INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES WORK PLAN ADDENDUM

SOIL REMEDIATION TRACT I SITE 3123 HIGHLAND AVENUE NIAGARA FALLS, NIAGARA COUNTY, NEW YORK SITE NO. C932157

SUBMITTED TO:

THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION



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> Project 3410130921 August 2013

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Prepared for: BRIGHTFIELDS, Inc. 333 Ganson Street Buffalo, New York 14203

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I certify that I am currently a New York State registered professional engineer and that this Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan, where applicable, was prepared in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10).



Stuart C. Pearson, P.E. Principal Engineer (Mactec Engineering and Consulting, P.C.) August 07, 2013

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ACRONYMS

AAR	Alternatives Analysis Report
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
Amec	Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.
BCP	Brownfield Cleanup Program
BMP	Best Management Practices
bgs	below ground surface
Brightfields	Brightfields, Inc.
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
City	City of Niagara Falls, New York
CRIR	Consolidated Remedial Investigation Report
CY	cubic yards
EA	EA Engineering, P.C.
E&E	Ecology & Environment, Inc.
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FER	Final Engineering Report
ft-bgs	Feet below ground surface
ft-msl	Feet above mean sea level
ft/sec	Feet per Second
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
NYCRR	New York Code of Rules and Regulations
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYWQS	New York Water Quality Standard
Orin	Orin Remediation Technologies
OSC	Ontario Specialty Contracting, Inc.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAHs	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCW	Power City Warehouse
PID	Photo Ionization Detector
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ROD	Record of Decision
SCGs	Standards, Criteria, and Guidance
SCOs	Soil Cleanup Objectives

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SI	Site Investigation
Site	Tract I Site
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPLP	Synthetic Precipitate Leaching Procedure
SRI	Supplemental Remedial Investigation
SRIR	Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report
SRIWP	Supplemental Remedial Investigation Work Plan
S.U.	Standard Units of pH
SVOCs	Semivolatile Organic Compounds
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCE	Trichloroethene
TCL	Target Compound List
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WP	Work Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. (Amec) has prepared this Addendum to the June 2012 Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) Work Plan (WP) on behalf of Brightfields, Inc. (Brightfields) for the Tract I Site (Site) located at 3123 Highland Avenue, in the City of Niagara Falls (City), Niagara County, New York. This IRM WP Addendum addresses soil remediation on the Site based on the findings of the Supplemental Remedial Investigation (SRI) conducted between July 2012 and April 2013. **Figure 1** shows the location of the Site on a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map and **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the Site in plan view.

The IRM WP addressed the demolition of portions of the Site buildings and the cleanup of remaining debris and other hazardous materials within the buildings. The purpose of this IRM WP Addendum is to address the remedial approach of impacted soils at the Site as well the removal of two underground storage tanks (USTs) discovered in 2012. Additional details regarding the location and history of the Site, the Site redevelopment plan, the applicable Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), and project organization can be found in the IRM WP (Amec, June 2012).

The Site was the location of a former lead/acid battery remolding and manufacturing plant from approximately 1910 through the early 1970s and has been the subject of four characterization efforts by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Amec, and a Removal Action by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) between 1999 and 2013. Adjacent to the Site, to the south and east, is the Tract II property, which is being addressed under the State of New York Inactive Hazardous Waste Site program.

The City has endeavored to redevelop both the Site and Tract II property since closure of the industrial facilities in the early 1970's. In order to support a viable redevelopment on the Tract II property, Brightfields has elected to also remediate and redevelop the Site under the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP; Site No. C932157).

1.1 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED REMEDIATION

Soils that do not meet the TCLP lead delineation criteria that are defined in **Section 3.2.1.1** will either be excavated for ex-situ treatment or treated in-situ, sampled and subsequently disposed offsite as non-hazardous waste (pending analytical results). Soils that are above the Commercial SCO for lead will be sampled in place, excavated, and direct loaded for offsite disposal or will be excavated, segregated into stockpiles, and loaded for offsite disposal as non-hazardous waste (pending analytical results). Other compounds detected above their respective SCOs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs], and metals) are colocated with

lead, and will be addressed by the excavation of the lead remediation areas. Of the proposed excavation areas, a single area does not contain lead above the SCO or TCLP delineation criteria; this area was found to contain only chromium above the SCO and will be excavated and disposed offsite as non-hazardous waste (pending analytical results). In addition to the soil remediation, two USTs are present at the southeast corner of the former Power City Warehouse (PCW) building. The USTs will be removed, and the nearby soil excavated, as may be necessary.

1.2 WORK PLAN ORGANIZATION

The following sections of this IRM WP Addendum provide the information necessary to identify and evaluate the IRM for the Site. The sections include: Background (Section 2.0), Remedial Design Scope (Section 3.0), Permits and Other Authorizations (Section 4.0), Schedule (Section 5.0), Post-Construction Plans (Section 6.0), and References (Section 7.0).

1.3 LIMITATIONS

This WP presents a summary of information known to Amec concerning the Site that Amec considered applicable to the scope of work and stated project objectives. Amec has performed this work with the care and skill ordinarily used by members of the profession practicing under similar conditions. The conclusions presented herein are those that are deemed pertinent by Amec based upon the implicit accuracy of the available information. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report. The information present in this report is not intended for any use other than the stated objectives of the project. This document was prepared for the sole use of Brightfields, Inc. and the NYSDEC, who are the only intended beneficiaries of our work.

2.0 BACKGROUND

This section provides a summary of the characterization of the Site and incorporates the available data collected in the various phases of the Site investigation. A summary of the data used in the development of this IRM WP Addendum were provided in the Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report (SRIR; Amec, May 2013). Pertinent information from the SRIR is provided below.

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site consists of approximately 5.9 acres and was mainly covered by the former PCW building. The building has recently been demolished, and demolition activities at the Site have removed all wooded and grass covered areas. The western portion of the Site consists of an open, former grassy area and a gravel drive to the loading dock area; the southern boundary of the Site consists of a now open, former wooded area that at one time was a rail spur. A segment of a retaining wall is still present on the south side of the former rail spur. The eastern portion of the Site consists of an open, former grassy area, intermixed with broken asphalt and sections of concrete pavement.

The former PCW building was a three-story masonry structure with a small basement area beneath one portion of the building with a total building footprint that once covered approximately 3.3 acres of the Site. In the buildings history, there were numerous additions made to the original structure. Previous investigations of the PCW building have reported that the majority of the structure was constructed on concrete floors approximately six-inches thick. The concrete floors were noted to be in good condition with no major cracking or deterioration (EA, 2009). Several areas of the warehouse concrete floor were overlain with brick, with drains and sumps identified throughout the building.

A second, considerably smaller, one-story building (approximately 462 square feet) is located in the northeast corner of the Site. The smaller building is constructed of brick with a concrete floor. Past investigations have suggested that this building may have been used for chemical storage (E&E, 2000).

2.2 SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The Geologic Map of New York, Niagara Sheet published by the University of the State of New York, indicates that the Site lies within the Silurian-aged Lockport Group. The Lockport Group consists of Geulph, Oak Orchard, Eramosa, and Goat Island Dolostones and the Gasport Limestone. As a reference, the adjacent site (Tract II) investigation observed that bedrock is between 12.5 and 24.5 feet below ground surface (ft-bgs) in the vicinity of the Site. The

BACKGROUND

unconsolidated material at the Site consists of various fill materials at the surface, underlain by silty clay that grades into a till unit. Dolostone bedrock is present below the till.

A groundwater characterization study conducted by Amec in 2012 through 2013 indicated that a water bearing zone was present at the Site. Monitoring wells installed at the Site in the overburden soils and fill above the bedrock indicate that groundwater is at an elevation of approximately 575 to 580 feet above mean sea level (ft-msl). This groundwater is likely perched and does not represent a true surficial aquifer. Groundwater flow at the Site appears to be towards the southwest at a hydraulic gradient of 0.01 ft/ft; however, groundwater in the area appears to flow in the southeastern direction. Slug testing of the monitoring wells indicated that the hydraulic conductivity of the silty clay at the Site ranged from 8.8×10^{-6} feet per second (ft/sec) to 8.5×10^{-5} ft/sec.

Analytical results from samples collected during the 2013 characterization study indicated concentrations of the following compounds above their respective reference New York Water Quality Standards (NYWQS) values for Surface Waters and Groundwater - Class GA:

- Total metals: antimony, sodium, iron and manganese, and lead;
- Dissolved metals: antimony, sodium and manganese;
- Pesticides: endrin, gamma chlordane, beta hexachlorocyclohexane; and
- Volatile organic compound: trichloroethene (TCE).

As a reference, in the adjacent site (Tract II) Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C. (E&E) site characterization report (E&E, 2000) and in the 2003 Tract II Record of Decision (ROD), NYSDEC concluded that groundwater in the vicinity of Tract II is not a source of potable water, nor is it likely to become one in the future. The report and ROD cited that there is no significant groundwater aquifer in the overburden soils and fill above the bedrock, and the fact that a public drinking water supply system is available throughout the area as justification for this conclusion. Furthermore, a local ordinance prohibits the use of groundwater as a potable water supply in the City and the hydraulic conductivity is such that extracting groundwater for use would be infeasible. For these reasons, it is unlikely that the identified impacts to Site groundwater pose any risk to human health.

2.3 SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Site was investigated in four efforts between 1999 and 2013. These included the 1999 E&E site investigation, the 2007 - 2008 EA Engineering, P.C. and its affiliate EA Science and Technology (EA) site characterization, the July 2011 Amec predesign study, and the 2012-2013 Amec SRI. Field activities and results from the initial three investigations are detailed in the

Consolidated Remedial Investigation Report (CRIR; Amec, May 2012) and results from the SRI are detailed within the SRIR (Amec, May 2013). A brief summary of each event is provided in the following section.

2.3.1 Site Investigation/Remediation History

In May 1999, an initial investigation was conducted on the Site by E&E for the City under a grant from the NYSDEC. Results from this investigation were presented in a May 2000 Site investigation report (E&E, 2000). In late 2007, the NYSDEC contracted EA to perform an additional Site characterization. Results of that investigation were presented in a May 2009 Site characterization report (EA, 2009).

In late 2009 and in 2010, the USEPA conducted a removal action at the Site. These activities included fencing the Site, removal/cleanup and disposal of lead-contaminated debris including sediments and sludge from within the PCW building, and removal and disposal of some asbestos containing building materials from the Site. Additionally, paint-related materials, PCB light ballasts, batteries, mercury switches, piping and other miscellaneous debris located on the Site were removed and disposed of by the USEPA.

In July 2011, Amec implemented a NYSDEC-approved pre-design study work plan (Mactec, 2011) on the Site. This study was performed to refine the extent of lead identified in surface soil at the Site and to obtain additional data to support anticipated Site remediation. Results of that investigation were presented in the CRIR (Amec, May 2012).

In July and August 2012 and February 2013, Amec implemented a NYSDEC-approved Supplemental Remedial Investigation Work Plan (SRIWP) to fulfill data gaps identified within the above-mentioned CRIR. These data gaps were identified as:

- The collection of waste characterization samples of the remaining debris/sediment in the eastern portion of the building during demolition;
- Characterization of on-site groundwater;
- Delineation of the horizontal extent of PAHs and PCBs within surface soil contained in the eastern end of the property; and
- Delineation of the extent of lead beneath the building slab.

Results of the SRI are presented in the SRIR (Amec, May 2013).

2.3.2 Comprehensive Remedial Investigation Findings

A comprehensive review of the four investigations conducted at the Site yields the following findings. **Figures 3 through 6** display the referenced sample locations and results.

2.3.2.1 Groundwater

Three groundwater samples (one from each of the monitoring wells) were collected on-site. Total sodium, combined total iron and manganese, dissolved sodium, and dissolved manganese were detected above their respective reference NYWQS values in samples collected at each of the wells. In addition, total lead was detected above the NYWQS value in samples collected at T1-MW-02 and T1-MW-03. The sample collected at T1-MW-01 also contained concentrations of endrin and gamma chlordane above the respective NYWQS values. The sample collected at T1-MW-03 contained concentrations of TCE, beta hexachlorocyclohexane, and total antimony above their respective NYWQS values (**Figure 3**). Based on the reasons presented in **Section 2.2**, it is unlikely that these identified impacts to Site groundwater pose any risk to human health.

Groundwater on the Site generally flows towards the southwest (towards the Tract II site) at a gradient of 0.01 ft/ft; the average hydraulic conductivity is approximately 3.3×10^{-5} ft/sec.

2.3.2.2 Surface Soil

A total of 27 surface soil (0 to 0.5 ft-bgs) and 10 shallow subsurface soil (0 to 2 ft-bgs) samples have been collected at the Site; shallow subsurface samples (which were only analyzed for total metals) have been included in discussions with surface soil samples due to overlap of intervals. Sample results yielded four metals (arsenic, barium, copper, and lead), TCLP lead, five PAHs (benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene), and Aroclor 1260 (PCB-1260) above their respective Commercial SCOs and the TCLP lead standard (**Figure 4**).

Elevated concentrations (above the SCO) of total lead were detected in surface soil and shallow subsurface samples throughout the entire Site, aside from the southwestern corner. TCLP lead concentrations above the TCLP standard of 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L) were detected in samples collected in the northeastern and southern portions of the Site, as well as outside of the southeastern corner of the former PCW. Arsenic and copper were only detected above their respective SCOs colocated with lead above the SCO; these areas are confined to the southern portion of the Site, outside the southeastern corner of the former PCW, and at boring B-22 located on the north side of the Site. Barium was detected above the SCO colocated with each of the metals mentioned above at T1-MW-03; however, barium was detected independently at B-25 located in the southeastern portion of the Site.

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Elevated surface soil concentrations (above SCOs) for PAHs were detected colocated with elevated total lead, with the exception of borings B-24 and B-25 located on the eastern side of the Site. Surface soil PAH concentrations above the SCOs were distributed throughout the eastern and southern portions of the Site. Benzo(a)pyrene was the most frequently PAH detected above the SCO; none of the other PAHs were detected above their respective Commercial SCO independently of benzo(a)pyrene.

Only one of the surface soil samples analyzed for PCBs contained concentrations above its respective Commercial SCO. Aroclor 1260 (PCB-1260) was detected above the SCO in the sample collected at SS-PCW-11 (northeastern corner of Site) at an estimated (J) concentration of 3.8 J milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). This location also detected lead above the SCO.

2.3.2.3 Subslab Soil

Nine subslab soil samples (0 to 0.5 ft interval directly underlying the concrete slab), two composite samples, and 13 shallow subsurface samples (0 to 2 ft-bgs) were collected underlying the former PCW concrete slab (**Figure 4**); the shallow subsurface samples have been included in this discussion due to overlap of intervals. Elevated total lead and total chromium concentrations were detected in samples underlying the slab. Elevated total lead concentrations were detected in the area along the north-central and northeastern portion of the slab (B-27, SB-08, SB-12, B-33, SS-PCW-07, and aliquots 9b and 9c of SS-PCW-09) as well as the south-central portion of the slab (aliquot 9a of SS-PCW-09). Chromium was only detected at a concentration above its respective Commercial SCO in the sample collected at SB-11.

All subslab lead samples that were analyzed for TCLP were below the TCLP standard. The sample collected at B-33 and composite samples SS-PCW-07 and SS-PCW-09 were not analyzed for TCLP lead; however, these samples will be categorized for IRM purposes as if the results are above the 5 mg/L TCLP standard due to the elevated concentrations of total lead (25,000 mg/kg, 178,000 mg/kg, and 31,800 mg/kg, respectively).

PAHs and PCBs (where analyzed) were only detected at concentrations above their respective Commercial SCOs in the composite sample collected at SS-PCW-09. Concentrations of benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and PCB Aroclor 1254 were detected at concentrations above their respective Commercial SCOs.

It should be noted that one of the aliquots of composite sample SS-PCW-09 (aliquot 9b) contained debris from a 2-inch floor drain. Although the debris at aliquot 9b was likely removed

during the Removal Action conducted by the USEPA, all aliquot locations of SS-PCW-09 have been considered and included in this IRM WP Addendum to remain conservative.

2.3.2.4 Subsurface Soil

A total of 30 subsurface soil (defined as being collected from an interval greater than 0.5 ft-bgs) samples were collected on the Site. Samples containing lead above the Commercial SCO were collected in the southern and northeastern portions of the Site and outside the southeastern corner of the former PCW building. In addition, samples collected from the northeastern portion of the Site also contained TCLP lead above the 5 mg/L standard. Lead concentrations above the SCO in the southern portion of the Site and outside the southeastern corner of the former PCW building were detected in samples from depths ranging from 1.0 to 2.0 ft-bgs. Concentrations of lead above the SCO as well as the TCLP standard in the northeastern portion of the Site were detected at depths of 5.5 to 6.0 ft-bgs at boring B-23 and 6.5 to 7.0 ft-bgs at boring B-22 (**Figure 5**).

2.3.2.5 Brick Bedding Material

A total of five brick bedding material samples were collected during the supplemental investigation. Two of the analyzed sample locations contained detections of PCBs and/or lead above their respective Commercial SCOs. PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254) was detected at concentrations above its respective Commercial SCO in the samples collected at BB-4 and BB-7 and PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260) was detected at a concentration above its respective Commercial SCO in the sample collected at BB-4. Lead and TCLP lead were detected at concentrations above the Commercial SCO and the 5 mg/L TCLP standard in the sample collected at BB-4 (**Figure 6**).

2.3.2.6 Underground Storage Tanks

During installation of monitoring well T1-MW-02 outside the southeast corner of the former PCW building, two USTs were observed. Two USTs are shown on a 1914 Sandborn Map and presumably, had since been partially covered by the building slab. The approximate location of the USTs is shown on **Figure 2**. Field investigations identified the southeast end of the tanks outside the southeast corner of the former PCW building, extending away from T1-MW-02 towards the northeast. Neither of the tanks was observed to currently contain petroleum-based products; water was observed within one of the tanks.

2.4 REMOVAL ACTION

Debris located throughout the PCW building was found to contain four metals (arsenic, copper, lead, and mercury), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) (mainly PAHs), and PCBs (Aroclor 1254 and Aroclor 1260) above Commercial SCOs. Additionally, all TCLP metals samples collected within the eastern portion of the building were above the TCLP standard for

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lead. The USEPA removal action performed in 2010 removed a significant amount of debris and other hazardous material from the PCW building, but did not address the eastern portion of the building, due to safety concerns. Remaining debris within the eastern portion of the PCW was consolidated and appropriately sampled for disposal by Ontario Specialty Contracting, Inc. (OSC) in late 2012. Material was shipped offsite via roll off boxes following characterization.

2.5 SUMMARY OF TRACT II BENCH-SCALE TESTING

In July of 2011, Mactec Engineering and Consulting, Inc. (now Amec) completed a predesign study on the Tract II site, which included bench-scale treatability testing of lead within soils. Results of this testing were ultimately used to determine the treatment method of soils containing elevated concentrations of lead. Due to the similar concentrations of lead on the Site, the results of the adjacent Tract II bench-scale treatability testing results were also applied to the Site. The following paragraphs summarize the results of the bench-scale testing.

Samples were collected from two test pits located on the Tract II site for bench-scale treatability testing of the lead. The treatability samples were collected from test pits that represented the highest lead concentrations (140,000 mg/kg) and moderate levels of lead (32,000 mg/kg) detected in the 2009 Supplemental Investigation (EA, 2009).

Each treatability sample was split and shipped to Orin Remediation Technologies (Orin) and WRS Compass for testing. Fourteen treatment reagents were evaluated in the study. The treatability studies included analysis of the samples for total and TCLP lead, treatment with various concentrations of the reagents, and reanalysis of the treated soil for TCLP lead to determine the appropriate reagent and concentration to be used to achieve a TCLP lead result less than 5 mg/L. Orin also analyzed each sample using Synthetic Precipitate Leaching Procedure (SPLP) analysis to ensure that lead would not leach under simulated rainwater infiltration conditions. The results of the bench-scale treatability tests are discussed below and copies of the reports are located in Appendix B of the August 2012 Tract II Remedial Design Work Plan (Amec, 2012).

The results of the Orin treatability tests indicated that mixtures of 3% EnviroBlend® 90/10 Coarse, 3% EnviroMag® Coarse, 8% Free Flow® 100, and 5% Free Flow® 200 all achieved TCLP lead concentrations of below 5 mg/L in both samples tested. In addition, a mixture of 4% Free Flow® 100 containing magnesium oxide achieved a TCLP of less than 5 mg/L in sample MTP-1, which was the only sample tested with this reagent mix. The results of the SPLP analysis indicate that lead becomes more soluble at the high pH level (12.25 standard units [s.u].of pH) produced by Free Flow® 200. The results suggest that if the mix raises the pH above 10.5 s.u.,

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lead would become detectable in the SPLP analysis, and at a pH above approximately 11.5 s.u. the SPLP results began to approach 5 mg/L.

Evaluation of the results of the treatability studies conducted by Orin conclude that 3% EnviroBlend® 90/10 Coarse, 3% EnviroMag® Coarse, 8% Free Flow® 100, and 4% Free Flow® 100 combined with magnesium oxide all meet the goal of reducing the TCLP lead in soil to below regulatory levels. These doses were also effective in keeping the SPLP results either nondetectable or very low (in the range of 0.1 mg/L).

The results of the WRS Compass treatability tests indicated that mixtures of 5% Portland cement, 3% hydrated lime, 4% EnviroMag® Coarse, 2% phosphoric acid, 2% triple superphosphate, 3% EnviroBlend® 80/20, and 3% EnviroBlend® 20/80 all achieved TCLP lead concentrations of below 5 mg/L in both samples tested. WRS Compass did not conduct SPLP analysis on the samples; however, it may be inferred from the Orin testing that only hydrated lime above 4% may increase the pH to levels that could mobilize the lead under SPLP testing.

Evaluation of the results of the treatability studies conducted by WRS Compass conclude that that mixtures of 5% Portland cement, 4% EnviroMag® Coarse, 2% phosphoric acid, 2% triple superphosphate, 3% EnviroBlend® 80/20 and 3% EnviroBlend® 20/80 all meet the goal of reducing the potential leachability of the lead in soil to below regulatory levels. These doses are also likely to keep the SPLP results either non-detectable or very low (in the range of 0.1 mg/L) based upon SPLP results obtained by Orin. WRS Compass recommended treatment of the soil with either 5% Portland cement, 3% EnviroMag® Coarse, or 3% EnviroBlend® 80/20.

Based on the recommendations provided by Orin and WRS Compass, four reagents were evaluated relative to total cost to implement the treatment. These included EnviroBlend® 90/10 Coarse, EnviroMag® Coarse, Free Flow® 100 with magnesium oxide, and Portland cement. EnviroBlend® 80/20 was not evaluated because it would be added in the same quantity as EnviroBlend® 90/10 Coarse, but costs more, and is therefore less cost-effective. Based on the effectiveness of the reagents and the overall cost of treatment, the use of Portland cement at a 5% weight ratio appears to be the most cost-effective treatment technique for the soils containing TCLP lead in concentrations above 5 mg/L.

3.0 REMEDIAL DESIGN SCOPE

3.1 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The majority of the soil above the Commercial SCOs is located on the exterior of the former PCW building footprint. This area contains concentrations of lead and other constituents (PAHs, PCBs, and other metals) in soil above their respective SCOs. Additional areas of soil containing concentrations of these same constituents above their respective Commercial SCOs are present under the northern portion of the former PCW slab. Approximately 42 percent of the impacted soil contains or is assumed to contain lead at concentrations that do not meet the TCLP standard of 5 mg/L. In addition, an isolated area underlying the southeastern portion of the slab contains concentrations of chromium above its respective Commercial SCO.

The goals of the NYSDEC remedial program are to meet the SCOs, and be protective of human health and the environment. At a minimum, "the remedy must eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to the public health and to the environment presented by the hazardous substance and hazardous waste disposed at the Site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles" (NYSDEC, 2010).

The proposed future use of the Site includes educational and commercial facilities, both of which are consistent with the commercial Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs). Commercial uses are defined in the NYSDEC Technical Guidance DER-10, and are among the most restrictive site uses described in the land-use hierarchy.

Based on existing zoning, the proposed land uses and land-use controls, the following are remedial objectives that will be protective of human health and the environment, meet the SCGs, and encourage redevelopment of the Site:

- Excavation and offsite disposal of soils above the respective Commercial SCOs where feasible; and
- Treatment, excavation, and offsite disposal of soils exceeding the TCLP lead standard of 5 mg/L where feasible.

In addition to remediation of soils, two USTs will also be removed and formally closed and the floor slab and any frost walls or piping associated with the former PCW building will be removed.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTED AREAS AND SOIL VOLUMES 3.2.1 Soils Containing Elevated Lead

Most of the Site soils that contain detections above the Commercial SCOs have elevated lead concentrations. In situations where other constituents (PAHs, PCBs, and other metals) have been detected above their respective SCOs, lead is also typically present above its respective SCO. For this reason, the remedial approach for Site soils will focus on elevated lead concentrations, which will in turn, also address the other constituents detected in Site soils at elevated levels.

3.2.1.1 Delineation Methodology

The potentially applicable remedial approaches were evaluated in consideration of the sample data plotted on Site plans according to depth. The data were evaluated in two-foot intervals from the ground surface to approximately eight ft-bgs. Once plotted, excavation areas were delineated using the TCLP lead samples not meeting 5 mg/L standard and total lead concentrations greater than 2,000 mg/kg. Based on the results of the large sample database, the total lead concentrations less than 2,000 mg/kg are not likely to produce TCLP results that exceed the TCLP standard. TCLP results at certain intervals for some sample locations were inferred using either TCLP results or total lead results from above and/or below the interval. Hereinafter when referring to meeting or not meeting the TCLP delineation criteria for lead, the preceding delineation methodology is applicable.

Excavation areas were also placed around samples not meeting the Commercial SCO of 1,000 mg/kg for total lead. In areas containing data gaps between intervals, the results were inferred using results from above and/or below the interval.

3.2.1.2 Excavation Areas

The delineation of surface soils (0-2 ft-bgs) and subsurface soils (2-8 ft-bgs) containing lead concentrations above the respective standards are shown on **Figures 7** and **8**, respectively. As can be seen on **Figure 7**, four lead excavation areas and one small chromium "target" excavation area have been identified for excavation.

3.2.1.2.1 Lead Excavation Area 1

The largest excavation area, hereafter referred to as Excavation Area 1, is located along the southern, eastern, and northeastern portions of the Site. The majority of Excavation Area 1 is located on the exterior of the former PCW building footprint; however, two areas extend into the northeastern portion and one area extends into the southern portion of the former building footprint.

Soils that meet the TCLP standard for lead but do not meet the Commercial SCO for lead are located in the eastern and northwestern portions of Excavation Area 1 to a depth of two ft-bgs.

Soils that do not meet the TCLP delineation criteria for lead are found in the following areas of Excavation Area 1:

- In the southern portion, as well as around Boring 4 (SS-PCW-04) and monitoring well T1-MW-02 to a depth of two ft-bgs, and
- In the northern portion of this area to a depth of six ft-bgs near boring B-23, and a depth of eight ft-bgs near boring B-22.

The estimated volume of soils not meeting the TCLP lead delineation criteria is 3,666 cubic yards (CY) or approximately 6,200 tons, using an assumed bulk density of 1.7 tons/CY; the estimated volume of soils not meeting the Commercial SCO for lead is 3,485 CY or approximately 5,900 tons.

3.2.1.2.2 Lead Excavation Area 2

Excavation Area 2 is located in the north-central portion of the former PCW building footprint. This excavation area extends to a depth of two ft-bgs and contains soils that do not meet the TCLP lead delineation criteria (centered at boring SB-08 and aliquot 9c) as well as soils that meet the TCLP lead standard but are above the Commercial SCO for lead (boring B-27). The estimated volume of soils not meeting the TCLP lead delineation criteria is 70 CY or approximately 120 tons; the estimated volume of soils not meeting the Commercial SCO for lead is 218 CY or approximately 370 tons.

3.2.1.2.3 Lead Excavation Area 3

Excavation Area 3 is located in the western portion of the Site. This excavation area extends to a depth of two ft-bgs and contains soil that meets the TCLP standard for lead but is above the Commercial SCO for lead. The estimated volume of soils not meeting the Commercial SCO is 725 CY or approximately 1,200 tons.

3.2.1.2.4 Lead Excavation Area 4

Excavation Area 4 is located in the north-western portion of the former PCW building footprint. This excavation area extends to a depth of two ft-bgs and contains soil above the Commercial SCO that does not meet the TCLP lead delineation criteria. The estimated volume of soils not meeting the delineation criteria is 133 CY or 226 tons.

3.2.2 Other Compounds Detected Above SCOs

3.2.2.1 Excavation Area 1

In addition to lead being detected above the Commercial SCO, surface soils within the eastern and southern portions of Excavation Area 1 also contain PAHs, PCBs, and other metals at concentrations above their respective Commercial SCOs. **Figure 9** illustrates the delineated areas and the excavation areas are shown on **Figure 7**. **Figure 9** indicates the following compounds were detected above their respective Commercial SCO with the maximum concentration presented for reference:

- PAHs: benzo(a)anthracene (57 mg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (59 mg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (84 mg/kg), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (3.3 J mg/kg), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (20 mg/kg);
- PCBs: Aroclor 1254 (17 mg/kg) and Aroclor 1260 (3.8 J mg/kg); and
- Metals: arsenic (128 mg/kg), barium (744 mg/kg), and copper (634 mg/kg).

These areas will be addressed concurrent with the lead remediation activities with no additional excavation volume anticipated.

3.2.2.2 Excavation Area 2

In addition to elevated lead, composite sample SS-PCW-09 associated with aliquot 9c also detected PAHs and PCB Aroclor 1254 above the Commercial SCOs. **Figure 9** illustrates the delineated area. The figure indicates the following compounds were detected above their respective Commercial SCOs with the maximum concentration presented for reference:

- PAHs: benzo(a)anthracene (29 mg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (31 J mg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (35 J mg/kg), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (2.7 J mg/kg), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (7.5 J mg/kg); and
- PCBs: Aroclor 1254 (17 mg/kg).

These areas will be addressed concurrent with the lead remediation activities with no additional excavation volume anticipated.

