APPENDIX C

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Environmental Conservation

Brownfield Cleanup Program

Citizen Participation Plan
for
Gerard Avenue and East 146th Street Site
C203111

September 2018

417 & 445 Gerard Avenue and 440 Major Wm Deegan Boulevard.
Bronx, NY 10451

Contents

* * * * *

Note: The information presented in this Citizen Participation Plan was current as of the date of its approval by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Portions of this Citizen Participation Plan may be revised during the site's investigation and cleanup process.

Applicant: **417 Gerard Avenue Holdings LLC ("Applicant")**
Site Name: **Gerard Avenue and East 146th Street Site ("site")**
Site Address: **417 & 445 Gerard Avenue and 440 Major Wm Deegan Boulevard, Bronx, NY 10451**
Site County: **Bronx County**
Site Number: **C203111**

1. What is New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program?

New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) works with private developers to encourage the voluntary cleanup of contaminated properties known as "brownfields" so that they can be reused and developed. These uses include recreation, housing, and business.

A *brownfield* is any real property that is difficult to reuse or redevelop because of the presence or potential presence of contamination. A brownfield typically is a former industrial or commercial property where operations may have resulted in environmental contamination. A brownfield can pose environmental, legal, and financial burdens on a community. If a brownfield is not addressed, it can reduce property values in the area and affect economic development of nearby properties.

The BCP is administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) which oversees Applicants who conduct brownfield site investigation and cleanup activities. An Applicant is a person who has requested to participate in the BCP and has been accepted by NYSDEC. The BCP contains investigation and cleanup requirements, ensuring that cleanups protect public health and the environment. When NYSDEC certifies that these requirements have been met, the property can be reused or redeveloped for the intended use.

For more information about the BCP, go online at:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8450.html .

2. Citizen Participation Activities

Why NYSDEC Involves the Public and Why It Is Important

NYSDEC involves the public to improve the process of investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites, and to enable citizens to participate more fully in decisions that affect their health, environment, and social well-being. NYSDEC provides opportunities for citizen involvement and encourages early two-way communication with citizens before decision-makers form or adopt final positions.

Involving citizens affected and interested in site investigation and cleanup programs is important for many reasons. These include:

- Promoting the development of timely, effective site investigation and cleanup programs that protect public health and the environment

- Improving public access to, and understanding of, issues and information related to a particular site and that site's investigation and cleanup process

- Providing citizens with early and continuing opportunities to participate in NYSDEC's site investigation and cleanup process

- Ensuring that NYSDEC makes site investigation and cleanup decisions that benefit from input that reflects the interests and perspectives found within the affected community

- Encouraging dialogue to promote the exchange of information among the affected/interested public, State agencies, and other interested parties that strengthens trust among the parties, increases understanding of site and community issues and concerns, and improves decision-making.

This Citizen Participation (CP) Plan provides information about how NYSDEC will inform and involve the public during the investigation and cleanup of the site identified above. The public information and involvement program will be carried out with assistance, as appropriate, from the Applicant.

Project Contacts

Appendix A identifies NYSDEC project contact(s) to whom the public should address questions or request information about the site's investigation and cleanup program. The public's suggestions about this CP Plan and the CP program for the Site are always welcome. Interested people are encouraged to share their ideas and suggestions with the project contacts at any time.

Locations of Reports and Information

The locations of the reports and information related to the site's investigation and cleanup program also are identified in Appendix A. These locations provide convenient access to important project documents for public review and comment. Some documents may be placed on the NYSDEC web-site. If this occurs, NYSDEC will inform the public in fact sheets distributed about the site and by other means, as appropriate.

Site Contact List

Appendix B contains the site contact list. This list has been developed to keep the community informed about, and involved in, the site's investigation and cleanup process. The site contact list will be used periodically to distribute fact sheets that provide updates about the status of the project. These will include notifications of upcoming activities at the site (such as fieldwork), as well as availability of project documents and announcements about public comment periods.
The site contact list includes, at a minimum:

- Chief executive officer and planning board chairperson of each county, city, town and village in which the site is located;
- Residents, owners, and occupants of the site and properties adjacent to the site;
- The public water supplier which services the area in which the site is located;
- Any person who has requested to be placed on the site contact list;
- The administrator of any school or day care facility located on or near the site for purposes of posting and/or dissemination of information at the facility;
- Location(s) of reports and information.

The site contact list will be reviewed periodically and updated as appropriate. Individuals and organizations will be added to the site contact list upon request. Such requests should be submitted to the NYSDEC project contact(s) identified in Appendix A. Other additions to the site contact list may be made at the discretion of the NYSDEC project manager, in consultation with other NYSDEC staff as appropriate.

Note: The first site fact sheet (usually related to the draft Remedial Investigation Work Plan) is distributed both by paper mailing through the postal service and through DEC Delivers, its email listserv service. The fact sheet includes instructions for signing up with the appropriate county listserv to receive future notifications about the site. See http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html .

Subsequent fact sheets about the site will be distributed exclusively through the listserv, except for households without internet access that have indicated the need to continue to receive site information in paper form. Please advise the NYSDEC site project manager identified in Appendix A if that is the case. Paper mailings may continue during the investigation and cleanup process for some sites, based on public interest and need.

CP Activities

The table at the end of this section identifies the CP activities, at a minimum, that have been and will be conducted during the site's investigation and cleanup program. The flowchart in Appendix D shows how these CP activities integrate with the site

investigation and cleanup process. The public is informed about these CP activities through fact sheets and notices distributed at significant points during the program. Elements of the investigation and cleanup process that match up with the CP activities are explained briefly in Section 5.

- **Notices and fact sheets** help the interested and affected public to understand contamination issues related to a site, and the nature and progress of efforts to investigate and clean up a site. Notices and Fact Sheets can be provided in both English and another language.

- **Public forums, comment periods and contact with project managers** provide opportunities for the public to contribute information, opinions and perspectives that have potential to influence decisions about a site's investigation and cleanup.

The public is encouraged to contact project staff at any time during the site's investigation and cleanup process with questions, comments, or requests for information.

This CP Plan may be revised due to changes in major issues of public concern identified in Section 3 or in the nature and scope of investigation and cleanup activities. Modifications may include additions to the site contact list and changes in planned citizen participation activities.

Technical Assistance Grant

NYSDEC must determine if the site poses a significant threat to public health or the environment. This determination generally is made using information developed during the investigation of the site, as described in Section 5.

If the site is determined to be a significant threat, a qualifying community group may apply for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG). The purpose of a TAG is to provide funds to the qualifying group to obtain independent technical assistance. This assistance helps the TAG recipient to interpret and understand existing environmental information about the nature and extent of contamination related to the site and the development/implementation of a remedy.

An eligible community group must certify that its membership represents the interests of the community affected by the site, and that its members' health, economic well-being or enjoyment of the environment may be affected by a release or threatened release of contamination at the site.

As of the date the declaration (page 2) was signed by the NYSDEC project manager, the significant threat determination for the site had not yet been made.

To verify the significant threat status of the site, the interested public may contact the NYSDEC project manager identified in Appendix A.

For more information about TAGs, go online at
http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2590.html

Note: The table identifying the citizen participation activities related to the site's investigation and cleanup program follows on the next page:

Citizen Participation Activities	Timing of CP Activity(ies)
Application Process:	
• Prepare site contact list • Establish document repository(ies)	At time of preparation of application to participate in the BCP.
• Publish notice in Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) announcing receipt of application and 30-day public comment period • Publish above ENB content in local newspaper • Mail above ENB content to site contact list • Conduct 30-day public comment period	When NYSDEC determines that BCP application is complete. The 30-day public comment period begins on date of publication of notice in ENB. End date of public comment period is as stated in ENB notice. Therefore, ENB notice, newspaper notice, and notice to the site contact list should be provided to the public at the same time.
After Execution of Brownfield Site Cleanup Agreement (BCA):	
• Prepare Citizen Participation (CP) Plan	Before start of Remedial Investigation **Note:** Applicant must submit CP Plan to NYSDEC for review and approval within 20 days of the effective date of the BCA.
Before NYSDEC Approves Remedial Investigation (RI) Work Plan:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list about proposed RI activities and announcing 30-day public comment period about draft RI Work Plan • Conduct 30-day public comment period	Before NYSDEC approves RI Work Plan. If RI Work Plan is submitted with application, public comment periods will be combined and public notice will include fact sheet. Thirty-day public comment period begins/ends as per dates identified in fact sheet.
After Applicant Completes Remedial Investigation:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes RI results	Before NYSDEC approves RI Report
Before NYSDEC Approves Remedial Work Plan (RWP):	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list about draft RWP and announcing 45-day public comment period • Public meeting by NYSDEC about proposed RWP (if requested by affected community or at discretion of NYSDEC project manager) • Conduct 45-day public comment period	Before NYSDEC approves RWP. Forty-five day public comment period begins/ends as per dates identified in fact sheet. Public meeting would be held within the 45-day public comment period.
Before Applicant Starts Cleanup Action:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes upcoming cleanup action	Before the start of cleanup action.
After Applicant Completes Cleanup Action:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that announces that cleanup action has been completed and that NYSDEC is reviewing the Final Engineering Report • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list announcing NYSDEC approval of Final Engineering Report and issuance of Certificate of Completion (COC)	At the time the cleanup action has been completed. **Note:** The two fact sheets are combined when possible if there is not a delay in issuing the COC.

3. Major Issues of Public Concern

This section of the CP Plan identifies major issues of public concern that relate to the site. Additional major issues of public concern may be identified during the course of the site's investigation and cleanup process.

At this time, there are no known issues of public concern; however, if subsurface remediation is required, major issues of community concern may be noise, odor, dust and/or truck traffic associated with building demolition and removal of contaminated soil. However, these impacts will be mitigated through implementation of a Health and Safety Plan approved by the Department, which will be designed to minimize these impacts. A Community Air Monitoring Plan will also be implemented to monitor dust and vapors to minimize off-site impacts to the community.

Additional major issues of public concern may be identified during the course of the Site's cleanup process. If issues are identified, the public will be kept informed. Some impacts may be due to air, noise and truck-related traffic.

The Site is not located in an Environmental Justice Area. Therefore, there is no need to translate future fact sheets into another language. Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Environmental justice efforts focus on improving the environment in communities, specifically minority and low-income communities, and addressing disproportionate adverse environmental impacts that may exist in those communities.

4. Site Information

Appendix C contains a map identifying the location of the site.

Site Description

- **location – 415 & 445 Gerard Avenue and 440 Major Wm Deegan Boulevard, Bronx, NY (Lots 3, 12, and 20 on Bronx Borough Tax Block 2351)**
- **setting - urban**
- **site size – 0.72 Acres**
- **adjacent properties - Mix of residential, commercial, industrial and cultural use throughout the area.**

History of Site Use, Investigation, and Cleanup

The site has been occupied by commercial and industrial facilities since the early 1900s. Lot 3 was used as a parking garage (1935 to 1977); Lot 12 as taxi dispatch center (1930s to 1960s), auto repair shop (1960s to 1980s), and unspecified manufacturing (1990s to 2012); and Lot 20 as public garage (1935 to 1951), fire door manufacturer (1970s), Con Edison garage (1977 to 1993), and mirror fabrication (1993 to 2015).

Three gasoline Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) of unknown size associated with Lot 12 between the years 1935 and 1980 are known to be present and abandoned in place. Two 550-gallon gasoline USTs and three Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) located in a partial cellar are present in the southwestern corner of the building on Lot 20. Lot 3, a former parking garage, had a 550-gallon gasoline UST from at least 1935 to 1977. A second gasoline UST of unknown size was associated with Lot 3 from 1947 to 1977. A geophysical survey performed in September 2017 revealed that at least three tank-like structures may still be present under the site: one under the northeastern corner of the building on Lot 12, one under the southeastern corner of the building on Lot 12, and one under the southeastern corner of the building on Lot 20.

Based on the investigations performed to date, Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals were detected above the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (6 NYCRR) Part 375 Restricted Use Restricted-Residential (RRU) soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) in soil samples collected site-wide. Evidence of petroleum impacts (e.g., staining, odors, and photoionization detector [PID] readings up to 3,300 parts per million [ppm]) were observed in samples collected from borings advanced on each of the three lots. Based on field observations, NYSDEC was contacted and Spill No. 1705596 was assigned specifically to Lot 12.

As suspected based on the number of USTs formerly present, petroleum-related VOCs, SVOCs, and metals were detected in groundwater under the site at concentrations above the NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (SGVs) for Class GA groundwater.

For soil vapor, petroleum-related VOCs and chlorinated VOCs were detected in sub-slab vapor and soil samples. Although not a direct comparison standard, Tetrachloroethene (PCE) concentrations above the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Air Guideline Value (AGV) were detected in the sub-slab vapor sample collected from the western part of Lot 3 and the soil vapor sample collected from the southeastern part of Lot 3. Total VOCs were detected at a maximum concentration of about 10,472 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) in the soil vapor samples collected.

5. Investigation and Cleanup Process

Application

The Applicant has applied for and been accepted into New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program as a Volunteer. This means that the Applicant was not responsible for the disposal or discharge of the contaminants or whose ownership or operation of the site took place after the discharge or disposal of contaminants. The Volunteer must fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination onsite, and must conduct a "qualitative exposure assessment," a process that characterizes the actual or potential exposures of people, fish and wildlife to contaminants on the site and to contamination that has migrated from the site.

The Applicant in its Application proposes that the site will be used for restricted residential purposes.

To achieve this goal, the Applicant will conduct investigation activities at the site with oversight provided by NYSDEC. The Brownfield Cleanup Agreement executed by NYSDEC and the Applicant sets forth the responsibilities of each party in conducting future remediation activities at the site.

Investigation

The Applicant will conduct an investigation of the site officially called a "remedial investigation" (RI). This investigation will be performed with NYSDEC oversight. The Applicant must develop a remedial investigation workplan, which is subject to public comment.

The site investigation has several goals:

1) Define the nature and extent of contamination in soil, surface water, groundwater and any other parts of the environment that may be affected;
2) Identify the source(s) of the contamination;
3) Assess the impact of the contamination on public health and the environment; and
4) Provide information to support the development of a proposed remedy to address the contamination or the determination that cleanup is not necessary.

The Applicant will submit a draft "Remedial Investigation Work Plan" to NYSDEC for review and approval. NYSDEC will make the draft plan available to the public review during a 30-day public comment period.

When the investigation is complete, the Applicant will prepare and submit a report that summarizes the results. This report also will recommend whether cleanup action is

needed to address site-related contamination. The investigation report is subject to review and approval by NYSDEC.

NYSDEC will use the information in the investigation report to determine if the site poses a significant threat to public health or the environment. If the site is a “significant threat,” it must be cleaned up using a remedy selected by NYSDEC from an analysis of alternatives prepared by the Applicant and approved by NYSDEC. If the site does not pose a significant threat, the Applicant may select the remedy from the approved analysis of alternatives.

Interim Remedial Measures

An Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) is an action that can be undertaken at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before the site investigation and analysis of alternatives are completed. If an IRM is likely to represent all or a significant part of the final remedy, NYSDEC will require a 30-day public comment period.

Remedy Selection

When the investigation of the site has been determined to be complete, the project likely would proceed in one of two directions:

1. The Applicant may recommend in its investigation report that no action is necessary at the site. In this case, NYSDEC would make the investigation report available for public comment for 45 days. NYSDEC then would complete its review, make any necessary revisions, and, if appropriate, approve the investigation report. NYSDEC would then issue a “Certificate of Completion” (described below) to the Applicant.

or

2. The Applicant may recommend in its investigation report that action needs to be taken to address site contamination. After NYSDEC approves the investigation report, the Applicant may then develop a cleanup plan, officially called a “Remedial Work Plan”. The Remedial Work Plan describes the Applicant’s proposed remedy for addressing contamination related to the site.

When the Applicant submits a draft Remedial Work Plan for approval, NYSDEC would announce the availability of the draft plan for public review during a 45-day public comment period.

Cleanup Action

NYSDEC will consider public comments, and revise the draft cleanup plan if necessary, before approving the proposed remedy. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) must concur with the proposed remedy. After approval, the proposed remedy becomes the selected remedy. The selected remedy is formalized in the site Decision Document.

The Applicant may then design and perform the cleanup action to address the site contamination. NYSDEC and NYSDOH oversee the activities. When the Applicant completes cleanup activities, it will prepare a Final Engineering Report (FER) that certifies that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be achieved within a specific time frame. NYSDEC will review the report to be certain that the cleanup is protective of public health and the environment for the intended use of the site.

Certificate of Completion

When NYSDEC is satisfied that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be achieved for the site, it will approve the FER. NYSDEC then will issue a Certificate of Completion (COC) to the Applicant. The COC states that cleanup goals have been achieved, and relieves the Applicant from future liability for site-related contamination, subject to certain conditions. The Applicant would be eligible to redevelop the site after it receives a COC.

Site Management

The purpose of site management is to ensure the safe reuse of the property if contamination will remain in place. Site management is the last phase of the site cleanup program. This phase begins when the COC is issued. Site management incorporates any institutional and engineering controls required to ensure that the remedy implemented for the site remains protective of public health and the environment. All significant activities are detailed in a Site Management Plan.

An *institutional control* is a non-physical restriction on use of the site, such as a deed restriction that would prevent or restrict certain uses of the property. An institutional control may be used when the cleanup action leaves some contamination that makes the site suitable for some, but not all uses.

An *engineering control* is a physical barrier or method to manage contamination. Examples include: caps, covers, barriers, fences, and treatment of water supplies.

Site management also may include the operation and maintenance of a component of the remedy, such as a system that pumps and treats groundwater. Site management continues until NYSDEC determines that it is no longer needed.

