104 Harbor Road, Port Washington, NY 11050
Tel. 516-883-8484 / Fax 516-883-9692

Letter of Transmittal

To: NYC Economic Development Corp.
amopsinvoices@edc.nyc
One Liberty Plaza - 12th Floor
New York, NY 10006

Transmittal #: 51
Date: 11/8/2021
Job: 21-008 Misc Construction

Subject: Food Centre Drive Project - Catch Basin Work

WE ARE SENDING YOU ☐ Attached ☐ Under separate cover via None the following items:

☐ Shop drawings ☐ Prints ☐ Plans ☐ Samples
☐ Copy of letter ☐ Change order ☐ Specifications ☐ Other

Document Type	Copies	Date	No.	Description
Scope of Work & Schedule	0	11/8/21		Catch Basin Repair

THESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below:

☑ For approval ☐ Approved as submitted ☐ Resubmit__copies for approval
☑ For your use ☐ Approved as noted ☐ Submit__copies for distribution
☐ As requested ☐ Returned for corrections ☐ Return_corrected prints
☐ For review and comment ☐ Other
☐ FOR BIDS DUE ☐ PRINTS RETURNED AFTER LOAN TO US

Remarks: We are planning to do work on 5 catch basins: Below is detailed work Scope and construction schedule we are preposing.

Day#1: Milling Work: Supply labor and material to do the milling with attachment around the perimeter 16x16 to create a clean edge, using water as not to create any dust then remove the asphalt left around the catch basins to 6" depth compact area,
Day#2: Repair & Prepping jobsite: Repair catch basins as necessary
Day#3: Repair & Prepping jobsite: Repair catch basins as necessary use 3" rebar chairs to support welded wire, tie welded wire to chairs
Day#4: Concrete Pouring:Pour 6" of concrete finish with a broom finish

Copy To: Joe D'Alonzo (COW BAY CONTRACTING)

From:

Signature: _____

If enclosures are not as noted, kindly notify us at once.

104 Harbor Road, Port Washington, NY 11050.
Tel. 516-883-8484 / Fax 516-883-9692

COW BAY CONTRACTING,
104 HARBOR ROAD, PORT WASHINGTON, NY, 11050

Catch Basin Repair Health and Safety Plan

Fish market hunts point

800 Food Center Drive
Bronx, New York, 10474

Prepared For:
New York City Economic Development Corporation
110 William Street
New York, New York 10038

Submitted by:

COW BAY CONTRACTING,

104 HARBOR ROAD, PORT WASHINGTON, NY, 11050

AlluvadaJithendra
Project manager

1. Emergency Contact Information

Table 1. Emergency Information

Important Phone Numbers		Directions to Hospital
Local Police:	911	To Hospital (3.8 mi, ~ 16 min): 1. Head northwest on Food Center Drive towards Halleck St (0.9 mi) 2. Continue onto E Bay Ave (0.5 mi). 3. Turn right onto Tiffany St (0.2 mi). 4. Turn left onto Randall Ave (0.2 mi). 5. Continue onto Leggett Ave (0.3 mi). 6. Turn left onto Bruckner Blvd (249 ft). 7. Slight right onto Timpson Pl (1.0 mi). 8. Turn right onto E 149th St (1.1 mi). 9. Turn left onto Morris Ave (154 ft). 10. Hospital is on the right.
Fire Department:	911	
Ambulance:	911	
State Police or County Sheriff:	911	
Lincoln Medical Center: 234 E 149th St Bronx, NY 10451	(718) 579-5000	
Medcare Urgent Care-Walk In: 1643 Westchester Avenue Bronx, NY 10472	(718) 328-1900	
Project Manager: Alluvada V Jithendra	5168838484 office 5164696881 cell	To Occupational Clinic (3.4 mi, ~ 10 min): 1. Head northwest on Food Center Rd towards Halleck St (0.9 mi). 2. Turn right onto Halleck St (0.5 mi). 3. Slight left onto Edgewater Rd (0.5 mi). 4. Turn right onto Bruckner Blvd (0.7 mi). 5. Slight right onto the Bronx River Pkwy N ramp to White Plains (0.1 mi). 6. Take exit 2W toward Metcalf Ave (0.2 mi). 7. Merge onto Metcalf Ave 8. Turn left onto Metcalf Ave/ Sound View Ave (0.2 mi). 7. Turn left onto Westchester Ave. Medcare Urgent Care is on the right.
Client Contact: Steven Bettencourt (NYCEDC PM)	(212) 618-5798 office 917-509-8714 cell	
Nearest Telephone Location: On-site cellular		

2. Background Information

2.1 General

G C	Cow Bay Contracting, 104 harbor road, Port Washington, NY, 11050
Project Name	Fish Market hunts point - Catch Basin adjustment 800 Food Center Drive Pot Hole Repair Bronx, New York 10474

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) establishes policies and procedures to protect personnel from the potential hazards posed by the activities at the former Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) Food Center Drive, Bronx, New York. Subcontractors will prepare their own Site-specific HASP and may use this as a guide. The plan identifies measures to minimize accidents and injuries, which may result from project activities or during adverse weather conditions. A copy of this HASP will be maintained on site for the duration of the work.

Appendix C details the signs, symptoms, care and procedures to both heat and cold stress. Appendix D includes the Tailgate Safety Briefing form, the Project Safety Briefing form, the Accident/Incident Report Form and the Near Miss Reporting Form.

2.2 Project Description

The Project will include multiple catch basin repairs across the Site. The work is expected to include shallow soil disturbance above the water table. Historically, the Site was part of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York (Con Ed) Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) that operated from 1926 until the early 1960s. Gas operations included a coke/oven gas plant, a carbureted water gas plant, a light oil plant, anda liquid petroleum production area. In total, approximately 46 buildings or structures existed

on the former Con Ed MGP facility that were actively involved in gas production. The facility stopped production in the early 1960s and was demolished in early 1968. Portions of the former MGP have been divided into parcels (A through F) for purposes of investigation.