3.2.2.3 Excavation Area 4

In addition to elevated lead, composite sample SS-PCW-09 associated with aliquot 9b also detected PAHs and PCB Aroclor 1254 above the Commercial SCOs. **Figure 9** illustrates the delineated area. The following compounds were detected above their respective Commercial SCOs with the maximum concentration presented for reference:

- PAHs: benzo(a)anthracene (29 mg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (31 J mg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (35 J mg/kg), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (2.7 J mg/kg), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (7.5 J mg/kg); and
- PCBs: Aroclor 1254 (17 mg/kg).

These areas will be addressed concurrent with the lead remediation activities with no additional excavation volume anticipated.

3.2.3 Chromium Target Excavation Area

In addition to the lead-impacted soils on the Site, one small surface soil target area contains chromium above the Commercial SCO. The area near SB-11 (**Figure 9**) will be excavated to two ft-bgs with an estimated volume of less than 35 CY of soil or approximately 60 tons.

3.3 SUMMARY OF AREAS REQUIRING REMEDIAL ACTION

Four excavation areas have been delineated to address lead impacted soils. **Figures 7** and **8** show the excavation areas. The total estimated volume of soils that do not meet the TCLP delineation criteria for lead is 3,869 CY or approximately 6,600 tons, using a conversion factor of 1.7 tons/CY; the estimated volume of soil that does not meet the Commercial SCO for lead is 4,428 CY or approximately 7,500 tons.

In addition to lead, surface soil in the eastern and southern portions of Excavation Area 1 also contain several PAHs, PCBs, and other metals at concentrations above their respective SCOs; surface soils located at aliquots 9c and 9b of composite sample SS-PCW-09 in Excavation Areas 2 and 4, respectively, also contain concentrations of several PAHs and PCB Aroclor 1254 above their respective SCOs. These soils will be addressed during lead remediation.

In addition to the lead-impacted soils on the Site, one small surface soil target area is present that does not meet the Commercial SCO for total chromium; an estimated volume of less than 35 CY of soil or approximately 60 tons will be excavated.

As a reference, investigations on the Tract II site have identified Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (TENORM) Slag. The perimeter of the Tract I Site was surveyed and no evidence of TENORM slag was uncovered; however, TENORM Slag has been identified beneath the former PCW building slab. A radiological survey will be performed as the slab is removed to determine if additional TENORM Slag is present. A radiological surface survey work plan for this work was approved by the NYSDEC on April 22, 2013. TENORM Slag encountered on Tract I will be managed in accordance with the Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Design Work Plan, with the exception that if TENORM Slag is encountered deeper than four feet, the TENORM excavation activities will stop, the area will be reassessed if necessary, and the NYSDEC will be consulted on further action(s).

3.4 REMEDIAL APPROACH

The data obtained from the previous four investigations, summarized in **Section 2.3**, has been used to develop the conceptual remedial approach for the Site, as presented in the following subsections. Remedial design work plan drawings depicting Site remediation areas, access roadways, proposed utility corridors, staging areas, proposed final grades, and erosion and sediment control measures are shown in **Appendix A**.

3.4.1 Concrete Foundation Demolition

Foundation slabs associated with the former PCW building will be removed prior to soil remediation. The concrete floor slab along with the associated footers will be either disposed of offsite or crushed into four inch and smaller pieces for reuse on-site. Sampling protocols have been outlined in Section 3.3.4 (Post Demolition Sampling) of the June 2012 IRM WP (Amec, June 2012). Piping associated with the foundation will be broken into manageable pieces for offsite disposal.

3.4.2 Underground Storage Tank Removal

During installation of monitoring well T1-MW-02 at the southeast corner of the former PCW, two USTs were observed. Two USTs are shown on a 1914 Sandborn Map and presumably, had since been partially covered by the building slab. The approximate location of the USTs is shown on **Figure 2**. Field investigations identified the southeast end of the tanks outside the southeast corner of the PCW building extend away from T1-MW-02 towards the northeast. Neither of the tanks was observed to currently contain petroleum-based products; water was observed within one of the tanks.

The USTs will be closed and removed in accordance with Section 5.5 of DER-10; removal and closure will occur prior to soil excavation activities. The tanks will be removed via excavation and closed by cutting holes in each and shipping offsite for disposal. Although not expected, any grossly contaminated soil or bedding material encountered (as defined by visual and photo ionization detector (PID) measurements) beneath and around the tanks will be handled, characterized, and disposed of accordingly. The water in the tanks will be pumped into holding tanks pending sample results, and, if necessary disposed of appropriately. Sampling parameters will be determined based on the selected disposal method/facility.

Following removal, the resulting excavation area will be characterized in accordance with Section 5.5 (c) 3. iii. (2) of DER-10, which outlines characterization for tank removal excavations that

encounter groundwater without evidence of tank discharge for tanks storing media with a density less than or equal to water (if other conditions are observed, characterization will be conducted in accordance with Section 5.5 [c] of DER-10). Confirmatory sidewall samples will be collected at a frequency of one sample per 30 linear feet of excavation perimeter (minimum of one sample per sidewall). Sidewall samples will be collected near or above the water table and will be biased based on field screening to the suspected location of greatest contamination. In addition, if groundwater is present in the excavation, a groundwater sample will be collected. Confirmatory soil samples and groundwater samples will be collected for the following parameters:

- Target Compound List (TCL) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by USEPA SW-846 Method 8260;
- TCL SVOCs by USEPA SW-846 Method 8270;
- Target Analyte List (TAL) Metals by USEPA SW-846 Method 6010;
- TCL Organochlorine Pesticides by 8081A; and
- PCBs by USEPA SW-846 Method 8082.

The final extent of the excavation will be determined based on analytical results of the confirmatory soil samples.

3.4.3 Soil Remediation Quantities and Locations

Using the results of the previous investigations, the limits of proposed excavation for soils not meeting the applicable Commercial SCOs and TCLP delineation criteria for lead have been identified throughout the Site. The proposed excavation areas are identified on **Figures 7** and **8** in two-foot intervals from the ground surface to approximately eight ft-bgs. Refer to **Section 3.2** for details regarding excavation area locations and volumes. The final excavation areas and volumes within these areas may vary based on field conditions (encountering native soils) and the analytical results of confirmation samples collected from the excavation sidewalls and bottoms.

3.4.4 Soil Excavation and Staging

Excavation activities will take place in several stages throughout the construction process. These stages include non-hazardous lead soil excavation (including soils containing elevated concentrations of PAHs, PCBs, and other metals), hazardous lead soil excavation, and a "target" chromium soil excavation. Site access roadways are shown on Drawing C-104 of **Appendix A**. Each excavation area will be completed using similar excavation guidelines:

General – Lead Soil Area Excavation

• Caution will be exercised where excavations are near property boundaries, active storm/process sewers, active electrical conduits, and fence lines.

- Prior to excavation, the contractor will remove surface pavements and building foundations that are present within the limits of excavation. Concrete and/or asphalt will be crushed, sampled, and reused on Site, pending analytical results (per the IRM WP [Amec, June 2012]).
- Soils will be sampled in place or following stockpiling via composite samples as detailed in **Section 3.4.5.2**. Sample results will be used to determine disposal methods.
- The excavated soil will either be direct loaded for disposal or stockpiled in approximately 1,000 CY piles in a common bermed stockpile area that is lined. Stockpiles will be covered with plastic sheeting to prevent rain infiltration and erosion.
- The Contractor will provide dust control equipment/material on-site for use as needed.
- The Contractor will provide air monitoring as necessary during excavation activities in accordance with the Contractor's Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (Section 4.3) and the Community Air Monitoring Plan (Section 4.4).
- A New York-licensed surveyor will survey the final excavation limits. The survey data will be used to prepare the record drawings.

3.4.4.1 Non-Hazardous Lead Soil Excavation

Non-hazardous soils, defined as meeting the TCLP lead standard, but not meeting respective Commercial SCOs for lead, as well as select PAHs, PCBs, and metals (within Excavation Area 1), will be excavated according to the depths outlined on **Figures 7** and **8** unless native soils are encountered, in which case a confirmatory sample will be collected as discussed in **Section 3.4.5.1**. These soils have a calculated in-place total volume of 4,428 CY. Final excavation limits will be determined based upon excavation confirmatory sample results discussed in **Section 3.4.5**.

Soil will either be sampled in place, excavated, and direct loaded for offsite disposal or excavated, placed into stockpiles in the material staging area located in the western portion of the former PCW slab, and loaded for offsite disposal (pending analytical results). Soil that meets the TCLP lead standard of 5 mg/L will be disposed of offsite as non-hazardous. Soils not meeting the TCLP lead standard will be treated/stabilized and re-sampled for offsite disposal.

3.4.4.2 Hazardous Lead Soil Excavation

Soils that do not meet the TCLP lead delineation criteria will either be excavated for treatment or treated in-situ prior to sampling and disposal offsite as non-hazardous (pending analytical results). Based on the results of previous investigations, an estimated 3,869 CY of in-place soil does not meet the TCLP lead delineation criteria. In general, these soils will be treated in place to the depths outlined on **Figures 7** and **8**. Excavation limits will be determined based upon excavation confirmatory sample results as discussed in **Section 3.4.5**.

In-situ treatment will be conducted through the application of Portland cement at a rate of 170 pounds per CY (5% by weight ratio, assuming 1.7 tons per CY of soil). The cement will be applied in two to four foot intervals at the appropriate rate (i.e., one 2,000 pound bag per 160 square feet) and thoroughly mixed with the corresponding soil interval utilizing an excavator bucket or similar equipment. Any oversized materials (construction debris, boulders, structural steel, etc.) encountered prior to or during treatment will be removed from the soil and disposed of appropriately.

Treated soils will be sampled for TCLP lead by SW-846 Method 1311/6010 in accordance with **Section 3.4.5.2**. Treated soil meeting the TCLP standard will be direct loaded into trucks using an excavator for offsite disposal as non-hazardous waste. Soil not meeting the 5 mg/L TCLP standard will be retreated following the procedure stated above and re-sampled. If retreatment is unsuccessful, a field decision will be made to retreat the soil again or dispose of it offsite as hazardous waste.

3.4.4.3 Target Soil Excavation (Chromium)

One target excavation is proposed on the Site; this target excavation is located at SB-11 (**Figure 7**) and will address an isolated area of subslab soils above the Commercial SCO for chromium. The excavation depth is proposed to reach a depth of two ft-bgs and a total volume of less than 35 cubic yards is anticipated. The excavated soil will be screened and placed in stockpiles located in the western portion of the former PCW slab. Excavation limits will be determined based upon excavation confirmatory sample results as discussed in **Section 3.4.5**.

3.4.5 Performance Criteria and Monitoring

The following section describes the soil staging, sample collection methods, and sampling frequency for each of the excavation areas described in this IRM WP Addendum. This section has been prepared in accordance with DER-10.

3.4.5.1 Excavation Sampling

Sampling frequencies have been developed in accordance with DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5. The following section summarizes the proposed sampling frequencies for each of the excavation areas. All sample locations will be biased based on field screening to the suspected location of greatest contamination. Confirmatory samples may be collected from excavation depths shallower than planned if visual cues indicate that either native material has been encountered, or the soil no longer appears impacted. Analytical results will ultimately guide the limits of the excavation. The approximate locations of the proposed samples are shown on **Figures 11** and **12**; associated analyses are shown on **Table 1**.

3.4.5.1.1 Excavation Area 1

Excavation Area 1 will address both surface and subsurface soils; as such, sidewall samples will be collected from within the 0-2 ft-bgs interval to address surface soils. For deeper portions of the excavation area, additional sidewall samples will be collected from within the final two foot interval to address subsurface soils. Base confirmatory samples will also be collected from the bottom of the excavation area.

3.4.5.1.1.1 Sidewall Samples

The perimeter of the 0-2 ft-bgs excavation is approximately 2,775 ft; as such, a reduction to the frequency of sampling is proposed in accordance with DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 iii (2). The Site has been fully characterized during previous investigation events and the majority of the excavation sidewalls are located along the property boundaries; as such, surface sidewall samples are proposed to be collected at a frequency of one per 100 linear feet of the excavation with at least one sample collected per sidewall. Based on this frequency, approximately 36 sidewall samples are proposed to be collected from the surface of the excavation.

Samples will also be collected at the frequency proposed above from the sidewalls of areas within Excavation Area 1 that originally contained compounds other than lead at concentrations above their respective Commercial SCOs (**Figure 10**). For the sub-areas that are initially 25' x 25', the initial confirmatory samples for non-lead compounds will be collected in accordance with DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 ii.

The subsurface portion of Excavation Area 1 consists of two subareas. The northeastern subarea of the excavation has a perimeter of approximately 480 ft; as such, a frequency of one subsurface sidewall sample per 100 linear feet of the subarea is proposed. Five subsurface sidewall samples are proposed to be collected in this subarea. The subarea around B-22 has a perimeter of approximately 85 ft; as such the subsurface sidewall sampling frequency contained within DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 ii will be applied. One subsurface sidewall sample is proposed to be collected per 30 linear feet of excavation subarea sidewall with at least one sample collected per sidewall. Four subsurface sidewall samples are proposed to be collected within this subarea.

Since the excavation area will not be extended beyond the property boundary, sidewall samples located along the property boundary will be record samples; sidewall samples collected at locations not corresponding to the property boundary will be confirmatory samples and data from these samples will be used to determine excavation limits.

3.4.5.1.1.2 Base Confirmatory Samples

As discussed in the previous section, the Site has been fully characterized during previous investigation events; as such, base confirmatory samples will be collected from the bottom of the excavation area on a grid of 100 foot centers. With a grid of 100 feet, approximately 16 confirmatory base samples are proposed to be collected. Due to the varying depths of Excavation Area 1, the proposed locations of the base confirmatory samples will account for each of the subareas to ensure that the base of all subareas are characterized.

3.4.5.1.2 Excavation Area 2

Excavation Area 2 will only address soils at depths of 0-2 ft-bgs. As such, only surface sidewall samples and base confirmatory samples are proposed. The perimeter of the excavation area is approximately 230 ft; however, the area has been fully characterized through prior sampling. As such, a reduction to the frequency of sampling is proposed as stated in DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 iii (2).

One surface sidewall sample is proposed to be collected per 100 linear feet of excavation area sidewall with at least one sample collected per sidewall; four surface sidewall samples are proposed to be collected within this area. Base confirmatory samples will be collected from the bottom of the excavation area on a grid of 100 foot centers; one base confirmatory sample is proposed.

Samples will also be collected at the sidewalls of areas within Excavation Area 2 that originally contained compounds other than lead detected at concentrations above respective Commercial SCOs (**Figure 10**). For the sub-area that is initially 25' x 25', the initial confirmatory samples for non-lead compounds will be collected in accordance with DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 ii.

Since the excavation area will not be extended beyond the property boundary, sidewall samples located along the property boundary will be record samples; sidewall samples collected at locations not corresponding to the property boundary will be confirmatory samples and data from these samples will be used to determine excavation limits.

3.4.5.1.3 Excavation Area 3

Excavation Area 3 will only address soils at depths of 0-2 ft-bgs. As such, only surface sidewall samples and base confirmatory samples are proposed. The perimeter of the excavation area is approximately 400 ft; as such, a frequency of one surface sidewall sample per 100 linear feet of excavation area sidewall is proposed in accordance with the frequency reduction outlined in DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 iii (2). As such, a total of four surface sidewall samples are proposed to

be collected. Base confirmatory samples will be collected from the bottom of the excavation area on a grid of 100 foot centers; one base confirmatory sample is proposed.

Since the excavation area will not be extended beyond the property boundary, sidewall samples located along the property boundary will be record samples; sidewall samples collected at locations not corresponding to the property boundary will be confirmatory samples and data from these samples will be used to determine excavation limits.

3.4.5.1.4 Excavation Area 4

Excavation Area 4 will only address soils at depths of 0-2 ft-bgs. As such, only surface sidewall samples and base confirmatory samples are proposed. The perimeter of the excavation area is approximately 220 ft; however, the area has been fully characterized through prior sampling. As such, a reduction to the frequency of sampling is proposed as stated in DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 iii (2).

One surface sidewall sample is proposed to be collected per 100 linear feet of excavation area sidewall with at least one sample collected per sidewall; four surface sidewall samples are proposed to be collected within this area. Base confirmatory samples will be collected from the bottom of the excavation area on a grid of 100 foot centers; one base confirmatory sample is proposed.

Samples will also be collected at the sidewalls of areas within Excavation Area 4 that originally contained compounds other than lead detected at concentrations above respective Commercial SCOs (**Figure 10**). For the sub-area that is initially 25' x 25', the initial confirmatory samples for non-lead compounds will be collected in accordance with DER-10 Section 5.4 (b) 5 ii.

3.4.5.1.5 Chromium Target Excavation Area

The target excavation area will only address surface soils impacted with chromium. As such, only surface sidewall samples and base confirmatory samples are proposed. The perimeter of the excavation area is approximately 100 ft; as such, a frequency of one surface sidewall sample per 30 linear feet of sidewall is proposed (in accordance with the frequency outlined in DER-10 Section 5.4 [b] 5ii). As such, a total of four surface sidewall samples are proposed to be collected. Base confirmatory samples will be collected from the bottom of the excavation area on a grid of 100 foot centers; one base confirmatory sample is proposed.

3.4.5.1.6 Sample Analysis

Each of the sidewall samples (surface and subsurface) and base confirmatory samples collected from Excavation Areas 1 through 4 will be analyzed for lead (SW-846 Method 6010B).

Additional analyses will be conducted on select surface sidewall samples and base samples collected in Excavation Areas 1, 2, and 4 due to the presence of PAHs, PCBs, and other metals (**Figure 10**). For each respective area, only compounds previously detected at concentrations above their respective Commercial SCOs will be analyzed. Samples located within the PAH impacted areas will be analyzed for select PAHs by SW-846 Method 8270C, those located within the PCB impacted areas will be analyzed for select PCBs by SW-846 Method 8082, and those located within the area impacted with other metals (in addition to lead) will be analyzed for select metals by SW-846 Method 6010B.

All soils being shipped offsite for disposal will be sampled as described within **Section 3.4.5.2**. Since sidewall and base confirmatory samples will be analyzed for lead and compared to the Commercial SCO, no sidewall or base samples will be collected for TCLP lead analysis.

Samples collected from the chromium target excavation area will be analyzed for chromium via SW-846 Method 6010B.

3.4.5.2 Waste Characterization Sampling

All soils will be properly characterized prior to being shipped offsite. Waste characterization samples will either be collected from in place soils or from soil stockpiles. Each sample will be a composite sample from approximately 1,000 CY of in place soils or from an individual 1,000 CY stockpile. Each composite sample will consist of five aliquots collected from a minimum of five locations and will be analyzed for the following parameters:

- TCLP VOCs by USEPA SW-846 Method 1311/8260;
- TCLP SVOCs by USEPA SW-846 Method 1311/8270;
- TCLP RCRA metals by USEPA SW-846 Method 1311/6010;
- PCBs by USEPA SW-846 Method 8082;
- Ignitability;
- Corrosivity; and
- Reactivity.

Soil that meets the TCLP standards (and other acceptance criteria) will be disposed of offsite as non-hazardous waste. Soils not meeting the TCLP lead standard will be treated/stabilized and re-sampled for offsite disposal.

In general, soil that does not meet the TCLP delineation criteria for lead will be treated in place with 5% Portland cement. Following the initial treatment, it will be determined if additional treatment is necessary (does not meet the hazardous lead threshold of 5 mg/L TCLP). If the

laboratory results indicate that the soil meets the TCLP lead standard, the treated soil will be shipped offsite as non-hazardous waste. If the TCLP lead results are greater than 5 mg/L, the soil will be retreated as described in **Section 3.4.4.2**. Following successful treatment, the soil will be direct loaded for offsite disposal as non-hazardous waste or stockpiled in the western portion of the former PCW slab. The soil will then be shipped offsite as non-hazardous waste. If retreatment is unsuccessful, a field decision will be made to retreat the soil again or dispose of it offsite as hazardous waste.

3.4.5.3 Imported Backfill Sampling

Fill material imported to the Site will be sampled to meet all requirements located in Section 5.4(e) of DER-10. Because of the large amount of imported backfill, the sampling frequency will be reduced if a consistent trend of compliance is established. Imported backfill sources will be sampled at the frequency of one sample for the first 100 CY, then one sample for the next 1,000 CY, then one sample for every subsequent 5,000 CY of soil imported from the same source (as long as the imported material appears to be consistent based upon observations of Amec's field representative). Imported backfill samples will be collected for the following parameters:

- TCL VOCs by USEPA SW-846 Method 8260;
- TCL SVOCs by USEPA SW-846 Method 8270;
- TAL Metals by USEPA SW-846 Method 6010;
- TCL Organochlorine Pesticides by 8081A; and
- PCBs by USEPA SW-846 Method 8082.

Results will be compared to the Commercial Use Allowable Constituent Level for Imported Fill or Soil in Appendix 5 of DER-10.

3.4.6 Backfill Methods and Final Grading

Building materials and soil utilized as backfill will be placed in one-foot lifts. Compaction of building materials and soil backfill will be detailed by the Site developer based upon future Site use. Final soil grading elevations are shown on Drawings C-115 and C-116 in **Appendix A**.

Final grading of the Site must transition to meet existing pavement or property boundaries without increasing the potential for erosion. To ensure that these requirements are met, the edges and transition zones will be constructed with a 5:1 slope over a five foot wide edge. The edges that will require sloping include any soil that encounters the Site boundaries. Portions of the southern and eastern Site boundaries will be tied into the final grades of the remediation activities associated with the Tract II Site. Sections of the existing chain link fence will be removed as necessary to facilitate final grading of the Site.

4.0 PERMITS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

4.1 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN

Soil erosion and sedimentation control notes are included with Site drawings in **Appendix A**. Drawings show the location of the siltation fence along with details of siltation fence installation. As a means to control Site surface water, a series of infiltration swales and storm sewers will be installed on the Site. The location of the infiltration swales, and storm sewers are shown on Drawings C-115 and C-116 in **Appendix A**. Erosion and sediment control installation notes along with inspection and maintenance notes are also included in **Appendix A**. During construction activities siltation fence will be constructed and maintained around the perimeter of the work activities. A formal Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the work is under review by the City.

4.2 LOCAL PERMITS

Any local permits will be obtained prior to the start of work by Brightfields or its contractor. Specific permits required will be identified prior to the start of construction.

4.2.1 Storm Water Management Design Plans

Storm water management design plans are included in **Appendix A**, which include the planned location of storm sewer lines, catch basins, manholes, and infiltration swales. Details of these components are also shown in **Appendix A**. Analysis of the storm sewer system is detailed in the August 2012 Tract II Remedial Design Work Plan (Amec, August 2012).

4.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Amec has prepared a Site-specific HASP for the work, a copy of which can be found in Appendix A of the June 2012 IRM WP (Amec, June 2012). The HASP will be used by Amec employees and will address the potential hazards associated with the proposed work. The HASP has been prepared in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards and includes an identification of the anticipated Site hazards, requirements for PPE and air monitoring, action levels for upgrading PPE levels, and emergency procedures. Brightfields will require that visitors to the Site, including client and regulatory agency personnel, comply with the Site HASP or provide their own HASP. Any remedial activities not included within the HASP will be addressed with task specific Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) to determine safety risks.

4.4 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

A Site-specific Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) was prepared for the work and is included in Appendix B of the June 2012 IRM WP (Amec, June 2012). The CAMP describes

measures to be taken during construction activities to monitor the Site perimeter for fugitive dust. The purpose of the CAMP is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., offsite receptors and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases resulting from remedial work activities to be conducted at the Site. Additionally, the CAMP provides data to confirm that remedial work activities have not spread contamination offsite via airborne emissions.

4.5 SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In accordance with DER-10, a Site Management Plan (SMP) will be developed following remedial Site activities to implement, document, and monitor the institutional controls on the Site. The institutional controls will include, but not limited to, deed restrictions to limit the Site use to commercial or industrial use.

5.0 SCHEDULE

The schedule for the Site includes the remedial design (RD), demolition activities, remediation activities, a SMP, and a Final Engineering Report (FER). The schedule indicates approximately 15 months are required for this work; beginning with Site mobilization an ending with the submittal of the FER. The anticipated schedule for submission of documents and field activities is listed below. Final "record" drawings will be submitted with the FER following the completion construction activities. The actual schedule may vary and will be dependent on, among other things, contractor availability, permitting, weather conditions, and regulatory approvals. The schedule is provided in Figure 13.

6.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION PLANS

6.1 ENGINEERING AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

Environmental Easements will restrict the Site to commercial or industrial purposes.

6.2 POST-REMEDIAL MONITORING

Post-remedial care of the Site will be included in the SMP, which will be submitted to the NYSDEC following the completion of remedial activities.

7.0 REFERENCES

- Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., May 2012, "Consolidated Remedial Investigation Report, Tract I Site, 3123 Highland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York, Site No. 932131".
- Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., June 2012, "Supplemental Remedial Investigation Work Plan, Tract I Site, 3123 Highland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York, Site No. C932157"
- Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., June 2012, "Interim Remedial Measures Work Plan: Demolition and Decontamination Activities, Tract I Site, 3123 Highland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York, Site No. C932157"
- Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., August 2012, "Remedial Design Work Plan, Tract II Site, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York, Site No. C932157"
- Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., May 2013, "Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report, Tract I Site, 3123 Highland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York, Site No. 932131".
- Amec Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., June 2013, Letter Report to Mr. Timothy Dieffenbach, NYSDEC, "Radiological Addendum to the Remedial Design Work Plan: Tract II Site".
- Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C., May 31, 2000, "Site Investigation Report for the Power City Warehouse, Niagara Falls, New York".
- Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C., August 2000, "Site Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Report, Tract II Site, Niagara Falls, New York".
- EA Engineering, P.C. and its affiliate EA Science and Technology, May 2009, "Final Site Characterization Report, Power City Warehouse Site (9-32-131), Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York".
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), March 2003, "Environmental Restoration Record of Decision: Tract II Site, Niagara Falls (C), Niagara County, Site Number B-0022-9".

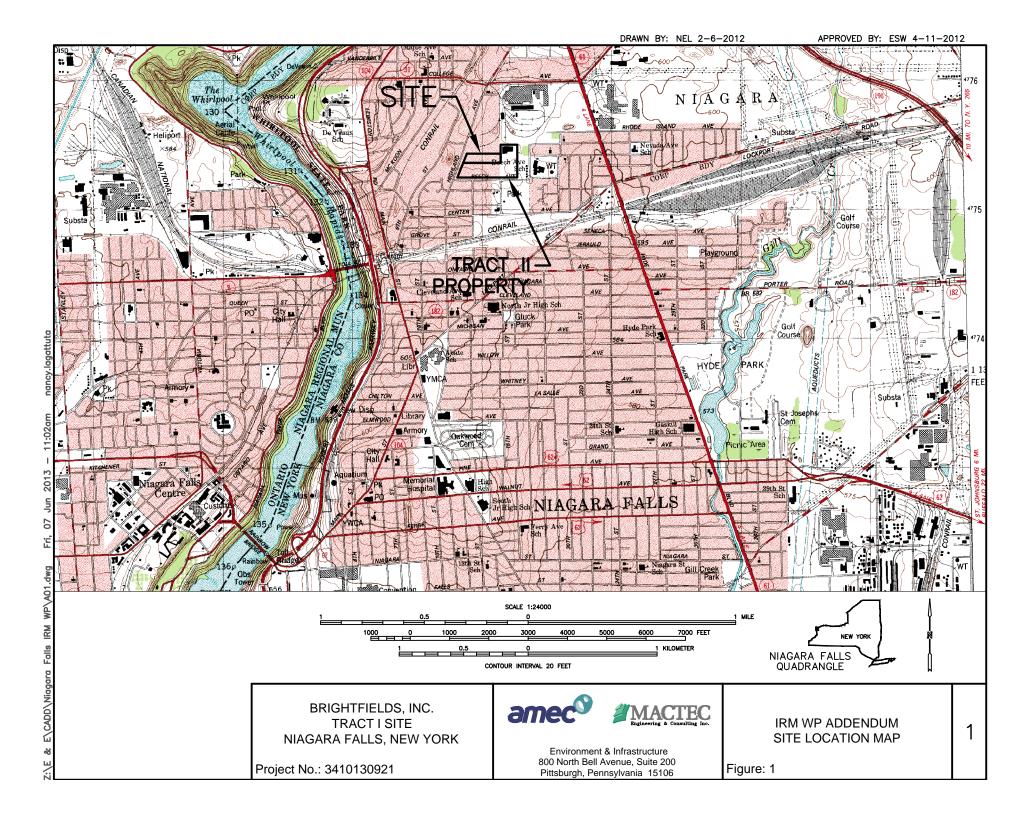
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), 2010, *DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation*, DEC Program Policy
- Mactec Engineering and Consulting, Inc., June 20, 2011, "Predesign Study Work Plan Tract I and Tract II Sites, Niagara Falls, New York".

