Hunts Point Cooperative Market Redevelopment Plan

Investigative Scope of Work for Operating Unit Portion of Parcel B, Bronx, NY

Prepared by: Lawler, Matusky & Skelly Engineers LLP **December 1999**

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INTRODUCTION:

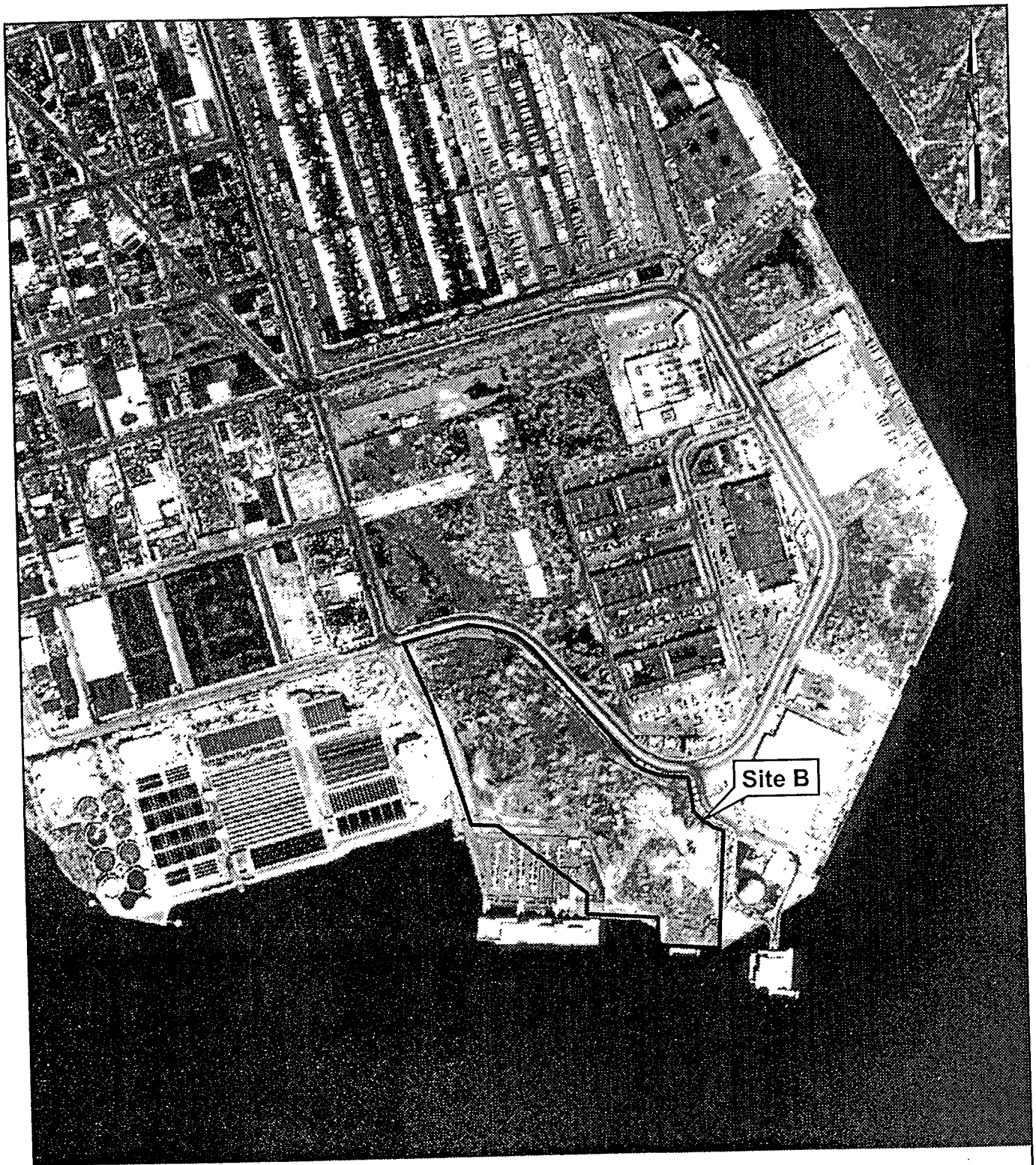
This Scope of Work (SOW) is a subsurface investigation of Parcel B (Site B) at the Hunts Point Cooperative Market Site (the Market). Site B is located in the southeast portion of the Market (Figure 1). The purpose of the investigation is to assess areas of the Site that are suitable for redevelopment under the proposed redevelopment plan and identify specific areas that may require more specific attention. Following completion of the SOW, areas not showing free product or visually obvious contamination or areas where analytical results do not suggest significant contamination will be available for the proposed development. As part of the re-development, any "green areas" (that is, those areas not covered by buildings or pavement) must be covered by at least one (1) foot of clean soil. Recommendations for remedial actions of the remaining areas will also be provided. The site is best described as follows:

SITE B: Site B is irregular shaped and covers approximately 38.3 acres. The Site is bounded on the north by Food Center Drive and Site A, on the south by the East River and a parking lot for the Department of Corrections floating detention facility, on the west by NYCDEP Water Treatment Plant, and the east by the South Bronx Marine Transfer Station (Figure 2).

Historic Site and topographic maps have been reviewed and a composite showing conditions that were identified on those maps is included as Figure 3. Historic aerial photographs show that the area has been used for oil and tar storage in above ground and underground storage tanks. A channel of Causeway Creek bordered the western limit of Site B as shown on Sanborn maps but is not shown on USGS topographic maps. It is not known whether this creek has been filled or not. The portion of the site that is now occupied by the corrections facility parking lot was filled in between 1966 and 1975. During a previous investigation, various types of fill material related to the operations of the plant were encountered.