2.3 Site Description

The Site is located in a commercial and industrial area of the Hunts Point section of the Borough of the Bronx. The Site consists of a paved parking lot with a single large rectangular building within the central portion of the Site. The Site is covered under a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) approved Site Management Plan (attached to this HASP). All work will be completed in accordance with the approved SMP as well as the attached Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP).

Hazard/Risk Analysis

2.4 Special Site Conditions or Concerns

- Chemical/Contaminant Exposure – Not expected as we are onlygoing 6" with asphalt milling and adjusting catch basins and pouring concrete. If impacted material is encountered it will be documented and handled separately.
- Traffic – The majority of traffic on the project site will be construction traffic and vehicular traffic from employees and visitors to the facility. Food Center Drive is an extremely busy roadway, located west of the site.
- Cold Stress/Heat Stress – depends on time of year
- Bio hazards (insect bites, poison ivy, etc.) -Not needed as winter season removes these threats and there is no vegetation.
- Inclement weather/hazardous winter conditions – Cold stress, slippery surfaces, and icy conditions are possible dangers.
- Utilities – Large utilities along Food Center Drive and throughout the property- Call before you dig will be notified in order to mark utilities.

Safety equipment will include: First aid kit, fire extinguisher, eye wash bottles, adequate supply of drinking water and electrolyte fluids, hand cleaner, insect repellent, sunscreen, and cell phone.

2.5 Activity Hazard Analysis

Table 2. Activity Hazard Analysis

General Hazards These Hazards Apply to All Site Activities	Control Measure
Cold Stress – Hypothermia, Frostbite	• Take breaks in heated shelters when working in extremely cold temperatures. • Drink warm liquids to reduce the susceptibility to cold stress. • Wear protective clothing (recommended three layers: an outside layer to break the wind, a middle layer to provide insulation, and an inner layer of cotton of synthetic weave to allow ventilation). • Wear a hat and insulated boots. • Keep a change of dry clothing available in case clothes become wet. • Do heavy work during the warmer parts of the day and take breaks from the cold. • If possible shield work areas from drafts of wind and use insulating material on equipment handles when temperatures are below 30°F • Watch for symptoms of cold stress. (see Appendix C in HASP)
Dusty Conditions – Eye and respiratory irritation	• Avoid travel at extreme times • Wear protective gear – dust masks, safety glasses
Heat stress – Fainting, Fatigue, Heat Stroke	• Increase water intake while working. • Increase number of rest breaks and/or rotate workers in shorter work shifts. Rest in cool, dry areas. • Watch for signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion and fatigue. • Plan work for early morning or evening during hot months. • Use ice vests when necessary. • In the event of heat stroke, bring the victim to a cool environment and initiate first aid procedures. • See Appendix C of the HASP
Inclement Weather	• Listen to local forecasts for warnings about specific weather hazards such as tornados, thunder storms, and flash floods. • If the storms produce thunder and/or lightning, leave the work area immediately and move to a safe area. • Discuss an action plan prior to the severe weather. • Wear appropriate PPE for the type of weather that could be encountered. • Stop work until conditions are suitable. Take cover in vehicles or shelter as appropriate. • See SOP HS-010

General Hazards These Hazards Apply to All Site Activities	Control Measure
Physical Injury – Slips, Trips and Falls	• Wear PPE that properly fits, is in good condition and appropriate for the activities and hazards. • Maintain good visibility of the work area. • Avoid walking on uneven, steeply sloped or debris ridden ground surfaces. • Plan tasks prior to preforming them including an activity hazard analysis. • Keep trafficked areas free from slip/trip/fall hazards. • Maintain weed growth in sampling areas, especially on slopes. • Wear shoes with traction. • Avoid traversing steep areas in slippery conditions. • Do not carry heavy objects to sampling areas, on steeply sloped areas, or where steep areas must be traversed to arrive at sample points.
Utilities – Shock, Electrocution, Fire, Explosion	• A thorough underground utility survey must be conducted prior to intrusive activities. Coordination with utility locating services, property owner(s) or utility companies must be conducted. • Utilities are to be considered live or active until documented otherwise. • For overhead utilities within 50 feet, determine with the utility company the appropriate distance. Minimum distance for clearance is based on voltage of the line. • If exposing a utility, proper support and protection must be provided so that the utility will not be damaged. • If a gas line is contacted, the contractor must notifypolice, fire, and emergency personnel, and evacuate employees according to the site evacuation procedures. No attempt should be made to tamper with or correct the damaged utility. • See SOP HS-014

General Hazards These Hazards Apply to All Site Activities	Control Measure
Vehicular Traffic – Struck by injury, crushing	• Increase visibility of the work area to others by using cones, flags, barricades, proper lighting and caution tape to define work area. • Use a "spotter" to locate oncoming vehicles. • Use vehicle to block work area. • Engage police detail for all work conducted in appropriate areas. • Wear high-visibility, reflective vest at all times. • Maintain minimum DOT defined distances to other traffic lanes. • See SOP HS-016.

Activity	Potential Hazard	Control Measures
Heavy Lifting	Back injury, knee injury	• Use proper lifting techniques. • Ask fellow worker for help. • Use a mechanical lifting device or a lifting aid where appropriate. • If you must lift, plan the lift before doing it. • Check your route for clearance. • Bend at the knees and use leg muscles when lifting. • Use the buddy system when lifting heavy or awkward objects. • Do not twist your body while lifting. • See SOP HS-025

For most work conducted at the site, Level D PPE will include long pants, hard hats, safety glasses with side shields, and steel toe/shank or EH-rated safety boots.