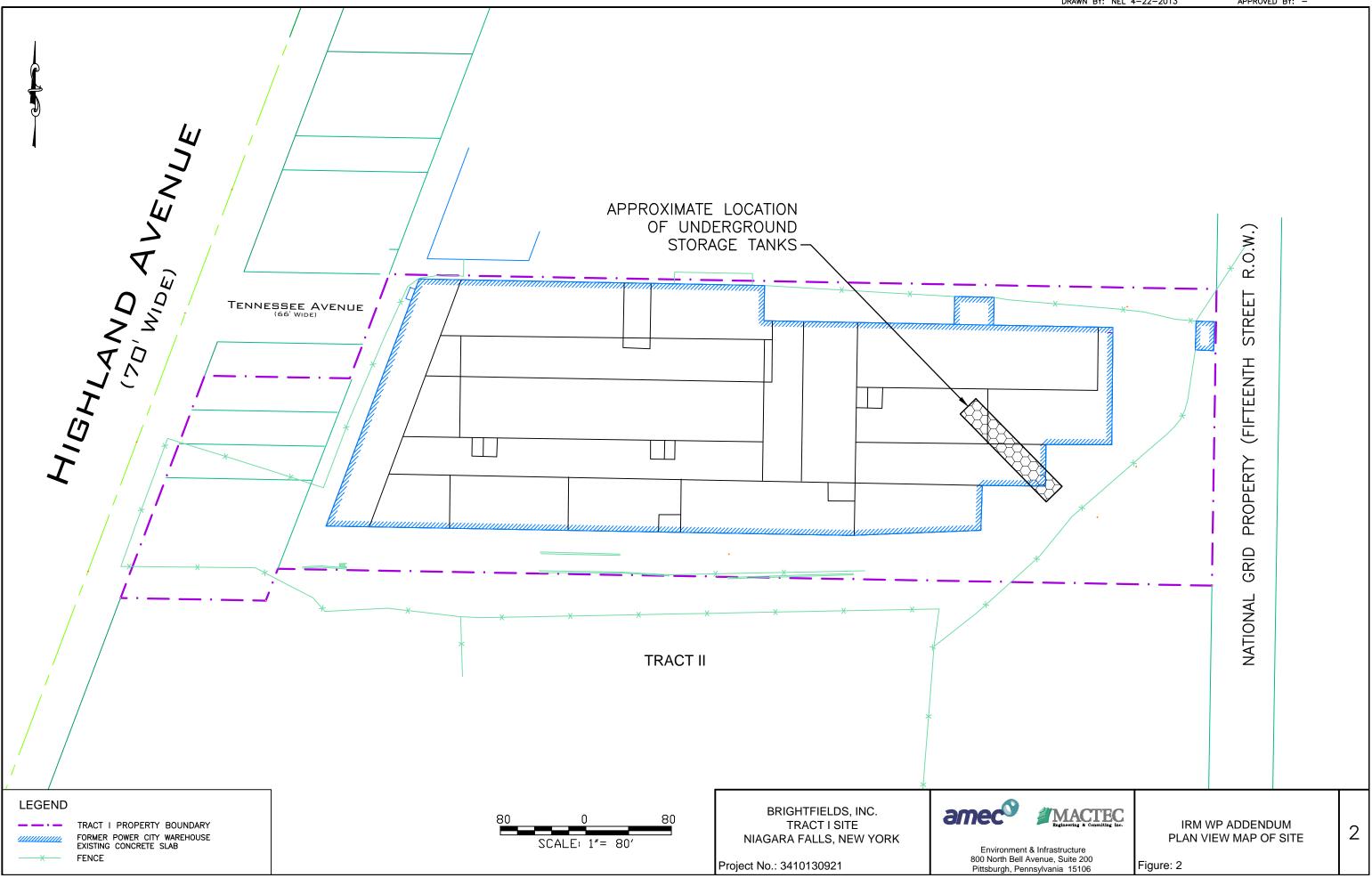
TABLES

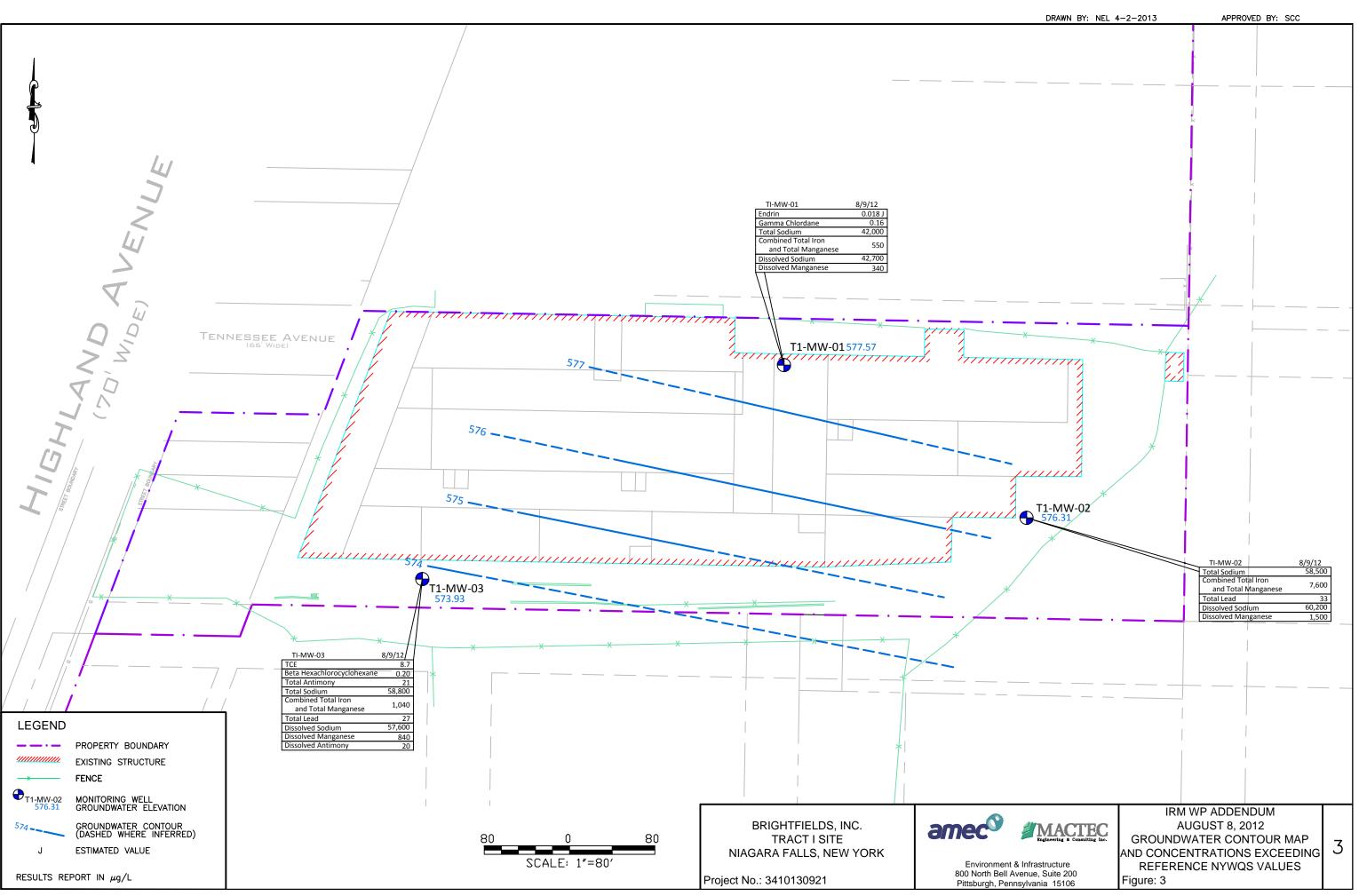
Table 1 Summary of Analyses: Tract I Confirmatory Samples Tract I IRM WP Addendum

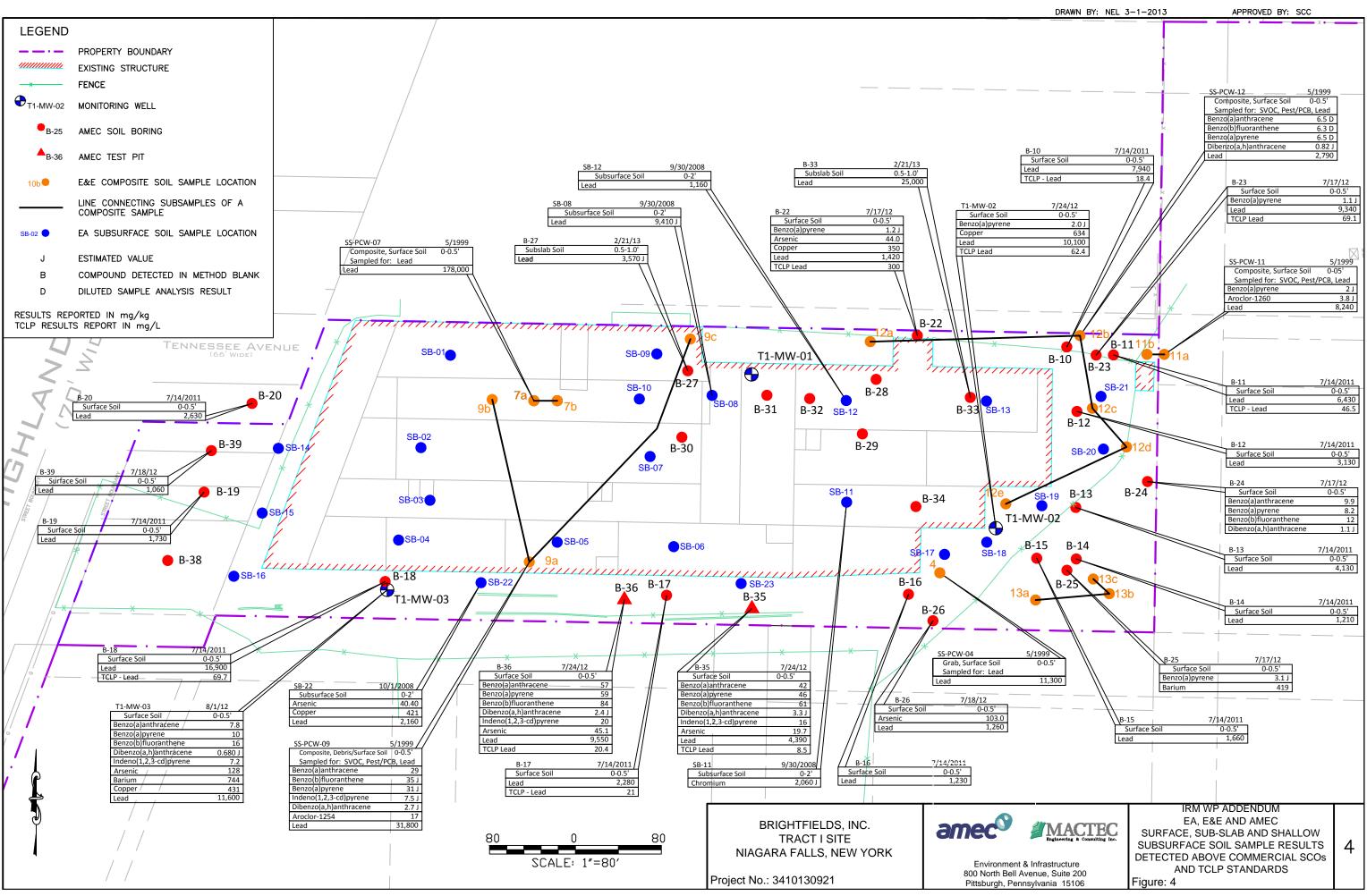
Number	Parameter(s)	Method(s)
1	Lead	SW-846 Method 6010B
2	Chromium	SW-846 Method 6010B
3	PCBs	SW-846 Method 8082
5	Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	SW-846 Method 8270C
	Lead	SW-846 Method 6010B
4	PCBs	SW-846 Method 8082
	Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	SW-846 Method 8270C
5	PCBs	SW-846 Method 8082
6	Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	SW-846 Method 8270C
7	Arsenic, Barium, Copper	SW-846 Method 6010B
8	Lead	SW-846 Method 6010B
0	Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	SW-846 Method 8270C
	Lead	SW-846 Method 6010B
9	Arsenic, Barium, Copper	SW-846 Method 6010B
	Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	SW-846 Method 6010B
10	PCBs	SW-846 Method 8082
10	Arsenic, Barium, Copper	SW-846 Method 6010B