Several large above ground and underground storage tanks previously existed at the central and northern portions of Site B. The above ground storage tanks included two (2) 1,000,000 gallon tanks that stored oil, two (2) 500,000 gallon tanks that stored tar, and two (2) 150,000 gallon tanks that also stored oil. The underground storage tanks included one (1) 2,000,000 gallon tank and four (4) 7,500 gallon tanks. Each of these tanks reportedly stored oil. A former propane storage plant consisting of 14 tanks on concrete footings previously existed to the south and west of the storage tanks. Each of these tanks were 9 feet in diameter, 30 feet long, and had a capacity of 30,000 gallons.

Based on a historic site map, the area to the east of Site B contained rubble and remains of a former coke oven with associated equipment.



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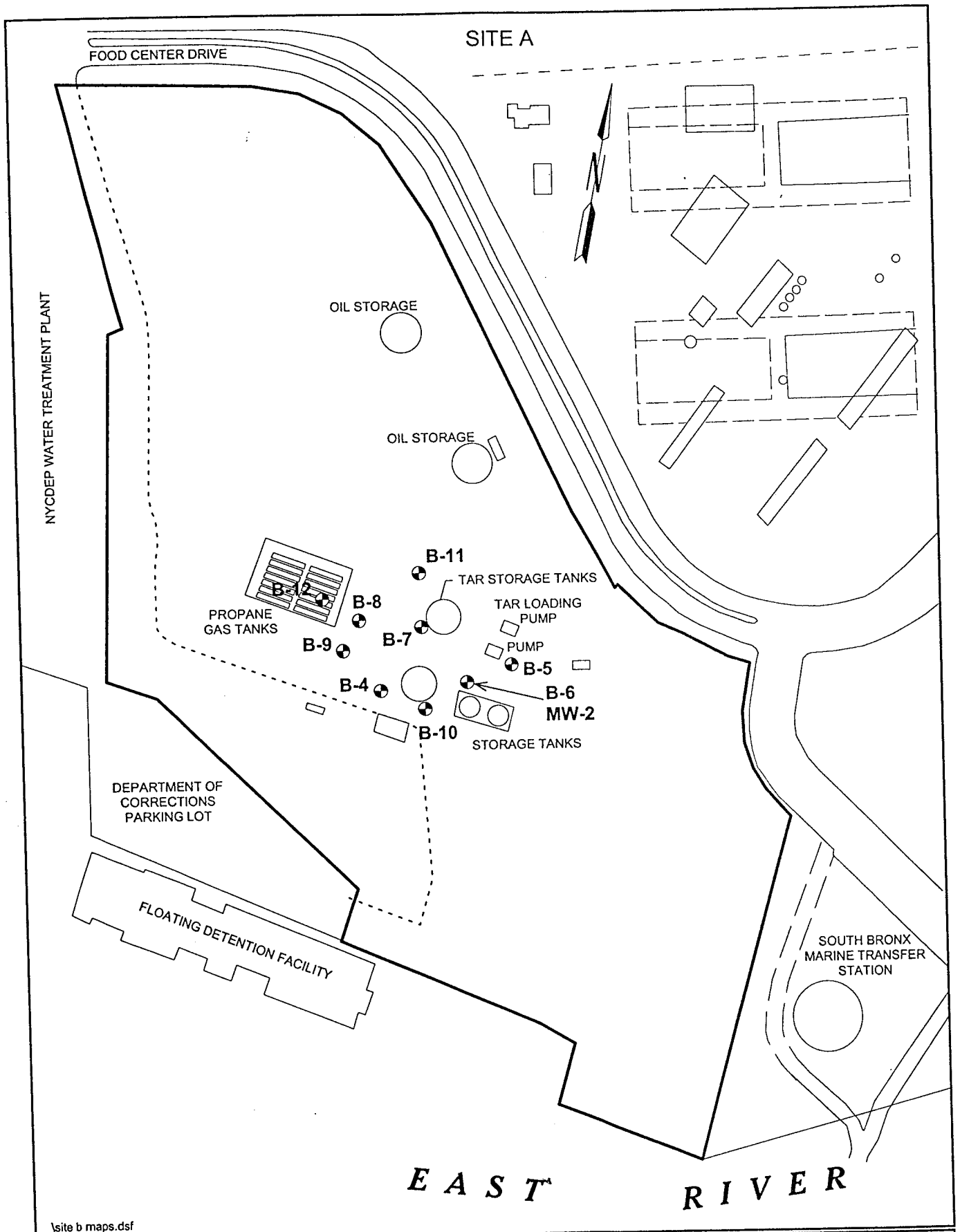
LMS Lawler, Matusky & Skelly Engineers LLP One Blue Hill Plaza • Pearl River, New York 10965 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS	**Hunts Point Site B - 1994 Aerial Photograph**	**Figure 1**