Appendix A -
Project Contacts and Locations of Reports and Information

Project Contacts

For information about the site's investigation and cleanup program, the public may contact any of the following project staff:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC):

Sarah Quandt
Project Manager
NYSDEC
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway – 12th Floor
Albany, NY 12233
Email: sarah.quandt@dec.ny.gov
Phone: (518) 402-9824

Thomas V. Panzone
Citizen Participation Specialist
NYSDEC Region 2
47-40 21st Street
Long Island City, NY 11101
Email: Thomas.panzone@dec.ny.gov
Phone: (718) 482-4953

New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH):

Steven Berninger
New York State Department of Health
Empire State Plaza - Corning Tower
Room 1787
Albany, NY 12237
Phone: (518) 402-7860
Email: BEEI@health.state.ny.us

Locations of Reports and Information

The facilities identified below are being used to provide the public with convenient access to important project documents:

Mott Haven Library 321 East 140th Street Bronx, NY 10454 Phone: (718) 665-4878 Hours: Mon-Thurs 10am-7pm Fri-Sat 10am-5pm Sunday CLOSED	Bronx Community Board 1 George Rodriguez, Chairman Cedric Loftin, District Manager 3024 Third Avenue Bronx, NY 10455 (718) 585-7117

Appendix B - Site Contact List

Local Government Officials

New York City Mayor's Office Hon. Bill DiBlasio City Hall 260 Broadway Ave. New York, NY 10007	Maris Lago, Commissioner NYC Department of City Planning 120 Broadway, 31st Floor New York, NY 10271
Ruben Diaz Jr. Borough of Bronx, Borough President 851 Grand Concourse, 3rd Floor Bronx, NY 10451 Hon. Letitia James Public Advocate 1 Centre Street, 15th Floor New York, NY 10007 Hon. Scott Stringer NYC Comptroller 1 Centre Street New York, NY 10007 Hon. Diana Ayala NYC Councilwoman 105 East 116th Street New York, NY 10029 Hon. Jose M. Serrano NYS Senator 1916 Park Avenue, Suite 202	Carol Samol Borough of Bronx, NYC Dept of City Planning 1 Fordham Plaza, #502 Bronx, NY 10458 Hon. Jose E. Serrano U.S. House of Representatives 1231 Lafayette Avenue Bronx, NY 10474 Luis M. Diaz Bronx County Clerk 851 Grand Concourse, Room 118 Bronx, NY 10451 Dan Walsh, Director NYC Office of Environmental Remediation 100 Gold Street - 2nd Floor New York, NY 10038 Julie Stein Office of Environmental Assessment & Planning

New York, NY 10037 Hon. Carmen Arroyo NYS Assemblywoman 384 East 149th Street, Suite 301 Bronx, NY 10455	NYC Dept. of Environmental Protection 96-05 Horace Harding Expressway Flushing, NY 11373
Federal Government Officials	
Hon Charles Schumer U.S. Senate 780 Third Avenue, Suite 2301 New York, NY 10017	Hon. Kristen Gillibrand U.S. Senate 780 Third Avenue, Suite 2601 New York, NY 10017
Local News Media	
Bronx Times 3602 East Tremont Avenue Suite 205 Bronx, NY 10465 New York Daily News 4 New York Plaza New York, NY 10004	Spectrum NY1 News 75 Ninth Avenue New York, NY 10011 New York Post 1211 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036 Mott Haven Herald editor@motthavenherald.com
Public Water Supply	
Vincent Sapienza, Commissioner 59-17 Junction Boulevard Flushing, NY 11373	New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority 255 Greenwich Street, 6th Floor New York, NY 10007
New York City Water Board NYC Department of Environmental Protection 59-17 Junction Boulevard, 8th Floor Flushing, NY 11373	
Schools and Day Care Facilities	
Family Life Academy Charter School III (about 450 feet south of the site) Andrea Hernandez, Principal	Hostos Community College (about 600 feet northeast of the site) David Gomez, College President

370 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451	500 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY 10451
Community School for Social Justice (about 650 feet south of the site) Jaime Guzman, Principal 350 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451	Health Opportunities High School (about 750 feet south of the site) Julie McHedlishvili, Principal 350 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451
Cuddly Bundles Childcare (about 1,090 feet northeast of the site) 137 East 150th Street, Bronx, NY 10451 (718) 402-4801	KIPP NYC College Prep (about 1,220 feet east of the site) Natalie Byrne, Principal 201 East 144th Street, Bronx, NY 10451
Children's Pride, New York City Housing Authority Day Care Center (about 1,700 feet east of the site) Maritza Chavez, 414 Morris Avenue Bronx, NY 10451	Sunshine Learning Center (about 1,730 feet southeast of the site) Kayrn Alston, School District Leader 253 East 142nd Street, Bronx, NY 10451
Cardinal Hayes High School (about 1,740 feet northeast of the site) Fr. Joseph P. Tierney, President 650 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY 10451	Bronx 1 Success Academy Charter School (about 1,800 feet southeast of the site) Eva Moskowitz, CEO, Founder 339 Morris Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451
P.S. 018 John Peter Zenger (about 2,050 feet east of the site) Lauren Sewell Walker, Principal 502 Morris Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451	KIPP Academy Elementary School (about 2,230 feet northeast of the site) Natalie Webb, Principal 730 Concourse Village West Bronx, NY 10451
Careers in Sports High School	Family Life Academy Charter School II

(about 2,300 feet northeast of the site) Johanny Garcia, Principal 730 Concourse Village West, Bronx, NY 10451 New Explorers High School (about 2,600 feet northeast of the site) Lisa Grevenberg, Principal 730 Concourse Village West, Bronx, NY 10451	(about 2,550 feet southeast of the site) Ms. Kathy Ortiz, Principal 296 East 140th Street, Bronx, NY 10454 Bronx Leadership Academy II High School (about 2,630 feet northeast of the site) R Lobianco, Principal 730 Concourse Village West, Bronx, NY 10451
Adjacent Property Owners	
Rocket Jewelry Box Inc. 101 East 144th Street, Bronx, NY 10451	Public Storage 385 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451
Tori Realty Corp. 120 East 144th Street, Bronx, NY 10451	125 East 144 Street Holdings LLC 121 East 144th Street, Bronx, NY 10451
Omega Radio Communications 444 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451	Dormitory Authority of the State of NY 131 East 146th Street, Bronx, NY 10451
Jai Ganesh Realty LLC 500 Exterior Street, Bronx, NY 10451	Freiman Coated Fabric 445 River Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451
441 River Avenue Inc. 441 River Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451	339 Exterior Street Associates, LLC 399 Exterior Street, Bronx, NY 10451

Community, Civic, Religious and Environmental Organizations:

Eric Soto
Consolidated Edison Corporate Affairs
511 Theodore Fremd Avenue
Rye, NY 10580

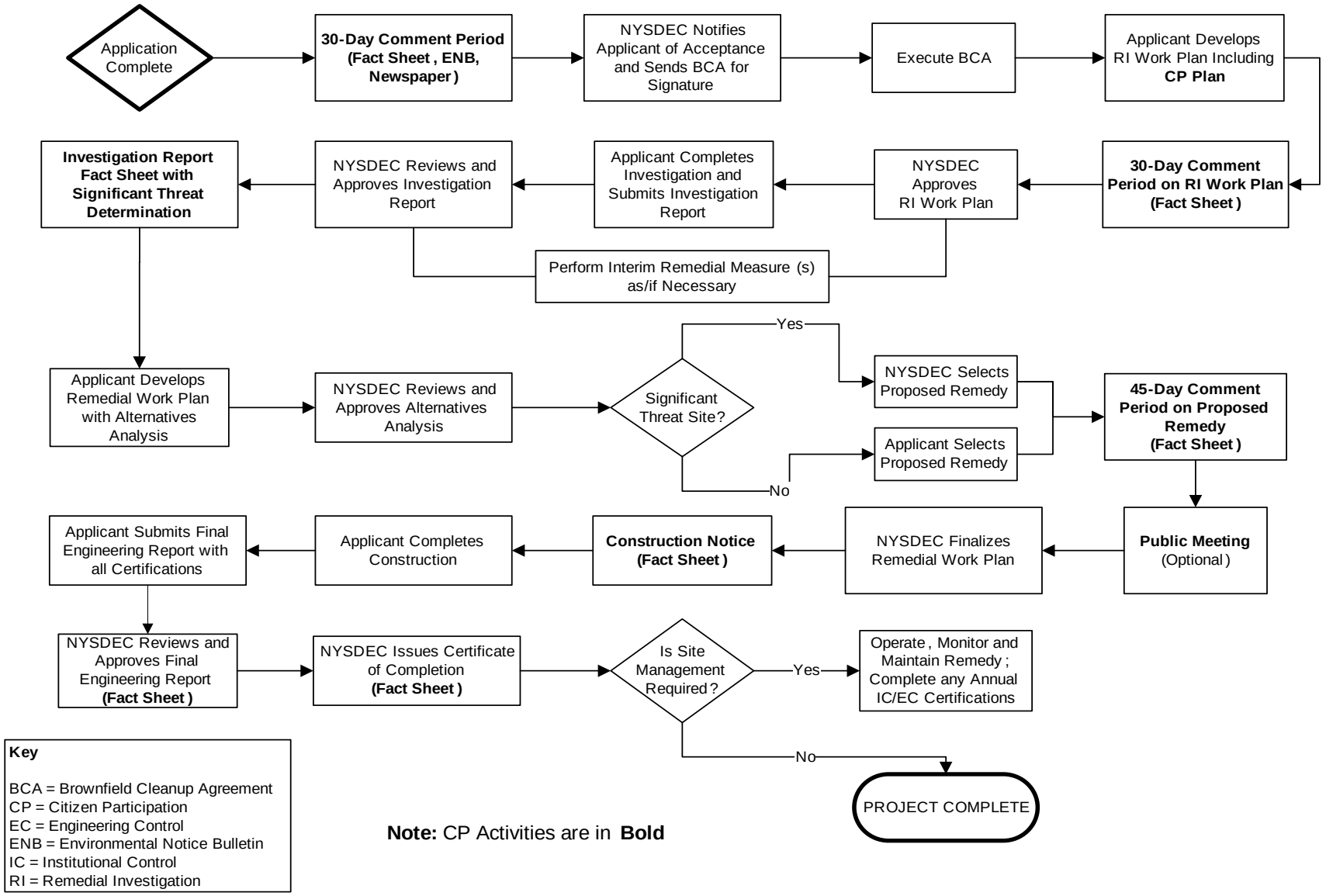
Gabriel DeJesus, President
40th NYPD Police Precinct Council
257 Alexander Avenue
Bronx, NY 10454

Battalion 14 Engine 60 Ladder 17
FDNY
341 EAST 143 STREET
Bronx, NY 10454

Bronx Land Trust
148 West 37th Street, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10018

Appendix C - Site Location Map

Appendix D– Brownfield Cleanup Program Process



Key

BCA = Brownfield Cleanup Agreement
CP = Citizen Participation
EC = Engineering Control
ENB = Environmental Notice Bulletin
IC = Institutional Control
RI = Remedial Investigation

Note: CP Activities are in **Bold**

APPENDIX D

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

FOR

GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET

404 Exterior Street, 417 and 445 Gerard Avenue,
440 Major Wm Deegan Boulevard
Bronx, New York
NYSDEC BCP Site No. C203111

Prepared For

445 Gerard LLC
c/o The Domain Companies
11 Park Place, Suite 1705
New York, NY 10007

Prepared By:

Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying
Landscape Architecture, and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza
360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, New York 10001

LANGAN

August 2019
Langan Project No. 170487001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

***** Items to be posted prominently on site, or made readily available to personnel.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP) was developed to address disturbance of known and reasonably anticipated subsurface contaminants and comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4), *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response* during anticipated site work 404 Exterior Street, 417 & 445 Gerard Avenue, in the borough of Bronx, New York (Tax Map Block 2351, Lots 1, 3, 12 and 20) ("the Site"). This HASP provides the minimum requirements for implementing site operations during future remedial measure activities. All contractors performing work on this site shall implement their own HASP that, at a minimum, adheres to this HASP. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Langan personnel will implement this HASP while onsite.

The management of the day-to-day site activities and implementation of this HASP in the field is the responsibility of the site Langan Field Team Leader (FTL). Assistance in the implementation of this HASP can also be obtained from the site Langan Health and Safety Officer (HSO) and the Langan Health and Safety Manager (HSM). Contractors operating on the site shall designate their own FTL, HSO and HSM. The content of this HASP may change or undergo revision based upon additional information made available to health and safety personnel, monitoring results, or changes in the work plan.

1.2 Site Location and Background

The site is located at 404 Exterior Street, 417 and 445 Gerard Avenue, and 440 Major Wm Deegan Boulevard, in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx, New York and is identified as Block 2351, Lots 1, 3, 12, and 20, on the Bronx Borough Tax Map. The site encompasses an area of about 38,000 square feet (about 0.87 acres) and is improved with a one-story warehouse with a partial cellar operated by a food distribution company (Lot 1), a vacant one-story warehouse and parking lot (Lot 3); a vacant one-story warehouse (Lot 12); and a vacant one-story warehouse with a partial cellar (Lot 20). The site is bound by East 146th Street to the north, Gerard Avenue to the east, East 144th Street to the south, and Exterior Street to the west.

Commercial and industrial facilities have occupied the site since the early 1900s. Lot 1 was occupied by a chemical laboratory/chemical manufacturing facility from 1944 to 1951, paint company from 1956 to 1965, and unspecified manufacturing facility from 1951 to 2007; Lot 3 was occupied by a parking garage from 1935 to 1977; Lot 12 was occupied by a taxi dispatch center (1930s to 1960s), an auto repair shop (1960s to 1980s), and an unspecified manufacturer (1990s to 2012); and Lot 20 was occupied by a public garage (1935-1951), a fire door

manufacturer (1970s), a Con Edison garage (1977 to 1993), and a mirror fabrication facility (1993 to 2015). According to previous Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) prepared by AEI Consultant and GEI Consultants, operations ceased on Lot 12 after 2016, and on Lot 20 sometime between 2005 and 2016. Lot 3 was most recently occupied by an advertising company (Clear Channel Outdoor) and was vacated sometime between March 2018 and the beginning of the RI in December 2018. Lot 1 is occupied by a food distribution company.

- Lot 1: one underground storage tank (UST) of unknown size and contents and one aboveground storage tank (AST) of unknown size
- Lot 3: one 550-gallon gasoline underground storage tank (UST); one gasoline UST of unknown size
- Lot 12: Three gasoline USTs of unknown size; one UST of unknown size
- Lot 20: Four ASTs - two 275-gallon, one 12-gallon, and one of unknown size; two 550-gallon gasoline USTs;

Based on the previous subsurface investigations, the primary contaminants of concern for the site include petroleum, petroleum-related volatile organic compounds (VOCs), chlorinated VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and lead. A site location map is included as Figure 1.

1.3 Summary of Work Tasks

1.3.1 Hazardous Materials Abatement

Langan will retain a licensed hazardous materials abatement contractor to perform hazardous abatement in the buildings as specified in the work plan. Locations and specifications are outlined in the general inventory of universal and miscellaneous hazardous materials observed in the building during previous investigations. These include but not limited to the following: polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)- containing fluorescent light fixtures such as light ballasts; stained surfaces that may have been impacted by oils or PCB-containing material; mercury switches; thermostats; meters, valves, and other mercury containing instruments; oil-filled electric machines (motors, pumps, etc.), fluorescent and other universal waste lamps, storage tanks for oil or chemicals chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and any other refrigerant-containing appliances; batteries such as Lead-Acid, Nickel Cadmium, Lithium and Silver Oxide Batteries; fire extinguishers and fire suppressions chemicals; water treatment chemicals associated with heating/cooling; containers (e.g., drums) with fluids or articles; waste materials and other similar items that warrant special handling, tritium containing Exit signs, smoke detectors, etc. The abatement contractor shall furnish all labor and materials, equipment and incidentals required for the proper decontamination, removal and closure of hazardous materials in accordance with

federal, state and local regulations.

Langan will observed and document the abatement as specified in the work plan. Unless certified in hazardous abatement and fit test for a respirator in the last year (as documented with a fit testing card), Langan will not enter any area undergoing hazardous abatement.

1.3.2 Asbestos Abatement

Langan will retain a licensed asbestos abatement contractor to perform asbestos abatement of buildings as specified in the work plan. Locations and specifications are outlined in the general inventory of universal and miscellaneous asbestos materials observed in the building during previous investigations. The abatement contractor shall furnish all labor and materials, equipment and incidentals required for the proper decontamination, removal and closure of asbestos materials in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Langan will observed and document the abatement as specified in the work plan. Unless certified in asbestos abatement and fit test for a respirator in the last year (as documented with a fit testing card), Langan will not enter any area undergoing asbestos abatement.

1.3.3 Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Abatement

Langan will retain a licensed LBP abatement contractor to perform LBP abatement of buildings as specified in the work plan. Locations and specifications are outlined in the general inventory of universal and miscellaneous LBP materials observed in the building during previous investigations. The abatement contractor shall furnish all labor and materials, equipment and incidentals required for the proper decontamination, removal and closure of LBP materials in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Langan will observed and document the abatement as specified in the work plan. Unless certified in LBP abatement and fit test for a respirator in the last year (as documented with a fit testing card), Langan will not enter any area undergoing LBP abatement.

1.3.4 PCBs Caulk/Expansion Joint Abatement

Langan will retain a licensed PCB abatement contractor to perform PCB abatement of building PCB containing caulk and expansions joint material as specified in the work plan. Locations and specifications are outlined in the general inventory of universal and miscellaneous PCB containing caulk and expansion joint materials observed in the building during previous investigations. The abatement contractor shall furnish all labor and materials, equipment and incidentals required for the proper decontamination, removal and closure of PCB caulk and expansion joint materials in

accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Langan will observed and document the abatement as specified in the work plan. Unless certified in PCB abatement and fit test for a respirator in the last year (as documented with a fit testing card), Langan will not enter any area undergoing PCB abatement.

1.3.5 Demolition of the Unoccupied Building

The demolition contractor shall furnish all labor and materials, equipment and incidentals required for the proper demolition of the building located north of the UST area. This activity is independent of the Langan work scope.

1.3.6 Excavation and Soil Screening

As part of excavation activities, Langan personnel will screen excavated material for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential chemical or petroleum release. Instrument screening for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) may be performed with a calibrated photoionization detector (PID). Contractors will excavate for utilities, foundation components and potential grading using heavy equipment and hand tools. Contractors will notify Langan personnel if they identify indications suggestive of a potential chemical or petroleum release. Contaminated material shall be handled and property disposed in accordance with federal, state and city regulations, criteria and guidelines.