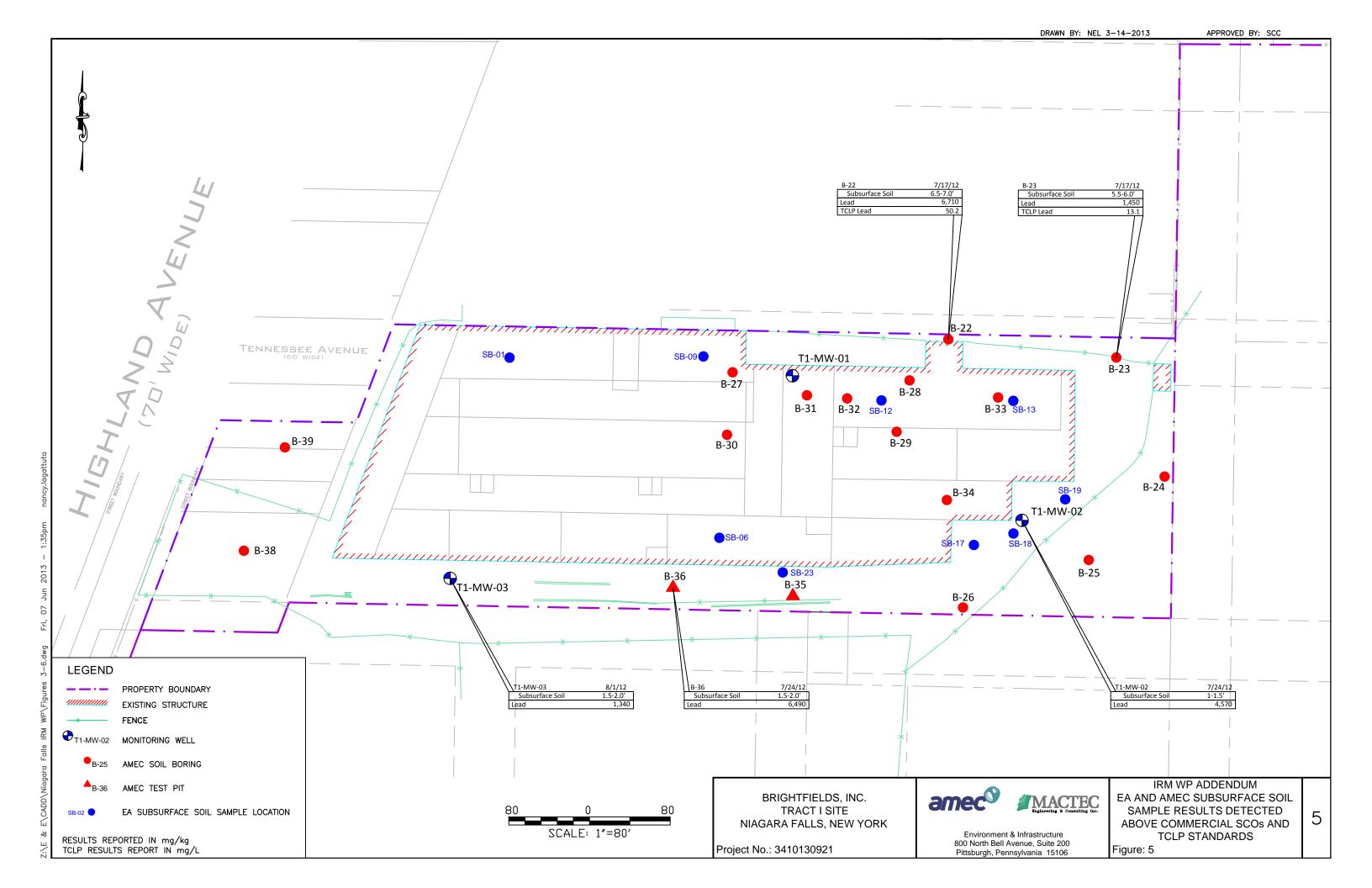
FIGURES

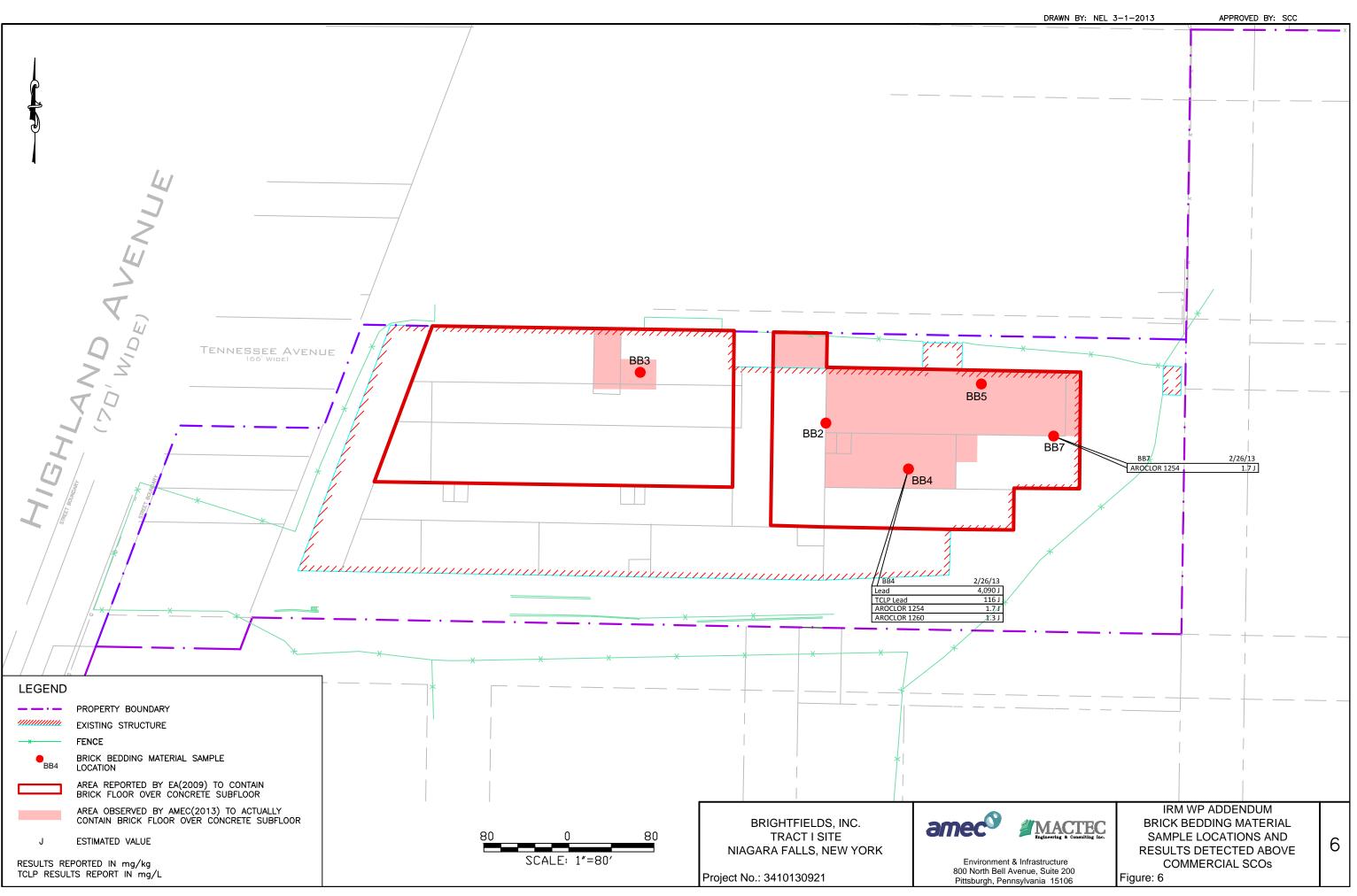


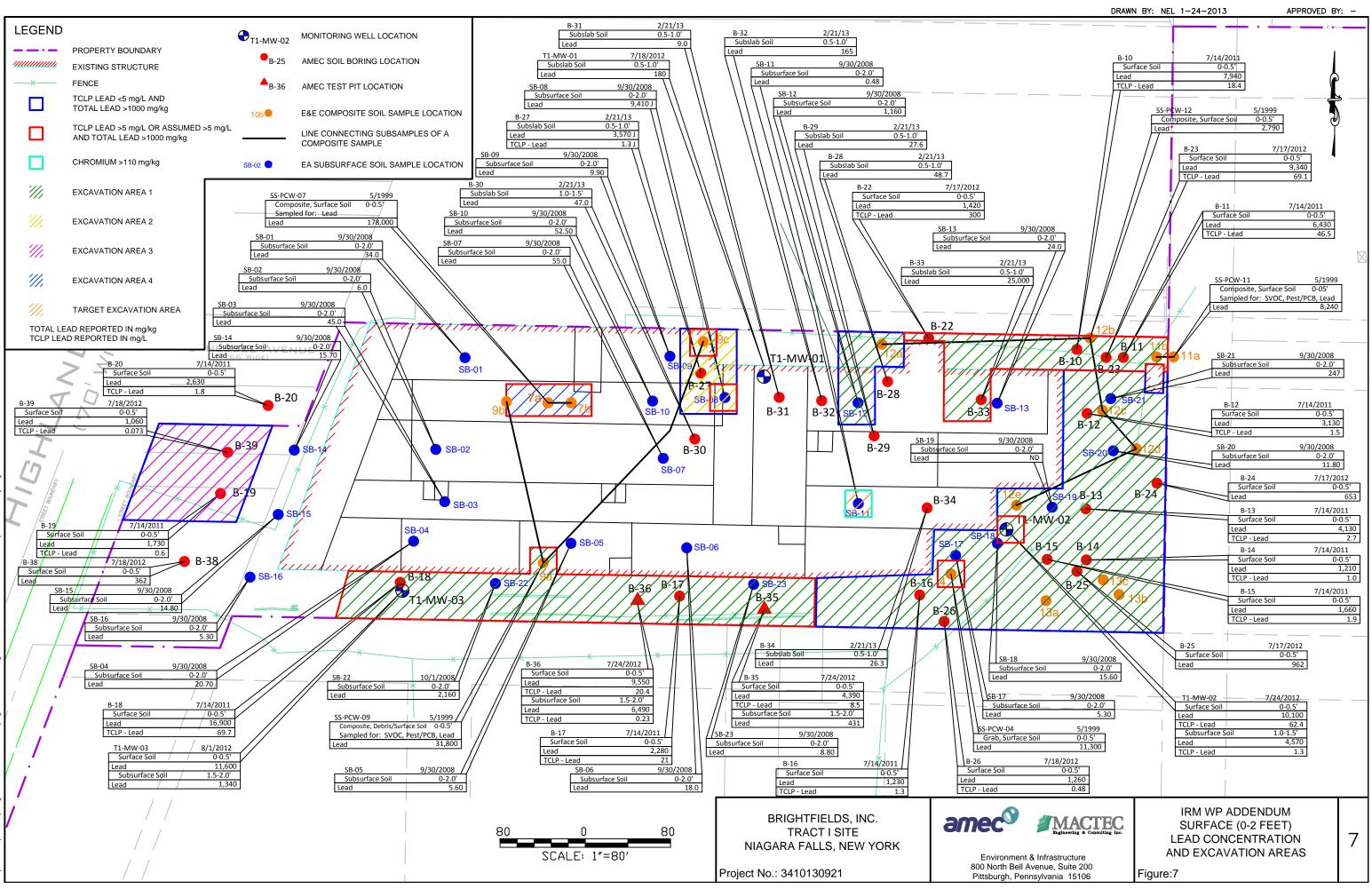


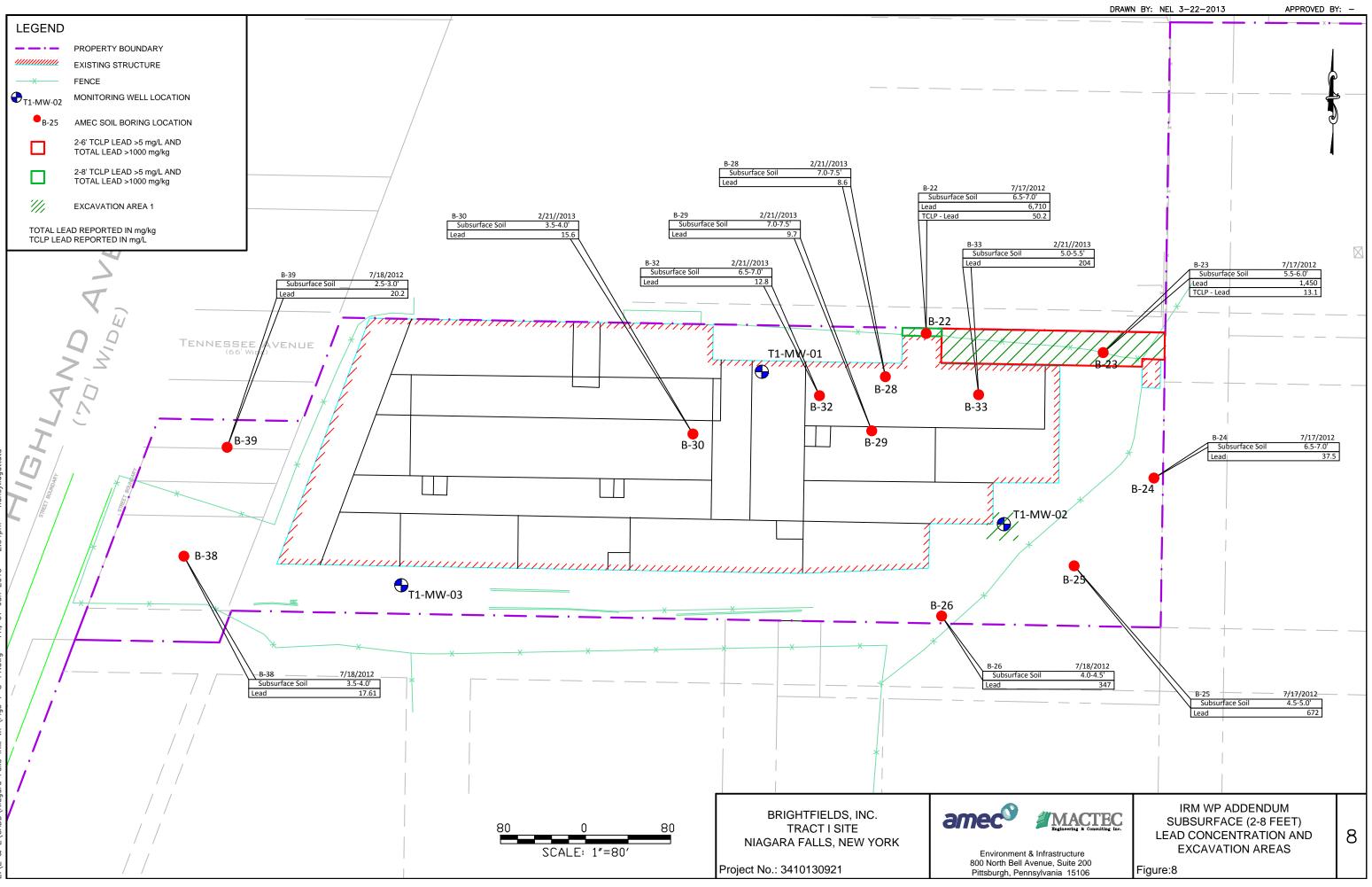


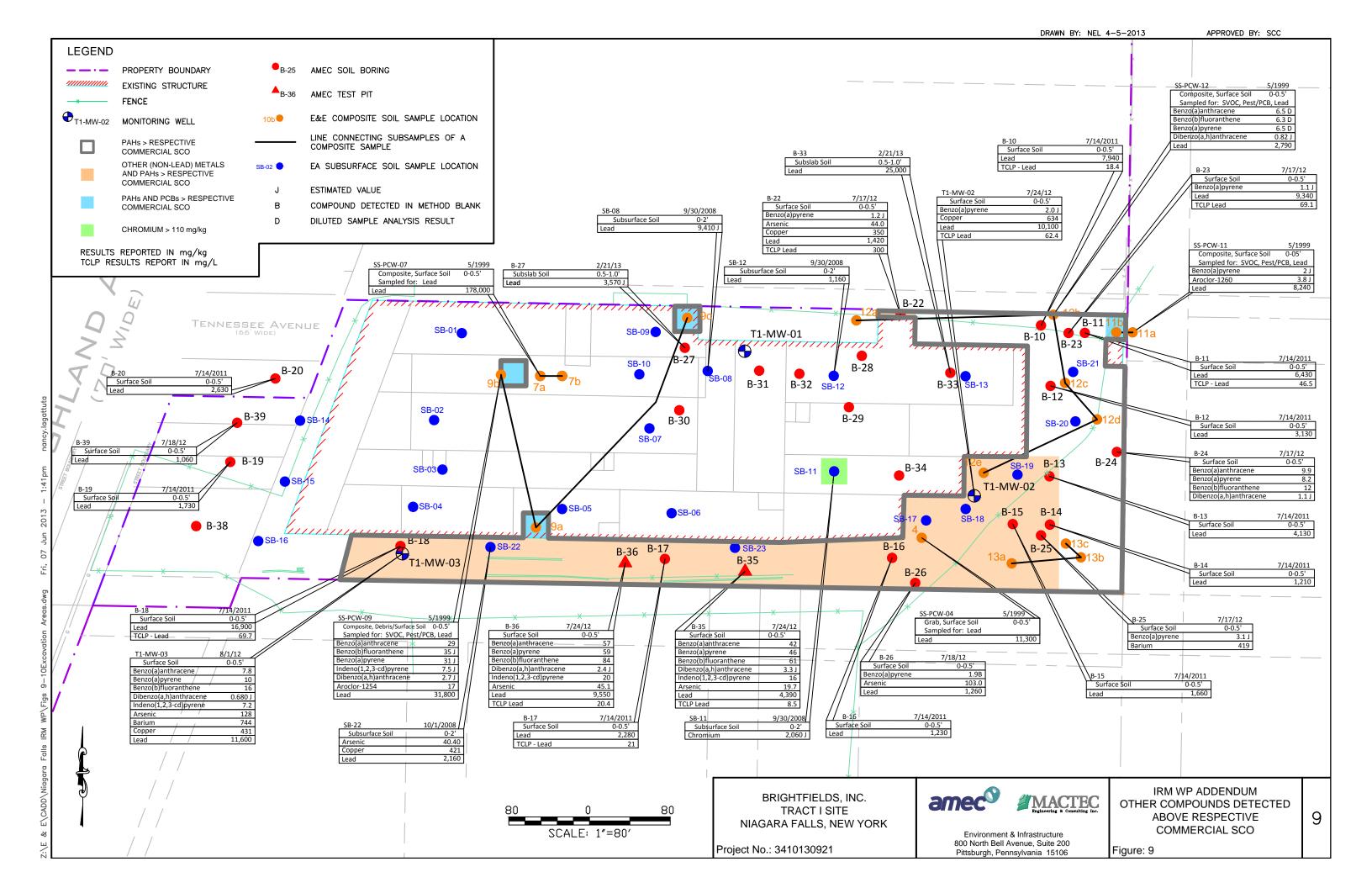


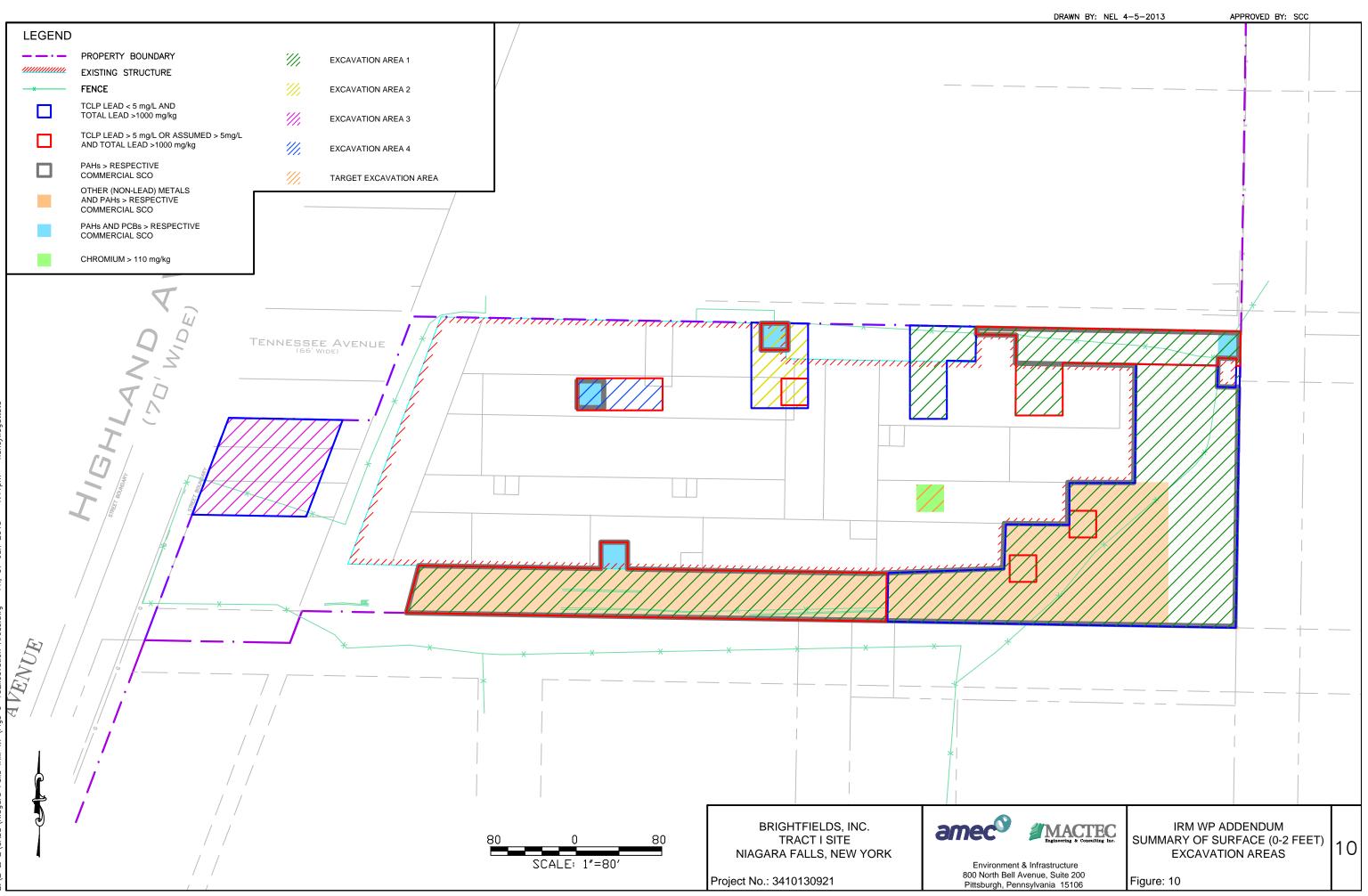




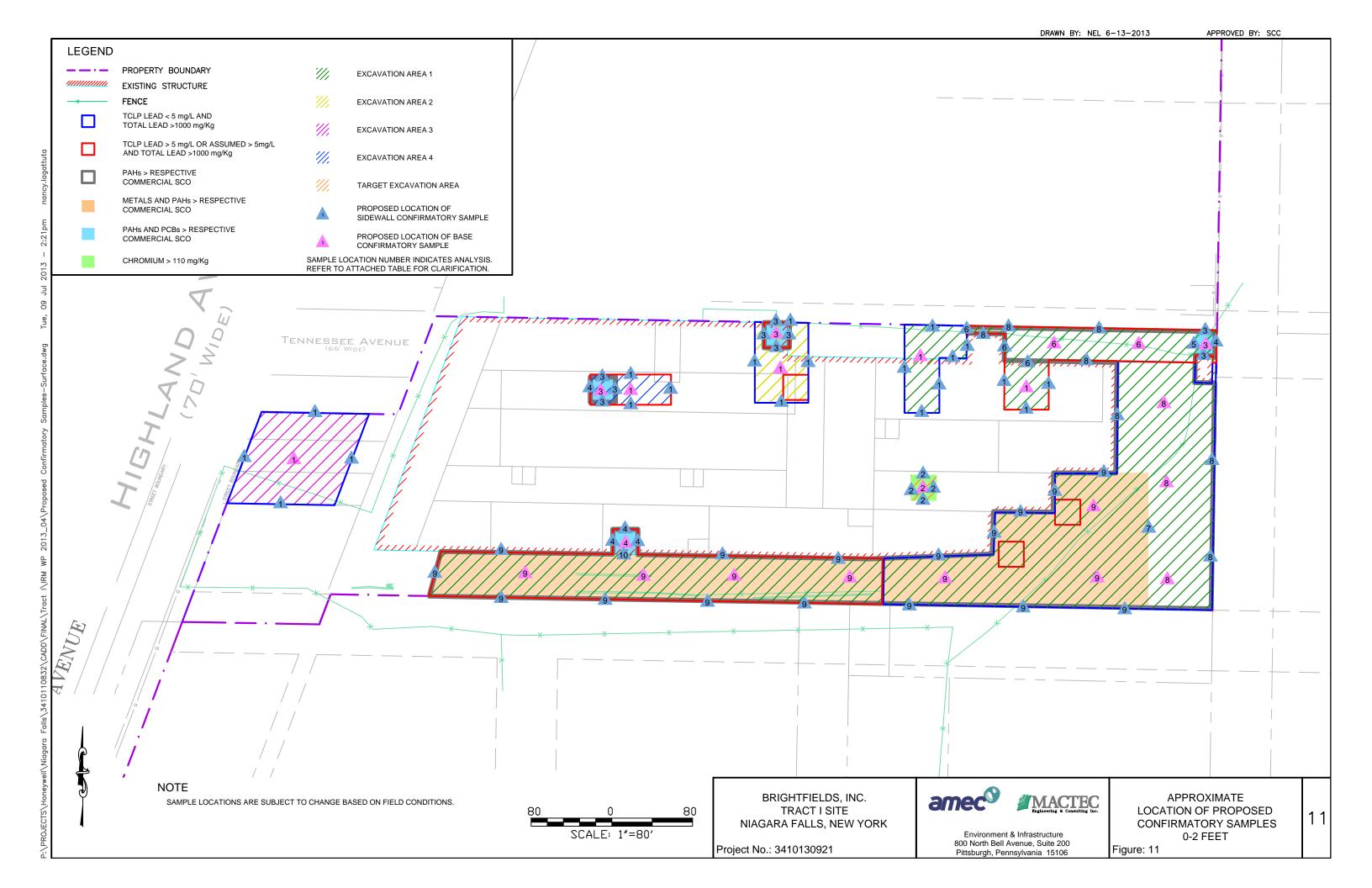








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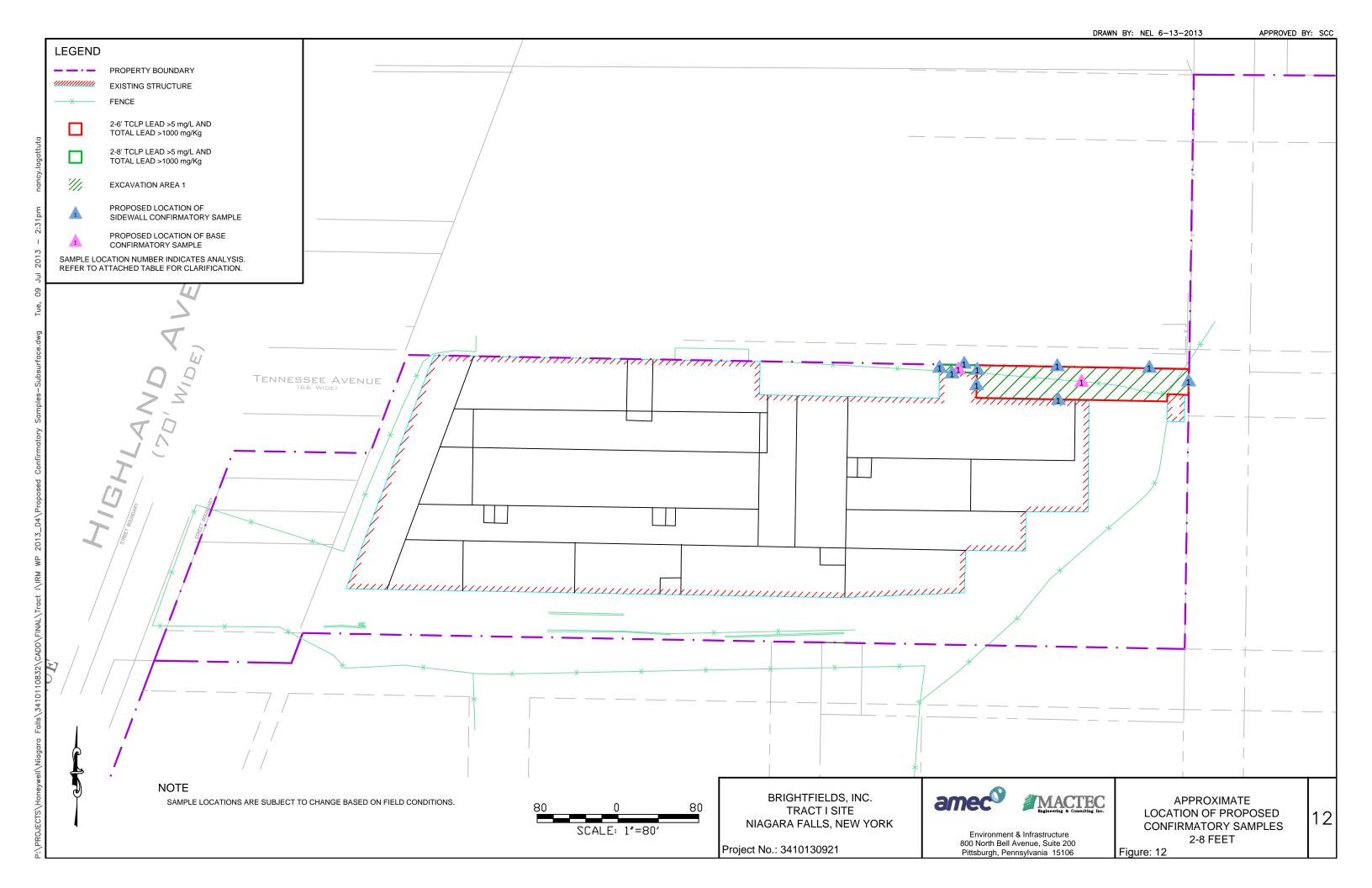


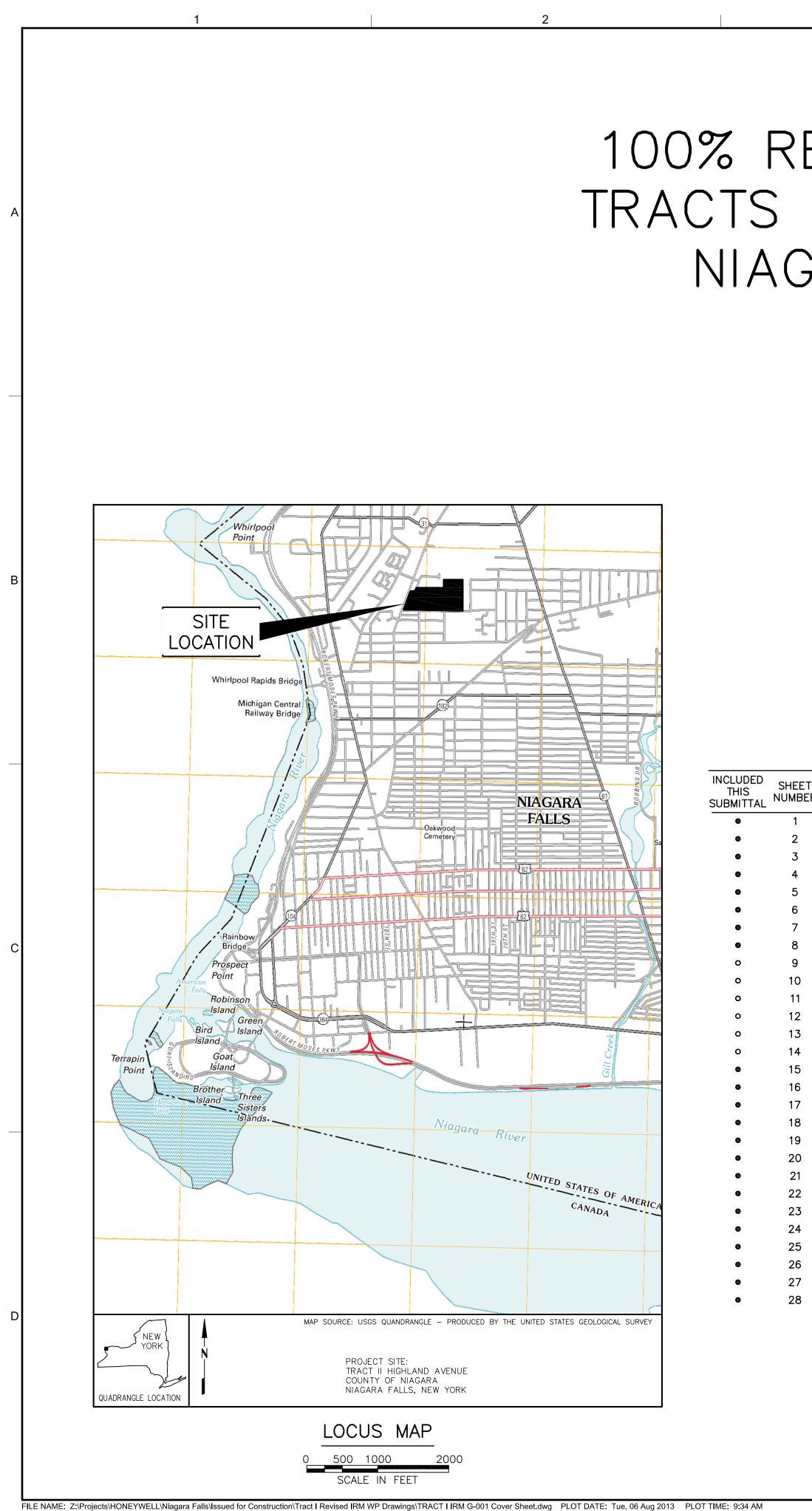
Figure 13 Tract I IRM Project Schedule

	-											
)	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Qtr 1	201 Qtr 2	2 Qtr 3	0	ıtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	2013 Qtr
1	IRM Work Plan Submittal	1 day	Wed 6/6/12	Wed 6/6/12		Ĩ	a s					
2	Supplemental RI WP Submittal	1 day	Tue 5/29/12	Tue 5/29/12		I						
3	CAMP Submittal	1 day	Wed 6/6/12	Wed 6/6/12		I						
4	Property Acquisition	25 days	Mon 9/3/12	Fri 10/5/12	2	-						
5	Building Demolition Mobilization	10 days		Fri 10/12/12		-						
6	Tract I and II Site Prep	30 days	Mon 10/8/12	Fri 11/16/12		-			3			
7	Background Air Sampling	25 days	Mon 10/8/12	Fri 11/9/12		-						
8	Construction Air Monitoring	360 days	Mon 11/26/12	Fri 4/11/14		-			[
9	Asbestos Abatement	20 days	Mon 12/3/12	Fri 12/28/12		-						
10	Power City Warehouse Building Demo	75 days	Tue 1/1/13	Mon 4/15/13		-						
11	UST Removal	10 days	Mon 8/5/13	Fri 8/16/13		-						
12	Tract I Supplemental Investigation	30 days	Mon 2/11/13	Fri 3/22/13		-						
13	Tract I Supplemental RI Report	1 day	Fri 5/17/13	Fri 5/17/13		-					I	
14	Tract I IRM Activities	34 days		Fri 9/27/13		-						
15	AAR Submittal	1 day	Fri 11/15/13	Fri 11/15/13								
16	AAR Public Comment Period	45 days	Mon 11/18/13	Fri 1/17/14		-						
17	Site Management Plan Preparation/Submittal	40 days	Mon 1/20/14	Fri 3/14/14		-						
18	Final Engineering Report Preparation/Submittal	90 days	Mon 3/17/14	Fri 7/18/14		-						
19	Site Redevelopment Plan	100 days	Mon 3/17/14	Fri 8/1/14		-						



APPENDIX A

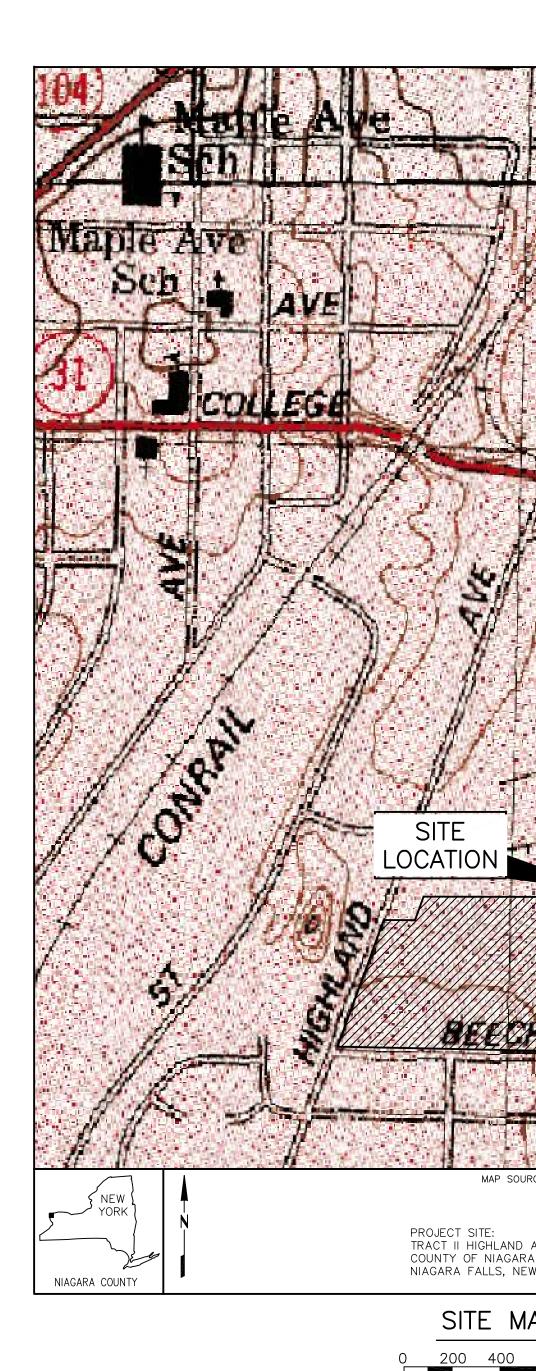
Tracts I and II Remedial Design Drawings



HONEYWELL 100% REMEDIAL DESIGN DRAWINGS TRACTS I AND II HIGHLAND AVENUE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK AUGUST 2013

DRAWING INDEX

T ER	DRAWING TITLE	DISCIPLINE NUMBER
	COVER SHEET	G-001
	GENERAL NOTES LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS	G-002
	GENERAL PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS	G-003
	GENERAL PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS	G-004
	EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN	C-101
	EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN	C-102
	GENERAL REMEDY PLAN	C-103
	OVERALL ACCESS AND STAGING PLAN	C-104
	DEMOLITION PLAN (NOT INCLUDED TRACT II SPECIFIC)	C-105
	TRACT II TENORM EXCAVATION LIMITS (NOT INCLUDED TRACT II SPECIFIC)	C-106
	TRACT II ISOLATED EXCAVATION PLAN (NOT INCLUDED TRACT II SPECIFIC)	C-107
	TRACT II EXCAVATION PLAN INTERVAL 1 (NOT INCLUDED TRACT II SPECIFIC)	C-108
	TRACT II EXCAVATION PLAN INTERVAL 2 (NOT INCLUDED TRACT II SPECIFIC)	C-109
	TRACT II BORROW PIT EXCAVATION PLAN (NOT INCLUDED TRACT II SPECIFIC)	C-110
	TRACT I EXCAVATION PLAN 0 TO 2 FEET BGS	C-111
	TRACT I EXCAVATION PLAN 2 TO 4 FEET BGS	C-112
	TRACT I EXCAVATION PLAN 4 TO 6 FEET BGS	C-113
	TRACT I EXCAVATION PLAN 6 TO 8 FEET BGS	C-114
	FINAL GRADE AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	C-115
	FINAL GRADE AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	C-116
	FINAL SURFACING PLAN	C-117
	CROSS SECTION PLAN	C-118
	CROSS SECTIONS	C-119
	CROSS SECTIONS	C-120
	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES	C-301
	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS	C-302
	CIVIL DETAILS	C-303
	CIVIL DETAILS	C-304



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	(TREE LINE	
	$* \diamond$	SINGLE TREE	
3	SS-2	SOIL BORING	
	TP-18	TEST PIT	
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	¢. GV	LIGHT POLE	
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	Ϋ́ TT		
	ठुठ	AIR RELEASE VALVE	
_	——— E ——— E ——— E ——— ——— — — — UGE ——— —— — — E —— — E ——	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC	
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		STONE CHECK DAM	
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		TENORM AREA	
_		GRAVEL SURFACE	
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<u>GENERAL NOTES</u> AASHTO AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS GN1. CONTRACTOR SHALL OF EXISTING FEATU

ACM	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL	GN1.	CONTRACTOR SHALL OF EXISTING FEATUR WORK.
ASTM	AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS	GN2.	THE CONTRACTOR SH
AWG AWWA AM	AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE IERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION	GNZ.	PERMITS EXCEPT FOR
BGS	BELOW GROUND SURFACE	GN3.	KNOWN UNDERGROUN
CJ	CONTROL JOINT		DRAWINGS. THE LOCA STRUCTURES SHOULD
CLR	CLEAR		THE COMMENCEMENT
CS	CARBON STEEL		WORK (CALL BEFORE
С С	CENTER LINE		UTILITIES ARE TO RE PROTECTION. THE CO
CPT	CONE PENETRATION TEST		UTILITY LOCATED WIT
CON CRZ	CONCRETE CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONE		ACCORDANCE WITH T CITY OF NIAGARA FA
DI	DUCTILE IRON	GN4.	ALL SPECIFIED WORK
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	0.111	AND LOCAL REGULA
DPS	DIFFERENTIAL POINT SENSOR	GN5.	BITUMINOUS PAVEME
DPI	DIFFERENTIAL POINT INDICATOR		FEATURES SHALL BE OTHERWISE INDICATE
DR	DIMENSION RATIO		A GRAVEL SURFACE
E	ELECTRICAL	GN6.	A DECONTAMINATION
EF			WORK AREA. AS THE RELOCATED AS REQU
EL	ELEVATION	0.17	
ELEV EW	ELEVATION EACH WAY	GN7.	CONSTRUCTION WATE ACTIVITIES. SURFAC
EX	EXISTING		MATERIALS AND/OR STORED IN APPROPR
F	FILTER		TO RELEASE TO THE
FE	FLOW ELEMENT	GN8.	SITE PREPARATION A
FF	FINISHED FLOOR		THE SEQUENCE OF C
FM	FORCE MAIN	GN10.	MOBILIZATION AND D
FT	FEET		NECESSARY TO MININ BE COMPLETED IN A
G	GAS		(CAMP) FOR THE SIT
GAC	GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON	GN12.	ELEVATIONS ARE BA
GW	GROUND WATER		NAD 83 (CORS96) N
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	GN13.	EXISTING CONDITIONS
HP H/O/A	HIGH POINT HAND ON/OFF AUTO		SURVEY COMPLETED
HS	HAND SWITCH		
	INSTRUMENTATION		
INST	INSTRUMENTATION		
INV	INVERT		
LC	LIQUID CARBON		
LP	LOW POINT		
LS	LEVEL SWITCH		
MPT	MALE PIPE THREAD		
MIN MAX	MINIMUM MAXIMUM		
NGVD	NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM		
NTS	NOT TO SCALE		
OC	ORGANOCLAY		
ос	ON CENTER		
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER		
PAHs	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON'S		
Ρ	PUMP		
PI	PRESSURE INDICATOR		
PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH		
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE		
RET RCP	RETAINING REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE		
R.O.W.	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE RIGHT OF WAY		
R.U. W. S	SAMPLE		
SAN	SANITARY		
SCB	SOIL CEMENT BENTONITE		
SCH	SCHEDULE		
SS	SANITARY SEWER		
STA	STATION		
STB T	SOIL BORING TANK		
I TENORM	TECHNOLOGICALLY ENHANCED NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS		
тнw	TRANSIENT HOT WIRE		
TOC	TOP OF CONCRETE		
TOS	TOP OF STEEL		
TYP	TYPICAL		
W	WATER		
Ø	DIAMETER		

