergency services and on-site personnel.

Emergency Contact Information			
Site Personnel			
Title	**Contact**		**Telephone**
Operations Manager (OM)	Thomas Forbes		(716) 864-1730
Project Principal (PP)	Michael Lesakowski		(716) 818-3954
Project Manager (PM)	Chelsea Kanaley		(716) 783-2822
Site Supervisor (SS)	Chelsea Kanaley		(716) 783-2822
Site Health and Site Safety Officer (SHSO)	Chelsea Kanaley		(716) 783-2822
Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM)	Paul Werthman		(716) 997-9584
Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD)	Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP		631-807-0193
WorkCare, Inc.	Occupational Health Care Management Provider		888-449-7787
Client Emergency Contact	Robert Savarino		(716) 908-8322
Outside Assistance			
Agency	**Contact**	**Telephone**	**Address/Location**
Ambulance/emergency medical services (EMS)	Millard Fillmore Suburban Hospital ER	(716) 568-6550	1540 Maple Road Williamsville, NY 14221
Police	Erie County Sheriff's Department	911 / (716) 858-7618	4545 Transit Rd, Buffalo, NY 14221
Fire	Williamsville Fire Department	911 / (716) 632-4070	5565 Main St, Williamsville, NY 14221
Site Address	4774 & 4780 Sheridan Drive Amherst, NY 14221		

Route to Millard Fillmore Suburban Hospital:

1. Turn left onto Sheridan Drive from the Site
2. Turn left onto Hopkins Road
3. Turn right onto Maple Road
4. Turn left onto MacArthur Drive
5. Turn right to stay on MacArthur Drive
6. Turn left into Emergency Room drop-off area

1. Introduction

This Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared by Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C. (Roux) for use during the Remedial Investigation (RI) activities at the Former Gleason's Nursery Site, located at 4774 and 4780 Sheridan Drive, Amherst, New York (Site; **Figure 1**). This HASP was prepared in general accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards promulgated at 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1926.65, both commonly referred to as the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard. In accordance with the HAZWOPER Standard, this Site-specific HASP was prepared to address the safety and health hazards associated with the RI activities being performed at the Site by Roux and to provide requirements and procedures for the protection of Roux employees, subcontractor personnel, government oversight personnel, Site personnel, and the general public. It also addresses client- and Site-specific requirements for health and safety. Additionally, subcontractors may be required to submit their own HASP as it relates to their specific work activities and will be kept onsite during such work.

Implementation of this HASP is the joint responsibility of the Project Manager (PM), the Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO), and all field staff, with assistance from the Project Principal (PP), Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM), and Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD). The PM for this project is Chelsea Kanaley. The Site Supervisor (SS) is Chelsea Kanaley and Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) is Paul Werthman.

This HASP will be introduced to, reviewed, and signed off on by all Roux personnel through a formal training session prior to commencing work. A copy of the HASP will be kept at the Site at all times. The Roux SHSO or PM will be responsible for posting any changes, amendments, memos, etc. to the HASP. Any revisions to this HASP will be signed by appropriate personnel, which can include Roux's PP, CHSD, and SS. Any changes will be announced to all workers at the next safety meeting.

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Overall Roles and Responsibilities (R&Rs) of Roux personnel are provided in Roux's Policies and Procedures Manual. Only those R&Rs specific to HASP requirements are listed below.

Project Manager (PM)

The PM has responsibility and authority to direct all work operations. The PM coordinates safety and health functions with the Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO), has the authority to oversee and monitor the performance of the SHSO, and bears ultimate responsibility for the proper implementation of this HASP. The specific duties of the PM are:

- Preparing and coordinating the Site work plan;
- Providing Site supervisor(s) with work assignments and overseeing their performance; Coordinating safety and health efforts with the SSHO;
- Ensuring effective emergency response through coordination with the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC); and
- Serving as primary Site liaison with public agencies and officials and Site contractors.

Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO)

The SHSO has the full responsibility and authority to develop and implement this HASP and to verify compliance. The SHSO reports to the Project Manager. The SHSO is on Site or readily accessible to the Site during all work operations and has the authority to halt Site work if unsafe conditions are detected. The specific responsibilities of the SHSO include:

- Managing the safety and health functions on this Site;
- Serving as the Site's point of contact for safety and health matters;
- Ensuring Site monitoring, worker training, and effective selection and use of PPE;
- Assessing Site conditions for unsafe acts and conditions and providing corrective action;
- Assisting the preparation and review of this HASP;
- Maintaining effective safety and health records as described in this HASP; and
- Coordinating with the SS and others as necessary for safety and health efforts.

Site Supervisor (SS)

The Site Supervisor (SS) is responsible for field operations and reports to the Project Manager (PM). The SS ensures the implementation of the HASP requirements and procedures in the field. The specific responsibilities of the Site Supervisor include:

- Executing the work plan and schedule as detailed by the PM;
- Coordination with the SHSO on safety and health; and
- Ensuring Site work compliance with the requirements of this HASP.

Employees

All Roux employees are responsible for reading and following all provisions of the Corporate Health and Safety Manual, including this HASP. Employees report to the SS at the project Site. Each employee is also responsible for the following:

- Wearing all appropriate PPE as outlined within this HASP;
- Attending all safety meetings;
- Inspecting tools and equipment prior to use, and taking any defective tools or equipment out of service;
- Appropriately documenting field events as they occur within a logbook or equivalent;
- Properly operating machinery and/or equipment only if trained to do so;
- Stopping work operations if unsafe conditions exist;
- Identifying and mitigating hazards when observed;
- Reporting all incidents and near misses to the Roux SHSO and SS immediately; and
- Knowing where emergency equipment is located (e.g. first aid kit, fire extinguisher).

Subcontractors and Visitors

Subcontractors and visitors are responsible for complying with the same health and safety requirements. It is the responsibility of all to make sure subcontractors and visitors comply and uphold the HASP. Subcontractors and visitors have the following additional responsibilities:

- Designating a qualified safety representative for the project that can make the necessary changes in work practices, as necessary;
- Attending all safety meetings while participating in Roux Site work activities;
- Reporting all incidents and near misses to Roux SHSO and SS immediately;
- Conducting initial and periodic equipment inspections in accordance with manufacturer and regulatory guidelines; and
- Providing copies of all Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to Roux SHSO for materials brought to the Site.

2. Background

Relevant background information is provided below, including a general description of the Site; a brief review of the Site's history with respect to hazardous material use, handling, and/or storage; and a review of known and potential releases of hazardous substances at the Site.

The Site is located in a highly developed residential area in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York. The 5.08-acre Site consists of two parcels as summarized below (see Figure 2):

Parcel Address	SBL No.	Acreage
4774 Sheridan Drive	68.12-1-10	0.68
4780 Sheridan Drive	68.12-1-11	4.40

The Site is improved with six vacant structures including two residential structures, three garages, and one shed). Of note, two floor drains with outlet pipes discharging in a western direction toward an apparent septic leach field were noted within Building 6. Further, the garage floor showed visual evidence of apparent oil staining, likely associated with heavy equipment repair. The remaining area is covered with asphalt paved driveways and vegetated areas. Vegetated areas at both parcels include grass, landscaped areas, and former planting areas. An apparent septic leach field was identified in the western portion of the 4780 Sheridan Drive parcel and several manholes were identified leading from the residential structure and/or garages toward the septic leach field.

The Site was originally developed for residential purposes in 1930. The residential structure at 4780 Sheridan Drive was built in 1930 and the residential structure at 4774 Sheridan Drive was built in 1955. The Site was converted into a landscaping nursery in the 1950s and was used as such until the current owners shut down operations in approximately 2020. The nursery provided commercial and residential landscaping services, which included the use of pesticides, herbicides, and heavy equipment.

Although nursery operations were shut down in approximately 2020, equipment, materials, and construction vehicles associated with the former nursery remain at the Site. The previous environmental investigations completed at the Site have identified on-site soil with elevated levels of pesticides, metals, and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), specifically polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), exceeding 6 NYCRR Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) including Unrestricted SCOs (USCOs), Residential SCOs (RSCOs), Restricted-Residential SCOs (RRSCOs), Commercial SCOs (CSCOs), and Industrial SCOs (ISCOs). In addition, grossly contaminated media (GCM) was identified outside the northeast corner of Building 6. Details of the previous investigations are presented in Section 2.5 below.

3. Scope of Work

The scope of work for this Site includes Remedial Investigation (RI) activities to further assess Site contamination identified during previous investigations. RI activities planned for the Site are summarized below:

- Clearing and grubbing
- Completion of building inventory
- Management (including characterization, disposal, recycling, and/or reuse) of building materials
- Building demolition
- Excavation of exploratory test pits
- Soil boring advancement using a hollow stem auger (HSA)
- Collection of soil samples for characterization and analytical analysis
- Installation of monitoring wells
- Development and sampling of newly installed groundwater monitoring wells
- Collection of perimeter soil vapor samples
- Waste characterization sampling
- Management (including characterization and disposal, if needed) of investigation-derived waste

If there are any changes with the scope a revision of the HASP will be required to address any new hazards.

4. Site Control

This Site control program is designed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances from contaminated areas to clean areas, to identify and isolate contaminated areas of the Site, to facilitate emergency evacuation and medical care, to prevent unauthorized entry to the Site, and to deter vandalism and theft.

4.1 Site Map

A map of this Site, showing Site boundaries, designated work zones, and points of entry and exit is provided in **Figure 2**.

4.2 Site Access

Access to the work areas at the Site is restricted to reduce the potential for exposure to its safety and health hazards. During hours of Site operation, Site entry and exit is authorized only at the points identified in **Figure 2**. Entry and exit at these points is controlled by the following: during RI activities, access to the Site will be through the existing entry roads. When the Site is not operating, access to the Site is controlled by the following: during RI activities, access to the Site will be through the existing entry roads (note that all test pit excavations will be backfilled or surrounded with caution tape at the end of each day).

4.3 Buddy System

This section is not applicable for all components of the SOW described in Section 3. Some Site inspections, groundwater development and sampling, soil sampling, and placement and collection of soil vapor canisters are completed by a single Roux employee. However, when completing these tasks, the single Roux employee is accompanied either by Roux subcontractors or the Site caretaker/other representatives from 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC. Any time Roux is on-site, 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC is made aware and communications with 4780 Sheridan Drive LLC and the Roux PM is maintained via cellular phone.

While working in the Exclusion Zone, Site workers use the buddy system. The buddy system means that personnel work in pairs and stay in close visual contact to be able to observe one another and summon rapid assistance in case of an emergency. The responsibilities of workers using the buddy system include:

- Remaining in close visual contact with partner;
- Providing partner with assistance as needed or requested;
- Observing partner for signs of heat stress, chemical overexposure or other difficulties;
- Periodically checking the integrity of partner's PPE; and
- Notifying the SS or other Site personnel if emergency assistance is needed.

4.4 Site Communications

The following communication equipment is used to support on-site communication: cell phones, visual hand signals.

As applicable, hand signals will be used according to the following:

Hand Signals

SIGNAL	MEANING
Hand gripping throat	Out of air, can't breathe
Grip partner's wrist	Leave area immediately
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	I'm all right, okay
Thumbs down	No, negative

A current list of emergency contact numbers is included in the Site-Specific Emergency Information at the beginning of this HASP.

4.5 Site Work Zones

This Site is divided into three (3) major zones, described below. These zones are characterized by the likely presence or absence of biological, chemical, or physical hazards and the activities performed within them. Zone boundaries are clearly marked at all times and the flow of personnel among the zones is controlled. The Site is monitored for changing conditions that may warrant adjustment of zone boundaries. Zone boundaries are adjusted as necessary to protect personnel and clean areas. Whenever boundaries are adjusted, zone markings are also changed and workers are immediately notified of the change.

Exclusion Zone

The area where contamination exists is the Exclusion Zone (EZ). All areas where excavation and handling of contaminated materials take place are considered part of the EZ. This zone will be clearly delineated by chain link fencing, caution tape, cones or other effective barriers, as necessary. Safety tape may be used as a secondary delineation within the EZ. The zone delineation markings may be opened in areas for varying lengths of time to accommodate equipment operation or specific construction activities. The SHSO may establish more than one EZ where different levels of protection may be employed or where different hazards exist. Personnel are not allowed in the EZ without:

- A buddy (co-worker);
- Required minimum level PPE;
- Medical authorization;
- Training certification; and
- Requirement to be in the zone.

Contamination Reduction Zone

A Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) is established between the exclusion zone and the support zone. The CRZ contains the Contamination Reduction Corridor (CRC) and provides an area for decontamination

of personnel and equipment. The CRZ will be used for general Site entry and egress in addition to access for heavy equipment and emergency support services. Personnel are not allowed in the CRZ without:

- A buddy (co-worker);
- Appropriate PPE;
- Medical authorization;
- Training certification; and
- Requirement to be in the zone.

Support Zone

The Support Zone (SZ) is an uncontaminated area that will be the field support area for the Site operations. Appropriate sanitary facilities and safety equipment will be located in this zone. Potentially contaminated personnel or materials are not allowed in this zone. The only exception will be appropriately packaged/decontaminated and labeled samples.

5. Job Hazard Evaluation

Roux's work at the Site is expected to entail a variety of physical, chemical, and biological hazards, all of which must be sufficiently managed to allow the work to be performed safely. Some of the hazards are Site-specific (i.e., they are associated with the nature, physical characteristics, and/or routine operation of the Site itself), while others are activity-specific (i.e., they are associated with [or arise from] the particular activity being performed). The various hazards can be grouped into the following categories:

- **Caught/Crushed** – the potential to become caught in, under, between, or by an object or parts of an object, such as equipment with parts that open and close or move up and down ("pinch points") or equipment that rotates, and the accompanying potential to have body parts cut, mangled, or crushed thereby.
- **Contact** – the potential to be struck by or against moving or stationary objects that can cause physical injury, such as heavy machinery, overhead piping, moving vehicles, falling objects, and equipment (including tools and hand-held equipment) or infrastructure with the ability to cut or impale.
- **Energy Sources** – the potential for bodily harm associated with energy sources, most notably electricity, but also including latent energy sources such as compressed air and equipment under tension (which when released could cause injurious contact or a fall).
- **Ergonomics** – the potential for musculoskeletal injury associated with lifting/carrying, pushing/pulling, bending, reaching, and other physical activity attributable to poor body position/mechanics, repetitive motion, and/or vibration.
- **Exposure** – the potential for injury/illness due to physical, chemical, or biological exposures in the work environment, including, but not limited to, temperature extremes, solar radiation, and noise (physical), chemical splashes and hazardous atmospheres (chemical), and animal/insect bites and poisonous plants (biological).
- **Falls** – the potential to slip or trip and thus fall or drop a load, resulting in bodily injury to oneself or others.

The foregoing is intended to provide Roux employees with a general awareness of the hazards involved with Site work. A more detailed review of the potential hazards associated with each specific activity planned for the Site (or on-going activity, as the case may be) is provided in the activity-specific Job Safety Analysis (JSA) forms in **Appendix A**. As can be seen in the JSA forms, the hazards are identified by category per the above, and specific measures designed to mitigate/manage those hazards are also identified. In preparing the JSA forms, all categories of hazards were considered, and all anticipated potential hazards were identified to the extent possible based on the experience of the personnel preparing and reviewing the JSA forms. However, there is always the possibility for an unanticipated hazard to arise, potentially as condition change over the course of the workday. Roux personnel must maintain a continual awareness of potential hazards in the work zone, regardless of whether the hazard is identified in the JSA form. Particular attention should be paid to hazards associated with exposure to hazardous substances (see **Table 1** for a listing of the hazardous substances most likely to be encountered in environmental media at the Site) and to Site personnel being located "in the line of fire" with respect to moving equipment, pinch points, and latent energy (e.g., being located or having body parts located within the swing radius of an excavator, between two sections of pipe being connected, below a piece of suspended equipment, or adjacent to a compressed air line).

5.1 Hazard Communication and Overall Site Information Program

The information in the JSAs and SDSs is made available to all employees and subcontractors who could be affected by it prior to the time they begin their work activities.

Modifications to JSAs are communicated during routine pre-work briefings, and periodically updated as needed in the HASP. SDSs will be maintained by the SHSO/SS for new chemicals brought on-site as needed. Copies of SDSs can be found in **Appendix B**.

5.2 Noise

Noise is associated with the operation of heavy equipment, power tools, pumps, and generators. Noise is also a potential hazard when working near operating equipment such as excavators, drill rigs or pole drivers. High noise (i.e., < 85 dBA) operations may be evaluated by the SHSO utilizing a type 2 handheld sound level meter (SLM) operating on the "A"-weighted scale with slow response because this scale most closely resembles human response to noise and complies with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.95. Hearing protection is required in areas with noise exposure greater than 85 dBA. Double hearing protection (ear plugs and earmuffs) should be donned in areas where the noise exposure is more than 95 dBA. Noise exposure will be controlled by hearing protection as described above or by maintaining set-backs from high-noise equipment, as warranted. Personnel handling heavy equipment and using power tools that produce noise levels exceeding those described levels above are required by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.95 to wear the appropriate Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) level of hearing protection. Appropriate hearing protection will be evaluated by the SHSO as necessary in consultation with the OHSM and CHSD.

5.3 Slip, Trip, and Fall Hazards

Slip, trip, and fall hazards may include, but are not limited to, general slip and trip hazards associated with uneven ground, possible debris, wet grass, and equipment. Prior to work, walking paths will be assessed for solid footings, any ground penetrations that may cause a tripping hazard will be appropriately marked, and other areas will be noted and discussed with the field team.

Personnel shall be aware of their surroundings and footings at all time, and all accommodations should be made for proper housekeeping and organized equipment placement at the Site, where possible, to help prevent any slip, trip, and fall-related incidents. All tools and materials should be appropriately stored when not in use and placed in appropriate storage containers.

5.4 Biological Hazards

Biological hazards that may potentially be present at a Site, include poisonous plants, insects (ticks, spiders, bees), animals (snakes, dogs), etc. Information on biological hazards can be found within Roux's Biological Hazard Awareness Management Program located within Roux's Corporate Health and Safety Manual. There is also potential for transmission and/or exposure to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Prior to beginning work, on-Site protocols shall be established by the project team, including subcontractors, in accordance with federal, state, county, city, and/or other guidance, as applicable.

6. Emergency Response Plan

This emergency response plan details actions to be taken in the event of Site emergencies. The PM and SHSO is responsible for the implementation of emergency response procedures onsite. The SHSO/PM provides specific direction for emergency action based upon information available regarding the incident and response capabilities and initiates emergency procedures and notification of appropriate authorities. In the event of an emergency, Site personnel are evacuated and do not participate in emergency response activities, response is facilitated through external emergency services.

6.1 Emergency Response

The SHSO, after investigating the incident and relevant information, shall determine the level of response required for containment, rescue and medical care. Limited on-site emergency response activities could occur therefore the SHSO is responsible for notifying external emergency response agencies. The SHSO provides relevant information to the responding organizations, including, but not limited to, the hazards associated with the emergency incident, potential containment problems, and missing Site personnel.

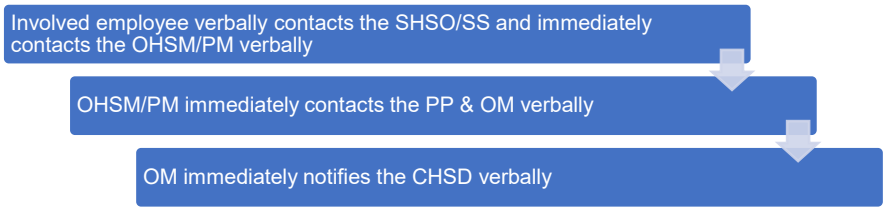
6.2 Emergency Alerting and Evacuation

If evacuation notice is given, Site workers leave the worksite, if possible, by way of the nearest exit. Appropriate primary and alternate evacuation routes and assembly areas have been identified and are shown on the Site Plan with Emergency Muster Area (**Figure 2**). The routes and assembly area will be determined by conditions at the time of the evacuation based on wind direction, the location of the hazard source, and other factors as determined by SHSO/PM.

Personnel exiting the Site gather at a designated assembly point. To determine that everyone has successfully exited the Site, personnel will be accounted for at the assembly point. If any worker cannot be accounted for, notification is given to the SHSO, PM, and any arriving response authorities so that appropriate action can be initiated. Subcontractors on this Site have coordinated their emergency response plans to ensure that these plans are compatible and potential emergencies are recognized, alarm systems are clearly understood, and evacuation routes are accessible to all personnel relying upon them.

6.3 Emergency Medical Treatment and First Aid

In the event of a work-related injury or illness, employees are required to follow the procedures outlined below. All work-place injury and illness situations require Roux's Project and Corporate Management Team to be notified when an injury/illness incident occurs, and communication with the contracted Occupational Health Care Management Provider, WorkCare, Inc., is initiated, as necessary. The Injury/Illness Notification Flowchart is provided below and within Roux's Incident Investigation and Reporting program included within Roux's Corporate Health and Safety Manual.



If on-Site personnel require any medical treatment, the following steps will be taken:

a. Notify Roux's Project and Corporate Management Team for any work-related injury and/or illness occurrence, and communicate with the contracted Occupational Health Care Management Provider, WorkCare, immediately following the notifications provided above.

b. Based on discussions with the Project Team, Corporate Management and the WorkCare evaluation, if medical attention beyond onsite first aid is warranted, transport the injured / ill person (IP) to the Urgent Care Center, or notify the Fire Department or Ambulance Emergency service and request an ambulance or transport the victim to the hospital, and continue communications with Corporate Management Team. A Hospital Route map with location to the Millard Fillmore Suburban Hospital Emergency Room is included as **Figure 3**.

c. Decontaminate to the extent possible prior to administration of first aid or movement to medical or emergency facilities.

d. First aid medical support will be provided by onsite personnel trained and certified in First Aid, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Automatic External Defibrillation (AED), and Blood-Borne Pathogens (BBP) Awareness, until relieved by emergency medical services (EMS).

e. The SHSO and PM will perform a Loss Investigation (LI) and the Project Team will complete the final Loss Report. If a Roux employee is involved in a vehicular incident, the employee must also complete the Acord Automobile Loss Notice.

7. Environmental Conditions and Response

7.1 Adverse Weather Conditions

In the event of adverse weather conditions, the SHSO or project principal will determine if work can continue without jeopardizing the health and safety of field workers. Some of the items related to adverse weather conditions to be considered prior to determining if work should continue include:

- Potential for heat stress and heat-related injuries;
- Potential for cold stress and cold-related injuries;
- Treacherous weather-related conditions. If wind speed is greater than 15 mph averaged over a 15-minute period or wind gusts over 25 mph, earthmoving operations will be ceased
- Limited visibility; and
- Electrical storm potential.

Site activities will be limited to daylight hours and acceptable weather conditions. Inclement working conditions may include heavy rain, fog, high winds, and lightning. The SHSO and/or PM shall observe daily weather reports and evacuate, if necessary, in case of inclement weather conditions.

7.2 Electrical Storm Guidelines

In the event that lightning and/or thunder are observed while working onsite, all onsite activities shall stop and personnel shall seek proper shelter (e.g., substantial building, enclosed vehicle, etc.). Work shall not resume until the threat of lighting has subsided and no lightning or thunder has been observed for 30 minutes. If the possibility of lightning is forecast for the day, advise the onsite personnel on the risks and proper procedure at the pre-work safety briefing. Continuously monitor for changing weather conditions and allow enough time to properly stop work if lightning is forecast.

7.3 Environmental Stressors, Heat Stress, Heat Exhaustion, and Heat Stroke

It is the employer's responsibility to monitor weather forecasts and ambient air temperatures, both prior to the work shift and during the shift. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration records average minimum/maximum temperatures of 22-79 degrees Fahrenheit during the year in Buffalo, New York.

To prevent potential heat illness, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Adjusting personnel work/rest intervals;
- Monitoring for symptoms of heat illness;
- Providing shaded rest areas;
- Providing cool potable water so that each employee has access to at least one quart per hour for the entire shift, free of charge;
- Allowing for employees to acclimatize to the weather conditions and work demands;
- Observe workers during a heat wave (i.e., when the temperature is at least 80°F, and 10 degrees hotter than the average temperature of the five preceding days); and
- Implementing high heat procedures when the temperature reaches 95°F.

Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Plan is implemented when the when ambient temperatures exceed 80°F. Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Program can be found within **Appendix C**. Additional information regarding heat illnesses is provided below. This can include, but is not limited to, access to shade that is sufficient in size to fit all workers who are on break; a car with air conditioning is acceptable, too. Preventative cool-down breaks shall be allowed at any time, and anyone taking such a break will be monitored for heat illness symptoms and not required to return to work until all symptoms (if present) of heat illness have disappeared. If necessary, first aid will be offered, but if symptoms are severe, emergency response procedures will be implemented per Section 6.3. Anyone who has shown symptoms of severe heat illness will not be sent home without being offered first aid or medical treatment.

High heat procedures must be implemented when temperatures reach 95°F. These procedures include:

- Ensuring that effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees at the work site can contact a supervisor when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cell phone or text messaging device, may be used for this purpose only if the reception in the area is reliable.
- Observing employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness. The employer shall ensure effective employee observation/monitoring by implementing one or more of the following:
    - Supervisor or designee observation of 20 or fewer employees;
    - Mandatory buddy system; and
    - Regular communication with sole employee such as by radio or cellular phone, or other effective means of observation.
- Designating one or more employees on each worksite as authorized to call for emergency medical services and allowing other employees to call for emergency services when no designated employee is available.
- Encouraging employees throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water.
- A review of the high heat procedures during the daily tailgate meeting and remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary.

7.3.1 Heat Stress

Heat stress is the body's response to excessive heat and can be a significant potential hazard. The risk of heat stress can be increased with heavy physical activity and/or the use of personal protective equipment in hot, humid weather environments. There are also personal risk factors that can contribute to the risk of suffering from heat stress, such as obesity, water intake, alcohol and caffeine consumption, pregnancy, age, medication, etc. Heat illness includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat stroke.

7.3.2 Heat Cramps

Heat cramps may be brought on by prolonged exposure to heat. As an individual sweats, water and salts are lost by the body resulting in painful muscle cramps, typically in the legs.

First aid treatment includes, but is not limited to, shade, rest, and fluid replacement. Typically, the individual should recover within one-half hour while being monitored constantly. If the individual has not improved substantially within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to a hospital for medical attention.

Per Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Plan, employees shall have access to potable drinking water that is fresh, pure, suitably cool, free of charge and in sufficient quantities. Access to shade shall be present when temperatures exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit and shall be available when temperatures do not exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

7.3.3 Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion may occur in an individual who has been exposed to excessive heat while working or exercising. The circulatory system of the individual fails as blood collects near the skin to rid the body of excess heat through transference. The signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion are as follows:

- Rapid and shallow breathing;
- Weak pulse;
- Cold and clammy skin with heavy perspiration;
- Skin appears pale;
- Fatigue and weakness;
- Dizziness; and
- Elevated body temperature.

First aid treatment includes, but is not limited to, cooling the victim, elevating the feet, and replacing fluids.

If the individual is not substantially improved within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to the hospital for medical attention.

7.3.4 Heat Stroke

Heat stroke occurs when an individual is exposed to excessive heat and stops sweating. This condition is classified as a MEDICAL EMERGENCY requiring immediate cooling of the victim and transport to a medical facility. The signs and symptoms of heat stroke are as follows:

- Dry, hot, red skin;
- Body temperature approaching or above 105^{o}F;
- Confusion, altered mental state, slurred speech;
- Seizures;
- Large (dilated) pupils; and
- Loss of consciousness – the individual may go into a coma.

First aid treatment requires immediate cooling and transportation to a medical facility. Heat stress is a significant hazard if any type of protective equipment (semi-permeable or impermeable) that prevents evaporative cooling when worn in hot weather environments.

7.4 Cold Stress

Cold stress is a danger at low temperatures and when the wind-chill factor is low. Prevention of cold-related illnesses is a function of whole-body protection. Adequate insulating clothing must be used when the air temperature is below 60°F. A work/rest regimen will be initiated when ambient temperatures and protective

clothing cause a stressful situation. In addition, reduced work periods followed by rest in a warm area may be necessary in extreme conditions. The signs and symptoms of cold stress include the following:

- Severe shivering;
- Abnormal behavior;
- Slowing;
- Weakness;
- Stumbling or repeated falling;
- Inability to walk;
- Collapse; and/or
- Unconsciousness.

First aid requires removing the victim from the cold environment and seeking medical attention immediately. Also, prevent further body heat loss by covering the victim lightly with blankets. Do not cover the victim's face. If the victim is still conscious, administer hot drinks and encourage activity such as walking, wrapped in a blanket.

8. Safety Procedures

This section of the HASP presents the specific safety procedures to be implemented during Roux's activities at the Site in order to protect the health and safety of various on-site personnel. Minimum OSHA-mandated procedures are presented first, followed by client- and Site-specific procedures. Lastly, activity-specific procedures are discussed. These Site and activity-specific procedures supplement the general safety procedures included in Roux's Corporate Health and Safety Manual, which also must be followed in their entirely.

8.1 Training

At a minimum, Site personnel who will perform work in areas where there exists the potential for toxic exposure will be health and safety-trained prior to performing work onsite per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(e) and 29 CFR 1926.65(e). More specifically, all Roux, subcontractor, and other personnel engaged in sampling and remedial activities at the Site and who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards must have received at a minimum the 40 hour initial HAZWOPER training consistent with the requirements of 29CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i) training and a minimum of 3 days' actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained experienced supervisor, plus 8 hours of refresher training on an annual basis. Depending on tasks performed, less training may be permitted. Evidence of such training must be maintained at the Site at all times. Furthermore, all on-Site management and supervisory personnel directly responsible for or who supervise the employees engaged in Site remedial operations, must have received an additional 8 hours of specialized training at the time of job assignment on topics including, but not limited to, the employer's safety and health program and the associated employee training program, personal protective equipment program, spill containment program, and health hazard monitoring procedure and techniques, plus 8 hours of refresher training on an annual basis. Additionally, all workers who will be required to don a respirator will be properly trained on their employer's Respiratory Protection Program, which also includes being medically cleared to wear a respirator and passed a fit test, at least initially prior to use, and then annually thereafter in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134, Respiratory Protection.

Roux personnel training records are maintained in a corporate database with records available upon request from either the OHSM/SHSO/CHSD or Human Resources Department.

8.2 Site-Specific Safety Briefings for Visitors

A site-specific briefing is provided to all site visitors who enter this site beyond the site entry point. For visitors, the site-specific briefing provides information about site hazards, the site lay-out including work zones and places of refuge, the emergency alarm system and emergency evacuation procedures, and other pertinent safety and health requirements as appropriate.

8.3 HASP Information and Site-Specific Briefings for Workers

Site personnel review this HASP and are provided a Site-specific tailgate briefing prior to the commencement of work to ensure employees are familiar with this HASP and the information and requirements it contains, as well as the relevant JSAs included in **Appendix A**. Additional briefings are provided as necessary to notify employees of any changes to this HASP as a result of information gathered during on-going Site characterization and analysis of changing conditions. Conditions for which we schedule additional briefings

include, but are not limited to: changes in site conditions, changes in the work schedule/plan, newly discovered hazards, and incidents occurring during Site work.

8.4 Medical Surveillance

The medical surveillance section of the Health and Safety Plan describes how worker health status is monitored at this site. Medical surveillance is used when there is the potential for worker exposure to hazardous substance at levels above OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) or other published limits. The purpose of a medical surveillance program is to medically monitor worker health to ensure that personnel are not adversely affected by site hazards. The provisions for medical surveillance at this site are based on the site characterization and job hazard analysis found in Section 4 of this HASP and are consistent with OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(f) as applicable.

8.4.1 Site Medical Surveillance Program

Medical surveillance requirements are based on a worker's potential for exposure as determined by the site characterization and job hazard analysis documented in Section 4 and JSAs within **Appendix A** of this HASP and in compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(f)(2). Based on site information and use of direct reading instruments, limited use of respirators (less than 30 days per year), and the absence of an employee-staffed HAZMAT team, a limited medical surveillance program is required and implemented at this site. The medical surveillance program provides that:

1. Workers assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators receive medical examinations in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134(e) to ensure they are physically capable to perform the work and use the equipment, and
2. If a worker is injured, becomes ill, or develops signs or symptoms of possible over-exposure to hazardous substance or health hazards, medical examinations are provided to that worker as soon as possible after the occurrence and as required by the attending physician.
3. These medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician and are provided to workers free of cost, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place. In addition, the need to implement a more comprehensive medical surveillance program will be re-evaluated after any apparent over-exposure.

8.4.2 Medical Recordkeeping Procedures

Medical recordkeeping procedures are consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1020 and are described in the company's overall safety and health program. A copy of that program is available at our Islandia, New York office.

The following items are maintained in worker medical records:

- Respirator fit test and selection;
- Physician's medical opinion of fitness for duty (pre-placement, periodic, termination);
- Physician's medical opinion of fitness for respirator protection (pre-placement, periodic); and
- Exposure monitoring results.

8.4.3 Program Review

The medical program is reviewed to ensure its effectiveness. The Corporate Health and Safety Manager in coordination with the Human Resources Director is responsible for this review. At minimum, this review consists of:

- Review of accident and injury records and medical records to determine whether the causes of accidents and illness were promptly investigated and whether corrective measures were taken wherever possible;
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of required medical tests based on site exposures; and
- Review of emergency treatment procedures and emergency contacts list to ensure they were site-specific, effective, and current.

8.5 Personnel Protection

Site safety and health hazards are eliminated or reduced to the greatest extent possible through engineering controls and work practices. Where hazards are still present, a combination of engineering controls, work practices and PPE are used to protect employees. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be worn by Site personnel when there is a potential exposure to chemical, biological or physical hazards (e.g., falling objects, flying particles, sharp edges, electricity, and noise), as determined by the SHSO. The level of personal protection, type and kind of equipment selected will depend on the hazardous conditions and in some cases cost, availability, compatibility with other equipment, and performance. An accurate assessment of all these factors will be made before work can be safely executed.

Roux maintains a comprehensive written PPE program that addresses proper PPE selection, use, maintenance, storage, fit and inspection. Roux's PPE program can be found within **Appendix D**. PPE to be used at the Site will meet the appropriate American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards and the following OSHA (General/Construction Industry) standards for minimum PPE requirements.

The minimum level of PPE for entry onto the Site is Level D. The following equipment shall be worn:

- Work uniform (long pants, sleeved shirt);
- Hard hat;
- Steel or composite toe work boots (must comply with American Society for Testing and Materials [ASTM]) F 2412-05, Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection and ASTM F 2413-05, Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Foot Protection);
- Safety Glasses (must comply with one of the following ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010, ANSI Z87.1-2003, ANSI Z87.1-2003);
- Boot Covers (as needed);
- Hearing protection (as needed);
- High visibility clothing (shirt/vest); and
- Hand protection (e.g., minimum cut resistance meeting ANSI 105-2000 Level 2).

Note that jewelry shall be removed or appropriately secured to prevent it from becoming caught in rotating equipment or unexpectedly snagged on a fixed object (e.g., wrist watches, bracelets, rings, chains and necklaces, open earrings). Do not wear loose clothing and all shoulder-length hair should be tied back.

Site specific PPE ensembles and materials are identified within task specific JSAs located within **Appendix A**, and any upgrades or downgrades of the level of protection (i.e., not specified in the JSA) must be approved by the PP and immediately communicated to all Roux personnel and subcontractors as applicable. PPE is used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

8.5.1 Hearing Conservation

Hearing protection is made available when noise exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average sound level of 85 dBA. Hearing protection is required when the 8-hour time weighted average sound level $\geq$ 85 dBA, or when noise levels exceed 140 dBA at any point or exceeds 115 dBA for at least 15 minutes. Where noise exposure meets or exceeds this level, noise is listed as a physical hazard in the JSA for the tasks/operation, and hearing protection is included as one of the control measures (PPE).

8.6 Monitoring

An air monitoring program is important to the safety of on- and off-Site personnel, and the surrounding area. A preliminary survey, to establish background conditions in the immediate sampling area, may be made prior to the initiation of Site work including, but not limited to, monitoring wind direction (e.g., wind socks) and approximate temperature during all invasive Site activities. This survey will be conducted with the appropriate pre-calibrated air monitoring instrument(s), as warranted by the field activity. Once this survey has been complete, any changes in the type of PPE will be determined and relayed to those working on-Site.

Work zone air monitoring will be performed to verify that the proper level of PPE is used, and to determine if increased protection or work stoppage is required. The following equipment shall be used to monitor conditions:

- A Photoionization Detector (PID) with a lamp energy of 10.6 eV will be used to provide direct readings of organic vapor concentrations during intrusive activities to determine that personnel protection is adequate. Concentrations shall be recorded during intrusive activities with the potential to encounter contaminant vapors.

Personal exposure monitoring utilizing activated charcoal tubes may be considered based on whether or not the area sample results are at or above half of the PEL. The decision to perform the monitoring will be made by, and under the control of, the CHSD.

Below are monitoring action levels for Site-specific chemicals of concern. In the event PID readings above the thresholds identified below are sustained for 5 minutes in the breathing zone, worker protection will require upgrading following notification to the OHSM and applicable parties.

8.6.1 Action Levels for Air Monitoring

PPE can remain at Level D if breathing zone VOC concentrations are less than 5 ppm and benzene is non-detect. Personnel are required to evacuate the Site when breathing zone VOC readings exceed 25 ppm.

The following tables include summaries of the air monitoring, work practices, and action levels for the expected contaminants. The action levels to initiate testing with colorimetric tubes for airborne volatiles is 1 ppm (PID reading) and is based on the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for benzene (1 ppm). The colorimetric tubes are used to confirm the presence or absence of specific constituents, and they do not provide a measured concentration.

PPE can remain at Level D if breathing zone VOC concentrations are less than 5 ppm is non-detect. Personnel are required to evacuate the Site when breathing zone VOC readings exceed 25 ppm.

The following tables include summaries of the air monitoring, work practices, and action levels for the expected contaminants.

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Organic Vapors	
PID Reading in Breathing Zone (ppm)	**Action**
0-1 ppm above background	Continue monitoring
>1-5 ppm sustained 60 seconds	Continue monitoring
<5 ppm	Continue Monitoring, ventilate space
≥ 5 ppm - ≤ 25 ppm	Ventilate space until PID reads < 5 ppm. If < 5 ppm cannot be achieved, upgrade to Level C[1].
≥ 25 ppm	Ventilate space and evacuate area. Consult with CHSD.

Background concentrations should be established at the beginning of each work day. It may be necessary to re-establish background concentrations and ambient conditions vary through the day.

1 Measured air concentrations of known organic vapors will be reduced by the respirator to one half of the PEL or lower, and the individual and combined compound concentrations shall be within the service limit of the respirator cartridge.

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Oxygen	
O_2 Reading in Breathing Zone (%)[1]	**Action**
20.9% O_2	Oxygen level normal
< 19.5% O_2	Oxygen deficient Interrupt task/Evacuate area
>23.5% O_2	Oxygen enriched Interrupt task/Evacuate area

1. Action levels based on USEPA Standard Operating Safety Guides; Table 5-1

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Carbon Monoxide	
CO Reading in Breathing Zone (ppm)[1]	**Action**
<12.5 ppm	Inspect exhaust system for leaks or other sources of CO. Monitor initially and every 15 minutes during use of CO-generating equipment.
12.5-25 ppm	Ventilate area. Monitor continuously and record measurements. Contact PM.
>25 ppm	Cease Field Operations. Ventilate area.

1. Based upon the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of 25 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) and OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 50 ppm as an 8-hour TWA concentration.

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Combustible Gases	
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) Reading	**Action**
< 4% LEL	Site activities will continue with normal monitoring
4% – 20% LEL	Stop work until levels dissipate to <4% LEL
> 20% LEL	Potential explosion hazard. Halt all site activities, research source of release, aerate work area, suppress source.
Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Hydrogen Sulfide	
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) Reading	**Action**
<10 ppm	Site activities will continue with normal monitoring
≥10 ppm	Stop work until levels dissipate to <10 ppm; use mechanical ventilation if possible. Consult with CHSD if unable to reduce concentrations below 10 ppm.

8.6.2 Air Monitoring Equipment and Calibration

A PID calibrated to an appropriate calibration mixture will be used to detect organic vapors in and around the work areas. Monitoring will be conducted in and around all work areas and at the workers breathing zone before activities commence to establish a background level, then at 15-minute intervals throughout the day. All equipment will be calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendation. A calibration log will be maintained and will include the name of the person who performed the calibration, the date and time calibrated, and the instrument reading at the time of calibration. A manual bellows pump or equivalent with colorimetric tubes for specific compounds will be utilized to determine the course of action related to upgrading or downgrading the level of respiratory protection, as applicable.

If air monitoring data indicate safe levels of potentially harmful constituents at consistent intervals (5-minute intervals), then monitoring can be conducted less frequently (every 30 minutes). This determination will be made by the onsite SHSO. Monitoring data, including background readings and calibration records, will be documented. Work to be performed on-Site will conform to Roux's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Conformance with these guidelines as well as the guidelines described in this HASP will aid in mitigating the physical and chemical hazards mentioned throughout this HASP.

8.7 Tailgate Safety Meetings

A designated Site worker will provide daily safety briefings (e.g., tailgate meetings) including, but not limited to, the following scenarios:

- When new operations are to be conducted;
- Whenever changes in work practices must be implemented; and
- When new conditions are identified and/or information becomes available.

Daily safety briefings shall be recorded on the Roux Daily Tailgate Health and Safety Meeting Log/Daily Site Safety Checklist, and all completed forms will become a part of the project file.

8.8 Spill Containment

Spill containment equipment and procedures should, at a minimum, meet the requirements of the facility's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, if applicable. Otherwise, spill containment equipment and procedures must be considered depending on the task, including, but not limited to, chemical/product transfer points and handling.

8.8.1 Initial Spill Notification and Response

Any worker who discovers a hazardous substance spill will immediately notify the SHSO. The worker will, to his/her best ability, report the hazardous substance involved, the location of the spill, the estimated quantity of material spilled, the direction/flow of the spill material, related fire/explosion incidents, and any associated injuries without compromising their own safety.

8.8.2 Spill Evaluation and Response

The SHSO is responsible for evaluating spills and determining the appropriate response. When this evaluation is being made, the spill area will be isolated and demarcated to the extent possible. If necessary to protect nearby community members, notification of the appropriate authorities is made by the PM as appropriate. On-Site response is limited to small spills (e.g., <10 gallons); large spills require external emergency responders who will be contacted by the SHSO.

8.9 Decontamination

The decontamination section of the HASP describes how personnel and equipment are decontaminated when they leave the Exclusion Zone. This section also describes how residual waste from decontamination processes is disposed. The site decontamination procedures are designed to achieve an orderly, controlled removal or neutralization of contaminants that may accumulate on personnel or equipment. These procedures minimize worker contact with contaminants and protect against the transfer of contaminants to clean areas of the site and off-site. They also extend the useful life of PPE by reducing the amount of time

that contaminants contact and can permeate PPE surfaces. Decontamination is facilitated within the CRZ at this site, if applicable.

8.9.1 Decontamination Procedures for Personnel and PPE

The following are general decontamination procedures established and implemented at this site.