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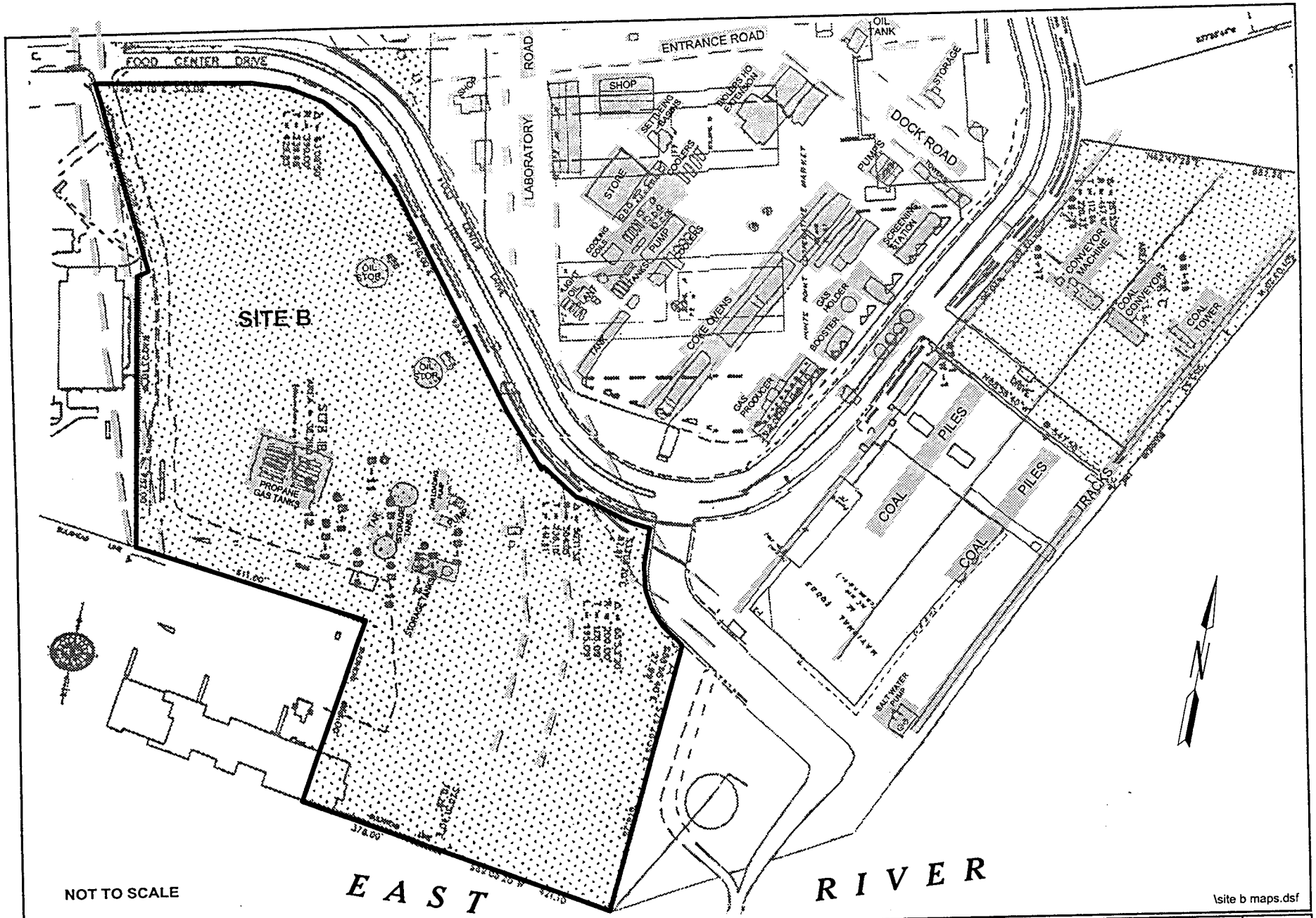
LMS Lawler, Matusky & Skelly Engineers LLP One Blue Hill Plaza • Pearl River, New York 10965 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS	**Site B Features** HUNTS POINT	Figure 2



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Historic Site B Features

Hunts Point

Figure 3

Six-inch fire service mains run parallel to the bulkhead lines at the southern Site border and across the center of the Site. Laterals from the main are present perpendicular to the bulkhead at the southern Site limit and from the main that extends across the Site. A pipe tunnel is shown on a historic site map beneath the previously existing Hunts Point Avenue, near the current Food Center Drive, just north of the intersection with Farragut Street. Foam lines, ranging from 2 to 4 inches in diameter, existed in the vicinity of the above and underground storage tanks. A four-inch water line also extends onto the Site from Farragut Street. A twelve inch City water main exists beneath the former Hunts Point Drive and Farragut Street.

The intrusive work proposed in this scope takes into account the information shown on these maps and photos. Based on our experience at other areas of the market and the limited available information concerning underground utilities and structures, deviations from this scope may occur during the field activities. To the extent practical, these situations will be discussed with the regulatory agencies before the deviation occurs.

SCOPE OF WORK for Site B:

Approach to Sampling

1) LMS began this assignment by conducting a site inspection to identify the following: health and safety concerns, access limitations, and layout of control areas. The site inspection included a Certified Biologist traversing the site to assess the flora and fauna, look for the presence of threatened and endangered species, significant habitat, as well as the topography and surface conditions in anticipation of site clearing for the investigative activities.

2) A utility markout will be requested by contacting the utility clearance hotline. Historical site maps and aerials combined with the walkover were used to identify any additional locations that should be investigated. This specific site information was also used to determine the layouts of the sampling trenches by identifying obvious utilities, structures, and natural and man-made barriers. Although the markout clearance will identify existing utilities at a site, other relatively large utilities were observed on aerial photos and were then confirmed during the site visit. These utilities included a large double barrel Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) and other storm drains. Several unidentified utilities were encountered during the subsurface investigation at other Hunts Point Sites. Care will be taken during the trenching so that disturbance to these utilities is minimized. However, LMS and its contractors will not accept responsibility for potential damage that may result when encountering these unidentified utilities.