1.3.7 Soil Screening

As part of future excavation activities, Langan personnel will report when they have observed visual and olfactory indications of possible soil impact. When necessary, Langan personnel will also report concentrations of volatile organic vapors (VOCs) above background using a properly calibrated hand held photoionization detector (PID, or equivalent).

1.3.8 Stockpiling

As part of excavation activities, potentially impacted soil may be stockpiled pending laboratory analysis and determining proper off-site disposal. Visibly contaminated soil, if encountered, shall be segregated and stockpiled on at least 10 millimeters of plastic sheeting; reusable soil and fill shall be segregated and stockpiled separately from unusable fill, concrete and other debris; the stockpiles shall be kept covered with 6 millimeters thick plastic sheeting; the plastic sheeting covering the stockpiles shall be anchored firmly in place by weights, stakes, or both; the Contractor shall maintain the plastic sheeting.

1.3.9 Soil Sampling

Soil samples (waste characterization, excavation endpoint, delineation, or quality assurance/quality control [QA/QC]) may be collected during construction, as required. Langan personnel will coordinate with the contractor in sampling soil (in accordance with the SMP, where applicable). If stockpile soil sampling is required from above ground level, suitable excavation equipment (i.e., excavator, front end loader) should be used to collect the sample. Soil samples for excavation endpoint or delineation sampling (along with QA/QC samples) may be collected into laboratory-supplied batch-certified clean glassware and submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

1.3.10 Hot Spot Delineation

If required, Langan may retain a drilling contractor to advance soil borings to a depth below grade surface (bgs) as will be specified in the work plan. Borings locations will be based on the results of new analytical data, site inspection and document review. Hot spot soil delineation cannot commence until this HASP is updated to define particulate monitoring action levels which are derived from the total and toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) analytical data.

The drilling contractor will contact the appropriate utility mark-out authority and make available to their drilling staff the verification number and effective dates. The borings may be filled with clean soil cuttings after samples are collected.

Langan will screen soil for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential petroleum release. Instrument screening for the presence of VOCs may be performed with a calibrated PID. Langan will collect soil samples as specified in the hot spot delineation portion of the work plan. Soil samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

1.3.11 Hot Spot Soil Excavation and Disposal

If required, Langan will observe activities associated with the excavation and disposal of hot spot impacted soil discussed in the preceding task. Langan personnel will coordinate with the excavator contractor so that the boundaries of the hot spot excavation correspond to with the approved disposal facilities instructions. Langan personnel are not to sign the hazardous waste manifests unless instructed by the Project Manager.

Hot spot soil excavation and disposal cannot commence until this HASP is updated to define particulate monitoring action levels which are derived from the total and TCLP analytical data.

1.3.12 Characterization of Excavated Material

When required by the work plan, Langan personnel will characterize excavated soil or clean backfill in accordance with Langan standards.

1.3.13 In-Situ Groundwater Treatment

Langan proposes an in-situ treatment of impacted groundwater by injecting activated persulfate, liquid-activated carbon, and oxygen release compound oxygen into new or existing wells located in on the site. The release of dissolved oxygen supports a number of biological oxidation pathways that would be expected to result in the breakdown of petroleum-related VOCs. Langan will oversee the treatability/feasibility study and based on the data derived, design and document the installation and start-up of the in-situ groundwater treatment system.

1.3.14 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples may be collected from one or more of the existing on-site monitoring wells in accordance with the Langan Low Flow Groundwater Sampling SOP (SOP #12). Groundwater samples will be submitted to an NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed for constituents as specified in the work plan.

1.3.15 Excavation Backfill

Areas of the site that were over-excavated may be backfilled to development grade (i.e., the grade required to complete construction of the foundation and sidewalk extension). Imported material will consist of clean fill that meets the 6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 375-6.8(a) Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UU SCOs) or other acceptable fill material such as virgin stone from a permitted mine or quarry or recycled concrete aggregate (RCA), from a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)-registered facility in compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 registration and permitting requirements for the period of RCA acquisition. Imported RCA must be derived from recognizable and uncontaminated concrete. RCA is not acceptable for, and will not be used as, site cover or drainage material.

1.3.16 Decommissioning and Removal of Storage Tanks, Oil/Water Separators & Piping

When encountered, Langan retain a licensed petroleum storage tank removal contractor to excavate and remove all underground storage tanks (USTs), above ground storage tanks (ASTs), oil/water separators and related piping. The tank decommissioning and removal contractor shall furnish all labor and materials, equipment and incidentals required for the proper

decontamination, removal and closure of any tanks in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Langan personnel will monitor VOCs with a calibrated PID downwind from the UST excavation and record the PID readings.

1.3.17 Construction Activity Inspections and Observations

Langan may observe construction activities including the installation of piles, caissons and rock anchors. In addition, Langan may observe and record data from a lateral load test. These activities are to be done in accordance with the work plan. The installation and assembly activities performed by the contractor in accordance with the construction documents, remedial plan, and special inspection requirements administered by the New York City Department of Buildings. Materials used for construction will be inspected by Langan for conformance to the design documents.

1.3.18 Installation of Waterproofing and Vapor Barrier

When required, a properly licensed contractor will install the waterproofing membrane and vapor barrier system in accordance with specifications outlined in the work plan. Langan or other authorized personnel, as specified in the contract documents, may inspect and document the waterproofing and vapor barrier installation and in accordance with the specification outlined in the work plan.

1.3.19 Storm water Pollution Prevention Inspection

In accordance with the work plan, Langan personnel with Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPPP) inspection credentials will conduct SWPPP inspections.

1.3.20 Drum Sampling

Excess or impacted soil and water that is drummed during activities must be labeled in accordance with the Langan Drum Labeling Standard Operating Procedure (SOP-#9). Langan personnel may collect drum samples, if required, prior to off-site drum disposal. If collected, samples will be placed into laboratory-supplied batch-certified clean glassware and submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY PERSONNEL/HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL

The following briefly describes the health and safety (H&S) designations and general responsibilities that may be employed for this site. The titles have been established to accommodate the project needs and requirements and ensure the safe conduct of site activities. The H&S personnel requirements for a given work location are based upon the proposed site

activities.

2.1 Langan Project Manager

The Langan Environmental Project Managers (PM) is Julia Leung. The Geotechnical Project Manager is James Delimitros. Their responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that this HASP is developed, current, and approved prior to on-site activities.
- Ensuring that all the tasks in the project are performed in a manner consistent with Langan's comprehensive *Health and Safety Program for Hazardous Waste Operations* and this HASP.

2.2 Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager

The Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager (HSM) is Tony Moffa. His responsibilities include:

- Updating the *Construction Health and Safety Program for Hazardous Waste Operations*.
- Assisting the site Health and Safety Officer (HSO) with development of the HASP, updating HASP as dictated by changing conditions, jobsite inspection results, etc. and approving changes to this HASP.
- Assisting the HSO in the implementation of this HASP and conducting Jobsite Safety Inspections and assisting with communication of results and correction of shortcomings found.
- Maintaining records on personnel (medical evaluation results, training and certifications, accident investigation results, etc.).

2.3 Langan Site Health & Safety Officer

The Langan site HSO is William Bohrer. His responsibilities include:

- Participating in the development and implementation of this HASP.
- When on-site, assisting the Langan Field Team Leader in conducting Tailgate Safety Meetings and Jobsite Safety Inspections and correcting any shortcomings in a timely manner.
- Ensuring that proper PPE is available, worn by employees, and properly stored and maintained.
- Controlling entry into and exit from the site contaminated areas or zones.
- Monitoring employees for signs of stress, such as heat stress, fatigue, and cold exposure.
- Monitoring site hazards and conditions.

- Knowing (and ensuring that all site personnel also know) emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and the telephone numbers of the ambulance, local hospital, poison control center, fire department, and police department.
- Resolving conflicts that may arise concerning safety requirements and working conditions.
- Reporting all incidents, injuries and near misses to the Langan Incident/Injury Hotline immediately and the client representative.

2.4 Langan Field Team Leader Responsibilities

The Langan Field Team Leader (FTL) is to be determined prior to the start of the start of field activities. The Field Team Leader's responsibilities include:

- The management of the day-to-day site activities and implementation of this HASP in the field.
- Participating in and/or conducting Tailgate Safety Meetings and Jobsite Safety Inspections and correcting any shortcomings in a timely manner.
- When a Community Air Monitoring Operating Program (CAMP) is part of the scope, the FTL will set up and maintaining community air monitoring activities and instructing the responsible contractor to implement organic vapor or dust mitigation when necessary.
- Overseeing the implementation of activities specified in the work plan.

2.5 Contractor Responsibilities

The contractor shall develop and implement their own HASP for their employees, lower-tier subcontractors, and consultants. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Contractors operating on the site shall designate their own FTL, HSO and HSM. The contractor's HASP will be at least as stringent as this Langan HASP. The contractor must be familiar with and abide by the requirements outlined in their own HASP. A contractor may elect to adopt Langan's HASP as its own provided that it has given written notification to Langan, but where Langan's HASP excludes provisions pertinent to the contractor's work (i.e., confined space entry); the contractor must provide written addendums to this HASP. Additionally, the contractor must:

- Ensure their employees are trained in the use of all appropriate PPE for the tasks involved;
- Notify Langan of any hazardous material brought onto the job site or site related area, the hazards associated with the material, and must provide a material safety data sheet (MSDS) or safety data sheet (SDS) for the material;
- Have knowledge of, understand, and abide by all current federal, state, and local health and safety regulations pertinent to the work;

- Ensure their employees handling hazardous materials, if identified at the Site, have received current training in the appropriate levels of 29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response* (HAZWOPER) if hazardous waste is identified at the Site;
- Ensure their employees handling hazardous materials, if identified at the Site, have been fit-tested within the year on the type respirator they will wear; and
- Ensure all air monitoring is in place pertaining to the health and safety of their employees as required by OSHA 1910.120; and
- All contractors must adherer to all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements.

3.0 TASK/OPERATION SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK ANALYSES

A Task-Hazard Analysis (Table 1) was completed for general construction hazards that may be encountered at the Site. The potential contaminants that might be encountered during the field activities and the exposure limits are listed in Table 2 complete inventory of MSDS/SDS for chemical products used on site is included as Attachment E.

3.1 Specific Task Safety Analysis

3.1.1 Hazardous Materials Abatement

Langan employees shall not enter areas undergoing hazardous materials abatement unless they have received specific training in hazardous materials abatement and have the correct PPE to do so. In addition, the Langan employee must have with them certification that they have received respirator fit testing within 1 year of the abatement activity and are donning the specific respirator document to fit them during fit testing.

3.1.2 Asbestos Abatement

Langan employees shall not enter areas undergoing asbestos materials abatement unless they have received specific training in asbestos materials abatement and have the correct PPE to do so. In addition, the Langan employee must have with them certification that they have received respirator fit testing within 1 year of the abatement activity and are donning the specific respirator document to fit them during fit testing.

3.1.3 Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Abatement

Langan employees shall not enter areas undergoing LBP materials abatement unless they have received specific training in LBP materials abatement and have the correct PPE to do so. In addition, the Langan employee must have with them certification that they have received

respirator fit testing within 1 year of the abatement activity and are donning the specific respirator document to fit them during fit testing.

3.1.4 PCBs Caulk/Expansion Joint Abatement

Langan employees shall not enter areas undergoing PCB containing caulk and expansion joint materials abatement unless they have received specific training in PCB containing caulk and expansion joint materials abatement and have the correct PPE to do so. In addition, the Langan employee must have with them certification that they have received respirator fit testing within 1 year of the abatement activity and are donning the specific respirator document to fit them during fit testing.

3.1.5 Soil Screening and Sampling

Sampling the soil requires the donning of chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE. Langan personnel are not to operate drilling or excavation equipment nor open sampling devices (acetate liners, sonic sample bags, etc.). These tasks are to be completed by the driller or excavation contractor.

3.1.6 Stockpile Sampling

The Langan personnel are not to scale or otherwise climb stockpiles. If the soil sampling plan requires sampling from the stockpile above ground level, samples are to be obtained using suitable excavation equipment operated by the contractor (i.e. front end loader).

3.1.7 Hot Spot Delineation

If hot spot delineation is undertaken, sampling requires additional precautions to mitigate exposure. Langan will monitor dust using air-dust monitoring equipment (DustTrak™ 2 or equivalent). The dust monitoring equipment should be equipped with an alarm. The HSO will provide alarm limits when the data triggering hot spot delineation is available. Work cannot commence until the action limits are set by the HSAO. The primary alarm should be set for a specific value in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m^3) above the 15 minute average background based on analytical data and the time weighted average exposure limits for the constituent of concern (COC). The secondary alarm may be set for a value based on the PEL for the specific COC.

If the primary alarm activates during work, the PM notified, and dust control measures should be implemented and all workers should don half face respirator with HEPA dust filters to continue to work. Dust control measures include applying a fine water spray wet all surfaces in the work

area to dampen dust and activating ventilation. Workers can remove half respirators when air borne dust concentrations return to background. If dust mitigation does not lower dust concentrations and dust levels continue to climb, all work should cease when dust concentrations exceed secondary alarm level and the PM should be notified.

3.1.8 Removal of Storage Tanks

If UST excavation and removal activity is initiated, Langan personnel will conduct air monitoring for lower explosion limit (LEL) conditions within the UST excavation itself. This task is to be performed using calibrated air monitoring equipment designed to sound an audio alarm when atmospheric concentrations of VOC are within 10% of the LEL. In normal atmospheric oxygen concentrations, the LEL monitoring may be done with a Wheatstone bridge/catalytic bead type sensor (i.e. MultiRAE). However in oxygen depleted atmospheres (confined space), only an LEL designed to work in low oxygen environments may be used. Best practices require that the LEL monitoring unit be equipped with a long sniffer tube to allow the LEL unit to remain outside the UST excavation. Langan personnel are not to enter the UST excavation nor enter an excavated UST.

In addition to monitoring LEL, Langan personnel will monitor atmospheric VOC concentrations directly downwind of the UST excavation in accordance with standard CAMP procedures using calibrated air monitoring equipment.

3.1.9 Indoor Drilling and Excavation

The work scope may require indoor work or work in locations where there may not be adequate ventilation sufficient to safely operate any rig or excavation equipment powered by an internal combustion engine. Where possible, all such work should be done by equipment powered by electricity. If such equipment is used and must be directly wired to the buildings electrical system or to an independent system, this work must be completed by a licensed electrician in accordance with all electrical codes applicable to the work.

Indoor work which is to be completed with equipment powered by an internal combustion engine must incorporate air monitoring of carbon monoxide (CO) using calibrated air monitoring equipment (MultiRAE or equivalent). In addition, the work plan should incorporate mitigation for venting engine exhaust fumes directly to the outdoors and for circulating fresh air into the work area.

The OSHA Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for CO from 50 to 35 parts per million (ppm). Langan will monitor CO with a suitable monitoring device. If CO levels exceed 5 ppm, Langan will instruct contractors to begin mitigation measures. These

measures are at a minimum:

- Increase air circulation using industrial size fans to bring additional fresh air into the building or vent exhaust to the outside;
- Modify the passive exhaust method being used to increase venting circulation by using wider diameter tubing or sealing tubing connections; or
- Modify the work schedule where the rig is turned off to allow time for CO levels to fall back to background

All work must cease if CO levels reach 35 ppm. The Langan engineer is to report to the PM and H&S officer when an action level is reached.

3.1.10 Construction Dewatering

Langan may sample dewatering treatment system liquids from either the direct discharge standpipe or from a sample port or valve built into the storage tank, Langan will don the necessary PPE including nitrile gloves and if necessary, facial splash guard. Sample ports and valves may only be sampled if they are accessible at ground level. Sampling from heights over 6 feet is prohibited unless Langan field personnel are fully accredited in fall protection and is wearing approved fall protection safety apparatus. The discharge samples will be submitted to an ELAP-certified laboratory for analysis in accordance with the work plan.

3.1.11 Construction Activity Inspection

The contractor will operate equipment used to install sheet piles, caissons and rock anchors. In addition, the contractor will assemble and install the equipment to perform lateral load-test. Langan personnel will inspect in accordance with specification in the work plan and record the data the work plan requires. The installation of the sheet piles, caissons and rock anchors is to be done exclusively by the contractor following their own health and safety specifications outlined in their HASPs. Other activities assigned to Langan as part of construction activities are limited to inspection and observations as specified in the work pan. Langan personnel are not to operate or assist in the operation of equipment used in construction activities unless defined as part of an inspection or observation in the work plan.

3.1.12 Backfilling of Excavated Areas to Development Grade

The backfilling contractor will provide their employees with equivalent PPE to protect them from the specific hazards likely to be encountered on-site. Selection of the appropriate PPE must take into consideration: (1) identification of the hazards or suspected hazards; (2) potential exposure routes; and, (3) the performance of the PPE construction (materials and seams) in providing a barrier to these hazards. Langan personnel may survey backfilling material with a calibrated PID;

however, as they are not permitted to climb the material delivery truck, the contractor must provide samples from each truck as required.

3.1.13 Installation of Waterproofing and Vapor Barrier

Langan personnel are there only to observe and record the data required in the work plan for the installation of waterproofing and vapor barrier. Installation and assemblage of the waterproofing and vapor barrier are to be completed in accordance with the work plan, manufacturer specification and by the contractor following their own health and safety specifications outlined in their HASPs.

3.1.14 Storm water Pollution Prevention Inspection

When performing SWPPP inspections, Langan personnel will don all required PPE and maintain awareness to site traffic and site activities. If using a cell phone or tablet application to record the pertinent data, the engineer will do so in an area protected from site traffic and activities. Certain types of inspections may require additional PPE and safety training including fall protection or the donning of a personal flotation device (PFD) when near open water.