1. Decontamination is required for all workers exiting a contaminated area. Personnel may re-enter the SZ only after undergoing the decontamination procedures described below in the next section.
2. Protective clothing is decontaminated, cleaned, laundered, maintained and/or replaced as needed to ensure its effectiveness.
3. PPE used at this site that requires maintenance or parts replacement is decontaminated prior to repairs, or
4. PPE used at this site is decontaminated or prepared for disposal on the premises. Personnel who handle contaminated equipment have been trained in the proper means to do so to avoid hazardous exposure.
5. This site uses an off-site laundry for decontamination of PPE. The site has informed that facility of the hazards associated with contaminated PPE from this site.
6. The site requires and trains workers that if their permeable clothing is splashed or becomes wetted with a hazardous substance, they will immediately exit the work zone, perform applicable decontamination procedures, shower, and change into uncontaminated clothing.
7. Procedures for disposal of decontamination waste meet applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

8.9.2 Decontamination Procedures for Equipment

All tools, equipment, and machinery from the EZ or CRZ are decontaminated in the CRZ prior to removal to the SZ. Equipment decontamination procedures are designed to minimize the potential for hazardous skin or inhalation exposure and to avoid cross-contamination and chemical incompatibilities.

General Equipment Decontamination Procedures:

1. Decontamination is required for all equipment exiting a contaminated area. Equipment may re-enter the SZ only after undergoing the equipment decontamination procedures.
2. Vehicles that travel regularly between the contaminated and clean areas of the site are carefully decontaminated each time they exit the EZ and the effectiveness of that decontamination is monitored to reduce the likelihood that contamination will be spread to other parts of the site.
3. Particular attention is given to decontaminating tires, scoops, and other parts of heavy equipment that are directly exposed to contaminants and contaminated soil.
4. Procedures for disposal of decontamination waste shall meet applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

The following items may be used to decontaminate equipment:

- Fresh water rinse;
- Non-phosphorus detergent wash;
- Acetone rinse;
- Distilled water rinse; and

- A steam cleaner or pressure washer (heavy equipment only).

8.9.3 Monitoring the Effectiveness of Decontamination Procedures

Visual examination and sampling are used to evaluate the effectiveness of decontamination procedures. Visual examination is used to ensure that procedures are implemented as described and that they appear to control the spread of contaminants under changing site conditions. Visual examination is also used to inspect for signs of residual contamination or for contaminant permeation of PPE.

Personnel who work in contaminated areas of the site, either the Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) or the Exclusion Zone, are trained in the principles and practices of decontamination described in this section of the HASP and in related SOPs. If site procedures are changed as a result of inspection and monitoring, all affected employees are notified of these changes.

8.10 Confined Space Entry

Confined space entry will not be performed as a part of the scope of work for this project.

The following is a list of the safety requirements for confined space entry at the Site:

- **ROUX PERSONNEL ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ENTER AN OSHA PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE;**
- Currently the scope of work **DOES NOT** require personnel to enter permitted confined space for this project; and
- Any changes to the field activities that may necessitate confined space entry will be reported to the Project Principal and OHSM.

Confined space is defined as any space, depression, or enclosure that:

- Has limited opening for entry and egress;
- Is large enough for and employee to enter and perform assigned work; and
- Is not intended for continuous occupancy.

A permit required confined space is one that meets the definition of a confined space and has one or more of the following characteristics:

- May contain or produce life-threatening atmospheres due to oxygen deficiency the presence of toxic, flammable, or corrosive contaminants;
- Contains a material that has the potential for engulfment;
- Has an internal configuration that may cause an entrant to be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section; and
- Contains any other serious safety or health hazards.

Although Roux personnel will not perform confined space entry, it is expected that subcontractors performing cleaning and mitigation and/or remedial measures activities may be required to enter structures that are considered to be a permit required confined space. Permitting of the confined space as well as hazard mitigation for entry will be completed by the subcontractor in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.146 or 1926.1201-1213 and/or applicable local/client requirements.

8.11 Client and Site-Specific

In addition to the OSHA-specific procedures discussed above, there may be client and site-specific safety procedures that must be adhered to during the performance of remedial activities at the Site.

8.12 Unusual or Significant Risks

Field activities that appear to have unusual or significant risks that cannot be adequately managed with existing risk tools such as LPS, HASPs, traffic safety plans, work permits, design and O&M practices, equipment HAZOPS or other safety tools must be referred to the CHSD to help with the assessment and management of the associated potential safety risks. Examples include the use of explosives for demolition, use of firearms to control wildlife, rappelling, demolition over water, diving, etc.

8.13 Activity-Specific Hazards

In addition to the general hazards discussed above, there are activity-specific hazards associated with each work activity planned for the Site. An activity-specific JSA has been completed for each of the activities planned for the Site. JSAs are provided in **Appendix A**. In the event that new work activities or tasks are planned, JSAs will be developed and implemented prior to performing the new activities. In the absence of a JSA, the personnel performing work must prepare a field JSA and receive clearance from a designated competent safety official prior to performing any task with significant risk. In emergency situations where time is critical SPSAs will be utilized to identify the task, associated hazards and mitigative actions to take. For lower risk activities (as deemed by the discretion of a Competent Person) where a JSA is determined to not be needed, the individual(s) conducting the activities must perform SPSAs prior to and during the work.

8.13.1 Electrical and Other Utility Assessment and Accommodations

Roux shall perform a site walk to identify any potential overhead electrical or utility lines. All applicable guidelines will be followed in the vicinity of overhead power and utility lines (see Section 8.13.3 below).

8.13.2 Subsurface Work

Subsurface work activities will require adherence to Roux's Corporate Subsurface Utility Clearance Management program found within **Appendix E**.

8.13.3 Heavy Equipment

Use of heavy equipment at the Site will require adherence to Roux's Corporate Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Management Program found within **Appendix F**. Additionally, operation of the drill rig/other heavy equipment will maintain clearances from overhead power lines in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1408 Table A Minimum Clearance Distances provided below.

Minimum Required Clearances for Energized Overhead Power Lines

Nominal System Voltage of Power Line (K V)	Minimum Required Clearance (feet)
0-50	10
51-100	12
101-200	15
201-300	20
301-500	25
501-750	35
751-1000	45

1 kilovolt (KV) = 1,000 volts

8.14 Traffic Control

If Site operations encroach upon public streets or highways and a hazard exists to Site personnel because of traffic conditions, a traffic control plan will be implemented in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation's (DOT's) "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices."

8.15 Sanitation

Sanitation facilities will be provided in accordance with the sanitation standards (29 CFR 1910.141, 29 CFR 1926.51 and 29 CFR 1928.110). Sanitation facilities will be maintained and kept in good conditions at all times.

9. Field Team Review

Each person performing work at or visiting this site shall sign this section after site-specific training is completed and before being permitted to access the CRZ or Exclusion Zone.

I have read and understand this Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan. I will comply with the provision contained therein.

Site/Project: Former Gleason's Nursery Site

Name & Company	Signature	Date

10. Approvals

By their signature, the undersigned certify that this HASP is approved and will be utilized at the Former Gleason's Nursery Site.

Chelsea Kanaley – Site Health and Safety Officer	Date
Paul Werthman - Office Health and Safety Manager	Date
Chelsea Kanaley – Project Manager	Date
Michael Lesakowski – Project Principal	Date

TABLES

1. Toxicological Properties of Hazardous Substances Present at the Site

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES (OCP)									
DDT	50-29-3	TWA 1 mg/m3	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	TWA 1 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, peripheral nervous system	White, odorless and tasteless, very stable, water-insoluble, synthetic BP: 260°F Fl.Pt. = 162-171°F LEL: NA UEL: NA
DDE	72-55-9	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/20095				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; numbness and partial paralysis of extremities; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; vomiting; increased respiration; liver and kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, peripheral nervous system	White crystalline solid, water-insoluble BP: 601.7 °F Fl. Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Dieldrin	860-57-1□	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	TWA 0.25 mg/m3	TWA 0.25 mg/m3	25 mg/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), sweating; myoclonic limb jerks; clonic, tonic convulsions; coma; ; In Animals: liver, kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Developmental, Endocrine, Liver, Immune System, Nervous System,	Colorless to light-tan crystals with a mild, chemical odor. BP: NA (Decomposes) Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Endrin	72-20-8	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	acute toxin; evidence for chromosomal damage; central nervous system depressant; liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Developmental, Liver, Nervous System,	Colorless to tan, crystalline solid, mild chemical odor BP: NA (Decomposes) Fl. Pt. = 80°F LEL: NA UEL: NA
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (SVOCs)									
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16171				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact			Colorless leaflets or plates or coarse gold powder with a greenish-yellow fluorescence. May reasonably be expected to be a carcinogen. BP: 815° F at 760 mm Hg Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Benzo[a]pyrene (as coal tar pitch volatiles)	50-32-8	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (as Benzene solubles)	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (benzene-soluble fraction) [1910.1002]	Ca [80 mg/m3]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solids
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	None listed	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16172			Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact			Needles or yellow fluffy powder BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16173				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact	When heated to decomposition this compound emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.		Pale yellow needles or yellow crystalline solid BP: 896° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Chrysene (as coal tar pitch volatiles	218-01-9	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (as Benzene solubles)	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (benzene-soluble fraction) [1910.1002]	Ca [80 mg/m3]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solids
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16192				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact	Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation. This compound is harmful if swallowed or inhaled. It may cause irritation. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke, irritating fumes and toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.	Lungs	White crystals or pale yellow solid. Sublimes BP: 975° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16218				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact			Yellow crystals BP: 997° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
METALS									
Arsenic	7440-38-2	TWA 0.01 mg/m3	Ca C 0.002 mg/m3 [15-minute]	[1910.1018] TWA 0.010 mg/m3	Ca [5 mg/m3 (as As)]	Inhalation, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact, ingestion	Ulceration of nasal septum, dermatitis, gastrointestinal disturbances, peripheral neuropathy, resp irritation, hyperpigmentation of skin, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, kidneys, skin, lungs, lymphatic system	Metal: Silver-gray or tin-white, brittle, odorless solid BP: Sublimes Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Metal: Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but a slight explosion hazard in the form of dust when exposed to flame
Chromium	7440-47-3	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 (metal) TWA 0.003 mg/m^3 (water-soluble Cr III compounds) TWA 0.0002 mg/m^3 (water-soluble Cr VI compounds) STEL 0.0005 mg/m3 (water-soluble Cr VI compounds)	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	250 mg/m^3 (as Cr)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; lung fibrosis (histologic)	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Blue-white to steel-gray, lustrous, brittle, hard, odorless solid. BP: 4788°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible - will burn in dust form if heated in a flame
Lead	7439-92-1	TWA 0.05 mg/m3	TWA (8-hour) 0.050 mg/m3	[1910.1025] TWA 0.050 mg/m3	100 mg/m3 (as Pb)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation eyes; hypertension	Eyes, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, kidneys, blood, gingival tissue	A heavy, ductile, soft, gray solid BP: 3164°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solid in bulk form
Mercury	7439-97-6	TWA 0.1 mg/m3, as Hg Aryl compounds TWA 0.025 mg/m3 as Hg, inorganic forms including metallic mercury	Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m3 [skin] Other: C 0.1 mg/m3 [skin]	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 (as Hg)	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; cough, chest pain, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis, pneumonitis; tremor, insomnia, irritability, indecision, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); stomatitis, salivation; gastrointestinal disturbance, anorexia, weight loss; proteinuria	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, kidneys	Metal: Silver-white, heavy, odorless liquid. [Note: "Other" Hg compounds include all inorganic & aryl Hg compounds except (organo) alkyls.] BP: 674°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Metal: Noncombustible Liquid
Silver	7440-22-4	TWA 0.1 mg/m3 [Metal, dust, and fume] TWA 0.01 mg/m3 [Soluble compounds, as Ag]	TWA 0.01 mg/m3	TWA 0.01 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 (as Ag)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Blue-gray eyes, nasal septum, throat, skin; irritation, ulceration skin; gastrointestinal disturbance	Nasal septum, skin, eyes	Metal: White, lustrous solid BP: 3632°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Metal: Noncombustible Solid, but flammable in form of dust or powder

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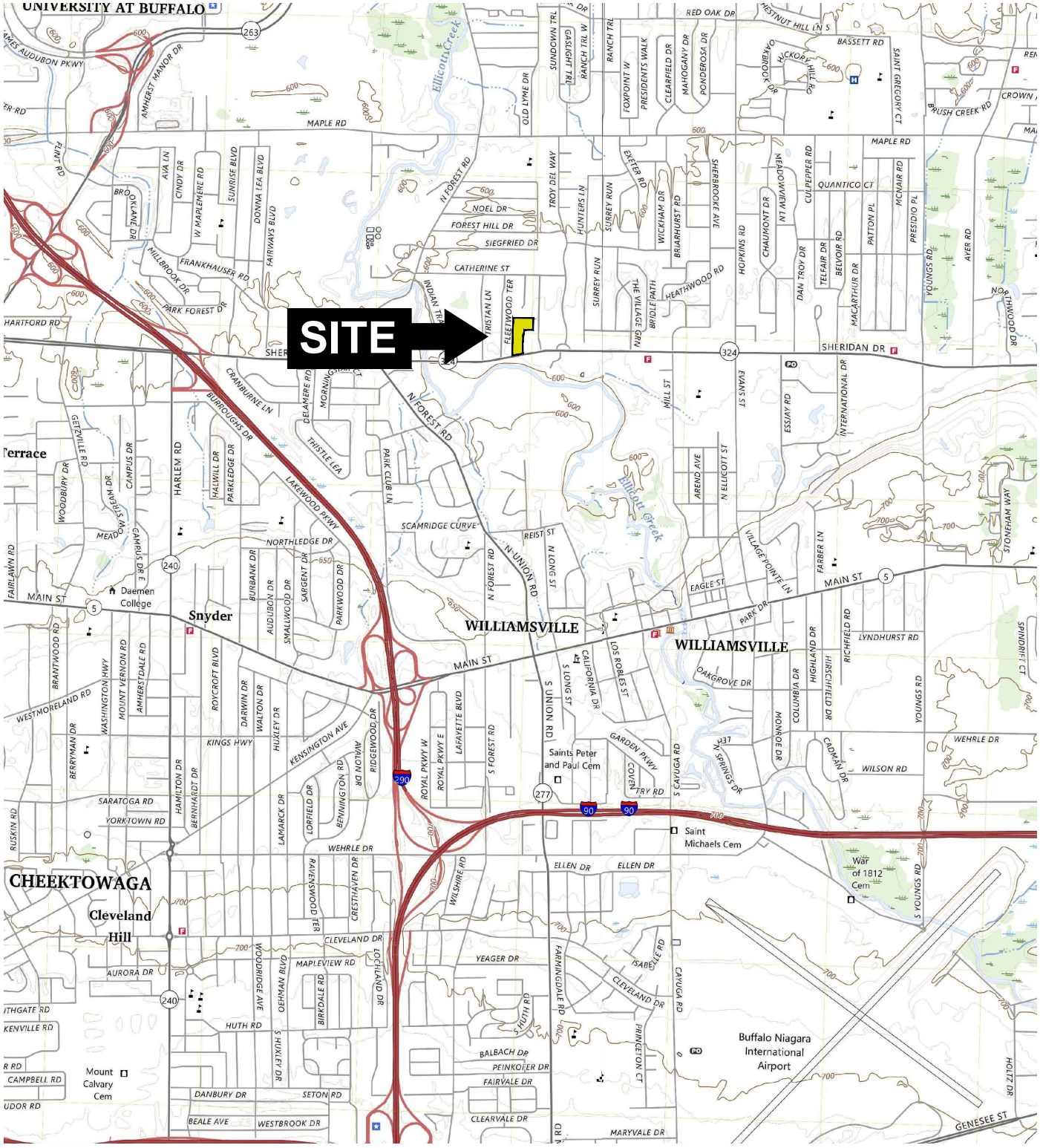
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Abbreviations:

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
BP – boiling point at 1 atmosphere, °F
C – Ceiling, is a concentration that should not be exceeded during and part of the working exposure.
Ca – Carcinogenic.
CAS# - Chemical Abstracts Service registry number which is unique for each chemical.
DSEN - Dermal Sensitization
Ft Pt. – Flash point
IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health concentrations represent the maximum concentration from which, in the event of respirator failure, one could escape within 30 minutes without a respirator and without experiencing any escape-impairing or irreversible health effects.
LEL – Lower explosive (flammable) limit in air, % by volume (at room temperature)
mg/m^3 – Milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OTO - Ototoxicant
PEL - OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (usually) a time weighted average concentration that must not be exceeded during any 8 hour work shift of a 40 hr work week.
ppm – parts per million
REL – NIOSH Recommended Limit indicated a time weighted average concentration that must not be exceeded during any 10 hour work shift of a 40 hr work week
RSEN - Respiratory Sensitization
SG - Specific Gravity
STEL – ACGIH Short-term exposure limit (ST)
TLV - ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (usually 8 hour time weighted average concentrations).
TWA – 8-hour, time-weighted average
UEL – Upper explosive (flammable) limit in air, % by volume (at room temperature)
VP - Vapor Pressure

FIGURES

1. Site Location and Vicinity Map
2. Site Plan with Emergency Muster Area
3. Hospital Route Map



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SOURCE:
BUFFALO, NY, 2023
USGS 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

0' 3,000'

Title:

SITE LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

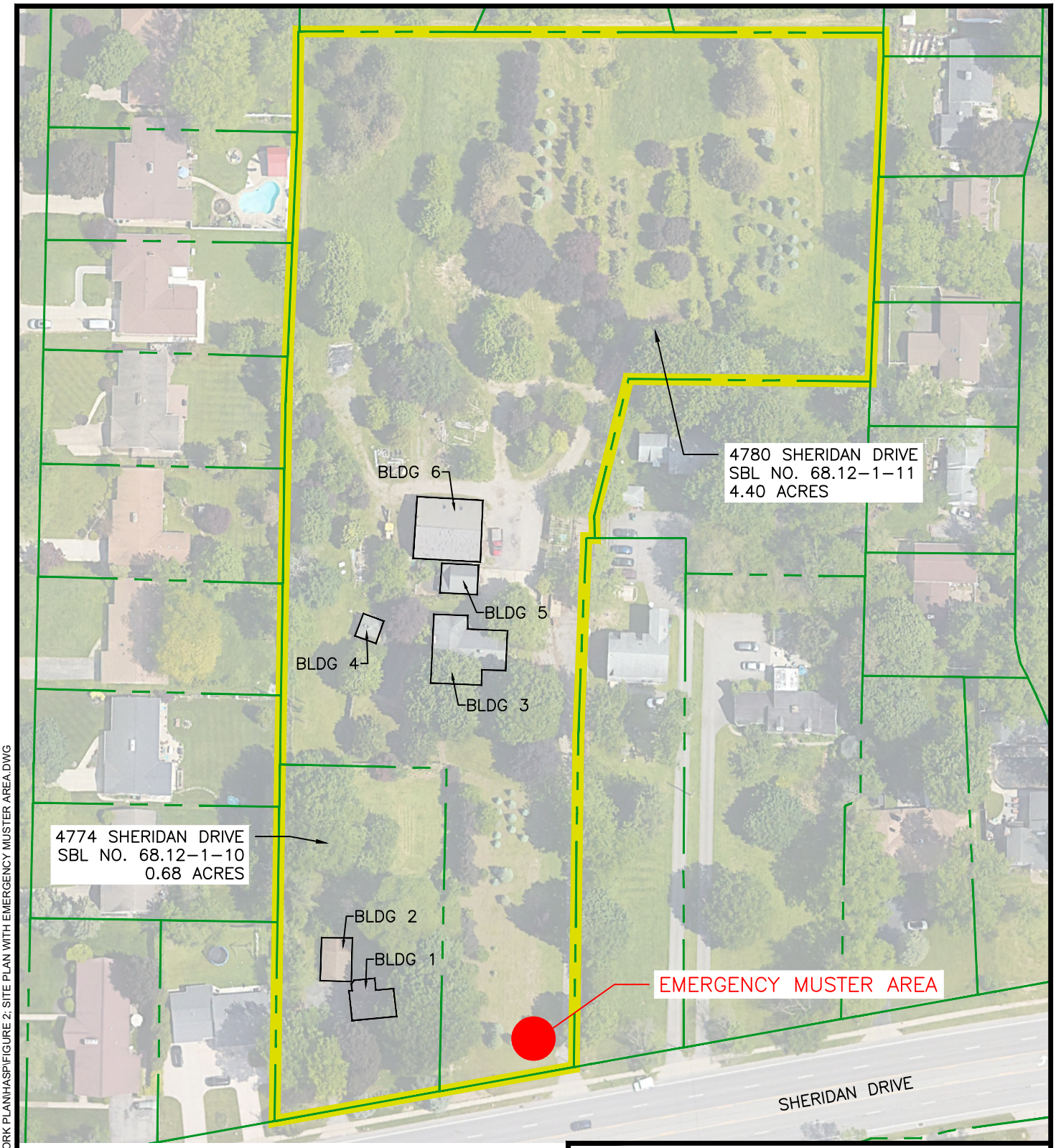
Prepared for:

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: JANUARY 2025	FIGURE
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN	1
Project Mgr: CNK	Project: 4649.0001B000	
File: FIGURE 1; SITE LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP.DWG		

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\HASP\FIGURE 1; SITE LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP.DWG



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- BUILDING OUTLINE

NOTES

1. IMAGE SOURCE GOOGLE MAPS 2022.

100' 0 100'

N

Title:

SITE PLAN WITH EMERGENCY MUSTER AREA RI/IRM WORK PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

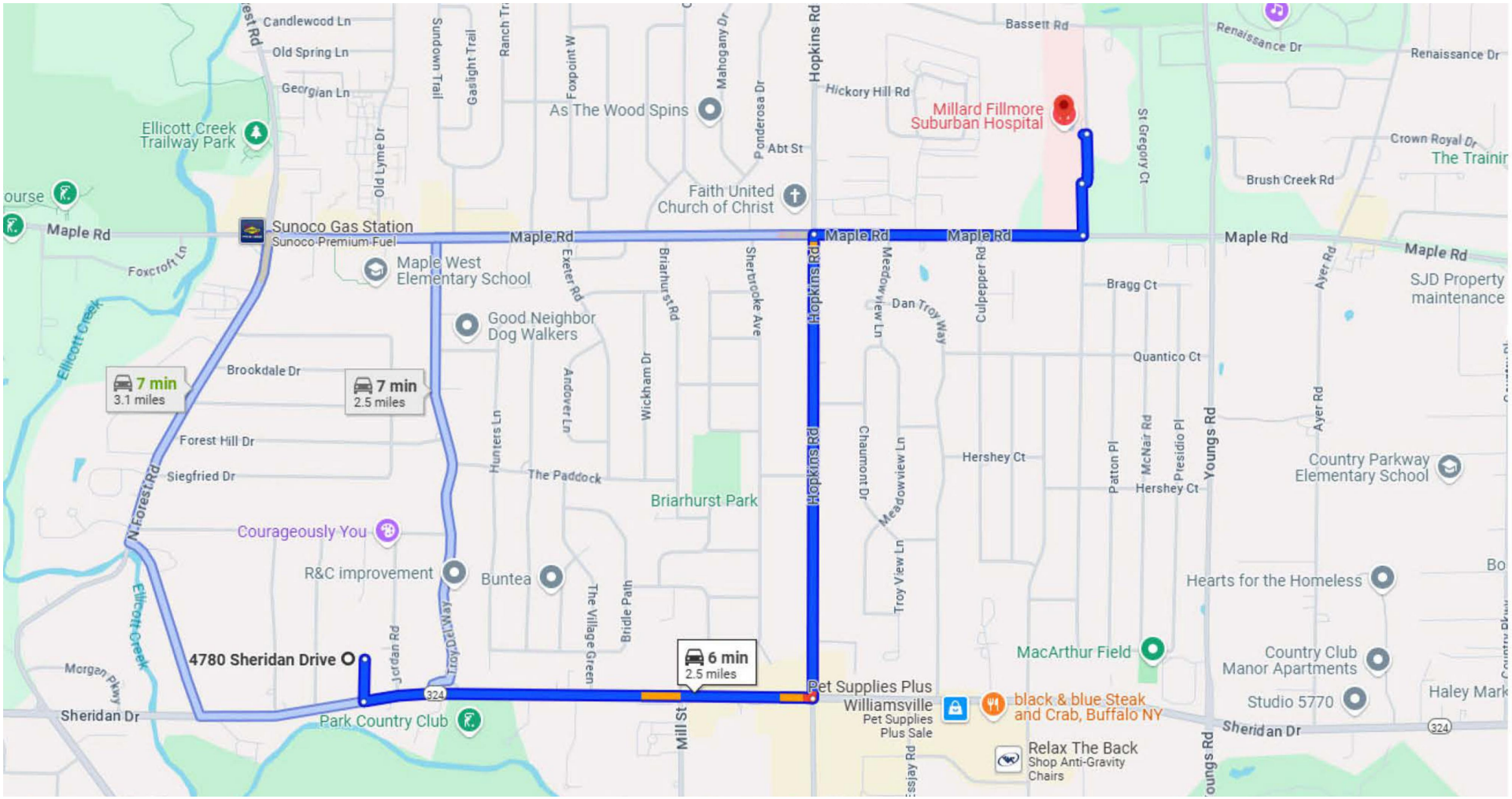
4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: JANUARY 2025	FIGURE
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN	2
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000	
File: FIGURE 2; SITE PLAN WITH EMERGENCY MUSTER AREA.DWG		

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\HASP\FIGURE 2; SITE PLAN WITH EMERGENCY MUSTER AREA.DWG

F:\CAD\0-ROUX\4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC\RI-IRM WORK PLAN\HASP\FIGURE 3; HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP.DWG



ROUTE TO MILLARD FILLMORE SUBURBAN HOSPITAL:

1. TURN LEFT ONTO SHERIDAN DRIVE FROM THE SITE
2. TURN LEFT ONTO HOPKINS ROAD
3. TURN RIGHT ONTO MAPLE ROAD
4. TURN LEFT ONTO MACARTHUR DRIVE
5. TURN RIGHT TO STAY ON MACARTHUR DRIVE
6. TURN LEFT INTO EMERGENCY ROOM DROP–OFF AREA

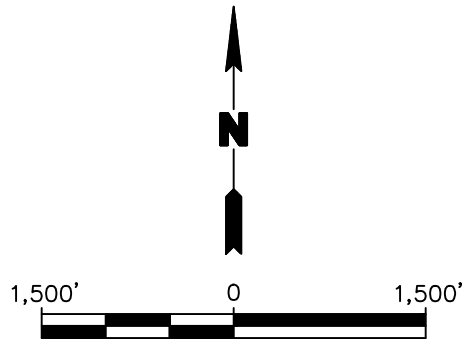


IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE MAPS 2025

Title:

HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

FORMER GLEASON'S NURSERY (C915407)
4774 & 4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE, AMHERST, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

4780 SHERIDAN DRIVE LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: CNK	Date: JANUARY 2025	FIGURE
Prepared by: CNK	Scale: AS SHOWN	3
Project Mgr: MAL	Project: 4649.0001B000	
File: FIGURE 3; HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP.DWG		

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Forms

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. CVD-19	DATE: 04/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
Generic	**Fieldwork**	**Working in Areas Affected by Coronavirus**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Kristina DeLuca	Health and Safety Specialist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
		Ray Greenidge	Sr. Compliance Mgr.

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES – Leather/cut-resistant in field and nitrile as needed
☒ HARD HAT – In field	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING – High visibility vest in field	☒ Face Covering
☒ SAFETY GLASSES – In field	☒ SAFETY SHOES – Steel/composite toe in fie		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Cloth face covering, nitrile gloves, hand soap, water source, hand sanitizer, disinfectant spray and disinfectant wipes.

Commitment to Safety – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

SOCIAL DISTANCING: Maintain 6' of distance between yourself and all other people at all times. If you do not believe the scope of work can be conducted while maintaining this distance, contact your Project Manager immediately.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Project Preplanning	N/A	• Review and follow COVID-19 CDC, Roux, Client and local orders/protocols. • Ensure all workers are fit for duty - anyone feeling sick should remain at home even if symptoms do not align with COVID-19. If a worker has been in contact with someone potentially positive or positive for COVID-19, contact your Office Manager. • Determine PPE needs and ensure adequate supply of disinfectant wipes/spray, soap and water or hand sanitizer at Site. Due to high demands and limited supply, plan ahead. • Use the minimum number of employees necessary to safely complete the work.
2. Mobilization	**Exposure:** Becoming infected or infecting co-workers	**Personal/Rental/Roux Owned Vehicle** • Do not carpool, unless all individuals are fully vaccinated. • Verify workers/other people are not approaching vehicle prior to exiting the vehicle. Maintain 6' of distance from general public, as appropriate. **Public Transportation** • Public transit should not be used unless absolutely necessary. Consider renting a car rather than taking public transit. If public transit is required, wear appropriate face covering/mask and apply social distancing (6 ft). Wash hands or use hand sanitizer immediately after. **Hotel Stay (Refer to COVID-19 H&S Guidance for more info)** • If a hotel stay is deemed necessary for the given field work, ensure that you clean your room upon initial arrival. • Place the "Do Not Disturb" placard on the room while away and limit housekeeping services to the extent feasible during your stay to minimize the reintroduction and spread of the virus from others. Wash hands or use hand sanitizer often.
3. Tailgate Meeting	**Exposure:** Becoming infected or infecting co-workers	• Perform outside or indoors in areas with ample ventilation. • If unvaccinated, maintain at least a 6+ ft distance between you and others. • Discuss primary infection prevention measures listed below. • Discuss COVID-19 symptoms with coworkers and subcontractors to ensure fitness for duty. Anyone exhibiting signs or symptoms should be instructed to leave the Site, contact your Project Manager.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards, energy source; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-005	DATE 4/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Construction**	**Cutting with Gas-powered Saw, Sawzall or Plasma Cutter**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Ray Greenidge	Sr. Compliance Manager	Brian Hobbs	CHSD

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☒ REFLECTIVE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☒ FACE SHIELD (gas powered saw and plasma cutter) ☒ HEARING PROTECTION ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-toed boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent Long sleeved shirt and / or reflective safety vest	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant, leather, nitrile ☒ OTHER: Chaps for gas powered saw. Welding suit for plasma cutting.

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Sawzall/extension cord

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Set up/ Secure work area.	**1a. CONTACT:** Personnel could enter the work area	1a. Establish the work zone using 42" cones, caution tape, or fixed rigid barrier. Inform others of work activity.
2. Precutting procedure.	**2a. CONTACT:** Improper blade, malfunctioning guards, unsecured materials, flying debris	2a. Inspect all equipment for defects, replace or service if not functioning optimally. Check that all guards are working and in place, replace if missing. Ensure that blades are sharp and clean to avoid binding and/or burning. Cut on flat/secure work surfaces. Do not cut badly warped wood or boards with knots or nails. 2a. Unplug saw before handing it off to another person. 2a. Wear safety glasses, long-sleeved shirt and leather gloves. Utilize job specific PPE such as welding jacket or chaps when using gas powered saw or a plasma cutter.
	2b. EXPOSURE: Loud noises, dust, bright UV light	2b. When using gas powered saw, wet down area to be cut prior to cutting if high dust levels are anticipated. 2b. Wear hearing protection. Wear a dust mask if large amounts of dust are expected; cut upwind if possible. 2b. When plasma cutting, wear a face shield with shaded glasses rated to block UV light generated by the plasma cutter.
	2c. ENERGY SOURCE: Potential for electric shock	2c. Inspect extension cord for damage. If damaged, tag out and repair / replace. Do not operate saw while standing in water. Ensure GFCI protection at outlet or via attachment. 2c. Ensure all electrical equipment is rated for the task.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Saw Cutting.	**3a. CONTACT:** Fingers could be cut, lacerated or amputated by reciprocating blade; also flying debris and sparks	3a. Cut away from body. Keep fingers away from moving blade. No loose clothing. Never leave saw running unattended. Unplug saw before changing blades or making adjustments / repairs. Set-up barrier to contain sparks. Cut on flat/secure work surfaces. 3a. Wear Safety glasses 3a. Ensure that the saw blade stops rotating/reciprocating before placing saw on the ground.
	3b. CONTACT: Amputation and line of fire injury.	3b. Maintain a minimum 15-foot exclusion zone and ensure that operator and other personnel are kept out of the line-of-fire of the equipment.
	3c. FALL: Tripping hazards caused by cutting/grinding debris, extension cords.	3c. Keep debris generated in designated storage containers. Keep work area free of Slip, Trip and Fall hazards. 3c. Do not route extension cords through walking/working path.
	3d. EXERTION/ERGONOMICS: Lifting heavy or awkward materials may cause muscle strain.	3d. Maintain Proper Body Position while operating lifting and moving with equipment. Keep load close to body, knees bent, and back straight. 3d. Take frequent breaks or switch personnel if cutting for an extended period of time.
	3e. EXPOSURE: Personnel may be exposed to fire hazard during Hot Work Activities.	3e. Complete Hot Work Permit, Designate Fire Watch. 3e. Conduct work zone inspection: – Verify that all combustible or flammable materials or equipment fuel sources have been removed from within 35 feet of the proposed hot work. – If combustible or flammable materials or equipment fuel sources have not been removed from within 35 feet of the hot work, verify that engineering and procedural controls have been emplaced: curtains, blankets, wetting, ventilation. 3e. Two 20-lb. Type ABC Fire extinguishers required. 3e. Conduct continuous air monitoring / Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) screenings. Action Level: 10% of the LEL. 3e. If ambient air concentrations exceed LEL Action Levels, STOP WORK and contact supervisor. 3e. Wear hard hat, long sleeved-shirt and safety glasses. Utilize job specific PPE such as welding jacket or chaps and welding glasses when using gas powered saw or a plasma cutter.
4. Secure area when leaving tools unattended.	**4a. CONTACT:** Unauthorized personnel may enter the work area	4a. Unplug saw when not being used. Store equipment in designated storage areas when not being used.
	4b. FALL: Slip/trip/fall	4b. Store tool in designated storage location when it is not being used, secure all extension cords, keep all equipment out of walkways. 4b. Keep work area free of Slip, Trip and Fall Hazards.

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[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-007	DATE 4/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**General Site Activity**	**Driving**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Valerie Sabatasso	Project Scientist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Leather/ cut-resistant level 2
☒ HARD HAT: when outside vehicle	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER _____
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☒ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: high visibility vest, when outside vehicle	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES:when outside vehicle	☒ SAFETY TOE BOOTS: when outside vehicle		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Motor Vehicle (i.e. car, truck, SUV)

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Driving to/leaving Site	**1a. CONTACT:** Severe injury/disability, property damage, monetary loss (insurance premiums, deductibles, loss of license/job) caused by collision with or struck by other vehicles, obstructions, pedestrians, animals, etc. *Common factors that may lead to CONTACT incident, but not limited to: • distracted driving (cell phone, GPS, radio, billboards, "rubber necking") • lack of situational awareness • unfamiliarity with traffic patterns/road layout • weather conditions (wet/icy roads, hydroplaning, black ice) • weariness • high speeds • obstructed vision (solar glare, debris on windshield, blind spots, large vehicle at the front) • changes in travel pathway (construction, snow banks, non-operational signals, potholes, detours, special events) • improper vehicle maintenance (non-operational signal light, worn tires, cracked windshield, ineffective wipers) • loose or unsecure objects	1a. PLAN AHEAD – review/make yourself familiar with maps and driving directions before beginning the drive to the Site. Do not attempt to drive and review maps/directions at the same time. Pull over and stop your vehicle before looking at maps/directions. 1a. Complete a basic vehicle inspection before driving. Verify Inspection and Registration are current, tires and wipers are in good condition, all lights are functional, all glass/mirrors are undamaged, the horn is functional, roof/hood/trunk are free from accumulated snow and visibility is not impaired due to snow/ice/frost/fog on windows. 1a. Do not hang items in car that can obstruct your view or become projectiles in a collision. 1a. Do not get distracted using touch screen radios or GPS units built into newer models. Keep your eyes on the road and stay alert. 1a. Follow posted speed limits and obey traffic signals and roadway signs. 1a. Always wear your seat belt and shoulder harness when driving. 1a. When driving around large vehicles and trucks, maintain extra space as these vehicles may not be able to see a smaller car too close. 1a. Follow the "Rules of the Road" including: using your turn signals, coming to a complete stop, and allowing vehicles the right of way (yield) when they are when traffic laws require. 1a. Apply the Smith Five Keys® of safe driving • Aim High in Steering® - Expand eye lead time to a minimum of 15 seconds • Get the Big Picture® - Maintain proper a 4 second minimum following distance at all times - Scan mirrors every 5-8 seconds to achieve a circle of awareness - Position your vehicle so you can see relevant/non-relevant objects • Keep Your Eyes Moving® - Try to maintain about 180 degrees of visibility - Avoid blank and fixed stares. Avoid focusing on one object for more than 2 seconds • Leave Yourself an Out® - Avoid traveling in traffic clusters - Surround yourself with space - Anticipate the actions of others

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Driving to/leaving Site (cont'd)	**1a. CONTACT:** Severe injury/disability, property damage, monetary loss (insurance premiums, deductibles, loss of license/job) caused by collision with or struck by other vehicles, obstructions, pedestrians, animals, etc.	• Make Sure They See You® - Maintain eye contact with on-coming vehicles/pedestrians - Use warning devices (e.g., hand signals, high-lights, horns etc.) - Proper timing is essential 1a. Do not perform reconnaissance or inspections while driving. Your vehicle should be parked in a safe location when viewing or surveying the Site and vicinity 1a. Avoid sudden turns and stops. Don't drive recklessly – be in control of vehicle at all times. 1a. In inclement weather, first determine if work can be POSTPONED. Otherwise, plan according to weather conditions including checking forecast along entirety of travel route (especially, for long distances). Reduce speed as road conditions warrant. Travelling with winter car equipment in the winter is strongly recommended (i.e., shovel, scraper, brush, blanket, extra clothing, flashlight, bag of sand). If your vehicle has 4-wheel drive, review the operators manual and understand operating procedure prior to engaging 4-wheel drive. If at any point on your drive weather becomes too severe to proceed safely pull over if safe to do so or seek nearest cover (e.g., overpass) 1a. If feeling drowsy or sleepy, do not drive. Pull over in a safe place to rest if you experience any signs of drowsiness. Make sure to get adequate sleep the night before an early drive. 1a. Never operate a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or illegal substances or medications affecting your performance. 1a. Keep your eyes on the road. Do not call or talk on cellular phones. Pull over to a safe location if you must answer or make a call. 1a. When parking, pull-through when possible. If backing is required visually inspect area to ensure it is free from obstructions prior to backing in and relying solely on mirrors; use spotters when available.
2. Entering/Exiting Vehicle.	**2a. CAUGHT:** Personal injury (broken fingers/hand) while entering or exiting vehicles **2b. FALL:** Personal injury (twisted ankle, deep contusion, concussion, broken wrist/arm, etc.) from slip/fall on uneven or unstable or slippery surface while exiting/entering vehicle **2c. CONTACT:** Severe injury/disability, property damage, monetary loss (insurance premiums, deductibles, loss of license/job) caused by collision with or struck by other vehicles, obstructions, pedestrians, animals, etc.	2a. Open and close doors slowly. Never put hands or feet in between door and vehicle to avoid pinch points. 2b. When exiting the vehicle make sure your feet are on firm footing and weight is evenly distributed before exiting/standing. In inclement weather use hands to support yourself, by holding the car door and/or steering wheel, when exiting the vehicle. 2c. Check both directions for traffic before opening door. Do not exit vehicle if traffic does not permit you to exit safely 2c. Check anticipated path of door prior to opening, do not open door into any obstructions (e.g., bollards, high curbing)

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-009	DATE: 4/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 1
JSA TYPE CATEGORY **Generic**	WORK TYPE **O&M**	WORK ACTIVITY (Description) **Movement of 55-Gallon Drums/Drum Handling with Mobile Carrier**		

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Michael Sarni	Technician	Brian Hobbs	CHSD

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant gloves
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER:
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent long sleeve shirt or long sleeve shirt and reflective safety vest.	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toe		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Mobile Drum Carrier, over-pack drum container, safety cones, and caution tape

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment (i.e. forklift) and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Preparing for and Inspection of Drum	**1a. FALL:** Tripping/falling due to uneven surface. Loose debris/garbage in work area.	1a. Clear area of loose garbage and debris. Inspect 55-gal drums for proper condition, labeling, check drum ring and bolts for tightness, inspect mobile drum carrier. 1a. Do a Test Lift to get a general sense of the weight of the drum. 1a. Inspect and use established pathways to avoid uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., debris, puddles, ice, etc.), and other obstructions. 1a. Secure work area and coordinate and communicate the planned work activities with other personnel working in the area. 1a. Delineate work area with 42" safety cones.
	1b. CONTACT/EXPOSURE: Drums could potentially be damaged or contain hazardous material. Mobile drum carrier could potentially be in poor working condition causing malfunctioning during operation.	1b. Prior to inspecting drums don cut-resistant gloves. If drum is not properly labeled, do not open and cease all drum transport activities. Immediately contact project manager and inform him/her of drum situation. 1b. Do not continue drum transport activities until further actions are determined by the project manager. 1b. If the drum is properly labeled, but leaking, improperly sealed or in poor condition, place drum in an over-pack drum. 1b. Inspect mobile drum carrier to ensure its overall integrity. Look for rust marks or potential weak points where the drum carrier could malfunction. Inspect the wheels to ensure that they easily turn and nothing is impeding their movement.
	1c. EXERTION/CAUGHT: Potential pinching/exertion hazards while securing ring/ tightening bolts	1c. Keep back straight and knees slightly bent while securing drum ring/tightening bolt. Wear cut-resistant gloves.
2. Position drum clamp tightly in between drum ribs, securing drum clamp to drum with chain	**2a. CAUGHT:** Pinching fingers between drum clamp and handle/chain.	2a. Attach drum clamp with chain and tighten until snug. Do not place hands between drum clamp and drum as the chain is tightened; wear cut resistant gloves. Keep face away from drum when handling in case of escaping vapors.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Disengage safety latches on handle, pull handle down until drum is lifted off ground and safety latches are reengaged; slightly suspending drum off the ground	**3a. EXERTION/ CONTACT:** Potential muscle strain associated with lifting/engaging drum/handle. Drum could shift/slip downward and crush toes.	3a. Ascertain whether the drum is overweight; if it is, then two people are needed to lower handle while drum is secured with clamp so that safety latches can be engaged. Keep body out of the lin-of-fire of the handle (do not position head above handle) as it is being pushed down. Do not allow feet/toes to be positioned under the drum as it is being lifted; wear steel/composite-toed boots.
	3b. CAUGHT: Fingers could be pinched while engaging/disengaging safety latches on handle	3b. Wear cut-resistant gloves while disengaging/reengaging safety latches. 3b. Avoid placing hands in pinch points.
4. Transport drums to designated location and disengage drum clamp (repeat Step 3 in reverse order)	**4a. FALL:** Tripping/ falling due to obstructions and uneven terrain. Potential for drum to fall during transport.	4a. Ensure transport path is free of potential obstructions that may cause the drum/carrier to become unstable. Position drum clamp between the ribs on the drum to prevent possible slipping.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-010	DATE 4/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
Generic	**Surveying**	**Elevation Surveying**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Bjorn Wespestad	Senior Engineer	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
William Hansen	Senior Engineer		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant or leather
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☒ OTHER: Long sleeve Shirt
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-toe boots		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Surveying equipment (i.e., leveling rod/measuring ruler, tripod and autolevel).