2.6 OSHA Requirements for PPE

Personal protective equipment used during the course of this field investigation must meet the following OSHA standards:

Table 5. OSHA Standards for PPE

Type of Protection	Regulation	Source
Eye and Face	29 CFR 1910.133	ANSI Z87.1 1968
Respiratory	29 CFR 1910.134	ANSI Z88.1 1980
Head	29 CFR 1910.135	ANSI Z89.1 1969
Foot	29 CFR 1910.136	ANSI Z41.1 1999 or ASTM F-2412-2005, and ASTM F-2413-2005

CRF = Code of Federal Regulations
ANSI = American National Standards Institute ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

2.7 Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

GEI will conduct modified CAMP monitoring for particulates during intrusive work. CAMP monitoring will include measurements downwind and upwind of the disturbed area for particulates. In the event the CAMP monitoring identifies a problem with material being excavated (odor or visual MGP impacts) NYSDEC and NYCEDC will be notified and material will be handled in accordance with the SMP.

Dust monitoring (both real time and documentation monitoring) shall be conducted by a minimum of one dedicated person with communication to the project manager, resident engineer, and contractor whenever intrusive activities (such as excavation) are performed.

Real-time dust monitoring shall be performed using a mobile, handheld dust monitor during excavation. This monitor will be used to assess dust conditions at potential air intakes for on-site residential structures (doors and window). If real-time monitoring results exceed 100 micrograms per cubic meter (kg/m3) at a particular location, then the

on-site particulate monitoring station will be relocated to that area for continuous monitoring.

Real-time dust monitoring shall be performed using a mobile, handheld dust monitor during excavation. This monitor will be used to assess dust conditions at potential air intakes for on-site residential structures (doors and window). If real-time monitoring results exceed 100 micrograms per cubic meter (kg/m3) at a particular location, then the on-site particulate monitoring station will be relocated to that area for continuous monitoring.

If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind or on-site PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 kg/m3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and work activities must be reevaluated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind or on-site PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 kg/m3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

Dust monitoring locations for individual properties will be determined on at least a daily basis and are subject to change throughout the day based on actual field conditions such as wind direction, the location of excavation activities, and the location of the nearest downwind receptor.

3. Health and Safety Plan Sign-Off

Cow Bay Contracting personnel conducting site activities will be familiar with the information in this HASP. After reviewing this plan, please sign the copy in the project files, and bring a copy of the plan with you to the Site. By signing this site-specific HASP you are agreeing that you have read, understand, and will adhere to the provisions described in this plan while working on the Project Site below.

Site Name: Hunts Point 800 Food Center Drive

Investigation: **Catch Basin Adjustment - Food center drive**

Cow Bay Project No:

If Site conditions suggest the existence of a situation more hazardous than anticipated, the

Site personnel will evacuate the immediate area. The hazard, the level of precautions, and the PPE will then be reevaluated with the assistance and approval of the CHSO and the Project Manager (PM).

4.2.1 Utility Hazards

The Site may have shallow, buried utilities and also overhead utilities in certain areas. It will be necessary for parties disturbing the existing ground surface and conducting operations with heavy equipment having high clearances to exercise caution in performing project-related work with respect to the presence of utilities. Utility companies with active, buried lines in the Site area will be asked by the Contractor performing intrusive activities to mark their facilities. Employees will use these data to choose work locations.

4.2.1.1 Overhead Utilities

Overhead transmission and distribution lines will be carried on towers and poles which provide adequate safety clearance over roadways and structures. Clearances will be adequate for the safe movement of vehicles and for the operation of construction equipment.

Overhead or above-ground electric lines should be considered active until a reliable source has documented them to be otherwise. Elevated work platforms, ladders, scaffolding, man-lifts, and drill or vehicle superstructures will be erected a minimum of 20 feet (the actual distance is dependent upon the voltage of the line) from overhead electrical lines until the line is de-energized, grounded, or shielded so arcing cannot occur between the work location or superstructure.

4.2.2 Cold Stress

Employees may be exposed to the hazards of working in cold environments. Potential hazards in cold environments include frostbite, trench foot or immersion foot, hypothermia, as well as slippery surfaces, brittle equipment, and poor judgment.

4.2.3 Noise

Noise is a potential hazard associated with the operation of heavy equipment, power tools, pumps, and generators. Employees who will perform suspected or established high noise tasks and operations for short durations (less than 1-hour) will wear hearing protection. If deemed necessary by the SSO, the CHSO will be consulted on the need for additional hearing protection and the need to monitor sound levels for Site activities. Other employees who do not need to be in proximity of the noise should distance themselves from the equipment generating the noise.

4.2.4 Hand and Power Tools

In order to complete the various tasks for the project, personnel may use hand and power tools. The use of hand and power tools can present a variety of hazards, including physical harm from being struck by flying objects, being cut or struck by the tool, fire, and electrocution. Work gloves, safety glasses, and hard hats will be worn by the operating personnel when using hand and power tools and Ground Fault Circuit Indicator (GFCI)-equipped circuits will be used for power tools.

4.2.5 Slips, Trips, and Falls

Working in and around the Site may pose slip, trip, and fall hazards due to slippery and uneven surfaces. Excavation at the Site may cause uneven footing in trenches and around the soil piles. Steep slope and uneven terrain conditions at the Site are also a primary concern. GEI employees will wear proper foot gear and will employ good work practice and housekeeping procedures to minimize the potential for slips, trips, and falls.

4.2.6 Manual Lifting

Manual lifting of objects and equipment may be required. Failure to follow proper lifting technique can result in back injuries and strains. Employees should use a buddy system and/or power equipment to lift heavy loads whenever possible and should evaluate loads before trying to lift them (i.e., they should be able to easily tip the load and then return it to its original position). Carrying heavy loads with a buddy and proper lifting techniques

include: 1) make sure footing is solid; 2) make back straight with no curving or slouching; 3) center body over feet; 4) grasp the object firmly and as close to your body as possible; 5) lift with legs; and 6) turn with your feet, don't twist.