3.1.15 Drum Sampling

Drilling fluid, rinse water, grossly-contaminated soils samples and cuttings may be containerized in 55-gallon drums for transport and disposal off site. Each drum must be labeled in accordance with the Langan Drum Labeling Standard Operating Procedure (SOP-#9). Langan may collect drum samples, as required, prior to off-site drum disposal. Samples will be placed into laboratory-supplied batch-certified clean glassware and submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory.

Langan employees and contractors are not to move or open any orphaned (unlabeled) drum found on the site without approval of the project manager.

3.2 Radiation Hazards

No radiation hazards are known or expected at the site.

3.3 Physical Hazards

Physical hazards, which may be encountered during site operations for this project, are detailed in Table 1.

3.3.1 Explosion

No explosion hazards are expected for the scope of work at this site.

3.3.2 Heat Stress

The use of Level C protective equipment, or greater, may create heat stress. Monitoring of personnel wearing personal protective clothing should commence when the ambient temperature is 72^{O}F or above. Table 6 presents the suggested frequency for such monitoring. Monitoring frequency should increase as ambient temperature increases or as slow recovery rates are observed. Refer to the Table 7 to assist in assessing when the risk for heat related illness is likely. To use this table, the ambient temperature and relative humidity must be obtained (a regional weather report should suffice). Heat stress monitoring should be performed by the HSO or the FTL, who shall be able to recognize symptoms related to heat stress.

To monitor the workers, be familiar with the following heat-related disorders and their symptoms:

- **Heat Cramps:** Painful spasm of arm, leg or abdominal muscles, during or after work
- **Heat Exhaustion:** Headache, nausea, dizziness; cool, clammy, moist skin; heavy sweating; weak, fast pulse; shallow respiration, normal temperature
- **Heat Stroke**: Headache, nausea, weakness, hot dry skin, fever, rapid strong pulse, rapid deep respirations, loss of consciousness, convulsions, coma. *This is a life threatening condition***.**

Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when they are showing signs or symptoms of heat-related illness.

To monitor the worker, measure:

- **Heart rate:** Count the radial pulse during a 30-second period as early as possible in the rest period. If the heart rate exceeds 100 beats per minute at the beginning of the rest period, shorten the next work cycle by one-third and keep the rest period the same. If the heart rate still exceeds 100 beats per minute at the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their heart rate is below 100 beats per minute.
- **Oral temperature:** Use a clinical thermometer (3 minutes under the tongue) or similar device to measure the oral temperature at the end of the work period (before drinking). If oral temperature exceeds 99.6^{O}F (37.6^{O}C), shorten the next work cycle by one-third without changing the rest period. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their oral temperature is below 99.6^{O}F. If oral temperature still exceeds 99.6^{O}F (37.6^{O}C)

at the beginning of the next rest period, shorten the following cycle by one-third. Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when oral temperature exceeds 100.6°F (38.1°C).

Prevention of Heat Stress - Proper training and preventative measures will aid in averting loss of worker productivity and serious illness. Heat stress prevention is particularly important because once a person suffers from heat stroke or heat exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat related illness. To avoid heat stress the following steps should be taken:

- Adjust work schedules.
- Mandate work slowdowns as needed.
- Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible or at night if adequate lighting can be provided.
- Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods.
- Maintain worker's body fluids at normal levels. This is necessary to ensure that the cardiovascular system functions adequately. Daily fluid intake must approximately equal the amount of water lost in sweat, id., eight fluid ounces (0.23 liters) of water must be ingested for approximately every eight ounces (0.23 kg) of weight lost. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be drunk to replace lost sweat. When heavy sweating occurs, encourage the worker to drink more. The following strategies may be useful:
    - Maintain water temperature 50° to 60°F (10° to 16.6°C).
    - Provide small disposal cups that hold about four ounces (0.1 liter).
    - Have workers drink 16 ounces (0.5 liters) of fluid (preferably water or dilute drinks) before beginning work.
    - Urge workers to drink a cup or two every 15 to 20 minutes, or at each monitoring break. A total of 1 to 1.6 gallons (4 to 6 liters) of fluid per day are recommended, but more may be necessary to maintain body weight.
    - Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat related illness.

3.3.3 Cold-Related Illness

If work on this project begins in the winter months, thermal injury due to cold exposure can become a problem for field personnel. Systemic cold exposure is referred to as hypothermia. Local cold exposure is generally called frostbite.

- **Hypothermia -** Hypothermia is defined as a decrease in the patient core temperature below 96°F. The body temperature is normally maintained by a combination of central (brain and spinal cord) and peripheral (skin and muscle) activity. Interference with any of these mechanisms can result in hypothermia, even in the absence of what normally is

considered a "cold" ambient temperature. Symptoms of hypothermia include: shivering, apathy, listlessness, sleepiness, and unconsciousness.

- **Frostbite -** Frostbite is both a general and medical term given to areas of local cold injury. Unlike systemic hypothermia, frostbite rarely occurs unless the ambient temperatures are less than freezing and usually less than 20^{O}F. Symptoms of frostbite are: a sudden blanching or whitening of the skin; the skin has a waxy or white appearance and is firm to the touch; tissues are cold, pale, and solid.

Prevention of Cold-Related Illness - To prevent cold-related illness:

- Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia
- Identify and limit known risk factors:
- Assure the availability of enclosed, heated environment on or adjacent to the site.
- Assure the availability of dry changes of clothing.
- Assure the availability of warm drinks.
- Start (oral) temperature recording at the job site:
- At the FSO or Field Team Leader's discretion when suspicion is based on changes in a worker's performance or mental status.
- At a worker's request.
- As a screening measure, two times per shift, under unusually hazardous conditions (e.g., wind-chill less than 20^{O}F, or wind-chill less than 30^{O}F with precipitation).
- As a screening measure whenever anyone worker on the site develops hypothermia.

Any person developing moderate hypothermia (a core temperature of 92^{O}F) cannot return to work for 48 hours.

3.3.4 Noise

Work activities during the proposed activities may be conducted at locations with high noise levels from the operation of equipment. Hearing protection will be used as necessary.

3.3.5 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. All hand and power tools should be inspected for health and safety hazards prior to use. If deemed unserviceable/un-operable, notify supervisor and tag equipment out of service. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs) are required for all power tools requiring direct electrical service.

3.3.6 Slips, Trips and Fall Hazards

Care should be exercised when walking at the site, especially when carrying equipment. The presence of surface debris, uneven surfaces, pits, facility equipment, and soil piles contribute to tripping hazards and fall hazards. To the extent possible, all hazards should be identified and marked on the site, with hazards communicated to all workers in the area.

3.3.7 Utilities (Electrocution and Fire Hazards)

3.3.7.1 Utility Clearance

The possibility of encountering underground utilities poses fire, explosion, and electrocution hazards. All excavation work will be preceded by review of available utility drawings and by notification of the subsurface work to the N.Y. One –Call--Center.

3.3.7.2 Lockout-Tagout

The potential adverse effects of electrical hazards include burns and electrocution, which could result in death. Therefore, there is a procedure that establishes the requirements for the lockout/tagout (LOTO) of energy isolating devices in accordance with the OSHA electrical lockout and tagging requirements as specified in 29 CFR 1926.417. This procedure will be used to ensure that all machines and equipment are isolated from potentially hazardous energy. If possible, equipment that could cause injury due to unexpected energizing, start-up, or release of stored energy will be locked/tagged, before field personnel perform work activities.

Depending upon the specific work task involved, Langan's SSC or FTL will serve as the authorized lockout/tagout coordinator, implement the lockout/tagout procedure and will be responsible to locate, lock and tag valves, switches, etc.

SPECIAL NOTE: Project personnel will assume that all electrical equipment at surface, subsurface and overhead locations is energized, until equipment has been designated and confirmed as de-energized by a utility company representative. Langan will notify the designated utility representative prior to working adjacent to this equipment and will verify that the equipment is energized or de-energized in the vicinity of the work location.

No project work shall be performed by Langan personnel or subcontractors on or near energized electrical lines or equipment unless hazard assessments are completed in writing, reviewed by Langan's SSHO, and clearly communicated to the field personnel.

The FTL shall conduct a survey to locate and identify all energy isolating devices. They shall be certain which switches, valves or other isolating devices apply to the equipment. The

lockout/tagout procedure involves, but is not limited to, electricity, motors, steam, natural gas, compressed air, hydraulic systems, digesters, sewers, etc.

3.3.8 Physical Hazard Considerations for Material Handling

There are moderate to severe risks associated with moving heavy objects at the Site. The following physical hazards should be considered when handling materials at the Site:

- Heavy objects will be lifted and moved by mechanical devices rather than manual effort whenever possible.
- The mechanical devices will be appropriate for the lifting of moving task and will be operated only by trained and authorized personnel.
- Objects that require special handling or rigging will only be moved under the guidance of a person who has been specifically trained to move such objects.
- Lifting devices will be inspected, certified, and labeled to confirm their weight capacities. Defective equipment will be taken out of service immediately and repaired or destroyed.
- The wheels of any trucks being loaded or unloaded will be chocked to prevent movement. Outriggers will be fully extended on a flat, firm surface during operation.
- Personnel will not pass under a raised load, nor will a suspended load be left unattended.
- Personnel will not be carried on lifting equipment, unless it is specifically designed to carry passengers.
- All reciprocating, rotating, or other moving parts will be guarded at all times.
- Accessible fire extinguishers, currently (monthly) inspected, will be available in all mechanical lifting devices.
- Verify all loads/materials are secure before transportation.

Material handling tasks that are unusual or require specific guidance will need a written addendum to this HASP. The addendum must identify the lifting protocols before the tasks are performed. Upon approval, the plan must be reviewed with all affected employees and documented. Any deviation from a written plan will require approval by the Langan HSM.

3.3.9 Hearing Conservation

Under the construction industry standard, the maximum permissible occupational noise exposure is 90 dbA (8-hour TWA), and noise levels in excess of 90 dbA must be reduced through feasible administrative and engineering controls. (20 CFR 1926.52). Hearing protection is required when working within 15 feet of vacuum extraction equipment and drill rigs.

3.3.10 Open Water

Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets or buoyant work vests. Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers shall be inspected for defects which would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective units shall not be used.

And should a worker fall into the water, OSHA requires (29 CFR 1926.106(c)) that ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. The distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet. Another remedial action required by OSHA (29 CFR 1926.106(d)) is the use of lifesaving skiffs.

OSHA requires that at least one lifesaving skiff shall be immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water and must include the following provisions.

- The skiff must be in the water or capable of being quickly launched by one person.
- At least one person must be present and specifically designated to respond to water emergencies and operate the skiff at all times when there are employees above water.
- When the operator is on break another operator must be designated to provide requisite coverage when there are employees above water.
- The designated operator must either have the skiff staffed at all times or have someone remain in the immediate area such that the operator can quickly reach the skiff and perform rescue services.
- The skiff operator maybe assigned other tasks provided the tasks do not interfere with the operator's ability to quickly reach the skiff.
- A communication system, such as a walkie-talkie, must be used to inform the skiff operator of an emergency and to inform the skiff operator where the skiff is needed.
- The skiff must be equipped with both a motor and oars.

With regard to the number of skiffs required and the appropriate maximum response time, the following factors must be evaluated:

- The number of work locations where there is a danger of falling into water;
- The distance to each of those locations;
- Water temperature and currents;
- Other hazards such as, but not limited to, rapids, dams, and water intakes;

Other regulations that present S&H practices and PPE for work on or near water include: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart T (401 – 440)

3.4 Biological Hazards

3.4.1 Animals

There is a possibility of encountering wildlife including reptiles, rodents and other small and medium size mammals. The Langan personnel is to avoid interacting with any wildlife.

3.4.2 Insects

Ticks and other biting or stinging insects may to be encountered during site operations. Langan personnel should take necessary precautions including donning long sleeve shirts and insecticide to prevent bites and stings. After field work, Langan personnel should perform a complete visual inspection of their clothing to insure they are not inadvertently harboring ticks. If they do observe a tick bite, they are to contact the HSM or HSO and report the event.

3.4.3 Plants

Poisonous plants may to be encountered during site operations. Langan personnel should take necessary precautions including donning long sleeve shirts and applying preventative poison Ivy/Sumac lotion to prevent or limit effects of exposure. If after field work, Langan employees do observe a reaction to poisonous plant exposure, they are to contact the HSM or HSO and report the event.

3.5 Additional Safety Analysis

3.5.1 Presence of Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPL)

There is potential for exposure to NAPL at this site. Special care and PPE should be considered when NAPL is observed as NAPL is a typically flammable fluid and releases VOCs known to be toxic and/or carcinogenic. If NAPL is present in a monitoring well, vapors from the well casing may contaminate the work area breathing zone with concentrations of VOCs potentially exceeding health and safety action levels. In addition, all equipment used to monitor or sample NAPL (or ground water from wells containing NAPL) must be intrinsically safe. Equipment that directly contacts NAPL must also be resistant to organic solvents.

At a minimum, a PID should be used to monitor for VOCs when NAPL is observed. If NAPL is expected to be observed in an excavation or enclosed area, air monitoring must be started using calibrated air monitoring equipment designed to sound an audio alarm when atmospheric concentrations of VOC are within 10% of the LEL. In normal atmospheric oxygen concentrations, the LEL monitoring may be done with a Wheatstone bridge/catalytic bead type sensor (i.e. MultiRAE). However in oxygen depleted atmospheres (confined space), only an LEL designed to work in low oxygen environments may be used. Best practices require that the LEL monitoring

unit be equipped with a long sniffer tube to allow the LEL unit to remain outside the UST excavation.

When NAPL is present, Langan personnel are required to use disposable nitrile gloves at all times to prevent skin contact with contaminated materials. They should also consider having available a respirator and protective clothing (Tyvek® overalls), especially if NAPL is in abundance and there are high concentrations of VOCs.

All contaminated disposables including PPE and sampling equipment must be properly disposed of in labeled 55-gallong drums

3.6 Job Safety Analysis

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is a process to identify existing and potential hazards associated with each job or task so these hazards can be eliminated, controlled or minimized. A JSA will be performed at the beginning of each work day, and additionally whenever an employee begins a new task or moves to a new location. All JSAs must be developed and reviewed by all parties involved. A blank JSA form and documentation of completed JSAs are in Attachment G.

4.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING

4.1 Basic Training

Completion of an initial 40-hour HAZWOPER training program as detailed in OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.120(e) is required for all employees working on a site engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards as defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(a). Annual 8-hour refresher training is also required to maintain competencies to ensure a safe work environment. In addition to these training requirements, all employees must complete the OSHA 10 hour Construction Safety and Health training and supervisory personnel must also receive eight additional hours of specialized management training. Training records are maintained by the HSM.

4.2 Initial Site-Specific Training

Training will be provided to specifically address the activities, procedures, monitoring, and equipment for site operations at the beginning of each field mobilization and the beginning of each discrete phase of work. The training will include the site and facility layout, hazards, and emergency services at the site, and will detail all the provisions contained within this HASP. For a HAZWOPER operation, training on the site must be for a minimum of 3 days. Specific issues that will be addressed include the hazards described in Section 3.0.

4.3 Tailgate Safety Briefings

Before starting work each day or as needed, the Langan HSO will conduct a brief tailgate safety meeting to assist site personnel in conducting their activities safely. Tailgate meetings will be documented in Attachment H. Briefings will include the following:

- Work plan for the day;
- Review of safety information relevant to planned tasks and environmental conditions;
- New activities/task being conducted;
- Results of Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist;
- Changes in work practices;
- Safe work practices; and
- Discussion and remedies for noted or observed deficiencies.

5.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

All personnel who will be performing field work involving potential exposure to toxic and hazardous substances (defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(a)) will be required to have passed an initial baseline medical examination, with follow-up medical exams thereafter, consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120(f). Medical evaluations will be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician board-certified in occupational medicine.

Additionally, personnel who may be required to perform work while wearing a respirator must receive medical clearance as required under CFR 1910.134(e), *Respiratory Protection*. Medical evaluations will be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician board-certified in occupational medicine. Results of medical evaluations are maintained by the HSM.

6.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

6.1 Levels of Protection

Langan will provide PPE to Langan employees to protect them from the specific hazards they are likely to encounter on-site. Direct hired contractors will provide their employees with equivalent PPE to protect them from the specific hazards likely to be encountered on-site. Selection of the appropriate PPE must take into consideration: (1) identification of the hazards or suspected hazards; (2) potential exposure routes; and, (3) the performance of the PPE construction (materials and seams) in providing a barrier to these hazards.

Based on anticipated site conditions and the proposed work activities to be performed at the site, Level D protection will be used. The upgrading/downgrading of the level of protection will be

based on continuous air monitoring results as described in Section 6.0 (when applicable). The decision to modify standard PPE will be made by the site HSO or FTL after conferring with the PM. The levels of protection are described below.

Level D Protection (as needed)

- Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles
- Safety boots/shoes
- Coveralls (Tyvek® or equivalent)
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Nitrile gloves
- Hearing protection
- Reflective safety vest

Level D Protection (Modified, as needed)

- Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical splash goggles
- Safety boots/shoes (toe-protected)
- Disposable chemical-resistant boot covers
- Coveralls (polycoated Tyvek or equivalent to be worn when contact with wet contaminated soil, groundwater, or non-aqueous phase liquids is anticipated)
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Nitrile gloves
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Personal floatation device (for work within 5 ft of the water)
- Reflective traffic vest

Level C Protection (as needed)

- Full or Half face, air-purifying respirator, with NIOSH approved HEPA filter
- Inner (latex) and outer (nitrile) chemical-resistant gloves
- Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles
- Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Coveralls (Tyvek® or equivalent)
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Reflective safety vest

The action levels used in determining the necessary levels of respiratory protection and upgrading to Level C are summarized in Table 4. The written Respiratory Protection Program is maintained by the HSM and is available if needed. The monitoring procedures and equipment are outlined in Section 6.0 (when applicable).

6.2 Respirator Fit-Test

All Langan employees who may be exposed to hazardous substances at the work site are in possession of a full or half face-piece, air-purifying respirator and have been successfully fit-tested within the past year. Fit-test records are maintained by the HSM.