3) The field activities will consist of excavation and visual inspection of material removed from the trenches at the Site. The orientation of the trenches is as shown on Figure

4. The excavations will allow for collection of samples over a greater area across the site in a manner not available with test boring installation. Excavations will allow a comprehensive Site Characterization to be completed.

Based on the review of boring logs from the previous Phase II work and a site walkover, it is proposed that a rubber tired backhoe will be used to excavate trenches and test pits across the site. Trenches will begin on one side of the site and extend across the site to a point reasonably close to the opposite edge of the area influenced by the previous site activities. Test pits are proposed to be advanced at areas that are known to contain significant underground utilities that would make a continuous trench impractical or infeasible. Specific site features viewed during the field activities (i.e. tar balls, extruded surface tar, or obvious signs of a subsurface condition) may prompt the adjustment of trench locations. Also, if significant underground utilities are encountered in the areas where trenching is proposed, the trenches may be scaled down to test pits. The field investigation will include the following activities:

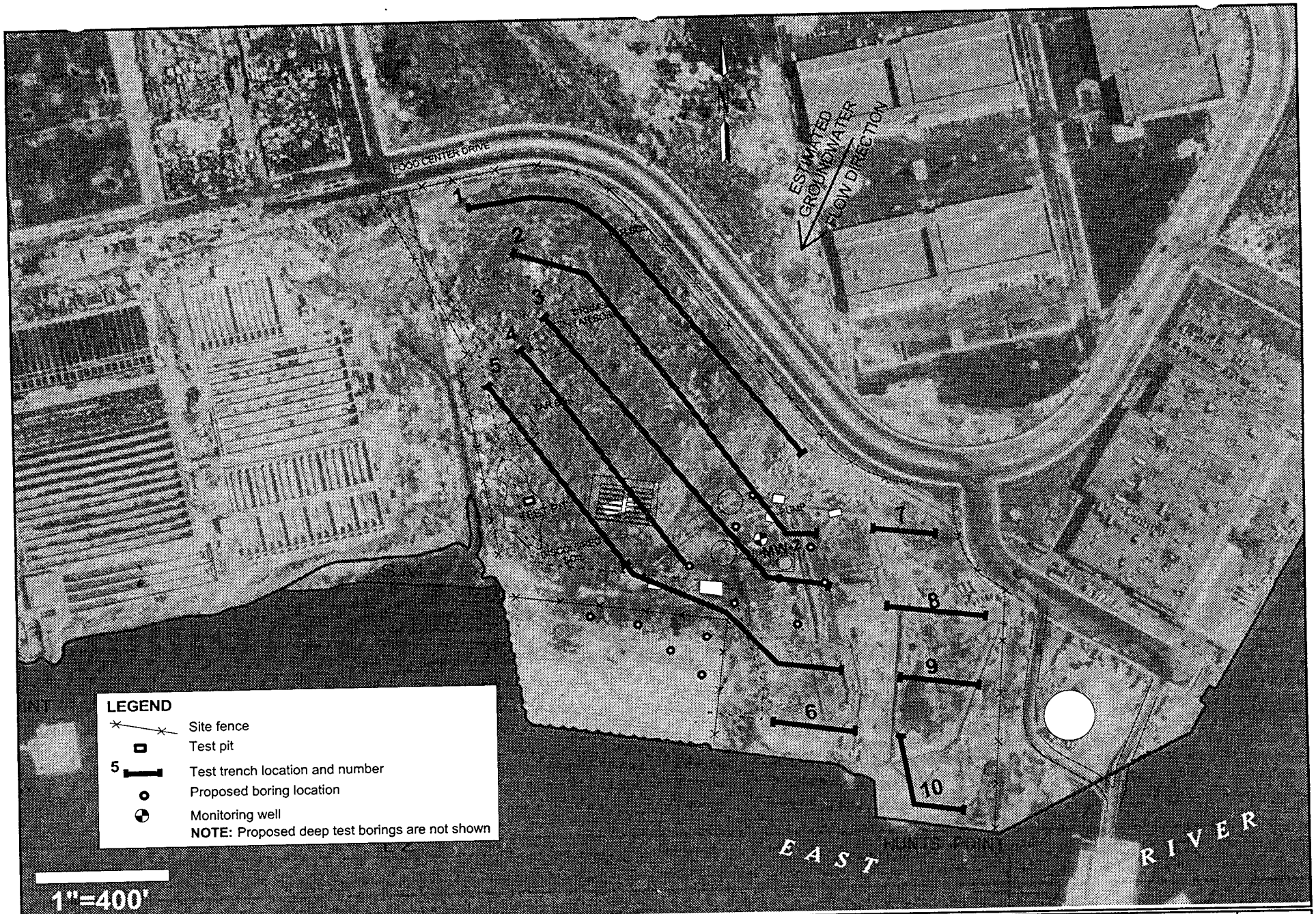
- Ten (10) linear excavations (trenches)
- Maximum of Five (5) test pits
- Minimum of nine (9) shallow test borings
- Four (4) deep test borings
- Four (4) surface soil samples

Trenches

Linear excavations will be extended into the upper saturated zone across the entire site to provide a clear visual picture of the subsurface conditions, type and thickness of fill material, and condition of the shallow water table. These trenches are proposed for the open portion of Site B (Figure 4).