4.2.7 Cuts and Lacerations

The core sampling program may require employees to use powered cutting tools (circular saw or shears) or a hooked knife to cut open the sample liner. Safety box cutters will be utilized for routine operations such as opening boxes of supplies or cutting rope or string. When using cutting tools, follow the safety precautions listed below:

- Keep free hand out of the way.
- Secure work if cutting through thick material.
- Use only sharp blades; dull blades require more force that results in less knife control.
- Pull the knife through the object and away from your body; pulling motions are easier to manage.
- Do not put the knife in your pocket.
- Wear leather or Kevlar® gloves when using knives or blades, or when removing sharp objects caught or dangling in sampling gear.

4.3.1 Heavy Metals and MGP Waste

Heavy metals such as arsenic, chromium, and mercury as well as coal tar residuals have been detected in site samples. Exposure to high concentrations of arsenic can cause dermatitis, gastrointestinal disturbances,peripheral neuropathy, respiratory irritation, and hyper pigmentation of skin. Chronic exposure to arsenic has resulted in lung cancer in humans. Arsenic is regulated by specific OSHA standards. They are 29 CFR 1910.1025/1926.52 and 29 CFR 1910.1018/1926.1118,
respectively. These standards include specific requirements for air monitoring, signs and labels, training and medical surveillance.

Exposure to chromium can cause acute symptoms such as irritation of the eyes, nose and throat as well as wheezing and coughing. Chronic effects include nosebleeds, nasal congestion, dermatitis, and loss of sight. Exposure to mercury can cause dizziness, salivation nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, emotional disturbance, and kidney injury. Chronic exposure to mercury can cause CNS damage.

These metals are at environmental concentrations and are not expected to be at concentrations that exposure symptoms would occur. As with SVOCs, the primary route of exposure is

through inhalation of dust particles when soil is disturbed and becomes airborne. Odor and staining are easily identified impacts and they will be watched for.

4.4.1 Sun Exposure

Employees are encouraged to liberally apply sunscreen, with a minimum sun protection factor (SPF) of 15, when working outdoors to avoid sunburn and potential skin cancer, which is associated with excessive sun exposure to unprotected skin. Additionally, employees should wear safety glasses that offer protection from ultraviolet A and B (UVA/UVB) rays.

Table 4. Site-Specific PPE

Task	PPE Level	Site-Specific Requirements	Respirator
Mobilization/Demobilization			
Mobilization/Demobilization of Equipment and Supplies	D	Hard hat, safety glasses, steel toe/shank safety boot, reflective vest, leather work gloves, hearing protection as needed	D – None
Establishment of Site Security, Work Zones, and Staging Area	D	Hard hat, safety glasses, steel toe/shank safety boot, reflective vest, leather work gloves, hearing protection as needed	D - None
Construction			
Excavation, Test Pit Excavation, Backfilling, Grading Observation, Sampling	D	Hard hat, safety glasses, steel toe/shank safety boot with overboot as needed, reflective vest, leather work gloves as needed, nitrile gloves, hearing protection as needed, Tyvek as needed	Level D initially, Level C-If action levels exceeded (see Section 9 of HASP)
Hazardous Materials Assessment			

Print Name	Signature
Alluvada V Jithendra	
Project Manager: Alluvada V Jithendra	

Cow Bay CONTRACTING

104 Harbor Road, Port Washington, NY 11050.
Tel. 516-883-8484 / Fax 516-883-9692

Cow Bay PM/Sub-Contractor - Safety Meeting Sign In Sheet

I was present for, paid attention, and understood all the methods, concepts, and reasoning behind all of the safety requirements presented to me
And will follow them and enforce while on site for the duration of this project for both myself individually and all workers associated with ongoing work.

Topic Discussed: PARKING LOT SAFETY
800 FOOD CENTRE DRIVE, BRONX,
CATCH BASIN - ADJUSTMENT

Print Name	Signature	Date

Safety Talk

Parking Lot Safety

Before you begin

Look for an instance of employees or customers falling or having near misses in parking lots. You may want to check your organization's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 300 logs, BWC claims history, company accident reports, and contact your liability insurance carrier. Also, consider asking employees if they have ever had an incident or near miss in a parking lot to obtain good examples for training.

You will learn

- How to identify the main safety concerns in parking lots
- How companies and employees can reduce injuries in parking lots
- How to increase awareness for issues in parking lots

Introduction

A significant number of injuries occur among employees, customers, and visitors in parking lots and other exterior areas of facility. It seems most businesses has at least one serious injury or workers' compensation claim a year related to falls in parking lots or on other exterior grounds. Taking actions to identify hazards and make corrections can prevent these types of injuries, and reduce the pain, suffering, and financial burdens that injuries can cause.

Discussion

This training will focus on three main concerns related to parking lot safety: personal security; slip, trip, and fall injuries; and vehicle accidents.

Personal security

Always emphasize and practice personal security in parking areas. It is important to scan the parking lot for threats while leaving or arriving at your vehicle. When you arrive, if you feel uneasy or unsure, do not get out of the car.

Whenever possible, travel with someone if you are going to an unfamiliar or unsafe place. If you are by yourself, make sure someone is aware of where you are and where you are going. Arrange for someone to escort you if you have concerns.

Try to park in well-lit spaces and avoid secluded or obstructed areas. Be prepared to enter and exit your vehicle quickly by having your keys ready. Hide and secure valuables. Don't allow phones or other equipment to distract you while walking through a parking lot. Avoid leaving anything visible through windows of your vehicle such as purse, wallet, electronics, or packages. Above all – always stay alert and aware of your surroundings.

Slip, trip, and fall hazards

Mitigate slip, trip, and fall exposures in parking lots by focusing on a few key items. Make sure you keep all parking lots and sidewalks in good condition. If speed bumps are necessary, clearly identify them so they do not become tripping hazards. Mark routes separately for traffic and pedestrians. Make sure illumination is adequate and replace burned out lamps promptly.