6.3 Respirator Cartridge Change-Out Schedule

Respiratory protection is required to be worn when certain action levels (table 2) are reached. A respirator cartridge change-out schedule has been developed in order to comply with 29 CFR 1910.134. The respirator cartridge change-out schedule for this project is as follows:

- Cartridges shall be removed and disposed of at the end of each shift, when cartridges become wet or wearer experiences breakthrough, whichever occurs first.
- If the humidity exceeds 85%, then cartridges shall be removed and disposed of after 4 hours of use.

Respirators shall not be stored at the end of the shift with contaminated cartridges left on. Cartridges shall not be worn on the second day, no matter how short the time period was the previous day they were used.

7.0 AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND ACTIONS LEVELS

7.1 Monitoring During Site Operations

Atmospheric air monitoring results may be collected and used to provide data to determine when exclusion zones need to be established and when certain levels of personal protective equipment are required. For all instruments there are Site-specific action level criteria which are used in making field health and safety determinations. Other data, such as the visible presence of contamination or the steady state nature of air contaminant concentration, are also used in making field health and safety decisions. Therefore, the HSO may establish an exclusion zone or require a person to wear a respirator even though atmospheric air contaminant concentrations are below established HASP action levels.

During site work involving disturbance of petroleum-impacted or fill material, real time air monitoring may be conducted for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A photoionization detector

(PID) and/or flame ionization detector (FID) will be used to monitor concentrations of VOCs at personnel breathing-zone height. Air monitoring will be the responsibility of the HSO or designee. Air monitoring may be conducted during intrusive activities associated with the completion of excavation, debris removal, and soil grading. All manufacturers' instructions for instrumentation and calibration will be available onsite.

Subcontractors' air monitoring plans must be equal or more stringent as the Langan plan.

An air monitoring calibration log is provided in Attachment D of this HASP.

7.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds

Monitoring with a PID, such as a MiniRAE 2000 (10.6v) or equivalent may occur during intrusive work in the AOCs. Colormetric Indicator Tubes for benzene may be used as backup for the PID, if measurements remain above background monitor every 2 hours. The HSO will monitor the employee breathing zone at least every 30 minutes, or whenever there is any indication that concentrations may have changed (odors, visible gases, etc.) since the last measurement. If VOC levels are observed above 5 ppm for longer than 5 minutes or if the site PPE is upgraded to Level C, the HSO will begin monitoring the site perimeter at a location downwind of the AOC every 30 minutes in addition to the employee breathing zone. Instrument action levels for monitored gases are provided in Table 4.

7.1.2 Metals

Based upon the site historical fill, there is a potential for the soils to contain PAHs and metals. During invasive procedures which have the potential for creating airborne dust, such as excavation of dry soils, a real time airborne dust monitor such as a Mini-Ram may be used to monitor for air particulates. The HSO will monitor the employee breathing zone at least every 30 minutes, or whenever there is any indication that concentrations may have changed (appearance of visible dust) since the last measurement. If dust levels are observed to be greater than 0.100 mg/m^3 or visible dust is observed for longer than 15 minutes or if the site PPE is upgraded to Level C, the HSO will begin monitoring the site perimeter at a location downwind of the AOC every 30 minutes in addition to the employee breathing zone. Instrument action levels for dust monitoring are provided in Table 4.

7.2 Monitoring Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

Instrument calibration shall be documented and included in a dedicated safety and health logbook or on separate calibration pages of the field book. All instruments shall be calibrated before and

after each shift. Calibration checks may be used during the day to confirm instrument accuracy. Duplicate readings may be taken to confirm individual instrument response.

All instruments shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications. Manufacturers' literature, including an operations manual for each piece of monitoring equipment will be maintained on site by the HSO for reference.

7.3 Determination of Background Levels

Background (BKD) levels for VOCs and dust will be established prior to intrusive activities within the AOC at an upwind location. A notation of BKD levels will be referenced in the daily monitoring log. BKD levels are a function of prevailing conditions. BKD levels will be taken in an appropriate upwind location as determined by the HSO.

Table 4 lists the instrument action levels.

8.0 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

Community air monitoring may be conducted in compliance with the NYSDOH Generic CAMP outlined below:

Monitoring for dust and odors will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities by the FTL. Continuous monitoring on the perimeter of the work zones for odor, VOCs, and dust may be required for all ground intrusive activities such as soil excavation and handling activities. The work zone is defined as the general area in which machinery is operating in support of remediation activities. A portable PID will be used to monitor the work zone and for periodic monitoring for VOCs during activities such as soil and groundwater sampling and .soil excavation. The site perimeter will be monitored for fugitive dust emissions by visual observations as well as instrumentation measurements (if required). When required, particulate or dust will be monitored continuously with real-time field instrumentation that will meet, at a minimum, the performance standards from DER-10 Appendix 1B.

If VOC monitoring is required, the following actions will be taken based on VOC levels measured:

- If total VOC levels exceed 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average at the perimeter, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If levels readily decrease (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- If total VOC levels at the downwind perimeter of the hot zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm above background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be halted, the

source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the hot zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less – but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average.

- If the total VOC level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the hot zone, activities will be shut down.

If dust monitoring with field instrumentation is required, the following actions will be taken based on instrumentation measurements:

- If the downwind particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM10 levels do not exceed 150 µg/m^3 above the background level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM10 levels are greater than 150 µg/m^3 above the background level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 concentration to within 150 µg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

8.1 Vapor Emission Response Plan

This section applies if VOC monitoring is required. If the ambient air concentration of organic vapors exceeds 5 ppm above background at the perimeter of the hot zone, boring and well installation, and excavation activities will be halted or odor controls will be employed, and monitoring continued. When work shut-down occurs, downwind air monitoring as directed by the HSO or FTL 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.

If the organic vapor level decreases below 5 ppm above background, sampling and boring and well installation can resume, provided:

- The organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the hot zone or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, whichever is less, is below 1 ppm over background, and

- More frequent intervals of monitoring, as directed by the HSO or FTL, are conducted.

8.2 Major Vapor Emission

This section applies if VOC monitoring is required. If any organic levels greater than 5 ppm over background are identified 200 feet downwind from the work site, or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is less, all work activities must be halted or odor controls must be implemented.

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 hot zone, then the air quality must be monitored within 20 feet of the perimeter of the nearest residential or commercial structure (20 Foot Zone).

If either of the following criteria is exceeded in the 20 Foot Zone, then the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan shall automatically be implemented.

- Sustained organic vapor levels approaching 5 ppm above background for a period of more than 30 minutes, or
- Organic vapor levels greater than 5 ppm above background for any time period.

8.3 Major Vapor Emission Response Plan

Upon activation, the following activities will be undertaken:

- The local police authorities will immediately be contacted by the HSO or FTL and advised of the situation;
- 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 HSO or FTL; and
- All Emergency contacts will go into effect as appropriate.

8.4 Dust Suppression Techniques

Preventative measures for dust generation may include wetting site fill and soil, construction of an engineered construction entrance with gravel pad, a truck wash area, covering soils with tarps, and limiting vehicle speeds to five miles per hour.

Work practices to minimize odors and vapors include limiting the time that the excavations remain open, minimizing stockpiling of contaminated-source soil, and minimizing the handling of contaminated material. Offending odor and organic vapor controls may include the application of

foam suppressants or tarps over the odor or VOC source areas. Foam suppressants may include biodegradable foams applied over the source material for short-term control of the odor and VOCs.

If odors develop and cannot be otherwise controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-site disposal; use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems; and, use of staff to monitor odors in surrounding neighborhoods.

Where odor nuisances have developed during remedial work and cannot be corrected, or where the release of nuisance odors cannot otherwise be avoided due to on-site conditions or close proximity to sensitive receptors, odor control will be achieved by sheltering excavation and handling areas under tented containment structures equipped with appropriate air venting/filtering systems.

9.0 WORK ZONES AND DECONTAMINATION

9.1 Site Control

Work zones are intended to control the potential spread of contamination throughout the site and to assure that only authorized individuals are permitted into potentially hazardous areas.

Any person working in an area where the potential for exposure to site contaminants exists will only be allowed access after providing the HSO with proper training and medical documentation.

Exclusion Zone (EZ) - All activities which may involve exposure to site contaminants, hazardous materials and/or conditions should be considered an EZ. Decontamination of field equipment will also be conducted in the Contaminant Reduction Zone (CRZ) which will be located on the perimeter of the EZ. The EZ and the CRZ will be clearly delineated by cones, tapes or other means. The HSO may establish more than one EZ where different levels of protection may be employed or different hazards exist. The size of the EZ shall be determined by the HSO allowing adequate space for the activity to be completed, field members and emergency equipment.

9.2 Contamination Zone

9.2.1 Personnel Decontamination Station

Personal hygiene, coupled with diligent decontamination, will significantly reduce the potential for exposure.

9.2.2 Minimization of Contact with Contaminants

During completion of all site activities, personnel should attempt to minimize the chance of contact with contaminated materials. This involves a conscientious effort to keep "clean" during site activities. All personnel should minimize kneeling, splash generation, and other physical contact with contamination as PPE is intended to minimize accidental contact. This may ultimately minimize the degree of decontamination required and the generation of waste materials from site operations.

Field procedures will be developed to control over spray and runoff and to ensure that unprotected personnel working nearby are not affected.

9.2.3 Personnel Decontamination Sequence

Decontamination may be performed by removing all PPE used in EZ and placing it in drums/trash cans at the CRZ. Baby wipes should be available for wiping hands and face. Drums/trash cans-will be labeled by the field crews in accordance with all local, state, and federal requirements. Management plans for contaminated PPE, and tools are provided below.

9.2.4 Emergency Decontamination

If circumstances dictate that contaminated clothing cannot be readily removed, then remove gross contamination and wrap injured personnel with clean garments/blankets to avoid contaminating other personnel or transporting equipment. If the injured person can be moved, he/she will be decontaminated by site personnel as described above before emergency responders handle the victim. If the person cannot be moved because of the extent of the injury (a back or neck injury), provisions shall be made to ensure that emergency response personnel will be able to respond to the victim without being exposed to potentially hazardous atmospheric conditions. If the potential for inhalation hazards exist, such as with open excavation, this area will be covered with polyethylene sheeting to eliminate any potential inhalation hazards. All emergency personnel are to be immediately informed of the injured person's condition, potential contaminants, and provided with all pertinent data.

9.2.5 Hand-Held Equipment Decontamination

Hand-held equipment includes all monitoring instruments as stated earlier, samples, hand tools, and notebooks. The hand-held equipment is dropped at the first decontamination station to be decontaminated by one of the decontamination team members. These items must be decontaminated or discarded as waste prior to removal from the CRZ.

To aid in decontamination, monitoring instruments can be sealed in plastic bags or wrapped in polyethylene. This will also protect the instruments against contaminants. The instruments will be wiped clean using wipes or paper towels if contamination is visually evident. Sampling equipment, hand tools, etc. will be cleaned with non-phosphorous soap to remove any potentially contaminated soil, and rinsed with deionized water. All decontamination fluids will be containerized and stored on-site pending waste characterization sampling and appropriate off-site disposal.

9.2.6 Heavy Equipment Decontamination

All heavy equipment and vehicles arriving at the work site will be free from contamination from offsite sources. Any vehicles arriving to work that are suspected of being impacted will not be permitted on the work site. Potentially contaminated heavy equipment will not be permitted to leave the EZ unless it has been thoroughly decontaminated and visually inspected by the HSO or his designee.

9.3 Support Zone

The support zone or cold zone will include the remaining areas of the job site. Break areas and support facilities (include equipment storage and maintenance areas) will be located in this zone. No equipment or personnel will be permitted to enter the cold zone from the hot zone without passing through the decontamination station in the warm zone (if necessitated). Eating, smoking, and drinking will be allowed only in this area.

9.4 Communications

The following communications equipment will be utilized as appropriate.

- Telephones - A cellular telephone will be located with the HSO for communication with the HSM and emergency support services/facilities.
- Hand Signals - Hand signals shall be used by field teams, along with the buddy system. The entire field team shall know them before operations commence and their use covered during site-specific training. Typical hand signals are the following:

Hand Signal	Meaning
Hand gripping throat	Out of air; cannot breathe
Grip partners wrists or place both hands around waist	Leave immediately without debate
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	OK; I'm alright; I understand
Thumbs down	No; negative

Hand Signal	Meaning
Simulated "stick" break with fists	Take a break; stop work

9.5 The Buddy System

When working in teams of two or more, workers will use the "buddy system" for all work activities to ensure that rapid assistance can be provided in the event of an emergency. This requires work groups to be organized such that workers can remain close together and maintain visual contact with one another. Workers using the "buddy system" have the following responsibilities:

- Provide his/her partner with assistance.
- Observe his/her partner for signs of chemical or heat exposure.
- Periodically check the integrity of his/her partner's PPE.
- Notify the HSO or other site personnel if emergency service is needed.

10.0 NEAREST MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The address and telephone number of the nearest hospital:

Harlem Hospital Center
506 Lenox Avenue
New York, New York
212-939-1000

Map with directions to the hospital are shown in Figure 2. This information will either be posted prominently at the site or will be available to all personnel all of the time. Further, all field personnel, including the HSO & FTL, will know the directions to the hospital.

11.0 STANDING ORDERS/SAFE WORK PRACTICES

The standing orders, which consist of a description of safe work practices that must always be followed while on-site by Langan employees and contractors, are shown in Attachment A. The site HSO and FTL each have the responsibility for enforcing these practices. The standing orders will be posted prominently at the site, or are made available to all personnel at all times. Those who do not abide by these safe work practices will be removed from the site.

12.0 SITE SECURITY

No unauthorized personnel shall be permitted access to the work areas.

13.0 UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

As provided in Langan's Underground Utility Clearance Guidelines, the following safe work practices should be followed by Langan personnel and the contractor before and during subsurface work in accordance with federal, state and local regulations:

- Obtain available utility drawings from the property owner/client or operator.
- Provide utility drawings to the project team.
- In the field, mark the proposed area of subsurface disturbance (when possible).
- Ensure that the utility clearance system has been notified.
- Ensure that utilities are marked before beginning subsurface work.
- Discuss subsurface work locations with the owner/client and contractors.
- Obtain approval from the owner/client and operators for proposed subsurface work locations.
- Use safe digging procedures when applicable.
- Stay at least 10 feet from all equipment performing subsurface work.

14.0 SITE SAFETY INSPECTION

The Langan HSO or alternate will check the work area daily, at the beginning and end of each work shift or more frequently to ensure safe work conditions. The HSO or alternate must complete the Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist, found in Attachment F. Any deficiencies shall be shared with the FTL, HSM and PM and will be discussed at the daily tailgate meeting.

15.0 HAND AND POWER TOOLS

All hand- and electric-power tools and similar equipment shall be maintained in a safe operating condition. All electric-power tools must be inspected before initial use. Damaged tools shall be removed immediately from service or repaired. Tools shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed. All users must be properly trained in their safe operation.

16.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

16.1 General

This section establishes procedures and provides information for use during a project emergency. Emergencies happen unexpectedly and quickly, and require an immediate response; therefore, contingency planning and advanced training of staff is essential. Specific elements of emergency support procedures that are addressed in the following subsections include communications, local emergency support units, and preparation for medical emergencies, first aid for injuries incurred on site, record keeping, and emergency site evacuation procedures. In case of emergency, in addition to 911, call *Incident Intervention®* at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **(800) 9-LANGAN**

(800-952-6426) extension 4699 as soon as possible.

Should outside assistance be needed for accidents, fire, or release of hazardous substances, the emergency numbers will be available and posted at the site (Table 5) where a readily accessible telephone is made available for emergency use.

Also, in the event of an incident where a team member becomes exposed or suffers from an acute symptom from contact with site materials and has to be taken to a hospital, a short medical data sheet (Attachment T) for that individual will be made available to the attending physician. The medical data sheet will include the following:

- Name, address, home phone
- Age, height, weight
- Name of person to be notified in case of an accident
- Allergies
- Particular sensitivities
- Does he/she wear contact lenses
- Short checklist of previous illness
- Name of personal physician and phone
- Name of company physician and phone
- Prescription and non-prescription medications currently used.

A sample medical data sheet is included in Attachment T.

16.2 Responsibilities

16.2.1 Health and Safety Officer (HSO)

The HSO is responsible for ensuring that all personnel are evacuated safely and that machinery and processes are shut down or stabilized in the event of a stop work order or evacuation. The HSO is responsible for ensuring the HSM are notified of all incidents, all injuries, near misses, fires, spills, releases or equipment damage. The HSO is required to immediately notify the HSM of any fatalities or catastrophes (three or more workers injured and hospitalized) so that the HSM can notify OSHA within the required time frame.

16.2.2 Emergency Coordinator

The HSO or their designated alternate will serve as the Emergency Coordinator. The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that all personnel are evacuated safely and that machinery and processes are shut down or stabilized in the event of a stop work order or evacuation. They are also responsible for ensuring the HSM are notified of all incidents, all injuries, near misses, fires, spills, releases or equipment damage. The Emergency Coordinator is required to

immediately notify the HSM of any fatalities or catastrophes (three or more workers injured and hospitalized.

The Emergency Coordinator shall locate emergency phone numbers and identify hospital routes prior to beginning work on the sites. The Emergency Coordinator shall make necessary arrangements to be prepared for any emergencies that could occur.

The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for implementing the Emergency Response Plan.

16.2.3 Site Personnel

Project site personnel are responsible for knowing the Emergency Response Plan and the procedures contained herein. Personnel are expected to notify the Emergency Coordinator of situations that could constitute a site emergency. Project site personnel, including all subcontractors will be trained in the Emergency Response Plan.

16.3 Communications

Once an emergency situation has been stabilized, or as soon as practically, the injured Langan personnel should contact *Incident Intervention®* at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **(800) 9-LANGAN** (800-952-6426) extension 4699 as soon as possible.

16.4 Local Emergency Support Units

In order to be able to deal with any emergency that might occur during investigative activities at the site, the Emergency Notification Numbers (Table 5) will be posted and provided to all personnel conducting work within the EZ.