ABBREVIATIONS

3

DTES		
OR SHALL VISUALLY INSPECT THE SITE TO ASCERTAIN THE CONDITION G FEATURES AND FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE PROPOSED		
ACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO SECURE ALL NECESSARY (CEPT FOR SPECIFIED PERMITS SECURED BY HONEYWELL.		
DERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES ARE SHOWN ON THE THE LOCATION OF THESE EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND IS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE. THEREFORE, PRIOR TO INCEMENT OF SITE ACTIVITIES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES OR STRUCTURES IN THE AREAS OF L BEFORE YOU DIG: NY 1 CALL – 1–800–962–7962). IF RE TO REMAIN IN PLACE, PROVIDE ADEQUATE MEANS OF N. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM THAT ANY ABANDONED CATED WITHIN THE LIMIT OF WORK HAS BEEN ABANDONED IN CE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE UTILITY OWNER AND THE		IRM WP I DU SCP SS TDD SCP BY APVD APVD SCP SCP
AGARA FALLS. TED WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE . REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES. S PAVEMENT, CURBS, UTILITIES, FENCING AND ALL OTHER OFF-SITE SHALL BE RESTORED UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK UNLESS INDICATED. ON-SITE DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE FINISHED WITH SURFACE OR TOPSOIL AND SEEDING. AMINATION PAD SHALL BE PLACED ADJACENT TO THE CURRENT A. AS THE AREA OF WORK CHANGES THE PAD SHALL BE O AS REQUIRED. TION WATER MANAGEMENT WILL BE REQUIRED DURING REMEDIATION SURFACE WATER THAT POTENTIALLY CONTACTS CONTAMINATED AND/OR IS REMOVED FROM DECONTAMINATION PAD SUMPS WILL BE APPROPRIATE TANKS FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL OR TREATMENT PRIOR E TO THE COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM. ARATION AND DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH NCE OF CONSTRUCTION. DN AND DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE COMPLETED USING MEANS (TO MINIMIZE DUST EMISSIONS FROM THE SITE. AIR MONITORING WILL ITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN R THE SITE. S ARE BASED ON NAVD 88 DATUM. HORIZONTAL CONTROL BASED ON ORS96) NEW YORK STATE PLANE, WEST ZONE. ONDITIONS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS ARE BASED ON THE ALTA/ASCM DMPLETED BY PRUDENT ENGINEERING LLP ON JULY 17, 2009.		U CUMMENTS UN TRAUT DIAL DESIGN DRAWINGS MEDIAL DESIGN DRAWING REVISION CHK MAP
	101 COLUMBIA RD. BOX 2105, MORRISTOWN, NJ 07962	100% REMEDIAL DESIGN DRAWINGS TRACTS I AND II HIGHLAND AVENUE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK SITES C932157 AND 932136 DSGN TDD TDD TDD TDD TDD TDD TDD TDD TDD TD
	MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, P.C. 511 Congress Street Portland, Maine 04101 (207) 775–5401	GENERAL NOTES LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS
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		1 2		
	DUS	<u>ST CONTROL</u>	PR	ECAST
	1.	THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXECUTE THE WORK BY METHODS THAT MINIMIZE THE GENERATION OF DUST AND NUISANCE ODORS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EMPLOY DUST CONTROL MEASURES TO MINIMIZE THE CREATION OF AIRBORNE DUST DURING EXECUTION OF THE WORK. AT A MINIMUM, STANDARD DUST CONTROL MEASURES AND TECHNIQUES SHALL BE EMPLOYED IN AREAS OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRAFFIC; SOIL EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES; SOIL SCREENING AND STABILIZATION; SOIL STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT; AND SOIL BACKFILL AND COMPACTION. THE DUST CONTROL MEASURES AND PROCEDURES WILL BE SUCH THAT, AT A MINIMUM, AIR QUALITY IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE OSHA REGULATIONS.	<u> (</u> 4. 5. 6.	REINFORG CASTING WATER. BITUMINO TONGUE
A	2.	FOR TRACT II THE STABILIZATION PROCESS OF TCLP LEAD IMPACTED SOIL, INCLUDING SCREENING AND CEMENT MIXING SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A TEMPORARY ENCLOSURE WITH A NEGATIVE PRESSURE AND AIR FILTERING SYSTEM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND CONTAINS AND PREVENTS MIGRATION OF POTENTIALLY LEAD IMPACTED DUST. DUST AND ODOR CONTROL SYSTEMS SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS NECESSARY TO MEET LOCAL, STATE, AND/OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS FOR AIR EMISSIONS AND DUST AND TO CONTROL NUISANCE ODORS.	7.	SO AS T CONCRET 443 OR MORTAR PROPORT PROPORT
	3.	THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AN ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM TO CONTROL ODORS AS NECESSARY TO ADDRESS COMPLAINTS THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. ODOR CONTROL AGENTS SUCH AS AN ODOR-CONTROL FOAM, MISTING SYSTEM, OR OTHER METHOD SELECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE AND SHALL BE APPLIED AS NEEDED TO CONTROL NUISANCE ODORS. IF USED, ODOR CONTROL FOAM SHALL BE A BIODEGRADABLE, NON-FLAMMABLE, AND NON-TOXIC WATER-BASED MATERIAL DESIGNED FOR THE CONTROL OF VOCS, DUST, AND ODOR.	8.	BUT IN CEMENT — TYPE 33 FOR I STORM D
	4.	PERIMETER AND WORK AREA AIR MONITORING WILL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED DUST CONTROL/AIR MONITORING PLAN. MONITORING WILL CONSIST OF BOTH CONTINUOUS PARTICULATE/DUST PERIMETER AIR MONITORING AND VISUAL OBSERVATION. DURING NON-WORKING HOURS, THE SITE MUST BE LEFT IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT DUST FROM BEING GENERATED. THE CONTRACTOR WILL MONITOR WEATHER FORECASTS FOR DRY AND/OR WINDY CONDITIONS AND	9.	PROVIDE MANHOLE STORM D ROUND (FRAME A
	5.	PREPARE THE SITE ACCORDINGLY. PROTECTION OF TEMPORARY SOIL STOCKPILES SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO PREVENT GENERATION OF DUST OR EROSION DURING PRECIPITATION EVENTS, BOTH DURING ACTIVE WORK PERIODS AND NON-WORKING HOURS, INCLUDING THE USE OF TEMPORARY COVERINGS AND PERIMETER BARRIERS.	<u>ST(</u> 1.	DRM D PERFORAT WALL COF
в	6.	APPLY BY WATER MIST USING APPROPRIATE METHODS AND WITH EQUIPMENT INCLUDING A TANK WITH GAUGE-EQUIPPED PRESSURE PUMP AND A NOZZLE-EQUIPPED SPRAY BAR. APPLY WATER UNTIL THE SURFACE IS WET, BUT AVOID PONDING, RUN OFF, OR MUDDY CONDITIONS.		AND FITTI BE SLOTT STANDARD WITH PRIC
	7.	MAINTAIN CLEAN PAVEMENT SURFACES WITHIN THE DESIGNATED WORK AREA AND SITE EGRESS ROUTE. DO NOT PERMIT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT TO TRACK SOIL OUTSIDE OF THE WORK AREA OR ON PUBLIC ROADS.		COUPLERS ASTM F 4 BY THE P
	ERC	<u>ISION CONTROL</u>	2.	SOLID-WA INTERIOR CONFORMI
	1.	PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND LABOR NECESSARY FOR THE CONTROL OF STORM RUNOFF/SURFACE WATER AND PREVENT EROSION FROM THE SITE. PLACE, INSPECT, MAINTAIN, AND REPAIR/REPLACE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS, AS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP). AT THE COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION, PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND LABOR NECESSARY FOR THE REMOVAL, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES NOT SPECIFIED TO REMAIN. DOWNGRADIENT FROM DISTURBED AREAS, REMOVE, TRANSPORT, AND DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT RESULTING FROM EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH OVERALL INTENT OF THIS SPECIFICATION AND WHICH DOES		(CORFORMI (CORRUGA ASTM D 3 COUPLERS ASTM D 3 SILT-TIGH MANUFACT ASPHALT INSTALLAT NIAGARA I
		NOT RESULT IN ADDITIONAL EROSION.	<u>SEI</u>	<u>EDING</u>
С	2.	PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS, STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND AS REQUIRED BY FIELD CONDITIONS DURING THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK. CONDUCTING THE WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTROL MEASURES SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND THE SWPPP DOES NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETING THE WORK IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES EROSION WHEN FIELD CONDITIONS OCCUR THAT REQUIRE ADDITIONAL OR DIFFERENT MEASURES.	1.	SEED MIX BELOW OF CONSERVA <u>NAME</u> RED FE
	3.	TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS THE FIRST STEP IN CONSTRUCTION, SHALL BE CONTINUOUSLY MAINTAINED, AND SHALL NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL PERMANENT SURFACE STABILIZATION OF ALL DISTURBED AREAS IS TO HONEYWELL'S SATISFACTION.		PERENN WHITE
	4.	PROTECTION OF TEMPORARY SOIL STOCKPILES, ESPECIALLY LEADED IMPACTED SOILS SHALL BE REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES. SOIL STOCKPILES SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH POLY SHEETING PRIOR TO FORECASTED SIGNIFICANT RAIN EVENTS (0.5 INCHES OR MORE) OR AS CONDITIONS REQUIRE BASED ON OBSERVED SLOPE AND WEATHER FORECAST CONDITIONS. OVERLAP ADJACENT SHEETS BY A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES AND SECURELY ANCHOR SHEETING WITH SAND BAGS AND/OR SOIL PEGS, STAPLES OR STAKES.	2.	(1) ADD IN FERTILIZEF GRADE C
	5.	IF THE PLANNED MEASURES DO NOT RESULT IN EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT RUNOFF TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER OR REGULATORY AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE PROJECT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY ADJUST THEIR PROGRAM AND/OR INSTITUTE ADDITIONAL MEASURES SO AS TO ELIMINATE EXCESSIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT RUNOFF. NOT ALL REQUIRED EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE SHOWN OR REFERENCED ON THE	3.	PHOSPHOI THE ASSO BASED OF 1000 SQU
	6.	CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND IN THE SWPPP. OTHER MEASURES AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT EROSION MAY BE REQUIRED TO AUGMENT THE PROPOSED MEASURES REFERENCED ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND IN THE SWPPP BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL		OF NOT L PASS A APPLIED A RATE OF
D		EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ON THE SITE. THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION AND UNTIL THE SITE HAS BEEN STABILIZED UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK, ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL REQUIRE PERIODIC INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE TO ENSURE THAT SUCH MEASURES ARE PROVIDING EFFECTIVE SERVICE. AT A MINIMUM, ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WILL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS FOLLOWING RAIN EVENTS OF 0.5 INCHES OR GREATER. CONDUCT REQUIRED REPAIRS TO INSTALLED MEASURES IMMEDIATELY TO ENSURE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE OPERATION.	4.	MULCH — a. S ⁻ At RE SF
	PR	ECAST CONCRETE STORM DRAIN STRUCTURES		b. W GF N
	1.	REINFORCED PRECAST CONCRETE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C478 WITH GASKETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C923.		c. W
	2.	REINFORCED CONCRETE RISER SECTIONS, AN ECCENTRIC OR CONCENTRIC CONE/TOP AND A MONOLITHIC BASE SECTION CONFORMING TO THE DIMENSIONS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.	5.	PROTECT

THE MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE: 4,000 PSI.

FILE NAME: Z:\Projects\HONEYWELL\Niagara Falls\Issued for Construction\Tract I Revised IRM WP Drawings\TRACT I IRM G-003 Project Specifications.dwg PLOT DATE: Tue, 06 Aug 2013 PLOT TIME: 9:42 AM

3.

ST CONCRETE STORM DRAIN STRUCTURES CONT'D

PRCING SHALL EXTEND INTO THE TONGUE AND GROOVE OF EACH MANHOLE SECTION WALL.

ING METHODS MUST ASSURE EACH UNIT TO BE VERY DENSE IN STRUCTURE AND IMPERVIOUS TO PAINT THE EXTERIOR OF PRECAST MANHOLE STRUCTURES WITH TWO HEAVY COATS OF NOUS PAINT.

IE AND GROOVE: FORMED OF CONCRETE SO AS TO RECEIVE THE GASKETS. SECTIONS SHALL BE SET TO BE VERTICAL AND IN TRUE ALIGNMENT. HORIZONTAL JOINTS BETWEEN SECTIONS OF PRECAST RETE BARRELS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH A BUTYL RUBBER JOINT SEALANT, WHICH MEETS ASTM C OR AASHTO M198, TYPE B SPECIFICATION, FOR WATERTIGHTNESS.

AR AND GROUT: MORTAR: COMPOSED OF PORTLAND CEMENT. HYDRATED LIME, AND SAND, IN THE ORTIONS OF 1 PART CEMENT TO 1/2 PART LIME TO 4 1/2 PARTS SAND. (BY VOLUME). THE DRTION OF CEMENT TO LIME MAY VARY FROM 1:L/4 FOR HARD BRICK TO 1:3/4 FOR SOFTER BRICK, NO CASE SHALL THE VOLUME OF SAND EXCEED THREE TIMES THE SUM OF THE VOLUME OF NT AND LIME. CEMENT – TYPE II PORTLAND CEMENT CONFORMING TO ASTM C 150. HYDRATED LIME E M CONFORMING TO THE ASTM C 207.SAND: INERT NATURAL SAND CONFORMING TO THE ASTM C R FINE AGGREGATES.

DRAIN MANHOLE FRAMES AND COVERS: PROVIDE A MINIMUM 24 INCH DIAMETER CLEAR OPENING. DE COVERS WITH THE LETTER "D" OR THE WORD "DRAIN" CAST INTO THE TOP SURFACE FOR DLES. THE FRAME AND COVER SHALL MEET ASSHTO — H20 LOADING.

DRAIN GRATES: PROVIDE A MINIMUM 24 INCH DIAMETER CLEAR OPENING. PROVIDE HEAVY DUTY OR SQUARE FRAMES AND GRATES WITH A MINIMUM 1.8 SQUARE FOOT FREE OPEN AREA. THE AND GRATE SHALL MEET ASSHTO - H20 LOADING.

DRAIN AND UNDERDRAIN PIPING

RATED PLASTIC UNDERDRAIN: PIPE FOR UNDERDRAINS SHALL BE 4–INCH HEAVY DUTY SINGLE ORRUGATED HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE (HDPE) AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. PIPE TTING MATERIAL SHALL BE HDPE MEETING ASTM F 405 OR AASHTO M 252. PERFORATIONS SHALL TTED OR ROUND HOLES IN ACCORDANCE WITH AASHTO M–252 CLASS 2. MANUFACTURER'S RD PERFORATED PIPE, WHICH ESSENTIALLY MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS, MAY BE SUBSTITUTED RIOR APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER. JOINTS SHALL BE CONDUCTED USING SPLIT COUPLERS, SNAP RS OR BELL AND SPIGOT WITH ELASTOMERIC GASKETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 3212 AND 477 OR ASTM D 1056. ONLY COUPLERS, JOINTS AND GASKETS PROVIDED BY OR RECOMMENDED PIPE MANUFACTURER FOR THE PIPE SHALL BE USED.

WALL STORM DRAIN PIPING: CORRUGATED HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE (HDPE) WITH SMOOTH OR (DUAL WALL) OR CORRUGATED INTERIOR (SINGLE WALL) AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS AND MING TO AASHTO M252, AASHTO M294, OR AASHTO MP7 TYPE S (SMOOTH INTERIOR) OR TYPE C JGATED INTERIOR). PIPE AND FITTING MATERIAL SHALL BE HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE MEETING 3350 MINIMUM CELL CLASSIFICATION OF 335400C. JOINTS SHALL BE CONDUCTED USING SPLIT RS, SNAP COUPLERS OR BELL AND SPIGOT WITH ELASTOMERIC GASKETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH 3212 AND ASTM F 477 OR ASTM D 1056. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, JOINTS SHALL BE GHT. ONLY COUPLERS, JOINTS AND GASKETS PROVIDED BY OR RECOMMENDED BY THE PIPE ACTURER FOR THE PIPE SHALL BE USED.

LT REPAIR OR PATCHING OF CITY STREETS REMOVED DURING TRENCHING ACTIVITIES FOR LATION OF STORM DRAIN PIPING SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF RA FALLS DPW STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS.

IIXTURE PER SUBSECTION 610 AND 713-04 IN THE NYSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AS SHOWN OR OTHER SUITABLE SEED MIX IS ACCEPTABLE IF APPROVED BY THE COUNTY SOIL AND WATER RVATION DISTRICT AND BY HONEYWELL'S REPRESENTATIVE.

JAME_	WT. OF PURE LIVE SEED/ACRE
RED FESCUE (FESTIGA RUBRA)	54
PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM PERENNE)	31
WHITE CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM REPENS)(1)	5
TOTAL	90

INOCULANT IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO SEEDING.

ZER – SUBSECTION 713–03 IN THE NYSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. TYPE NO. 3: 10–6–4 CONTAINING AT LEAST 10 PERCENT AVAILABLE NITROGEN, 6 PERCENT READILY AVAILABLE IORIC ACID AND 4 PERCENT TOTAL AVAILABLE POTASH IN CONFORMITY WITH THE STANDARDS OF SSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS. FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE ON THE RESULTS OF THE NUTRIENT ANALYSIS WHEN CONDUCTED OR AT A RATE OF 18 LBS PER QUARE FEET.

SUBSECTION 713-02 IN THE NYSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS GROUND LIMESTONE COMPOSED LESS THAN 88 PERCENT CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM CARBONATE; AT LEAST 60 PERCENT SHALL NO. 100 MESH SCREEN, 90 PERCENT SHALL PASS A NO. 20 MESH SCREEN. LIME SHALL BE AT THE RATE BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE NUTRIENT ANALYSIS WHEN CONDUCTED OR AT A OF 40 LBS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET.

- FOR PROTECTION OF NEWLY SEEDED AREAS OR WHERE THERE IS EROSION POTENTIAL (SWALES).

- STRAW OR HAY FREE FROM PRIMARY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS AND ROUGH OR WOODY MATERIALS AND HAVING NOT MORE THAN 15% MOISTURE CONTENT. PROVIDE HAY OR STRAW MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION 713–18 AND/OR 713–19 IN THE NYSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
- WOOD CHIPS USED FOR MULCH OR EROSION CONTROL SHALL NOT EXCEED 3 INCHES IN THE GREATEST DIMENSION AND SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION 713-05 IN THE NYSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
- WOOD FIBER FOR USE AS MULCH IN CONJUNCTION WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION, SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION 713-11 IN THE NYSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

CT AND CARE FOR SEEDED AREAS UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK, AND REPAIR ANY TO SEEDED AREAS CAUSED BY PEDESTRIAN OR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC OR OTHER CAUSES. AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

- APPLY WATER TO MAINTAIN PROPER 6. OR TANKS OR OTHER APPROVED DI WITHOUT EROSIVE FORCE. APPLY LOSSES DUE TO EVAPORATION.
- 7. CUT BACK WEEDS GROWING IN SEEDE PLANTS.
- 8. TO BE ACCEPTABLE, A STAND OF FROM SIZABLE AREAS OF THIN OR GRASS.
- 9. RESEED ANY PARTS OF SEEDED ARE COVERED WITH GRASS, AT THE CONT
- MAINTENANCE PERIOD: THIS PERIOD 10. 3 TIMES OR UNTIL ALL WORK ON THE

WASTE REMOVAL AND (

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CONTAINERS

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSI 1. COMPLIANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL. ST HANDLING, SEGREGATING, TESTING, AN DURING THE WORK.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPON 2. POSITIONS REQUIRED FOR PROPER LOAI
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SEGREGATE 3. RADIOLOGICAL WASTES, AS REQUIRED F
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSI 4. REMOVED SOIL, WASTE MATERIAL, AND
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPO PICK-UP OF SUPPLIED WASTE CONT MOVEMENT AND STORAGE OF CONTAINE
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE 6. TRUCKS FOR THE PROPER OFFSI CONTAMINATED SOILS, RADIOLOGICAL DISPOSAL.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AP 7. AND OFF-SITE DISPOSAL/RECYCLING GENERATED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE POR STORAGE/TREATMENT OF COLLECTED AND CONTAMINATED STORMWATER).

TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONS 1. SPECIFIED OR GENERATED AS A RESUL BY FINAL SITE CLEANUP ACTIVITIES CONTROLS.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPON AFTER LOADING TO ENSURE COMPLIAN SAFE TRANSPORT OF WASTES FROM PROVIDE THE NECESSARY LABOR AND WITH PLASTIC PRIOR TO FILLING, FOAM PRIOR TO DEPARTURE.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSURE THAT 3 CAUSE UNDUE CONGESTION TO LOC PERIMETER OF THE SITE OR AT TRANSPORTERS SHALL NOT BE ACCEPT
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR'S TRANSPORTERS RECEIVING FACILITY. TEMPORARY ST BETWEEN THE SITE AND THE RECEIVING
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ORIGINATE, 5. EXECUTED BILL OF LADING FOR ALL PROVIDE HONEYWELL, DOCUMENTATION RECEIVING FACILITY. SUCH DOCUME SHIPPED.
- TRANSPORTERS SHALL PROCEED FRO 6. CONTRACTOR AND APPROVED BY THE ENSURE THAT TRUCKS LEAVING THE S ROADS ALONG THE DESIGNATED ROUTE
- HONEYWELL'S REPRESENTATIVE WILL C TESTING OF CONTAMINATED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITY REQUIREMENTS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSI 8. THAT ARE SPECIFIED AS A COMPONEN OF THE WORK IN CONFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS. PROPER DISPOSAL R LICENSED DISPOSAL/RECYCLING FACILIT THE RESULTS OF THE CHARACTERIZATION
- 9. THE DISPOSAL FACILITIES SHALL BE SHALL NOT CHANGE FACILITIES WITHOUT

6	-			
MOISTURE TO PROMOTE GROWTH. USE APPROVED WATER WAGONS EVICES TO APPLY WATER IN THE FORM OF A SPRAY OR SPRINKLE WATER PRIOR TO 10:00 A.M. AND AFTER 4:00 P.M. TO MINIMIZE				CHK APVD SCP
ED AREAS TO PREVENT THEM FROM DOMINATING THE DESIRED GRASS				
GRASS SHALL SHOW A REASONABLY THICK, UNIFORM STAND, FREE BARE SPOTS, WITH A UNIFORM COVERAGE OF AT LEAST 90% OF		SCP SCP	APVD	SCP
AS WHICH FAIL TO SHOW A UNIFORM STAND UNTIL ALL AREAS ARE RACTOR'S EXPENSE.		P TDD TDD UNT	ΒY	
SHALL EXTEND FOR 60 DAYS OR UNTIL THE TURF HAS BEEN MOWED E ENTIRE AREA HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED.		T I IRM WP		APVD
FFSITE DISPOSAL:		ON TRACT I RAWINGS N DRAWING		MAF
BLE FOR PROPER ON-SITE MANAGEMENT OF WASTES GENERATED IN ATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. MANAGEMENT SHALL INCLUDE D TEMPORARY STOCKPILING OR STORING ALL WASTES GENERATED		L DESIGN DI		
SIBLE FOR MOVEMENT OF THE CONTAINERS, TRUCKS, ETC. INTO DING AND MANAGEMENT OF MATERIAL.		PER NYSEDEC C 100% REMEDIAI AFT 100% REME		TDD
HAZARDOUS FROM NON-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AS WELL AS OR PROPER OFF-SITE DISPOSAL.		д і д	-	
BLE FOR LOADING ALL WASTE CONTAINERS, TRUCKS, ETC. WITH ALL DEBRIS. NSIBLE FOR COORDINATING THE SCHEDULE FOR DELIVERY AND			נ נ	TDD DR
AINERS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RS WITHIN THE SITE TO ALLOW THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK.		8/6/13 6/3/13 4/8/13	DATE	
APPROPRIATE CONTAINERS (E.G., ROLL-OFF CONTAINERS), HAUL TE DIRECT LOADING OF NON-HAZARDOUS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS, AND OTHER IMPACTED DEBRIS FOR OFF-SITE		U m ⊲		DSGN
PROPRIATE CONTAINERS AND/OR TRUCKS FOR THE MANAGEMENT DF NON—CONTAMINATED MATERIAL, TRASH, RUBBISH, AND DEBRIS I ACTIVITIES.	NJ 07962	WINGS	VENUE RK	36
TABLE, TEMPORARY STORAGE TANKS (FRAC TANKS, ETC.) FOR THE IQUIDS (I.E. DECONTAMINATION FLUIDS, CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING,	CONCEPTION NU	DESIGN DRAWINGS	≓ Ľ	57 AND
IBLE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF ALL SOLID OR LIQUID WASTES T OF THE WORK OFF SITE. THIS INCLUDES MATERIALS GENERATED NCLUDING THE DISMANTLING OF THE TEMPORARY FACILITIES AND		≥-	NIAGISIANU II P NIAGARA FAL	ш
SIBLE TO INSPECT THE TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES BEFORE AND CE WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE THE SITE TO THE RECEIVING FACILITY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MATERIALS TO INSURE ALL TRUCKS, CONTAINERS, ETC. ARE LINED IED OR STABILIZED WITH AN AGENT, IF NECESSARY, AND COVERED	ng, P.C.	100	<u>r</u>	SIT
THE TRANSPORTERS ARRIVING AT THE SITE FOR LOADING DO NOT AL STREETS, AND SHALL STAGE TRUCKS EITHER WITHIN THE AN OFF—SITE STAGING AREA APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. ED AT THE SITE BEFORE 7:00 AM AND AFTER 5:00 PM.	Engineering and Consulting, 511 Congress Street Portland, Maine 04101 (207) 775-5401		ĊT	
SHALL PROCEED DIRECTLY FROM THE SITE TO THE DESIGNATED AGING OR STORAGE OF MATERIAL AT INTERMEDIATE LOCATIONS FACILITY IS PROHIBITED WITH WRITTEN APPROVAL BY HONEYWELL.	MACTEC Engin 511 Portl		ROJEC	TIONS
MAINTAIN, AND PROVIDE HONEYWELL WITH A COPY OF EACH OADS SHIPPED OFF-SITE. IN ADDITION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL AND RECORDS VERIFYING RECEIPT OF EACH TRUCK LOAD BY THE NTATION SHALL INDICATE THE ACTUAL WEIGHT OF EACH LOAD	EC		GENERAL PROJEC	PECIFICA
OM THE SITE ALONG TRAFFIC ROUTES ESTABLISHED BY THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND HONEYWELL. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ITE ARE WITHIN APPROPRIATE WEIGHT LIMITATIONS FOR THE LOCAL	MACT		GE	S
ONDUCT ALL REQUIRED WASTE CHARACTERIZATION SAMPLING AND DESIGNATED FOR OFFSITE DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE	N			
BLE FOR THE PROPER DISPOSAL OF ALL SOLID AND LIQUID WASTES T OF THE WORK OR THAT ARE GENERATED DURING THE EXECUTION WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS AND EQUIRES THAT THE FACILITY ACCEPTING THE WASTE BE A STATE Y THAT IS APPROVED FOR ACCEPTANCE OF THE WASTE BASED ON	BAR IS (FY SCAL	ON /ING.)6/13
ON TESTING AND ANALYSIS. AN APPROVED HONEYWELL DISPOSAL FACILITY. THE CONTRACTOR T PRIOR CONSENT OF THE HONEYWELL.	PROJ DWG SHEET	3410-	11-08 G	
	SUFFI		3 ()	- ZQ

	EAR		
INDERGROUND UTILITIES IN THE AREAS OF WORK. IF UTILITIES TE MEANS OF PROTECTION DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS.	BACKFIL		
RTED, PIPING OR OTHER UTILITIES BE ENCOUNTERED DURING MMEDIATELY FOR DIRECTIONS. COOPERATE WITH HONEYWELL'S IN KEEPING RESPECTIVE SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN	1. 2.		
PAIR DAMAGED UTILITIES TO SATISFACTION OF THE UTILITY	3.		
OCCURRING AS PART OF THIS WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH	4.		
TILITIES, SIDEWALKS, PAVEMENTS, AND OTHER FACILITIES AUSED BY SETTLEMENT, LATERAL MOVEMENT, UNDERMINING, Y EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND TRUCK TRAFFIC.			
DIL COVER AND SUBGRADE FILL FROM AN OFF-SITE SOURCE VE THE SUBGRADE ELEVATIONS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. ULAR SOIL, SUITABLE FOR EMBANKMENT CONSTRUCTION WITH A MAXIMUM OF 35% PASSING THE 200 SIEVE. IT SHALL BE RUBBISH, PEAT, AND OTHER UNSATISFACTORY MATERIAL. IT TER THAT IT CAN BE COMPACTED TO THE SPECIFIED DENSITY. ENT TO PROVIDE THE REQUIRED COMPACTION AND A STABLE DISTURE CONTENT EXCEED 4% ABOVE OPTIMUM, WHICH SHALL D 1557.	GEOTEC		
HOWN ON THE DRAWINGS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS (NYSDOT SS) TYPE 2 OR			
DING MATERIAL SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF COARSE ON 1A OR 1ST PER SECTION 703-02 OF THE NYSDOT SS.	IMPORTED BOF PERMEABLE SC		
OF INFILTRATION SWALES SHALL CONSIST OF CLEAN SAND AND PER SECTION 703-06 OF THE NYSDOT SS.	ON-SITE EXCAV		
QUALITY FRIABLE SOIL CONSISTING OF A SANDY LOAM, LOAM IS OVER 1-1/2-INCHES. PROVIDE SOIL MATERIAL WITH A ISSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE AND NOT MORE THAN 15% CLAY	POST-STABILIZI		
VOLUME. TOPSOIL SHALL BE REASONABLY FREE FROM SUBSOIL, NABLE STUMPS, ROOTS, LITTER, TOXIC SUBSTANCES, AND OTHER ' BE HARMFUL TO PLANT GROWTH OR BE A HINDRANCE TO PERATIONS. THE PH OF THE MATERIAL IS RECOMMENDED TO BE			
E ORGANIC CONTENT SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN 2 PERCENT TAINING SOLUBLE SALTS GREATER THAN 500 PPM SHALL NOT	TOPSOIL (TRAC		
TAINING SOLUBLE SALTS GREATER THAN SUUTING SHALL NOT			
TAINING SOLUBLE SALTS GREATER THAN SUO TTIM SHALL NOT	3/8" CRUSHED \$		
TO THE LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. ADDITIONAL E INITIAL LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS MAY BE REQUIRED VERIFICATION SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED BY HONEYWELL'S N BOTTOM SIDE SLOPES.	L		
TO THE LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. ADDITIONAL E INITIAL LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS MAY BE REQUIRED VERIFICATION SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED BY HONEYWELL'S N BOTTOM SIDE SLOPES. TERIAL (WASTE SLAG) WILL BE GUIDED BY REAL—TIME VISUAL	NOTES:		
TO THE LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. ADDITIONAL E INITIAL LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS MAY BE REQUIRED VERIFICATION SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED BY HONEYWELL'S N BOTTOM SIDE SLOPES.	NOTES: 1. OT HC 2. TE		
TO THE LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. ADDITIONAL E INITIAL LIMITS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS MAY BE REQUIRED VERIFICATION SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED BY HONEYWELL'S N BOTTOM SIDE SLOPES. TERIAL (WASTE SLAG) WILL BE GUIDED BY REAL-TIME VISUAL NTIFY THE MATERIAL CONSISTING OF THE PHOSPHOROUS COUNTS ON THE SODIUM-IODIDE DETECTOR IN EXCESS OF 2 ONITORING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL	NOTES: 1. OT HC		
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FILE NAME: Z:\Projects\HONEYWELL\Niagara Falls\Issued for Construction\Tract I Revised IRM WP Drawings\TRACT I IRM G-004 Project Specifications.dwg PLOT DATE: Tue, 06 Aug 2013 PLOT TIME: 10:16 AM

THWORK CONT'D

- 3

BACKFILL EXCAVATIONS AS PROMPTLY AS WORK PERMITS FOLLOWING ACCEPTABLE VERIFICATION SAMPLING RESULTS AND UPON ACCEPTANCE BY HONEYWELL'S REPRESENTATIVE.

WITHIN THE BORROW PIT AREA, LEAD IMPACTED SOIL, INCLUDING THE STABILIZED LEAD SOIL FROM TRACT II SHALL BE PLACED INTO THE COMPLETED EXCAVATION FIRST.

ALL BACKFILL MATERIALS SHALL BE PLACED IN LAYERS NOT MORE THAN 12 INCHES IN LOOSE DEPTH FOR MATERIAL COMPACTED BY HEAVY COMPACTION EQUIPMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR DIRECTED.

PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF EITHER CLEAN SUBGRADE FILL OR CLEAN SOIL COVER MATERIAL ON TRACT II AREAS WHERE COMPOUNDS REMAIN IN EXCEEDANCE OF THE SCOs, A DEMARCATION LAYER CONSISTING OF A ORANGE WOVEN GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL OR ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE COMPLETED LEAD IMPACTED SOIL PLACEMENT.

ECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL SOIL TESTING:

SOIL TESTING INCLUDING GEOTECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL SHALL BE CONDUCTED ON ALL SOIL MATERIALS PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION FROM BOTH ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE SOURCES. THIRD-PARTY ANALYTICAL LABORATORY TESTING REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NYSDEC APPROVED WORK PLANS FOR TRACTS I AND II. THIRD-PARTY GEOTECHNICAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

MATERIAL	TEST	METHODOLOGY (1)	FREQUENCY (2)
BORROW, GRAVEL, AND	PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS	ASTM D 422	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
SOIL	MODIFIED PROCTOR	ASTM D 1557	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
CAVATION MATERIAL	PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS	ASTM D 422	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
L - TRACT II ONLY)	MODIFIED PROCTOR	ASTM D 1557	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
LIZED TCLP MATERIAL	PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS	ASTM D 422	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
	MODIFIED PROCTOR	ASTM D 1557	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
TED MATERIAL	PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS	ASTM D 422	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
	MODIFIED PROCTOR	ASTM D 1557	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
RACT II ONLY)	GRAIN SIZE	ASTM D 422	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
	РН	ASTM D 4972	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
	ORGANIC PERCENT	ASTM D 2974	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL
D STONE	GRAIN SIZE	ASTM D 422	1 TEST / SOURCE / MATERIAL

OTHER TESTING METHODS MAY BE CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE, BASED ON PRIOR APPROVAL OF IONEYWELL.

TESTING FREQUENCY SHALL BE AS LISTED, AT ANY CHANGE IN BORROW SOURCE, OR AT ANY DISCERNABLE CHANGE IN MATERIAL DELIVERED TO THE SITE (AS DETERMINED BY HONEYWELL).