There are also items you should focus on during inclement weather, such as rain and snow in relation to slip and fall injuries. OSHA now mandates "walking-working surfaces are maintained free of hazards such as … corrosion, leaks, spills, snow, and ice." This includes parking lot areas. Be sure to maintain parking lots for water drainage and snow removal. Clearly define snow removal responsibilities need, whether done by your workers or an outside company. If your organization handles snow removal, be sure the proper equipment (including snow removal vehicles, salt or ice-melting chemicals, snow blowers, and shovels) are available. If you contract with an outside company for snow removal, make sure to clearly define your expectations regarding the timing and frequency of removal.

Remind employees frequently to slow down and focus on walking when there is snow and ice. Wear proper shoes while going in and out of a building. Walk with your feet turned outward and in small shuffling steps when possible. At this point, the instructor should demonstrate how to walk (aka like a duck).

Vehicle accidents

Many motor vehicle accidents happen in parking lots. Your company can take a variety of steps to reduce the likelihood of having a vehicle accident in a parking lot. Maintain speed limit signs and enforce a safe speed in all parking lots and access roads. Mark traffic pattern and parking spaces in an obvious way. Parking spaces need to be large enough. Maintain good illumination and visibility in all areas of the parking lot. Finally, train all employees on parking lot safety to increase awareness.

Employees and customers can prevent accidents by following a few suggestions. First, think about a parking lot like a busy intersection and don't assume other drivers will act in a predictable manner. Be aware and look in all directions as you travel. This is often referred to as "keeping your head on a swivel." Watch for cars that might be cutting diagonally across the lot and drive slowly. Employees who must work in parking lots as attendants, escorts, security, or cart collectors should wear reflective vests.

Use turn signals and yield the right of way to cars travelling along aisles.Try to align your vehicle in the center of a parking space. If you park over the line, diagonal or not into a space far enough, you may not give other drivers the appropriate room to park their vehicle without harming yours. Also, look for spots where you can pull through and face out to prevent the need for backing when you leave. Avoid parking between large vehicles whenever possible. Spending a little extra time to park your vehicle will improve your chances of avoiding an accident.

Group activities

There are many things to do to get trainees involved in parking lot safety during a training or talk. Have the group take a tour of your parking areas to identify hazards. Get a small group involved in evaluating the flow of a parking lot or sidewalk traffic. Finally, ensure all employees have a way to report safety concerns, including those in parking lots.

Conclusion

Safety does not stop when you leave the building. Emphasize and follow parking lot safety to prevent harm to customers and employees. Focusing on personal security, slip and fall injury prevention and vehicle accidents can go a long way in reducing injuries and positively affecting the bottom line at your company.

Resources

- National Safety Council – Parking Lot Safety
- The Do's & Don'ts of Parking Lot Safety
- Parking Garage Safety Checklist

Hunts Point Food Distribution Center Redevelopment Plan

Site Management Plan for Parcel B, Bronx, NY

- Final

VCP Site Number V00436

Prepared for:

New York City Economic Development Corporation

110 William Street, New York, New York 10038

Prepared by:

HDR

One Blue Hill Plaza- 12th Floor, Pearl River New York 10965

November 2009

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Parcel B • November 2009 - Site Number V00436

1.0 Overview and Objectives

Parcel B (the Site) is located south of Food Center Drive (FCD). The property is owned by the City of New York (NYC) and is being leased to the New Fulton Fish Market Cooperative for a wholesale distribution facility location. The New Fulton Fish Market Cooperative is operating the distribution facility under the terms of its lease agreement with the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC). The location of Parcel B is shown on Figure 1. The site has been characterized during a previous investigation under the Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The user of this Site Management Plan (SMP) should refer to the Parcel B Engineering Report and Operations and Maintenance Plan for other information relating to the engineering controls that were recommended for the site remediation. The objective of this SMP is to set guidelines for the management of soil/fill material during the site redevelopment process and any activities which would breach the surficial cap (engineering control or cover system) at the Site. This SMP addresses environmental concerns related to those engineering controls, maintaining the cover system, repair of the system in the event it is disturbed, management of any displaced fill should the cap be disturbed as well as the importation of material following any work. This document has been reviewed and approved by the NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

2.0 Nature and Extent of Contamination

Based on data obtained from the previous investigation and the proposed and approved engineering controls for the redevelopment at the site, an Engineering Report for the Parcel B, Bronx, New York was developed in June 2007 by Henningson, Durham and Richardson Architecture & Engineering LLC | Lawler Matusky and Skelly Engineers, LLP (HDR|LMS). Parcel B was part of a Consolidated Edison coal gasification plant that was constructed between 1924 and 1932 and operated until the early 1960s. The plant was constructed to manufacture both oven gas and carbureted water gas as major products and coke, ammonium sulphate, coal tar, water gas tar, and light oil as by-products. A total of approximately forty-six (46) buildings or structures existed that were actively involved in overall gas production.

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 and two (2) 150,000 gallon tanks that stored oil, as well as two (2) 500,000 gallon tanks that stored tar. The underground storage tanks included one (1) 2,000,000 gallon tank and four (4) 7,500 gallon tanks, each of which reportedly stored oil. Evidence of at least one of the storage tanks was found during the site investigation, and consisted of several large steel plates. It is unknown which of these tanks, if any, that the plates were related to. A former propane storage plant consisting of fourteen (14) tanks on concrete footings previously existed to the south and west of the storage tanks. Each of these tanks was 9 feet in diameter, 30 feet long, and had a capacity of 30,000 gallons. The propane tanks are not present, but the concrete footings still exist in the southwest corner of the Site.

Across the Hunts Point peninsula three types of waste material of potential concern were encountered during the investigation activities. The following categories were assigned to the material based on visual observation and are as follows: Coal Tar; Purifier Waste, and; a mixture of historic fill impacted by petroleum. These materials were identified at the Site, and although there was a significant removal action performed small amounts of purifier waste and/or coal may be encountered on the site if there are excavations into the historic fill on the site. Therefore, this document outlines the procedures for notifications, material handling and material disposal in the

event of intrusive activities at the Site. Fill that has been impacted by this waste material may also be encountered during intrusive activities and those procedures are also included in this document.