At the western portion of the Site, five (5) trenches will be oriented northwest-southeast, and these are identified on Figure 4 as numbers 1 through 5. These trenches will each be approximately 1100 ft long and will be spaced approximately 150 ft apart. Five (5) trenches planned on the eastern side of the Site (numbered 6 through 10) will be oriented east-west. All trenches will extend across the site to the existing combined sewer overflow. Other existing underground utilities at the Site will also be located (if possible). Any utilities or obstructions that are encountered will be noted and avoided.

The furthest upgradient western trench (#1) will be excavated as near Food Center Drive as possible. This proximity will provide observation of upgradient conditions for the entire Site so that the potential affects of adjacent areas can be assessed. Trench #2 will be advanced at or immediately downgradient of the two former



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Site B Sampling Locations

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Figure 4

aboveground oil storage tanks (Figure 4). Trenches #3, #4, and #5 are located parallel to #2 and will extend through the areas where the greatest impacts were identified during the prior Phase II investigation. The downgradient northwest-southeast trench (#4) will be advanced through the area that contained the former propane storage tanks.

At the eastern side of the site, the three most upgradient trenches (#7, 8, & 9) will essentially be a continuation of trenches #2, 3, & 5, beginning on the other side of the underground CSO and drainage utilities. Two downgradient trenches (#6 & 10) will be excavated along the bulkhead (as close as reasonably possible).

Trench Excavation and Sampling Procedures

Each trench will extend until one of the following conditions are encountered: a depth at which the groundwater table is measurable and can be observed; refusal on bedrock or an obstruction; the top of the clay layer similar to Sites A and E; or 15 ft below grade, whichever is encountered first. Based on existing information and inspection of one existing well on-site, groundwater is expected to be encountered between 7 to 8 ft below ground surface. Understanding that Site B conditions and subsurface materials may vary, LMS may alter the trenches in length and depth according to conditions that are encountered. The general procedure would be to open an area equal to the reach of the excavator, remove material in 1-ft or 2-ft lifts, and log material as appropriate. During the excavation activity, specific attention to unearthed structures (piping, vaults, specialized fill material, etc.) will be noted.

Select samples will be collected from each trench to assess the potential impact of the previous site operations. LMS proposes to collect samples in the following manner and number:

Trenches 1 – 5 will each be divided into four relatively equal segments, with each segment identified by a letter (A – D). Three (3) grab samples will be collected from each segment at depths above the saturated zone. The general procedure will be to collect grab samples for Target Compound List (TCL) volatile organics (VOC) analysis from the three locations in each section that exhibit the greatest relative degree of petroleum and/or organic contamination. This will be based on observations and meter readings ("worst case" locations).

One (1) sample will also be composited from material across that corresponding trench segment. Four (4) composite samples will be collected from each trench (one from each segment). Each sample will be submitted for TCL semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides/PCBs, Target Analyte List (TAL) metals, and cyanide. The metals analyses will include those that are typically present at other MGP sites and are reported in significant concentrations with respect to a human health concern. These metals include: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, and vanadium. All samples collected will be delivered by an overnight courier, following chain-of-custody protocol, to a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) certified analytical laboratory. Samples will be analyzed for the

parameters described previously and listed on Table 1. NYSDEC ASP Category B deliverables will be the requested reporting level.

Trenches 6 – 10 are approximately one fourth of the length of Trenches 1 - 5. Samples will be collected from these excavations following the same rationale as Trenches 1 - 5. Similarly, the analyses of these samples will include three (3) grab samples for TCL VOCs and one (1) composite sample for TCL semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticide/PCBs, TAL metals, and cyanide. If specific source areas within the fill are identified, additional samples will be collected from these areas and submitted for chemical analysis. Up to nine (9) additional samples may be collected from this specific source material (approximately one sample per trench or from the additional test pits discussed later in this section). The determination for additional sample collection will be according to the conditions encountered during the field activities. The analysis of each sample will be based on the specific conditions encountered at that location, (for example, if an area of heavy coal tar substance is encountered below grade and this is chosen as a spot for analysis, that sample will be tested for SVOCs. If an area of purifier waste is encountered, it will be analyzed for metals and cyanide). These grab samples are intended to characterize some of the worst case material in order to help determine any approach to remediation.

As the excavations are advanced, the removed material will be placed as close as possible to the trench while still maintaining protection against trench wall collapse. All inspection of material will occur from outside the excavation. For this activity, delineation, removal of piping, and remediation of impacted material is not the intent of the excavations. Therefore, material will only be removed and stockpiled away from the backfill stockpile if gross contamination (soils containing free phase petroleum product or material of a similar nature) is encountered in a quantity and condition where it can be reasonably segregated. LMS will inspect and assess the excavated material and determine whether the impacted material can be returned to the trench as backfill. If any material requires segregation, it will be placed separate from the material to be backfilled on plastic sheeting.

If drums or containers are encountered during the trenching, they will be segregated from the other excavated materials. Any containers that are observed to have contents, either liquid or solid, will be inspected prior to handling to ensure the integrity of the container is not compromised. If the integrity of the drums with contents is suspect, the drums may be left in the excavation, the location will be marked for later removal so that potential discharges are prevented. If possible, samples will be collected to assess their contents and to characterize the material for disposal. All drums that are handled at the site will be placed in a bermed area and covered with plastic to limit exposure to the environment.