ANALYTICAL TESTING TO ENSURE CERTIFIED CLEAN MATERIAL SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY THE CONTRACTOR OF ALL MATERIALS PROVIDED FROM AN OFF-SITE BORROW SOURCE. HONEYWELL'S REPRESENTATIVE SHALL CONDUCT ANALYTICAL TESTING FOR ALL ON-SITE MATERIAL.

TESTING FREQUENCY FOR POST-STABLIZED TCLP MATERIAL MAY BE INCREASED BASED ON ACTUAL DAILY PRODUCTION RATES OR TRENDS OF COMPLIANCE ARE ESTABLISHED.

EARTHWORK CONT'D

COMPACTION:

- 1. BEFORE COMPACTION, MOISTEN MOISTURE CONTENT. COMPACT I AS DETERMINED BY ASTM D 1557
- 2. AT DEPTHS GREATER THAN FIVE MAY BE EMPLOYED USING EQU PRESSURE (I.E. THE BUCKET OF SHALL BE 1 FOOT.
- 3. AT DEPTHS OF FIVE (5) FEET COMPACTION SHALL BE EMPLOYED

FINAL GRADING:

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UNIFOR SURFACE WITHIN SPECIFIED TOLE WHERE ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN,
- 2. FINISH SURFACES TO BE FREE FI ABOVE OR BELOW THE REQUIRED
- PROTECT NEWLY GRADED AREAS REPAIR AND RE-ESTABLISH G TOLERANCES.

FIELD QUALITY CONTROL TESTING DURING

- 1. ALLOW TESTING SERVICE TO EX BEFORE FURTHER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE OBTAIN
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFOR METHOD), OR OTHER HONEYWELL' POTENTIAL IMPACT OF CEMENT RADIOLOGICAL BACKGROUND MA REQUIRE CALIBRATION USING OTH UNRELIABLE. AN ACCEPTABLE A D 6951 METHOD. IF DCP TES INCLUDING THE MANUFACTURER, PASSING CRITERIA SHALL BE 15 E
- a. GENERAL AREAS: FOR EACH LAY SQUARE FEET, BUT IN NO CASE L
- b. PIPE/CONDUIT TRENCHES: FOR E EVERY 100 LINEAR FEET OF TREN
- 3. IF IN OPINION OF HONEYWELL'S R SUBGRADE OR FILLS WHICH HAV COMPACTION AND TESTING AT NO

SUBMITTALS

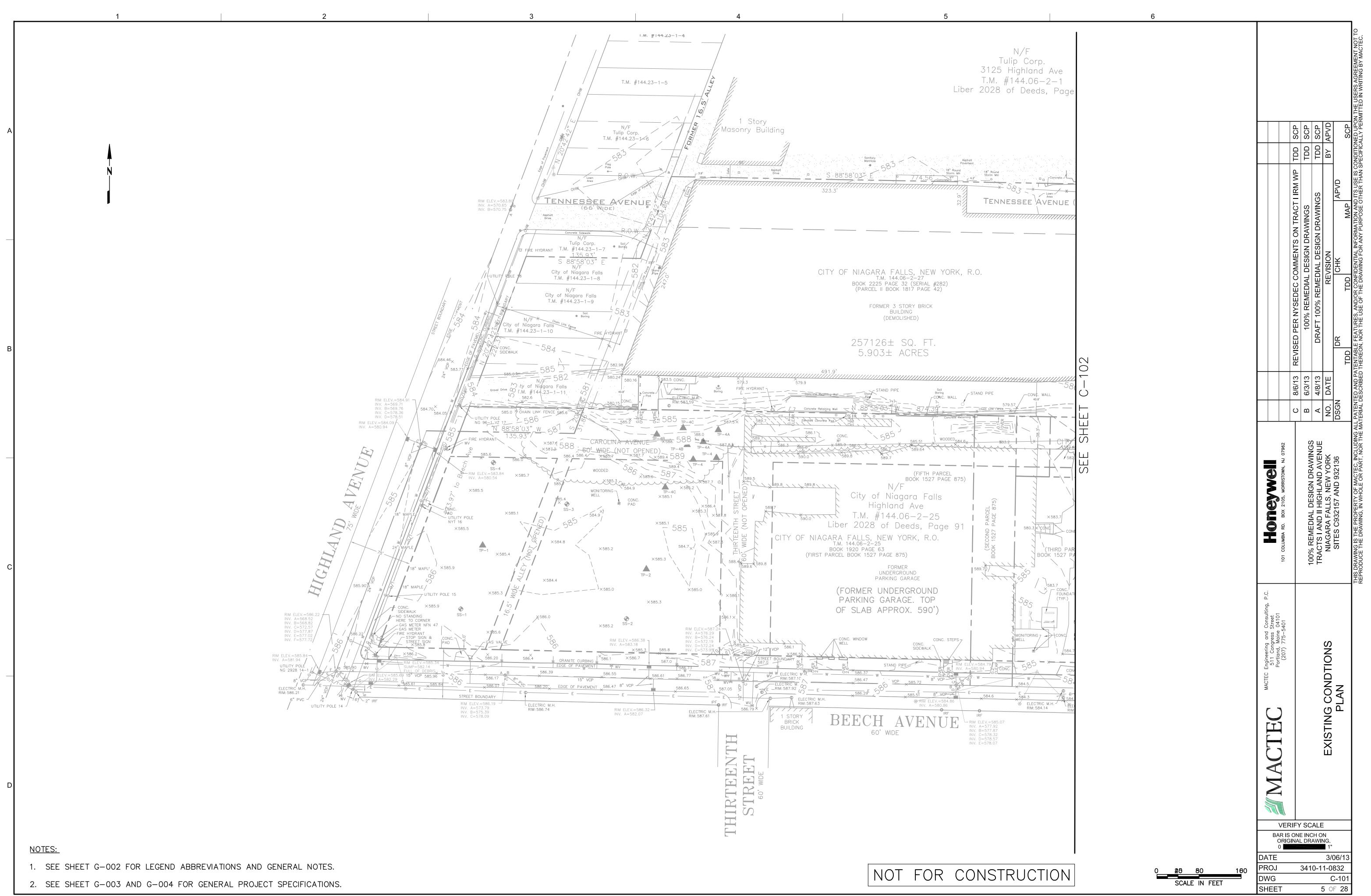
- 1. SUBMIT TO THE HONEYWELL'S REF
- 2. WORK PLANS AND SCHEDULES: (HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN, A CO PLAN, TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN, A
- 3. SOIL MATERIAL BORROW SOURCE OFFSITE SOIL BORROW MATERIALS LABORATORY TESTING DATA SHAL
- 4. CONTRACTOR'S QUALITY CONTRO INDEPENDENT THIRD-PARTY COM IN-PLACE SOIL/CONSTRUCTION M
- 5. BORROW SOURCE TEST REPORTS LEAST ONE MOISTURE DENSITY O TO BE UTILIZED. FIELD IN-PLACE
- 6. SURVEYS WASTE AND IMPACT CELL AND STORM DRAIN PIPING SURVEYS CONDUCTED FOR QUANT
- 7. MANUFACTURER DATA FOR: STOP STRUCTURES; AND CAST IRON FR
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PLAN M MATERIALS REMOVED OR GENERA FACILITIES ALONG WITH THE PERM
- 9. BILL OF LADING AND MANIFESTS EACH LOAD TRANSPORTED TO TH

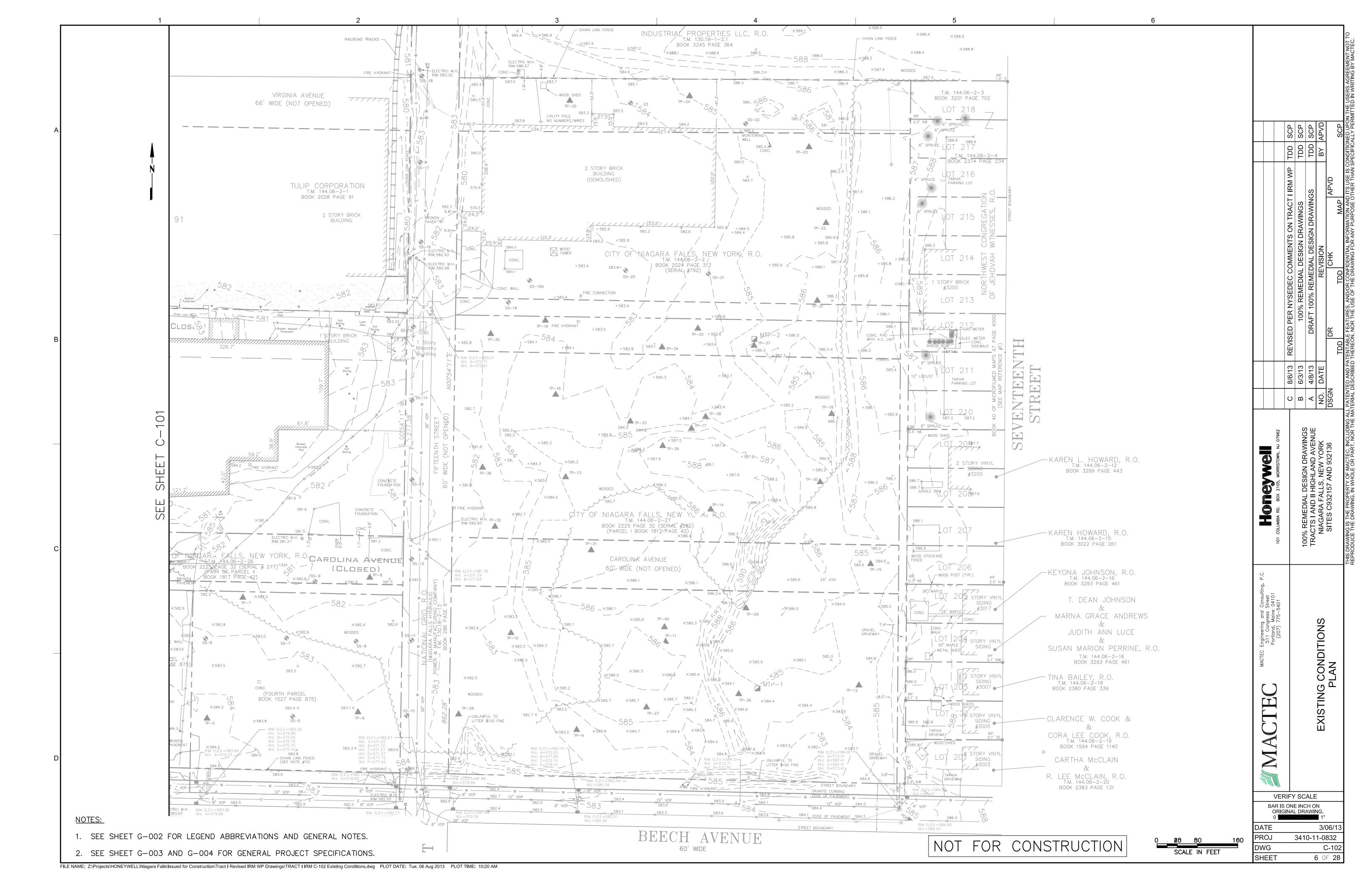
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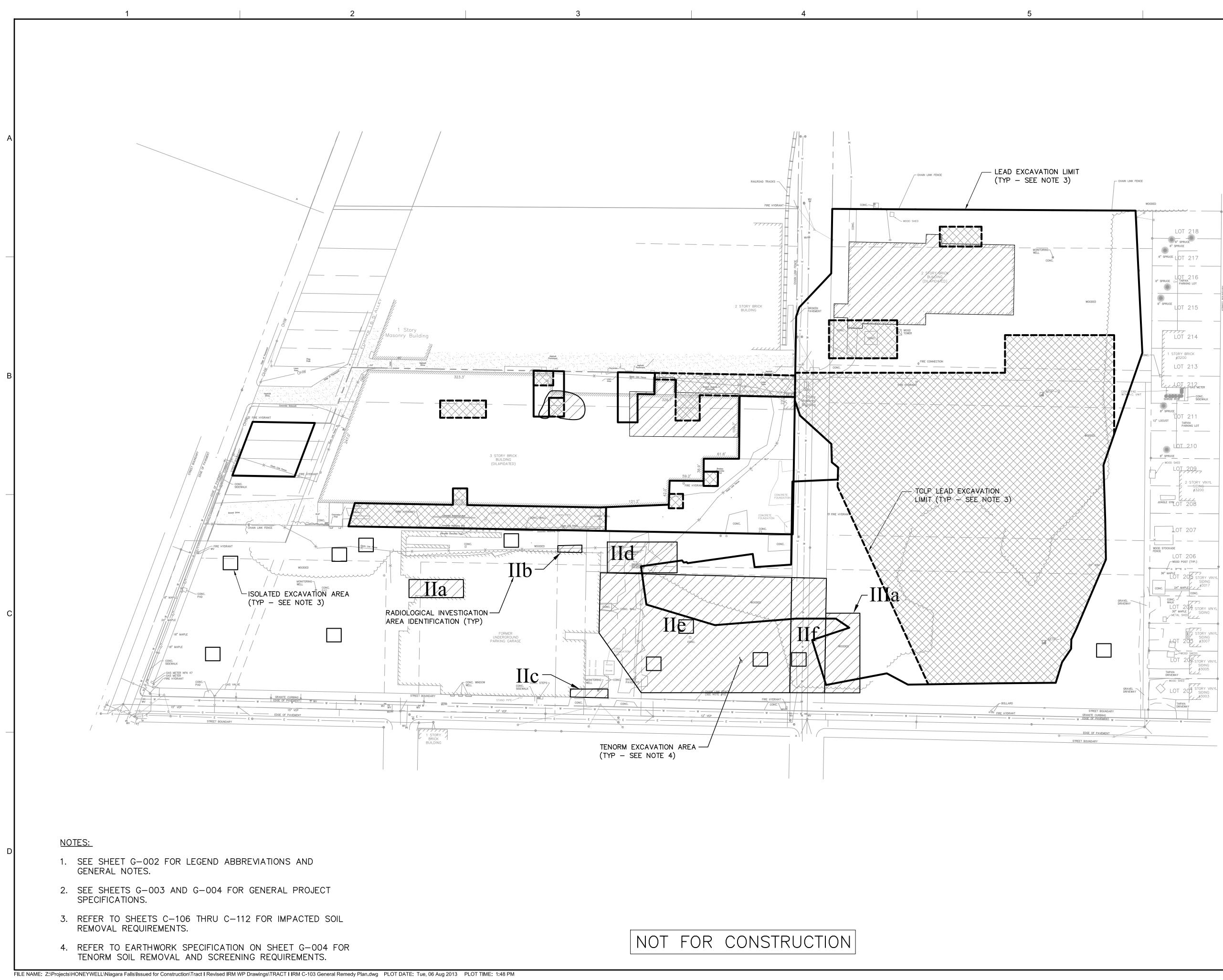
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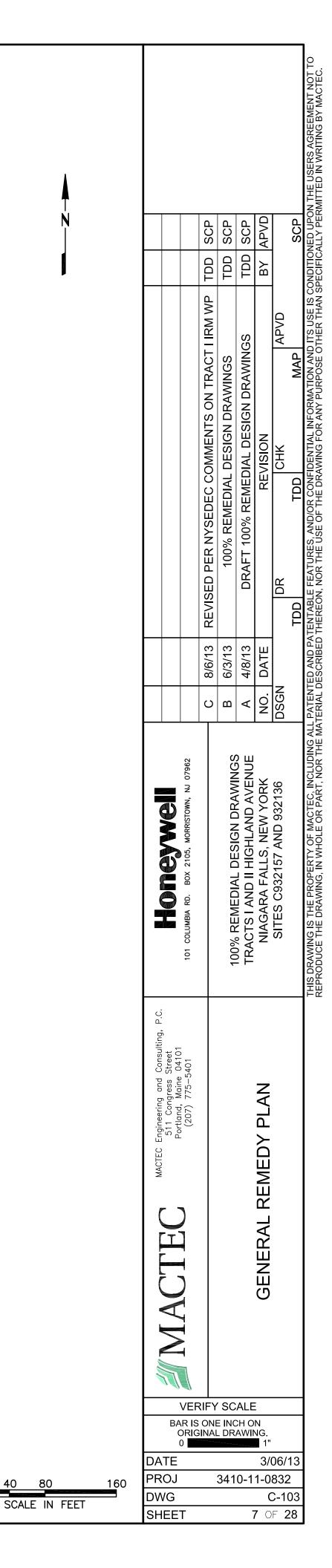
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OR AERATE EACH LAYER AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE OPTIMUM EACH LAYER TO THE REQUIRED 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY 7.						
(5) BELOW FINAL GRADE ELEVATION, STATIC METHODS OF COMPACTION JIPMENT CAPABLE OF PRODUCING A KNEADING ACTION APPLIED WITH THE EXCAVATOR MAY BE USED). THE MAXIMUM COMPACTED LIFT DEPTH		SCP SCP	SCP	APVD) MAP SCP
OR LESS BELOW FINAL GRADE ELEVATION, VIBRATORY METHODS OF D TO ACHIEVE THE SPECIFIED IN PLACE DENSITY.		WP TDD TDD	TDD	BΥ		
RMLY GRADE AREAS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF WORK. SMOOTH FINISHED		RACT I IRM NGS	DRAWINGS		APVD	MAP
RANCES, COMPACT WITH UNIFORM LEVELS OR SLOPES BETWEEN POINTS OR BETWEEN SUCH POINTS AND EXISTING GRADES. ROM IRREGULAR SURFACE CHANGES AND NOT MORE THAN ONE (1) INCH		TS ON TRACT	UD UD			
FINAL GRADE ELEVATION. S FROM TRAFFIC AND EROSION. KEEP FREE OF TRASH AND DEBRIS. GRADES IN SETTLED, ERODED, AND RUTTED AREAS TO SPECIFIED		YSEDEC COMMENTS REMEDIAL DESIGN D	DIAL DES	EVISION	CHK	
		% REMEDIA	100% REMEDIAL			TDC
CONSTRUCTION: XAMINE AND TEST SUBGRADE SURFACES AND FILL/BACKFILL LAYERS. N WORK IS PERFORMED, COMPACTION TEST RESULTS MEETING THESE NED.		EVISED PER N 100%	DRAFT 10		DR	
RM FIELD DENSITY TESTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 6938 (NUCLEAR 'S REPRESENTATIVE APPROVED METHODS, AS APPLICABLE. DUE TO THE USED TO STABILIZE LEAD IMPACTED SOIL OR THE PRESENCE OF		8/6/13 REV 6/3/13	4/8/13	DATE		TDD
TERIAL, FIELD DENSITY TESTING USING ASTM D 6938 METHODS MAY HER METHODS (I.E. SAND CONE METHOD PER ASTM D 1556) OR MAY BE ALTERNATIVE IS DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER (DCP) TESTING PER ASTM STING IS CONDUCTED THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE TESTING APPARATUS MODEL NUMBER AND HAMMER MASS SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED AND THE BLOWS PER 6 INCHES.		B C 6/			DSGN	TDD
YER OF FILL PLACED, CONDUCT ONE COMPACTION TEST FOR EVERY 2000 LESS THAN 3 TESTS PER LIFT.	NJ 07962			JRK	136	
EACH LAYER OF FILL PLACED, CONDUCT ONE COMPACTION TEST FOR NCH.	MORRISTOWN, NJ		UESIGN UKAWINGS HIGHLAND AVENUE	NEW YO	AND 9321	
REPRESENTATIVE, BASED ON TESTING SERVICE REPORTS AND INSPECTION, VE BEEN PLACED ARE BELOW SPECIFIED DENSITY, PROVIDE ADDITIONAL O ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO THE OWNER.	HOROCOLUMBIA RD. BOX 2105,		TRACTS I AND II HIGHLAND AVENI	RA FAI	SITES C932157 /	
PRESENTATIVE FOR APPROVAL THE FOLLOWING PLANS AND MATERIALS:						_
CONSTRUCTION WORK PLAN (INCLUDING MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN), CONTINGENCY PLAN, CONTRACTOR QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE.	Consulting, P.C. Street 04101 401					
ES – THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE PROPOSED SOURCE(S) FOR S PRIOR TO DELIVERING MATERIALS TO THE SITE. AVAILABLE/PREVIOUS ALL BE PROVIDED.	Engineering and C 511 Congress S Portland, Maine ((207) 775–54			CT	ŝ	
OL TESTING LABORATORY — THE NAME AND QUALIFICATIONS OF AN IMERCIAL TESTING LABORATORY TO BE USED FOR BORROW SOURCE AND IATERIALS TESTING.	MACTEC Engi 51 Por			PROJE	CATIONS	
S – ALL TEST REPORTS FOR BORROW SOURCE MATERIALS, INCLUDING AT CURVE FOR EACH TYPE OF BORROW SOURCE MATERIAL AND NATIVE SOIL E DENSITY (COMPACTION) TEST REPORTS.	EC			VERAL	SPECIFIC	
TED SOIL EXCAVATIONS LIMITS; AS-BUILT CONDITIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL G AND STRUCTURES, AND FINAL GRADES; AS WELL AS CONSTRUCTIONS ITITY MEASUREMENTS.	CT			С С Ц	SF	
DRM DRAIN AND UNDER DRAIN PIPING; PRECAST CONCRETE STORM DRAIN RAMES, COVERS AND GRATES.	MA					
MEANS AND METHODS FOR TRANSPORTING AND DISPOSING OF ALL WASTE ATED AS A COMPONENT OF THE WORK, INCLUDING PROPOSED DISPOSAL MITTED PROFILE OF THE FACILITY.						
FOR ALL TRANSPORTED WASTE LOADS AND CERTIFIED WEIGHT SLIPS FOR HE DISPOSAL FACILITY.	BAR IS	IFY SC ONE IN NAL DF	сн с	N		_
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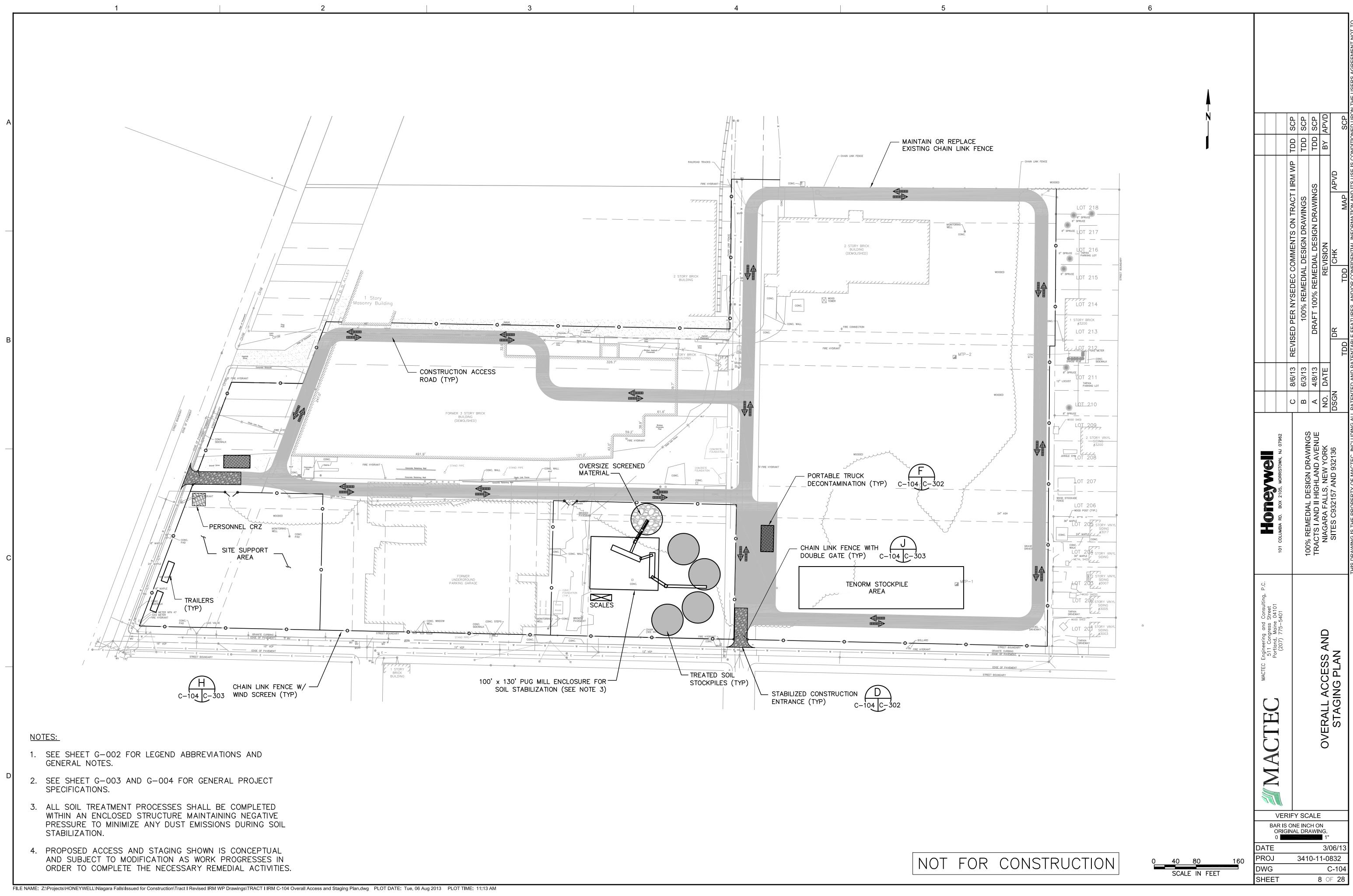
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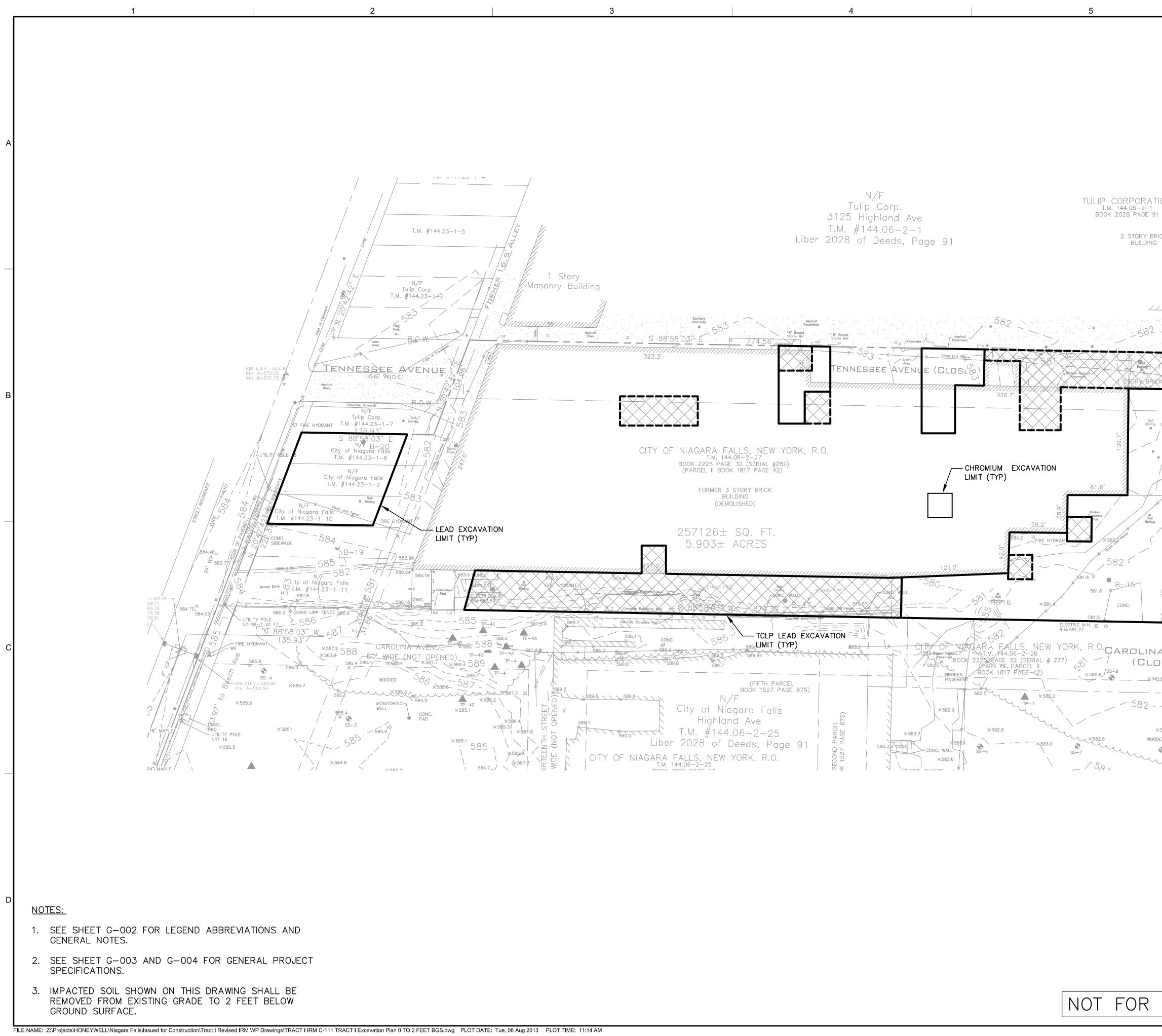