Coal tar is a product of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a dark, reddish brown to black, oily, viscous liquid that does not readily mix with water. It has a very strong odor, which many people find similar to mothballs or driveway sealant. It is commonly found mixed with site fill materials. Coal tars, derived from both coal carbonization and carbureted water gas processes, are complex mixtures of organic chemicals. The following two major classes of chemical compounds are found in coal tar:

- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) characterized by benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene, which are identified by their initials as the BTEX compounds, and
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons or PAHs.

Purifier Waste is typically found as a mixture of wood chips with a very strong, unpleasant burnt or acrid odor. Once exposed at the ground surface, the purifier waste will often develop an iridescent blue color known as "prussian blue". It contains significant quantities of chemically complexed Cyanide compounds. In addition to containing complexed Cyanide, water which comes into contact with purifier waste is often acidic. If the acidic water discharges to a stream or other surface water body, it may cause harm to fish and wildlife.

There are three major means by which a toxic substance can come into contact with or enter the body. These are called routes of exposure and are as follows:

1. Inhalation (breathing) of gases, vapors, dusts or mists is a common route of exposure. Chemicals can enter and irritate the nose, air passages and lungs. They can become deposited in the airways or can be absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream. The blood can then carry these substances to the rest of the body.
2. Direct contact (touching) with the skin or eyes is also a route of exposure. Some substances are absorbed through the skin and enter the bloodstream. Broken, cut or cracked skin will allow substances to enter the body more easily.
3. Ingestion (swallowing) of food, drink, or other substances is the third route of exposure. Chemicals that get in or on food, cigarettes, utensils or hands can be swallowed. Substances can be absorbed into the blood and then transported to the rest of the body.

The constituents of potential concern (COPCs) for soils at the Site consist primarily of VOCs (BTEX compounds), SVOCs (PAHs), Metals, and complexed Cyanide compounds.

Results of ground water sampling indicate that constituents in the soil/fill materials have impacted ground water quality above applicable NYSDEC Technical Operational Guidance Series 1.1.1 (TOGS 1.1.1) standards for ground water, requiring treatment prior to use.

3.0 Contemplated Use

The Site is currently being used as the New Fulton Fish Market Coorperative, a redevelopment use established prior to any activity covered under this Site Management Plan. Any work performed in or near this Site area should not be performed without following the Department/Worker Notification procedure noted below and properly identifying all underground utilities in accordance with the City ordinance law. There are high pressure gas mains as well as buried electrical cables that are present adjacent to and within the site and no work should be performed near this area without contacting NYCEDC, Consolidated Edison and Iroquois Gas.

As part of the redevelopment project, the Site was identified for restricted commercial use as a distribution facility within the Hunts Point Cooperative Market Area. A number of commercial enterprises and municipally operated facilities are also located in the area including; the Hunts Point Produce Market, Hunts Point Meat Market, and NYCDEP Sewage Treatment Plant.

4.0 Purpose and Description of Surface Cover System

The purpose of the surface cover system is to eliminate the potential for human contact with the historic impacted fill material, eliminate the potential for contaminated runoff from the property and help prevent and limit infiltration of surface water through the fill. The cover also enabled the soil vapor extraction system to function as it was designed for the period of time it needed to operate. The cover system consists of an asphalt layer over the parking lot section with a minimum of 6-inches of asphalt and crushed gravel sub base material, concrete sidewalks and concrete building slabs beneath the site structures. Any areas where there was open landscaping a geotextile fabric was placed over the fill, followed by one foot of material which met the chemical limitations for the restricted residential criteria in NYSDEC Part 375. These open areas were outside of the influence of the air sparge/soil vapor extraction system.

5.0 Management of Soils/Fill and Long-Term Maintenance of Cover System

The purpose of this section is to provide environmental conditions for the management of subsurface soils/fill and the long-term maintenance/replacement of the cover system during and after any future intrusive work which breaches the cover system.

The SMP covers, but is not limited to, the following conditions:

- Any breach of the cover system, for the purposes of construction or utility work, planned and emergency, requires notification and coordination with Ron Day (Hunts Point Food Distribution Center Site Manager, NYCEDC's Asset Management Division), who is at the site on a regular basis, and Ms. Kay Zias (Vice President, NYCEDC Planning Division). Once notification has been received by NYCEDC the attached Department/Worker Notification Plan must be followed.
- Upon completion of intrusive efforts, the cover will be replaced as it was originally installed and the work documented. Backfill material used must be from an acceptable source, free of potential industrial sources of chemical or petroleum contamination (refer to Sections 5.1 through 5.3 for additional excavation/backfill-specific requirements). The repaired area must be covered with a similar layering of material comparable to that which was removed, and the repairs carried out in accordance with applicable City specifications for the surface removed.
- During construction activities, control of surface erosion and run-off of the entire area must be maintained at all times. Section 402 of the Clean Water Act requires permits for stormwater discharges from construction activities, which disturb one or more acres of land to obtain a permit (NYSDEC General Permit GP-02-01). A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must also be developed.
- Site soil/fill that is excavated and is intended to be removed from the property must be managed, stockpiled, characterized, and properly disposed of in accordance with City, State and Federal regulations.
- Prior to any construction activities, workers are to be notified of the site conditions with clear instructions regarding how the work is to proceed. Invasive work performed at the property will be performed in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations to protect worker health and safety. A general Health & Safety Plan (HASP) to be reviewed by any contractor involved in subsurface work and used by that contractor as a base for preparing an individual HASP has been prepared and is attached with this SMP. The contractor will have in

their possession a HASP that has been reviewed by workers involved in intrusive work where the site cover materials will be disturbed.