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Check in with Site manager/ property owner.	**1a. CONTACT/EXPOSURE/FALL:** Lack of communication could result in H&S incident.	1a. Inform Site personnel of work scope, timeline and location(s). 1a. Inquire about other activities taking place at the Site. 1a. If applicable, obtain General Work permit for the day.
2. Locate surveying position for instrument and rod and set-up work area	**2a. FALL:** Slip/trip hazards	2a. Inspect area for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.) and obstructions prior to setting up at the survey location. Keep eyes engaged with walking surface while in movement. Remember "Walking is Working." 2a. Conduct housekeeping and maintain clear paths to walk in and remove debris as required.
	2b. CONTACT: Traffic (surveying locations could potentially be in parking areas and sidewalks)	2b. Be aware of oncoming traffic. Utilize a flagman / spotter for locations in streets or high-traffic areas. 2b. Place 42 inch cones around the work area and delineate work zone with caution tape, snow fencing or safety bars, if necessary. 2b. Wear appropriate PPE including long-sleeved high visibility clothing and or reflective safety vest. 2b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles and establish a safe exit route.
	2c. OVEREXERTION: Hazard due to carrying, lifting, and bending while transporting equipment	2c. Use proper body positioning and lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. 2c. Avoid carrying too much equipment at one time and team-lift equipment that is heavier than 50 lb.
	2d. CAUGHT/CONTACT: Pinch Points / sharp edges associated with setting up the tripod	2d. Wear cut resistant gloves when handling the tripod and keep fingers away from pinch points located near moving parts of the tripod. Don't carry tripod by the pointed ends.
	2e. OVEREXERTION: Hazard due to bending awkwardly to look through the autolevel	2e. When practical, set the height of the autolevel optic so as to minimize bending at the waist.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Trenching Activity.	**3a. CONTACT:** Serious injury including broken bones, muscle strains or tears, and possibly death due to contact with machine.	3a. Spotter(s) required for all heavy equipment operation. No worker shall be allowed inside the exclusion zone or along the trench/excavation area while any equipment is in operation. A minimum exclusion zone greater than the length of the equipment boom must be established. Workers only allowed in exclusion zone if the operator is in "Hands Off "mode. Operator will not operate equipment until worker is out of exclusion zone. Spotters and operators will have radios for communication, when either loses sight of one another, and/or in case of emergency.
	3b. FALL: Slip, Trip or Fall may cause muscle strains or tears, abrasions, lacerations, or broken bones	3b. Any trench/excavation deeper than 3' must have a ladder within 25' of any worker in the excavation. At least 3'(rungs) of the ladder shall be above the top of the excavation. All spoil piles shall be maintained 2' minimum from edge of excavation. 3b. Any trench/excavation deeper than 6' must have fall protection, retractable lanyard for ladder use, and 42" high guardrails along the edge of the trench/excavation.
	3c. EXPOSURE: Noise, Dust, Concrete- Asphalt, petroleum hydrocarbon vapors may cause damage to ears and lungs	3c. Air monitoring using a calibrated photoionization detector (PID) will be used to monitor the breathing zone of the work area. If a reading of >5ppm is recorded, the oversight personnel must temporarily cease work and instruct all Site personnel to step away from the area of elevated readings.
4. Setting Trench protections if necessary.	**4a. CAUGHT:** Injury due to contact with failed trench, may include muscle strains or tears, abrasions or lacerations, broken bones and possibly death.	4a. To prevent cave-ins and avoid caught by/between, excavations over 4' in depth, unless working in stable rock, shall have engineer approved shoring, sheeting or trench box. Top of protection shall be at least 2' above top of excavation.
	4b. CONTACT/CAUGHT: Injury due to rigging activities and entering exclusion zone during lifting and/or transport of shoring/trench box/material may include muscle strains or tears, abrasions or lacerations, broken bones and possibly death.	4b. Use only inspected rigging with 2, 3 or 4 lift points; wear cut-resistant gloves. Rigging to be hooked up to factory installed hook up points on equipment. Control load with non-conductive tag lines with workers out of exclusion zone. Don't stand underneath suspended load; wear steel toed boots and hard hat.
	4c. FALL: Possible injury due to fall into excavation may include muscle strains or tears, abrasions or lacerations, or broken bones.	4c. Shoring to be set and sides will be backfilled to avoid fall hazards before workers are allowed to enter area. Operator will be in "HANDS OFF" mode before workers enter work area to unhook rigging. An inspected ladder extending 3' above top of the shoring will be used to enter and exit the excavation. Workers will use three points of contact when using the ladder.
5. Secure/Leave Site. If backfilling, see excavation backfilling and compaction JSA for potential hazards and critical actions.	**5a. FALL:** Potential Slip, Trip or Fall - may cause muscle strains or tears, abrasions or lacerations, or broken bones.	5a. See 1c. 5a. All open excavations must be backfilled or secured prior to departure with steel plates, orange construction fence or temporary chain link fencing.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS Ctrl. No. GEN-013	DATE 4/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
Generic	**Gauging and Sampling**	**Gauging and Sampling**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Tim Unalp	SHSO	Brian Hobbs	CHSD

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☒ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☐ HEARING PROTECTION ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toed or steel-toed boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Knee pads, Insect Repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

42-inch Safety Cones, Caution Tape, Interface Probe with Ground Clamp, and/or Water Level Meter, 20-lb., Type ABC Fire Extinguisher, Buckets. Tools as needed: Socket Wrench, Screw Driver, Crow Bar, Mallet, and Wire Brush.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization to monitoring well(s).	**1a. FALL:** Personal injury from slip/trip/fall due to uneven terrain and/or obstructions.	1a. Inspect pathway and plan for most suitable designated pathway prior to mobilization. 1a. Use established pathways, walk and/or drive on stable, secure ground and avoid steep hills or uneven terrain. 1a. If working near open water with an unguarded edge, wear life vest.
	1b. CONTACT: With traffic/third parties.	1b. Identify potential traffic sources and delineate work area with 42-inch traffic safety cones. Position vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. Use caution tape to provide a more visible delineation of the work area if necessary. 1b. Wear appropriate PPE including high visibility clothing or reflective vest. 1b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, and establish a safe exit route.
	1c. EXERTION: Muscle strain from lifting equipment	1c. Use proper lifting techniques when handling/moving equipment; bend knees and keep back straight. 4c. Use mechanical assistance or team lifting techniques when equipment is 50 lbs. or heavier. 4c. Make multiple trips to carry equipment.
	1d. EXPOSURE: To biological hazards.	1d. Inspect work area for bees and insects. 1d. Use insect/tick repellent as necessary.
2. Open/close well.	**2a. EXERTION:** Muscle strain.	2a. Use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs and bend knees when reaching to open/close well.
	2b. CAUGHT: Pinch/crush points associated with removing/replacing manholes and working with hand tools.	2b. Wear leather gloves or cut resistant gloves when working with well cover and hand tools. 2b. Use proper tools (ratchet and pry bar or magnet for well cover) and inspect before use. 2b. Do not put fingers under well cover.
	2c. CAUGHT: Pinch points associated with placing J-plug back onto PVC pipe.	2c. See 2b. 2c. Keep fingers out of line-of-fire when securing cap.
	2d. EXPOSURE: To potential hazardous vapors.	2d. No open flames/heat sources. 2d. To minimize exposure to vapors, allow well to vent after opening it and before sampling activities begin. 2d. Stand up-wind if possible, to avoid inhaling vapors.
3. Gauge well.	**3a. CONTACT:** With contamination (e.g. contaminated groundwater).	3a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves (over cut-resistant gloves) and safety glasses when gauging well. 3a. Insert and remove probe slowly to avoid splashing. 3a. Use an absorbent pad to clean probe.
	3b. CONTACT: With traffic.	3b. See 1b.
	3c. Exposure: To static electricity, fire or explosion.	3c. Ground interface probe to a designated grounding point/rod, well casing or suitably electrically conductive surface to dissipate static electricity.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
4. Purge and sample well	**4a. EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors) and/or sample preservatives.	4a. Open and fill sample jars slowly to avoid splashing and contact with preservatives. 4a. Wear cut-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant disposable gloves when sampling. 4a. Fill sample containers over purge container to avoid spilling water onto the ground. 4a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 4a. When using a bailer to purge a well, pull the bailer slowly from the well to avoid splash hazards. 4a. When sampling or purging the water using a bailer, pour out water slowly to reduce the potential for splash hazards with groundwater. 4a. When using a tubing valve always remove the valve slowly after sample collection to release any pressure and avoid pressurized splash hazards. 4a. When collecting a groundwater sample always point sampling apparatus (tubing, bailer, etc.) away from face and body.
	4b. CONTACT: Personal injury from cuts, abrasions, or punctures by glassware or sharp objects.	4b. To avoid spills or breakage, place sample ware on even surface. 4b. Do not over tighten caps on glass sample ware. 4b. Wear chemical-resistant nitrile disposable gloves over cut-resistant (i.e., Kevlar) gloves when sampling and handling glassware (i.e., VOA vials) or when using cutting tools.
	4c. EXERTION: Muscle strain while carrying equipment.	4c. Use proper lifting techniques when handling/moving equipment, bend knees and keep back straight. 4c. Use mechanical assistance or team lifting techniques when equipment is 50 lbs. or heavier. 4c. Make multiple trips to carry equipment.
	4d. CONTACT: With traffic.	4d. See 1b.
	4e. CONTACT: Pinch points with groundwater pump components (i.e., wheel, line, clamps).	4e. Wear leather/cut-resistant gloves when working with groundwater pumps. 4e. Never place hands on or near pinch points such as the wheel, clamps or other moving parts during pump operations. 4e. Use the correct mechanisms, such as a pump reel, to lower pump into well. 4e. Never attempt to manually stop any moving part of equipment including hose reels and/or tubing.
	4f. EXERTION: Muscle strain from repetitive motion of bailing and sampling a well.	4f. See 4c. 4f. Include a stretch break when repetitive motions are part of the task.
5. Management of purge water.	**5a. EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	5a. Do not overfill container and pour liquids slowly so that they do not splash. 5a. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in appropriate container in designated storage area.
	5b. EXERTION: Muscle strain from lifting/carrying and moving containers.	5b. Use proper lifting techniques when lifting / carrying or moving container(s) (see 4c.). 5b. Do not overfill container(s).
6. Decontaminate equipment.	**6a. EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	6a. Work on the upwind side, where possible, of decon area. 6a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 6a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills.
	6b. CAUGHT: Pinch points associated with handling hand tools	6b. See 2b. 6b. Inspect hand tools for sharp edges before decontaminating.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-014	DATE: 4/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
Generic	**Drilling**	**Hollow Stem Auger Soil Borings / Well Installation**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Douglas Ferraiolo	Project Geologist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Tim Unalp	SHSO		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ GOGGLES: Spoggles required if winds exceed 15 mph. ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: (as needed). ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or Composite Toe.	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent long-sleeve shirt or long-sleeve shirt and reflective safety vest.	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Cut-Resistant, and Nitrile. ☒ OTHER: Insect Repellant, Sunscreen (as needed).

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Truck-Mounted Drilling Rig or Track Rig, Saw, Hand Tools, Photoionization Detector, Multi-Gas Meter (or equivalent), Interface Probe, 20 lb. Type ABC Fire Extinguisher, 42" Cones & Flags, "Work Area" Signs.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

"SHOW ME YOUR HANDS"
Driller and helper should show that hands are clear from controls and moving parts

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization / demobilization and establish a work area.	**1a. See Mobilization/ Demobilization JSA GEN-015.**	1a. See Mobilization / Demobilization JSA GEN-015.
2. Raising tower / derrick of drilling rig.	**2a. CONTACT:** Overhead hazards.	2a. Prior to raising the tower / derrick, the area above the drilling rig will be inspected for overhead hazards (wires, tree limbs, piping or other structures) that may be contacted by the rig's tower or drilling rods. 2a. The tower / derrick must not be raised beneath overhead power lines unless approved by the Roux PM. 2a. Maintain a minimum of 10' from all overhead structures. 2a. Do not move the rig while the tower / derrick is raised.
	2b. CONTACT: Amputation / crush points when raising the rig and instability of rig.	2b. Inspect the equipment prior to use and avoid any potential amputation points. 2b. Lower outriggers to ensure stability prior to raising rig tower derrick. Keep feet and body out of the line of fire when lowering out-riggers. 2b. Inspect the set-up location for uneven terrain. Level or avoid area if needed. 2b. If the rig needs to be mounted, be sure to use three points of contact.
3. Advancement of augers for soil boring installation.	**3a. CONTACT:** Equipment imbalance during advancement of drill equipment.	3a. Drillers will advance the borehole with caution to avoid causing the rig to become imbalanced and / or tip. 3a. The blocking and leveling devices used to secure the rig will be inspected by drillers and Roux personnel regularly to see if shifting has occurred. **3a. Drillers will maintain the "Purple Zone" policy surrounding augers to ensure no personnel come into contact with augers while in use. Workers will spray paint a 3' semi-circle surrounding the augers to visually show that no personnel should enter the "Purple Zone" while drilling activities are being conducted.** 3a. In addition, personnel and equipment that are non-essential to the advancement of the borehole will be positioned away from the rig at a distance that is at least as far as the boom is high (minimum exclusion zone of 20 feet).
	3b. CONTACT: Flying / spraying debris.	3b. Wear all required PPE (especially hand, eye, and ear protection). 3b. Maintain minimum EZ distance (i.e. swing/tip radius of rig) when rig is in operation to avoid potential line of fire hazards from flying materials or debris.
	3c. CAUGHT: Limb/extremity amputation, abrasion, and crushing.	3c. Inspect the equipment prior to use for potential pinch points. 3c. Test all emergency shutdown devices prior to drilling. 3c. Inspect drill head for worn surface or missing teeth; replace if damaged or blunt. 3c. Inspect augers, do not use if auger flight is damaged or bent.
Assess	**Analyze**	**Act**

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[1]JOB STEPS	[2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	[3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Advancement of augers for soil boring installation (Continued).		3c. Ensure all jewelry is removed, loose clothing is secured, and PPE is secured close to the body. 3c. All non-essential personnel should stay away from the immediate work area; position body out of the line-of-fire of equipment particularly when installing auger flights and steel override casings. 3c. Drillers and helpers will understand and use the "Show Me Your Hands" Policy. 3c. Spinning augers should have an exclusion zone of 20 feet when in operation.
	3d. FALL: Slip/trip/fall hazards.	3d. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 3d. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Practice good housekeeping. 3d. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 3d. Use three points of contact when mounting or dismounting the rig. 3d. Remove soil cuttings to avoid a tripping hazard from developing near augers.
	3e. EXPOSURE: Inhalation of contamination / vapors.	3e. Air monitoring using a calibrated photoionization detector (PID) to periodically monitor the breathing zone of the work area. 3e. The Action Level for breathing zone air is five parts per million (sustained) as detected by the PID. 3e. If a reading of >5ppm is recorded, the Roux field personnel must temporarily cease work, instruct all Site personnel to step away from the area of elevated readings and inform the Roux PM of the condition. The Roux PM will then recommend additional appropriate precautions in accordance with the site specific health and safety plan.
	3f. EXPOSURE: Noise and dust.	3f. Wet borehole area with sprayer to minimize dust. Stand upwind and keep body positioned away from rig. 3f. Wear hearing protection while drill rig is operating and / or the noise levels exceed 85 dBA.
	3g. EXERTION: Installing well casings and lifting augers.	3g. Keep back straight and bend at the knees. 3g. Utilize team lifting for objects heavier than 50lbs. 3g. Use mechanical lifting device for odd shaped objects.
4. Installation of well materials.	**4a. CONTACT:** Installing well materials while also pulling up augers. **4b. CAUGHT:** Possible pinch or crush hazard assembling PVC and sending down the borehole. **4c. FALL:** Slip/trip/fall hazards with hand tools and materials. **4d. EXPOSURE:** Potential contamination, harmful vapors, dust, and / or noise. **4e. EXERTION:** Lifting heavy bags of materials to backfill borehole.	4a. Potential contact with augers during installation of well materials. 4a. Keep distance from augers and do not place any materials while augers are in motion. 4b. Keep all body parts out of potential pinch points while placing PVC together and sending down borehole. 4c. See 3d. 4d. See 3e and 3f. 4d. Stand upwind to avoid exposure to dust generated from packing materials. 4e. See 3g.
5. Cleaning the auger flights	**5a. CONTACT:** Cuts/scrapes or puncture wound from contacting auger.	5a. Follow "Show Me Your Hands" Procedure and make sure auger is out of gear before contacting auger with tool or hand. 5a. Pull cleaning tool across your body with handle away from body; do not push toward the auger. 5a. Do not clean more than ¾ turn around the auger at a time. 5a. Wear cut resistant and leather gloves. 5a. Always use two hands to operate cleaning tool. 5a. Inspect tool before use and remove from service if handle or metal are cracked/fatigued. 5a. Stand out of the line of fire.
6. Decontaminate equipment.	**6a. EXPOSURE / CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., contaminated groundwater, vapors). **6b. EXPOSURE**: To chemicals in cleaning solution (including ammonia).	6a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 6a. Contain decontamination water so that it does not spill. 6a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills, if necessary. 6b. See 3e. Wear all appropriate PPE and stand upwind of any exposed cleaning solutions.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-015	DATE: 4/10/2023	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)	
GENERIC	**Site Recon**	**Mobilization/Demobilization**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Tim Unalp	SHSO	Brian Hobbs	CHSD

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel Toe or composite toe	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest of high-visibility clothing; long sleeve shirt; long pants	☒ GLOVES: Leather, nitrile, and cut resistant (as needed) ☐ OTHER

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: Varies

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilize/demobilize and establish work area	**1a. FALL:** Slip/trips/falls from obstructions, uneven terrain, weather conditions, heavy loads, and/or poor housekeeping.	1a. Use 3 points-of-contact/ensure secure footing when entering and exiting vehicle. 1a. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, steep hills, obstructions, and/or weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, snow, and puddles) prior to mobilizing equipment. Use established pathways. Walk on stable/secure ground. 1a. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Practice good housekeeping; organize and store equipment neatly in one area at its lowest potential energy. 1a. Wear boots with adequate treads. 1a. Delineate unsafe areas with 42” cones, caution tape and/or flagging.
	1b. CONTACT: Personal injury and/or property damage caused by being struck by Site traffic or equipment used in Site activities.	1b. Observe and maintain the posted speed limits. 1b. When first arriving onsite, park vehicles in designated parking space and/or out of the way locations. Use parking brake on all vehicles and tire chocks on work trucks and trailers. 1b. Check in with Site Manager/Supervisor to ensure coordination with other Site activities and to discuss any special hazards. Ensure that short-service employees (SSE) are identified. 1b. Identify potential traffic sources. 1b. Wear PPE including high visibility clothing or reflective vest. 1b. Use a spotter while moving work vehicles; plan ahead to avoid backing whenever possible. 1b. Maintain a minimum exclusion zone when vehicles are in motion (i.e. greater than swing/tip radius of equipment). When backing up truck rig with an attached trailer use a second spotter if there is tight clearance simultaneously on multiple sides of the equipment or if turning angles limit driver-to-spotter visibility. 1b. Delineate work area with 42” cones, flags, caution tape, and/or other barriers. 1b. Position “Work Area” signs at Site entrances, if possible, or at either side of work area.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
		1b. Position largest vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. 1b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, use a spotter, and establish a safe exit route. 1b. Observe potential overhead and ground surface features that may interfere with moving equipment. Clear the path of physical hazards prior to initiating mobilization.
	1c. CAUGHT: Personal injury from pinch points and being in line-of-fire of vehicle and/or equipment.	1c. Make sure driver has engaged parking brake and placed wheel chocks in a position to prevent movement. Be sure that vehicle is parked in front/down gradient (positioned to best block oncoming traffic) of work area. 1c. Wear leather gloves when handling any tools or equipment. Wear cut-resistant gloves (Kevlar or similar) when handling sharp objects/cutting tools/glass. 1c. Keep body parts away from line-of-fire of equipment. 1c. Always carry tools by the handles and/or designated carrier. Ensure sharp-edged tools are sheathed/secure. 1c. Remove any loose jewelry. Avoid wearing loose clothing and/or ensure loose clothing is secure. 1c. Secure all items on the equipment, tighten up any items or features that have potential to shift or break during mobilization.
	1d. OVEREXERTION: Muscle strains while lifting/carrying equipment.	1d. Use body positioning and lifting techniques that avoid muscle strain; keep back straight, lift with legs, turn with whole body, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. 1d. Ensure that loads are balanced. Use assistance (mechanical or additional person) to carry equipment that is either unwieldy or over 50 lbs.
	1e. EXPOSURE: Personal injury from exposure to biological and environmental hazards.	1e. Inspect area to avoid contact with biological hazards (i.e. poisonous plants, stinging insects, ticks, etc.). 1e. Wear long sleeved clothes treated with Permethrin, apply insect repellant containing DEET to exposed skin, and inspect clothes and skin for ticks during and after work. 1e. Apply sunscreen (SPF 15+) if exposure to sun for 30 minutes or more is expected.
	1f. EXPOSURE: Weather related injuries.	1f. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, nausea, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks in cool places and hydrate as needed. 1f. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks in warm areas as needed. 1f. Wear clothing appropriate for weather and temperature conditions (e.g., rain jackets, snow pants, multiple layers). 1f. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes in a sheltered location (car is acceptable) before resuming work.
	1g. EXPOSURE: Personal injury from noise hazards.	1g. Wear hearing protection if sound levels exceed 85 dBA (if you must raise your voice for normal conversation).

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-017	DATE: 04/10/2023	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
GENERIC	**Drilling**	**Monitoring and Recovery Well Development**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Ron Lombino	Senior Hydrogeologist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Courtney Lind	Senior Engineer		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Leather or cut-resistant and Nitrile
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☒ OTHER: Insect repellant, sunscreen (as needed)
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☒ HEARING PROTECTION (as needed)	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel toe boots		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment as needed: Truck Rig or support truck, Trailer, 42-inch Safety cones and flags, Caution Tape, Interface Probe, Power Source, Submersible Pump, Surge Block/Plunger, 20 lb. Type ABC Fire Extinguisher, Holding Tanks and/or Buckets, Absorbent Pads, 5-gas meter, Tools as needed: Socket and Pipe Wrench, Screw Driver, Pry Bar, Ratchet, Vault Key, Clamp or Vice Grip.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

"SHOW ME YOUR HANDS"
Driller and helper should show that hands are clear from controls and moving parts

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization / Demobilization (**Review Mobilization and Demobilization JSA - GEN-015**)	**1a. CONTACT:** Equipment/property damage.	1a. The truck rig's tower/derrick will be lowered and secured prior to mobilization. 1a. Set-up the work area / position equipment in a manner that eliminates or reduces the need for backing of trucks and trailers. 1a. All non-essential personnel should **maintain an exclusion zone greater than the swing/tip radius of equipment.** 1a. Beep horn twice before backing up. 1a. When backing up with an attached trailer use a spotter Level or avoid if needed.
	1b. FALL: Slip/trip/fall hazards.	1b Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 1b. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Store equipment at lowest potential energy.
2. Open/close well.	**2a. EXERTION:** Muscle strain (some wells have large vault covers).	2a. Keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. Use the buddy system or mechanical means when lifting objects heavier than 50 lbs or when the shape makes the object difficult to lift.
	2b. CAUGHT: Pinch points associated with removing/replacing manholes and working with hand tools.	2b. Wear cut-resistant/leather gloves when working with well vault/cover and hand tools. Do not put fingers under well vault/cover. 2b. Use ratchet and pry bar for well cover and inspect before use.
	2c. EXPOSURE: Potentially hazardous vapors.	2c. No open flames/heat sources. 2c. Allow well to vent after opening it and before starting development activities to minimize exposure to vapors. Air monitoring must be performed prior to set up and during the well development activities. Work on upwind side of well.
	2d. CONTACT: Traffic.	2d. Wear required PPE including high visibility clothing or reflective vest. 2d. Delineate work area with 42" safety cones and/or other barriers. Position vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. 2d. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, and establish a safe exit route.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Develop well (mechanical surging).	**3a. CAUGHT:** Cut hazards and finger pinch points.	3a See 2b. 3a. Use required PPE including leather/cut-resistant gloves when handling development equipment. Identify finger/hand pinch points. Keep hands away from active surge equipment. 3a. All non-essential personnel should **maintain an exclusion zone greater than the swing/tip radius of equipment.**
	3b. CONTACT/EXPOSURE: Contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	3b. See 2c. 3b. Wear Nitrile gloves and safety glasses. Insert and remove surge block/plunger and line/cable slowly to avoid splashing at the surface. 3b. Use an absorbent pad to clean any spills.
	3c. EXERTION: Muscle strain from lifting equipment.	3c. See 2a. 3c. Use mechanical device to insert and remove surge block/plunger if greater than 50lb.
	3d. CONTACT: Injury while handling wench line/cable, or with active surging equipment.	3d. If using a drill rig, inspect all wench lines/cables for any kinks or if frayed prior to use. Replace any damaged lines/cables. Review **Drill Rig checklist prior to development activities**. 3d. See 3a.
4. Purging well (pumping water to holding tanks/drums/buckets).	**4a. CAUGHT:** Pinch points associated with connecting hose to tank. Pinch points associated with handling pump and hoses.	4a. See 3a. 4a. Ensure that fingers are not placed near coupling when attaching and securing hose(s). Do not place fingers under pump/hoses. Wear leather or cut-resistant gloves when handling pump/hose(s). 4a. Keep hands clear from any line-of-fire.
	4b. FALL: Using side mounted ladder when attaching hose to tank. Slip, trip, fall from lines/hoses	4b. Inspect ladder steps to make sure steps are not bent/damaged and free of debris/fluid. 4b. Use three points of contact always when using a ladder. 4b. Use a hoist or other mechanical means to secure and move hoses. 4b. Utilize anti-whip cords and secure couplings on all pressurized hoses. Keep hoses and lines coiled and organized out of designated walking paths around the work zone.
	4c. CONTACT: Contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater).	4c. Secure water hose to holding tanks/drums/buckets with clamp, vice grip, or similar tool. 4c. Do not overfill tanks, and purge/transfer liquids in such a manner that they do not splash. (See 3b). 4c. Dispose of used materials/PPE in the designated impacted PPE container.
	4d. EXERTION: Muscle strain from lifting/carrying equipment.	4d. See 2a.
	4e. FALL: Spilled purge water.	4e. Clean up any spills using absorbent pads or spill kits.
5. Decontaminate equipment	**5a. CONTACT/EXPOSURE:** Contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	5a. See 3b.
	5b. EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Chemicals in cleaning solution	5b. Decontaminate equipment in a well-ventilated area. Wear nitrile gloves to avoid skin contact with cleaning solutions.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-019	DATE: 4/10/2023	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Site Reconnaissance**	**Site Walk and Inspection**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Sara Barrientos	Project Geologist	Brian Hobbs	Corporate Health and Safety Director
Tim Unalp	SHSO	Joe Duminuco	Executive Vice President

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: ear plugs as necessary ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toed	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: High-visibility vest or high-vis outerwear	☒ GLOVES: Leather/cut-resistant/chemical resistant ☒ OTHER: Tyvek and rubber boots as necessary, dust mask as necessary

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: Site map, emergency contact list, documentation of urgent care/hospital routes and / or guide familiar with Site, operating cell phone or walkie-talkie if Site allows, and bug spray.

Commitment to Safety – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

SITE SECURITY: Prior to site inspection verify appropriate method to address Site Security concerns as it relates to potential criminal activity, homeless population, and/or isolation concerns. Work with the Project Principal and/or Project Manager to address appropriately.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Check in with Site contact.	**1a. CONTACT/EXPOSURE/FALL:** Personal injury caused by lack of awareness of site-specific hazards.	1a. Inquire about hazards and other activities taking place at the Site. 1a. Inform Site contact of work scope, timeline and location(s). 1a. Discuss emergency evacuation procedures and muster points with Site contact.
2. Traversing the Site	**2a. CONTACT:** Property damage and personal injury caused by obstructions/vehicles or unauthorized personnel at remote Sites.	2a. All equipment must be stowed and secured prior to moving. 2a. Maintain speed limit as posted on-site. 2a. When possible, drive on established roadways. 2a. Yield to all pedestrians. 2a. Use pull-through spots or back into parking spots. 2a. Don high visibility clothing/safety vest. If working at remote Site, add orange accessories during hunting season.
	2b. FALL: Uneven terrain and weather conditions. Overgrown shrubs and vines. Equipment in the work zone.	2b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 2b. When possible, use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 2b. Communicate traversing hazards with others.
	2c. OVEREXERTION: Muscle strain while carrying equipment.	2c. When carrying equipment to/from work area, use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. Use the buddy system or mechanical means to maneuver items heavier than 50-lb. If necessary, make multiple trips to carry equipment.
	2d. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards – ticks; bees/wasps; poison ivy; insects; (Ticks are most active any time the temperature is above freezing, typically from March to November.)	2d. Inspect area to avoid contact with biological hazards. 2d. Ticks: • Treat outer clothing including pants, shirts, socks, boots and hats the evening before with Permethrin (allowing at least two hours before use). • Apply DEET to exposed skin before travelling to the Site and reapply after two hours. • Check for ticks during and after work. 2d. Bees: • Use bee spray as appropriate to deter/eliminate bees.

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	2e. EXPOSURE: Heat Stress & Cold Stress. Personal injury from working in inclement weather conditions.	• Protect exposed skin with insect repellent. 2d. Poison Ivy: • Identify areas of poison ivy and spray with weed killer. Don Tyvek and rubber boots while traversing poison ivy areas. • If skin contacts poison ivy, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. 2e. Wear sunscreen with SPF 15 or greater on exposed skin whenever 30 minutes or more of sun exposure is expected. 2e. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks as needed. 2e. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks as needed. 2e. Wear appropriate rain gear as needed. 2e. Take frequent breaks if tired, wet, or cold/hot. Drink water. 2e. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes after last thunder boom/lightning bolt in a sheltered location (car acceptable) before starting work again.
3. Walking near heavy equipment and machinery.	**3a. CONTACT:** Personal injury from Site and roadway traffic. Personal injury from flying debris **3b. OVEREXERTION:** Personal injury from lifting/moving/rotating equipment. **3c. EXPOSURE:** Hearing damage from noise generating equipment/processes. Inhalation/exposure to hazardous vapors and or dust. **3d. EXPOSURE:** Working in a remote area.	3a. See 2a. 3a. Maintain an exclusion zone of at least 10'-25' feet from all engaged equipment. 3a. Keep body parts out of the line-of-fire of pinch points. 3a. Wear appropriate PPE always. 3b. See 2c. 3c. Wear hearing protection if >85 dBA. (i.e. noise levels which require you to raise your voice to communicate) 3c. Always wear leather gloves when handling any tools or equipment. 3c. Always wear appropriate PPE based off chemicals present. 3d. Use the "buddy system" whenever possible. If working alone, contact PM upon arrival/departure, as well as during work activities prior to commencing work if applicable. 3d. Always carry a communication device (i.e., cell phone, walkie-talkie) or directional (i.e., map, compass, etc.) when traversing remote areas. 3d. If available, follow Lone Worker Protocol/Procedure.
4. Working in adverse weather conditions.	**4a. EXPOSURE:** Heat Stress & Cold Stress. Personal injury from working in inclement weather conditions.	4a. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks as needed. 4a. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks as needed. 4a. Wear appropriate rain gear as needed. 4a. Take frequent breaks if tired, wet, or cold/hot. Drink water. 4a. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes after last thunder boom/lightning bolt in a sheltered location (car acceptable) before starting work again.
5. Departing Site.	**5a. EXPOSURE:** Exposure to unnecessary hazards should personnel believe Roux is on-Site during an emergency and conduct a search.	5a. Sign out or notify Site contact and Roux Project Manager of your departure.

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JOB SAFETYANALYSIS Ctrl. No. GEN-020	DATE: 04/11/2023	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
GENERIC	**Gauging & Sampling**	**Soil Sampling**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
MaryBeth Lyons	Project Scientist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Tim Unalp	SHSO		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES ☒ FLAME RESISTANT CLOTHING (as needed)	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD: ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel toe boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Insect repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Recommended Equipment: 42" traffic cones, caution tape, trowel

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs.

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Secure location	**1a. CONTACT:** Personnel and vehicular traffic may enter the work area.	1a. If in an area with foot or vehicle traffic, delineate the work area with 42" traffic cones and/or caution tape to prevent exposure to traffic and inform others of work activity. 1a. Wear reflective vest and/or high visibility clothing. 1a. Face the direction of any vehicular traffic. Position vehicle to protect worker from traffic. 1a. Communicate work activity with adjacent work areas.
	1b. FALL: Tripping/falling due to uneven terrain or entry/exit from excavations.	1b. Inspect pathways and work area for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions. 1b. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 1b. Stage equipment and tools in a convenient, stable, and orderly manner. Store equipment at lowest potential energy. 1b. Roux employees should stay 5 feet from in-progress excavations and trenches. Should entry to an excavation be required (when stabilization is complete), ladders must be employed for steep embankments, excavations, pits, and trenches.
	1c. EXPOSURE: Exposure to sun and excessive heat, possibly causing sunburn, heat exhaustion or heat stroke. Exposure to cold temperatures possibly causing cold stress. Skin burn as a result of fire, if applicable. Exposure to explosive vapors due to tank farm operations. Exposure to airborne dust due to high wind speeds. Biological hazards - ticks, bees/wasps, poison ivy, thorns, insects, etc.	1c. Wear sunscreen with an SPF 15 or greater whenever 30 minutes or more of exposure is expected. 1c. Use a tent to shade the work area from direct sunlight particularly when warm temperatures are expected. 1c. Be aware of the location of all Site personnel. 1c. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). 1c. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). 1c. Take breaks for rest and water as necessary. Move to an area that is well shaded or a climate controlled area (i.e., car, site trailer, etc.). 1c. No open flames/heat sources. 1c. Conduct air monitoring and ensure that harmul vapor concentrations are within the levels detailed in the Site Specific HASP. Follow procedures detailed in HASP for exceedances. 1c. Flame retardant clothing must be worn when specified by Site policy. 1c. Cell phones should be disabled when specified by Site policy. 1c. Pre-treat field clothing with Permethrin prior to site visit to kill ticks and insects. 1c. Wear long sleeved shirts and tuck in (or tape) pant legs into socks or boots to prevent ticks from reaching skin. 1c. Spray insect repellant containing DEET on exposed skin when working in overgrown areas of the Site. 1c. Inspect area to avoid contact with biological hazards. 1c. Wear cut-resistant gloves when handling branches, shrubs, etc. that may lie within the walking path. 1c. Wear spoggles if the average wind speeds are above 15 mph. 1c. Personnel shall examine themselves and co-worker's outer clothing for ticks periodically when onsite. 1c. If skin comes in contact with poison ivy, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If rash persists after washing, immediately notify your supervisor, the OM and OHSM for possible consultation with a physician at an approved Occupational Health Clinic.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
2. Collect Soil Sample	**2a. CONTACT:** Personal injury from pinch points, cuts, and abrasions from sampling equipment tools, and material within soil sample. Personal injury from contact with moving equipment while sampling. Personal injury from contact with glass sample jars.	2a. Wear cut-resistant (i.e., Kevlar) gloves under chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves when handling soil samples and sampling jars. 2a. Where possible, use trowel or equivalent tool to avoid contact with soil. 2a. If sampling from bucket of heavy equipment, ensure all equipment is off and operator utilizes the “show me your hands” policy. 2a. See 1a.
	2b. EXPOSURE: Exposure to contamination (impacted soil) and/or lab preservatives.	2b. Wear chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves over cut resistant gloves to protect hands when handling samples; use containment material or plastic sheeting to protect surrounding areas. 2b. Wear safety glasses to protect eyes from dust or air-borne contaminants that may results from disturbing the soil. 2b. Where possible, remain upgradient from sample location if collecting soil sample from stockpile, drill rig, etc. to avoid breathing contaminant vapors, if they are present. 2b. When collecting soil sample from hand auger, put large zip lock bag over entire auger to prevent spillage of soil on to the ground. 2b. Open sample jars slowly and fill carefully to avoid contact with preservatives.
	2c. EXERTION: Exertion due to repetitive motion and ergonomics.	2c. Utilize a table or raised surface for soil sampling if multiple soil samples are going to be taken to minimize repetitive bending motion.
3. Decontaminate equipment	**3a. EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** Contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated vapors and/or soil). **3b. EXPOSURE:** Chemicals in cleaning solution including ammonia.	3a. Wear chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves and safety glasses. 3a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 3a. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in provided drums in designated drum storage area. 3a. Remain upwind of sample and avoid breathing contaminant vapors, if they are present. 3b. Wear chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves and safety glasses. 3b. Work on the upwind side of decontamination area. 3b. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 3b. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in provided drums in designated drum storage area. Ensure that all drums are properly labeled and secured.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-021	DATE: 4/10/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Gauging and Sampling**	**Soil Vapor Sampling (Permanent Monitoring Points)**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Jeff Wills	Principal Hydrogeologist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Tim Unalp	SHSO		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant & Nitriles
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☒ OTHER: Bug Spray, Sun Screen, Knee Pads or kneeling pad
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-toe boots		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

9/16" Socket and Wrench, Non-Toxic Clay, Teflon-Lined Tubing, Masterflex Tubing, Air Pump with Low Flow, Dry Cal, Enclosure (Bucket with 2 holes), Helium Gas Canister, Summa Canisters and Flow Controllers, MultiRae Photo Ionization Detector (PID), Helium Detector, Tubing Cutter, 42-inch Safety Cones, Caution Tape or Retractable Cone Bars

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs.

Work Zone (WZ): A 5-foot exclusion zone will be maintained for non-essential personnel.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Define and secure work area.	**1a. FALL:** Potential tripping hazards.	1a. Ensure work area is secure and inform others (third party) of work activity. 1a. Remove tripping hazards and inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment.
	1b. CONTACT: Potential contact with moving vehicles or pedestrians.	1b. If working alongside roads, look both ways before entering roadways, face traffic, and utilize work vehicle to protect employees. 1b. Delineate work area (including vehicles) with traffic safety cones and caution tape or retractable cone bars. 1b. Maintain a 5-foot exclusion zone. 1b. Wear high visibility clothing or reflective safety vest.
	1c. EXERTION: Muscle strain while lifting and carrying equipment.	1c. When carrying equipment to/from work area, keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced. Use the buddy system or mechanical means to maneuver loads heavier than 50-lbs. If necessary, make multiple trips to carry equipment.
2. Remove well cover / close well cover.	**2a. CONTACT/CAUGHT:** Pinch points and scrapes associated with hand tools and well covers.	2a. Keep hands away from pinch points. 2a. Use hand tools with extensions or magnet to remove and replace well covers. 2a. Wear cut-resistant gloves. 2a. Use knee pads or kneeling pad when repetitive kneeling on rough ground is anticipated.
	2b. FALL: Potential tripping hazards associated with installing bolts.	2b. Place security bolts in secure location so not to create tripping hazards. Replace security bolts so that they fit flush with monitoring well covers.
	2c. EXERTION: Physical exertion to remove bolts that were over torqued or stripped.	2c. Replace any security bolts that show signs of stripping. Do not over tighten. 2c. Use body positioning and bending techniques that minimize muscle strain; keep back straight, bend at the knees. 2c. See 2a.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Screen vapor point with PID.	**3a. FALL:** Potential tripping hazards associated with equipment. **3b. EXPOSURE:** Inhalation of soil vapor	3a. Place equipment in one area close to the sampling location. 3a. Identify area where equipment is to be stored within the work area (away from main walking path). 3a. Don't leave equipment on the ground. Return equipment to storage area between uses. 3b. Replace brass caps immediately upon completion to avoid soil vapors migrating to the surface through sample tubing. 3b. Stand upwind of sample point during screening activities.
4. Remove/replace brass caps at the end of the sample tubing.	**4a. CONTACT:** Pinch points associated with hand tools and brass caps. **4b. EXPOSURE:** Potential pathway for vapors to migrate to land surface.	4a. Use wrench to remove and replace brass caps. 4a. Wear cut-resistant gloves to protect against pinch points and scrapes. 4b. See 3b. 4b. Stand upwind of sample point location.
5. Set up soil vapor sampling equipment and calibration of meters.	**5a. FALL:** Potential tripping hazards associated with equipment and tubing.5b. **5b. CONTACT:** Pinch points associated with handling equipment. **5c. EXPOSURE:** Inhalation of calibration gas and helium.	5a. See 3a. 5a. Keep tubing slack to a minimum and locate the summa canister as close to the sampling location as possible. 5a. Avoid stepping over equipment and tubing. 5b. Do not place fingers/hands under sampling equipment. 5b. Make multiple trips when unloading equipment in work area. 5b. Wear cut-resistant gloves to protect against pinch points while handling sampling equipment. 5c. Review SDS for each type of calibration gas used before calibrating. 5c. Calibrate meters in a well-ventilated area and keep air flow regulator away from face. 5c. Close valve on canisters after use to avoid inhalation of excess helium or calibration gas. 5c. Stand up wind of bucket during helium tracer gas test.
6. Cleaning Work Area.	**6a. FALL:** Potential tripping hazards associated with equipment and tubing. **6b. CONTACT:** Storing and transport of equipment in car.	6a. See 3a. 6a. See 3b. 6b. Ensure that equipment is placed securely in the vehicle. Do not stack equipment on top of each other. Secure equipment so that it will not slide while being transported. 6b. Wear cut-resistant gloves while handling/loading equipment.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-023	DATE: 04/11/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)	
Generic	**Construction**	**Spotting Heavy Machinery**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Levi Curnutte	Senior Scientist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Tim Unalp	SHSO		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ Particulate Respirator	☒ GLOVES: Cut resistant / leather
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER:
☒ LONG SLEEVED SHIRT	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective clothing	
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-/Composite-toe boots/shoes		
☒ SAFETY GLASSES			

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Heavy Machinery (i.e. excavator, payloader, truck, forklift, etc.), two-way radios.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Prepare for machine activity.	**1a. CONTACT:** Obstructions in the work area may create contact hazards from machinery. **1b. Fall :** Slip/Trip/Fall	1a. Cordon off the work area with safety barrels/cones and a rigid barrier (snow fence, traffic bar, etc.). Communicate that only necessary personnel should be in the work area. Spotter and equipment operator shall enforce the **EZ.** Operator will not operate but shall remain in the hands-off mode while personnel are within the exclusion zone. 1b. Ensure that work area is flat, level and clear of any obstructions or debris before setting up work zone.
2. Spotting.	**2a. CONTACT:** Machine or load contact with personnel, property, or machinery.	2a. Discuss the specifics of the work with the operator and be clear about any hand signals that will be used. Clearly discuss the limits of the assigned work area and the machine's Exclusion Zone. Maintain Exclusion Zone. The Exclusion Zone shall be delineated by using 42-inch traffic cones/barrels and a fixed rigid barrier. 2a. The Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion zone is greater than the swing/tip radius of equipment. 2a. Both the spotter and equipment operators shall have 2-way radios/cellular devices on their persons to ensure audible communication in the event any changes or new hazards may arise. 2a. All workers should stay outside of the Exclusion Zone of all equipment unless operator is stopped and in "Hands Off" mode. **(This includes the spotter unless an exception has been established in the Site-specific JSA).** If the Exclusion Zone must be reduced due to work area restrictions, then the spotter and operator shall enforce the reduced Exclusion Zone. 2a. Spotters must make eye contact with the machine operator or all movement ceases until visual contact can be reestablished. 2a. Spotter shall keep an eye out for any issues with the machine the operator may not see and communicate with other work crews and spotters on behalf of the operator. 2a. If the spotter needs to take a break, he must find a replacement before leaving or have the machine stop operations. **No heavy equipment shall operate without a spotter under any circumstances.** 2a. Wear fluorescent clothing/safety vest. 2a. **Do not multitask. Only perform Spotting**

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
	2b. FALL: Slip/Trip/Fall	2b. Look where walking to identify and avoid slip/trip/fall hazards. Avoid icy and/or wet surfaces. Remove obstacles if possible. 2b. Use designated walkways during spotting whenever possible. 2b. **Do not walk backwards. Always face the direction you are walking towards.**
	2c. CAUGHT: Caught between machinery and nearby objects.	2c. **Maintain Exclusion Zone.** Do not stand between large, loose or fixed objects or structures and the machinery while it is in motion. Keep in sight of operator at all times while being aware of surrounding structures.
	2d. EXPOSURE: Inhalation of exhaust from machinery.	2d. The spotter will position him/herself upwind of the working machinery, when possible. Spotter will also inform others working within the vicinity of the EZ of proper positioning, if applicable.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-024	DATE: 04/11/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)	
GENERIC	**Site Maintenance**	**Tree/Brush/Overgrowth/Lawn Maintenance**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Robert Chimchirian	Principal Engineer	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Scott Wright	Senior Geologist		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES: spoggles when using chain saw	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel Toed Boots (Composite Toe are not acceptable for use with chainsaws) ☐ KNEE PADS	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: High visibility long- sleeved shirt/Fluorescent reflective vest with long-sleeved shirt	☒ GLOVES: Cut-Resistant ANSI Level 2 work gloves ☒ OTHER: Insect Repellant (DEET/permethrin), sunscreen (as needed), logging helmet, safety glasses, Tyvek (as needed).