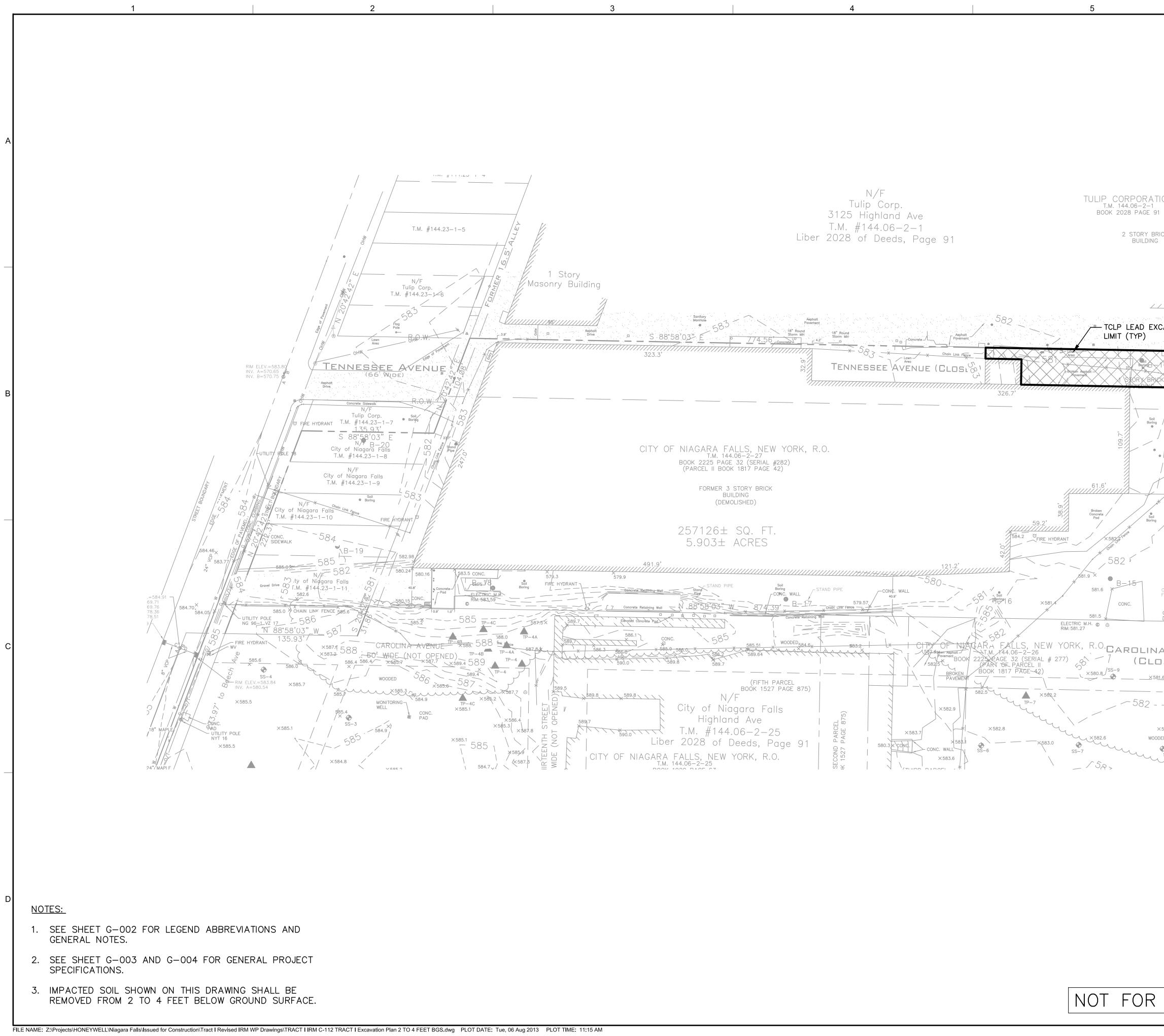




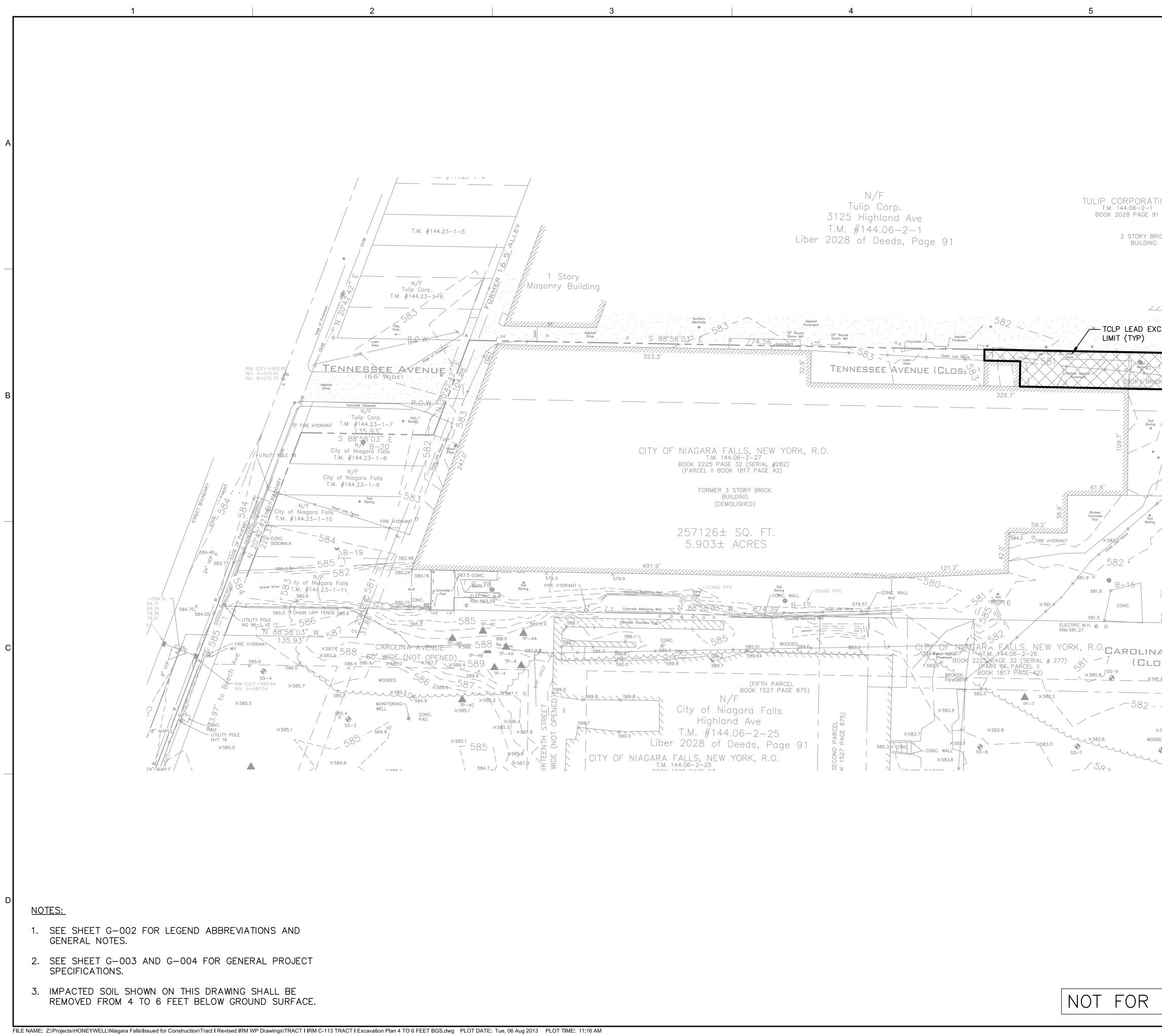
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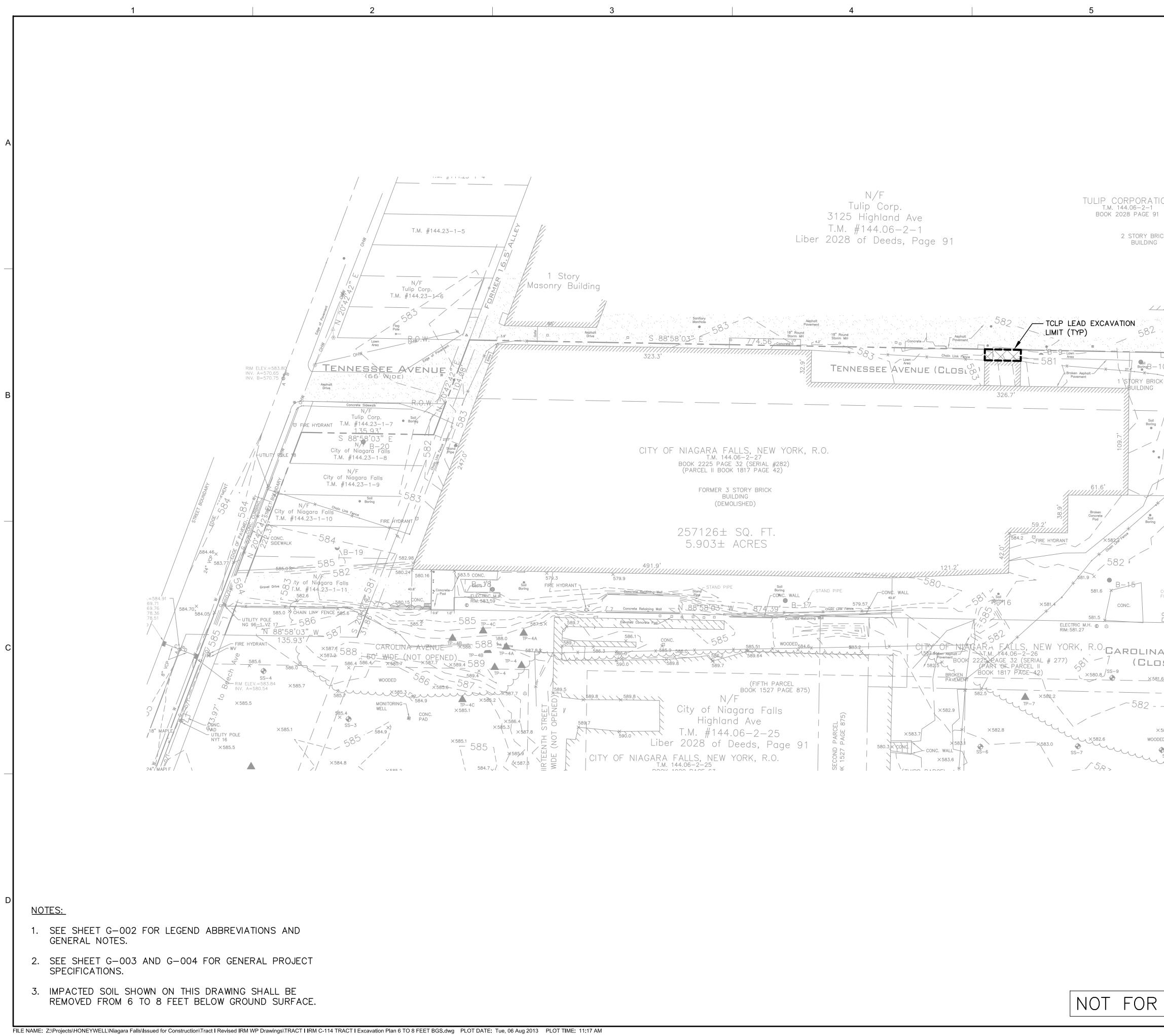
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NSTRUCTION 0 25 50 100 DATE PROJ 341 DWG SCALE IN FEET	CH ON AWING. 1" 3/ 0-11-0	06/13 832 C-114

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		S	TORM DRAIN SCH	IEDULE			
Drainage Pipe Identification	Upstream Structue	Upstream Invert (ft)	Downstream Structure	Downstream Invert (ft)	Pipe Diameter (inches)	Pipe Length (ft)	Pipe Slope (ft/ft)
SD-1	CB-1	578.20	EX-MH	577.95	6	50	0.005
SD-2	CB-2	577.75	MH-1	577.45	8	120	0.002
SD-3	CB-3	577.75	MH-1	577.45	8	120	0.002
SD-4	MH-1	577.35	MH-2	576.90	18	185	0.002
SD-5	MH-2	576.80	CB-4	576.55	18	100	0.003
SD-6	CB-4	576.45	MH-7	576.05	6	160	0.003
SD-6A	MH-7	575.95	EX-MH	575.00	12	310	0.003
SD-7	MH-4	579.40	CB-4	578.90	4	50	0.010
SD-8	MH-3	578.80	EX-MH	575.90	4	140	0.021
SD-9	MH-5	580.70	MH-6	580.40	4	60	0.005
SD-10	MH-6	578.70	EX-MH	578.40	6	60	0.005
SD-11	MH-8	578.70	EX-MH	578.55	6	30	0.005

NOTE: ALL STORM DRAIN PIPE SHALL BE SINGLE WALL HDPE WITH CORRUGATED INTERIOR.

	STORM STRU	CTURE LAYOU	T SCHEDULE		
Structure Identification	Rim Elevation (ft)	Under Drain Inv In (ft)	Storm Drain Inv In (ft)	Storm Drain Inv In (ft)	Storm Drain Inv Out (ft)
CB-1	580.30	578.30	-	-	578.20
CB-2	579.85	577.85	-	-	577.75
CB-3	579.85	576.85	-	-	577.75
CB-4	581.20	-	576.55	576.55	576.45
MH-1	583.00	-	577.45	577.45	577.35
MH-2	583.00	-	576.90	-	576.80
MH-3	584.50	578.80	-	-	578.70
MH-4	583.50	579.50	-	-	579.40
MH-5	585.10	580.80	-	-	580.70
MH-6	585.10	578.80	580.40	-	578.70
MH-7	581.80	-	576.05		575.95
MH-8	583.50	578.80	-	-	578.70
MH-9	583.10	578.65	-	-	578.55

C-115 C-302 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (TYP)

RIM ELEV.=584. INV. A=569.71 INV. B=569.76 INV. C=578.36 INV. D=578.51

585

58

 $\times 585.9$

TILITY POLE 1

×585.9

TOP SIGN &

REET SIGN X 585.8

" VCP 585.96

G585.61 × 585.84

RIM ELEV.=584.09/ INV. A=580.94

RIM ELEV.=586.2. INV. A=568.52 INV. B=568.82 INV. C=572.57 INV. D=577.87

RIM ELEV.=585.84-INV. A=581.94

UTILITY POLE NG 2928 14-

ELECTRIC M.F RIM: 586.21

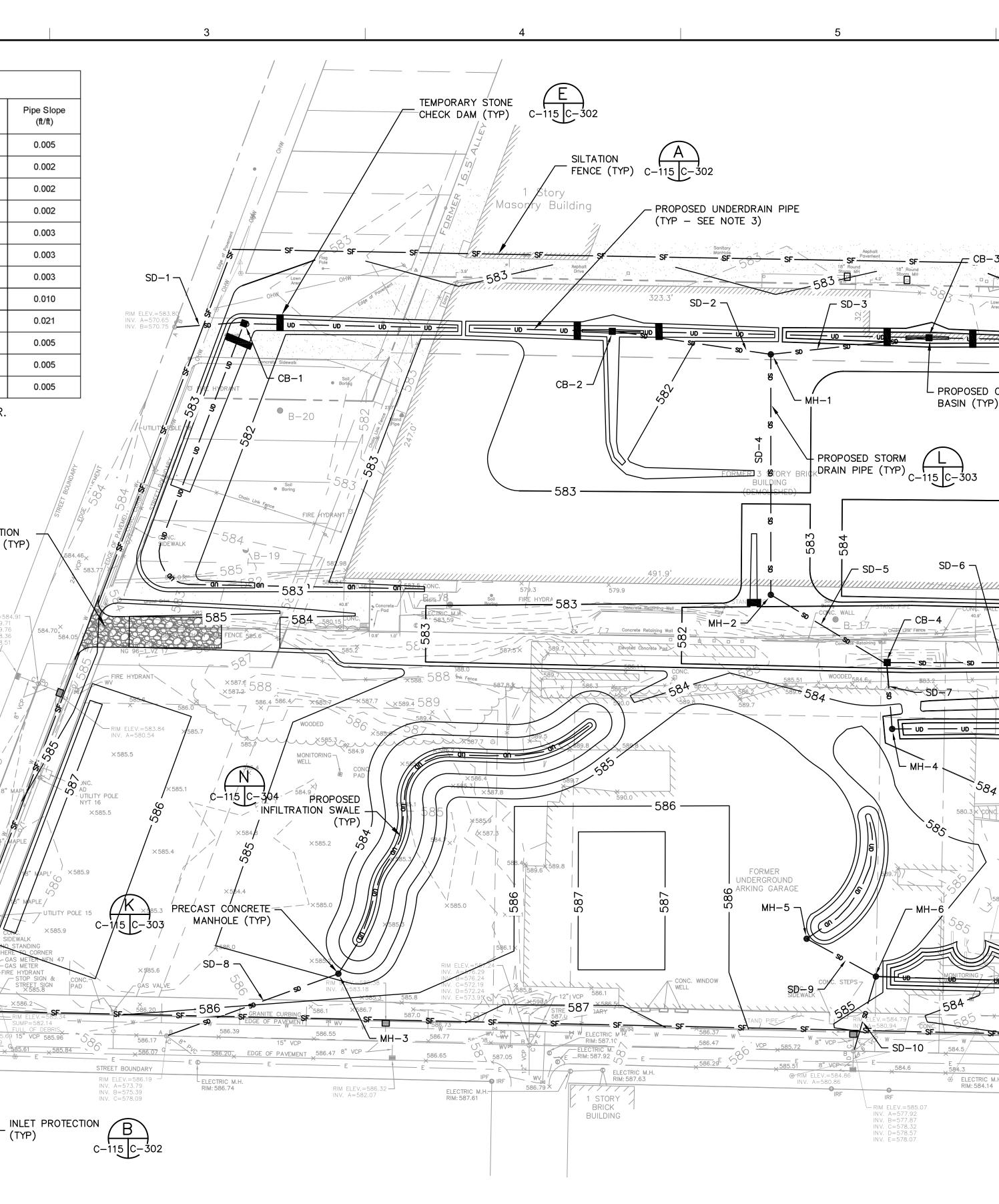
6" PVC

UTILITY POLE 14

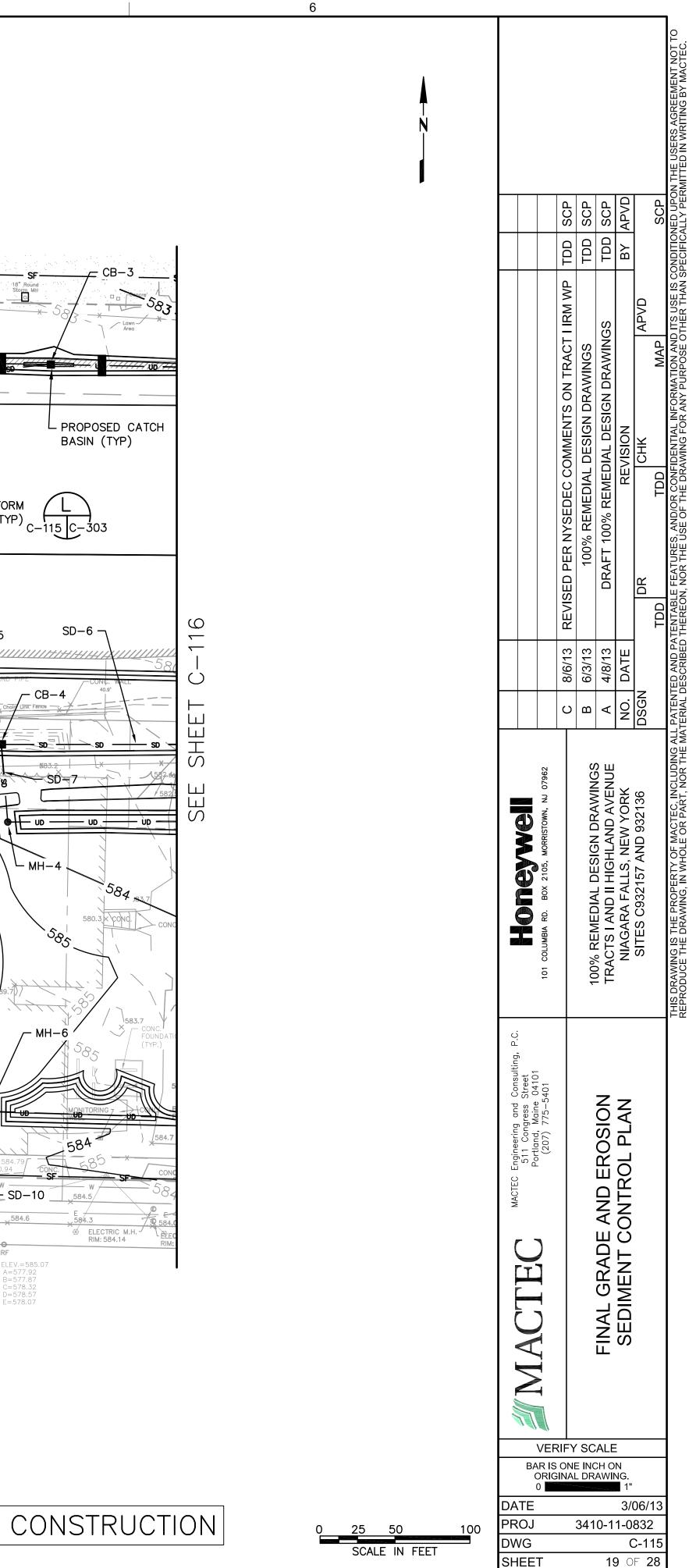
NOTES: 1. SEE SHEET G-002 FOR LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES.

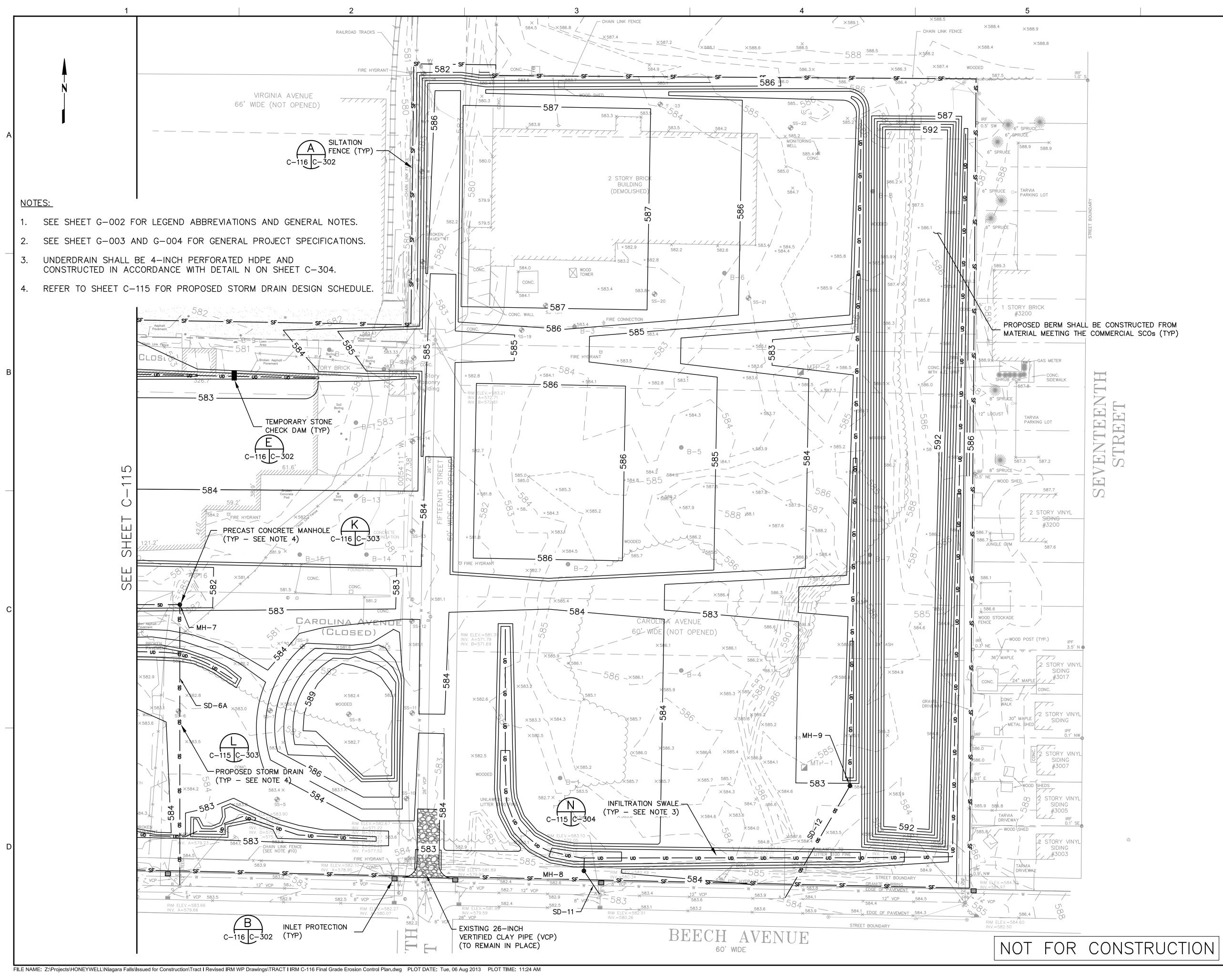
SEE SHEET G-003 AND G-004 FOR GENERAL PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS. 2.

UNDERDRAIN SHALL BE 4-INCH PERFORATED HDPE AND CONSTRUCTED IN 3. ACCORDANCE WITH DETAIL N ON SHEET C-304.

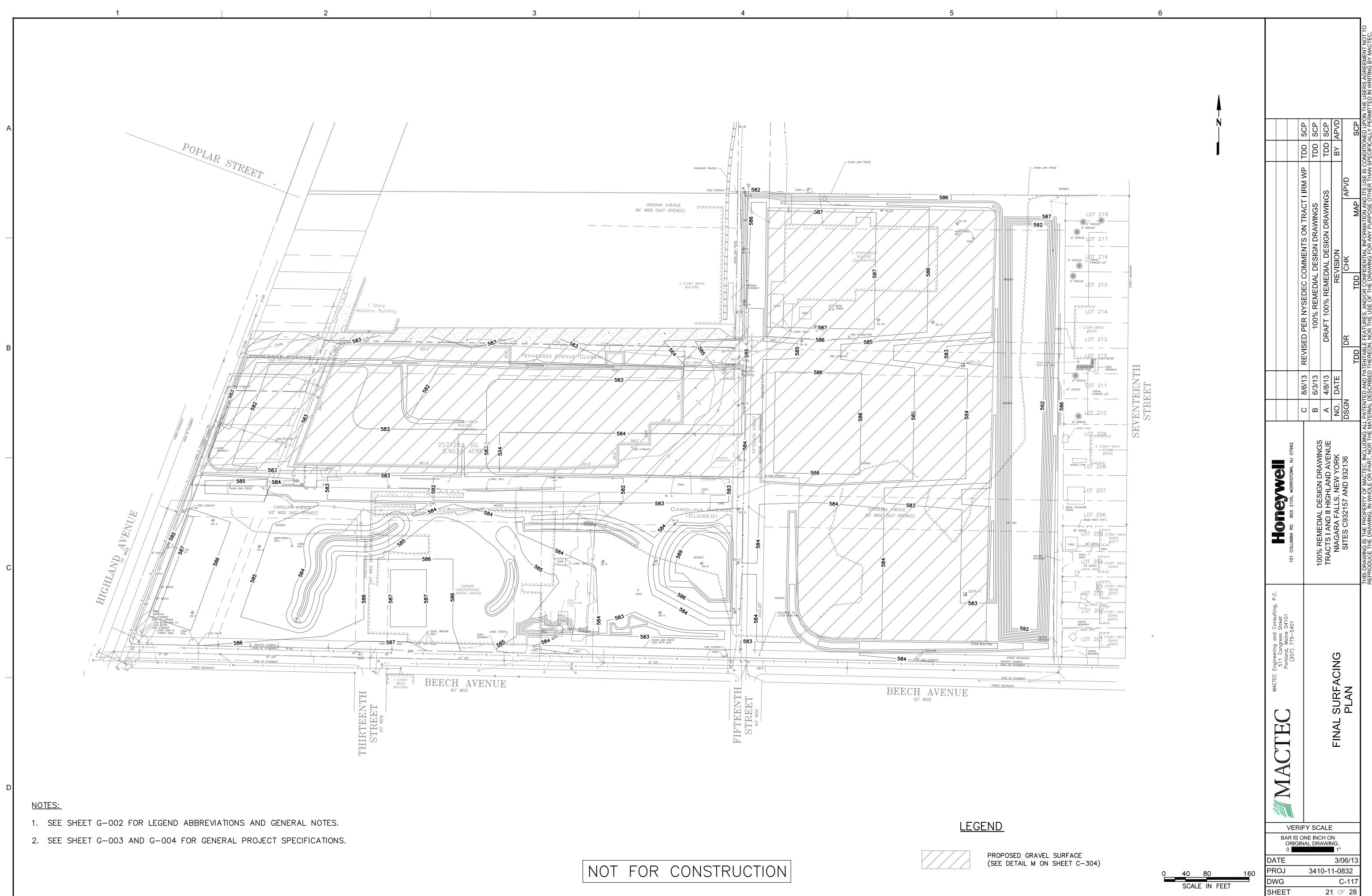


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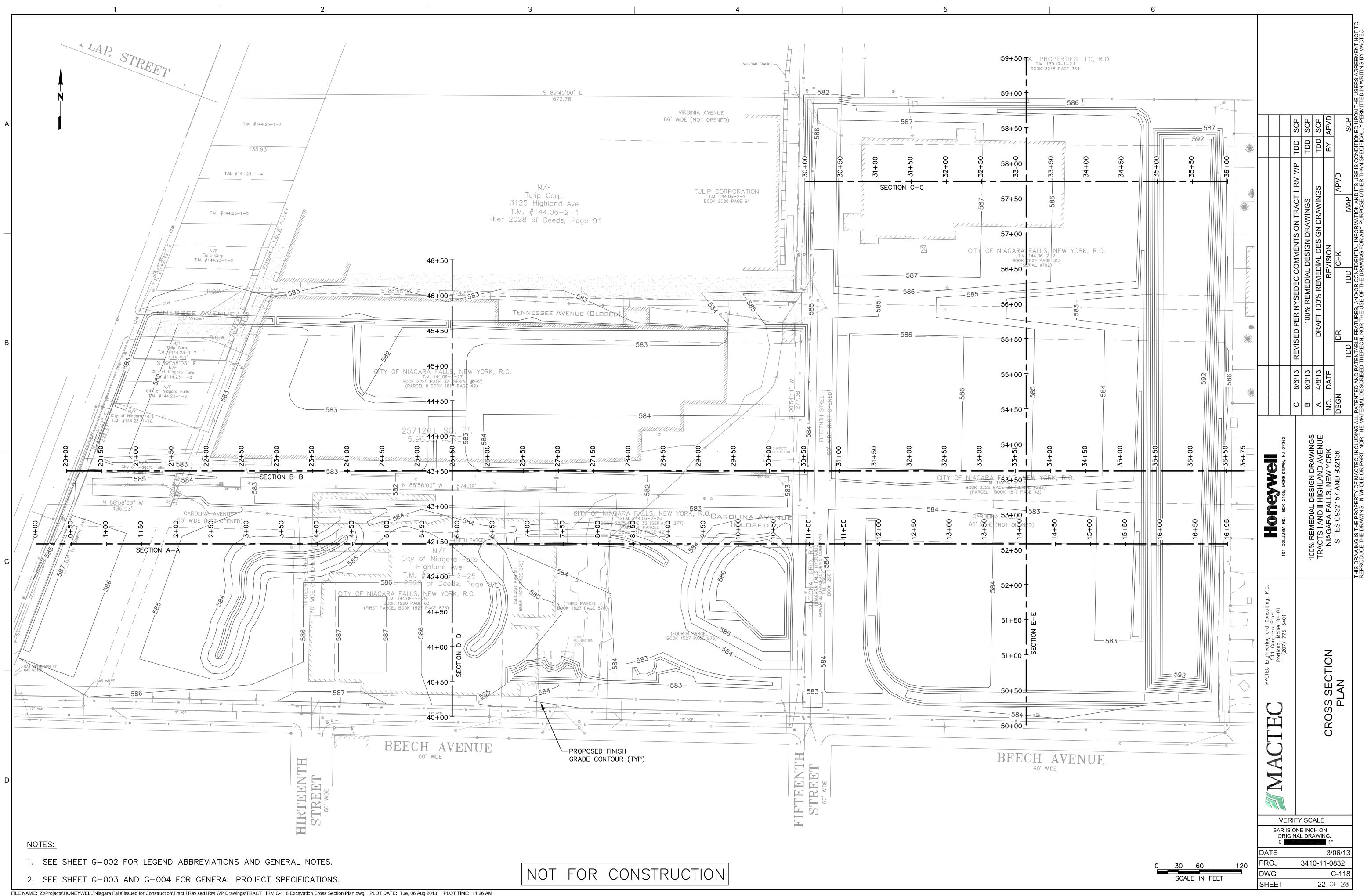