- The Owner or it's agent shall annually, or such time as NYSDEC may allow or require, complete and submit to the NYSDEC Certification Report beginning in the year following the completion of construction and approval of the Final Engineering Report by NYSDEC and NYSDOH. The Certification Report shall contain a statement signed by the entity responsible for direct management of the property (tenant) certifying that the institutional controls put in place, pursuant to the, Voluntary Cleanup Agreement for the Site and the Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions imposed upon the fee title to the site and recorded in the Office of the New York City Register, as specified in the VCA, are still in place, have not been altered and are still effective. Additionally, the Certification Report shall specify that the remedy and protective cover have been maintained, and that the conditions at the site are fully protective of public health and the environment.

- All City and State permits that are applicable to the work must be applied and approved including, but not limited to. a New York City Department of Sanitation Fill Management Operation (FMO) permit.

- The Owner or it's agent shall annually submit to the NYSDEC on or before March 15 of each year a Periodic Review Report (PRR) beginning in the year following the completion of construction and approval of the Final Engineering Report by NYSDEC and NYSDOH.

- At least 10 days prior to the start of any activity that is reasonably anticipated to encounter remaining contamination, the site owner or their representative will notify the NYSDEC, or if the NYSDEC shall no longer exist, any New York State agency or agencies subsequently created to protect the environment of the state and the health of the state's citizens, hereinafter referred to as "the Relevant Agency". Currently this notification will be made to:

Mr. Ronnie Lee, P.E.
Division of Environmental Remediation
NYSDEC
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-7016
Tel: (518) 402-9768

And

Director, Division of Environmental Remediation
NYSDEC
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-7010

Notifications to the Relevant Agency will be submitted by:

Ms. Kay Zias
NYCEDC
110 William Street, 6th Floor
New York, NY 10038

Or

Mr. Kevin McCarty
HDR
One Blue Hill Plaza, 12th Floor
P.O. Box 1509
Pearl River, NY 10965

If the cover system has been breached during the period covered by that Certification Report, the owner of the property shall include certification that all work was performed in conformance with this SMP within the final certification report.

The deed restriction was filed on 5/8/08 in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) limiting the future use of the property identified in the metes and bounds description in the NYSDEC Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) for this Site as a commercial distribution facility. The property that is subject to this deed restriction is shown on Figure 1.

5.1 Excavated and Stockpiled Soil/Fill Disposal

Soil/fill that is excavated as part of any project breeching the site cap that includes waste material as described in Section 2.0 of this document cannot be used/reused as fill below the cover system. It will be further characterized prior to transportation off-site for disposal at a properly permitted facility. All material requiring offsite handling and disposal will be segregated according to the contractor's chosen disposal facility requirements. Prior to any fill material being removed from the Site, each disposal facility will provide to the contractor the maximum concentrations allowed for compounds and analytes listed in Table 2 as well as the minimum sampling frequency and analytical requirements. The analytical requirements and limits will be in accordance with the facilities most current operating permit for its destination State. The Contractor will review all analytical results in comparison to the allowable facility concentrations and will determine if the material is permissible at the subject facility. No material will be removed to a NYSDEC-registered recycling facility with the exception of road base material (asphalt) or existing above grade structures (concrete) but they will not contain site fill in any appreciable amounts. Following disposal of material, the records associated with the disposal will be made available for review should they be requested.

5.2 Sub-grade Material for Reuse

On-Site excavated sub-grade material used to backfill excavations or placed to increase grades or elevation shall meet the following criteria:

1. Excavated on-Site soil/fill which appears to be visually impacted with either coal tar or purifier waste materials as described in Section 2.0 of this SMP shall be segregated from material proposed to be used as backfill, sampled, and analyzed for proper off-Site disposal (as described in Section 5.1 of this SMP).
2. The remaining material can be used as backfill in accordance with NYCRR Solid Waste Management Facilities Part 360 1-15(b)(8), which allows for the re-use of non-hazardous, contaminated soil which has been excavated as part of a construction project, other than a department-approved or undertaken inactive hazardous waste disposal site remediation program, and which is used as backfill for the same excavation or excavations containing similar contaminants at the same site.

5.3 Imported Material for Use as Backfill

Imported material for use of backfill on the Site must adhere to the following conditions. Off-Site soils intended for use as site backfill cannot otherwise be defined as solid waste in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.2(a).

1. Registered Facility Source:

   Any off-Site material brought to the site for filling and grading purposes shall be from an acceptable borrow source free of industrial and/or other potential sources of chemical or petroleum contamination. For example, uncontaminated C&D as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 360-16.2 (c) that has been processed by a NYSDEC-registered C&D recycling facility may be used provided it meets the existing New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Standard Specification as described below in Section 5.3.2.

   This material is not acceptable to be used in the upper (top) foot of fill unless it is either placed beneath the approved engineered surface cover, or unless it is sampled as described in 3a and meets the criteria in 3c or 3d.

2. Recycled Portland Cement Concrete Aggregate (RCA):

   If Recycled Portland Cement Concrete Aggregate (RCA) is used beneath the top foot or approved engineering surface and it comes from other than a New York State Department of Transportation project, documentation showing that the material comes from a NYSDEC permitted or registered facility is required. Off-site material imported for filling and grading purposes shall conform to Section 304 of New York State Department of Transportation Standard Specifications Construction and Materials Volume 1 (2002). Section 304 option B, “single layer of Type I Sub-base Course” provides 3 alternate types of material suitable for backfill material. Material originating as RCA from a registered facility with less than 10% fine-grained sediments by weight passing through a 200 sieve does not require analytical testing.

   a. Alternate A: at least 95% by weight, of (RCA) and free from organic and other deleterious material. This material may contain up to 5% by weight asphalt and/or brick;

   b. Alternate B: a mixture of RCA conforming to Alternate A above mixed with less than 50% total stone, sand, gravel, or blast furnace slag. This material may contain up to 5% by weight asphalt and/or brick; or

   c. Alternate C: bituminous material that is reclaimed from bituminous pavement and/or shoulders (Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement, or RAP) on a project constructed by the Department of Transportation and is well-graded from coarse to fine and free from organic or other deleterious material, including tar. This material is at least 95%, by weight, reclaimed bituminous material and has a maximum top size, at time of placement, of 50mm.” If Alternate C is used, documentation of its being from a Department of Transportation source must be provided (This is similar to the reference for RCA).