Figure 2 shows the hospital route map. Outside emergency number 911 and local ambulance should be relied on for response to medical emergencies and transport to emergency rooms. Always contact first responders when there are serious or life threatening emergencies on the site. Project personnel are instructed not to drive injured personnel to the Hospital. In the event of an injury, provide first aid and keep the injured party calm and protected from the elements and treat for shock when necessary.

16.5 Pre-Emergency Planning

Langan will communicate directly with administrative personnel from the emergency room at the hospital in order to determine whether the hospital has the facilities and personnel needed to treat cases of trauma resulting from any of the contaminants expected to be found on the site. Instructions for finding the hospital will be posted conspicuously in the site office and in each site

vehicle.

16.6 Emergency Medical Treatment

The procedures and rules in this HASP are designed to prevent employee injury. However, should an injury occur, no matter how slight, it will be reported to the HSO immediately. First-aid equipment will be available on site at the following locations:

- First Aid Kit: Contractor Vehicles
- Emergency Eye Wash: Contractor Vehicles

During the site safety briefing, project personnel will be informed of the location of the first aid station(s) that has been set up. Some injuries, such as severe cuts and lacerations or burns, may require immediate treatment. Any first aid instructions that can be obtained from doctors or paramedics, before an emergency-response squad arrives at the site or before the injured person can be transported to the hospital, will be followed closely.

16.7 Personnel with current first aid and CPR certification will be identified.

Only in non-emergency situations may an injured person be transported to an urgent care facility. Due to hazards that may be present at the site and the conditions under which operations are conducted, it is possible that an emergency situation may develop. Emergency situations can be characterized as injury or acute chemical exposure to personnel, fire or explosion, environmental release, or hazardous weather conditions.

16.8 Emergency Site Evacuation Routes and Procedures

All project personnel will be instructed on proper emergency response procedures and locations of emergency telephone numbers during the initial site safety meeting. If an emergency occurs as a result of the site investigation activities, including but not limited to fire, explosion or significant release of toxic gas into the atmosphere, the Langan Project Manager will be verbally notified immediately. All heavy equipment will be shut down and all personnel will evacuate the work areas and assemble at the nearest intersection to be accounted for and to receive further instructions.

In the event that an emergency situation arises, the FTL will implement an immediate evacuation of all project personnel due to immediate or impending danger. The FTL will also immediately communicate with the contractor to coordinate any needed evacuation of the property.

The FTL or Site Supervisor will give necessary instructions until the Designated Incident Commander (IC) assumes control. After the emergency has been resolved, the FTL or Site Supervisor will coordinate with the IC and indicate when staff should resume their normal duties. If dangers are present for those at the designated assembly point, another designated location

of assembly will be established.

It will be the responsibility of the FTL or Site Supervisor to report a fire or emergency, assess the seriousness of the situation, and initiate emergency measures until the arrival of the local fire fighters or other first responders, should they be necessary. The FTL, working with emergency responders, may also order the closure of the Site for an indefinite period as long as it is deemed necessary.

Under no circumstances will incoming visitors be allowed to proceed to the area of concern, once an emergency evacuation has been implemented. Visitors or other persons present in the area of the emergency shall be instructed to evacuate the area. The FTL will ensure that access roads are not obstructed and will remain on-site to provide stand-by assistance upon arrival of emergency personnel.

If it is necessary to temporarily control traffic in the event of an emergency, those persons controlling traffic will wear proper reflection warning vests until the arrival of police or fire personnel.

16.8.1 Designated Assembly Locations

All personnel will evacuate the site and assemble at a designated assembly location. The assembly location will be designated by Langan personnel and discussed during each shift's pre-job safety briefing.

16.8.2 Accounting for Personnel

All contractor and subcontractor supervisors are responsible for the accounting of all personnel assembled at the designed assembly area. The Designated Incident Commander shall be notified if personnel are not found.

16.9 Fire Prevention and Protection

In the event of a fire or explosion, procedures will include immediately evacuating the site and notification of the Langan Project Manager of the investigation activities. Portable fire extinguishers will be provided at the work zone. The extinguishers located in the various locations should also be identified prior to the start of work. No personnel will fight a fire beyond the stage where it can be put out with a portable extinguisher (incipient stage).

16.9.1 Fire Prevention

Fires will be prevented by adhering to the following precautions:

- Good housekeeping and storage of materials.
- Storage of flammable liquids and gases away from oxidizers.
- Shutting off engines to refuel.
- Grounding and bonding metal containers during transfer of flammable liquids.
- Use of UL approved flammable storage cans.
- Fire extinguishers rated at least 10 pounds ABC located on all heavy equipment, in all trailers and near all hot work activities.

The person responsible for the control of fuel source hazards and the maintenance of fire prevention and/or control equipment is the HSO.

16.10 Significant Vapor Release

Based on the proposed tasks, the potential for a significant vapor release is low. However, if a release occurs, the following steps will be taken:

- Move all personnel to an upwind location. All non-essential personnel shall evacuate.
- Upgrade to Level C Respiratory Protection.
- Downwind perimeter locations shall be monitored for volatile organics.
- If the release poses a potential threat to human health or the environment in the community, the Emergency Coordinator shall notify the Langan Project Manager.
- Local emergency response coordinators will be notified.

16.11 Overt Chemical Exposure

The following are standard procedures to treat chemical exposures. Other, specific procedures detailed on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be followed, when necessary.

SKIN AND EYE: Use copious amounts of soap and water from eye-wash kits and portable hand wash stations.

CONTACT: Wash/rinse affected areas thoroughly, then provide appropriate medical attention. Skin shall also be rinsed for 15 minutes if contact with caustics, acids or hydrogen peroxide occurs. Affected items of clothing shall also be removed from contact with skin.

Providing wash water and soap will be the responsibility of each individual contractor or subcontractor on-site.

16.12 Decontamination during Medical Emergencies

If emergency life-saving first aid and/or medical treatment is required, normal decontamination procedures may need to be abbreviated or omitted. The HSO or designee will accompany contaminated victims to the medical facility to advice on matters involving decontamination when

necessary. The outer garments can be removed if they do not cause delays, interfere with treatment or aggravate the problem. Respiratory equipment must always be removed. Protective clothing can be cut away. If the outer contaminated garments cannot be safely removed on site, a plastic barrier placed between the injured individual and clean surfaces should be used to help prevent contamination of the inside of ambulances and/or medical personnel. Outer garments may then be removed at the medical facility. No attempt will be made to wash or rinse the victim if his/her injuries are life threatening, unless it is known that the individual has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material which could also cause severe injury or loss of life to emergency response personnel. For minor medical problems or injuries, the normal decontamination procedures will be followed.

16.13 Adverse Weather Conditions

In the event of adverse weather conditions, the HSO will determine if work will continue without potentially risking the safety of all field workers. Some of the items to be considered prior to determining if work should continue are:

- Potential for heat stress and heat-related injuries.
- Potential for cold stress and cold-related injuries.
- Treacherous weather-related working conditions (hail, rain, snow, ice, high winds).
- Limited visibility (fog).
- Potential for electrical storms.
- Earthquakes.
- Other major incidents.

Site activities will be limited to daylight hours, or when suitable artificial light is provided, and acceptable weather conditions prevail. The HSO will determine the need to cease field operations or observe daily weather reports and evacuate, if necessary, in case of severe inclement weather conditions.

16.14 Spill Control and Response

All small spills/environmental releases shall be contained as close to the source as possible. Whenever possible, the MSDS will be consulted to assist in determining proper waste characterization and the best means of containment and cleanup. For small spills, sorbent materials such as sand, sawdust or commercial sorbents should be placed directly on the substance to contain the spill and aid recovery. Any acid spills should be diluted or neutralized carefully prior to attempting recovery. Berms of earthen or sorbent materials can be used to contain the leading edge of the spills. All spill containment materials will be properly disposed. An exclusion zone of 50 to 100 feet around the spill area should be established depending on the size of the spill.

All contractor vehicles shall have spill kits on them with enough material to contain and absorb the worst-case spill from that vehicle. All vehicles and equipment shall be inspected prior to be admitted on site. Any vehicle or piece of equipment that develops a leak will be taken out of service and removed from the job site.

The following seven steps shall be taken by the Emergency Coordinator:

1. Determine the nature, identity and amounts of major spills.
2. Make sure all unnecessary persons are removed from the spill area.
3. Notify the HSO immediately.
4. Use proper PPE in consultation with the HSO.
5. If a flammable liquid, gas or vapor is involved, remove all ignition sources and use non-sparking and/or explosion-proof equipment to contain or clean up the spill (diesel-only vehicles, air-operated pumps, etc.)
6. If possible, try to stop the leak with appropriate material.
7. Remove all surrounding materials that can react or compound with the spill.

In addition to the spill control and response procedures described in this HASP, Langan personnel will coordinate with the designated project manager relative to spill response and control actions. Notification to the Project Manager must be immediate and, to the extent possible, include the following information:

- Time and location of the spill.
- Type and nature of the material spilled.
- Amount spilled.
- Whether the spill has affected or has a potential to affect a waterway or sewer.
- A brief description of affected areas/equipment.
- Whether the spill has been contained.
- Expected time of cleanup completion. If spill cleanup cannot be handled by Langan's on-site personnel alone, such fact must be conveyed to the Project Manager immediately.

Langan shall not make any notification of spills to outside agencies. The client will notify regulatory agencies as per their reporting procedures.

16.15 Emergency Equipment

The following minimum emergency equipment shall be kept and maintained on site:

- Industrial first aid kit.
- Fire extinguishers (one per site).

16.16 Restoration and Salvage

After an emergency, prompt restoration of utilities, fire protection equipment, medical supplies and other equipment will reduce the possibility of further losses. Some of the items that may need to be addressed are:

- Refilling fire extinguishers.
- Refilling medical supplies.
- Recharging eyewashes and/or showers.
- Replenishing spill control supplies.

16.17 Documentation

Immediately following an incident or near miss, unless emergency medical treatment is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan Incident/Injury Hotline at 1-(800)-9-LANGAN (ext. #4699) and the client representative to report the incident or near miss. For emergencies involving personnel injury and/or exposure, the HSO and affected employee will complete and submit an Employee Exposure/Injury Incident Report (Attachment C) to the Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager as soon as possible following the incident.

17.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

This guideline contains information and requirements for special conditions that may not be routinely encountered.

17.1 Scope

The guideline applies to the specific projects identified within this document. Additional provisions will be addressed in each Site-Specific HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAn (HASP), as needed.

17.2 Responsibilities

Site Personnel - All site personnel must be alert to safety hazards on work sites and take action to minimize such hazards. Personnel must utilize the buddy system, watch for inappropriate behavior, and be alert to changes in site conditions.

Health and Safety Officer (HSO) - The HSO is responsible for considering these procedures in the development of site specific HASPs. The HSO shall schedule frequent "tail gate" safety briefings to enhance safety awareness and discuss potential problems.

17.3 Procedures

The procedures outlined below shall be followed when such conditions are encountered.

17.3.1 Ladders

Langan safety procedures shall be used to ensure employee safety when using ladders in the office or work sites. All ladders shall be coated or repaired to prevent injury to the employee from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging or clothing. Any wood ladders used must have an opaque covering except for identification or warning labels, which may be placed on one face only of a side rail.

17.3.1.1 Ladder Use

Employees shall only use ladders for the purposes, which they were designed and shall not be used as scaffolding. Ladders will be maintained and inspected prior to use for slip hazards including oil and grease. Employees shall use ladders only on stable and level surfaces unless the ladder is secured to prevent possible displacement. Ladders should not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Ladders should not be used in locations where they could be displaced by workplace activities or traffic. Ladder rungs, cleats and steps shall be parallel, level and uniformly spaced when the ladder is in the use position.

Employees should not be carrying anything including equipment that could cause injury if there was a fall while utilizing the ladder. The top and bottom of the ladder area must remain clear while in use. When ascending and descending the ladder, employees must face the ladder.

Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built or the manufacturer's rated capacity.

17.3.1.2 Portable Ladders

Rungs, cleats and steps for portable ladders and fixed ladders shall be spaced not less than 10 inches apart, nor more than 14 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. When used to access an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails must extend at least three feet above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access. If this is not possible, due to the ladders length, then the top of the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support.

17.3.1.3 Step Stools

Rungs, cleats and steps of step stools shall not be less than 8 inches apart, nor more than 12 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps.

17.3.1.4 Extension Ladders

Rungs, cleats and steps of the base section of extension trestle ladders shall be spaced not less than 8 inches apart, nor more than 18 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. The rung spacing on the extension section of the extension trestle ladder shall not be less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. Ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).

17.3.1.5 Inspection

Ladders will be inspected for visible detects periodically, prior to utilization or after any occurrence that could have negatively affected the ladder. Portable ladders with defects including broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, corroded components or other faulty or defective components shall not be used. The ladder will be immediately marked as defective, tagged as "Do Not Use" or blocked from being used and removed from service until repaired.

17.3.2 First Aid/Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

Langan field and office personnel will be encouraged to be trained in First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Training will be provided free of charge by Langan to all employees. Employees will receive a training certificate that will be kept on file with the Health & Safety Coordinator (HSC). Training and certification will be provided by a credited provider such as American Red Cross or equivalent.

17.3.2.1 Emergency Procedures

Prior to work at sites the Langan employees certified in first aid and CPR will be identified in the site specific HASP. Langan will endear to have at least one employee at a job site trained and able to render first aid and CPR. The site specific HASP will contain first aid information on both potential chemical and physical hazards. Emergency procedures to be followed are in case of injury or illnesses are provided in the HASP. The HASP will include emergency contact information including local police and fire departments, hospital emergency rooms, ambulance services, on-site medical personnel and physicians. The HASP will also include directions and contact information to the nearest emergency facility in case immediate medical attention is required. The emergency contact information will be conspicuously posted at the worksite.

Employees that are injured and require immediate medical attention shall call either 911 or the local posted emergency contacts. Employees should use ambulatory services to transport injured workers to the nearest facility for emergency medical care. In areas where 911 is not available, the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.

17.3.2.2 First Aid Supplies

First aid supplies are readily available to all Langan employees when required. First aid kits are located in each Langan office. Portable first aid kits are available for employees to use at work sites. First aid kits should consist of items needed to treat employees for potential chemical and physical injuries. At a minimum, first aid kits should contain items to allow basic first aid to be rendered. Where the eyes or body of an employee may be exposed to corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use including eye wash.

First aid kits will be weatherproof with individual sealed packages of each item. All portable first aid kits shall be inspected by Langan employees before and after use to ensure all used items are replaced. When out in the field, employees shall check first aid kits weekly to ensure used items are replaced.

17.3.3 Hydrogen Sulfide

Langan employees with the potential to be exposed to hydrogen sulfide while at work sites shall have training in hydrogen sulfide awareness. The training will include identification of areas where employees could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide, health effects, permissible exposure limits, first aid procedures and personnel protective equipment. Langan employees could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide while at job sites including petroleum refineries, hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and remediation projects.

17.3.3.1 Characteristics

Hydrogen sulfide is a colorless gas with a strong odor of rotten eggs that is soluble in water. Hydrogen sulfide is used to test and make other chemicals. It is also found as a by-product of chemical reactions, such as in sewer treatment. It is a highly flammable gas and a dangerous fire hazard. Poisonous gases are produced in fires including sulfur oxides. Hydrogen sulfide is not listed as a carcinogen.

17.3.3.2 Health Effects

Hydrogen Sulfide can affect employees if inhaled or through contact with skin or eyes. Acute (or short term) health effects of hydrogen sulfide exposure include irritation of the nose and throat, dizziness, confusion, headache and trouble sleeping. Inhalation of hydrogen sulfide can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher levels of exposure can cause build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath.

Chronic (or long term) health effects of low levels of exposure to hydrogen sulfide can cause pain and redness of the eyes with blurred vision. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis with cough, phlegm and shortness of breath.

17.3.3.3 Protective Clothing and Equipment

Respirators are required for those operations in which employees will be exposed to hydrogen sulfide above OSHA permissible exposure level. The maximum OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) for hydrogen sulfide is 20 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (20 ppm) for an 8-hour workday and the maximum short-term exposure limit (STEL) is 10 ppm for any 10-minute period.

Where employees are exposed to levels up to 100 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (100 ppm), the following types of respiratory protection are allowed:

- Any powered, air purifying respirator with cartridge(s);
- Any air purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin style, front- or back-mounted canister;
- Any supplied air system with escape self-contained breathing apparatus, if applicable; and,
- Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.

Respirators used by employees must have joint Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) seal of approval. Cartridges or canisters must be replaced before the end of their service life, or the end of the shift, whichever occurs first. Langan employees that have the potential to be exposed to hydrogen sulfide will be trained in the proper use of respirators. Respirator training is discussed under– Langan's Respiratory Protection Program.

Employees with potential exposure to hydrogen sulfide, or when required by the client, will wear a portable hydrogen sulfide gas detector. The detector should have an audible, visual and vibrating alarm. The detector may also provide detection for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and oxygen deficient atmospheres. The hydrogen sulfide monitor will, at a minimum, be calibrated

to detect hydrogen sulfide at a level of 20 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (20 ppm). Many portable gas detectors will have factory defaults with a low level alarm at 10 ppm and a high level alarm at 15 ppm. Langan employees shall consult clients to determine if any site specific threshold levels exist.

If the hydrogen sulfide gas detector sounds and employees are not wearing appropriate respiratory protection, employees must immediately vacate the area and meet at the assigned emergency location. Langan employees may not re- enter the site without proper respiratory protection and approval from the client or property owner, if needed.

Employees shall wear PPE to prevent eye and skin contact with hydrogen sulfide. Employees must wear appropriate protective clothing including boots, gloves, sleeves and aprons, over any parts of their body that could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide. Non-vented, impact resistant goggles should be worn when working with or exposed to hydrogen sulfide.

17.3.3.4 Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eye and Face Exposure

If hydrogen sulfide comes in contact with eyes, it should be washed out immediately with large amounts of water for 30 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper eye lids. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Exposure

If hydrogen sulfide contaminates clothing or skin, remove the contaminated clothing immediately and wash the exposed skin with large amounts of water and soap. Seek medical attention immediately. Contaminated clothing should either be disposed of or washed before wearing again.