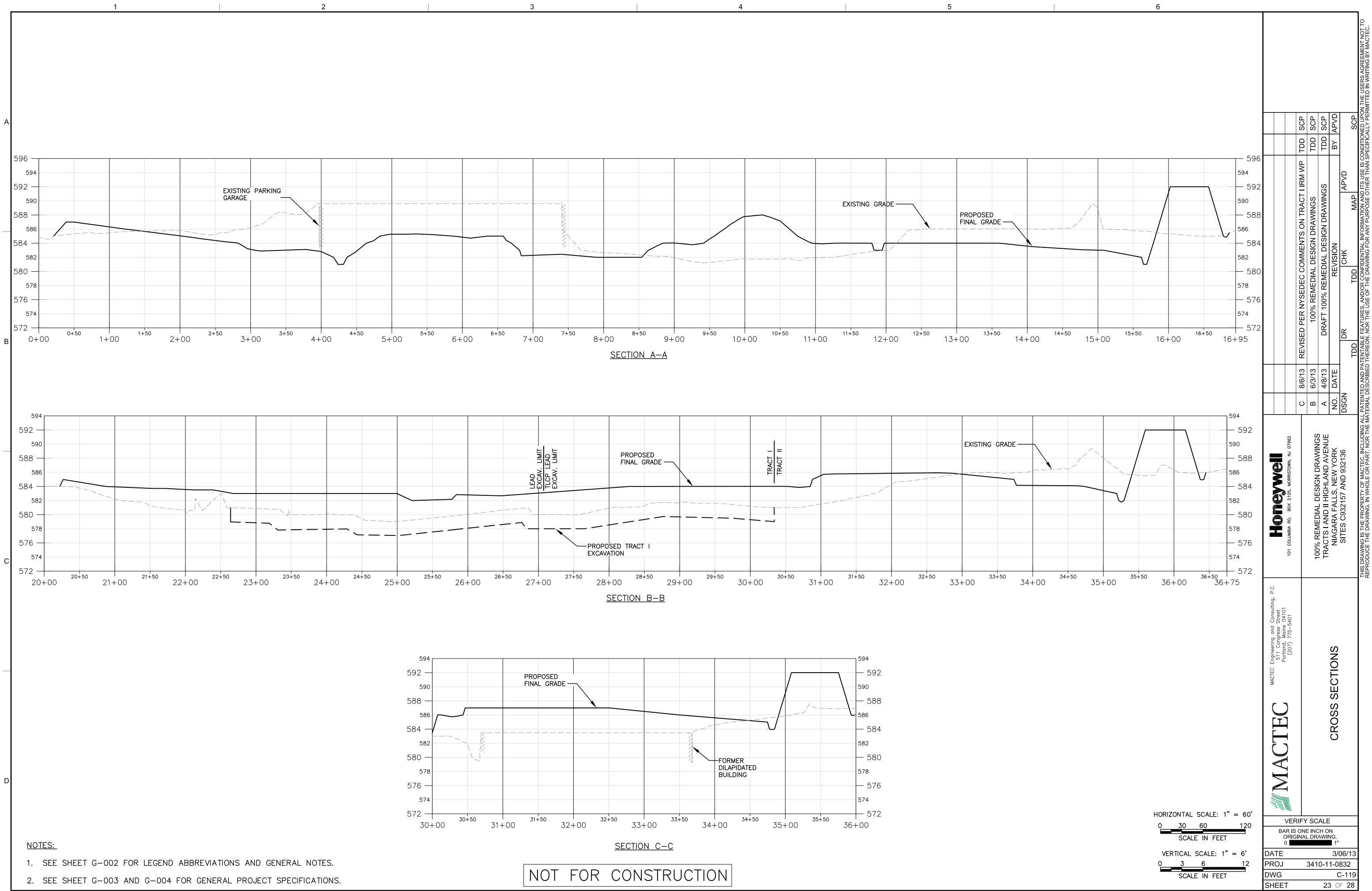


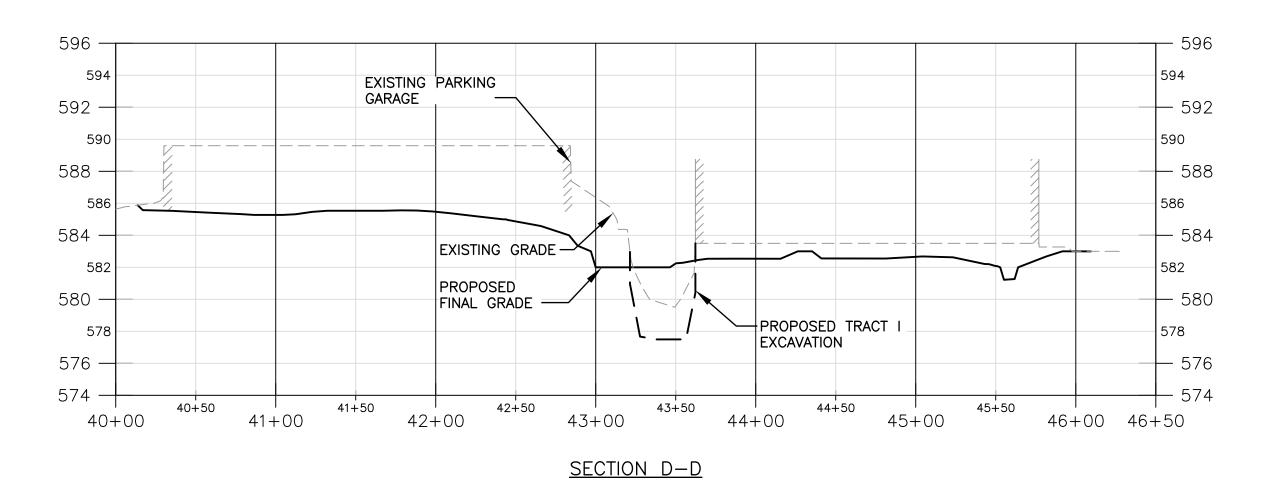
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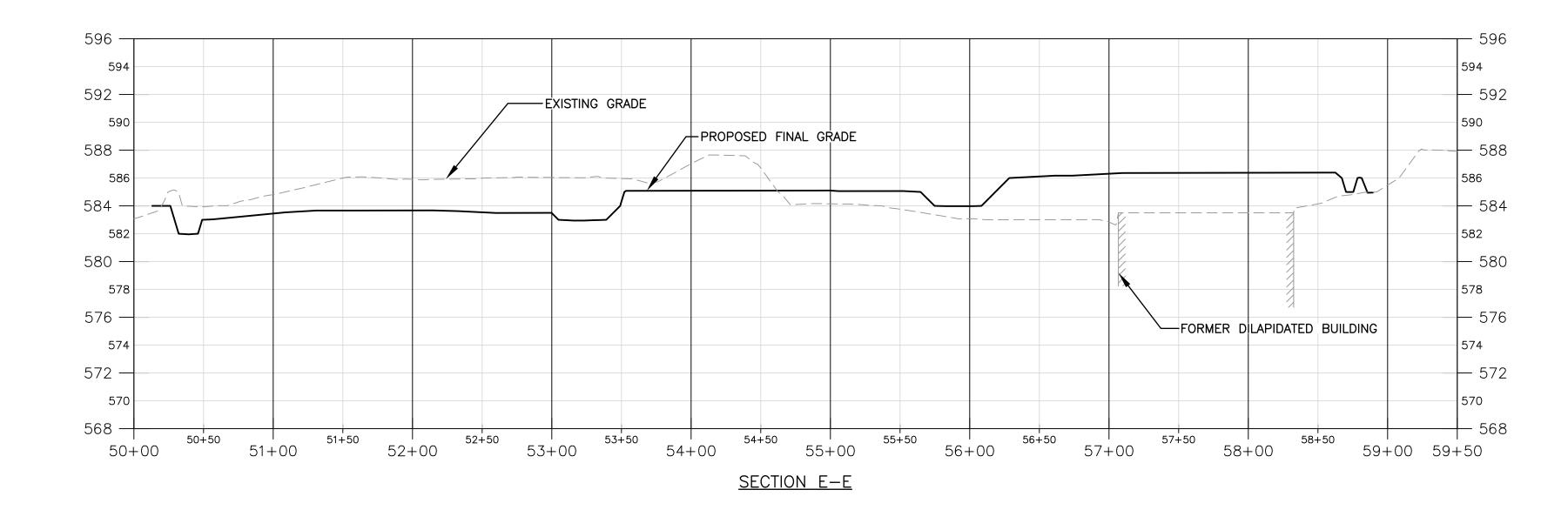


FILE NAME: Z:\Projects\HONEYWELL\Niagara Falls\Issued for Construction\Tract I Revised IRM WP Drawings\TRACT I IRM C-117 Final Surfacing Plan.dwg PLOT DATE: Tue, 06 Aug 2013 PLOT TIME: 11:34 AM









NOTES: 1. SEE SHEET G-002 FOR LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES. 2. SEE SHEET G-003 AND G-004 FOR GENERAL PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.

FILE NAME: Z:\Projects\HONEYWELL\Niagara Falls\Issued for Construction\Tract I Revised IRM WP Drawings\TRACT I IRM C-120 Excavation Cross Sections.dwg PLOT DATE: Tue, 06 Aug 2013 PLOT TIME: 11:28 AM

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ROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE:

- UGMENTED SILTATION FENCE
- 3.1. AUGMENTED SILTATION FENCES SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.5 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD.
- 3.2. REMOVE THE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS OR INSTALL A SECONDARY BARRIER UPSLOPE FROM THE EXISTING BARRIER WHEN SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REACH ONE HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT.
- 3.3. REPLACE OR REPAIR FENCES WITHIN 24 HOURS OF OBSERVED FAILURE (E.G., DAMAGE OR DECOMPOSITION; FENCE MOVED OUT OF POSITION; UNDERCUTTING, OVERTOPPING, OR FLOW CHANNELS AROUND THE END OF FENCES).
- .4. RESHAPE, ADD ADDITIONAL MATERIAL, OR REPLACE FILTER BERM WHEN DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OR SIGNIFICANT STORM EVENTS.
- 3.5. MAINTAIN AUGMENTED SILTATION FENCES UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING AREA IS STABILIZED.

TER DIKE/SWALE

ERIMETER DIKES/SWALES SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY RECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.5 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD.

CCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES ONE HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE PERIMETER IKE/SWALE. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT.

EGRADE SWALE AND REPAIR DIKE AS REQUIRED TO CAPTURE CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF.

AINTAIN PERIMETER DIKES/SWALES UNTIL THE AREA IS STABILIZED.

RARY SWALE

EMPORARY SWALES SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY RECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.5 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD.

CCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES ONE HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE TEMPORARY WALE. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT.

AINTAIN TEMPORARY SWALES UNTIL THE AREA IS STABILIZED.

EMPORARY CONVEYANCES SHOULD BE COMPLETELY REMOVED OR CONVERTED TO PERMANENT CONVEYANCES S SOON AS THE SURROUNDING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN STABILIZED OR AT THE COMPLETION OF ONSTRUCTION.

DAMS

HECK DAMS SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY RECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.5 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24 HOUR PERIOD.

EPLACE OR REPAIR CHECK DAMS WITHIN 24 HOURS OF OBSERVED FAILURE (E.G., MOVED STONE, ERODED SOIL AROUND OR UNDER THE CHECK DAM, TRAPPED SEDIMENTS OVERTOPPING CHECK DAM).

INLESS INCORPORATED INTO A PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE FINAL GRADING AND CHANNEL STABILIZATION IS APPLIED.

EDIMENT DEPOSITS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN DEPOSITS REACH HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE CHECK DAM. EMOVAL OF SEDIMENT MAY REQUIRE REPLACEMENT OF STONE. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT.

OUTLET PROTECTION

OCK OUTLET PROTECTION SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY RECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.5 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24 HOUR PERIOD.

EPAIR ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION WITHIN 24 HOURS IF DISLODGED STONES; ERODED SOIL AROUND OR UNDER HE RIPRAP OR UNDERLYING FABRIC; OR TREE GROWTH IS OBSERVED. NTATION BASIN

EDIMENTATION BASINS SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.5 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD.

EMOVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS WHEN SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION REACHES ONE HALF OF THE WET STORAGE APACITY OF THE BASIN OR WHEN THE DEPTH OF THE AVAILABLE POOL IS REDUCED TO 18 INCHES, HICHEVER IS ACHIEVED FIRST.

F THE OUTLET BECOMES CLOGGED, IT SHALL BE CLEANED TO RESTORE FLOW CAPACITY.

DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT WITHIN THE NEW SOLID WASTE BOUNDARY OR OFF-SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

RARY SEEDING AND MULCHING

REAS RECEIVING TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND /ITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.5 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING 24-HOUR PERIOD.

HERE SEED/MULCH HAS MOVED OR SOIL EROSION HAS OCCURRED, REPAIR THE AREA APPROPRIATELY AND E-APPLY SEED AND/OR MULCH. APPLY NETTING, TACKIFIER, OR OTHER ANCHORING TECHNIQUES AS ECESSARY TO PREVENT FAILURE. ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY MEASURES MAY ALSO BE INSTALLED TO CONTROL TORMWATER RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT MOVEMENT.

ONTINUE INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AREAS RECEIVING TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING UNTIL AT EAST 90% OF THE SOIL SURFACE IS BE COVERED BY MATURE, ESTABLISHED VEGETATION CAPABLE OF ONTROLLING SOIL EROSION AND SURVIVING SEVERE WEATHER.

CONTROL

AREAS THAT HAVE DUST CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, BE INSPECTED DAILY.

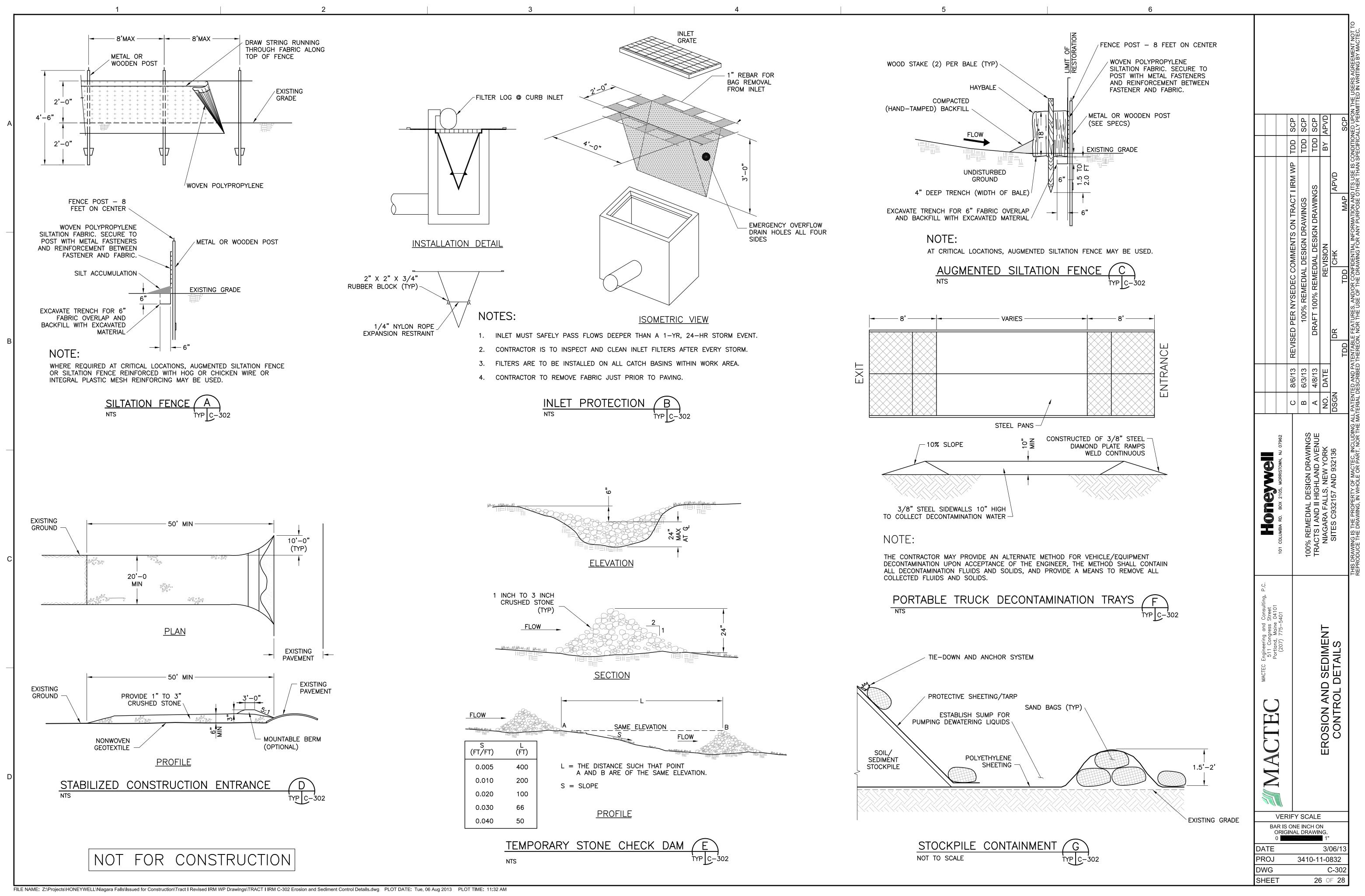
REPEAT APPLICATION OF DUST CONTROL MEASURES WHEN FUGITIVE DUST BECOMES EVIDENT.

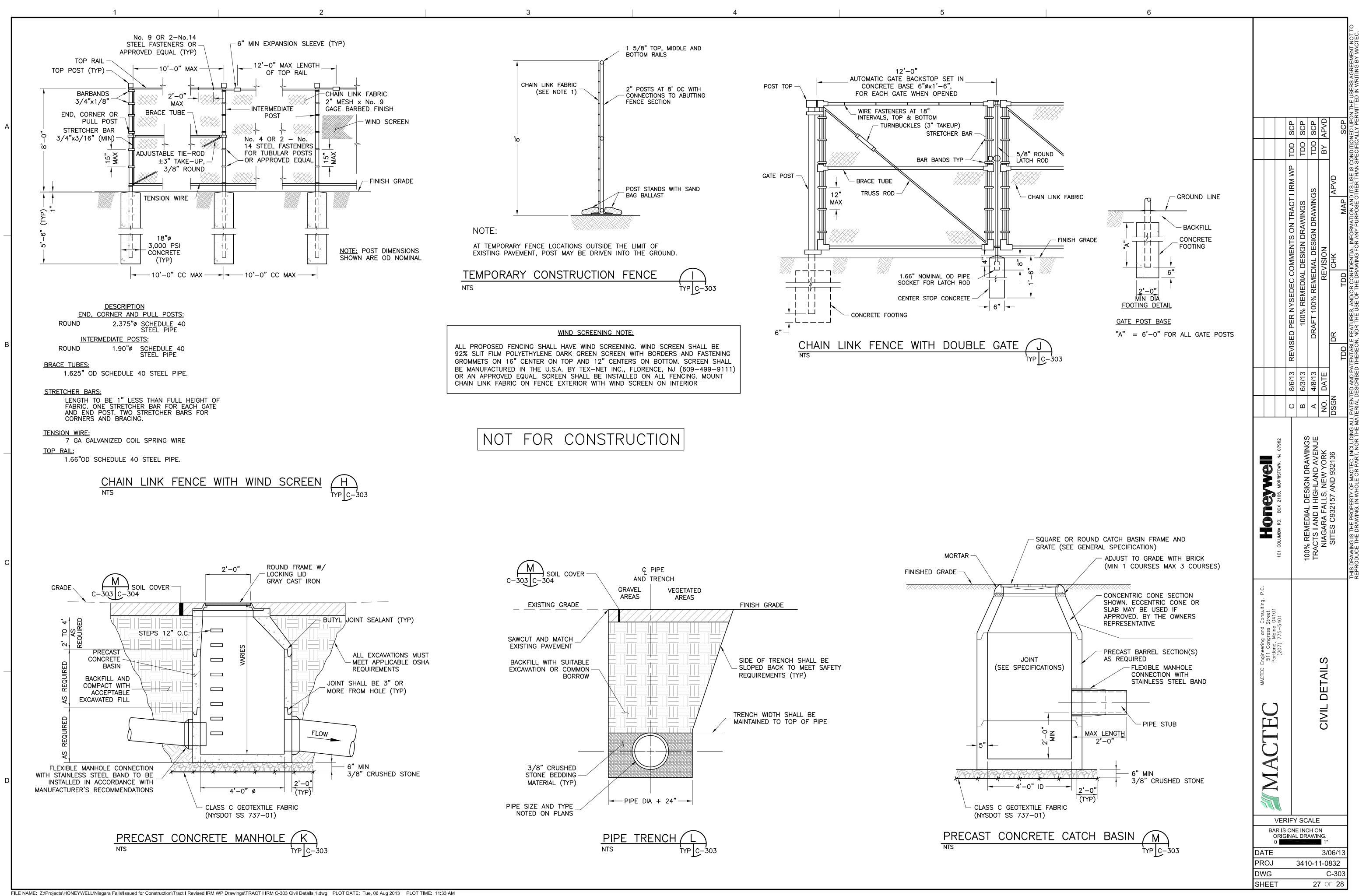
INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION INSTALL PERIMETER EROSION AND

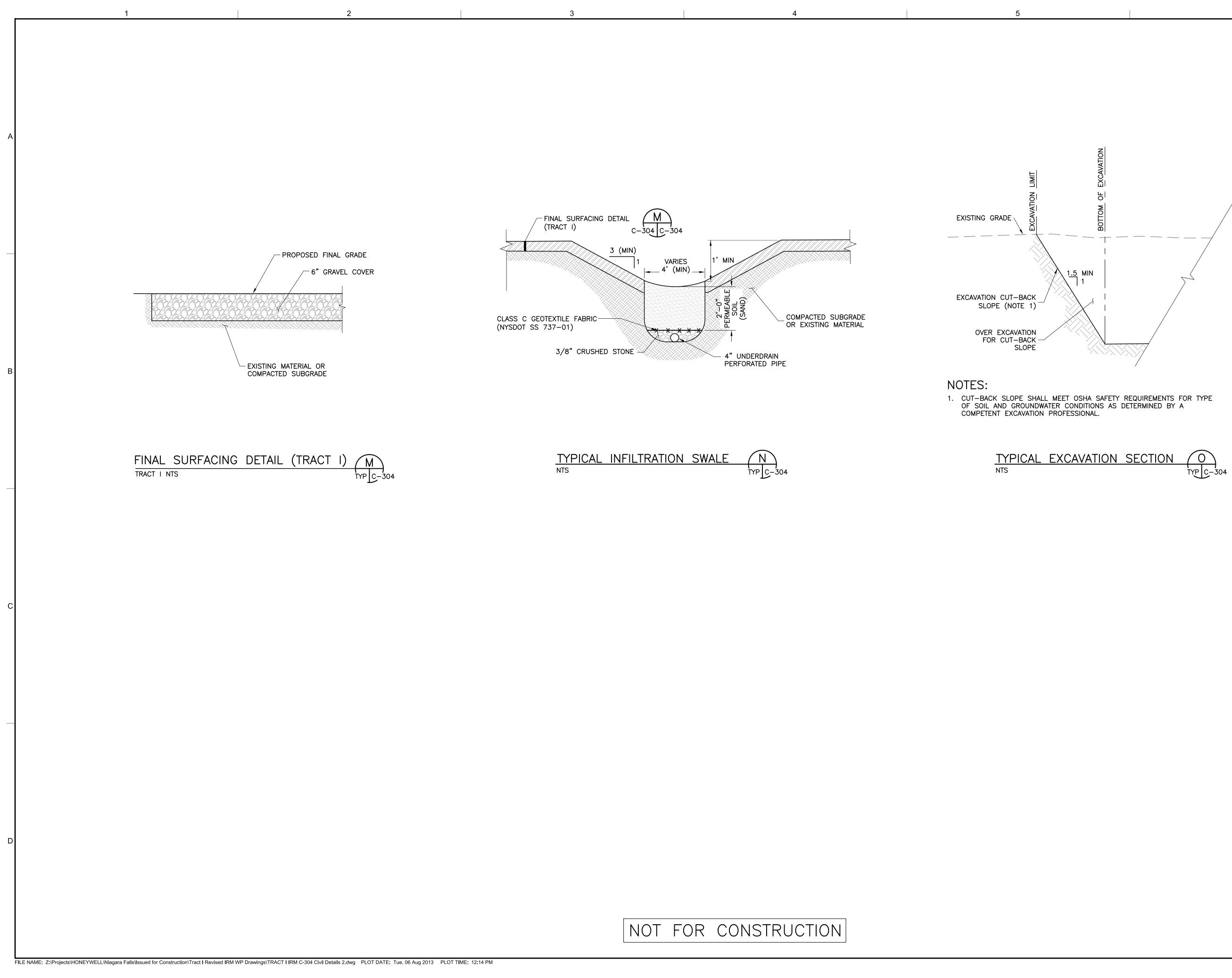
- AND STONE CHECK DAMS.
- 3. REMOVE STOCKPILED MATERIALS A
- COMPLETE DEMOLITION OF EXISTING AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLIC.
 COMPLETE DEMOLITION OF UNDERGINAL
- BORROW EXCAVATION AREA.6. REMOVE AND STOCKPILE LEAD IMP.
- 7. COMPLETE EXCAVATION IN BORROW
- 8. ASSEMBLE PUG MILL PROCESS ARE
- OF LEAD IMPACTED MATERIAL EXCE 9. SCREEN CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS FR
- 10. BEGIN PLACEMENT OF LEAD IMPAC
- 11. CONTINUE PLACEMENT OF LEAD IM
- 12. EXCAVATE SHALLOW ISOLATED SOIL
- 13. CONSTRUCT INFILTRATION SWALES
- 14. COMPLETE FINAL SUBGRADE SHAPI
- MATERIAL WILL BE CONSOLIDATE W 15. INSTALL DEMARCATION LAYER, BAC
- 16. SEED AND MULCH ALL AREAS IDEN AREAS.
- 17. REMOVE TEMPORARY FACILITIES AN
- 18. MAINTAIN VEGETATED AREAS IN A

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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ON SEQUENCE – TRACT II:							30F
N ENTRANCE AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES AND CONTROLS. SEDIMENT CONTROLS INCLUDING SILTATION FENCE, AUGMENTED SILTATION FENCE,							
AND OTHER SURFACE WASTE FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL. G DILAPIDATED STRUCTURE AND REMOVE MATERIALS FROM SITE AS NECESSARY							
CABLE REGULATIONS. GROUND PARKING DECK SLAB TO FACILITATE PLACEMENT OF MATERIAL FROM THE		SCP	SCP	SCP	APVD		「しつつ
PACTED SURFACE SOILS WITHIN THE BORROW PIT AREA. W PIT AND BACKFILL UNDERGROUND PARKING GARAGE. REA AND ASSOCIATED CONTROLS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE SOIL STABILIZATION CEEDING ALLOWABLE TCLP CONCENTRATIONS.		WP TDD	TDD	TDD	BΥ	(
ROM EXCAVATED SOIL FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL. CTED AND STABILIZED SOIL WITHIN THE BORROW PIT AREA. MPACTED AND STABILIZED SOIL WITHIN BORROW PIT AREA. IL AREAS EXCEEDING SOIL CLEANUP OBJECTIVES FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL. AND ASSOCIATED UNDERDRAINS, STORM PIPING, AND STRUCTURES.		ON TRACT I IRM	DRAWINGS	N DRAWINGS		APVD	
ING AND EXCAVATE PROPOSED CLEAN UTILITY CORRIDORS. EXCAVATED MITHIN THE SOIL COVER AREA OR DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE. CKFILL UTILITY CORRIDORS, AND INSTALL CLEAN SOIL COVER SYSTEM. NTIFIED FOR VEGETATIVE COVER. INSTALL GRAVEL COVER OVER REMAINING		COMMENTS	ESIGN	DRAFT 100% REMEDIAL DESIGN	REVISION	0	7
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