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: Brush Hog, Wood Chipper, Lawn Mower, Hand Grabber, Blower, Line Trimmers, Pruning Shears, Chain Saw, Hand Tools,42" Safety Cones, Wheel Chocks, A-Frame ladder.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Inspect all equipment prior to use.	**1a. FALL:** Uneven terrain and other debris.	1a. Use designated walk areas. Remove slip, trip and fall hazards from walk areas.
	1b. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards, and bloodborne pathogens (i.e., insects, poison ivy, snakes, used syringes, contaminated trash, bed bugs, etc.) and sun exposure.	1b. Equipment inspections should take place in a parking lot or cleared area to avoid exposure to biological hazards (e.g. paved parking lot, stone paved area, etc.).
2. Prune Brush/Overgrowth Maintenance.	**2a. FALL:** Uneven terrain and other debris.	2a. Use designated walk areas. Remove slip, trip and fall hazards from walk areas.
	2b. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards, and bloodborne pathogens (i.e., insects, poison ivy, animals, used syringes, contaminated trash, bed bugs, etc.) and sun exposure.	2b. Survey work area: Identify biohazards (i.e., bees nest, toxic vegetation, animals). 2b. Use bee sprays to remove nests. 2b. Avoid contact with toxic vegetation (i.e., poison ivy). If contact cannot be avoided, wear protective gloves or coveralls when handling toxic vegetation. If skin comes in contact with poison ivy, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. 2b. Wear light-colored clothing.. 2b. Pre-treat field clothing with Permethrin prior to site visit to kill/repel ticks and insects. [Note: clothing treated with Permethrin should be allowed 2 to 4 hours to dry prior to being worn.] 2b. Wear long-sleeved shirts and tuck in (or tape) pant legs into socks or boots to prevent ticks from reaching skin. 2b. Spray insect repellant containing DEET on exposed skin when working in overgrown areas of the Site. 2b. Wear cut resistant gloves when handling branches, shrubs, etc. that may lie within the walking path. 2b. Have Tyvek suits onsite in case tick populations in work areas warrant additional PPE. 2b. Personnel shall examine themselves and co-worker's outer clothing for ticks periodically when onsite. 2b. Wear sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15 whenever 30 minutes or more of exposure is expected. 2b. Use grabber to pick up trash and sharp objects. 2b. Place sharps (syringes) in a hard shelled container and dispose of at a designated facility. 2b. Use mechanical methods when possible to lift and load abandoned mattresses and sofas to avoid contact with bed bugs.
	2c. CONTACT: Falling debris or overhead hazards. Contaminated soils. Personal injury from contact with hand tools/equipment.	2c. Wear safety glasses and hardhat. 2c. Prune in a manner so that cuttings are propelled away from the operator and bystanders. 2c. Stay clear from line-of-fire of overhead branches when cutting, as well as check branches for tension prior to pruning. 2c. Wear coveralls and nitrile gloves over cut-resistant gloves to protect against exposure to potentially contaminated soils. 2c. Check handle of chainsaw for proper position (tool should be balanced at handle) adjust and tighten as needed. 2c. Check integrity of blade edge; sharpen as necessary to avoid slippage while cutting.
	2d. FALL: Pruned branches.	2d. Place in back of truck branches cut from shrubs and trees to minimize trip hazards and to make it easier to identify any additional trip hazards (i.e., branches, roots, depressions).

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Branch/Tree Removal using chain saw.	**3a. OVEREXERTION**: Back strain when cutting, lifting and reaching.	3a. Use correct body positioning while handling saw, bend at the knees, keep back straight and saw forward and away from body. Be aware of foot and leg placement in relation to saw blade. 3a. Use an A-Frame ladder to cut hard-to-reach branches. 3a. Use a buddy to stabilize ladder if the terrain is uneven. 3a. Use the buddy system to lift branches that are heavier than 50 lbs.
	3b. CONTACT: Deep cut and amputation hazard while operating chainsaw.	3b. Ensure chain guard is on chain saw. 3b. Cut away from body. 3b. Turn off chain saw when it is not in use. 3b. Wear protective chaps over legs.
	3c. FALL: Uneven terrain and debris.	3c. Use three points of contact when exiting/entering truck. 3c. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., tree debris, puddles, ice, etc.), and obstructions prior to accessing work area. 3c. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 3c. Place tools and equipment in designated area and maintain good housekeeping. 3c. Wear boots with a minimum of ¼" treads and steel toes.
	3d. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards, animals, and loud noise from equipment.	3d. See 2b. 3d. Survey your surroundings for potential hazards. 3d. Wear logging helmet equipped with hearing protection to prevent exposure to loud engine noise. 3d. Inspect area for insect nests and toxic vegetation and remove as necessary, or stay away until sprayed. 3d. Wear hearing protection while using the chain saw.
	3e. CONTACT: Flying debris. Potential contact with chainsaw blade or hot surface and fence.	3e. Determine areas where tree or branches are to be felled (cut so branches fall away) and plan escape route accordingly; delineate area and identify obstructions. 3e. Wear logging helmet equipped with screen and always wear spoggles. 3e. Provide advanced warning when tree will be coming down. 3e. Other personnel should maintain a distance of 100 feet away from large tree cutting activities.
4. Branch/Tree Consolidation.	**4a. CONTACT:** Downed branches and tree. Loading of debris from tree into truck.	4a. Wear cut-resistant gloves and ensure arms are fully covered by long sleeve shirt while handling trees. 4a. Do not stand under branches that are being cut.
	4b. OVEREXERTION: Back strain when cutting, lifting, consolidating.	4b. See 3a. above. 4b. Cut downed trees into pieces that are less than 50 lbs. Use assistance for loads heavier than 50 pounds.
	4c. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards, animals and noise.	4c. See 3b. above.
5. Cut Lawn Area/ and sweep/blow away grass cuttings.	**5a. CONTACT:** Obstacles and large debris. Flying debris.	5a. Inspect work area and identify hazards before starting the work. Remove small obstacles when possible and avoid large obstacles that cannot be removed.
	5b. EXPOSURE: Loud noise from the mower and dust while blowing.	5b. **Maintain 10' exclusion zone** around mower and a **30' exclusion zone** around mower discharge. 5b. Wear hearing protection while using the mower. 5b. Wear dust masks and blow downwind when possible.
6. Load Equipment and Leave work site.	**6a. CONTACT:** Sharp edges of equipment. Faulty equipment.	6a. Inspect tools before loading them. 6a. Carry equipment by the handles. Check handle for proper position (tool should be balanced at handle), adjust and tighten as needed. Keep working end of tool facing away from body to prevent contact. 6a. Wear leather gloves.
	6b. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards.	6b. Conduct tick check. Inspect any areas of body that were exposed, all clothing and other potential entry points such as the ankle and neck areas should be examined closely. 6b. Wash any areas of exposed skin.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-025	DATE: 04/11/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 1

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
Generic	**General**	**Trucking**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Lauren Dolginko	Project Geologist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Tim Unalp	SHSO		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Leather or cut resistant
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER
☐ LONG SLEEVED SHIRT	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility long sleeved clothing	
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-toe boots		
☒ SAFETY GLASSES			

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Heavy equipment (i.e. trucks)

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in Hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs.

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, tip zone of the equipment, fall zone of the equipment and contents, distance that debris may travel during demolition activities and/or foot print of a structure to be demolished.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Set up work zone.	**1a. CONTACT:** Personal injury/property damage caused by obstruction/vehicle.	1a. Establish work zone for manifesting/paperwork by communicating with workers before task begins. Maintain a minimum **Exclusion Zone (EZ)** around all heavy equipment.
2. Loading of truck.	**2a. CONTACT:** Rolling Vehicle could cause bodily harm.	2a. All commercial vehicles without an operator must have their engines off and wheels chocked. Truck and loading area should be on level and stable ground.
	2b. CONTACT: Machine or load may crush personnel, property or machinery.	2b. All machines (Excavator, Lull, Backhoe) must have a spotter. Spotter must communicate contact hazards such as other personnel in the work area, objects in the machine's blind spot, and overhead lines to the operator. Spotter and operator should have 2-way radios or established hand signals to communicate when needed. 2b. Loads must not be swung over other vehicles or personnel. 2b. Maintain **EZ** around all equipment.
	2c. CONTACT: Load shifting during travel.	2c. Secure all loads prior to moving the truck with chains or straps or cribbing. 2c. Any loose soil or debris should be cleaned off truck sides prior to truck mobilization. 2c. All truck beds must be secured prior to traveling.
3. Dumping loads.	**3a. CONTACT:** Truck may flip sideways or backwards.	3a. All workers must stay behind and away from the side of trucks that are dumping to avoid contact with flying debris and the truck potentially tipping sideways or backwards. EZ must be maintained equal to the height of bed while lifted.
4. Exchanging paperwork with truck driver.	**4a. CONTACT/CAUGHT:** Broken bones from contact by vehicle.	4a. Truck driver should exit truck with proper PPE, using the three-point stance, and enter the established work zone to complete paperwork. If Site-specific safety prohibits drivers from exiting the truck, wait until truck is finished loading, with engine turned off, before approaching truck. 4a. Always establish eye contact with driver prior to approaching truck. 4a. Confirm sides of truck have been cleaned/brushed off prior to approaching truck.
	4b. FALL: Slip, Trip or Fall may cause muscle strains or tears, abrasions or lacerations, or broken bones.	4b. Survey walking route to identify slip/trip/fall hazards. Avoid icy/wet surfaces. Remove slip/trip/fall hazards if present. 4b. Communicate with driver and spotter prior to approaching truck. Maintain **EZ** around all heavy equipment.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Cntrl. No. GEN-027	DATE: 04/11/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Drilling**	**Pre-Drilling Clearance, Vactron and Air Knife**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Courtney Rempfer	Project Scientist	Joseph Midwig	Senior Engineer
Sara Redding	Senior Hydrogeologist	Brian Hobbs	CHSD

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☒ FACE SHIELD (While Air Knifing) ☒ HEARING PROTECTION (As needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite toe or steel toe boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing; long-sleeve shirt	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile, cut-resistant ☒ OTHER: Dusk mask, insect repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Vac-Truck or Vac Drum, Compressor, Jack Hammer, Air Knife. Circular Saw, Hand Tools, Dust Mask, Photoionization Detector, Multi Gas Meter, 42 inch safety cones and flags, Retractable Cone Bars, Caution Tape, 20 lb. Fire Extinguisher, "Work Area" Signs, Pressurized Water Sprayer

Commitment to Safety – All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

EXCLUSION ZONE: All non-essential personnel will maintain a distance of 10 feet from drilling equipment while equipment is moving/engaged

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Verify pre-clearance protocol	**1a. CONTACT:** Underground utility damage; property damage; personal injury.	1a. Confirm that (if applicable) "Call Before You Dig" and local utility companies were contacted prior to starting work in order to confirm utility mark outs. Must have a case # before digging. 1a Walk the Site to evaluate utility markings and review maps (see Site Walk Inspection JSA - GEN-019). Utilities are not always properly marked out, ensure use of observational skills through the pre-clearing checklist. 1a. Review pre-clearing checklist form and sub-surface clearance form. Pre-clearing protocol indicates that clearance must be conducted to a minimum of 5 vertical feet below ground surface or 10 vertical feet below ground surface in the critical zone using hand tools.
	1b. ENERGY SOURCE/CONTACT: Property damage; Pressurized water mains may cause lacerations or broken bones. Pressurized gas mains may explode causing serious injury, or death. Underground electric may cause severe burns, shock, or death.	1b. Pre-clearing of each soil boring/monitoring well location must be conducted to a minimum of 5 vertical feet below the ground surface (10 feet minimum for Critical Zone) using hand tools (shovel and non-metallic dig bar and hand auger) prior to drilling. Supervisor should be contacted to discuss appropriate pre-clearing depth. 1b. MUST Complete subsurface clearance checklist prior to pre-clearance.
	1c. FALL: Slip, Trip or Fall may cause muscle strains or tears, abrasions, lacerations, or broken bones.	1c. Be aware of the conditions when walking or loading equipment and working. Walk within established pathway avoiding uneven surfaces. Remove potential slip/trip/fall hazards.
2. Mobilize/demobilize and establish work area	**2a. SEE MOBILIZATION / DEMOBILIZATION JSA – GEN-015**	2a. See Mobilization / Demobilization JSA.
3. Concrete saw cutting, jack hammer and hand clearance with hand tools, air knife	**3a. CONTACT:** Flying debris striking face or body	3a Maintain 10' minimum exclusion zone. Use the required PPE (i.e., leather/cut proof gloves, safety glasses/face shield). 3a. Use anti-whip devices on compressor hoses. Ensure hose couplings are secure. 3a Wear a face shield to protect face from flying debris when using air knife. 3a. Utilize a traffic cone, cage or physical barriers over the hole during air knife activities to keep flying debris close to ground.
	3b. EXPOSURE: Inhalation/exposure to hazardous vapors and/or concrete dust, noise exposure	3b. Monitor breathing zone with a calibrated PID and/or multi-gas meter. If meters sustain readings greater than recommeneded in the HASP for the specific contaminant of concerns (COCs) the Roux field personnel must temporarily cease work, instruct all Site personnel to step away from the area of elevated readings. Contact PM. 3b. Wet concrete while using saw to minimize dust and wear dust mask to prevent inhalation. 3b. Stand upwind and keep body behind saw. Observers and helpers should avoid line-of-fire for saw blade. Always cut away from body. 3b. No open flames/heat sources.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

	3c. ENERGYSOURCE/CONTACT: Property damage; Pressurized water mains may cause lacerations or broken bones. Pressurized gas mains may explode causing serious injury, or death. Underground electric may cause severe burns, shock, or death.	3b. Wear hearing protection when saw, jackhammer or air compressor are in operation. Otherwise, if sound levels exceed 85 dbA, put on hearing protection. 3c. For air knifing, ensure extention/lance tip reaches the full 5 feet bgs. Air knife should be advanced **AT A MINIMUM** in all four corners of the expected boring location to find any possible arrangement of utilities. 3c. Ensure diameter of soil preclearance hole is at a **MINIMUM 2x** the diameter of any drilling or hard dig equipment that will be entering the hole. 3c. See Complete subsurface clearance protocol for information provided above.
	3d. ERGONOMICS/EXERTION: Muscle strain due to poor body positioning when handling equipment and materials	3d. Use body positioning and lifting techniques that minimizes muscle strain; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. 3d. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. 3d. Two people or a mechanical lifting aid are required when lifting objects over 50 lbs. or when the shape makes the object difficult to lift.
	3e. FALL: Tripping/falling due to uneven terrain, weather conditions, and materials/equipment stored at the Site	3e. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. Mob/Demob JSA. 3e. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Practice good housekeeping. 3e. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 3e. Equipment and tools will be stored at the lowest point of potential energy and out of the walkway and immediate work area (i.e. tools should not be propped against walls or nearby equipment or vehicles). 3e. Equipment and tools that are not anticipated to be used will be returned to a storage area that is out of the immediate work area. 3e. Ensure power cords and compressed air lines are grouped when used within the work area. 3e. Pre-cleared location will be finished flush to grade as to prevent a slip/trip hazard or coned and taped off.
	3f. CAUGHT: Amputation points associated with the equipment and vacuum hose	3f. Always wear leather gloves when making connections and using hand tools; wear cut-resistant (i.e., Kevlar) gloves when handling cutting tools. 3f. Inspect the equipment prior to use for potential pinch points. 3f. Test all emergency shutdown devices prior to using equipment. 3f. Inspect saw blade for worn surface or missing teeth; switch blade if damaged or blunt. 3f. Ensure all jewelry is removed, loose clothing is secured, and PPE is secured close to the body. 3f. All non-essential personnel shall maintain a 10 foot exclusion zone; position body out of the line-of-fire of equipment. 3f. Drillers and helpers will understand and use the “Show Me Your Hands Policy”.
4. Move drum to staging area using drum cart	**4a. EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** Contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated groundwater, soil)	4a. Wear Nitrile chemical-resistant gloves under leather or cut proof gloves. 4a. Do not overfill drums. Ensure that the drum lids are attached securely. 4a. All drums will be staged in the designated storage area.
	4b. EXERTION: Muscle strain while maneuvering drums with drum cart/lift gate	4b. See 3d. Do not overfill drums. Use lift gate on back of truck to load and unload drums. Use drum dolly to move drum.
	4c. CAUGHT: Pinch points associated with handling drum lid	4c. Ensure that fingers are not placed under the lid of the drum. Wear leather gloves or cut proof gloves. Use appropriate ratchet while sealing drum lid.
5. Decontaminate equipment.	**5a. EXPOSURE/CONTACT**: To contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated groundwater, vapors).	5a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 5a. Contain decontamination water so that it does not spill. 5a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills, if necessary. 5a. Spray equipment from side angle, not straight on, to avoid backsplash. 5a. See 3b.
	5b. EXPOSURE: To chemicals in cleaning solution.	5b. See 4a. Review SDS to ensure appropriate precautions are taken and understood.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-029	DATE: 4/11/2023	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)	
GENERIC	**Preclearing/Sampling**	**Hand Augering**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Sean Owens	Senior Health & Safety Specialist	Brian Hobbs	Corporate Health & Safety Director

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut Resistant / Leather / Nitrile / Chemical resistant
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Long sleeve high visibility clothing	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toed		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Hand Auger Tools (buckets, rods), 5-gallon buckets, hand tools (hammer, etc)

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Drive/walk to hand clearing/hand augering location	**1a. CONTACT:** Property damage and personal injury caused by obstructions/vehicles	1a. Maintain speed limit on-site. 1a. All equipment must be stowed and secured prior to moving. 1a. Drive on established roadways. 1a. Do not back up vehicle without spotter where visibility is limited; use pull-through spots or back into parking spots; use an audible signal (horn/back-up alarm) when backing up vehicles.1c.
	1b. FALL: Personal injury from tripping/falling due to uneven terrain, weather conditions, and materials/equipment stored at portions of the Site	1b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 1b. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 1b. Use established ramp when descending into/ascending from impoundment areas. 1b. Keep tools and equipment in a designated area. When not in use, tools and equipment must be returned to their proper storage location. Keep work area clear of obstructions.
	1c. EXERTION: Muscle strain/exhaustion while carrying equipment (i.e., hand auger, post-hole digger, shovel, pry bar)	1c. When carrying equipment to/from work area, use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. Use mechanical assistance or make multiple trips to carry equipment.
	1d. EXPOSURE: Exposure to sun, possibly causing sunburn Biological hazards - bees/wasps, poison oak, thorns, insects, etc.	1d. Wear sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15 whenever 30 minutes or more of exposure is expected. 1d. Inspect area to avoid contact with biological hazards. 1d. Wear cut resistant gloves when handling branches, shrubs, etc. that may lie within the walking path. 1d. Avoid any areas onsite that have poison oak.
2. Secure location	**2a. CONTACT:** Personnel and vehicular traffic may enter the work area.	2a. Delineate the work area with traffic cones and/or caution tape to prevent exposure to traffic and inform others of work activity. 2a. Wear reflective vest and/or fluorescent clothing. 2a. Face the direction of vehicular traffic. Position vehicle to protect worker from traffic. 2a. Communicate work activity with adjacent work areas.
	2b. FALL: Tripping/falling due to uneven terrain, and materials /equipment stored within the work area	2b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment to the impoundments. 2b. Equipment and tools will be staged in a convenient, stable, and orderly manner. 2b. Equipment and tools will be stored at the lowest point of potential energy and out of the walkway and immediate work area (i.e. tools should not be propped against walls or nearby equipment or vehicles). 2b. Equipment and tools that are not anticipated to be used will be returned to an appropriate storage area that is out of the immediate work area.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Verify pre-clearance protocol; review completed Subsurface Utility Checklist and utility verification site walkthrough.	**3a. ENERGY SOURCE:** Underground utility damage; property damage; personal injury	3a. Confirm that "Call Before You Dig" and local utility companies were contacted prior to hand augering. 3a. Walk the Site to evaluate utility markings and review maps.
4. Augering/advancing borehole	**4a. EXPOSURE:** Contaminated soil/water/vapor **4b. EXERTION:** Muscle strain from lifting, bending, repetitive motion. **4c. CAUGHT:** Personal injury as a result of jewelry/loose clothing caught on equipment, well covers, machinery, hand auger, pry bar etc.. **4d. CONTACT/CAUGHT:** Pinch points, abrasions	4a. Monitor breathing zone with a PID when VOCs area concern. If vapors sustain > 5 ppm, upgrade PPE as per HASP. 4a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses when handling impacted materials. 4a. Place excavated soil on plastic sheeting and store soil waste in designated area. 4a. Work on the upwind side of the boring. 4b. Body positioning and rotating with the auger to reduce strain. Don't twist back. 4c. No form of jewelry should be worn while on-site. 4c. Clothing must be appropriately sized so it is not loose fitting. 4d. Keep head and upper body clear when lifting hand auger, pry bar/post-hole digger. Ensure to not be overly aggressive when using pry bar. 4d. Ensure all jewelry is removed, loose clothing is secured, and PPE is secured close to the body.
5. Lithologic observation and soil sampling	**5a. EXPOSURE:** Contact with contamination (impacted soil and/or lab preservatives)	5a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves to protect hands when handling samples; wear safety glasses when handling any preservatives; use containment material or plastic sheeting to protect surrounding areas. 5a. When collecting soil sample from hand auger, put large zip lock bag over entire auger to prevent spillage of soil on to the ground. 5a. Open sample jars slowly and fill carefully to avoid contact with preservatives.
6. Decontaminate equipment	**6a. EXPOSURE:** Contact with contamination (impacted soil and/or lab preservatives, decontamination solution) **6b. CONTACT/CAUGHT:** pinch points and cuts/abrasions	6a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 6a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 6a. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE trash bags. 6b. Keep fingers/hands out of pinch points when dis-assembling hand auger during decontamination.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. LA-017	DATE: 04/11/2023	☒ NEW ☐ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
Generic	**Construction**	**Lifting Storm Drain Grate with a Crowbar**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Johanan Knight	Staff Engineer	Brian Hobbs	CHSD
Sean Owens	OHSM	Ray Greenidge	Sr. Compliance Manager

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☒ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Leather or cut-resistant
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER
☒ LONG SLEEVED SHIRT	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: High visibility long sleeved clothing	
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-toe boots		
☒ SAFETY GLASSES			

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Crowbar

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing SPSAs

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Drive/walk to storm drain grate location	**1a. CONTACT:** Property damage and personal injury caused by obstructions/vehicles	1a. Maintain speed limit on-site. 1a. All equipment must be stowed and secured prior to moving. 1a. Drive on established roadways. 1a. Do not back up vehicle without spotter where visibility is limited; use pull-through spots or back into parking spots; use an audible signal (horn/back-up alarm) when backing up vehicles.
	1b. FALL: Personal injury from tripping/falling due to uneven terrain, weather conditions, and materials/equipment stored at portions of the Site	1b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 1b. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 1b. Use established ramp when descending into/ascending from impoundment areas. 1b. Keep tools and equipment in a designated area. When not in use, tools and equipment must be returned to their proper storage location. Keep work area clear of obstructions.
	1c. EXERTION: Muscle strain/exhaustion while carrying equipment (i.e., hand auger, post-hole digger, shovel, pry bar)	1c. When carrying equipment to/from work area, use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. Use mechanical assistance or make multiple trips to carry equipment. 1c. Use team lift or mechanical means to lift objects heavier than 50 lbs.
2. Secure location	**2a. CONTACT:** Personnel and vehicular traffic may enter the work area.	2a. Delineate the work area with traffic cones and/or caution tape to prevent exposure to traffic and inform others of work activity. 2a. Wear high visibility clothing (adhere to site-specific PFAS-free restrictions, if appliable). 2a. Face the direction of vehicular traffic. Position vehicle to protect worker from traffic. 2a. Communicate work activity with adjacent work areas.
	2b. FALL: Tripping/falling due to uneven terrain, and materials /equipment stored within the work area	2b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment to the impoundments. 2b. Equipment and tools (crowbar) will be staged in a convenient, stable, and orderly manner. 2b. Equipment and tools (crowbar) will be stored at the lowest point of potential energy and out of the walkway and immediate work area (i.e. tools should not be propped against walls or nearby equipment or vehicles). 2b. Equipment and tools that are not anticipated to be used will be returned to an appropriate storage area that is out of the immediate work area.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Lifting/replacing storm drain grate with crowbar (up to 2' x 2' grate)	**3a. EXERTION:** Muscle strain from lifting, bending, repetitive motion.	3a. Place crowbar in between grate and ground and push from a stable position on the ground. Try to reduce strain on arms and back. Push using your legs as your source of energy when possible, rather than isolated muscles in your back or arms.
	3b. CAUGHT: Personal injury as a result of jewelry/loose clothing caught on crowbar or storm drains	3b. No form of jewelry should be worn while on-site. 3b. Clothing must be appropriately sized so it is not loose fitting.
	3c. CONTACT/CAUGHT: Pinch points, abrasions	3c. Keep head and upper body clear when lifting the grate using the crowbar. Ensure to not be overly aggressive when using crowbar. 3c. Ensure all jewelry is removed, loose clothing is secured, and PPE is secured close to the body. Make sure safety-toed boots are worn and to keep feet out of landing area if the grate were to slip out from the crowbar. Keep fingers/hands out of pinch points when moving grate after using the crowbar. Wear cut-resistant gloves.
	3c. EXPOSURE: Harmful vapors in storm drain	3d. Air monitoring using a calibrated 5-gas multi-gas meter (O_2, H_2S, CO, LEL%, PID) to periodically monitor the breathing zone of the work area. 3d. The Action Level for breathing zone air is five parts per million (sustained) as detected by the PID. 3d. If a reading of >5ppm is recorded, the Roux field personnel must temporarily cease work, instruct all personnel to step away from the area of elevated readings and inform the Roux PM of the condition. The Roux PM will then recommend additional appropriate precautions in accordance with the site-specific health and safety plan.

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APPENDIX B

SDSs for Chemicals Used

Buy Activated Carbon Online At
https://www.laballey.com/collections/activated-charcoal

Activated Carbon

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I

DATE: **November 20, 2017**

SUPPLIER:
Lab Alley LLC
22111 Highway 71 West, Suite 601
Spicewood, Texas 78669
Tel.: 512-668-9918

EMERGENCIES: **InfoTrac: 800-535-5053**

CHEMICAL NAME:
Activated Carbon

CHEMICAL NAME:
CHEMICAL FORMULA: Activated Carbon
SYNONYMS: Coconut Shell Base/Coal / Wood Base Activated Carbon

SECTION II

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Regulatory Status – Not Regulated

Health Effects – Prolonged over exposure to carbon dust can produce skin and eye irritation. Prolonged inhalation can cause irritation of mucus membranes. **(See Sections IV & XI)**

HMIS INDEX:
HMIS Index details are as follows,

HEALTH: **0**

FLAMMABILITY: **1**

REACTIVITY: **0**

PPE: **E**



GHS CLASSIFICATION

NOTE: Health effects comments refer to the pure component knowing that the concentration on the carbon is significantly less than 100%.

Hazard Symbol	Hazard / Category	Warning
	Respiratory Irritation Category 3 Eye Irritation 2A	Dust causes respiratory, skin and eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated inhalation or ingestion can cause irritation of mucous membranes. Wet activated carbon removes oxygen from air causing a severe hazard to workers in enclosed or confined space.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS –

Prevention

Avoid generation of dust during handling.
The dust or fines may be more susceptible to catalytic reaction than the large mesh product.
Avoid breathing dust.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use in a well ventilated area.
Avoid release to environment.

Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical attention for any breathing difficulty.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
CONTACT WITH SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse cautiously with soap and water for several minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
IF INGESTED: Drink a large volume of water; seek medical attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place.
Keep container tightly closed.

Container Labeling

Lab Alley LLC has added GHS classification information to this SDS document. However, changes to container labeling have not been implemented. Changes to container labels will be made in accordance to the requirements which will be defined by OSHA's revision to the Hazard Communication Standard once final adoption of rule is approved and released. Labels will be provided that include a signal word, pictogram, hazard statement, and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.

SECTION III

INGREDIENTS:

Chemical Name (CAS#)		%	PEL(OSHA)	TLV(ACGIH)	Other
Carbon*	(7440-44-0)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A

*ACGIH (TWA) for reparable dust is 2.5 mg/m^3

There are no established PEL, TWA or TLV values for this material. Caution should be taken for respirable dust. The product has no known carcinogenic properties.

Non-Hazardous components are recorded at 3% or >; Acute hazards are recorded when present at 1% or >; Chronic hazards are recorded when present at 0.01% or >.

This is not intended to be a comprehensive compositional disclosure.

SECTION IV

EMERGENCY FIRST AID MEASURES:

In ease off ingestion do not induce vomiting. Dilute by giving water or milk.
Seek medical attention.

In case of inhalation remove to fresh air. Administer first aid as appropriate.
Seek medical attention.

In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
If irritation persists seek medical attention.

In case of eye contact flush with lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Lift upper and lower eye lids occasionally.
Seek medical attention.

OTHER:

The effects of chronic and sub-chronic exposure have not been determined. Safe handling on a long-term basis should emphasize protection against respective or long-term exposure to carbon dust inhalation and avoidance of contact to any liquids that may leach off the impregnated carbon.

Affected individuals with pre-existing conditions pertaining to digestive, respiratory, skin or eye problems can be more susceptible to potential effects of carbon dust.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA:

Route (s) of Entry:

Ingestion:	Carbon is non-toxic through ingestion. Dust may cause mild irritation to the digestive tract resulting in nausea or diarrhea.
Inhalation:	The physical nature of carbon may irritate the respiratory system. Dust may cause mild irritation to the upper respiratory tract
Skin:	Carbon *is* non-toxic through skin absorption. Dust may cause mild irritation probably reddening.
Eye Irritation:	The physical nature of carbon may cause eye irritation. Dust may cause mild irritation probably reddening.

SECTION V

FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA:

Flash Point:	N/A
Extinguishing media:	Alcohol foam, CO_2, dry chemical, water.
Special Firefighting procedures:	Exercise caution when responding to any chemical fire. Respiratory protection is essential.

Decomposition Products:	CO may be formed in fire.
Thermal Decomposition:	Sulfur Oxides (SO_x)

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

Flashpoint:	Not Applicable.
Non-flammable:	16CFR1500.44.
Not Self Heating:	UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Test N.3.
Flammability Limits in Air:	LFL and UFL Not Applicable.

GENERAL HAZARD: Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide gas may be generated during combustion. Caution is advised.

Contact of activated carbon with strong oxidizers such as ozone or liquid oxygen may cause rapid combustion.

Fire is possible at elevated temperatures or by contact with an ignition with most types of organic solids. Activated carbon is difficult to ignite and when it does, it has a tendency to burn or smolder very slowly without any smoke or flame.

Toxic gases will form upon combustion.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: If possible to do safely, move smoldering activated carbon to a non-hazardous area, preferably out of doors. Extinguish fire using water fog, fine water spray, carbon dioxide or foam. Avoid stirring up dust clouds.

FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firefighting personnel should wear full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for all inside fires and large outdoor fires.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion products may include smoke and oxides of carbon (for example, carbon monoxide). Materials allowed to smolder or long periods in enclosed spaces, may produce amounts of carbon monoxide which reach the lower explosive limit (carbon monoxide LEL = 12.5% in air). Under certain conditions, any airborne dust may be an explosion hazard. Used activated carbon may produce additional combustion products.

SECTION VI

SPILL AND/OR ACCIDENTAL RELEASE HANDLING MEASURES:

Reportable Quantities:	No EPA requirements.
Personal Precautions:	Wear protective equipment, keep unnecessary personnel away, and ventilate area of spill.
Environmental Precautions:	The carbon is not soluble in water; however, dust particles can cause a particulate emission if discharged to waterways. Block all entrances to sewers and drains to avoid introducing the material into the waterways.

Steps To Be Taken For Containment & Clean-up:	Block all entrances to sewers and drains. Vacuum, shovel or sweep up spilled material, neutralize and place in closed container for disposal. **Do not release to sewer or waterway** Remove product to appropriate storage area until it can be properly disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Avoid formation of dust.
Waste Disposal Method:	Unused product may have a lot pH. Used product may contain hazardous chemicals or hazardous properties that may have to be examined to determine proper disposal method. Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
Disposal Considerations:	Activated carbon, in its original state, is not a hazardous material or hazardous waste. Follow applicable governmental regulations for waste disposal. Used activated carbon may become classified as a hazardous waste depending upon the application. Follow applicable regulations for disposal. Recycling (reactivation) may be a viable alternative to disposal. Contact Carbon Activated Corp. for information.

SECTION VII

STORAGE AND HANDLING INFORMATION:

Storage Temperature:	Ambient
Storage Pressure:	Atmospheric
Handling:	Follow good handling and housekeeping practices to minimize spills, generation of airborne dusts, and accumulation of dusts on exposed surfaces. Use with adequate exhaust ventilation to draw dust away from workers' breathing zones. Keep away from ignition sources. Use in well ventilated areas. Protect containers from physical damage. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes and skin. Prevent or minimize exposures to dusts by using appropriate personal protection equipment Avoid Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
Storage:	Dry airtight storage recommended. Store in cool, dry, ventilated area and in closed containers. Maintain good housekeeping. Store away from strong oxidizers such as ozone, liquid oxygen, chlorine, permanganate, etc. Keep away from heat or flames or ignition sources.

SECTION VIII

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

Respiratory Protection:	Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its concentration where airborne exposure is likely. If exposures cannot be kept to a minimum with engineering controls, consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH/MSHA or the manufacturer.
Ventilation/Local Exhaust:	Essential in confined areas
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses or goggles with side shields are recommended for any type of handling. Where eye contact or dusty conditions may be likely, dust tight goggles are recommended. Have eye flushing equipment available.
Skin Protection:	Avoid contact with the skin. Wear appropriate dust resistant clothing. Wash contaminated clothing and clean protective equipment before reuse. Wash skin

thoroughly after handling. Protective gloves are recommended.

Airborne Exposure Guidelines:	Recommended Exposure Limits 8-hr TWA	Activated Carbon
	Total Dust	10 mg/m3*
	Respirable Fraction	3 mg/m3*

EXPOSURE CONTROL:

NOTE:	*PEL, TLV and Toxicological data when available are provided for the pure component knowing that the carbon product contains a lesser percentage.*		
Component	**OSHA PEL**	**ACGIH TLV**	**Other Limits**
*Activated Carbon	Data not available	Data not available	
Exposure Guidelines	Wet activated carbon removes oxygen from air posing a hazard to workers in enclosed or confined space. Before entering such an area, sample the air within to assure sufficient oxygen supply. Use work procedures for low oxygen levels, observing all local, state and federal regulations. Comment: Remove from the area any worker who shows allergic reactions from exposure to sulfur.		
Engineering Controls	Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation in the workplace and safely remove carbon black from the air. Note: Wet activated carbon removes oxygen from air causing a severe hazard to workers in enclosed or confined space. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.		
Personal Protective Equipment	Use of NIOSH approved particulate filter is recommended if dust is generated in handling. The usual precautionary measures for handling chemicals should be followed, i.e. gloves, safety glasses w/side shields or goggles, long sleeve shirt or lab coat, dust respirator if dusty and/or other protective clothing/equipment as determined appropriate.		
General Hygiene	The usual precautionary measures for handling chemicals should be followed: i.e. Keep away from food and beverage; remove contaminated clothing immediately; wash hands before breaks or eating; avoid contact with eyes and skin.		
*OSHA and ACGIH have not established specific exposure limits for this material. The recommended exposure limits for these activated carbon products are based on the Threshold Limit Values adopted by ACGIH for Particulates (insoluble) Not Otherwise Classified. The OSHA PEL for Nuisance Dust is 15 mg/m^3 (5 mg/m^3 respirable fraction).			

SECTION IX

PHYSICAL DATA:

Appearance:	Granular, powder of extruded pellet
Odor:	None
Color:	Black
pH Value:	7-10
Specific Gravity, (H2O = 1):	3.5
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
Vapor Pressure:	0
Vapor Density:	Solid
Relative Density:	0.4 – 0.7
Flammability:	> 220^{O} C
Auto Ignition Temperature:	> 220^{O} C
Melting Point:	N/A
Boiling Point:	N/A
Freezing Point:	N/A
Flash Point:	N/A
Evaporation:	N/A

Molecular Weight: N/A

SECTION X

STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA:

Chemical Stability :	Stable ☑ Unstable ☐
Conditions to Avoid :	None
Possibility of Hazardous Reaction :	Will Not Occur ☑ May Occur ☐
Conditions to Avoid :	None
Incompatibility / Materials to Avoid :	Strong oxidizers such as oxygen, ozone, chlorine, permanganates, etc…alkali metals, liquid acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products :	Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide gas can be generated if combustion of this material takes place. Sulfur oxides emission is possible during combustion.
Caution:	High concentrations of organics in air will cause temperature rise due to heat of adsorption. At very high concentration levels this may result in a thermal excursion, referred to as a bed fire. High concentrations of Ketones and Aldehydes may cause a rise in bed temperature due to adsorption and oxidation.

SECTION XI

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

NOTE: Toxicological data is provided for the pure component knowledge that the carbon product contains a lesser %

ACUTE EFFECTS

Toxicity Studies	Oral LD50	Not determined on the finished product.
	Dermal LD50	Not determined on the finished product.
Inhalation	See section IV	-
Ingestion	See section IV	-
Eye Irritation	See section IV	-
Skin Irritation	See section IV	-
Target Organs or Systems		Eyes, skin, and upper respiratory system
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	See section III & IV	Irritation and redness of eyes, irritation of skin and respiratory system may result from exposure to carbon dust

CHRONIC EFFECTS

Carcinogenicity	Not determined on the finished product

Mutagenicity	Not determined on the finished product
Reproductive Effects	Not determined on the finished product
Developmental Factors	Not determined on the finished product

SECTION XII

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

NOTE: Ecological data is provided for the pure component knowledge that the carbon product contains a lesser %.

Ecotoxicity	Not determined on the finished product.
Mobility in Environmental Media	Not determined on the finished product.
Bioaccumulation/Accumulation	Not determined on the finished product.
Persistence/Degradability	Not determined on the finished product.
Any Other Adverse Effects	Not determined on the finished product.

SECTION XIII

DISPOSAL CRITERIA:

See Section VI.

Storage and disposal should be in accordance with applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

Activated Carbon is an adsorbent media; hazard classification is generally determined by the adsorbate that the carbon has picked up.

Consult with the US EPA Guidelines as per 40 CFR Part 261.3 for the classifications of hazardous waste before disposal.

SECTION XIV

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION:

USDOT (United States Department of Transportation) Regulations

Proper Shipping Name:	Steam Activated Carbon, Non-Regulated OR Carbon, Activated, Non-Regulated
Shipping Class:	Class 70
Hazard Class:	Not Applicable See *Note Below
UN/NA Number:	Not Applicable
Packing Group:	Not Applicable
Freight Classification:	STCC Code - #2899643 / NMFC #40560
DOT Marking:	Not Applicable
DOT Placard:	Not Applicable
Precautions To Be Taken In Transportation:	No specific precautions See Section

EMERGENCY ACCIDENT PRECAUTIONS AND PROCEDURES:
Contact: Carbon Activated Corporation
Phone: 310 885 4555

Land	Global Transport	Proper Shipping	Steam Activated Carbon, Non-Regulated

	Regulations	Description:	OR Carbon, Activated, Non-Regulated
		Hazard Class:	Not Applicable See *Note Below
		UN/NA Number:	Not Applicable
		Packing Group:	Not Applicable
		Marine Pollutant:	Not Applicable

Water	IMO / IMDG	Proper Shipping Description:	Steam Activated Carbon, Non-Regulated OR Carbon, Activated, Non-Regulated
		Hazard Class:	Not Applicable See *Note Below
		UN/NA Number:	Not Applicable
		Packing Group:	Not Applicable
		Marine Pollutant:	Not Applicable

Air	ICAO / IATA	Proper Shipping Description:	Steam Activated Carbon, Non-Regulated OR Carbon, Activated, Non-Regulated
		Hazard Class:	Not Applicable See *Note Below
		UN/NA Number:	Not Applicable
		Packing Group:	Not Applicable
		Marine Pollutant:	Not Applicable
		+ Information reported for product/size: 0.5 Kg	

Note: *Under the UN classification for activated carbon, all activated carbons have been identified as a class 4.2 product. However, This product has been tested according to the United Nations Transport of Dangerous Goods test protocol for a "self-heating substance" (United Nations Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, Section 33.3.1.6 - Test N.4 - Test Method for Self Heating Substances) and it has been specifically determined that this product does not meet the definition of a self-heating substance (class 4.2) or any other hazard class, and therefore should not be listed as a hazardous material. This information is applicable only for the Activated Carbon Product identified in this document.*

SECTION XV

FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

OSHA (29 CFR1910:1200):	Not Regulated See Table Z-1 of 29CFR1910.1000, Limits For Air Contaminates.
CERCLA/SUPERFUND (40CFR117, 302):	Contains no CERCLA hazardous substances. Notification of spills of this material is not required Specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material may exist.
RCRA (40CFR261.33, 261.20-24):	This product, in its original state, does not meet the criteria of hazardous waste.
Toxic Substances Control Act (40CFR710):	Activated carbon does not contain any relevant components.
Clean Water Act (40CFR122.21 and 40CFR122.42):	Activated carbon does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants.
Clean Air Act (CAA, Section112, 40CFR82):	Activated carbon does not contain any components listed as Hazardous Air Pollutants, Flammable Substances, Toxic Substances, or Class 1 or 2 Ozone Depletors.
California Prop. 65	Product and impregnate component are not listed.