LMS will monitor and log each excavation as it is advanced with a combustible gas indicator (CGI) and either a photoionization detector (PID), or flameionization detector (FID). Readings will be collected according to depth and location in the excavations and will be used to reconstruct a subsurface profile of the Site. During

intrusive sampling, LMS will perform air monitoring at each Site as per the Community Air Monitoring Plan portion of this Scope.

When groundwater is encountered, it will be observed for obvious contamination. If free phase petroleum or other significant impacts are encountered, the bottom of the trench will be backfilled at that location so that lateral movement of petroleum in the excavation is limited. Upon completion of each trench and prior to complete backfilling, a temporary slotted PVC pipe (2-4 in. ID.) may be placed in locations where groundwater conditions suggest the greatest potential impact. The pipe will be kept upright as the trench is backfilled. A temporary cap will be placed on the top of the PVC piping to limit access and a numbering system will be devised to indicate the location of the casing. If no obvious impacted groundwater is encountered, PVC may be installed at the area with the most available water. Groundwater samples may also be collected directly from the trench if conditions do not allow PVC to be safely installed or if an isolated condition is observed. Backfilling will occur in 1-1.5 ft lifts or greater (if conditions allow) and compacted using the excavator bucket between each lift.

Upon completion of all of the trenches at the Site, the temporary PVC pipes or standing groundwater will be inspected. Groundwater samples will be collected from each temporary casing. LMS proposes to submit two (2) upgradient and approximately six (6) downgradient samples for analysis. Each sample will be collected using a dedicated, disposable polyethylene bailer and submitted for TCL VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides/PCBs, TAL metals, cyanide, total suspended solids (TSS), and TPH. The sample collected for metals analysis will be filtered using an inline filtration apparatus. Following filtration, the sample will then be preserved before shipment to the laboratory.

Free phase product exists at the site in one monitoring well. A sample of product from that well and up to three additional locations (if suspected to be from potentially different plumes) will be collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticide/PCBs, metals, cyanide, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity.

A maximum of five (5) additional test pits are proposed for locations where additional information may be needed, either from a gap in the larger trenches or from surface conditions that are noted away from proposed trenches. Gaps in the trenches may be necessary to avoid existing or suspected underground utilities, structures or obstructions. These determinations may occur at any time up to and during the actual excavation. This proposes that if test pits are installed, up to three (3) samples will be collected and the TCLP extraction will be performed. The extraction will be held for future analysis.

Shallow Test Borings and Sampling Procedures

Shallow and deep test borings will be advanced at the site in areas not exposed by trenching and in the open parking lot. The primary purpose for the borings in the open area of the site will be to delineate petroleum contamination that may be

encountered. The borings advanced in the parking area will be in lieu of trenches in that area.

This scope includes approximately nine (9) shallow test borings that will be advanced in order to delineate shallow groundwater contamination and certain fill conditions. Each test boring will be advanced approximately 5 ft into the water table using hollow stem auger drilling methods and tools. Sampling will be performed continuously from grade to the bottom of the boring so that the fill material can be observed. Each soil or fill sample will be described on a boring log. The description will include the type of material, relative composition, obvious contamination, coloration, PID or FID readings from headspace above the sample, and any other distinctive observations relative to that interval. Slotted PVC casing (2 or 4 in I.D.) will be installed several feet into the water table, similar to the trench procedure. The annulus of the slotted portion of the casing will be backfilled with silica sand. The remainder of the annulus will be backfilled with cuttings from the boring so that surface collapse is prevented and the casing is stabilized. These temporary piezometers/groundwater monitoring points will be used to monitor potential free phase floating product, groundwater fluctuation, general tidal influence, and to provide other information for a remedial assessment.

Following completion of the boring and casing installation, an elevation survey will occur so that a generalized groundwater contour map can be prepared. Using an oil/water interface probe, product measurement thickness will be collected from these locations and plotted on a map to assist in the delineation of the impacted area. If product is observed at more that one location, a sample will be collected from a minimum of one casing for each individual source. Each sample will be observed with a description including color, odor, relative PID or FID, and column thickness. That sample will then be submitted to the analytical lab for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides/PCBs, TAL metals, and cyanide analysis as well as ignitability, corrosivity and reactivity. If additional borings are necessary to complete delineation, that determination will be made in the field and locations will be cleared through NYSDEC and NYCEDC prior to their installation.

An additional five (5) shallow test borings will be advanced in the parking lot area as shown on Figure 4. Each will be advanced following the same procedures for logging and sampling as the delineation borings. If a distinctive fill interval is encountered that contains obvious discoloration or odor, a sample will then be collected for laboratory analysis. A maximum of three (3) soil samples will be collected and analyzed for TCL VOCs, SVOCs, pesticide/PCBs, TAL metals, and cyanide. If free phase product is encountered, a PVC casing similar to those described in the delineation borings will be installed. However, any casings installed in the parking lot will be completed as monitoring wells using standard NYSDEC construction methods. Each will be finished with a flush mount curb box and will have 10 ft of slotted screen, sand pack above the screen interval, bentonite seal and portland cement backfill. Product will be sampled following the procedures described for the delineation borings.