Breathing

If a Langan employee or other personnel breathe in hydrogen sulfide, immediately get the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be started. Call for medical assistance or a doctor as soon as possible.

Safety Precautions

Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable gas and a dangerous fire hazard. Containers of hydrogen sulfide may explode in a fire situation. Poisonous gases are produced during fires.

Langan employees should contact property owners and operators prior to conducting work onsite to be aware of any site specific contingency plans, identify where hydrogen sulfide is used at the facility and be informed about additional safety rules or procedures.

19.3.4 Fire Protection/Extinguishers

Langan field personnel that have been provided with portable fire extinguishers for use at worksites will be trained to familiarize employees with general principles of fire extinguisher use and hazards associated with the incipient stage of firefighting. Training will be provided prior to initial assignment for field work and annually thereafter.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be visually inspected monthly and subjected to an annual maintenance check. Langan shall retain records of the annual maintenance date.

17.3.5 Overhead lines

When field work is performed near overhead lines, the lines shall be deenergized and grounded, or other protective measures shall be provided before the work shall commence. If overhead lines are to be deenergized, arrangements shall be made with the client, property owner or organization that operates or controls the electric circuits involved to deenergize and ground them. If protective measures, such as guarding, isolating, or insulating, are provided, these precautions shall prevent employees from contacting such lines directly with any part of their body or indirectly through conductive materials, tools, or equipment.

When unqualified Langan personnel are working in an elevated position near overhead lines, the location shall be such that the person and the longest conductive object they may contact cannot come closer to any unguarded, energized overhead line than the following distances:

1. For voltages to ground 50kV or below - 10 feet; and
2. For voltages to ground over 50kV - 10 feet, plus 4 inches for every 10kV over 50kV.

As previously indicated, Langan does not retain qualified employees to perform work on energized equipment.

17.3.5.1 Vehicle and Equipment Clearance

Any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines shall be operated so that a clearance of 10 feet is maintained. If the voltage of the overhead lines is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 4 inches for every 10kV over that voltage.

If any of the following discussed conditions occur, the clearance may be reduced.

- If the vehicle is in transit with its structure lowered, the clearance may be reduced to 4 ft. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 4 in. for every 10 kV over that voltage.
- If insulating barriers are installed to prevent contact with the lines, and if the barriers are rated for the voltage of the line being guarded and are not a part of or an attachment to the vehicle or its raised structure, the clearance may be reduced to a distance within the designed working dimensions of the insulating barrier.

Employees standing on the ground may not contact the vehicle or mechanical equipment or any of its attachments, unless the employee is using protective equipment rated for the voltage; or the equipment is located so that no uninsulated part of its structure (that portion of the structure that provides a conductive path to employees on the ground) can come closer to the overhead line than permitted.

If any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines is intentionally grounded, employees working on the ground near the point of grounding may not stand at the grounding location whenever there is a possibility of overhead line contact. Additional precautions, such as the use of barricades or insulation, shall be taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potentials, depending on earth resistivity and fault currents, which can develop within the first few feet or more outward from the grounding point.

17.3.6 Trade Secret

Langan employees could potentially be provided trade secret information by the client or property owner when site specific information is provided about highly hazardous chemicals. Trade secret means any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Langan employees understand that this information should be kept confident and if required, may enter into a confidentially agreement with the client.

17.3.7 Bloodborne Pathogens

Langan employees that can reasonably anticipate exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material while at work sites shall have training in bloodborne pathogens. Applicable employees would include those trained in first aid and serving a designated role as an emergency medical care provider. Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus and human immunodeficiency virus.

17.3.7.1 Training

Langan employees with potential occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material must participate in a training program. Training must be conducted prior to initial assignment where there would be potential for exposure and annually thereafter within one year of previous training. The training program will be provided to Langan employees at no cost to them and during working hours.

Langan will ensure the training program shall consist of the following:

- An accessible copy of the regulatory text of 29 CFR 1910.1030 and an explanation of its contents;
- A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases;
- An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens;
- An explanation of Langan's exposure control plan and the means by which the employee can obtain a copy of the written plan;
- An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials;
- An explanation of the use and limitations of personal protective
    - equipment (PPE) to prevent and reduce exposure;
    - Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling and disposal of PPE;
    - An explanation of the basis for selection of PPE;
    - Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine and vaccination will be offered free of charge;
    - Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials;
    - An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available;
    - Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the
    - employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident;
    - An explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required by paragraph 29 CFR 1910.1030(g)(1); and
    - An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.

Langan will develop and implement a written Exposure Control Plan, which will be designed to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The Exposure Control Plan will contain the following elements:

- An exposure determination for employees;
- The schedule and method of implementation for Methods of Compliance (29 CFR 191.1030(d)), Hepatitis B Vaccination and Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up (29 CFR 1910.1030(f)), Communication of Hazards to Employees (29 CFR 1910.1030(g)) and (h) Recordkeeping (29 CFR 1910.1030(h));
- The procedure for the evaluation of circumstances surrounding exposure incidents;
- Ensure a copy of the Exposure Control Plan will be accessible to employees; and,
- The Exposure Control Plan shall be reviewed and updated at least annually.

Langan employees with occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens include any employees trained in first aid that would be expected to provide emergency medical care. This determination is made without regards to the use of PPE, which could eliminate or minimize exposure.

Universal precautions shall be observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for bloodborne pathogens. Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.

Work practice controls shall be used to eliminate or minimize employee exposure, if applicable. Since Langan employees will have occupational exposure only during rendering of first aid, personnel protective equipment will be utilized to reduce or minimize exposure. PPE that could be available to Langan personnel when administering first aid includes safety glasses, gloves, and Tyvek suits or sleeves. PPE and first aid kits will be provided to employees at no cost to them.

Langan employees that render first aid in office areas will have access to hand washing facilities or restrooms. For first aid rendered at field locations, first aid kits will contain an appropriate antiseptic hand cleanser and clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelettes. After using antiseptic hand cleansers or towelettes, employees shall wash their hands with soap and running water as soon as feasible.

After administering first aid, potentially infectious materials, including towels, personnel protective equipment, clothes and bandages, shall be placed in a container, which prevents leakage during collection, handling, processing, storage, transport, or shipping. All PPE will be dispose of after use. Any equipment or working surfaces which was been exposed to blood or potentially infectious materials due to an injury, will be decontaminated prior to reuse.

Langan will make available the hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series to all employees who have occupational exposure, and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up to all employees who

have had an exposure incident. These services will be available to the employee at no cost to them through a medical provider.

17.3.7.2 Recordkeeping

Langan will maintain training and medical records for each employee with occupational exposure to blood or potentially infectious materials. Medical and training records will be maintained by Langan's H&S Department.

Training records will include the following:

- Dates of the training sessions;
- Contents or a summary of the training sessions;
- Names and qualifications of persons conducting the training; and
- Names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions.

Training records shall be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred. Medical records will be will be preserved and maintained for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

All records will be made available upon request to employees, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, and Director of National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Director of OSHA for examination and copying. Medical records must have written consent from employee before releasing.

If Langan ceases to do business, all records shall be transferred to the successor employer. The successor employer shall receive and maintain these records.

If there will not be a successor, Langan will notify current employees of their rights to access records at least three months prior to the cessation of business.

18.0 RECORDKEEPING

The following is a summary of required health and safety logs, reports and recordkeeping.

18.1 Field Change Authorization Request

Any changes to the work to be performed that is not included in the HASP will require an addendum that is approved by the Langan project manager and Langan HSM to be prepared. Approved changes will be reviewed with all field personnel at a safety briefing.

18.2 Medical and Training Records

Copies or verification of training (40-hour, 8-hour, supervisor, site-specific training, documentation of three-day OJT, and respirator fit-test records) and medical clearance for site work and respirator use will be maintained in the office and available upon request. Records for all subcontractor employees must also be available upon request. All employee medical records will be maintained by the HSM.

18.3 Onsite Log

A log of personnel on site each day will be kept by the HSO or designee.

18.4 Daily Safety Meetings ("Tailgate Talks")

Completed safety briefing forms will be maintained by the HSO.

18.5 Exposure Records

All personal monitoring results, laboratory reports, calculations and air sampling data sheets are part of an employee exposure record. These records will be maintained by the HSO during site work. At the end of the project they will be maintained according to 29 CFR 1910.1020.

18.6 Hazard Communication Program/MSDS-SDS

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) have been obtained for applicable substances and are included in this HASP (Attachment D). Langan's written hazard communication program, in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, is maintained by the HSM.

18.7 Documentation

Immediately following an incident or near miss, unless emergency medical treatment is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan incident/injury hotline at 1-800-952-6426, extension 4699 and the Project Manager to report the incident or near miss. The Project Manager will contact the client or client representative. A written report must be completed and submitted HSM within 24 hours of the incident. For emergencies involving personnel injury and/or exposure, employee will complete and submit the Langan incident/injury report to the Langan corporate health and safety manager as soon as possible following the incident. Accidents will be investigated in-depth to identify all causes and to recommend hazard control measures.

18.7.1 Accident and Injury Report Forms

18.7.1.1 Accident/Incident Report

All injuries, no matter how slight, shall be reported to the FTL and the PM immediately. The

accident/incident report forms, attached in Attachment U and Attachment V will be filled out on all accidents by the applicable contractor supervision personnel, the FTL, or the HSO. Copies of all accident/incident reports shall be kept on-site and available for review. Project personnel will be instructed on the location of the first aid station, hospital, and doctor and ambulance service near the job. The emergency telephone numbers will be conspicuously posted in site vehicles near the work zone. First aid supplies will be centrally located and conspicuously posted between restricted and non-restricted areas to be readily accessible to all on the site.

18.7.1.2 First Aid Treatment Record

The forms in will be used for recording all non-lost time injuries treated by the project first-aid attendant, the local physician or hospital will be entered in detail on this record. "Minor" treatment of scratches, cuts, etc. will receive the same recording attention as treatment of more severe injuries.

18.7.1.3 OSHA Form 300

An OSHA Form 300 will be kept at the Langan Corporate Office in Parsippany, New Jersey. All recordable injuries or illnesses will be recorded on this form. Subcontractor employers must also meet the requirements of maintaining an OSHA 300 form. The Incident Report form used to capture the details of work-related injuries/illnesses meets the requirements of the OSHA Form 301 (supplemental record) and must be maintained with the OSHA Form 300 for all recordable injuries or illnesses. Forms for recording OSHA work-related injuries and illnesses are included in Attachment U and Attachment V.

19.0 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY

Confined spaces are not anticipated at the Site during planned construction activities. If confined spaces are identified, the contractor must implement their own confined space program that all applicable federal, state and local regulations. Confined spaces **will not** be entered by Langan personnel.

20.0 HASP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

All Langan personnel and contractors will sign this HASP Compliance Agreement indicating that they have become familiar with this HASP and that they understand it and agree to abide by it.

Printed Name	Signature	Company	Date

Printed Name	Signature	Company	Date

Printed Name	Signature	Company	Date

Printed Name	Signature	Company	Date

Printed Name	Signature	Company	Date

Printed Name	Signature	Company	Date

TABLES

TABLE 1
TASK HAZARD ANALYSES

Task	Hazard	Description	Control Measures	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Contaminated Soil or Groundwater-Dermal Contact	Contaminated water spills on skin, splashes in eyes; contact with contaminated soil/fill during construction activities or sampling.	Wear proper PPE; follow safe practices, maintain safe distance from construction activities	See Table 2, seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Lacerations, abrasions, punctures	Cutting bailer twine, pump tubing, acetate liners, etc. with knife; cuts from sharp site objects or previously cut piles, tanks, etc.; Using tools in tight spaces	Wear proper PPE; follow safe practices	Clean wound, apply pressure and/or bandages; seek medical attention as required.
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Contaminated Media Inhalation	Opening drums, tanks, wells; vapors for non-aqueous phase liquids or other contaminated site media; dust inhalation during excavation; vapor accumulation in excavation	Follow air monitoring plan; have quick access to respirator, do not move or open unlabeled drums found at the site, maintain safe distance from construction activities	See Table 2, seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Lifting	Improper lifting/carrying of equipment and materials causing strains	Follow safe lifting techniques; Langan employees are not to carry contractor equipment or materials	Rest, ice, compression, elevation; seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Slips, trips, and falls	Slips, trips and falls due to uneven surfaces, cords, steep slopes, debris and equipment in work areas	Good housekeeping at site; constant awareness and focus on the task; avoid climbing on stockpiles; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations; avoid elevated areas over six feet unless fully accredited in fall protection and wearing an approved fall protection safety apparatus	Rest, ice, compression, elevation; seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Noise	Excavation equipment, hand tools, drilling equipment.	Wear hearing protection; maintain safe distance from construction activities	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Falling objects	Soil material, tools, etc. dropping from drill rigs, front-end loaders, etc.	Hard hats to be worn at all times while in work zones; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Underground/ overhead utilities	Excavation equipment, drill rig auger makes contact with underground object; boom touches overhead utility	"One Call" before dig; follow safe practices; confirm utility locations with contractor; wear proper PPE; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Insects (bees, wasps, hornet, mosquitoes, and spider)	Sings, bites	Insect Repellent; wear proper protective clothing (work boots, socks and light colored pants);field personnel who may have insect allergies (e.g., bee sting) should provide this information to the HSO or FSO prior to commencing work, and will have allergy medication on site.	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Vehicle traffic / Heavy Equipment Operation	Vehicles unable to see workers on site, operation of heavy equipment in tight spaces, equipment failure, malfunctioning alarms	Wear proper PPE, especially visibility vest; use a buddy system to look for traffic; rope off area of work with cones and caution tape or devices at points of hazard, maintain safe distance from construction activities and equipment	Seek medical attention as required

TABLE 2
CONTAMINANT HAZARDS OF CONCERN

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,1′-Biphenyl Biphenyl Phenyl benzene Diphenyl	92-52-4	None	1 mg/m^3 100 mg/m^3	Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, throat; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), numb limbs; liver damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,2-Dichloroethane Ethylene dichloride 1,2-DCA DCE[1] Ethane dichloride Dutch liquid, Dutch oil Freon 150	107-06-2	PID	50 ppm 50 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,2,3-Trichloropropane Allyl trichloride Glycerol trichlorohydrin Glyceryl trichlorohydrin Trichlorohydrin	96-18-4	PID	50 ppm 100 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, nose, throat; central nervous system depression; In Animals: liver, kidney injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	95-93-2	NA	None None	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	PID	200 ppm 1000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, respiratory system; central nervous system depression	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene Mesitylene sym-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,3-Butadiene Biethylene Bivinyl Butadiene Divinyl Erythrene Vinylethylene	106-99-0	PID	1 ppm 2000 ppm	Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; drowsiness, dizziness; liquid: frostbite; teratogenic, reproductive effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1,4-Dioxane 1,4-Dioxacyclohexane [1,4]Dioxane p-Dioxane [6]-crown-2 Diethylene dioxide Diethylene ether Dioxan	123-91-1	PID	100 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	2-Butanone Ethyl methyl ketone MEK Methyl acetone Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	PID	200 ppm 3000 ppm	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose; headache; dizziness; vomiting; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water wash immediately Breathing: Fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	2-Chloronaphthalene	91.58-7	NA	NA MA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, nose; skin	Eye: Irrigate immediately , Medical attention Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	2-Hexanone Butyl methyl ketone MBK Methyl butyl ketone Methyl n-butyl ketone	591-78-6	PID	100 ppm 1600 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose; peripheral neuropathy: lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), paresthesia; dermatitis; headache, drowsiness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	2-Methylnaphthalene β-methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption, eye contact	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. It may also cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anemia, jaundice, euphoria, dermatitis, visual disturbances, convulsions and comatose	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	4,4′-DDD Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane 1,1'-(2,2-Dichloroethylidene)bis (4-chlorobenzene)	72-54-8	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	4-Isopropyltoulene 1-Methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)benzene 4-Isopropyltoluene; 4-Methylcumene; 1-Methyl-4-isopropylbenzene Dolcymene Camphogen Paracymene Cymene p-Cymene p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	PID	NA NA	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Acenaphthene 1,2-Dihydroacenaphthylene 1,8-Ethylenenaphthalene peri-Ethylenenaphthalene Naphthyleneethylene Tricyclododecapentaene	83-32-9	PID	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact,	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract; If ingested, it can cause vomiting	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately, if redness or irritation develop, seek medical attention immediately Breathing: Move to fresh air Swallow: do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Acenaphthylene Cycopental(de)naphthalene, Acenaphthalene	208-96-8	PID	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention immediately, Skin: Soap wash immediately, if redness or irritation develop, seek medical attention immediately Breathing: Move to fresh air Swallow: do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Acetone Dimethyl ketone Ketone propane 2-Propanone	67-64-1	PID	1000 ppm 2500 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness, central nervous system depression; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Acetophenone 1-phenylethanone Methyl phenyl ketone Phenylethanone	98-86-2	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention immediately, Skin: Soap wash immediately, if redness or irritation develop, seek medical attention immediately Breathing: Move to fresh air Swallow: do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Acrylonitrile Acrylonitrile monomer AN Cyanoethylene Propenenitrile 2-Propenenitrile VCN, Vinyl cyanide	107-13-1	PID	1 ppm 85 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; asphyxia; headache; sneezing; nausea, vomiting; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness; skin vesiculation; scaling dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Aluminum	7429-90-5	None	0.5 mg/m3 50 mg/m3	Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Anthracene	120-12-7	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, abdominal pain if ingested.	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention immediately, Skin: Soap wash immediately, Breathing: Move to fresh air, refer to medical attention; Swallow: refer to medical attention
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Antimony	7440-36-0	None	0.5 mg/m^3 50 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation skin, possible dermatitis; resp distress; diarrhea; muscle tremor, convulsions; possible gastrointestinal tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Aroclor 1254	11097-69-1	None	0.5 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, chloracne	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Aroclor 1260	11096-82-5	None	0.5 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, chloracne	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Aroclor 1268	11100-14-4	None	0.5 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, chloracne	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Arsenic	NA	None	0.5 mg/m³ NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation skin, possible dermatitis; resp distress; diarrhea; muscle tremor, convulsions; possible gastrointestinal tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Asbestos	1332-21-4	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Asbestosis (chronic exposure): dyspnea (breathing difficulty), interstitial fibrosis, restricted pulmonary function, finger clubbing; irritation eyes; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Barium	10022-31-8	None	0.5 mg/m^3 50 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, upper respiratory system; skin burns; gastroenteritis; muscle spasm; slow pulse	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Benzene Benzol Phenyl hydride	71-43-2	PID	3.19 mg/m^3 1,595 mg/mg^3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion) [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Benzo(a)anthracene Benzanthracene Benzanthrene 1,2-Benzanthracene Benzo[b]phenanthrene Tetraphene	56-55-3	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	PID	0.2 mg/m³ 80 mg/m³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately; Breathing: move to fresh air; Swallow: Induce vomiting if conscious, seek medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	PID	0.2 mg/m³ 80 mg/m³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	PID	0.2 mg/m³ 80 mg/m³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	NA	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation (dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Benzyl butyl phthalate Butyl benzyl phthalate Butylbenzylphthalate	86-66-7	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation (dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Beryllium	7440-41-7	None	0.002 mg/m^3 4 mg/m^3	Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	berylliosis (chronic exposure): anorexia, weight loss, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), chest pain, cough, clubbing of fingers, cyanosis, pulmonary insufficiency; irritation to the eyes; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid	
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Beta-Endosulfan Beta Endosulfan Endosulfan II (beta) Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	115-29-7	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation skin; nausea, confusion, agitation, flushing, dry mouth, tremor, convulsions, headache; in animals: kidney, liver injury; decreased testis weight	Eye: Ir immed Skin: S immed Breath Respir suppor Swallo attenti immed
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate Di-sec octyl phthalate DEHP Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate Octyl phthalate	117-81-7	None	5 mg/m^3 5000 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, mucous membrane; in animals: liver damage; teratogenic effects; [potential occupational carcinogen	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately	
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Cadmium	7440-43-9	None	0.005 mg/m^3 9 mg/m^3	Soil	inhalation, ingestion	pulmonary edema, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), cough, chest tightness, substernal (occurring beneath the sternum) pain; headache; chills, muscle aches; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; anosmia (loss of the sense of smell), emphysema, proteinuria, mild anemia; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately	