Section 302 - Extremely Hazardous Substances (40CFR355):	This product is not listed as an extremely hazardous substance.
SECTION 313- List of Toxic Chemicals:	This product is not listed.

Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Title III), Sections 302, and 313

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	NO
Chronic Health Hazard	NO
Fire hazard	NO
Sudden release of pressure hazard	NO
Reactive Hazard	NO

Activated carbon, (CAS: 7440-44-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:	US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 4 US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 6 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

CANADIAN CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS (CPR, SOR/88-66):	Product and impregnate component are listed
DSL #.	Product and impregnate component are listed

EEC Council Directives relating to the classification, packaging, and labeling of dangerous substances and preparations

Risk and Safety Phrases	R36: Irritating to the eyes R37: Irritating to the respiratory system R38: Irritating to the skin

SECTION XVI

OTHER INFORMATION:

The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate and applies to this specific material as supplied.

This SDS will not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other material/s.

It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability and completeness of this information for their particular use and to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state, provincial and local laws.

Lab Alley LLC makes no warranty with respect to the information and recommendations provided and disclaim all liability for any reliance or usage. Furthermore, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data.

Prepared in accordance with the United States Hazard Communication
Standard: 29 CFR 1910.1200 (March 26, 2012)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

US OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canada WHMIS 2015 which includes the amended Hazardous Products Act (HPA) and the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR)

Issuing Date 15-Aug-2023 **Revision Date** 15-Aug-2023 **Revision Number** 1

1. Identification

Product identifier

Product Name Alconox

Other means of identification

Product Code(s) 1101, 1103, 1104, 1104-1, 1112, 1112-1, 1125, 1150

Synonyms None

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Cleaning agent; Detergent

Restrictions on use Do not mix with other detergents unless otherwise specified

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Address
Alconox Inc.
30 Glenn St., Suite 309
White Plains, NY 10603 USA
914-948-4040

E-mail cleaning@alconox.com

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone ChemTel Inc.: North America: 1-888-255-3924
International: +1-813-248-0573

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A

Label elements

Warning

Hazard statements
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.



Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves, eye protection and face protection.
Precautionary Statements - Response
Specific treatment (see information on this label).
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice and attention.
Skin
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice and attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Unknown acute toxicity

Other information
May be harmful in contact with skin. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Not applicable.

Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%	Hazardous Material Information Review Act registry number (HMIRA registry #)	Date HMIRA filed and date exemption granted (if applicable)
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68081-81-2	10-30	-	-
Sodium carbonate	497-19-8	7-13	-	-
Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate	151-21-3	0.5-1.5	-	-
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	0.1-1	-	-

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.

	Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.
Self-protection of the first aider	Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Burning sensation.
Effects of Exposure	No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No information available.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	No information available.
Hazardous combustion products	Sodium oxides, Carbon oxides, Sulfur oxides, Phosphorus oxides, Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact	None.
Sensitivity to static discharge	None.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.
Other information	Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods for cleaning up	Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.
Prevention of secondary hazards	Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	Avoid breathing dust. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep out of the reach of children.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Exposure Limits This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection If splashes are likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side-shields.

Hand protection Wear nitrile or rubber gloves. Wear suitable gloves. Impervious gloves.

Skin and body protection Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing.

Respiratory protection No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.

General hygiene considerations Avoid breathing dust. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-white powder
Physical state	Solid
Color	Off-white
Odor	No information available
Odor threshold	No information available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
pH	9.5 (1% Solution)	No data available
Melting point / freezing point		No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range		No data available
Flash point		No data available
Evaporation rate		No data available
Flammability		No data available
Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability or explosive limits		No data available
Lower flammability or explosive limits		No data available
Vapor pressure		No data available
Relative vapor density		No data available
Relative density		No data available
Water solubility		No data available

Solubility(ies)	No data available
Partition coefficient	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	No data available
Dynamic viscosity	No data available

Other information

Explosive properties	No information available.
Oxidizing properties	No information available.
Softening point	No information available
Molecular weight	No information available
VOC content	0 %
Liquid Density	No information available
Bulk density	No information available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity None under normal use conditions.

Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid None known based on information supplied.

Incompatible materials Strong acids, Strong bases, Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products None known based on information supplied.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Inhalation Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Eye contact Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Causes serious eye irritation. (based on components). May cause redness, itching, and pain.

Skin contact Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Causes skin irritation. (based on components).

Ingestion Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Harmful if swallowed. (based on components).

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Symptoms Redness. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.

Acute toxicity Harmful if swallowed.

Numerical measures of toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document:

ATEmix (oral)	1,962.10 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	2,660.40 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	6.95 mg/l

Unknown acute toxicity

Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sodium carbonate	= 4090 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 2300 mg/m³ (Rat) 2 h
Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate	= 1288 mg/kg (Rat)	= 200 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 3900 mg/m³ (Rat) 1 h
Tetrasodium EDTA	= 1658 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation Classification based on data available for ingredients. Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Classification based on data available for ingredients. Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity No information available.

Reproductive toxicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure No information available.

STOT - repeated exposure No information available.

Aspiration hazard No information available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Sodium carbonate 497-19-8	-	LC50: =300mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 310 - 1220mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas)	-	EC50: =265mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate 151-21-3	EC50: =53mg/L (72h, Desmodesmus subspicatus) EC50: 30 - 100mg/L (96h, Desmodesmus subspicatus) EC50: =117mg/L (96h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) EC50: 3.59 - 15.6mg/L (96h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	LC50: 15 - 18.9mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 8 - 12.5mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 22.1 - 22.8mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 4.3 - 8.5mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: =4.62mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: =4.2mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: =7.97mg/L (96h, Brachydanio rerio) LC50: 9.9 - 20.1mg/L (96h, Brachydanio rerio) LC50: 4.06 - 5.75mg/L	-	EC50: =1.8mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)

		(96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 4.2 - 4.8mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: =4.5mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 5.8 - 7.5mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 10.2 - 22.5mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 6.2 - 9.6mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 13.5 - 18.3mg/L (96h, Poecilia reticulata) LC50: 10.8 - 16.6mg/L (96h, Poecilia reticulata) LC50: =1.31mg/L (96h, Cyprinus carpio)		
Tetrasodium EDTA 64-02-8	-	LC50: =41mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: =59.8mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas)	-	-

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation

Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate 151-21-3	1.6

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations, Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse empty containers.

California waste information This product contains one or more substances that are listed with the State of California as a hazardous waste.

14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG Not regulated

15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

International Inventories
Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories
Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CWA (Clean Water Act)
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Pentasodium Triphosphate 7758-29-4	-	X	X
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate 7722-88-5	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

EPA Pesticide Registration Number Not applicable

16. Other information

NFPA	**Health hazards** 2	**Flammability** 0	**Instability** 0	**Special hazards** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** 2	**Flammability** 0	**Physical hazards** 0	**Personal protection** X

(M)SDS Number UL-NOX-003

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Legend
SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances
vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration
LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

Legend Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	Sk*	Skin designation
+	Sensitizers		

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
Environmental Protection Agency
Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
Food Research Journal
Hazardous Substance Database
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
Japan GHS Classification
Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
World Health Organization

Issuing Date 15-Aug-2023

Revision Date 15-Aug-2023

Revision Note Initial Release.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of Safety Data Sheet

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Diesel Fuel

Product Use: Blendstock, Chemical Feedstock, Fuel Oil, Fuel
Synonyms: #2 ULSD; Dyed Diesel Fuel; Fuel Oil; #1 ULSD; CARB Diesel; CARB Diesel; Diesel; Diesel fuel – all grades; Diesel Fuels; Fuel Oil #1; Fuel Oil #2; Heating oil; HO; HSHO; Kero; Kerosene; LSHO; No. 1 ULSD; No. 2 ULSD; Off Road Diesel Fuel, B2 – B20 Diesel; R2 – R20 Diesel Fuel; SDS 900; ULS No. 1 Diesel; ULS No. 2 Diesel; ULSD; ULSK; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel; Winter diesel
Company Identification
REG Marketing & Logistics Group, LLC
416 South Bell Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information
Product Information: Phone: 1 888.734.8686 / Email: REG-SDSDistribution@chevron.com

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:
- Flammable liquid: Category 3.
- Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4.
- Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
- Carcinogen: Category 2.
- Skin irritation: Category 2.
- Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3.
- Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.
- Target organ toxicant (respiratory irritant): Category 3.
- Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
- Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.



Signal Word: Danger
Physical Hazards:
- Flammable liquid and vapour.

Health Hazards:

- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Suspected of causing cancer.
- May cause damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs, Liver, Thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Environmental Hazards:
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
Prevention:
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep cool.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label).
- Do NOT induce vomiting.
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish.
- Collect spillage.

Storage:
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Store locked up.

Disposal:
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT

Fuel Oil, No. 2	68476-30-2	0 - 100 %weight
Kerosene	8008-20-6	0 - 100 %weight
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., Methyl esters	67762-26-9	0 - 95 %weight
Fuels, diesel, C9-18 alkane branched and linear	1159170-26-9	0 - 95 %weight
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 3 %weight

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.
Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Contact with the eyes may cause irritation. Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.
Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
Inhalation: The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death. If this material is heated, fumes may be unpleasant and produce nausea and irritation of the eye and upper respiratory tract.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:
Cancer: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit: Liver Blood/Blood Forming Organs Thymus
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Exposure to naphthalene may aggravate existing blood disorders. Individuals with congenital erythrocyte glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency may be particularly susceptible to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene.

See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames. Do not use water spray or a direct stream of water.
Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion. Combustion may form oxides of: Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen, Sulfur.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Precautionary Measures: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches.
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or a combination of both.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.
Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. **Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced.** Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Nitrile	0.5	5
Viton Butyl	0.3	60

Butyl	**Not recommended for use**
Neoprene	**Not recommended for use**
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	**Not recommended for use**

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying

Respirator for Organic Vapors.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Fuel Oil, No. 2	ACGIH	Inhalable fraction and vapor	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Kerosene	ACGIH	Vapor	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Fuel Oil, No. 2	ACGIH	Vapor and aerosol	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Kerosene	CVX	Vapor	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Fuel Oil, No. 2	CVX	Vapor and aerosol	100 mg/m3	--	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH	Vapor	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Naphthalene	OSHA Z-1	--	50 mg/m3	--	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Varies depending on specification
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Petroleum naphtha odor
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: <13 psia
Relative Vapor Density: No data available
Initial Boiling Point: >130°C (266°F)
Solubility: Negligible
Freezing Point: No data available
Melting Point: No data available
Specific Gravity: 67 @ 15.6°C (60°F)
Particle Characteristics: Not applicable
Density: No data available
Kinematic Viscosity: 1.3 mm2/s - 4.1 mm2/s @ 40°C (104°F)
Coefficient of Therm. Expansion / °F: No data available
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flammability (solid, gas): No Data Available

Flashpoint: > 38 °C (> 100 °F)
Autoignition: > 210 °C (> 410 °F)
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.4 Upper: 8

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid: Do not store near sources of ignition. Do not heat above flash point. Avoid contact with mineral acid/alkali.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The material is not considered an eye irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: This material causes skin irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: The material is not considered a skin sensitizer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >2000 mg/kg (rabbit).

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5000 mg/kg (rat).

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50: 1 - 5 mg/l (rat).
Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The material is not considered a mutagen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: This material is suspected of causing cancer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity: The material is not considered a reproductive toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: This material may cause drowsiness or dizziness. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
This material may cause respiratory irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: This material may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: This material is considered an aspiration hazard based on the kinematic viscosity of the material.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains naphthalene.

GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

This product contains kerosene. CONCAWE (product dossier 94/106) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of kerosenes (typically straight-run kerosene, CAS 8008-20-6, or hydrodesulfurized kerosene, CAS 64742-81-0). ACUTE/SUBCHRONIC: Following acute exposure to kerosene, signs observed in rats and rabbits were of a low order of toxicity: central nervous system depression occurred following oral exposure, skin irritation (ranging from slight to severe irritation) occurred with dermal exposure, and respiratory tract irritation occurred with inhalation exposure. None of the kerosenes tested produced more than slight eye irritation and none were skin sensitizers. However, intratracheal administration or artificial aspiration of small volumes (0.1 to 0.2 ml) of kerosene into the lungs of rats, chickens and primates resulted in lung damage and/or death. In a study in which rats, mice, rabbits and cats were exposed to kerosene aerosol concentrations in the range 0.05 to 120 mg/l for up to four weeks, reductions in respiratory rate, pulmonary hyperaemia, leucocytosis, monocytosis and decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate were observed, and histological examination revealed inflammatory changes in the respiratory tract (tracheitis, bronchitis and pneumonia).

CANCER: Chronic (3 to 24 months) mouse dermal toxicity studies of kerosenes and jet fuels produced mild to moderate skin irritation, while long-term (2+ years) studies showed moderate to severe skin damage as well as an increased incidence of tumors after long latency periods (probably due to a secondary mechanism related to skin irritancy). DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTION: Hydrodesulfurized kerosene was tested by the Petroleum Product Stewardship Council in a OECD Guideline 421 Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity Study. The kerosene sample was diluted to 494 (60%), 330 (40%),and 165 (20%) mg/kg/day in food grade mineral oil and applied daily during pre-mating and mating to day 19 of gestation. There was no apparent maternal, reproductive, or developmental toxicity at any dose. Males treated for eight weeks had increased relative kidney weights in the high dose group but no microscopic changes in testes or epididymides. No gross anomalies were observed in the pups.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual

components.

MOBILITY
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE
Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: UN1202, DIESEL FUEL, 3, III

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: UN1202, DIESEL FUEL, 3, III, (FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 9), MARINE
POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: UN1202, DIESEL FUEL, 3, III

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code:
Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Aspiration Hazard
Carcinogenicity
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	05=MA RTK
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	06=NJ RTK
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	07=PA RTK
02=NTP Carcinogen	08-1=TSCA 5(e)
03=EPCRA 313	08-2=TSCA 12(b)

04=CA Proposition 65

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Fuel Oil, No. 2	06, 07
Kerosene	05, 06, 07
Naphthalene	01-1, 01-2B, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: DSL (Canada), TSCA (United States).

One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIIC (Australia), EINECS (European Union), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2* Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT: This is a new Safety Data Sheet.
No revision information

Revision Date: December 01, 2023

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	PNOS - Particles Not Otherwise Specified

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron Technical Center, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility

for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Helium

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Helium

Chemical name : Helium

Other means of identification : helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046,Helium USP

Product type : Gas.

Product use : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.

Synonym : helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046,Helium USP

SDS # : 001025

Supplier's details : Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253

24-hour telephone : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements

General : Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction.

Prevention : Not applicable.

Response : Not applicable.

Storage : Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Not applicable.

Hazards not otherwise classified : In addition to any other important health or physical hazards, this product may displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

Chemical name : Helium

Other means of identification : helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046,Helium USP

Product code : 001025

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 7440-59-7

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Helium	100	7440-59-7

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : No specific data.

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Section 4. First aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : No specific data.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk.

Large spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Avoid breathing gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Helium	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].**

Appropriate engineering controls : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Gas. [Compressed gas.]

Color : Colorless.

Odor : Odorless.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not available.

Melting point : -272.2°C (-458°F)

Boiling point : -268.9°C (-452°F)

Critical temperature : -267.9°C (-450.2°F)

Flash point : [Product does not sustain combustion.]

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Not available.

Vapor pressure : Not available.

Vapor density : 0.14 (Air = 1) Liquid Density@BP: 7.8 lb/ft3 (125 kg/m3)

Specific Volume (ft ^{3}/lb) : 96.1538

Gas Density (lb/ft ^{3}) : 0.0104

Relative density : Not applicable.

Solubility : Not available.

Solubility in water : Not available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : 0.28

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Not applicable.

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Molecular weight : 4 g/mole

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : No specific data.

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous polymerization : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : No specific data.

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Helium	0.28	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046
UN proper shipping name	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED
Transport hazard class(es)	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

Additional information

DOT Classification : **Limited quantity** Yes.
Quantity limitation Passenger aircraft/rail: 75 kg. Cargo aircraft: 150 kg.

TDG Classification : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125
Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 75

IATA : **Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 75 kg. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 311/312

Classification : Refer to Section 2: Hazards Identification of this SDS for classification of substance.

State regulations

Massachusetts : This material is listed.

New York : This material is not listed.

New Jersey : This material is listed.

Pennsylvania : This material is listed.

California Prop. 65

This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia : This material is listed or exempted.

Canada : This material is listed or exempted.

China : This material is listed or exempted.

Europe : This material is listed or exempted.

Japan : **Japan inventory (ENCS)**: Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

New Zealand : This material is listed or exempted.

Philippines : This material is listed or exempted.

Republic of Korea : This material is listed or exempted.

Taiwan : This material is listed or exempted.

Thailand : Not determined.

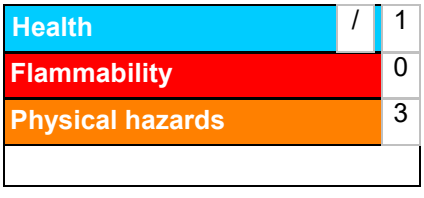
Turkey : Not determined.

United States : This material is active or exempted.

Viet Nam : This material is listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)



Section 16. Other information

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	Expert judgment

History

Date of printing : 1/27/2021

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1/27/2021

Date of previous issue : 4/23/2018

Version : 1.02

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.
Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 24-Aug-2009 **Revision Date** 13-Oct-2023 **Revision Number** 8

1. Identification

Product Name **Hydrochloric acid**

Cat No. : **A481-212; A481-212LC; S71942SC; S71943; S71943ND; S80036; S80038; SA49**

CAS No 7647-01-0
Synonyms Muriatic acid; Hydrogen chloride; HCl (Technical/Certified ACS Plus/Optima/NF/FCC)

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.
Uses advised against Food, drug, pesticide or biocidal product use.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company
Fisher Scientific Company
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Emergency Telephone Number
CHEMTREC®, Inside the USA: 800-424-9300
CHEMTREC®, Outside the USA: 001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1 B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Target Organs - Respiratory system.	

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
May be corrosive to metals

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation



Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Keep only in original container
Response
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Inhalation
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting
Spills
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store in corrosive resistant polypropylene container with a resistant inliner
Store in a dry place
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
None identified

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No	Weight %
Water	7732-18-5	62-65
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	35-38

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a

	pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Immediate medical attention is required.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
Most important symptoms and effects	Causes burns by all exposure routes. Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation
Notes to Physician	Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Substance is nonflammable; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	No information available
Flash Point	No information available
Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Corrosive material. Causes burns by all exposure routes. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Hydrogen chloride gas.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
3	0	0	N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Use personal protective equipment as required. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Environmental Precautions	Should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.
Methods for Containment and Clean Up	Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Wear personal protective equipment/face protection. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.
Storage.	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Corrosives area. Incompatible Materials. Metals. Strong oxidizing agents. Bases. sodium hypochlorite. Amines. Fluorine. Cyanides. Alkaline.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH	Mexico OEL (TWA)
Hydrochloric acid	Ceiling: 2 ppm	Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7 mg/m^3 (Vacated) Ceiling: 5 ppm (Vacated) Ceiling: 7 mg/m^3	IDLH: 50 ppm Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7 mg/m^3	Ceiling: 2 ppm

Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH: NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Engineering Measures Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin and body protection Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Protection Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Recommended Filter type: Particulates filter conforming to EN 143. or. Acid gases filter: Type E, Yellow.

Hygiene Measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	pungent
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	< 1
Melting Point/Range	-35 °C / -31 °F
Boiling Point/Range	57 °C / 135 °F @ 760 mmHg
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	125 mbar @ 20 °C
Vapor Density	1.27
Specific Gravity	1.18
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	1.8 mPa.s @ 15°C
Molecular Formula	HCl

Molecular Weight 55.55

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard None known, based on information available

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatible products. Excess heat.

Incompatible Materials Metals, Strong oxidizing agents, Bases, sodium hypochlorite, Amines, Fluorine, Cyanides, Alkaline

Hazardous Decomposition Products Hydrogen chloride gas

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Oral LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.

Dermal LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.

Vapor LC50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 20 mg/l.

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Water	-	-	-
Hydrochloric acid	238 - 277 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5010 mg/kg (Rabbit)	1.68 mg/L (Rat) 1 h

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation Causes burns by all exposure routes

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Water	7732-18-5	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 2A - Probably Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure Respiratory system

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains. Large amounts will affect pH and harm aquatic organisms.

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Hydrochloric acid	-	282 mg/L LC50 96 h Gambusia affinis mg/L LC50 48 h Leucscus idus	-	56mg/L EC50 72h Daphnia

Persistence and Degradability Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name Hydrochloric acid
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name Hydrochloric acid
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

15. Regulatory information

United States of America Inventory

Component	CAS No	TSCA	TSCA Inventory notification - Active-Inactive	TSCA - EPA Regulatory Flags
Water	7732-18-5	X	ACTIVE	-
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	X	ACTIVE	-

Legend:
TSCA US EPA (TSCA) - Toxic Substances Control Act, (40 CFR Part 710)
X - Listed
'-' - Not Listed

TSCA - Per 40 CFR 751, Regulation of Certain Chemical Substances & Mixtures, Under TSCA Section 6(h) (PBT) Not applicable

TSCA 12(b) - Notices of Export Not applicable

International Inventories
Canada (DSL/NDSL), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS/NLP), Philippines (PICCS), Japan (ENCS), Japan (ISHL), Australia (AICS), China (IECSC), Korea (KECL).

Component	CAS No	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	PICCS	ENCS	ISHL	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Water	7732-18-5	X	-	231-791-2	X	X		X	X	KE-35400
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	X	-	231-595-7	X	X	X	X	X	KE-20189

KECL - NIER number or KE number (http://ncis.nier.go.kr/en/main.do)

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Component	CAS No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	35-38	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories See section 2 for more information

CWA (Clean Water Act)

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Hydrochloric acid	X	5000 lb	-	-

Clean Air Act

Component	HAPS Data	Class 1 Ozone Depletors	Class 2 Ozone Depletors
Hydrochloric acid	X		-

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration Not applicable

Component	Specifically Regulated Chemicals	Highly Hazardous Chemicals
Hydrochloric acid	-	TQ: 5000 lb

CERCLA This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Hydrochloric acid	5000 lb	5000 lb

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Water	-	-	X	-	-
Hydrochloric acid	X	X	X	X	X

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ):	Y
DOT Marine Pollutant	N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant	N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security This product contains the following DHS chemicals:
Legend - STQs = Screening Threshold Quantities, APA = A placarded amount

Component	DHS Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard
Hydrochloric acid	Release STQs - 15000lb (concentration >=37%) Release STQs - 5000lb (anhydrous) Theft STQs - 500lb (anhydrous)

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Authorisation/Restrictions according to EU REACH

Component	CAS No	REACH (1907/2006) - Annex XIV - Substances Subject to Authorization	REACH (1907/2006) - Annex XVII - Restrictions on Certain Dangerous Substances	REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006) article 59 - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)
Water	7732-18-5	-	-	-
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	-	Use restricted. See item 75. (see link for restriction details)	-

REACH links
https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Component	CAS No	OECD HPV	Persistent Organic Pollutant	Ozone Depletion Potential	Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)
Water	7732-18-5	Listed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	Listed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Contains component(s) that meet a 'definition' of per & poly fluoroalkyl substance (PFAS)?
Not applicable

Other International Regulations

Component	CAS No	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Major Accident Notification	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Safety Report Requirements	Rotterdam Convention (PIC)	Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
Water	7732-18-5	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	25 tonne	250 tonne	Not applicable	Annex I - Y34

16. Other information

Prepared By Regulatory Affairs

Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Creation Date	24-Aug-2009
Revision Date	13-Oct-2023
Print Date	13-Oct-2023
Revision Summary	SDS sections updated. 2. 3. 11.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Isobutylene

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Isobutylene

Chemical name : 2-methylpropene

Other means of identification : 1-Propene, 2-methyl-; Isobutene; Isobutylene; 1-Propene, 2-methyl- (isobutene); 1, 1-Dimethylethylene; Isopropylidenemethylene; iso-Butene; i-Butene; 2-Methylpropylene; 2-Methyl-2-propene; 2-Methyl-1-propene

Product type : Gas.

Product use : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.

Synonym : 1-Propene, 2-methyl-; Isobutene; Isobutylene; 1-Propene, 2-methyl- (isobutene); 1, 1-Dimethylethylene; Isopropylidenemethylene; iso-Butene; i-Butene; 2-Methylpropylene; 2-Methyl-2-propene; 2-Methyl-1-propene

SDS # : 001031

Supplier's details : Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253

24-hour telephone : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable gas.
May form explosive mixtures with air.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements

General : Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Always keep container in upright position. Approach suspected leak area with caution.

Prevention : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Response : Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage : Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Not applicable.

Hazards not otherwise classified : In addition to any other important health or physical hazards, this product may displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

Chemical name : 2-methylpropene

Other means of identification : 1-Propene, 2-methyl-; Isobutene; Isobutylene; 1-Propene, 2-methyl- (isobutene); 1, 1-Dimethylethylene; Isopropylidenemethylene; iso-Butene; i-Butene; 2-Methylpropylene; 2-Methyl-2-propene; 2-Methyl-1-propene

Product code : 001031

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 115-11-7

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Isobutylene	100	115-11-7

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : No specific data.

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Section 4. First aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Large spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Isobutylene	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).** TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Gas. [Compressed gas.]

Color : Colorless.

Odor : Characteristic.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not available.

Melting point : -140.7°C (-221.3°F)

Boiling point : -6.9°C (19.6°F)

Critical temperature : 144.75°C (292.6°F)

Flash point : Closed cup: -76.1°C (-105°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and oxidizing materials.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 1.8%
Upper: 9.6%

Vapor pressure : 24.3 (psig)

Vapor density : 1.94 (Air = 1)

Specific Volume (ft ^{3}/lb) : 6.6845

Gas Density (lb/ft ^{3}) : 0.1496 (25°C / 77 to °F)

Relative density : Not applicable.

Solubility : Not available.

Solubility in water : 0.26 g/l

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : 2.34

Auto-ignition temperature : 465°C (869°F)

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Not applicable.

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Molecular weight : 56.12 g/mole

Aerosol product

Heat of combustion : -45029034 J/kg

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizers

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous polymerization : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Isobutylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	550000 mg/m³	4 hours

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : No specific data.

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Isobutylene	2.34	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) : Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1055	UN1055	UN1055	UN1055	UN1055
UN proper shipping name	ISOBUTYLENE	ISOBUTYLENE	ISOBUTYLENE	ISOBUTYLENE	ISOBUTYLENE
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

Additional information

DOT Classification : **Limited quantity** Yes.
Quantity limitation Passenger aircraft/rail: Forbidden. Cargo aircraft: 150 kg.
Special provisions 19, T50

TDG Classification : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125
ERAP Index 3000
Passenger Carrying Ship Index Forbidden
Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index Forbidden
Special provisions 29

IATA : **Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: Forbidden. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: Isobutylene

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Refer to Section 2: Hazards Identification of this SDS for classification of substance.

State regulations

Massachusetts : This material is listed.

New York : This material is not listed.

New Jersey : This material is listed.

Pennsylvania : This material is listed.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia : This material is listed or exempted.

Canada : This material is listed or exempted.

China : This material is listed or exempted.

Europe : This material is listed or exempted.

Japan : **Japan inventory (ENCS)**: This material is listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

Malaysia : Not determined.

New Zealand : This material is listed or exempted.

Philippines : This material is listed or exempted.

Republic of Korea : This material is listed or exempted.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Taiwan : This material is listed or exempted.

Thailand : Not determined.

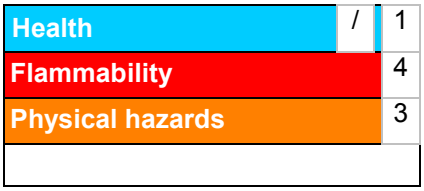
Turkey : Not determined.

United States : This material is listed or exempted.

Viet Nam : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)



Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas	Expert judgment Expert judgment

History

Date of printing : 5/10/2018

Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/10/2018

Date of previous issue : 7/11/2016

Version : 0.02

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973

Section 16. Other information

as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.
Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Safety Data Sheet

Nitric Acid 20% w/w

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Nitric Acid 20% w/w

Synonyms/Generic Names: None

Product Number: 3800

Product Use: Industrial, Manufacturing or Laboratory use

Manufacturer: Columbus Chemical Industries, Inc.
N4335 Temkin Rd.
Columbus, WI. 53925

For More Information: 920-623-2140 (Monday-Friday 8:00-4:30)
www.columbuschemical.com

In Case of Emergency Call: CHEMTREC - 800-424-9300 or 703-527-3887 (24 Hours/Day, 7 Days/Week)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): None

Signal Words: Danger

Pictograms:



GHS Classification:

Skin corrosion	Category 1A
Serious eye damage	Category 1

GHS Label Elements, including precautionary statements:

Hazard Statements:

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statements:

P260	Do not breathe dusts or mists.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Potential Health Effects

Eyes	Causes eye irritation.
Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.
Skin	May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	May be harmful if swallowed.

NFPA Ratings

Health	3
Flammability	0
Reactivity	1
Specific hazard	Not Available

HMIS Ratings

Health	3
Fire	0
Reactivity	1

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Weight %	CAS #	EINECS# / ELINCS#	Formula	Molecular Weight
Nitric Acid	19-21	7697-37-2	231-714-2	HNO_3	63.01 g/mol
Water	Balance	7732-18-5	231-791-2	H_2O	18.00 g/mol

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eyes	Rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.
Inhalation	Move casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin	Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and wash using soap. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	**Do Not Induce Vomiting!** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious, wash out mouth with water. Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media	Product is not flammable. Use appropriate media for adjacent fire. Cool containers with water.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Wear self-contained, approved breathing apparatus and full protective clothing, including eye protection and boots.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Emits toxic fumes (nitrogen oxides) under fire conditions. (See also Stability and Reactivity section).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment.
Environmental precautions	Prevent spillage from entering drains. Any release to the environment may be subject to federal/national or local reporting requirements.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Neutralize spill with sodium bicarbonate or lime. Absorb spill with noncombustible absorbent material, then place in a suitable container for disposal. Clean surfaces thoroughly with water to remove residual contamination. Dispose of all waste and cleanup materials in accordance with regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after using. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid formation of aerosols.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Keep away from incompatible materials (see section 10 for incompatibilities).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure controls:

Component	Exposure Limits	Basis	Entity
Nitric Acid	2 ppm 5.2 mg/m^3	TLV	ACGIH
	4 ppm 10 mg/m^3	STEL	ACGIH
	2 ppm 5 mg/m^3	PEL	OSHA
	2 ppm 5 mg/m^3	REL	NIOSH
	4 ppm 10 mg/m^3	STEL	NIOSH
	25 ppm	IDLH	NIOSH

TWA: Time Weighted Average over 8 hours of work.
TLV: Threshold Limit Value over 8 hours of work.
REL: Recommended Exposure Limit
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit during x minutes.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels
CEIL: Ceiling

Personal Protection

Eyes	Wear chemical safety glasses or goggles and face shield if splashing is likely to occur.
Inhalation	Provide local exhaust, preferably mechanical. If exposure levels are excessive, use an approved respirator.
Skin	Wear nitrile or rubber gloves and a full body suit.

Other	Not Available

Other Recommendations
Provide eyewash stations, quick-drench showers and washing facilities accessible to areas of use and handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)	Colorless liquid.
Odor	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available
pH	Not Available
Melting point/freezing point	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not Available
Flash point	Not Flammable
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limit	Not Explosive
Vapor pressure	Not Available
Vapor density	Not Available
Specific gravity	1.13 – 1.14g/cm^3 at 20°C (68°F)
Solubility (ies)	Soluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not Available
Decomposition temperature	Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	May discolor on exposure to air and light.
Incompatible Materials	Alkali metals, organic materials, acetic anhydride, acetonitrile, alcohols, acrylonitrile.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Skin	Not Available
Eyes	Not Available
Respiratory	Not Available
Ingestion	Not Available

Carcinogenicity

IARC	No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
ACGIH	No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
NTP	No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA	No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Signs & Symptoms of Exposure

Skin	Itching, swelling, redness, burning.
Eyes	Itching, redness, burning, watering eyes.
Respiratory	Burning, choking, shortness of breath, coughing, wheezing, dizziness.
Ingestion	Burning, choking, nausea, vomiting, pain.

Chronic Toxicity	Not Available
Teratogenicity	Not Available
Mutagenicity	Not Available
Embryotoxicity	Not Available
Target Organ(s)	Lungs, Teeth, Cardiovascular system
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Available
Respiratory/Skin Sensitization	Not Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic Vertebrate	Not Available
Aquatic Invertebrate	Not Available
Terrestrial	Not Available

Persistence and Degradability	Not Available
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not Available
Mobility in Soil	Not Available
PBT and vPvB Assessment	Not Available
Other Adverse Effects	Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Product or Residues	Users should review their operations in terms of the applicable federal/national or local regulations and consult with appropriate regulatory agencies if necessary before disposing of waste product or residue.
Product Containers	Users should review their operations in terms of the applicable federal/national or local regulations and consult with appropriate regulatory agencies if necessary before disposing of waste product container.

The information offered in section 13 is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the waste classification and proper disposal methods.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US DOT	UN2031, Nitric acid, 8, pg II
TDG	UN2031, NITRIC ACID, 8, PG II
IMDG	UN2031, NITRIC ACID, 8, PG II
Marine Pollutant	No
IATA/ICAO	UN2031, Nitric acid, 8, pg II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status	All ingredients are listed on the TSCA Active inventory.
DSL / NDSL	All ingredients are listed on the DSL inventory.
California Proposition 65	Not Listed
Rhode Island: Hazardous Substance List	Listed: Nitric Acid
Massachusetts: Toxic or Hazardous Substance List, Right to Know	Listed: Nitric Acid
Pennsylvania: Hazardous Substance List	Listed: Nitric Acid
New Jersey: Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Listed: Nitric Acid
SARA 302	Listed: Nitric Acid
SARA 304	Listed: Nitric Acid
SARA 311	Acute Health Hazard.
SARA 312	Acute Health Hazard.
SARA 313	Listed: Nitric Acid
WHMIS Canada	Class C: Oxidizing material. Class E: Corrosive material.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision	Date
Original	10/11/2017
Revision 1	01/03/2022

Disclaimer: The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet (“SDS”) is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief at the date of publication. The information in this SDS relates only to the specific Product identified under Section 1, and does not relate to its use in combination with other materials or products, or its use as to any particular process. Those handling, storing, or using the Product should satisfy themselves that they have current information regarding the particular way the Product is handled, stored or used and that the same is done in accordance with federal, state and local law. WE DO NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING (WITHOUT LIMITATION) WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN OR WITH RESPECT TO FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR USE. WE DO NOT ASSUME RESPOSIBILITY AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY, DAMAGE OR EXPENSE ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE HANDLING, STORAGE, USE OR DISPOSAL OF THIS PRODUCT.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 16-Jun-2009 **Revision Date** 07-Sep-2023 **Revision Number** 8

1. Identification

Product Name **Sodium hydroxide**

Cat No. : **BP359-500; BP359-212**

CAS No 1310-73-2
Synonyms Caustic soda

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.
Uses advised against Food, drug, pesticide or biocidal product use.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company
Fisher Scientific Company
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Emergency Telephone Number
CHEMTREC®, Inside the USA: 800-424-9300
CHEMTREC®, Outside the USA: 001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1 A
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Target Organs - Respiratory system.	

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation



Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Keep only in original container
Response
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Inhalation
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting
Spills
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store in corrosive resistant polypropylene container with a resistant inliner
Store in a dry place
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
None identified

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No	Weight %
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	100

4. First-aid measures

General Advice Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Call a physician immediately.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Call

a physician or poison control center immediately.

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediate medical attention is required. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Drink plenty of water.

Most important symptoms and effects Causes burns by all exposure routes. . Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media Not combustible. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire

Flash Point No information available
Method - No information available

Autoignition Temperature No information available
Explosion Limits
Upper No data available
Lower No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Reacts violently with water. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Hydrogen. Sodium oxides.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
3	0	1	N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental Precautions Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Should not be released into the environment. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Avoid dust formation. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Wear personal protective equipment/face protection. Use only under a chemical fume hood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

Storage. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Corrosives area.

Incompatible Materials. Strong oxidizing agents. Acids. Metals. Water.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH	Mexico OEL (TWA)
Sodium hydroxide	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³ TWA: 2 mg/m³	IDLH: 10 mg/m³ Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³

Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH: NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Engineering Measures Use only under a chemical fume hood. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166. Tight sealing safety goggles. Face protection shield.

Skin and body protection Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Protection Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Recommended Filter type: Particulates filter conforming to EN 143.

Hygiene Measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	White
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	14 (5 %)
Melting Point/Range	318 °C / 604.4 °F
Boiling Point/Range	1390 °C / 2534 °F @ 760 mmHg
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not flammable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	1 mbar @ 700 °C
Vapor Density	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	No information available
Bulk Density	2.13 g/cm3
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	Not applicable
Molecular Formula	H Na O

Molecular Weight 40

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard Yes

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatible products. Excess heat.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents, Acids, Metals, Water

Hazardous Decomposition Products Hydrogen, Sodium oxides

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Sodium hydroxide	140 - 340 mg/kg (Rat)	1350 mg/kg (Rabbit)	Not listed

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation Causes severe burns by all exposure routes

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure Respiratory system

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains. Large amounts will affect pH and harm aquatic organisms.

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Sodium hydroxide	Not listed	LC50: = 45.4 mg/L, 96h static (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	Not listed	Not listed

Persistence and Degradability Soluble in water Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN1823
Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN1823
Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No UN1823
Proper Shipping Name Sodium hydroxide, solid
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN1823
Proper Shipping Name Sodium hydroxide, solid
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

15. Regulatory information

United States of America Inventory

Component	CAS No	TSCA	TSCA Inventory notification - Active-Inactive	TSCA - EPA Regulatory Flags
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	X	ACTIVE	-

Legend:
TSCA US EPA (TSCA) - Toxic Substances Control Act, (40 CFR Part 710)
X - Listed
'-' - Not Listed

TSCA - Per 40 CFR 751, Regulation of Certain Chemical Substances & Mixtures, Under TSCA Section 6(h) (PBT) Not applicable

TSCA 12(b) - Notices of Export Not applicable

International Inventories

Canada (DSL/NDSL), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS/NLP), Philippines (PICCS), Japan (ENCS), Japan (ISHL), Australia (AICS), China (IECSC), Korea (KECL).

Component	CAS No	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	PICCS	ENCS	ISHL	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	X	-	215-185-5	X	X	X	X	X	KE-31487

KECL - NIER number or KE number (http://ncis.nier.go.kr/en/main.do)

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313 Not applicable

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories See section 2 for more information

CWA (Clean Water Act)

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Sodium hydroxide	X	1000 lb	-	-

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration Not applicable

CERCLA This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Sodium hydroxide	1000 lb	-

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Sodium hydroxide	X	X	X	-	X

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ): Y
DOT Marine Pollutant N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Authorisation/Restrictions according to EU REACH

Component	CAS No	REACH (1907/2006) - Annex XIV - Substances Subject to Authorization	REACH (1907/2006) - Annex XVII - Restrictions on Certain Dangerous Substances	REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006) article 59 - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	-	Use restricted. See item	-

			75. (see link for restriction details)	

https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Component	CAS No	OECD HPV	Persistent Organic Pollutant	Ozone Depletion Potential	Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Listed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Contains component(s) that meet a 'definition' of per & poly fluoroalkyl substance (PFAS)?
Not applicable

Other International Regulations

Component	CAS No	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Major Accident Notification	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Safety Report Requirements	Rotterdam Convention (PIC)	Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Annex I - Y35

16. Other information

Prepared By
Regulatory Affairs
Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Creation Date 16-Jun-2009
Revision Date 07-Sep-2023
Print Date 07-Sep-2023
Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

Disclaimer
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

26597-42 StablCal Formazin Turbidity Standard, < 0.1 NTU

Revision date: 30.05.2022 Product code: 2659742

Creation date: 15.01.2007

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

26597-42 StablCal Formazin Turbidity Standard, < 0.1 NTU

UFI: AK0E-980S-J30M-50DY

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Water analysis

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: HACH LANGE GmbH
Street: Willstätterstr. 11
Place: D-40549 Düsseldorf
Telephone: +49 (0)211 5288-383
e-mail: SDS@hach.com
Internet: www.de.hach.com
Responsible Department: HACH LANGE Ltd.
5, Pacific Way
Salford Manchester M50 1DL - United Kingdom
Tel. +44 (0) 161 872 1487 * Fax +44 (0) 161 848 7324
e-Mail: info-uk@hach.com

HACH LANGE Ltd.
Unit 1, Chestnut Road Western Industrial Estate
IRL-Dublin 12
Tel. +353 (0)1 4602522
e-Mail: info-ie@hach.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

Poison Control Center Mainz: Tel: +49 (0) 6131 19240 - 24 hour emergency service -

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard categories:
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Resp. Sens. 1
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Skin Sens. 1
Hazard Statements:
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard components for labelling

methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine

Signal word: Danger

Pictograms:



Hazard statements

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P304+P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Additional advice on labelling

The product is classified as dangerous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.3. Other hazards

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous components

CAS No	Chemical name			Quantity
	EC No	Index No	REACH No	
	CLP Classification			
7732-18-5	Water			>90 %
	231-791-2			
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine			5-10 %
	202-905-8	612-101-00-2		
	Flam. Sol. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Skin Sens. 1; H228 H334 H317			
50-00-0	formaldehyde ... %			<0,1 %
	200-001-8	605-001-00-5		
	Carc. 1B, Muta. 2, Acute Tox. 3, Acute Tox. 3, Acute Tox. 3, Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Sens. 1; H350 H341 H331 H311 H301 H314 H317			

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

Specific concentration limits and M-factors

CAS No	EC No	Chemical name	Quantity
	Specific concentration limits and M-factors		
50-00-0	200-001-8	formaldehyde ... %	<0,1 %
	Skin Corr. 1B; H314: >= 25 - 100 Skin Irrit. 2; H315: >= 5 - < 25 Eye Irrit. 2; H319: >= 5 - < 25 Skin Sens. 1; H317: >= 0,2 - 100 STOT SE 3; H335: >= 5 - 100		

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

After inhalation

Move to fresh air.

After contact with skin

Wash off immediately with plenty of water.

After contact with eyes

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

After ingestion

Induce vomiting, but only if victim is fully conscious.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

sensitising effects

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. The product itself does not burn.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire may liberate hazardous vapours.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Additional information

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

6.4. Reference to other sections

13. Disposal considerations

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

See also section 5

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep in a dry, cool place.

Hints on joint storage

None known.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Reagent for analysis

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits (EH40)

CAS No	Substance	ppm	mg/m³	fibres/ml	Category	Origin
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	2	2.5		TWA (8 h)	WEL
		2	2.5		STEL (15 min)	WEL

Additional advice on limit values

None known.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment.

Protective and hygiene measures

The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Wash hands before breaks and after work.