Deep Boring Installation and Sampling Procedures

A maximum of four (4) deep test borings will be advanced both up and downgradient of the larger area containing potential petroleum product. These borings will be advanced to a maximum depth of 50 ft or bedrock, whichever is encountered first. Each boring will be advanced using air rotary and a soil casing advancer similar to ODEX. Split spoons will be collected at five ft intervals to the water table and then continuously to the bottom of the boring. Upon removal of each split spoon, the sample will be closely inspected for physical characteristics including: color, material type and composition, relative grain size and distribution, presence of free moisture, potential confining characteristics, evidence of impacted soils, and degree and orientation of contaminated bedding. If DNAPL is encountered, a sample will be collected and submitted to the contract analytical laboratory for analysis of SVOCs using EPA Method 8270. If no signs of dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) are encountered upon reaching the bottom depth, the boring will be terminated and grouted. If DNAPL is suspected at the 40 ft depth, the boring may be continued so that the vertical limit is defined. Following completion of each boring, a mixture of Type 1 Portland cement and bentonite will be pumped into the borehole as the casing is removed.

Surface Soil Sampling

Four (4) surface soil samples will be collected from areas that contain discolored soil as was evidenced along the western site limit. The area where the discolored soils are observed will be traversed to identify the appropriate sampling locations. Factors to be considered for the sampling location include, but not be limited to, headspace monitoring results, the degree of discoloration, the apparent thickness of the discolored soils, and low-lying areas where runoff that contacted the discolored soil may collect. Sample locations will be identified on the site map. A general description of the area, its size, condition of vegetation, color, and distinctive characteristics will be provided for each sample. Each sample will be collected and analyzed for the following parameters; VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides/PCBs, TAL metals and cyanide, and will have the extraction for TCLP metals performed. This will offer up to six months holding time for the extract. The TCL VOC samples will be collected from 3 to 6 inches below grade using a decontaminated stainless steel spoon and transferred directly to laboratory provided sample containers. The material collected from 0 to 3 inches below grade will be placed in a decontaminated stainless steel bowl and homogenized with material from the other sampling locations. After the material is homogenized, it will be transferred to the appropriate containers for the remaining analyses.

Daily Inspection of the Bulkhead

On at least a daily basis, the length of the bulkhead adjacent to Site B will be traversed to document observations of this area. Specific attention will be focused on whether any sheens, seeps or staining are observed at the water surface. The daily inspection will include observations within one hour of low tide, if possible, provided

the low tide occurs during other activities at the site. The timing of the low tide will be determined by the tidal data for Willets Point (south end of Throgs Neck Bridge) as provided by a local newspaper. Willets Point is approximately 5.5 miles east of Site B.

If sheens, seeps, or staining is observed emanating from the Site B bulkhead, surface water and/or sediment samples will be collected if it is determined the material originates from the Site. Observations of subsurface conditions in trenches and test pits advanced adjacent to the bulkhead and at other areas of the site will be used to assess whether the sheen/seeps originate from Site B. Surface water samples will be collected by lowering the sample container below the water surface and filling the bottle to the extent practical. Sediment samples will be collected from the upper 6 inches to 1 foot of sediment, using a hand auger, ponar dredge, or other equipment as appropriate to access the material in the vicinity of the sheen or seep. Depending on the location of the sheen or seep, the samples will be collected either by accessing the location from the land surface or by use of a boat. The surface water and sediment samples will be collected for TCL VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides/PCBs, TAL metals, and cyanide.

Investigation and Data Report

Following completion of the investigation for Site B and receipt of the soil and groundwater analyses, LMS will prepare a Report that will include:

1. A description of the work that was performed
2. Any modification from this work scope and the reason for the modifications
3. Conditions that were encountered with respect to impacts of the MGP and an assessment of the impacted areas
4. Soil, fill, and groundwater conditions that were observed
5. Analytical data in tabular form comparing results to the most current applicable guidance (TAGM 4046) or standards (DWS)
6. An assessment of any impacted areas with respect to the proposed development plan and land use
7. Cross sections and data figures which will provide a visual account of the physical and chemical conditions in the subsurface
8. Laboratory analytical data, trench and boring logs for all samples and areas covered by the investigation
9. Assessment of contaminant plume conditions, locations, size, type of contamination

10. Following completion of the Investigation Report LMS will prepare a recommendation for remedial work

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Air monitoring will be performed by LMS in the breathing zone adjacent to the excavation on a continuous basis. Measurements from the work area will be recorded manually as intrusive sampling is performed. If total organic vapors in the work area exceed 5 ppm above background, then additional measurements will be collected at the perimeter. If perimeter measurements exceed 5 ppm, work activities under the provisions of the Vapor Emissions Response Plan will be performed. Because of the concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) reported during the previous Phase II investigation, upgrading to Level C or Level B personal protective equipment may be warranted.

Particulates will be monitored within the work area during intrusive activities. Prior to beginning intrusive work, a background ambient measurement will be taken. If during the work, particulate levels in the work area are 150 ug/m^3 greater than the background level for a period of fifteen (15) minutes, then downwind perimeter measurements will be collected. If measurements remain 150 ug/m^3 above the background then dust suppression techniques will be employed.

Vapor Emission Response Plan

If the ambient air concentration of organic vapors exceeds 5 ppm above background at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be halted and monitoring continued. If the organic vapor level decreases below 5 ppm above background, work activities can resume. If the organic vapor levels are greater than 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm over background at the perimeter of the work area, activities can resume provided:

- The organic vapor level 200 ft. downwind of the work area or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, whichever is less, is below 5 ppm over background.

If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown. When work shutdown occurs, downwind air monitoring as directed by the Safety Officer will be implemented to ensure that vapor emission does not impact the nearest residential or commercial structure at levels exceeding those specified in the Major Vapor Emission section.

Major Vapor Emission

If any organic levels greater than 5 ppm over background are identified 200 feet downwind from the work area or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is less, all work activities must be halted.