Table 1: NYSDOT Gradation Table 304-1

Sieve Size No.	Sieve Size Designation	Percent Passing by Weight (%)
N/A	100 mm	-
N/A	75 mm	100
N/A	50 mm	90 - 100
N/A	6.3 mm	30 - 65
40	425 µm	5 - 40
200	75 µm	0 - 10

3. Non-Regulated Soil and Sand:

   If the contractor designates a source of soil to be used as fill, it shall be further documented in writing to only contain soil and no man-made materials (such as construction and demolition (C&D) debris). Sand from an operating gravel pit or similar facility operating under a mining permit must contain less than 7% fine-grained sediments by weight passing through a 200 sieve. Also covered under this section is material from non-commercial locations where there is no information available. These materials as described in this section (Section 5.3.3), shall be subject to the following acceptance criteria:

   a. Soils will be subject to the collection of one (1) representative composite sample per source per 1000 cubic yards. The sample(s) should be analyzed for TCL VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium (Hexavalent and trivalent), copper, lead, manganese, total mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc, and total cyanide in accordance with the quality assurance standards set forth in 40 CFR Part 136 and the most current NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP). Soil analyses shall be reported as Category A deliverables specified in the most current NYSDEC ASP. The soil will be acceptable for use as backfill for depths below the one foot surface cover if analytical results indicate that the contaminants, if any, are present at concentrations below those described in Table 2: Backfill Analytical Parameters. Table 2 was created through collaboration between the NYSDEC, NYSDOH, NYCEDC and HDR|LMS.

   b. If any of the parameters exceed the thresholds set in Table 2, and there is still a desire to use the soil below the top foot, a written request will be made to the NYSDEC which will include a full description of the soil, its source, volume and analytical data. The NYSDEC will review the data and provide a written response within a reasonable time of the request.

   c. If the results of the analyses indicate the soil meets or is below the concentrations listed in Table 2, then it will be acceptable for use within the upper foot if open soil is desired. A Geotextile fabric of permeable membrane shall be placed on the surface of the material below the top foot to prevent mixing from frost heave or other settling related actions.

d. If any of the parameters exceed Table 2, and there is still a desire to use the soil in the upper foot, a written request will be made to the NYSDEC which will include a full description of the material, its source, volume and analytical data. The NYSDEC will review the data and provide a written response within a reasonable time of the request.

4. Non-Regulated Gravel and Rock:

If the contractor designates a source of soil to be used as fill, it shall be further documented in writing to only contain soil and no man made materials (such as construction and demolition (C&D) debris). Crushed gravel or rock from an operating gravel pit or similar facility operating under a mining permit does not require analytical testing. Sand from an operating gravel pit or similar facility operating under a mining permit is not included in this section (refer to Section 5.3.3).

Table 2: Backfill Analytical Parameters

Contaminant	CAS Number	Backfill Limits (ppm)
Metals		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	16
Barium	7440-39-3	400
Beryllium	7440-41-7	47
Cadmium	7440-43-9	7.5
Chromium, hexavalent [1]	18540-29-9	19
Chromium, trivalent [1]	16065-83-1	1,500
Copper	7440-50-8	270
Total Cyanide	57-12-5	27
Lead	7439-92-1	450
Manganese	7439-96-5	2,000
Total Mercury	-	0.73
Nickel	7440-02-0	130
Selenium	7782-49-2	4
Silver	7440-22-4	8
Zinc	7440-66-6	2,480
PCBs/Pesticides		
2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex)	93-72-1	3.8
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	17
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	47
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	14
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.19
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.02
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.09
Chlordane (alpha)	5103-71-9	2.9
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.25
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	210
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.1

Endosulfan I	959-98-8	102
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	102
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	200
Endrin	72-20-8	0.06
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.38
Lindane	58-89-9	0.1
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	1

Table 2: Backfill Analytical Parameters (continued)

Contaminant	CAS Number	Backfill Limits (ppm)
Volatiles		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	0.33
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	1.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.02
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.25
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	0.19
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	2.4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	1.8
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	0.1
Acetone	67-64-1	0.05
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	12
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.76
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	1.1
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.37
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	3.2
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.12
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4	0.93
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.05
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	3.9
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	11
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	5.9
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	0.47
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	8.4
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.02
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20-7	1.6

Table 2: Backfill Analytical Parameters (continued)

Contaminant	CAS Number	Backfill Limits (ppm)
Semivolatiles		
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	98
Acenapthylene	208-96-8	107
Anthracene	120-12-7	500
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	1
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	1.7
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	500
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	1.7
Chrysene	218-01-9	1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.56
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	500
Fluorene	86-73-7	386
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	5.6
m-Cresol	108-39-4	0.33
Naphthalene	91-20-3	12
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.33
p-Cresol	106-44-5	0.33
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.8
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	500
Phenol	108-95-2	0.33
Pyrene	129-00-0	500

Footnotes:
1. The SCO for this specific compound (or family of compounds) is considered to be met if the analysis for the total species of this contaminant is below the specific SCO for hexavalent chromium.

Notes:
The following material may be imported, without chemical testing, to be used as backfill beneath pavement or the final soil cover (i.e. the uppermost 1 or 2 feet, depending on the site's use restriction):
- Rock or stone, consisting of virgin material from a permitted mine or quarry;
- Recycled concrete, brick or asphalt from a NYSDEC-registered C&D processing facility which conforms to Section 304 of the New York State Department of Transportation Standard Specifications Construction and Materials Volume 1 (2002). This material must contain less than 10% (by weight) material which would pass through a size 200 sieve.