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields

Hand protection

Use barrier skin cream.
Chemical resistant gloves made of butyl rubber or nitrile rubber category III according to EN 374. In full contact: Gloves material: Viton, Layer thickness: 0.70 mm, Breakthrough time: >480 min. In splash contact: Glove material: nitrile rubber, Layer thickness 0,20 mm, Breakthrough time: > 30 min

Skin protection

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Respiratory protection

Breathing apparatus only if aerosol or dust is formed. Recommended Filter type: ABEK-filter

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	colourless
Odour:	odourless
pH-Value (at 20 °C):	7,5-8,5

Changes in the physical state

Melting point:	no data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	100 °C

Sublimation point:	not applicable
Softening point:	not applicable
Pour point:	not applicable
:	no data available
Flash point:	not applicable
Sustaining combustion:	No data available

Flammability

Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable

Explosive properties

not applicable

Lower explosion limits:	not applicable
Upper explosion limits:	not applicable
Ignition temperature:	no data available

Auto-ignition temperature

Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable
Decomposition temperature:	no data available

Oxidizing properties

not applicable

Vapour pressure:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	no data available
Density (at 20 °C):	1,04 g/cm³
Bulk density:	not applicable
Water solubility: (at 20 °C)	completely soluble

Solubility in other solvents

no data available

Partition coefficient:	no data available
Viscosity / dynamic:	no data available
Viscosity / kinematic:	no data available
Flow time:	no data available
Vapour density:	no data available
Evaporation rate:	no data available
Solvent separation test:	no data available
Solvent content:	no data available

9.2. Other information

Solid content:	not applicable

no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

See also section 10.3

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Further information

None known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

CAS No	Chemical name				
	Exposure route	Dose	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine				
	oral	LD50 9200 mg/kg	Ratte		
50-00-0	formaldehyde ... %				
	oral	ATE 100 mg/kg			
	dermal	ATE 300 mg/kg			
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 250 mg/l	rat		
	inhalation aerosol	ATE 0,5 mg/l			

Irritation and corrosivity

No known effect.

Sensitising effects

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
May cause sensitisation by inhalation. (List of references: Asthma in the workplace, I.Leonard Bernstein)

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Contains no ingredient listed as a carcinogen

STOT-single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

Specific effects in experiment on an animal

No data is available on the product itself.

Additional information on tests

no data available

Practical experience

Observations relevant to classification

no data available

Other observations

no data available

Further information

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

CAS No	Chemical name					
	Aquatic toxicity	Dose	[h] | [d]	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine					
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50 49800 mg/l	96 h	Fisch		

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data is available on the product itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data is available on the product itself.

12.4. Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No known effect.

Further information

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

In accordance with local and national regulations.

List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - used product

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

Other applicable information (land transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

Other applicable information (inland waterways transport)

Not tested

Marine transport (IMDG)

Other applicable information (marine transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

Other applicable information (air transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

not applicable

Other applicable information

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulatory information

Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII):

Entry 3, Entry 28

National regulatory information

Water hazard class (D): 1 - slightly hazardous to water

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

Revision: 30.05.2022
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 7, 11, 15
Revision: 10.04.2018
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 3, 11, 16
Revision: 10.12.2015
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 11
Revision: 24.11.2015
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 3, 11
Revision: 26.05.2015

Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 4, 11

Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification	Classification procedure
Resp. Sens. 1; H334	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1; H317	Calculation method

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H228	Flammable solid.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.

Further Information

The information is based on the present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurance of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)

26601-42 StablCal Formazin Standard; 20 NTU

Revision date: 03.01.2019 Product code: 2660142

Creation date: 14.03.2007

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

26601-42 StablCal Formazin Standard; 20 NTU

UFI: NFJN-JYR1-911T-GUK1

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Water analysis

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name:	HACH LANGE GmbH
Street:	Willstätterstr. 11
Place:	D-40549 Düsseldorf
Telephone:	+49 (0)211 5288-383
e-mail:	SDS@hach.com
Internet:	www.de.hach.com
Responsible Department:	HACH LANGE Ltd. 5, Pacific Way Salford Manchester M50 1DL - United Kingdom Tel. +44 (0) 161 872 1487 * Fax +44 (0) 161 848 7324 e-Mail: info-uk@hach.com HACH LANGE Ltd. Unit 1, Chestnut Road Western Industrial Estate IRL-Dublin 12 Tel. +353 (0)1 4602522 e-Mail: info-ie@hach.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

Poison Control Center Mainz: Tel: +49 (0) 6131 19240 - 24 hour emergency service -

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard categories:

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Resp. Sens. 1

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Skin Sens. 1

Hazard Statements:

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard components for labelling

methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine

Signal word: Danger

Pictograms:



Hazard statements

H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Additional advice on labelling

The product is classified as dangerous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.3. Other hazards

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous components

CAS No	Chemical name			Quantity
	EC No	Index No	REACH No	
	CLP Classification			
7732-18-5	Water			> 90 %
	231-791-2			
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine			1-5 %
	202-905-8	612-101-00-2		
	Flam. Sol. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Skin Sens. 1; H228 H334 H317			
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate			< 1 %
	231-820-9			

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

After inhalation

Move to fresh air.

After contact with skin

Wash off immediately with plenty of water.

After contact with eyes

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

After ingestion

Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Call a physician immediately. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

sensitising effects

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. The product itself does not burn.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire may liberate hazardous vapours.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Additional information

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

6.4. Reference to other sections

13. Disposal considerations

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

See also section 5

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep in a dry, cool place.

Hints on joint storage

None known.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Reagent for analysis

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Additional advice on limit values

None known.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment.

Protective and hygiene measures

The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Wash hands before breaks and after work.

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields

Hand protection

Use barrier skin cream.
Chemical resistant gloves made of butyl rubber or nitrile rubber category III according to EN 374. In full contact: Gloves material: Viton, Layer thickness: 0.70 mm, Breakthrough time: >480 min. In splash contact: Glove material: nitrile rubber, Layer thickness 0,20 mm, Breakthrough time: > 30 min

Skin protection

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Respiratory protection

Provide adequate ventilation.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	suspension
Colour:	cloudy, milky
Odour:	odourless
pH-Value (at 20 °C):	8,26

Changes in the physical state

Melting point:	no data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	100 °C
Sublimation point:	not applicable
Softening point:	not applicable
Pour point:	not applicable
:	no data available
Flash point:	not applicable
Sustaining combustion:	No data available

Flammability

Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable

Explosive properties

not applicable

Lower explosion limits:	not applicable
Upper explosion limits:	not applicable

Ignition temperature:	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	
Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
Oxidizing properties	
not applicable	
Vapour pressure:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	no data available
Density (at 20 °C):	1,01 g/cm³
Bulk density:	not applicable
Water solubility: (at 20 °C)	miscible
Solubility in other solvents	
no data available	
Partition coefficient:	no data available
Viscosity / dynamic:	no data available
Viscosity / kinematic:	no data available
Flow time:	no data available
Vapour density:	no data available
Evaporation rate:	no data available
Solvent separation test:	no data available
Solvent content:	no data available

9.2. Other information

Solid content:	not applicable

no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

See also section 10.3

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Ammonia, Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Further information

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

CAS No	Chemical name				
	Exposure route	Dose	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine				
	oral	LD50 9200 mg/kg	Ratte		
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate				
	oral	LD50 5989 mg/kg	mouse		

Irritation and corrosivity

No known effect.

Sensitising effects

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

May cause sensitisation by inhalation. (List of references: Asthma in the workplace, I.Leonard Bernstein)

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Contains no ingredient listed as a carcinogen

STOT-single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

Specific effects in experiment on an animal

No data is available on the product itself.

Additional information on tests

no data available

Practical experience

Observations relevant to classification

no data available

Other observations

no data available

Further information

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

CAS No	Chemical name						
	Aquatic toxicity	Dose		[h] | [d]	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	49800 mg/l	96 h	Fisch		
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	120 mg/l	96 h	Gambusia affinis	Merck	
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50	2564 mg/l	48 h			

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data is available on the product itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data is available on the product itself.

12.4. Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No known effect.

Further information

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

In accordance with local and national regulations.

List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - used product

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

Other applicable information (land transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

Other applicable information (inland waterways transport)

Not tested

Marine transport (IMDG)

Other applicable information (marine transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

Other applicable information (air transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

not applicable

Other applicable information

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulatory information

Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII):

Entry 3

National regulatory information

Water hazard class (D): 1 - slightly hazardous to water

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

Revision: 03.01.2019
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 15, 16
Revision: 22.06.2016
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 3
Revision: 27.05.2015
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 4, 11

Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification	Classification procedure
Resp. Sens. 1; H334	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1; H317	Calculation method

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H228 Flammable solid.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Further Information

The information is based on the present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurance of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)

26602-42 StablCal Formazin Turbidity Standard; 100 NTU

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

26602-42 StablCal Formazin Turbidity Standard; 100 NTU

UFI: VXTP-DY7N-611F-SVMQ

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Water analysis

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: HACH LANGE GmbH
Street: Willstätterstr. 11
Place: D-40549 Düsseldorf
Telephone: +49 (0)211 5288-383
e-mail: SDS@hach.com
Internet: www.de.hach.com
Responsible Department: HACH LANGE Ltd.
5, Pacific Way
Salford Manchester M50 1DL - United Kingdom
Tel. +44 (0) 161 872 1487 * Fax +44 (0) 161 848 7324
e-Mail: info-uk@hach.com

HACH LANGE Ltd.
Unit 1, Chestnut Road Western Industrial Estate
IRL-Dublin 12
Tel. +353 (0)1 4602522
e-Mail: info-ie@hach.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

Poison Control Center Mainz: Tel: +49 (0) 6131 19240 - 24 hour emergency service -

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard categories:
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Resp. Sens. 1
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Skin Sens. 1
Hazard Statements:
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard components for labelling

methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine

Signal word: Danger

Pictograms:



Hazard statements

H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Additional advice on labelling

The product is classified as dangerous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.3. Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous components

CAS No	Chemical name			Quantity
	EC No	Index No	REACH No	
	CLP Classification			
7732-18-5	Water			> 90 %
	231-791-2			
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine			1-5 %
	202-905-8	612-101-00-2		
	Flam. Sol. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Skin Sens. 1; H228 H334 H317			
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate			< 1 %
	231-820-9			

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

After inhalation

Move to fresh air.

After contact with skin

Wash off immediately with plenty of water.

In the case of skin irritation or allergic reactions see a physician.

After contact with eyes

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

After ingestion

Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Call a physician immediately. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

sensitising effects

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. The product itself does not burn.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire may liberate hazardous vapours.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Additional information

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

6.4. Reference to other sections

13. Disposal considerations

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

See also section 5

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep in a dry, cool place.

Hints on joint storage

None known.

Further information on storage conditions

Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to qualified or authorised persons.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Reagent for analysis

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Additional advice on limit values

None known.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment.

Protective and hygiene measures

The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Wash hands before breaks and after work.

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields

Hand protection

Use barrier skin cream.
Chemical resistant gloves made of butyl rubber or nitrile rubber category III according to EN 374. In full contact: Gloves material: Viton, Layer thickness: 0.70 mm, Breakthrough time: >480 min. In splash contact: Glove material: nitrile rubber, Layer thickness 0,20 mm, Breakthrough time: > 30 min

Skin protection

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Respiratory protection

Provide adequate ventilation.
Breathing apparatus only if aerosol or dust is formed. Recommended Filter type: ABEK-filter

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	suspension
Colour:	cloudy, milky
Odour:	odourless
pH-Value (at 20 °C):	8,54

Changes in the physical state

Melting point:	not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	100 °C
Sublimation point:	not applicable
Softening point:	not applicable
Pour point:	not applicable
:	no data available
Flash point:	not applicable
Sustaining combustion:	No data available

Flammability

Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable

Explosive properties
not applicable

Lower explosion limits:	not applicable
Upper explosion limits:	not applicable
Ignition temperature:	not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature

Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable
Decomposition temperature:	not applicable

Oxidizing properties
not applicable

Vapour pressure:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	no data available
Density (at 20 °C):	1,01 g/cm³
Bulk density:	no data available
Water solubility: (at 20 °C)	miscible

Solubility in other solvents
no data available

Partition coefficient:	no data available
Viscosity / dynamic:	no data available
Viscosity / kinematic:	no data available
Flow time:	no data available
Vapour density:	no data available
Evaporation rate:	no data available
Solvent separation test:	no data available
Solvent content:	no data available

9.2. Other information

Solid content:	not applicable

no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials
Oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Ammonia, Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Further information

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

CAS No	Chemical name				
	Exposure route	Dose	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine				
	oral	LD50 9200 mg/kg	Ratte		
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate				
	oral	LD50 5989 mg/kg	mouse		

Irritation and corrosivity

No known effect.

Sensitising effects

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

May cause sensitisation by inhalation. (List of references: Asthma in the workplace, I.Leonard Bernstein)

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Contains no ingredient listed as a carcinogen

STOT-single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

Specific effects in experiment on an animal

No data is available on the product itself.

Additional information on tests

no data available

Practical experience

Observations relevant to classification

no data available

Other observations

no data available

Further information

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

CAS No	Chemical name						
	Aquatic toxicity	Dose		[h] | [d]	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	49800 mg/l	96 h	Fisch		
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate						
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50	120 mg/l	96 h	Gambusia affinis	Merck	
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50	2564 mg/l	48 h			

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data is available on the product itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4. Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Further information

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

In accordance with local and national regulations.

List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - used product

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

Other applicable information (land transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

Other applicable information (inland waterways transport)

Not tested

Marine transport (IMDG)

Other applicable information (marine transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

Other applicable information (air transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

Use personal protective equipment.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not relevant

Other applicable information

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulatory information

Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII):

Entry 3

National regulatory information

Water hazard class (D): 1 - slightly hazardous to water

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

Revision: 10.08.2020
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 15, 16
Revision: 22.06.2016
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 3
Revision: 06.05.2015
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 4, 11

Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification	Classification procedure
Resp. Sens. 1; H334	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1; H317	Calculation method

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H228 Flammable solid.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Further Information

The information is based on the present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurance of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)

26605-42 StablCal® Standard, 800 NTU or FNU

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

26605-42 StablCal® Standard, 800 NTU or FNU

UFI: 5JGQ-UYVW-Q117-HTG6

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Water analysis

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: HACH LANGE GmbH
Street: Willstätterstr. 11
Place: D-40549 Düsseldorf
Telephone: +49 (0)211 5288-383
e-mail: SDS@hach.com
Internet: www.de.hach.com
Responsible Department: HACH LANGE Ltd.
5, Pacific Way
Salford Manchester M50 1DL - United Kingdom
Tel. +44 (0) 161 872 1487 * Fax +44 (0) 161 848 7324
e-Mail: info-uk@hach.com

HACH LANGE Ltd.
Unit 1, Chestnut Road Western Industrial Estate
IRL-Dublin 12
Tel. +353 (0)1 4602522
e-Mail: info-ie@hach.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

Poison Control Center Mainz: Tel: +49 (0) 6131 19240 - 24 hour emergency service -

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard categories:
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Resp. Sens. 1
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Skin Sens. 1
Hazard Statements:
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard components for labelling

methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine

Signal word: Danger

Pictograms:



Hazard statements

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to Disposal.

Additional advice on labelling

The product is classified as dangerous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.3. Other hazards

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous components

CAS No	Chemical name			Quantity
	EC No	Index No	REACH No	
	CLP Classification			
7732-18-5	Water			>90 %
	231-791-2			
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine			5-10 %
	202-905-8	612-101-00-2		
	Flam. Sol. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Skin Sens. 1; H228 H334 H317			
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate			<0,5 %
	231-820-9			
50-00-0	formaldehyde ... %			<0,1 %
	200-001-8	605-001-00-5		
	Carc. 1B, Muta. 2, Acute Tox. 3, Acute Tox. 3, Acute Tox. 3, Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Sens. 1; H350 H341 H331 H311 H301 H314 H317			

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

Specific concentration limits and M-factors

CAS No	EC No	Chemical name	Quantity
	Specific concentration limits and M-factors		
50-00-0	200-001-8	formaldehyde ... %	<0,1 %
	Skin Corr. 1B; H314: >= 25 - 100 Skin Irrit. 2; H315: >= 5 - < 25 Eye Irrit. 2; H319: >= 5 - < 25 Skin Sens. 1; H317: >= 0,2 - 100 STOT SE 3; H335: >= 5 - 100		

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

After inhalation

Move to fresh air.

After contact with skin

Wash off immediately with plenty of water.

After contact with eyes

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

After ingestion

Induce vomiting, but only if victim is fully conscious.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

sensitising effects

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. The product itself does not burn.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire may liberate hazardous vapours.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Additional information

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

6.4. Reference to other sections

13. Disposal considerations

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

See also section 5

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep in a dry, cool place.

Hints on joint storage

None known.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Reagent for analysis

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits (EH40)

CAS No	Substance	ppm	mg/m³	fibres/ml	Category	Origin
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	2	2.5		TWA (8 h)	WEL
		2	2.5		STEL (15 min)	WEL

Additional advice on limit values

None known.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment.

Protective and hygiene measures

The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Wash hands before breaks and after work.

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields

Hand protection

Use barrier skin cream.
Chemical resistant gloves made of butyl rubber or nitrile rubber category III according to EN 374. In full contact: Gloves material: Viton, Layer thickness: 0.70 mm, Breakthrough time: >480 min. In splash contact: Glove material: nitrile rubber, Layer thickness 0,20 mm, Breakthrough time: > 30 min

Skin protection

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Respiratory protection

Breathing apparatus only if aerosol or dust is formed. Recommended Filter type: ABEK-filter

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	colourless
Odour:	odourless
pH-Value (at 20 °C):	7,5-8,5

Changes in the physical state

Melting point:	no data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	100 °C

Sublimation point:	not applicable
Softening point:	not applicable
Pour point:	not applicable
:	no data available
Flash point:	not applicable
Sustaining combustion:	No data available

Flammability

Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable

Explosive properties

not applicable

Lower explosion limits:	not applicable
Upper explosion limits:	not applicable
Ignition temperature:	no data available

Auto-ignition temperature

Solid:	not applicable
Gas:	not applicable
Decomposition temperature:	no data available

Oxidizing properties

not applicable

Vapour pressure:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	no data available
Density (at 20 °C):	1,04 g/cm³
Bulk density:	not applicable
Water solubility: (at 20 °C)	completely soluble

Solubility in other solvents

no data available

Partition coefficient:	no data available
Viscosity / dynamic:	no data available
Viscosity / kinematic:	no data available
Flow time:	no data available
Vapour density:	no data available
Evaporation rate:	no data available
Solvent separation test:	no data available
Solvent content:	no data available

9.2. Other information

Solid content:	not applicable

no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

See also section 10.3

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Further information

None known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

CAS No	Chemical name				
	Exposure route	Dose	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine				
	oral	LD50 9200 mg/kg	Ratte		
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate				
	oral	LD50 5989 mg/kg	mouse		
50-00-0	formaldehyde ... %				
	oral	ATE 100 mg/kg			
	dermal	ATE 300 mg/kg			
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 250 mg/l	rat		
	inhalation aerosol	ATE 0,5 mg/l			

Irritation and corrosivity

No known effect.

Sensitising effects

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
May cause sensitisation by inhalation. (List of references: Asthma in the workplace, I.Leonard Bernstein)

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Contains no ingredient listed as a carcinogen

STOT-single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

Specific effects in experiment on an animal

No data is available on the product itself.

Additional information on tests

no data available

Practical experience

Observations relevant to classification

no data available

Other observations

no data available

Further information

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No data is available on the product itself.

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

CAS No	Chemical name					
	Aquatic toxicity	Dose	[h] | [d]	Species	Source	Method
100-97-0	methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine					
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50 49800 mg/l	96 h	Fisch		
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate					
	Acute fish toxicity	LC50 120 mg/l	96 h	Gambusia affinis	Merck	
	Acute crustacea toxicity	EC50 2564 mg/l	48 h			

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data is available on the product itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data is available on the product itself.

12.4. Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No known effect.

Further information

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

In accordance with local and national regulations.

List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - used product

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging

160506 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST; gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals; laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals; hazardous waste

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

Other applicable information (land transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

Other applicable information (inland waterways transport)

Not tested

Marine transport (IMDG)

Other applicable information (marine transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

Other applicable information (air transport)

Not subject to transport regulations.

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

not applicable

Other applicable information

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulatory information

Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII):

Entry 3, Entry 28

National regulatory information

Water hazard class (D): 1 - slightly hazardous to water

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

Revision: 15.08.2018
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 3, 15
Revision: 22.09.2015
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 3
Revision: 18.06.2015
Safety datasheet sections which have been updated: 2, 4, 11

Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification	Classification procedure
Resp. Sens. 1; H334	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1; H317	Calculation method

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H228	Flammable solid.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.

Further Information

The information is based on the present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurance of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name STABLCAL® FORMAZIN STANDARD 100 NTU

Other means of identification
Product Code(s) 2684901

Safety data sheet number M03412

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Laboratory Use. Standard solution.
Uses advised against None.
Restrictions on use None.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company P.O.Box 389 Loveland, CO 80539 USA +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number
+1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service +1(515)232-2533 - 8am - 4pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Respiratory sensitization	Category 1
Skin sensitization	Category 1

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Label elements

Signal word - Danger



Hazard statements

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Precautionary statements
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P304 + P341 - IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

Other Hazards Known
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Not applicable

Mixture

Chemical Family Mixture.

Percent ranges are used where confidential product information is applicable.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Percent Range	HMRIC #
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	100-97-0	5 - 10%	-
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	<1%	-
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<0.1%	-
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	<0.1%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation May cause allergic respiratory reaction. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.

Skin contact Wash with soap and water. May cause an allergic skin reaction. In the case of skin irritation or allergic reactions see a physician.

Ingestion May produce an allergic reaction. Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to

protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Itching. Rashes. Hives.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians May cause sensitization in susceptible persons. Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Product is or contains a sensitizer. May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Hazardous combustion products This material will not burn.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

U.S. Notice Only persons properly qualified to respond to an emergency involving hazardous substances may respond to a spill according to federal regulations (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(v)) and per your company's emergency response plan and guidelines/procedures. See Section 13, Special Instructions for disposal assistance. Outside of the US, only persons properly qualified according to state or local regulations should respond to a spill involving chemicals.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Other Information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

Reference to other sections See section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children.

Flammability class Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Formaldehyde CAS#: 50-00-0	STEL: 0.3 ppm TWA: 0.1 ppm	TWA: 0.75 ppm (vacated) TWA: 3 ppm (vacated) STEL: 10 ppm (vacated) Ceiling: 5 ppm STEL: 2 ppm	IDLH: 20 ppm Ceiling: 0.1 ppm 15 min TWA: 0.016 ppm

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.

Hand Protection Wear suitable gloves.

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin and body protection Wear suitable protective clothing.

General Hygiene Considerations Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water.

Thermal hazards None under normal processing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid		
Appearance	Turbid solution aqueous solution	**Color**	white
Odor	Odorless	**Odor threshold**	No data available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Molecular weight	No data available	
pH	No data available	
Melting point/freezing point	~ 0 °C / 32 °F	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Boiling point / boiling range	~ 100 °C / 212 °F	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Evaporation rate	1 (water = 1) Estimation based on theoretical calculation	
Vapor pressure	17.477 mm Hg / 2.33 kPa at 20 °C / 68 °F	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Vapor density (air = 1)	0.62 (air = 1)	
Specific gravity (water = 1 / air = 1)	1.02	
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable	
Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	Not applicable	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Solubility in other solvents

Chemical Name	Solubility classification	Solubility	Solubility Temperature
None reported	No information available	No data available	No information available

Other Information

Metal Corrosivity

Steel Corrosion Rate	No data available
Aluminum Corrosion Rate	No data available

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content

No information available See ingredients information below

Chemical name	CAS No.	Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	CAA (Clean Air Act)
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	100-97-0	Not applicable	X
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	No data available	-
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	No data available	X
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	No data available	-

Explosive properties

Upper explosion limit No data available
Lower explosion limit No data available

Flammable properties

Flash point Not applicable

Flammability Limit in Air
Upper flammability limit No data available
Lower flammability limit No data available

Oxidizing properties No data available.

Bulk density No data available

Particle Size No information available

Particle Size Distribution No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not applicable.

Chemical stability
Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization
None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid None known based on information supplied.

Incompatible materials
Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Ammonia. Carbon monoxide. Formaldehyde. Nitrogen oxides. Sodium oxides. Sulfur oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure
Product Information

Inhalation	May cause sensitization in susceptible persons.
Eye contact	No known effect based on information supplied.
Skin contact	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause allergic reactions with susceptible persons. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Ingestion	May cause additional affects as listed under "Inhalation".
Symptoms	Symptoms of allergic reaction may include rash, itching, swelling, trouble breathing, tingling of the hands and feet, dizziness, lightheadedness, chest pain, muscle pain, or flushing. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Itching. Rashes. Hives.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	Respiratory disorders. Skin disorders. Allergies.
Toxicologically synergistic products	None known.
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	See ingredients information below.

Chemical name	Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Readily Absorbed via the respiratory and gastrointestinal routes. Absorbed formaldehyde can be oxidized to formate and carbon dioxide. Half-life of formaldehyde is 1 min in rat plasma.

Product Acute Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Unknown Acute Toxicity
3.731E-05% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Acute Toxicity Estimations (ATE)

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)	No information available
ATEmix (dermal)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	No information available

Ingredient Acute Toxicity Data
Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%)	Rat LD_{50}	100 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of

CAS#: 50-00-0					the German Social Accident Insurance)
Ammonium sulfate (<0.1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Rat LD_{50}	2840 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rabbit LD_{50}	270 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)

Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat LC_{50}	0.578 mg/L	4 hours	None reported	LOLI

Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human LD_{Lo}	70 mg/kg	None reported	**Gastrointestinal** **Kidney, Ureter, or Bladder** **Liver** Other changes Ulcerated stomach Other changes	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Ammonium sulfate (<0.1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Man TD_{Lo}	1500 mg/kg	None reported	**Gastrointestinal** Gas	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human TD_{Lo}	643 mg/kg	None reported	**Gastrointestinal** **Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Nausea or vomiting Respiratory obstruction Ulcerated stomach	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Ammonium sulfate (<0.1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Domestic mammal - Not specified LD_{Lo}	3500 mg/kg	None reported	**Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Respiratory stimulation	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Aspiration toxicity
No data available

Product Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - Test 404: Acute Dermal Corrosion/Irritation	Rabbit	500 mg	4 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	4 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Standard Draize Test	Human	0.150 mg	72 hours	Corrosive to skin	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Ammonium sulfate (<0.1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	800 mg	20 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)

Product Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
No data available

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - Test 405: Acute Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Rabbit	100 mg	24 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to eyes	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	90 mg	24 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to eyes	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rinse Test	Human	1 ppm	6 minutes	Corrosive to eyes	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Ammonium sulfate (<0.1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	0.050 mL	None reported	Not corrosive or irritating to eyes	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)

Sensitization Information

Product Sensitization Data
Skin Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.
Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Sensitization Data

Skin Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	OECD Test No. 406: Skin Sensitization	Guinea pig	Confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	OECD Test No. 406: Skin Sensitization	Guinea pig	Not confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Patch test	Human	Confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	ERMA (New Zealands Environmental Risk Management Authority)

Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Based on human experience	Human	Confirmed to be a respiratory sensitizer	HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	IgE Specific Immune Response Test	Guinea pig	Confirmed to be a respiratory sensitizer	CICAD (Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents)

Chronic Toxicity Information

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Dose Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available.
Dermal Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Rat NOAEL	80 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	Vendor SDS

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Rat TC_{Lo}	350 mg/m^3	21 days	**Kidney, Ureter, or Bladder** Urine volume decreased or anuria **Nutritional and Gross Metabolic** Weight loss or decreased weight gain **Biochemical** Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

				(true cholinesterase)	

Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human TC_{Lo}	0.017 mg/L	0.5 days	**Eye** **Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Lacrimation Other changes	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human TC_{Lo}	2 mg/L	40 minutes	**Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Other changes Respiratory depression	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Carcinogenicity Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Carcinogenicity Data

Chemical name	CAS No.	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	100-97-0	-	-	-	-
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	-	-	-	-
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	A1	Group 1	Known	X
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	-	-	-	-

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Known - Known Carcinogen
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)	X - Present

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat	15 mg/L	78 weeks	**Olfaction** Tumors	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* Data
No data available.

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Cell Strain	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data

1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Cytogenetic analysis	Human HeLa Cell	1 mmol/L	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Test**	**Cell Strain**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Results**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Morphological transformation	Hamster kidney	10 mg/L	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Dominant lethal test	Mouse	25000 mg/kg	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Micronucleus test	Human	.000985 mg/L	8.5 years	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Test**	**Species**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Results**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Micronucleus test	Human	2 mg/L	15 minutes	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	Mouse TD_{Lo}	14000 mg/kg	4 days	**Effects on Newborn** Other neonatal measures or effects	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat TC_{Lo}	40 mg/L	14 days	**Effects on Embryo or Fetus** Fetotoxicity (except death e.g. stunted fetus)	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat TC_{Lo}	.001 mg/L	24 weeks	**Effects on Embryo or Fetus** Cytological changes (including somatic cell genetic material)	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish No data available
Crustacea No data available
Algae No data available

Ingredient Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	96 hours	None reported	LC_{50}	56 mg/L	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	96 hours	*Morone saxatilis*	LC_{50}	6.7 mg/L	PEEN (Pan European Ecological Network)
Ammonium sulfate (<0.1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	96 hours	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	LC_{50}	36.7 mg/L	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)

Crustacea If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	48 Hours	*Daphnia magna*	EC_{50}	3150 mg/L	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	48 Hours	*Daphnia pulex*	EC_{50}	5.8 mg/L	PEEN (Pan European Ecological Network)
Ammonium sulfate	48 Hours	None reported	LC_{50}	14 mg/L	GESTIS (Information System on

(<0.1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2					Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)

Algae If available, see ingredient data below

Other Information

Persistence and degradability

Product Biodegradability Data
No data available.

Ingredient Biodegradability Data

Chemical name	Test method	Biodegradation	Exposure time	Results
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	None reported	70%	28 days	Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation

Product Bioaccumulation Data
No data available.

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) Not applicable

Ingredient Bioaccumulation Data

Chemical name	Test method	Exposure time	Species	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Results
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	None reported	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not determined
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Estimation through BCFBAF v3.01 part of the Estimation Programs Interface (EPI) Suite™	None reported	None reported	BCF = 3.16228	Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate

Mobility

Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient Not applicable

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other adverse effects
Contains a substance with an endocrine-disrupting potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse empty containers.

US EPA Waste Number Not applicable, U122

Chemical name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	U122	Included in waste streams: K009, K010, K038, K040, K156, K157	-	U122

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG Not regulated

Note: No special precautions necessary.

Additional information
There is a possibility that this product could be contained in a reagent set or kit composed of various compatible dangerous goods.
If the item is not in a reagent set or kit, the classification given above applies.
If the item is part of a reagent set or kit the classification would change to the following:
UN3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.
If the item is not regulated, the Chemical Kit classification does not apply.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

International Inventories

EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Does not comply
IECSC	Does not comply
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Does not comply
TCSI	Does not comply
AICS	Does not comply
NZIoC	Complies

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

Chemical name	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Formaldehyde (CAS #: 50-00-0)	0.1
Ammonium sulfate (CAS #: 7783-20-2)	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	100 lb	-	-	X

CERCLA

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	100 lb	100 lb	RQ 100 lb final RQ RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

U.S. - Department of Homeland Security - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Security Issues

Chemical name	U.S. - Department of Homeland Security - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Security Issues
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Release - Toxic (solution)

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals

Chemical name	California Proposition 65
Formaldehyde (CAS #: 50-00-0)	Carcinogen

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Formaldehyde, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer.
For more information, go to http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane 100-97-0	X	-	-
Sodium sulfate 7757-82-6	-	X	X
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	X	X	X
Ammonium sulfate 7783-20-2	-	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

Chemical name	FIFRA	FDA
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	180.0910	-
Sodium sulfate	-	21 CFR 186.1797
Ammonium sulfate	180.0910	21 CFR 184.1143

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Special Comments
None

Additional information

Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)

Chemical name	Global Automotive Declarable Substance List Classifications	Global Automotive Declarable Substance List Thersholds
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane 100-97-0	Declarable Substance (FI)	0.1 %
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	Declarable Substance (FI) Prohibited Substance (LR) Declarable Substance (LR)	0.0 % 0.1 %

NFPA and HMIS Classifications

NFPA	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Instability** - 0	**Physical and Chemical Properties** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Physical Hazards** - 0	**Personal protection** - X - See section 8 for more information

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

NIOSH IDLH — *Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*
ACGIH — ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

NDF	*no data*

Legend - Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	Ceiling	Ceiling Limit Value
X	Listed	Vacated	These values have no official status. The only binding levels of contaminants are those listed in the final OSHA PEL. These lists are for reference purposes only. Please note that some reference state regulations of these "liberated" exposure limits in their state regulations.
SKN*	Skin designation	SKN+	Skin sensitization
RSP+	Respiratory sensitization	**	Hazard Designation
C	Carcinogen	R	Reproductive toxicant
M	mutagen		

Prepared By	Hach Product Compliance Department
Issue Date	16-Aug-2018
Revision Date	17-Aug-2018
Revision Note	None

Disclaimer

USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

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End of Safety Data Sheet

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name STABLCAL® FORMAZIN STANDARD 800 NTU

Other means of identification
Product Code(s) 2660501

Safety data sheet number M03413

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Laboratory Use. Standard solution.
Uses advised against None.
Restrictions on use None.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company P.O.Box 389 Loveland, CO 80539 USA +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number
+1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service +1(515)232-2533 - 8am - 4pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Respiratory sensitization	Category 1
Skin sensitization	Category 1

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Label elements

Signal word - Danger



Hazard statements

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Precautionary statements
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P304 + P341 - IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

Other Hazards Known
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Not applicable

Mixture

Chemical Family Mixture.

Percent ranges are used where confidential product information is applicable.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Percent Range	HMRIC #
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	100-97-0	5 - 10%	-
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	<1%	-
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	<1%	-
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<0.1%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation May cause allergic respiratory reaction. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.

Skin contact Wash with soap and water. May cause an allergic skin reaction. In the case of skin irritation or allergic reactions see a physician.

Ingestion May produce an allergic reaction. Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to

protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Itching. Rashes. Hives.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians May cause sensitization in susceptible persons. Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Product is or contains a sensitizer. May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Hazardous combustion products This material will not burn.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

U.S. Notice Only persons properly qualified to respond to an emergency involving hazardous substances may respond to a spill according to federal regulations (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(v)) and per your company's emergency response plan and guidelines/procedures. See Section 13, Special Instructions for disposal assistance. Outside of the US, only persons properly qualified according to state or local regulations should respond to a spill involving chemicals.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Other Information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

Reference to other sections See section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children.

Flammability class Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Formaldehyde CAS#: 50-00-0	STEL: 0.3 ppm TWA: 0.1 ppm	TWA: 0.75 ppm (vacated) TWA: 3 ppm (vacated) STEL: 10 ppm (vacated) Ceiling: 5 ppm STEL: 2 ppm	IDLH: 20 ppm Ceiling: 0.1 ppm 15 min TWA: 0.016 ppm

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.

Hand Protection Wear suitable gloves.

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin and body protection Wear suitable protective clothing.

General Hygiene Considerations Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water.

Thermal hazards None under normal processing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid		
Appearance	Turbid solution aqueous solution	**Color**	white
Odor	Odorless	**Odor threshold**	No data available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Molecular weight	No data available	
pH	No data available	
Melting point/freezing point	~ 0 °C / 32 °F	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Boiling point / boiling range	~ 100 °C / 212 °F	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Evaporation rate	1 (water = 1)	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Vapor pressure	17.477 mm Hg / 2.33 kPa at 20 °C / 68 °F	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Vapor density (air = 1)	0.62 (air = 1)	
Specific gravity (water = 1 / air = 1)	1.02	
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable	
Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	Not applicable	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Solubility in other solvents

Chemical Name	Solubility classification	Solubility	Solubility Temperature
None reported	No information available	No data available	No information available

Other Information

Metal Corrosivity

Steel Corrosion Rate	No data available
Aluminum Corrosion Rate	No data available

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content
No information available See ingredients information below

Chemical name	CAS No.	Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	CAA (Clean Air Act)
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	100-97-0	Not applicable	X
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	No data available	-
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	No data available	-
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	No data available	X

Explosive properties

Upper explosion limit No data available
Lower explosion limit No data available

Flammable properties

Flash point No data available

Flammability Limit in Air
Upper flammability limit No data available
Lower flammability limit No data available

Oxidizing properties No data available.

Bulk density No data available

Particle Size No information available

Particle Size Distribution No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not applicable.

Chemical stability
Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization
None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid None known based on information supplied.

Incompatible materials
Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Ammonia. Carbon monoxide. Formaldehyde. Nitrogen oxides. Sodium oxides. Sulfur oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure
Product Information

Inhalation	May cause sensitization in susceptible persons.
Eye contact	No known effect based on information supplied.
Skin contact	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause allergic reactions with susceptible persons. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Ingestion	May cause additional affects as listed under "Inhalation".
Symptoms	Symptoms of allergic reaction may include rash, itching, swelling, trouble breathing, tingling of the hands and feet, dizziness, lightheadedness, chest pain, muscle pain, or flushing. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Itching. Rashes. Hives.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	Respiratory disorders. Skin disorders. Allergies.
Toxicologically synergistic products	None known.
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	See ingredients information below.

Chemical name	Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Readily Absorbed via the respiratory and gastrointestinal routes. Absorbed formaldehyde can be oxidized to formate and carbon dioxide. Half-life of formaldehyde is 1 min in rat plasma.

Product Acute Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Unknown Acute Toxicity
0.00030371% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Acute Toxicity Estimations (ATE)

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)	No information available
ATEmix (dermal)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	No information available

Ingredient Acute Toxicity Data
Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Ammonium sulfate	Rat LD_{50}	2840 mg/kg	None	None reported	GESTIS (Information System

(<1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2			reported		on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat LD_{50}	100 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rabbit LD_{50}	270 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)

Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat LC_{50}	0.578 mg/L	4 hours	None reported	LOLI

Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Ammonium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Man TD_{Lo}	1500 mg/kg	None reported	**Gastrointestinal** Gas	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human LD_{Lo}	70 mg/kg	None reported	**Gastrointestinal** **Kidney, Ureter, or Bladder** **Liver** Other changes Ulcerated stomach Other changes	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Ammonium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Domestic mammal - Not specified LD_{Lo}	3500 mg/kg	None reported	**Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Respiratory stimulation	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human TD_{Lo}	643 mg/kg	None reported	**Gastrointestinal** **Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Nausea or vomiting Respiratory obstruction Ulcerated stomach	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Aspiration toxicity
No data available

Product Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - Test 404: Acute Dermal Corrosion/Irritation	Rabbit	500 mg	4 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	4 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Ammonium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	800 mg	20 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Standard Draize Test	Human	0.150 mg	72 hours	Corrosive to skin	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Product Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - Test 405: Acute Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Rabbit	100 mg	24 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to eyes	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	90 mg	24 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to eyes	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Ammonium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	0.050 mL	None reported	Not corrosive or irritating to eyes	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rinse Test	Human	1 ppm	6 minutes	Corrosive to eyes	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Sensitization Information

Product Sensitization Data
Skin Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.
Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Sensitization Data

Skin Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	OECD Test No. 406: Skin Sensitization	Guinea pig	Confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	OECD Test No. 406: Skin Sensitization	Guinea pig	Not confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Patch test	Human	Confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	ERMA (New Zealands Environmental Risk Management Authority)

Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Based on human experience	Human	Confirmed to be a respiratory sensitizer	HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	IgE Specific Immune Response Test	Guinea pig	Confirmed to be a respiratory sensitizer	CICAD (Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents)

Chronic Toxicity Information

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Dose Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available.
Dermal Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Rat NOAEL	80 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	Vendor SDS

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Rat TC_{Lo}	350 mg/m^3	21 days	**Kidney, Ureter, or Bladder** Urine volume decreased or anuria **Nutritional and Gross Metabolic** Weight loss or decreased weight gain **Biochemical** Enzyme inhibition, induction, or	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

				change in blood or tissue levels (true cholinesterase)	

Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human TC_{Lo}	0.017 mg/L	0.5 days	**Eye** **Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Lacrimation Other changes	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Human TC_{Lo}	2 mg/L	40 minutes	**Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Other changes Respiratory depression	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Carcinogenicity Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Carcinogenicity Data

Chemical name	CAS No.	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	100-97-0	-	-	-	-
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	-	-	-	-
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	-	-	-	-
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	A1	Group 1	Known	X

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen A1 - Known Human Carcinogen
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Known - Known Carcinogen
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)	X - Present

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat	15 mg/L	78 weeks	**Olfaction** Tumors	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* Data
No data available.

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Cell Strain	Reported	Exposure	Results	Key literature

			dose	time		references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Cytogenetic analysis	Human HeLa Cell	1 mmol/L	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Test**	**Cell Strain**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Results**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Morphological transformation	Hamster kidney	10 mg/L	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	Dominant lethal test	Mouse	25000 mg/kg	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Micronucleus test	Human	.000985 mg/L	8.5 years	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Test**	**Species**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Results**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Micronucleus test	Human	2 mg/L	15 minutes	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	Mouse TD_{Lo}	14000 mg/kg	4 days	**Effects on Newborn** Other neonatal measures or effects	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat TC_{Lo}	40 mg/L	14 days	**Effects on Embryo or Fetus** Fetotoxicity (except death e.g. stunted fetus)	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Rat TC_{Lo}	.001 mg/L	24 weeks	**Effects on Embryo or Fetus** Cytological changes (including somatic cell genetic material)	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish No data available
Crustacea No data available
Algae No data available

Ingredient Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	96 hours	None reported	LC_{50}	56 mg/L	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)
Ammonium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7783-20-2	96 hours	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	LC_{50}	36.7 mg/L	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	96 hours	*Morone saxatilis*	LC_{50}	6.7 mg/L	PEEN (Pan European Ecological Network)

Crustacea If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium sulfate (<1%) CAS#: 7757-82-6	48 Hours	*Daphnia magna*	EC_{50}	3150 mg/L	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)
Ammonium sulfate (<1%)	48 Hours	None reported	LC_{50}	14 mg/L	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the

CAS#: 7783-20-2					German Social Accident Insurance)
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	48 Hours	*Daphnia pulex*	EC_{50}	5.8 mg/L	PEEN (Pan European Ecological Network)

Algae If available, see ingredient data below

Other Information

Persistence and degradability

Product Biodegradability Data
No data available.

Ingredient Biodegradability Data

Chemical name	Test method	Biodegradation	Exposure time	Results
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	None reported	70%	28 days	Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation

Product Bioaccumulation Data
No data available.

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) Not applicable

Ingredient Bioaccumulation Data

Chemical name	Test method	Exposure time	Species	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Results
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane (5 - 10%) CAS#: 100-97-0	None reported	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not determined
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Estimation through BCFBAF v3.01 part of the Estimation Programs Interface (EPI) Suite™	None reported	None reported	BCF = 3.16228	Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate

Mobility

Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient Not applicable

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other adverse effects
Contains a substance with an endocrine-disrupting potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse empty containers.

US EPA Waste Number U122

Chemical name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	U122	Included in waste streams: K009, K010, K038, K040, K156, K157	-	U122

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Not regulated
Special Provisions

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG Not regulated

Note: No special precautions necessary.