If, following the cessation of the work activities, or as the result of an emergency, organic levels persist above 5 ppm above background 200 feet downwind or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property from the work area, then the air quality must be monitored within 20 feet of the perimeter of the nearest residential or commercial structure (20 Foot Zone).

If efforts to abate the emission source are unsuccessful and if the following levels persist for more than 30 minutes in the 20 Foot Zone, then the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan shall automatically be placed into effect.

However, the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan shall be immediately placed into effect if organic vapor levels are greater than 10 ppm above background.

Major Vapor Emission Response Plan

Upon activation, the following activities will be undertaken:

1. All Emergency Response Contacts as listed in the Health and Safety Plan of the Work Plan will go into effect.

2. The local police authorities will immediately be contacted by the Safety Officer and advised of the situation.

3. Frequent air monitoring will be conducted at 30-minute intervals within the 20 Foot Zone. If two successive readings below action levels are measured, air monitoring may be halted or modified by the Safety Officer.

Emergency Response Plan

The Health and Safety Plan documents the actions to be performed in the event of a medical emergency or injury at the site. In the event that non-medical incident occurs at the site, the site safety officer will immediately notify the proper agency to respond to the incident. Possible emergency contacts include:

• Fire Department	911
• Police Department	911
• Utility Hot Line	1 (800) 272-4480
• NYSDEC Hot Line	1 (800) 457-7362
• NYCDEP	

The Scope of Work includes excavation of soil and fill material across the site in trenches. This method will allow the inspection of subsurface conditions and may encounter abandoned or existing underground piping. Contents and location of piping is unknown and all precautions will be taken to not breech conduits. Based on current site settings, all conduits

are below ground and therefore situations requiring action are expected to be able to be dealt with using the excavation equipment already on-site to temporarily slow or stop any discharge.

The site safety officer will evaluate the situation to ensure that there is no risk to personnel. If necessary, the impacted area will be barricaded to limit access. If it is determined that there is no risk to personnel, engineering controls may be established to control or reduce the impact of the situation. Such engineering controls include the placement of soil or other material to form a berm, backfilling a specific area of the trench to stop or slow flow of material, or the placement of sorbing material, in addition to other engineering controls.

Table 1
Analytical Parameter Summary*
AREA B
Hunts Point Cooperative Market

Area B	Method	Quantity	QA/QC	Type
Trench Soil				
TCL VOCs	8260	75	7 trip blanks, 3 S/SD	Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	25	1 S/SD	Composite
pesticide	8081	25	1 S/SD	
PCBs	8082	25	1 S/SD	Composite
TAL metals	6000/7000	25	1 S/SD	Composite
cyanide	335.2	25	1 S/SD	Composite
Trench Groundwater	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	8	7 trip blanks, 1 MS/MSD/MSB, 1 blind Dupl.	Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	8	1 MS/MSD/MSB, 1 blind dupl.	Grab
pesticides	8081	8	1 MS/MSD/MSB, 1 blind dupl.	Grab
PCBs	8082	8	1 MS/MSD/MSB, 1 blind dupl.	Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	8	1 MS/MSD/MSB, 1 blind dupl.	Grab
cyanide	335.2	8	1 MS/MSD/MSB, 1 blind dupl.	Grab
TSS	160.2	8		
TPH	418.1	8		
Trench Product	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	4		Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	4		Grab
pesticides	8081	4		Grab
PCBs	8082	4		Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	4		Grab
cyanide	335.2	4		Grab
ignitability	1010	4		
corrosivity	9045C	4		
reactivity	Chap. 7.3.2	4		
Trench & Test Pit Source	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	9		Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	9		Grab
pesticides	8081	9		Grab
PCBs	8082	9		Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	9		Grab
cyanide	335.2	9		Grab
Trench & Test Pit Source	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCLP extract	1311	3		Grab
Surface Soil Samples	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	4	1 trip blank, 1 S/SD	Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	4	1 S/SD	Grab
pesticides	8081	4	1 S/SD	Grab
PCBs	8082	4	1 S/SD	Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	4	1 S/SD	Grab
cyanide	335.2	4	1 S/SD	Grab
TCLP extract	1311	4		

Table 1
Analytical Parameter Summary*
AREA B
Hunts Point Cooperative Market

Shallow Boring Product	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	1		Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	1		Grab
pesticides	8081	1		Grab
PCBs	8082	1		Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	1		Grab
cyanide	335.2	1		Grab
ignitability	1010	1		
corrosivity	9045C	1		
reactivity	Chap. 7.3.2	1		
Shallow Test Boring Soil	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	3	1 trip blank, 1 S/SD	Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	3	1 S/SD	Grab
pesticides	8081	3	1 S/SD	Grab
PCBs	8082	3	1 S/SD	Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	3	1 S/SD	Grab
cyanide	335.2	3	1 S/SD	Grab
Deep Test Boring Soil	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL SVOCs	8270	**		Grab
Bulkhead Surface Water	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	**		Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	**		Grab
pesticides	8081	**		Grab
PCBs	8082	**		Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	**		Grab
cyanide	335.2	**		Grab
Bulkhead Sediment	**Method**	**Quantity**		**Type**
TCL VOCs	8260	**		Grab
TCL SVOCs	8270	**		Grab
pesticides	8081	**		Grab
PCBs	8082	**		Grab
TAL metals	6000/7000	**		Grab
cyanide	335.2	**		Grab

Notes:
* - Category B deliverables.
** - Contingency samples to be collected if field conditions warrent