Additional information
There is a possibility that this product could be contained in a reagent set or kit composed of various compatible dangerous goods.
If the item is not in a reagent set or kit, the classification given above applies.
If the item is part of a reagent set or kit the classification would change to the following:
UN3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.
If the item is not regulated, the Chemical Kit classification does not apply.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

International Inventories

EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Does not comply
IECSC	Does not comply
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Does not comply
TCSI	Does not comply
AICS	Does not comply
NZIoC	Complies

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

Chemical name	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Ammonium sulfate (CAS #: 7783-20-2)	1.0
Formaldehyde (CAS #: 50-00-0)	0.1

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	100 lb	-	-	X

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	100 lb	100 lb	RQ 100 lb final RQ RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

U.S. - Department of Homeland Security - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Security Issues

Chemical name	U.S. - Department of Homeland Security - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Security Issues
Formaldehyde (<0.1%) CAS#: 50-00-0	Release - Toxic (solution)

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals

Chemical name	California Proposition 65
Formaldehyde (CAS #: 50-00-0)	Carcinogen

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Formaldehyde, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer.
For more information, go to http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane 100-97-0	X	-	-
Sodium sulfate 7757-82-6	-	X	X
Ammonium sulfate 7783-20-2	-	X	X
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

Chemical name	FIFRA	FDA
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane	180.0910	-
Sodium sulfate	-	21 CFR 186.1797
Ammonium sulfate	180.0910	21 CFR 184.1143

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Special Comments
None

Additional information

Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)

Chemical name	Global Automotive Declarable Substance List Classifications	Global Automotive Declarable Substance List Thersholds
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1(3,7)]decane 100-97-0	Declarable Substance (FI)	0.1 %
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	Declarable Substance (FI) Prohibited Substance (LR) Declarable Substance (LR)	0.0 % 0.1 %

NFPA and HMIS Classifications

NFPA	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Instability** - 0	**Physical and Chemical Properties** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Physical Hazards** - 0	**Personal protection** - X - See section 8 for more information

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

NIOSH IDLH	*Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*
ACGIH	ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
NDF	*no data*

Legend - Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	Ceiling	Ceiling Limit Value
X	Listed	Vacated	These values have no official status. The only binding levels of contaminants are those listed in the final OSHA PEL. These lists are for reference purposes only. Please note that some reference state regulations of these "liberated" exposure limits in their state regulations.
SKN*	Skin designation	SKN+	Skin sensitization
RSP+	Respiratory sensitization	**	Hazard Designation
C	Carcinogen	R	Reproductive toxicant
M	mutagen		

Prepared By	Hach Product Compliance Department
Issue Date	16-Aug-2018
Revision Date	17-Aug-2018
Revision Note	None

Disclaimer

USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

HACH COMPANY©2018

End of Safety Data Sheet

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 23-Jun-2009 **Revision Date** 26-Dec-2021 **Revision Number** 9

1. Identification

Product Name **Sulfuric acid**

Cat No. : **AC424520000; AC424520025; AC424520026; AC424520100; AC424525000; AC424525001, AC424528000**

CAS No 7664-93-9
Synonyms No information available

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.
Uses advised against Food, drug, pesticide or biocidal product use.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Fisher Scientific Company
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Acros Organics
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Emergency Telephone Number For information **US** call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / **Europe** call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number **US:**001-201-796-7100 / **Europe:** +32 14 57 52 99
CHEMTREC Tel. No.**US:**001-800-424-9300 / **Europe:**001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Target Organs - Respiratory system.	

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation



Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Response
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Inhalation
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting
Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

WARNING. Cancer - https://www.p65warnings.ca.gov/.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No	Weight %
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	>95

4. First-aid measures

General Advice
Immediate medical attention is required. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.

Eye Contact
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Skin Contact
Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation
Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
Most important symptoms and effects	Causes burns by all exposure routes. . Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation
Notes to Physician	Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Substance is nonflammable; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	DO NOT USE WATER
Flash Point	No information available
Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Corrosive material. Reacts violently with water. Reaction with water may generate much heat which will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Hydrogen. Sulfur oxides.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
3	0	2	W

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.
Environmental Precautions	Avoid release to the environment. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.
Methods for Containment and Clean Up	Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. After cleaning, flush away traces with water.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment/face protection. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.
Storage.	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Corrosives area.

Incompatible Materials. Strong oxidizing agents. Combustible material. Bases. Organic materials. Reducing Agent. Finely powdered metals. Peroxides.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH	Mexico OEL (TWA)
Sulfuric acid	TWA: 0.2 mg/m³	(Vacated) TWA: 1 mg/m³ TWA: 1 mg/m³	IDLH: 15 mg/m³ TWA: 1 mg/m³	TWA: 0.2 mg/m³

Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH IDLH: NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Engineering Measures Handle in a place equipped with local exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin and body protection Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Protection Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Hygiene Measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	1 1N aq.sol
Melting Point/Range	10 °C / 50 °F
Boiling Point/Range	290 °C / 554 °F
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	1 mmHg @ 146 °C
Vapor Density	No information available
Specific Gravity	1.840
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	340 °C
Viscosity	21mPa.s @ 25 °C
Molecular Formula	H2 O4 S
Molecular Weight	98.07

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard Yes

Stability Water reactive. Hygroscopic.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatible products. Excess heat. Exposure to moist air or water.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents, Combustible material, Bases, Organic materials, Reducing Agent, Finely powdered metals, Peroxides

Hazardous Decomposition Products Hydrogen, Sulfur oxides

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts violently with water.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Sulfuric acid	2140 mg/kg (Rat)	Not listed	LC50 = 0.375 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation Causes severe burns by all exposure routes

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	Group 1	Known	A2	X	A2

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

ACGIH: (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 2A - Probably Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
A1 - Known Human Carcinogen
A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
A3 - Animal Carcinogen
ACGIH: (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure Respiratory system

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains. Large amounts will affect pH and harm aquatic organisms.

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Sulfuric acid	-	LC50: > 500 mg/L, 96h static (Brachydanio rerio)	-	EC50: 29 mg/L/24h

Persistence and Degradability Miscible with water Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN1830
Proper Shipping Name SULFURIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN1830
Proper Shipping Name SULFURIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No UN1830
Proper Shipping Name SULFURIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN1830
Proper Shipping Name SULFURIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

15. Regulatory information

United States of America Inventory

Component	CAS No	TSCA	TSCA Inventory notification - Active-Inactive	TSCA - EPA Regulatory Flags
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	X	ACTIVE	-

Legend:
TSCA US EPA (TSCA) - Toxic Substances Control Act, (40 CFR Part 710)
X - Listed
'-' - Not Listed

TSCA 12(b) - Notices of Export Not applicable

International Inventories

Canada (DSL/NDSL), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS/NLP), Philippines (PICCS), Japan (ENCS), Japan (ISHL), Australia (AICS), China (IECSC), Korea (KECL).

Component	CAS No	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	PICCS	ENCS	ISHL	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	X	-	231-639-5	X	X	X	X	X	KE-32570

KECL - NIER number or KE number (http://ncis.nier.go.kr/en/main.do)

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Component	CAS No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	>95	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories See section 2 for more information

CWA (Clean Water Act)

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Sulfuric acid	X	1000 lb	-	-

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration Not applicable

CERCLA This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Sulfuric acid	1000 lb	1000 lb

California Proposition 65 This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals.

Component	CAS No	California Prop. 65	Prop 65 NSRL	Category
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	Carcinogen	-	Carcinogen

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Sulfuric acid	X	X	X	X	X

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ): Y
DOT Marine Pollutant N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Authorisation/Restrictions according to EU REACH

Component	REACH (1907/2006) - Annex XIV - Substances Subject to Authorization	REACH (1907/2006) - Annex XVII - Restrictions on Certain Dangerous Substances	REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006) article 59 - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)
Sulfuric acid	-	Use restricted. See item 75. (see link for restriction details)	-

https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Component	CAS No	OECD HPV	Persistent Organic Pollutant	Ozone Depletion Potential	Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	Listed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Component	CAS No	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Major Accident Notification	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Safety Report Requirements	Rotterdam Convention (PIC)	Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Annex I - Y34

16. Other information

Prepared By
Regulatory Affairs
Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Creation Date 23-Jun-2009
Revision Date 26-Dec-2021
Print Date 26-Dec-2021
Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

Disclaimer
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier **UNLEADED GASOLINE**

Other means of identification

SDS number 002-GHS

Synonyms Regular/Premium/Midgrade - Unleaded Gasoline * RFG - Reformated Unleaded Gasoline * Conventional Unleaded Gasoline * Premium Conventional Gasoline * Oxygenated Unleaded Gasoline * Non-Oxygenated Unleaded Gasoline * CARB (California Air Resource Board) Unleaded Gasoline * PBOB - Premium Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending * RBOB - Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending * Premium RBOB * CBOB - Conventional Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending * Petrol * Motor Fuel

Recommended use Motor fuels. Blendstock for motor fuels.

Recommended restrictions No other uses are advised.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer/Supplier Valero Marketing & Supply Company and Affiliates
One Valero Way
San Antonio, TX 78269-6000

General Assistance 210-345-4593

E-Mail CorpHSE@valero.com

Contact Person Industrial Hygienist

Emergency Telephone 24 Hour Emergency 866-565-5220
1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC USA)

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Flammable liquids	Category 1
Health hazards	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
	Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 2

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response	If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. In case of fire: Use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide for extinction. Collect spillage.
Storage	Keep cool. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment.
Supplemental information	None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Gasoline	86290-81-5	80 - 100

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Octane (All isomers)	111-65-9	0 - 70
Toluene	108-88-3	0 - 30
Hexane (Other Isomers)	96-14-0	5 - 25
Xylene (o, m, p isomers)	1330-20-7	0 - 25
Butane (normal, iso and butylene)	106-97-8	0 - 15
Ethanol	64-17-5	≤ 10
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 6
Pentane (mixed isomers)	109-66-0	1 - 5
n-Heptane	142-82-5	1 - 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 5
Cumene	98-82-8	≤ 5
Benzene	71-43-2	< 5
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 3

Composition comments Note: Components of hazardous substances/mixtures are listed for disclosure purposes. Ranges may represent maximum regulatory limits or apply to multiple product grades (see Synonyms - Section 1). Typical and actual concentrations of individual components may be substantially less than the maximum values shown or zero, depending on the product grade or specifications.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor/physician if they feel unwell.
Skin contact	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Alcohol resistant foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. The product is immiscible with water and will spread on the water surface. This material is classified as a water pollutant under the Clean Water Act and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems which lead to waterways. Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. When using do not smoke. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Pregnant or breastfeeding women must not handle this product. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	5 ppm
	TWA	1 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Type	Value
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	PEL	1900 mg/m3
		1000 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	PEL	435 mg/m3
		100 ppm
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	PEL	1800 mg/m3
		500 ppm
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	PEL	1050 mg/m3
		300 ppm
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	PEL	245 mg/m3
		50 ppm
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	PEL	435 mg/m3
		100 ppm
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	PEL	2000 mg/m3
		500 ppm
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)	PEL	2950 mg/m3
		1000 ppm
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	PEL	2350 mg/m3
		500 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Type	Value
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Ceiling	300 ppm
	TWA	200 ppm
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Ceiling	25 ppm
	TWA	10 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Material	Type	Value
UNLEADED GASOLINE	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm
Components	**Type**	**Value**
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm
Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	**Type**	**Value**
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Type	Value
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)	STEL	1000 ppm
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)	STEL	1000 ppm
	TWA	500 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	TWA	50 ppm
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	TWA	100 ppm
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	TWA	20 ppm
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	TWA	50 ppm
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	400 ppm
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)	TWA	1000 ppm
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	TWA	300 ppm

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Type	Value
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	TWA	1900 mg/m3
		1000 ppm
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)	TWA	1900 mg/m3
		800 ppm
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)	Ceiling	1800 mg/m3
		510 ppm
	TWA	350 mg/m3
		100 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	655 mg/m3
		150 ppm
	TWA	435 mg/m3
		100 ppm
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	TWA	180 mg/m3
		50 ppm
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	TWA	1050 mg/m3
		300 ppm
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	STEL	560 mg/m3
		150 ppm

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Type	Value
	TWA	375 mg/m3
		100 ppm
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	1 ppm
	TWA	0.1 ppm
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	TWA	245 mg/m3
		50 ppm
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	545 mg/m3
		125 ppm
	TWA	435 mg/m3
		100 ppm
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	Ceiling	1800 mg/m3
		440 ppm
	TWA	350 mg/m3
		85 ppm
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)	Ceiling	1800 mg/m3
		610 ppm
	TWA	350 mg/m3
		120 ppm
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	TWA	125 mg/m3
		25 ppm
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	Ceiling	1800 mg/m3
		385 ppm
	TWA	350 mg/m3
		75 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	500 µg/g	t,t-Muconic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	Creatinine in urine	*
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	0.5 mg/l	2,5-Hexanedione, without hydrolysis	Urine	*
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	0.3 mg/g	o-Cresol, with hydrolysis	Creatinine in urine	*
	0.03 mg/l	Toluene	Urine	*
	0.02 mg/l	Toluene	Blood	*
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	25 µg/g	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines

US - California OELs: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Can be absorbed through the skin.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Can be absorbed through the skin.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Can be absorbed through the skin.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Can be absorbed through the skin.

US - Minnesota Haz Subs: Skin designation applies

Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Skin designation applies.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Skin designation applies.

US - Tennessee OELs: Skin designation

Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Can be absorbed through the skin.

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Danger of cutaneous absorption
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Danger of cutaneous absorption

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Can be absorbed through the skin.

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Can be absorbed through the skin.

Appropriate engineering controls Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station and safety shower.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear protective gloves. Viton® or nitrile rubber gloves are possible options. Verify chemical resistant charts before using. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Skin protection

Other Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection When conditions indicate, use chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece or other appropriate methods.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations Observe any medical surveillance requirements. When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.

Form Liquid.

Color Clear to straw yellow.

Odor Characteristic Gasoline Odor (Strong).

Odor threshold Not available.

pH Not available.

Melting point/freezing point	< -76 °F (< -60 °C)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	80.1 - 440.1 °F (26.7 - 226.7 °C) (20% Evaporated Point: ≥100 °F)
Flash point	-40.0 °F (-40.0 °C) (closed cup)
Evaporation rate	10 - 11 BuAc
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	1.3 %
Flammability limit - upper (%)	7.1 %
Vapor pressure	60.8 - 101.3 kPa (20°C)
Vapor density	3 - 4 (Air=1)
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Very slightly soluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	> 500 °F (> 260 °C)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Flash point class	Flammable IB
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.
VOC	100 %

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
Ingestion	Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odor does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere.

Components	Species	Test Results
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg, 24 Hours
Inhalation		
Vapor		
LC50	Rat	> 5610 mg/m3, 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Species	Test Results
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Inhalation		
Vapor		
LC50	Mouse	39 g/m3, 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	7000 - 11000 mg/kg
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)		
Acute		
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	658 mg/l, 4 Hours
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3523 mg/kg
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	12710 mg/kg
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	28710 mg/kg
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	12200 mg/kg
Inhalation		
Vapor		
LC50	Rat	28.1 mg/l, 4 Hours
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	930 mg/kg

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures	Species	Test Results
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	15400 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	17.4 mg/l, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3500 - 4700 mg/kg
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)		
Acute		
Inhalation		
Vapor		
LC50	Rat	> 29.29 mg/l, 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	15000 mg/kg
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)		
Other		
NOAEL	Rat	> 1000 mg/kg/day
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	3000 mg/kg/day
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	18 mg/l, 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 2000 mg/kg/day
Chronic		
Other		
NOAEL	Rat	20 mg/l
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	2720 - 3960 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Cancer

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Further information May be absorbed through the skin.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components		Species	Test Results
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)			
Aquatic			
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	3.1 mg/l, 72 Hours
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	4.5 mg/l, 48 Hours
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss	10 mg/l, 96 Hours
		Pimephales promelas	8.2 mg/l, 96 Hours
Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures		**Species**	**Test Results**
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	LC50	Ceriodaphnia dubia	5012 mg/l, 48 hours
		Daphnia magna	454 mg/l, 11 days
Fish	LC50	Pimephales promelas	13480 mg/l, 96 hours
Chronic			
Crustacea	NOEC	Ceriodaphnia dubia	9.6 mg/l, 10 days
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	2.6 mg/l, 96 hours
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	0.9 mg/l, 48 hours
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	3.961 - 5.181 mg/l, 96 hours
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	2.101 - 2.981 mg/l, 96 hours
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	11.5 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus kisutch	5.5 mg/l, 96 hours
Chronic			
Crustacea	NOEC	Ceriodaphnia dubia	0.74 mg/l, 7 days
Fish	NOEC	Oncorhynchus kisutch	1.4 mg/l, 40 days

Hazardous Components of Complex Mixtures		Species	Test Results
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	1.81 - 2.38 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	4.2 mg/l, 96 hours
Chronic			
Crustacea	EC50	Ceriodaphnia dubia	3.6 mg/l, 7 days
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)			
Acute			
	EC50	Selenastrum capricornutum (new Pseudokirchneriella subcapita	7.51 mg/l, 72 Hours
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	2.7 mg/l, 48 Hours
Fish	LC50	Oncorhynchus mykiss	4.26 mg/l, 96 Hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	7.72 mg/l, 96 hours
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	LC50	Daphnia magna	0.38 mg/l, 48 hours

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Mobility in soil No data available.

Other adverse effects Oil spills are generally hazardous to the environment. The product contains volatile organic compounds which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not incinerate sealed containers. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code D001: Waste Flammable material with a flash point <140 F
D018: Waste Benzene
The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

US RCRA Hazardous Waste U List: Reference

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	U019
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	U055
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	U056
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	U220
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	U239

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number	UN1203
UN proper shipping name	Gasoline
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	3
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions	144, 177, B1, B33, IB2, T4, TP1
Packaging exceptions	150
Packaging non bulk	202
Packaging bulk	242

IATA

UN number	UN1203
UN proper shipping name	GASOLINE
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	Yes
ERG Code	3H
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number	UN1203
UN proper shipping name	GASOLINE
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
EmS	F-E, S-E
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable. However, this product is a liquid and if transported in bulk covered under MARPOL 73/78, Annex I.
General information	Shipping descriptions in this section are offered as examples only. Classification for transport must accurately reflect the material hazards as designated under a variety of regulations and is solely the responsibility of the person offering the material for transport into commerce.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed.
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)	Listed.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Listed.
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	Listed.
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)	Listed.
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	Listed.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Listed.
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	Listed.

Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0) Listed.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) Listed.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7) Listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Cancer
Central nervous system
Blood
Aspiration
Skin
Eye
respiratory tract irritation
Flammability

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) All components of the mixture on the TSCA 8(b) inventory are designated "active".

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

Classified hazard categories
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Aspiration hazard
Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC)

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0 - 6
Benzene	71-43-2	< 5
Cumene	98-82-8	≤ 5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 5
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 3
Toluene	108-88-3	0 - 30
Xylene (o, m, p isomers)	1330-20-7	0 - 25

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b) and 1310.04(f)(2) and Chemical Code Number

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) 6594

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 1 & 2 Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c))

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) 35 %WV

DEA Exempt Chemical Mixtures Code Number

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) 594

FEMA Priority Substances Respiratory Health and Safety in the Flavor Manufacturing Workplace

Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Low priority

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. Rhode Island RTK

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed: February 27, 1987
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Listed: April 6, 2010
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed: June 11, 2004

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed: December 26, 1997
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed: January 1, 1991

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Male reproductive toxin

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed: December 26, 1997
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Listed: December 15, 2017

US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a))

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
Butane (normal, iso and butylene) (CAS 106-97-8)
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)
Pentane (mixed isomers) (CAS 109-66-0)
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 13-May-2013
Revision date 30-June-2020
Version # 06
NFPA ratings



References	CONCAWE
Disclaimer	The information in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was obtained from sources believed to be reliable and accurate, and is not represented as being absolutely complete. The end user of this product has the responsibility for evaluating the adequacy of the data for the intended application and conditions of use; for determining the safety, toxicity, regulatory requirements, and suitability of the product under these conditions; and for obtaining additional or clarifying data where uncertainty exists. The data serves as general guidance only, and is to be used in combination with professional judgement of persons experienced in a specific application, use or process; and additional data may be required. Valero Marketing & Supply Co., (Valero) provides this data without any warranty, expressed or implied regarding its correctness or accuracy; and does not assume any liability arising out of product handling, storage, use or disposal by others.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 26-Sep-2009 **Revision Date** 25-Dec-2021 **Revision Number** 5

1. Identification

Product Name **Zinc acetate**

Cat No. : **AC370080000; AC370080250; AC370081000**

CAS No 557-34-6
Synonyms Acetic acid, zinc salt.

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.
Uses advised against Food, drug, pesticide or biocidal product use.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Fisher Scientific Company
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Acros Organics
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Emergency Telephone Number For information **US** call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / **Europe** call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number **US:**001-201-796-7100 / **Europe:** +32 14 57 52 99
CHEMTREC Tel. No.**US:**001-800-424-9300 / **Europe:**001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute oral toxicity	Category 4
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
Harmful if swallowed
Causes serious eye damage



Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
Rinse mouth
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No	Weight %
Zinc acetate	557-34-6	>95

4. First-aid measures

General Advice If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms and effects None reasonably foreseeable. Causes severe eye damage.

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media Water spray. Carbon dioxide (CO_2). Dry chemical. Chemical foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media No information available

Flash Point No information available

Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Zinc.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
3	1	1	N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid dust formation.
Environmental Precautions	Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Should not be released into the environment. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.
Methods for Containment and Clean Up	Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment/face protection. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Avoid dust formation.
Storage.	Store under an inert atmosphere. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Protect from moisture. Incompatible Materials. Strong oxidizing agents.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limitsestablished by the region specific regulatory bodies.
Engineering Measures	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
Skin and body protection	Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respiratory Protection	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Powder Solid
Appearance	White
Odor	vinegar-like
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	83 - 86 °C / 181.4 - 186.8 °F
Boiling Point/Range	No information available
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid,gas)	No information available
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	No information available
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	Not applicable
Molecular Formula	C4 H6 O4 Zn
Molecular Weight	183.48

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard None known, based on information available

Stability Hygroscopic.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatible products. Exposure to moist air or water. Avoid dust formation.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products Zinc

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Zinc acetate	LD50 = 663 mg/kg (Rat)	Not listed	Not listed

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation Risk of serious damage to eyes

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Zinc acetate	557-34-6	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure None known
STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

The product contains following substances which are hazardous for the environment. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.

Persistence and Degradability May persist

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility No information available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN3077
Proper Shipping Name Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.
Technical Name Zinc acetate
Hazard Class 9
Packing Group III

TDG

UN-No UN3077
Proper Shipping Name Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.
Hazard Class 9
Packing Group III

IATA

UN-No UN3077
Proper Shipping Name Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.
Hazard Class 9
Packing Group III

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN3077

Proper Shipping Name	Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.
Hazard Class	9
Packing Group	III

15. Regulatory information

United States of America Inventory

Component	CAS No	TSCA	TSCA Inventory notification - Active-Inactive	TSCA - EPA Regulatory Flags
Zinc acetate	557-34-6	X	ACTIVE	-

Legend:
TSCA US EPA (TSCA) - Toxic Substances Control Act, (40 CFR Part 710)
X - Listed
'-' - Not Listed

TSCA 12(b) - Notices of Export Not applicable

International Inventories
Canada (DSL/NDSL), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS/NLP), Philippines (PICCS), Japan (ENCS), Japan (ISHL), Australia (AICS), China (IECSC), Korea (KECL).

Component	CAS No	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	PICCS	ENCS	ISHL	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Zinc acetate	557-34-6	X	-	209-170-2	X	X	X	X	X	KE-35519

KECL - NIER number or KE number (http://ncis.nier.go.kr/en/main.do)

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Component	CAS No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Zinc acetate	557-34-6	>95	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories See section 2 for more information

CWA (Clean Water Act)

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Zinc acetate	X	1000 lb	X	-

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration Not applicable

CERCLA This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Zinc acetate	1000 lb	-

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island

Zinc acetate	X	X	X	-	-

U.S. Department of Transportation
Reportable Quantity (RQ): Y
DOT Marine Pollutant N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Authorisation/Restrictions according to EU REACH

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Component	CAS No	OECD HPV	Persistent Organic Pollutant	Ozone Depletion Potential	Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)
Zinc acetate	557-34-6	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Component	CAS No	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Major Accident Notification	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EC) - Qualifying Quantities for Safety Report Requirements	Rotterdam Convention (PIC)	Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
Zinc acetate	557-34-6	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Annex I - Y23

16. Other information

Prepared By
Regulatory Affairs
Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Creation Date 26-Sep-2009
Revision Date 25-Dec-2021
Print Date 25-Dec-2021
Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

Disclaimer
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS

APPENDIX C

Heat Illness Prevention Program

HEAT ILLNESS
PREVENTION PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**10/2019**
REVISION DATE	:	**03/2023**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**2**

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1. PURPOSE

Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated **companies**, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C, and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux") has established this heat illness prevention program to assist in preventing workplace accidents, injuries, and illnesses associated with temperature extremes. Roux is committed to taking every precaution to protect employees who might be exposed to heat stress, including establishing safe work practices, heat illness prevention controls, and emergency preparedness, which will be detailed in this plan.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Program applies to all employees who may be exposed to heat stress in the field.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Heat Illness Prevention Program Administrator for Roux is the Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD), Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP. The daily administration of the program is delegated to the Operations Manager (OM) and Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM). The CHSD has the authority, responsibility, and overall accountability for the comprehensive implementation of this program.

All managers and supervisors shall implement and maintain the heat illness prevention program in work areas where there is a potential for heat stress.

Management Responsibilities

Management (i.e., Project Managers, Project Principals, OM) must provide the following to promote compliance and foster a good safety culture:

- Comply with applicable standards.
- Inform employees of the provisions of the heat illness prevention program and ensure understanding.
- Provide sufficient water, shade, rest areas, and other heat illness controls for employees.
- Assist with establishing work practices to minimize heat stress risks, such as acclimatization, required rest periods, employee monitoring, and strategic scheduling.
- Encourage employees to report hazardous conditions or heat illness symptoms.
- Provide training to any employee who could possibly be exposed to the risk of heat illness.

Employee Responsibilities

Employees are expected to actively participate in the organization's heat illness prevention program, which includes the following responsibilities:

- Receive appropriate training with regards to heat stress.
- Understand core concepts of heat illness prevention and follow guidelines to mitigate risks.
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of heat illness and immediately report them.
- Cooperate with workplace inspections and incident investigations.

Effective Communication

All Roux employees shall be accountable for ensuring there is effective communication with both the field team and their subcontractors. Communication between Roux employees project leads (e.g., Project Principal, Project Managers) and subcontractors (if applicable) will be established and maintained, so that employees can quickly contact should there be a change in condition or someone at the Site exhibits signs/symptoms of heat stress. These

types of incidents would follow Roux's Incident Investigation and Reporting Management Program 2.12 and Roux's Injury Illness Prevention Program 2.22.

4. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Prior to scheduled field work, the project team shall ensure a hazard assessment is conducted as it relates to heat stress. This will include a determination of how much heat and exertion employees are likely to be exposed to based on the work activity.

Factors that can increase heat stress can include the following:

- Temperatures at the work site;
- Humidity;
- A lack of air movement or exchange;
- The amount of time employees spend working in the heat;
- The time of day work takes place;
- Sources of radiant heat (e.g., sunlight, fire, or hot furnace);
- Work activities that produce heat (e.g., welding);
- Physical contact with warm or hot objects or liquids;
- The clothing and PPE employees are required to wear; and/or
- Physically strenuous work.

Results of the hazard analysis should be used to determine appropriate controls for mitigating heat stress, whenever possible, for planning acclimatization and for developing work schedules that rotate workers to limit employee exposure. Typically, the Site Supervisor (SS) or Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) shall conduct worksite observations to assure all employees follow heat illness prevention procedures and that hazards are sufficiently controlled. However, all employees should be continuously evaluating work site conditions and be able to recognize heat stressors in order to prevent heat illnesses.

5. TRAINING

All Roux employees shall be trained on the topics listed below prior to beginning work, which may potentially expose workers to heat stress.

Training Topics

- The environmental, behavioral, and personal risk factors for heat illness, such as radiant heat sources, exertion, clothing and PPE, and use of alcohol or drugs.
- Types of heat illnesses, common symptoms, and appropriate emergency response for each.
- The knowledge that mild symptoms may quickly become more severe or life-threatening.
- The importance of immediately reporting any signs or symptoms of heat illness to the supervisor.
- The employer's responsibility to provide shade, water, access to first aid, and cool-down rests during work and the employee's freedom to exercise their rights under this standard without fear of retaliation.
- The employer's heat stress plan and its procedures:
  - Procedures for employees who are newly assigned to work in high heat areas.

  - The organization's acclimatization methods, as applicable.
  - Heat wave procedures.
  - Heat illness and emergency response, including contact information.
- The importance of frequent consumption of water and the taking of rest breaks.
- How heat illness prevention applies to employees' specific tasks.

Increasing Training Effectiveness:

- The SS/SHSO will hold daily tailgates with the field team to go over daily work tasks and basic safety information including Job Safety Analysis (JSA) review as well as incorporate elements such as current weather and effects on the work activities for the day.
- If a heat wave or high heat is anticipated, OHSMs and/or OMs will provide communications to Roux employees prior to their shifts and remind them of any special high heat procedures.

6. DRINKING WATER

Employees shall be given access to potable drinking water. Access to water will be provided as near as possible to where employees are working, and there shall be enough locations so employees will have sufficient water. Water should be fresh and pure, free of taste or smell that would discourage employees from drinking, comfortably cool, and obtained from an approved source.

The recommendation is that during warm or hot weather, employees drink four 8-ounce glasses of water, or a total of one quart per hour, throughout the entire work shift. Easy access to sufficient potable drinking water throughout the work shift encourages employees to drink.

During a heat wave, water shall be replenished more often to keep available and cool. Water containers (and all spouts and levers) must be kept clean. If able, provide single use drinking cups with appropriate waste receptacle. Accessible sanitation facilities shall also be maintained at work Sites as appropriate.

SS/SHSO are responsible for the following:

- Drink sufficient water before, during, and after work shifts to maintain hydration.
- Encourage frequent drinking of small amounts of water throughout the shift. In high heat environments, remind field staff and subcontractors that drinking extra water may be necessary.
- Discourage the choosing of drinks with caffeine or sugar that may possibly dehydrate employees instead of water. Also, discourage the drinking of alcohol.
- Monitor the water supply.
- If employees become dehydrated and are unable to alleviate symptoms with the steps below, get them immediate medical attention.

Field Staff/Subcontractors are responsible for the following:

- Drink sufficient water before, during, and after work shifts to maintain hydration. Drink up to 4 cups of water per hour, especially during hot weather.
- Be aware that in high heat situations, you may need to drink more water.
- Monitor yourself and others for signs of dehydration. If you feel dehydrated:
  - Follow Roux's Incident Notification Flowchart;

- Rest in the shaded resting area; and
- Drink water in small amounts, but frequently.

7. ACCESS TO SHADE

Access to shaded areas will be provided to Roux staff, as needed. Employees are encouraged to use these areas when they feel overheated. Roux's SS/SHSO shall oversee the proper implementation of shaded areas and will communicate these locations on a daily basis with the Field Team.

Depending on the Site, shaded areas can include the following:

- Pop-up Tents
- Canopies
- Umbrellas
- Structures mechanically ventilated or open to air movement
  - Garage
- Conex mounted RV canopies
- Full and thick tree canopies that block direct sunlight
- Buildings
- Enclosed areas only if they provide cooling comparable to shade in open air
  - Vehicles with air conditioning

Shaded Area Requirements

Shade shall be strong enough to cool employees down and other shadows should not be visible in the shade. Shade will be provided by Roux when the air temperature exceeds 80°F. If the temperature is less than 80°F, shade will be available and provided upon request. The SS/SHSO will monitor conditions to determine when the air will exceed (and is exceeding) 80°F. For most Sites, air will be monitored hourly and shade will be setup immediately if 80°F is exceeded.

Shade shall be located as close as practical to areas where employees are working and is easily accessible. These areas will be considered safe and free from other hazards. Shaded areas should be large enough to accommodate all employees who are on a break, resting, or recovering without crowding. Should natural vegetation be used for shade, the SS/SHSO will evaluate shade for effectiveness.

Field Staff Responsibilities

Field Staff should take ordinary rest breaks in the shaded areas and monitor themselves for signs of heat stress, and go to the shaded area when they need to cool down. Any issues or problems with shaded areas should be reported to the SS/SHSO for the Site.

If shaded areas are used for a preventative cool-down, the SS/SHSO will ensure the affected employees will remain in the shade until they begin to feel better. The SS/SHSO will continue to monitor the employees and ask them if they are experiencing symptoms of a heat illness. Employees shall not be sent back to work before symptoms have ended and at a minimum at least 10 minutes of rest.

8. MONITORING AND SCHEDULING

Monitoring

The SS/SHSO and Field Team will continue to monitor themselves and others for signs of heat illness. The SS/SHSO will monitor when the air temperature exceeds 80°F. Throughout the summer, weather and temperature will be monitored at least two weeks ahead, and the work schedule will be planned to accommodate the expected weather.

Scheduling

Scheduling accommodations may include:

- Working during cooler hours of the day
- Working at night
- Stopping work early
- Rescheduling work activities
- Increasing frequency of breaks

In general, strenuous work activities shall be rescheduled to the coolest parts of the day.

Special precautions are required for temperatures above 80°F, 95°F, and heat waves. These precautions are provided in sections below.

9. ACCLIMATIZATION AND NEW EMPLOYEE PROCEDURES

Roux requires employees to be acclimatized in order for them to better tolerate heat in the workplace. Acclimatization is the physical process of adapting to a different thermal environment, allowing a better toleration of heat. Acclimatization procedures require gradual exposure that gives the employee time to adjust to each level of exposure. Acclimatization is essential for new employees, but is necessary for all employees when the temperature significantly changes. Heat stress is much more likely if these procedures are not followed.

The SS/SHSO is responsible for observing new employees during their first 14 days of employment in high heat areas.

Re-acclimatization is necessary if employees are absent from high heat environments for a week or more or the temperature increases significantly.

10. HEAT WAVE AND EXTREME HEAT PROCEDURES

Heat Wave Procedures

A heat wave is defined as consistent temperatures over 80°F or if the temperature is 10° higher than the average daily temperatures in the preceding 5 days.

SS/SHSO and Project Management (e.g., PP, PM) shall closely observe and monitor employees during a heat wave. The Field Teams should institute a ratio of one SS to 20 or fewer employees, a mandatory buddy system, or a consistent practice for supervisors to check on employees. Pre-shift meetings to review high heat procedures with employees will be carried out to emphasize work rest schedules, drinking water, shade, etc.

Extreme Heat Procedures

When work site temperatures equal or exceed 95°F, the employer will enact extreme heat procedures:

- Employees will be closely observed by the SS/SHSO for signs of heat illness. New employees will be supervised for acclimatization.
- Effective communication and monitoring will be assured through the use of periodic check ins with the SS/SHSO via phone. Communications between employees and Project Management (e.g., PP/PM) will be established and maintained. Mandatory 10-minute break periods are required for every two hours worked. SS/SHSO must enforce this rule.
- Pre-shift safety tailgate meetings will occur to review procedures and to remind employees to drink water and take cool-down rests if needed. SS/SHSO shall remind employees to rest and drink water. Employees should drink more water than usual.

11. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Roux is dedicated to providing prompt appropriate care for all employees who report or show symptoms of heat illness. If an employee shows signs of heat illness, they will be monitored and shall not be left alone or sent home without being offered first aid or emergency medical services. If on-Site personnel require any medical treatment, the following steps will be taken:

1. Notify Roux's Project and Corporate Management Team for any work-related injury and/or illness occurrence, and communicate with the contracted Occupational Health Care Management Provider, AllOne Health (AOH), immediately following the notifications provided above.
2. Based on discussions with the Project Team, Corporate Management, and the AOH evaluation, if medical attention beyond onsite First Aid is warranted, transport the injured / ill person (IP) to the Urgent Care Center, or notify the Fire Department or Ambulance Emergency service and request an ambulance or transport the victim to the hospital, and continue communications with Corporate Management Team. An Urgent Care/Hospital Route map with locations and directions are provided within Site Specific Health and Safety Plans.
3. First aid medical support will be provided by onsite personnel trained and certified in First Aid, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Automatic External Defibrillation (AED), and Blood-Borne Pathogens (BBP) Awareness, until relieved by emergency medical services (EMS).
4. The SHSO and Project Manager will perform a Loss Investigation (LI) and the Project Team will complete the final Loss Report.

12. HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES

Heat Stress

Heat stress is a significant potential hazard and can be associated with heavy physical activity and/or the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in hot weather environments. For these reasons, the company will provide potable drinking water and access to shade or other areas of relief (i.e., air-conditioned vehicles, work trailers). Supervisors, prior to supervising personnel in the field as well as all personnel involved with the field work of a project, are trained in this HASP that includes preventing heat-related illnesses and the below procedures in response to heat-related symptoms and illness. Since much of our work is dependent upon environmental factors beyond our control, we must closely monitor air temperature and humidity and be aware of avoiding radiant heat sources and providing as much air circulation as possible wherever we work. Physical factors that need to be evaluated as part of our Job Safety Analysis (JSA) reviews include the level of physical activity and duration of work and the type (i.e., color, weight breathability) of the clothing we select. In addition, personal factors such as age, weight, fitness, drug/alcohol use, and prior history of heat-related illness need to be considered.

Heat cramps are brought on by prolonged exposure to heat. As an individual sweats, water and salts are lost by the body, resulting in painful muscle cramps. The signs and symptoms of heat stress are as follows:

- Severe muscle cramps, usually in the legs and abdomen;
- Exhaustion, often to the point of collapse; and
- Dizziness or periods of faintness.

First aid treatment includes, but is not limited to, shade, rest, and fluid replacement. Typically, the individual should recover within one-half hour while being monitored constantly. If the individual has not improved substantially within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to a hospital for medical attention.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion may occur in a healthy individual who has been exposed to excessive heat while working or exercising. The circulatory system of the individual fails as blood collects near the skin to rid the body of excess heat through transference. The signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion are as follows:

- Rapid and shallow breathing;
- Weak pulse;
- Cold and clammy skin with heavy perspiration;
- Skin appears pale;
- Fatigue and weakness;
- Dizziness; and
- Elevated body temperature.

First aid treatment include, but is not limited to, cooling the victim, elevating the feet, and replacing fluids. If the individual is not substantially improved within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to the hospital for medical attention.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke occurs when an individual is exposed to excessive heat and stops sweating. This condition is classified as a MEDICAL EMERGENCY requiring immediate cooling of the victim and transport to a medical facility. The signs and symptoms of heat stroke are as follows:

- Dry, hot red skin;
- Body temperature approaching or above 105 degrees F;
- Confusion, altered mental state, slurred speech;
- Seizures;
- Large (dilated) pupils; and
- Loss of consciousness – the individual may go into a coma.

First aid treatment requires immediate cooling and transportation to a medical facility. Heat stress is a significant hazard if any type of protective equipment (semi-permeable or impermeable) that prevents evaporative cooling is worn in hot weather environments.

13. OTHER HEAT CONTROLS

Clothing and PPE

Employees should choose clothing that is reflective, light-colored, lightweight, loose-fitting and breathable. Clothing should cover the exposed parts of the body. In direct sun, hard hats with a brim or bill may be helpful. Should specialized cooling garments be applicable, please consult with your OM/OHSM/CHSD.

Managing Employee Risk Factors

It is recommended that employees are aware of how their health can affect their risk of heat stress. The following increases ones risk for a heat related illness:

- A poor level of physical fitness
- Obesity
- Chronic or acute illnesses
- Conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure
- Certain medications, such as diuretics
- Age (60+)

Employees should:

- Maintain their health outside of work
- Be aware of the effects of medications
- Drink adequate amounts of water
- Eat light, cool meals during work shifts and save heavy meals until after the shift is over
- Do not skip meals: food helps replace electrolytes when sweating
- Take breaks as needed
- Do not consume alcohol prior to working in a hot environment

APPENDIX D

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Management Program

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**01/2019**
REVIEW DATE	:	**03/2023**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**4**

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1. PURPOSE

Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated companies, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C., and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux") has instituted the following program to establish guidelines for the selection of personal protective equipment (PPE) for use by Roux personnel performing field activities in hazardous environments. PPE is not meant to be a substitute for engineering, work practice, and/or administrative controls, but PPE should be used in conjunction with these controls to protect employees in the workplace. Clothing, body coverings, and other accessories designed to prevent worker exposure to workplace hazards are all types of PPE. To ensure adequate PPE employee-owned PPE is evaluated on a case-by-case basis to insure its adequacy, maintenance and sanitation.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

These guidelines apply to all PPE selection decisions to be made in implementing the Roux program. The foundations for this program are the numerous Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) standards related to PPE cited in 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I, 29 CFR 1926 Subpart E, and the hazardous environment work employee protection requirements under the OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard at 29 CFR 1910.120 and 1926.65. To ensure hazard assessments are documented, the levels of protection, types of protection, and tasks requiring protection are covered in site-specific Health and Safety Plans (HASPs) and Job Safety Analyses (JSAs).

3. PROCEDURES

Due to the varied nature of site activities and the different potential hazards associated with different sites, several aspects must be considered when selecting PPE. The following text describes PPE selection logic and provides guidelines and requirements for the appropriate selection and use of PPE.

3.1 Introduction

To harm the body, chemicals must first gain entrance. The intact skin and respiratory tract are usually the first body tissues that are exposed to chemical contaminants. These tissues provide barriers to some chemicals but in many cases, are damaged themselves or are highly permeable by certain chemical compounds. PPE therefore is used to minimize or eliminate chemical compounds from coming into contact with these first barrier tissues.

The proper selection of equipment is important in preventing exposures. The Project Manager (PM) or health and safety personnel making the selection will have to take several factors into consideration. The level of protection, type, and kind of equipment selected depends on the hazardous conditions. In some cases, additional selection factors include cost, availability, compatibility with other equipment, and performance. An accurate assessment of all these factors must be made before work can be safely carried out.

3.1.1 Training

Training shall be provided to all field-based employees in the proper use and care of PPE. Training shall include, but is not limited to, the initial 40-hour HAZWOPER training, annual 8-hour HAZWOPER refresher training, and site-specific PPE training. The training program includes when PPE is necessary; what types of PPE are necessary; how to don, doff, adjust and wear PPE; the limitations of PPE; the proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of PPE. In addition, retraining shall be conducted when workplace changes require a change in PPE when an employee demonstrates a lack of knowledge or improper use of PPE is identified. Training certifications are provided to employees that include the date of training and certification subject.

3.2 Types of PPE

The type and selection of PPE must meet certain general criteria and requirements as required under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 (General Industry) and 1926.95 (Construction). In addition to these general requirements, specific requirements and specifications exist for some types of PPE that form the basis of the protective clothing scheme. All manufacturer's recommendations for PPE care and use shall be followed. All PPE shall be maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition. Additionally, proper fit and/or size shall be evaluated to ensure adequate protection for all employees. Should PPE become defective, it shall be immediately removed from service and discarded.

The following is a list of the common types of specific PPE and the specific requirements for the PPE type, where applicable:

1. Hard Hats - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.135 and 1926.100; and, specified in ANSI Z89.1.
2. Face Shields and Safety Glasses - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.133 and 1926.102; and, specified in ANSI Z87.1.
3. Respiratory Protection - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103.
4. Hand Protection - Not specifically regulated.
5. Foot Protection - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.136 and 1926.96; and, specified in ANSI Z41.1.
6. Protective Clothing (e.g., fully encapsulated suits, aprons) - Not specifically regulated.

3.3 Protective Clothing Selection Criteria

3.3.1 Chemicals Present

The most important factor in selecting PPE is the determination of what chemicals the employee may be exposed to. On field investigations, the number of chemicals may range from a few to several hundred. The exact chemicals or group of chemicals present at the site (certain groups tend to require similar protection) can be determined by collecting and analyzing samples of the air, soil, water, or other site media. When data are lacking, research into the hazardous materials used or stored at the site can be used to infer potential chemical exposures on the site.

The most appropriate clothing shall be selected once the known, or suspected chemicals have been identified and taken into consideration based on the type of work to be performed.

Protective garments are made of several different substances for protection against specific chemicals. There is no universal protective material. All will decompose, be permeated by, or otherwise fail to protect under given circumstances. Fortunately, most manufacturers make guides to the use of their products (i.e., Dupont's Tyvek™ Permeation Guide). These guides are usually for gloves and coveralls and typically provide information regarding chemical degradation rates (failure of the material to maintain structural integrity when in contact with the chemical), and may provide information on the permeation rate (whether or not the material allows the chemical to pass through). When permeation tables are available, they shall be used in conjunction with degradation tables to determine the most appropriate protective material for the specific chemical hazard(s).

During most site work, chemicals are usually in mixed combinations, and the protective materials are not in continuous contact with pure chemicals for long periods of time; therefore, the selected material may be adequate for the particular chemical of most concern and type of work being performed, yet not the "best" protecting material for all site chemicals and activities. Selection shall depend upon the most hazardous

chemicals based on their hazards and concentrations. Sometimes layering (i.e., using several different layers of protective materials) affords the best protection.

3.3.2 Concentration of the Chemical(s)

One of the major criteria for selecting protective material is the concentration of the chemical(s) in air, liquid, and/or solid state. Airborne and liquid chemical concentrations should be compared to the OSHA standards and/or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) guidelines to determine the level of skin or other absorptive surface (e.g., eyes) protection needed. While these standards are not designed specifically for skin exposed directly to the liquid, they may provide skin designations indicative of chemicals known to have significant skin or dermal absorption effects. For example, airborne levels of PCBs on-site may be low because it is not very volatile, so the inhalation hazard may be minimal; however, PCB-containing liquid coming in direct contact with the skin may cause overexposure. Thus, PCBs have been assigned a skin designation in both the OSHA and ACGIH exposure limit tables.

3.3.3 Physical State

The characteristics of a chemical may range from nontoxic to extremely toxic, depending on its physical state. Inorganic lead in soil would not be considered toxic to site personnel, unless it became airborne, since it is generally not absorbed through the intact skin. However, organic lead in a liquid could be readily absorbed through the skin. Soil is frequently contaminated with hazardous materials. Concentrations will vary from a few parts per million to nearly one hundred percent by volume. The degree of hazard is dependent on the type of soil and concentration of the chemical. Generally speaking, "dry" soils that have not become airborne do not pose a hazard to site personnel if they take minimal precautions, such as wearing some type of lightweight gloves.

3.3.4 Length of Exposure

The length of time a material is exposed to a chemical increases the probability of a breakthrough. Determinations of actual breakthrough times for short-term exposures indicate that several different materials can be used that would be considered inadequate under long-term exposures. It should be kept in mind that during manufacturer’s permeation testing, a pure (100% composition) liquid is usually placed in direct contact with the material producing a worst-case situation.

3.3.5 Abrasion

When selecting protective clothing, the job the employee is engaged in must be taken into consideration. Persons moving drums or performing other manual tasks may require added protection for their hands, lower chest and thighs. The use of leather gloves and a heavy apron over other normal protective clothing will help prevent damage to the normal PPE, and thus reduce worker exposures.

3.3.6 Dexterity

Although protection from skin and inhalation hazards is the primary concern when selecting PPE, the ability to perform the assigned task must be maintained. For example, personnel cannot be expected to perform work that requires fine dexterity if they must wear a thick glove. Therefore, the PPE selection process must consider the task being performed and provide PPE alternatives or techniques that allow dexterity to be maintained while still protecting the worker (e.g., wearing tight latex gloves over more bulky hand protection to increase dexterity).

3.3.7 Ability to Decontaminate

If disposable clothing cannot be used, the ability to decontaminate the materials selected must be taken into consideration. Once a chemical makes contact with the material, the PPE must be cleaned before it can be reused. If the chemical has completely permeated the material, the clothing cannot be adequately decontaminated, and the material should be discarded.

3.3.8 Climactic Conditions

The human body works best with few restraints from clothing. Protective clothing adds a body burden by increasing weight, restricting movement, and preventing the body's natural cooling process. In severe situations, a modified work program must be used.

Some materials act differently when they are very hot and very cold. For example, PVC becomes almost brittle in very cold temperatures. If there are any questions about the stability of the protective materials under different conditions, the manufacturer should be contacted prior to using PPE in the field.

3.3.9 Work Load

Like climactic conditions, the type of work activity may affect work duration and the ability of personnel to perform certain tasks. Similarly, the amount of protective materials a person wears will affect their ability to perform certain tasks. For example, a person in a total encapsulating suit, even at 72°F, cannot work for more than a short period of time without requiring a break.

The work schedule should be adjusted to maintain the health of the employees. Modified work practices may include allowing more time for individual job tasks and implementing work/rest cycles per NIOSH and ACGIH thermal stress recommendations. Special consideration should be given to the selection of clothing that both protects the worker and adds the least burden when personnel are required to perform strenuous tasks. Excessive bodily stress frequently represents the most significant hazard encountered during field work.

3.4 Types of Protective Materials

1. Cellulose or Paper: suitable for nuisance dusts and coarse fibers.
2. Natural and Synthetic Fibers
    a. Tyvek™: suitable small sized hazardous particles, including lead, asbestos, and mold.
    b. Tychem™: suitable for a variety of hazards from light liquid splashes to heavy exposures of industrial chemicals and agents.
    c. Nomex™: suitable for flame-resistance, radiation resistance, acids, alkalis, fluorocarbon refrigerants (CFCs), and non-polar solvents.
3. Elastomers
    a. Polyethylene: suitable for polar substances and solvents.
    b. Saran™ : suitable for flame-resistance, acids, alkalis, oils, and organic solvents.
    c. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC): suitable for alcohols, oils, inorganic acids, alkalis, and salts.
    d. Neoprene: suitable for polar/non-polar substances, petroleum mixtures, and ≤ 200 F heat resistance.
    e. Butyl Rubber: suitable for polar substances and solvents.
    f. Viton: suitable for non-polar substances, petroleum mixtures, and ≤ 200 F heat resistance.

g. Nitrile: suitable for polar/non-polar substances and petroleum mixtures.

3.5 Protection Levels

3.5.1 Level A Protection

Level A protection (a fully encapsulated suit) is used when skin hazards exist or when there is no known data that positively rule out skin and other absorption hazards. Per the Roux Respiratory Protection Management Program, Roux employees are not authorized to enter an IDLH atmosphere; therefore, the program does not allow the use of supplied-air respirators (SARs) or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). At no time will Level A work be performed without the consent of the CHSD and OM.

The following conditions suggest a need for Level A protection:

- Confined facilities where probability of skin contact is high;
- Sites containing known skin hazards;
- Sites with no established history to rule out skin and other absorption hazards;
- Atmosphere immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) through the skin absorption route;
- Site exhibiting signs of acute mammalian toxicity (e.g., dead animals, illnesses associated with past entry into site by humans);
- Sites at which sealed drums of unknown materials must be opened;
- Total atmospheric readings on the Photoionization Detector (PID), Flame Ionization Detector (FID), and similar instruments indicate 500 to 1,000 ppm of unidentified substances; and
- Extremely hazardous substances (e.g., cyanide compounds, concentrated pesticides, Department of Transportation Poison "A" materials, suspected carcinogens and infectious substances) are known or suspected to be present and skin contact is possible.

The following items constitute Level A protection:

- Open circuit, pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA);
- Totally encapsulated suit;
- Gloves, inner (surgical type);
- Gloves, outer;
- Chemical protective;
- Boots, chemical protective, steel toe and shank;
- Radiation detector (if applicable); and
- Communications.

3.5.2 Level B Protection

Level B protection is utilized when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed but hazardous material exposure to the few unprotected areas of the body is unlikely.

The following conditions suggest a need for Level B protection:

- The type and atmospheric concentration of toxic substances have been identified and they require the highest level of respiratory protection;

- IDLH atmospheres where the substance or concentration in the air does not present a severe skin hazard;
- The type and concentrations of toxic substances do not meet the selection criteria permitting the use of air-purifying respirators; and
- It is highly unlikely that the work being done will generate high concentrations of vapors, gases or particulates, or splashes of materials that will affect the skin of personnel.

Personal protective equipment for Level B includes:

- Open circuit, pressure-demand SCBA;
- Chemical protective clothing:
- Overalls and long-sleeve jacket; or
- Coveralls;
- Gloves, inner (surgical type); gloves, outer, chemical protective;
- Boots, chemical protective, steel toe, and shank; and
- Communications optional.

3.5.3 Level C Protection

Level C protection is utilized when both skin and respiratory hazards are well defined, and the criteria for using negative pressure respirators have been fulfilled (i.e., known contaminants and contaminant concentrations, acceptable oxygen levels, approved filter/cartridge available, known cartridge service life, etc.). Level C protection may require an emergency escape respirator during specific initial entry and site reconnaissance situations or when applicable after that.

Personal protective equipment for Level C typically includes:

- full facepiece air-purifying respirator;
- emergency escape respirator (optional);
- chemical protective clothing:
  - overalls and long-sleeved jacket; or
  - coveralls;
- gloves, inner (surgical type);
- gloves, outer, chemical protective; and
- boots, chemical protective, steel toe, and shank.

3.5.4 Level D Protection

Level D is the basic work uniform. Personal protective equipment for Level D includes:

- Coveralls;
- Safety boots/shoes;
- Eye protection;
- Hand protection;

- Reflective traffic safety vest (mandatory for traffic areas or railyards);
- Hard hat (with face shield is optional); and
- Emergency escape respirator is optional.

3.5.5 Level E Protection

Level E protection is used when radioactivity above 10 millirems per hour (mrems/hr) is detected at the site. Personal protective equipment for Level E includes:

- Coveralls;
- Air purifying respirator (i.e., P100 or equivalent);
- Time limits on exposure;
- Appropriate dermal protection for the type of radiation present, and
- Radiation dosimetry and ambient monitoring.

3.5.6 Additional Considerations

Fieldwork will contain a variety of situations due to chemicals in various concentrations and combinations. These situations may be partially ameliorated by following the work practices listed below:

1. Foot protection is needed on every site. If the ground to be worked on is contaminated with liquid, and it is necessary to walk in the chemicals, some sort of protective shoe coverings or "booties" can be worn over the boots. Shoe coverings should be designed with soles to help prevent slips. Using disposable shoe coverings when contacting liquid contamination can cut down on overall decontamination requirements. If non-liquids are to be encountered, a Tyvek™ bootie could be used. The advantage of booties is questionable if the ground contains any sharp objects. Boots should be worn with either cotton or wool socks to help absorb perspiration.
2. If the site situation requires the use of hard hats, chin straps should be used if a person will be stooping over where his/her hat may fall off. Respirator straps should not be placed over the hard hats, as this will affect the fit of the respirator.

   Some types of protective materials conduct heat and cold readily. In cold conditions, natural material clothing should be worn under protective clothing. Protective clothing should be removed prior to allowing a person "to get warm." Applying heat, such as with a space heater, to the outside of the protective clothing may drive contaminant permeation. In hot weather, under clothing will absorb sweat. It is recommended that workers use all cotton undergarments.
3. Body protection should be worn and taped to prevent anything from running into the top of the boot. Gloves should be worn and taped to prevent substances from entering the top of the glove. Duct tape is preferred, but masking tape can be used. When aprons are used, they should be taped across the back for added protection. However, this should be done in such a way that the person has mobility.
4. Atmospheric conditions such as precipitation, temperature, wind direction, humidity, wind velocity, and pressure determine the behavior of contaminants in air or the potential for volatile materials to become airborne. These parameters should be considered in determining the need for and the level of protection.
5. A program must be established for periodic air monitoring during site operations. Without an air monitoring program, any changes to air quality would go undetected and might jeopardize on-site personnel. Monitoring can be done with various types of air pumps and filtering devices followed by laboratory analysis of the filtration media, personnel dosimeters, and periodic walk-throughs by personnel carrying real-time direct-reading survey instruments.

6. For operations in the exclusion zone, different levels of protection may be selected, and various types of chemical-resistant clothing may be worn. This selection should be based on the job function, reason for being in the area, and the potential for skin contact with, or inhalation of, the chemicals present.
7. Escape masks must be readily available when levels of respiratory protection do not include a SCBA and the possibility of an IDLH atmosphere exists. The use and placement of escape masks should be made on a case-by-case basis. Escape masks should be strategically located at the site in areas that have higher possibilities of vapors, gases or particulates.

APPENDIX E

Subsurface Utility Clearance Management Program

SUBSURFACE UTILITY CLEARANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**01/2019**
REVIEW DATE	:	**03/2023**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**3**

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APPENDICES

Appendix A – Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist

Appendix B – Utility Verification/Site Walkthrough Record

Appendix C – Private Utility Technology Applications and Considerations

1. PURPOSE

Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated companies, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C., and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux") has instituted the following program for completing proper utility mark-outs and for conducting subsurface clearance activities. This establishes a method to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that utilities have been identified and contact and/or damage to underground utilities and other subsurface structures will be avoided. For the purpose of this program, a structure is defined as any underground feature that may present a potential source(s) of energy, such as, but not limited to, utility vaults, bunkers, piping, electrical boxes, wires, conduits, culverts, utility lines, underground tanks, and ducts.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

The Subsurface Utility Clearance Management Program applies to all Roux employees, its contractors, and subcontractors. Employees are expected to follow this program for all intrusive work involving Roux or other personnel (e.g., contractors/subcontractors) working for Roux unless the client's requirements are more stringent. Intrusive work activities can include, but are not limited to, digging or scraping the ground surface, including, but not limited to, excavation; test pitting or trenching; soil vapor sampling or the installation of soil borings, soil vapor monitoring points and wells, or monitoring wells; and drilling within concrete slabs on grade.

Deviation from the program, regardless of the specific work activity or location, must be pre-approved based on the client's site knowledge, experience, site conditions, and additional documentation on the site. Any exceptions shall be documented through Roux Subsurface Variance Form located within the Roux Health & Safety Application or through OKTA. Approval is required by the Project Principal (PP) and the Operations Manager (OM) in consultation with the Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM) or Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD) prior to mobilization. Depending on the work location, more stringent federal, state, local, or client requirements may apply. It is the responsibility of the Project Team to identify such requirements prior to mobilization.

3. PROCEDURES

3.1 Before Intrusive Activities/Job Planning Process

Obtain, review, and field verify relevant historical site data that may include: as-builts/site plans; easement/right-of-way information; historical aerial photos/development plans; local/state permitting records; previous site investigation/boring logs; and/or interviews with site representative/client.

If there is the potential for unexploded ordinances or munitions, consultation with your OM and CHSD is required prior to site operations.

During the project kick-off meeting for intrusive activities, the Project Manager (PM) will review the Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist and Utility Verification (Appendix A) / Site Walkthrough Record (Appendix B) and the below bullet points with the project field team:

- Review the work scope to be performed with the site owner/tenant to determine if it may impact any utilities;
- Determine the need for utility owner companies to be contacted or to have their representatives on site;

- Where mark-outs terminate at the property boundary, consider the use of private utility locating / GPR / geophysical-type services. Use of private utility locating firms, however, does not eliminate the legal requirement for the subcontractor (e.g., driller, excavation firm) to submit a request for Public Utility Mark-outs. Also, the information provided by the service may be inaccurate and unable to locate subsurface utilities and structures in urban areas, landfills, urban fill areas and below reinforced slabs, etc. They should not be relied upon as the only means of performing utility clearance;
    - A mark-out is defined as the process of contracting with a competent and qualified company to confirm the presence or absence of underground utilities and structures. This process will clearly mark-out and delineate utilities that are identified so that intrusive work activities can be performed without causing disturbance or damage to the subsurface utilities and structures. After utility mark-outs are completed the soft Digging must completed prior to intrusive work.
- Documented description of the dig site, which is included in the project's Health and Safety Plan (HASP), and one call report will be maintained in the field and distributed amongst Roux personnel, its contractors, and subcontractors; and
- Documentation of the actual placement of mark outs in the field shall be collected using dated pictures, videos and/or sketches with distance from markings to fixed objects. All documentation shall be maintained within the project file.

3.2 Utility Mark Out

- Ensure the Mark-out / Stake-out Request Information Sheet (or one-call report) is complete and accurate for the site, including address and cross streets, and review for missing utilities.
    - Note: utility mark-out organizations do not have contracts with all utilities and it is often necessary to contact certain utilities separately, such as the local water and sewer authorities.
- Have written confirmation prior to mobilizing to the site that the Project Team or Roux personnel performing the intrusive activity has correctly completed the mark-out notification process, including requesting mark-outs, waiting for mark-outs to be applied to ground surfaces at the site, and receiving written confirmation of findings (via fax or email) from utility operators for all known or suspected utilities in the proposed area of intrusive activity, and provided utility owner written confirmation to Roux personnel for review and project files documentation.
- Do not begin any intrusive activity until all utility mark-outs have been completed (i.e., Did all utilities mark-out the site?) and any unresolved mark-out issues are finalized. Perform a site walk to review the existing utilities and determine if the utility locators have located said utilities.

  (Note: The Tolerance Zone is defined as three feet plus half of the diameter or half of the greatest dimension (for elliptical sewers, duct banks, and other non-cylindrical utilities) of a utility and three feet from the outside edge of any subsurface structure.)
- For non-subscribing utility owners or if public one-call service is not available, perform due diligence and request further information regarding utility type, construction details, location and burial depth directly from public service providers/utility owners. Request utility mark-out by each public service provider/utility owner as applicable. Confirm contact and response by each public utility owner on the Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist.
- If utilizing a Private Markout, ensure the contractor has a plan regarding what types of technology will be used based on Table 1 in Appendix C: Private Utility Technology Applications and Considerations. If possible, it is recommended that multiple technologies are used to sweep each location/work area. Use tracer wire to locate the utility (when tracer wires are present). Record the results of the private utility mark-out on the Utility Verification/Site Walkthrough Record form.

3.3 Site Visit/Utility Walkthrough

Before mobilization with the subcontractor or during the pre-work safety tailgate with the subcontractor, perform a site walkthrough after utility mark-outs have been completed to determine whether additional potential hazards are present and look for visible signs of utilities that may be present. Outlined below are considerations regarding a site walk before intrusive activities.

- Identify overhead utilities that may impede equipment mobilization or work zones to ensure adequate clearance distance, as specified within the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

The presence of any of the following may indicate potential subsurface structures:

- Locations of buildings, equipment, and features like area lights, signs, sprinkler systems, phones, drains, natural gas meters, manholes, etc.;
- Warning tape, which is often a sign of underground services;
- Material like pea gravel, sand, or other non-native materials can indicate the presence of tanks or lines or any deviations from the established native soil or backfill conditions;
- Red concrete, which is often used for electrical duct banks;
- Evidence of damaged utilities, such as piping materials, insulation, or odors present in the work area; and
- Other utilities including fire hydrants, electrical transformers, pipeline markers, valve covers, steam lines, and valve box covers, clean-outs, etc.

By observing the path between the main service line and the connection point, it may be possible to determine the likely routing of on-site utilities. However, this method should not be relied upon solely, and proper risk mitigation strategies should be in place before proceeding with any ground disturbance activities.

For sites with potential underground storage tanks present (UST) the following guidance applies:

- Identify if the product piping is either rigid or flexible.
- Conduct a visual examination of the tank field, observation wells, dispensers, vent stacks, and UST fill points to determine their location.
- Locate and become familiar with the emergency shutoff button/switch, if present.
- Determine the orientation, arrangement, and location of the tanks, as well as their size and capacity, through the examination of visible features at grade, such as fill ports and extractor covers, and by consulting any available as-built drawings.

3.4 Guidance on Preferred Methods of Clearing the Subsurface

At least one of the methods listed below should be carried out during pre-clearing activities. The Project Team is responsible for evaluating risks associated with the Scope of Work to determine which method is selected.

The following approaches shall be considered and implemented based on the Scope of Work.

- Soft Digging
    - This is the preferred method of utility clearance when clearing higher-risk utilities. Soil should be cleared through the use of a vacuum truck/equivalent, an accompanying air knife (preferred), or a water lance to break up and loosen the soil for removal with the vacuum.

- Hand Digging
    - Soil should be broken up and removed using a shovel or other appropriate hand tools without excessive force. Limit the use of dig bars or other tools that, if used incorrectly, can significantly damage utilities.
- Hand Augering
    - The hand auger must be turned slowly without excessive force. Rounded edge augers are preferred. Hand augers should not be used in pea stone/pea gravel where utilities may be present and could potentially be damaged by the hand auger. The abrupt absence of soil recovery in a hand auger could indicate utilities as pea gravel or sand may have spilled out of the auger (exception: native soil conditions that typically result in poor hand auger recoveries).

3.4.1 Guidance for Tools and Equipment

Personnel performing pre-clearance activities shall keep tools and equipment in safe working order and be properly inspected before use. If tools or equipment are broken, they will be tagged and removed from service. The following specify additional guidelines regarding tools and equipment:

- Hand digging tools must have a non-conductive handle, such as fiberglass, wood, or composite, or fully insulated handles and potential contact surfaces.
- Blades on shovels and post-hole diggers should have rounded or blunt edges.
- Pick axes or pointed spades should not be used for physical clearance.
- Crow bars, pinch bars, or pry bars should not be used to break hardened soil or backfill, except when authorized by the SS lead to loosen materials like bricks or larger stones.
- Electric-powered equipment must have ground fault protection.
- Should there be refusal or difficulty with advancing hand tools, the contractor shall stop work and notify the Roux SS/SHSO immediately.

3.5 During Intrusive Activities

Remove any surface coverings (i.e., pavement, brush, debris, etc.) to ensure workers have clear visibility of the work area and subsurface conditions. Avoid mechanical jack hammering over known lines unless they are de-energized, locked-out/tagged-out and potential repairs are planned or if the utility has been completely disconnected prior.

Install Pre-Clearance exploratory test holes using one of the techniques, as outlined in Section 3.4, for the first 5-ft below land surface (BLS) at each location before conducting intrusive mechanized activities.

- The size of the pre-clearance exploratory test hole should be, at a minimum, twice the diameter of any downhole tool or boring device. Note: Pre-Clearance exploratory test holes should be defined in the SOW/proposal provided to the client to prevent project delays and to allow adequate time for PM and PP to evaluate alternative approaches for the project. Alternative approaches will need to be pre-approved by the OM.
- For direct push applications (CPT, Geoprobe®, etc.) the borehole clearance diameter shall be at least 125% of the diameter of the largest tool being pushed through the subsurface (e.g., tip, rod, sampler, etc.), to the minimum required depth.
- For excavations, all utilities need to be marked and then exposed by hand following the protocols in this program. Pre-clearing for excavations may be performed by the “moat” technique (i.e., soft Digging around the perimeter). In these cases, dig in small lifts (<12” for first 5 feet) using a dedicated spotter.)

- For Tolerance Zone work, unless otherwise agreed upon with the Utility Operator, work within the tolerance zone requires verification by means of pre-clearance test holes specified in Section 3.4 to expose the utility. Once structures have been verified, a minimum clearance of three feet must be maintained between the utility and any powered equipment. If considered a high risk utility, additional requirements may be necessary and required by the Operator of the utility. Consultation with the OM and CHSD may be appropriate.

The PM, field team lead or personnel performing oversight is to:

- Ensure the mark-out remains valid. (In certain states, there are limits regarding the duration of time after the mark-out was applied to the ground surface work can be started or interrupted.) Additionally, the mark-outs must be maintained, documented, and in many cases, refreshed periodically to be considered valid. This will be accomplished through calls to the one call center.
- Ensure intrusive activities are only performed within the safe boundaries of the mark-out as detailed in the One-Call Report.
- Halt all work if intrusive activities have resulted in the discovery of an unmarked utility. Roux personnel shall notify the facility owner/operator and the one call center. All incidents such as this will be reported as per Roux Incident Investigation and Reporting Management Program.
- Halt all work if intrusive activities must take place outside of the safe boundaries of a mark-out and only proceed after new mark-outs are performed.
- Halt the intrusive activities and immediately consult with the PP if an unmarked utility is encountered.
- Completing any subsurface utility incident reports that are necessary.
- If a utility cannot be found as marked, Roux personnel shall notify the facility owner/operator directly or through the one-call center. Following notification, the excavation/mechanical intrusive work may continue unless otherwise specified in state law.
- Contractors/subcontractors must contact the one-call center to refresh the ticket when the excavation continues past the life of the ticket. State law dictates ticket life; however, at a maximum, ticket life shall not exceed 20 working days.

3.6 Stop Work Authority

Each Roux employee has Stop Work Authority that he or she will execute upon determination of any imminent safety hazard, emergency situation, or other potentially dangerous situation, such as hazardous weather conditions. This Stop Work Authority includes subsurface clearance issues such as the adequacy of a mark-out or identification during intrusive operations of an unexpected underground utility. Authorization to proceed with work will be issued by the PM/PP in consultation with the OHSM after such action is reviewed and resolved. The PM will initiate and execute all management notifications and contact emergency facilities and personnel when this action is appropriate.

Appendix A - Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist

Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist ***Date of Revision: 3/2023***

Work site set-up and work execution

ACTIVITY	Yes	No	N/A	COMMENTS INCLUDING JUSTIFICATION IF RESPONSE IS NO OR NOT APPLICABLE
Daily site safety meeting conducted, SPSAs performed, JSAs reviewed, appropriate work permits obtained (if applicable).				
HASP is available and reviewed by site workers / visitors.				
Subsurface Utility Clearance Procedure has been reviewed with all site workers.				
Mechanical intrusive work activities may not be performed at any location without authorization from the Roux Site Supervisor (SS). Clearance activities may not be performed at any location unless the SS is physically present.				
Work area secured; traffic control established as needed. Emergency shut-off switch located. Fire extinguishers / other safety equipment available as needed.				
Utility mark-outs (public / private) clear and visible. Provide Excavator's Stake-Out Reference Number / Request Date / Time.				
Tolerance zone work identified. Intrusive work activities cannot be performed in areas that are in direct conflict with any markings made by public or private locators.				
Unless the PP & OM authorizes it, all boreholes and test pit locations must be physically cleared before using mechanized equipment. Required minimum physical clearance depths and diameters are as follows: • Physically clear to a depth of 5 feet bls. • The size of the pre-clearance exploratory test hole must be, at a minimum, twice the diameter of any downhole tool or boring device. • For direct push applications (CPT, Geoprobe®, etc.) the borehole clearance diameter shall be at least 125% to the diameter of the largest tool being pushed through the subsurface (e.g., tip, rod, sampler, etc.).				
Work execution plan reviewed and adhered to (ground disturbance methods, clearance depths, any special utility protection requirements, or any other execution requirements; especially for Tolerance Zone work).				

Mechanical intrusive work is prohibited within 3-feet distance in all directions from subsurface structures that will be intentionally exposed during pre-clearance. Any removal of material within 3-feet of the subsurface structure may only proceed by hand using non-conductive tools/compressed air if authorized by state law and the owner/operator of the utility.				
All equipment onsite must maintain the appropriate horizontal distance from any point on the equipment to the nearest overhead electrical power line. Refer to site-specific HASP and local/utility company requirements.				
Verbal endorsement received from Roux PM and OM for any required field deviations to work execution plan.				

Key Reminders for Execution

The Subsurface Utility Clearance Protocol should be referenced to determine all requirements while executing subsurface work. The bullet points below are intended as general reminders only and should not be relied upon solely.

- The size of the pre-clearance exploratory test hole must be at a minimum twice the diameter of any downhole tool or boring device.
- For direct push applications (CPT, Geoprobe®, etc.) the borehole clearance diameter shall be at least 125% to the diameter of the largest tool being pushed through the subsurface (e.g., tip, rod, sampler, etc.), to the minimum required depth.
- The tolerance zone is defined as three feet plus half of the diameter or half of the greatest dimension (for elliptical sewers, duct banks, and other non-cylindrical utilities) of a utility and three feet from the outside of any subsurface structure.
- For excavations, all utilities need to be marked and then exposed by hand, following the protocols in this program. Pre-clearing for excavations may be performed by the “moat” technique (i.e., soft digging around the perimeter). In these cases, dig in small lifts (<12” for first five feet) using a dedicated spotter.) For Tolerance Zone work, unless otherwise agreed upon with the Utility Operator, work within the tolerance zone requires verification by means of hand-dug test holes to expose the utility. Once structures have been verified, a minimum clearance of three feet must be maintained between the utility and any powered equipment.

Appendix B - Utility Verification/Site Walkthrough Record

Employee Name: _____

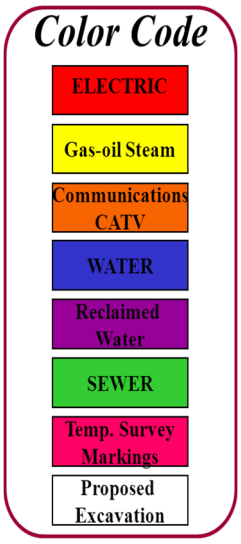
Date: _____

Instructions: For each utility suspected at the job site, indicate the location on the job site, approximate burial depth, and means of detecting the utility. Leave blank if that utility is not believed to be present.

Utility	Description of Utility Location Identified Onsite	Approx. Depth (bls)	Method / Instrumentation used to determine Utility Location	Utility Owner Response (Date/Time)	Mark Out Indicates (Clear / Conflict)
Electrical Lines					
Gas Lines					
Pipelines					
Steam Lines					
Water Lines					
Sanitary and Stormwater Sewer lines					
Pressured Air-Lines					
Tank Vent Lines					
Fiber Optic Lines					
Underground Storage Tanks					
Phone Lines/ Other					

* bls - below land surface

Site Sketch Showing Utilities:



Other Comments / Findings:

Completed by: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix C – Private Utility Technology Applications and Considerations

Technology ⇒ Utility/Object ⇓	Radio Frequency Electro-Magnetic Detector (connection to utility, or induction without connection)	Radio Frequency Electro-Magnetic Detector (passive sweep)	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)⊙	Acoustic Plastic Pipe Locator	Beacon, Sonde or Conductive Rodder Insertion	EM-61 (time domain electromagnetics) Ξ	
Power/Instrument Line (Energized/Signaled) □	✱ G	G	G	R	R	G	
Power Line (Non-energized) □	✱ G	R	G	R	R	G	
Sewer/Water Line (Metallic) □	✱ G	Y	G	Y	G	G	
Sewer/Water Line (Non-metallic)	R	R	G	G	✱ G	R	
Instrument / Telecomm Lines (Non-energized)	✱ G	R	G	R	R	Y Only if metallic	
Hydrocarbon Transmission Line (Pipeline)◆ □	✱ G	R	G	R	R	G	
Metallic/Non-Metallic Line (with Tracer Wire)	✱ G	Y	G	Y	Y	G metallic	Y non-metallic
Metallic/Non-Metallic Line (without Tracer Wire)	G metallic	R non-metallic	R	✱ G	Y	Y	G metallic	R non-metallic
Metal or Fiberglass UST	R	R	✱ G	R	R	G metallic	R non-metallic

Additional Considerations

Technology ⇒ Variable ⇓	Radio Frequency Electro-Magnetic Detector	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)⊙	Acoustic Pipe Locator	Beacon, Sonde, or Conductive Rodder Insertion	EM-61 Ξ
Moist Soil	G	Y	G	G	G
Dry Soil	Y	G	Y	G	G
Clay	Y	R	G	G	G
Concrete w/Rebar	R	Y	G	G	R
Long Horizontal Profile	G	G	G	G	G
Short Horizontal but Deep Vertical Profile	Y	G	R	R	G
Access to Line✚	G	N/A	G	G	G
No Access to Line✚	G (induction or passive) R (direct connect)	G	R	R	G G
Ferrous Metal	G	G	G	G	G
Non-ferrous Metal	Y	G	G	G	G
Adjacent or crossing conductive utility(ies)	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y

Each site will be unique. Do not use this table as the sole criteria for technology selection. Use it as a starting point to assess available, applicable technology(s).

✱ Indicates best technology for given object. Site structures, rebar in concrete, shallow groundwater tables, perched storm water, etc. can significantly affect performance and reliability of any electro/magnetic method. Other utilities which cross or are adjacent to the target line can cause the EM signal to bleed or jump to the other utility line.

□ Metallic lines that have power running through them or can be connected to a tracer signal generator.

◆ Natural gas pipeline locating technicians must be trained/certified (in the U.S. requires DOT and Office of Pipeline Safety standards, other regions may have similar certification or requirements).

⊙ Most sensitive to interpretation. The skill, training and experience of operator are critical.

Ξ Emerging technology with limited availability.

✚ Access: induce unique electronic signature, apply acoustical impulse or insert conductive rodder/beacon/sonde.

Green Generally, an applicable technology **Yellow** May or may not be applicable **Red** Not generally applicable

APPENDIX F

Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Policy

HEAVY EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**01/2019**
REVIEWED DATE	:	**03/2023**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**2**

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1. PURPOSE

The Exclusion Zone Management Program aims to establish the minimum clearance distance that must be maintained between workers and heavy equipment while equipment is in operation (i.e., engaged or moving). The intent is to have no personnel or equipment entering the Exclusion Zone while the equipment is in operation or moving to ensure that Roux and Subcontractor employees are unnecessarily exposed to the hazards of the equipment.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Management Program applies to all Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated companies, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C., and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux") employees and their subcontractors performing fieldwork and are potentially exposed to heavy equipment. Heavy equipment includes, but is not necessarily limited to, excavation equipment, drill rigs, vacuum trucks, forklifts, lull telehandlers, man lifts, bobcats, delivery trucks, etc.

3. PROCEDURES

As specified in the following sections of this program, Exclusion Zones must be established and maintained during activities involving the movement/operation of heavy equipment. The Exclusion Zone requirements apply to all personnel on the site but are primarily focused on personnel required to work near the equipment. The exclusion zone is in effect when heavy equipment is moving or engaged (e.g., movement of an arm or bucket of an excavator, rotation of an auger, lifting of a load with a forklift, raising/lowering of a man lift, etc.).

1. The Exclusion Zone must meet the following minimum requirements:
   - A minimum distance of 10 feet from all heavy equipment and loads being moved by the equipment;
   - Greater than the swing/reach radius of any moving part on the heavy equipment (i.e., for large equipment, this may mean an exclusion zone distance larger than 20 feet);
   - Greater than the fall zone of equipment and their contents; and
   - Greater than the tip-over distance of the heavy equipment.

   The size of the Exclusion Zone will need to be determined on a task-specific basis considering the size of the heavy equipment in use and the task being performed. Prior to all heavy equipment operations, the Exclusion Zone(s) distance must be specifically identified in the Job Planning Process and incorporated in the pre-job tailgate meeting with the subcontractor(s), including any updates to our Job Safety Analysis (JSA).
2. The spotter (or another authorized individual) should be responsible for enforcing the Exclusion Zone and not conducting any other task. The spotter should be positioned immediately outside of the Exclusion Zone within a clear line of sight of the equipment operator. The spotter must signal the operator to stop work if anyone or anything has the potential to enter or compromise the Exclusion Zone. The operator should stop work if the spotter is not within their line of sight. If a spotter must be within the Exclusion Zone, they must be in a designated area outside the swing/tip radius, fall zone, line of fire of lifted loads, etc. If multiple pieces of equipment are being used, one spotter may be adequate so long as there is a clear line of sight and the spotter can control the zone(s). Radios would be required since hand signals would not be adequate if two pieces of equipment were running.

3. If an individual must enter the Exclusion Zone, the designated Spotter must signal the Equipment Operator to stop the equipment. Once the equipment is no longer moving (e.g., movement of an arm of an excavator is STOPPED, lifting of a load with a forklift STOPPED, raising/lowering of a man lift is STOPPED, etc.), the operator must bring the boom/arm to the ground ensuring a “Zero Energy State” and DISENGAGE THE CONTROLS and STOP and SIGNAL BY “SHOWING HIS HANDS.” This signal will indicate that it is safe for the person to enter the limits of the Exclusion Zone to perform the required activity. The equipment must remain completely stopped/disengaged until all personnel exited the Exclusion Zone's boundaries and the designated Spotter has signaled by “SHOWING HIS HANDS” to the Equipment Operator that it is safe to resume operations.
4. When entering the limits of the Exclusion Zone, personnel must, at a minimum:
    - Establish eye contact with the operator and approach the heavy equipment in a manner that is in direct line of sight to the Equipment Operator;
    - Never walk under any suspended loads or raised booms/arms of the heavy equipment; and
    - Identify a travel path free of Slip/Trip/Fall hazards.
5. The Exclusion Zone should be delineated using cones with orange snow fences or solid poles between the cones, barrels, tape, or other measures. For work in rights-of-way, rigid barriers, such as Jersey barriers or temporary chain link fences, should be used. For certain types of widespread or moving/mobile equipment operations, such delineation may not be practicable around equipment or individual work areas. In such instances, it is expected that the entire operation will be within a larger secure work area or that additional means will be utilized to ensure the security of the work zone.

All subcontractors who provide heavy equipment operations to field projects must implement a program that meets or exceeds the expectations described above as well as any additional requirements that may be required on a client or site-specific basis. Logistics involving heavy equipment should be understood and discussed prior to the field event during the job planning phase.

3.1 Exceptions

It is recognized that certain heavy equipment activities may require personnel to work within the limits of the Exclusion Zone as specified in this program. Such activities may include certain excavation clearance tasks, drill crew activities, or construction tasks. However, any such activity must be pre-planned, emphasizing limiting the amount and potential exposure of any activity required within the zone. The critical safety steps to mitigate the hazards associated with working within the Exclusion Zone must be defined in the JSA and potentially other project-specific plans (i.e., critical lift plans, etc.), and approved by the Roux Project Principal (PP), Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM) and client representative, if required, prior to implementation.

4. TRAINING

Many Roux projects have different requirements that are client-specific or site-specific in nature. However, all Roux employees are provided initial training, as well as annually thereafter, on our Heavy Equipment Exclusion zone policy.

5. STOP WORK AUTHORITY

All Roux employees and their subcontractors have stop-work authority. Upon initial hire, all Roux employees are provided initial safety orientation, including stop work authority. All Roux employees and subcontractors are encouraged to stop work whenever any task or operation presents unreasonable risk or employees are

unsure how to carry out work safely. This includes upon observing any questionable safety-related behavior or condition, they are to stop work immediately and discuss the behavior or condition with the individual(s) involved. Upon stopping work, the following actions will be taken:

- Notify the affected parties to include the Project Manager (PM) and Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO);
- Work to correct the situation or not proceed until the situation is corrected by the PM or SHSO;
- Resume work only when told to proceed by either the PM or SHSO;
- The SHSO will document the Stop-Work intervention in the field logbook;
- Stop-Work interventions will be reported to the PP for review to ensure the interventions are closed; and
- The PP will share learnings from the interventions, as appropriate, throughout the firm, to demonstrate the importance of the Stop-Work interventions.

Please note: Any form of retribution or intimidation directed at any individual or company for exercising their right to issue a stop work authority will not be tolerated.

APPENDIX F

Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

Appendix 1A
New York State Department of Health
Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

Overview

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

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

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

Community Air Monitoring Plan

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

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

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. “Periodic” monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or

overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) must be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis or as otherwise specified. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions, particularly if wind direction changes. The monitoring work should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment should be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment should be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

1. If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.

2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

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

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

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

2. If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

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

December 2009

Appendix 1B
Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring

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

1. Reasonable fugitive dust suppression techniques must be employed during all site activities which may generate fugitive dust.

2. Particulate monitoring must be employed during the handling of waste or contaminated soil or when activities on site may generate fugitive dust from exposed waste or contaminated soil. Remedial activities may also include the excavation, grading, or placement of clean fill. These control measures should not be considered necessary for these activities.

3. Particulate monitoring must be performed using real-time particulate monitors and shall monitor particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) with the following minimum performance standards:

(a) Objects to be measured: Dust, mists or aerosols;
(b) Measurement Ranges: 0.001 to 400 mg/m3 (1 to 400,000 :ug/m3);
(c) Precision (2-sigma) at constant temperature: +/- 10 :g/m3 for one second averaging; and +/- 1.5 g/m3 for sixty second averaging;
(d) Accuracy: +/- 5% of reading +/- precision (Referred to gravimetric calibration with SAE fine test dust (mmd= 2 to 3 :m, g= 2.5, as aerosolized);
(e) Resolution: 0.1% of reading or 1g/m3, whichever is larger;
(f) Particle Size Range of Maximum Response: 0.1-10;
(g) Total Number of Data Points in Memory: 10,000;
(h) Logged Data: Each data point with average concentration, time/date and data point number
(i) Run Summary: overall average, maximum concentrations, time/date of maximum, total number of logged points, start time/date, total elapsed time (run duration), STEL concentration and time/date occurrence, averaging (logging) period, calibration factor, and tag number;
(j) Alarm Averaging Time (user selectable): real-time (1-60 seconds) or STEL (15 minutes), alarms required;
(k) Operating Time: 48 hours (fully charged NiCd battery); continuously with charger;
(l) Operating Temperature: -10 to 50^{o} C (14 to 122^{o} F);
(m) Particulate levels will be monitored upwind and immediately downwind at the working site and integrated over a period not to exceed 15 minutes.

4. In order to ensure the validity of the fugitive dust measurements performed, there must be appropriate Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). It is the responsibility of the remedial party to adequately supplement QA/QC Plans to include the following critical features: periodic instrument calibration, operator training, daily instrument performance (span) checks, and a record keeping plan.

5. The action level will be established at 150 ug/m3 (15 minutes average). While conservative,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Requirements for Work Within 20 Feet of Potentially Exposed Individuals or Structures

When work areas are within 20 feet of potentially exposed populations or occupied structures, the continuous monitoring locations for VOCs and particulates must reflect the nearest potentially exposed individuals and the location of ventilation system intakes for nearby structures. The use of engineering controls such as vapor/dust barriers, temporary negative-pressure enclosures, or special ventilation devices should be considered to prevent exposures related to the work activities and to control dust and odors. Consideration should be given to implementing the planned activities when potentially exposed populations are at a minimum, such as during weekends or evening hours in non-residential settings.

If total VOC concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed 1 part-per-million, monitoring should occur within the occupied structure(s). Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical-specific colorimetric tubes of sufficient sensitivity may be necessary for comparing the exposure point concentrations with appropriate pre-determined response levels (response actions should also be pre-determined). Background readings in the occupied spaces must be taken prior to commencement of the planned work. Any unusual background readings should be discussed with NYSDOH prior to commencement of the work.

If total particulate concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed 150 micrograms per cubic meter, work activities should be suspended until controls are implemented and are successful in reducing the total particulate concentration to 150 micrograms per cubic meter or less at the monitoring point.

Depending upon the nature of contamination and remedial activities, other parameters (e.g., explosivity, oxygen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide) may also need to be monitored. Response levels and actions should be pre-determined, as necessary, for each site.