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Calcium	7440-70-2	None	NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, upper resp tract; ulcer, perforation nasal septum; pneumonitis; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Carbazole 9-azafluorene Dibenzopyrrole Diphenylenimine diphenyleneimide	86-74-8	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), skin and/or eye contact	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	PID	20 ppm 500 ppm	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eye: Irrigate immediately (liquid) Skin: Water flush immediately (liquid) Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Carbon tetrachloride Carbon chloride Carbon tet Freon® 10 Halon® 104 Tetrachloromethane	56-23-5	PID	10 ppm 200 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; central nervous system depression; nausea, vomiting; liver, kidney injury; drowsiness, dizziness, incoordination; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Chlordane Chlordan Chlordano 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindane	57-74-9	None	0.5 mg/m^3 100 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Blurred vision; confusion; ataxia, delirium; cough; abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; irritability, tremor, convulsions; anuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Chloroform Methane trichloride Trichloromethane	67-66-3	None	50 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; dizziness, mental dullness, nausea, confusion; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); anesthesia; enlarged liver; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Chromium Hexavalent- Trivalent-	7440-47-3	None	1.0 mg/m^3 250 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation absorption ingestion	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Chrysene Benzo[a]phenanthrene 1,2-Benzphenanthrene	218-01-9	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, absorption, ingestion, consumption	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory, gastrointestinal irritation nausea, vomit, diarrhea [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly. Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Cis-Chlordane a-Chlordane alpha Chlordane cis-Chlordan CIS-CHLORDANE Chlordane cis-;Chlordane cis;ALPHA-CHLORDAN Chlordan, cis-ALPHA-CHLORDANE alpha(cis)-chlordane α-chlordane solution	5102-71-9	None	0.5 mg/m^3 100 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Blurred vision; confusion; ataxia, delirium; cough; abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; irritability, tremor, convulsions; anuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Cobalt	7440-48-4	None	0.1mg/m^3 20 mg/m^3	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing, decreased pulmonary function; weight loss; dermatitis; diffuse nodular fibrosis; resp hypersensitivity, asthma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Copper	7440-50-8	None	1.0 mg/m^3 100 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, metallic taste; dermatitis; anemia	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Cumene Cumol Isopropylbenzene 2-Phenyl propane	98-82-8	PID	50 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Cyanide	57-12-5	None	5 mg/m3 25 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Exposure to cyanide can cause weakness, headaches, confusion, dizziness, fatigue, anxiety, sleepiness, nausea and vomiting. Breathing can speed up then become slow and gasping. Coma and convulsions also occur. If large amounts of cyanide have been absorbed by the body, the person usually collapses and death can occur very quickly. Long-term exposure to lower levels of cyanide can cause skin and nose irritation, itching, rashes and thyroid changes.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Cyclohexane Benzene hexahydride Hexahydrobenzene Hexamethylene Hexanaphthene	110-82-7	PID	300 ppm 1300 ppm	Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; drowsiness; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	DDE 4,4-DDE 1,1-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2-dichloroethene Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene	72-55-9	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Oral ingestion of food is the primary source of exposure for the general population. Acute and chronic ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, headache, dizziness, disorientation, tingling sensation, kidney damage, liver damage, convulsions, coma, and death. 4,4' DDE may cross the placenta and can be excreted in breast milk	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	DDT 4,4-DDT p,p'-DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	None	1 mg/m^3 500 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Di-N-Octylphthalate	117-84-0	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, upper respiratory system, stomach	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Wash regularly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, absorption, ingestion, consumption	irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory, and digestion [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly. Breath: Respiratory support PID Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, absorption	irritation to eyes, and skin	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly.
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Dibutyl phthalate Di-n-butyl phthalate Butyl phthalate n-Butyl phthalate 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid dibutyl ester o-Benzenedicarboxylic acid dibutyl ester DBP Palatinol C, Elaol Dibutyl-1,2-benzene-dicarboxylate Di-n-butyl Phthalate Di-n-butylphthalate	84-74-2	None	5 mg/m3 4000 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, upper respiratory system, stomach	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Wash regularly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Dichlorodifluoromethane Difluorodichloromethane, Fluorocarbon 12 Freon 12 Freon® 12 Genetron® 12 Halon® 122 Propellant 12 Refrigerant 12 Dichlorodifluromethane	75-71-8	None	1000 pp, 15,000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	dizziness, tremor, asphyxia, unconsciousness, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liquid: frostbite	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Dieldrin HEOD 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene	60-57-1	PID	0.25 mg/m3 50 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil Water	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), sweating; myoclonic limb jerks; clonic, tonic convulsions; coma; [potential occupational carcinogen]; in animals: liver, kidney damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Endosulfan sulfate 1,4,5,6,7,7-Hexachloro-5-norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, cyclic sulfate 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro01,5,5a,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3,3-dioxide	1031-07-8	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Hypersensitive to stimulation, sensation of prickling, tingling or creeping on skin. Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, incoordination, tremor, mental confusion, hyperexcitable state. In severe cases: convulsions, seizures, coma and respiratory depression.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Endrin 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo,endo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene; Hexadrin	72-20-8	None	0.1 mg/m3 2 mg/m3	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	epileptiform convulsions; stupor, headache, dizziness; abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting; insomnia; aggressiveness, confusion; drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); anorexia; in animals: liver damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	None	0.1 mg/m3 2 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	epileptiform convulsions; stupor, headache, dizziness; abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting; insomnia; aggressiveness, confusion; drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); anorexia; in animals: liver damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Ethanol Absolute alcohol Alcohol cologne spirit drinking alcohol ethane monoxide ethylic alcohol EtOH ethyl alcohol ethyl hydrate ethyl hydroxide ethylol grain alcohol hydroxyethane methylcarbinol	64-17-5	PID	1000 ppm 3300 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), narcosis; cough; liver damage; anemia; reproductive, teratogenic effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Ethyl benzene Ethylbenzene Ethylbenzol Phenylethane	100-40-4	PID	435 mg/m^3 3,472 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Fluoranthene Benzo(j, k)fluorene	206-44-0	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Fluorene	86-73-7	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediatelyin

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Fuel Oil No. 2	68476-30-2	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Gasoline	8006-61-9	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), blurred vision, dizziness, slurred speech, confusion, convulsions; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Helium	7440-59-7	Helium Detector	NA NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Heptachlor	76-44-8	None	0.5 mg/m^3 35 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	In animals: tremor, convulsions; liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Heptachlor epoxide 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene	1024-57-3	None	0.5 mg/m3 35 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	In animals: tremor, convulsions; liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Heptane n-Heptane	142-82-5	PID	500 ppm 750 ppm	Goundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	dizziness, stupor, incoordination; loss of appetite, nausea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid); unconsciousness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Hexachlorobutadiene HCBD Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene 1,3-Hexachlorobutadiene Perchlorobutadiene	87-68-3	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	In animals: irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	None	0.2 mg/m³ 80 mg/m³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, absorption, ingestion, consumption	irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory, and digestion [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly. Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately, wash mouth with water
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Iron	7439-89-6	None	10 mg/m³ NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Isopropyl Acetate Isopranol Isopropyl ester of acetic acid 1-Methylethyl ester of acetic acid 2-Propyl acetate	10821-4	PID	250 ppm 1800 ppm		inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, nose; dermatitis; In Animals: narcosis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Isopropyl alcohol Iso-Propyl Alcohol Carbinol IPA Isopropanol 2-Propanol sec-Propyl alcohol Rubbing alcohol Isopropylalcohol	67-63-0	PID	400 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; drowsiness, dizziness, headache; dry cracking skin; in animals: narcosis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Lead	7439-92-1	None	0.050 mg/m^3 100 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation to the eyes; hypertension	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Magnesium	7439-95-4	None	15 mg/m^3 NA	Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; cough	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Manganese	7439-96-5	None	5 mg/m^3 500 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion	aerosol is irritating to the respiratory tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	m-Cresol 3-methylphenol meta-Cresol 3-Cresol m-Cresylic acid 1-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzene 3-Hydroxytoluene 3-Methylphenol	108-39-4	PID	5 ppm 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; central nervous system effects: confusion, depression, resp failure; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), irreg rapid resp, weak pulse; eye, skin burns; dermatitis; lung, liver, kidney, pancreas damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Mercury	7439-97-6	None	0.1 mg/m³ 10 mg/m³	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; cough, chest pain, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis, pneumonitis; tremor, insomnia, irritability, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); stomatitis, salivation; gastrointestinal disturbance, anorexia, weight loss; proteinuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Methyl Bromide Bromomethane Monobromomethane	74-83-9	PID	20 ppm 250 ppm	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; muscle weak, incoordination, visual disturbance, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, headache; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); hand tremor; convulsions; dyspnea (breathing difficulty); skin vesiculation; liquid: frostbite; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately (liquid) Skin: Water flush immediately (liquid) Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Methyl Chloride Chloromethane Monochloromethane	74-87-3	NA	100 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	dizziness, nausea, vomiting; visual disturbance, stagger, slurred speech, convulsions, coma; liver, kidney damage; liquid: frostbite; reproductive, teratogenic effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Methyl chloroform Chlorothene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane-(stabilized) 1,1,1-TCA	71-55-6	PID	350 ppm 700 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), central nervous system depression, poor equilibrium; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias; liver damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Methyl *tert*-butyl ether MTBE Methyl tertiary-butyl ether Methyl t-butyl ether tert-Butyl methyl ether tBME tert-BuOMe	1634-04-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Methylene Chloride Dichloromethane Methylene dichloride	75-09-2	PID	25 ppm 2300 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), drowsiness, dizziness; numb, tingle limbs; nausea; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	m-Xylenes 1,3-Dimethylbenzene m-Xylol Metaxylene	108-38-3	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Naphthalene Naphthalin Tar camphor White tar	91-20-3	PID	50 mg/m^3 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes; headache, confusion, excitement, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; irritation bladder; profuse sweating; hematuria (blood in the urine); dermatitis, optical neuritis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Molten flush immediately/solid-liquid soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; dry nose, throat; headache; low blood pressure, tachycardia, abnormal cardiovascular system stress; central nervous system, hematopoietic depression; metallic taste; liver, kidney injury	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	N-ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acid NEtFOSAA N-Ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamide	4151-50-2	NA	NA NA	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	n-Hexane Hexane, Hexyl hydride, normal-Hexane	110-54-3	PID	500 ppm 1100 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose; nausea, headache; peripheral neuropathy: numb extremities, muscle weak; dermatitis; dizziness; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	N.Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA	24448-09-7	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Nickel	7440-02-0	None	NA 10 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	ion, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Non-Flammable Gas Mixture CALGAS (Equipment Calibration Gas : Oxygen Methane Hydrogen Sulfide Carbon Monoxide Nitrogen	 7782-44-7 74-82-8 7783-08-4 830-08-0 7727-37-9	Multi-Gas PID	 NA/NA NA/NA 10/100 ppm 50/1200 ppm NA/NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Non-Flammable Gas Mixture CALGAS (Equipment Calibration Gas : Oxygen Isobutylene Nitrogen	 7782-44-7 115-11-7 7727-37-9	PID	 NA/NA NA/NA NA/NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	n-Propylbenzene Isocumene Propylbenzene 1-Phenylpropane 1-Propylbenzene Phenylpropane	103-65-1	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; dry nose, throat; headache; low blood pressure, tachycardia, abnormal cardiovascular system stress; central nervous system, hematopoietic depression; metallic taste; liver, kidney injury	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	o-Cresol ortho-Cresol 2-Cresol o-Cresylic acid 1-Hydroxy-2-methylbenzene 2-Hydroxytoluene 2-Methyl phenol 2-Methylphenol 2-Metyhlphenol	95-48-7	PID	5 ppm 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; central nervous system effects: confusion, depression, resp failure; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), irreg rapid resp, weak pulse; eye, skin burns; dermatitis; lung, liver, kidney, pancreas damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediatelyethylp hhhhhhhhhh
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	o-Xylenes 1,2-Dimethylbenzene ortho-Xylene o-Xylol	95-47-6	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	p-Cresol para-Cresol 4-Cresol p-Cresylic acid 1-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzene 4-Hydroxytoluene 4-Methylphenol	106-44-5	PID	5 ppm 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; central nervous system effects: confusion, depression, resp failure; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), irreg rapid resp, weak pulse; eye, skin burns; dermatitis; lung, liver, kidney, pancreas damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	p-Diethylbenzene 1,4-Diethylbenzene 1,4-Diethyl benzene	105-05-5	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; skin burns; in animals: central nervous system depression	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Pentachlorophenol PCP; Penta; 2,3,4,5,6-Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	PID	0.5 mg/m3 2.5 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; sneezing, cough; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), anorexia, weight loss; sweating; headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), chest pain; high fever; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid FC-98 Nonaflate Nonafluorobutanesulphonic acid Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid Perfluorobutane sulfonate PFBS	375-73-5	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorobutanoic Acid Heptafluorobutyric acid Heptafluorobutanoic acid Perfluorobutyric acid PFBA	375-22-4	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid PFDS	335-77-3	NA	NA NA	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorodecanoic acid PFDA	335-76-2	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorododecanoic acid Perfluoralauric acid Tricosafluorododecanoic acid PFDoA	307-55-1	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluoroheptanoic acid Perfluoroheptanoic acid Tridecafluoroheptanoic acid PFHpA	375-85-9	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic Acid Perfluoroheptane sulfonate Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid PFHpS	375-92-8	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid perfluorohexanesulfonate perfluorohexanesulfonic acid PFHxS	355-46-4	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorohexanoic Acid PFHxA	307-24-4	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluoronoanoic Acid Perfluorononanoic Acid PFNA perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid perfluorononanoate	375-95-1	NA	None None	Groundwater	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion; strong acid	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorooctanesulfonamide Erfluoroctylsulfonamide Perfluorooctane sulfonamide Heptadecafluorooctanesulphonamide Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid amide Deethylsulfluramid FC-99 PFOSA	754-91-6	NA	NA NA	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid PFOS	1763-23-1	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorooctanoic Acid PFOA pentadecafluorooctanoic acid perfluorooctanoate perfluorocaprylic acid	335-67-1	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluoropentanoic Acid PFPeA	2706-90-3	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid PFUnA PFUnDA Perfluoroundecanoic Acid Henicosafluoroundecanoic Acid	4234-23-5	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid PFTA	376-06-7	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid PFTrDA Sodium 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane Sulfonate (8:2)	72629-94-8	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid FPUnA	2058-94-8	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1H,1H,2H,2H.Perfluorodecane sulfonic Acid (8:2FTS) 8:2 Fluorinated Telomer Sulfonates (8:2FTS)	27619-96-1	NA	NA NA	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	1H,1H,2H,2H.Perfluorooctanes ulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) Sodium 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (6:2)(6:2FTS) 6:2 Fluorinated Telomer Sulfonates (6:2FTS) Sodium 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (6:2)	27619-97-2	NA	NA NA	Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	p-Ethyltoluene 4-Ethyltoluene 1-ethyl-4-methyl-benzene	622-96-8	NA	NA NA	Soil	ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Phenanthrene	85-01-8	PID	0.2 mg/m^3 80 mg/m^3 (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Phenol Carbolic acid Hydroxybenzene, Monohydroxybenzene Phenyl alcohol Phenyl hydroxide	108-95-2	PID	5 ppm 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; anorexia, weight loss; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), muscle ache, pain; dark urine, skin burns; dermatitis; tremor, convulsions, twitching	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Potassium	7440-09-7	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	eye: Causes eye burns. Skin: Causes skin burns. Reacts with moisture in the skin to form potassium hydroxide and hydrogen with much heat. ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal tract burns. inhalation: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract with burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and pulmonary edema. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema.	Eyes: Get medical aid immediately Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Ingestion: If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 full cups of milk or water. Get medical aid immediately. inhalation: Get medical aid immediately.

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	p-Xylenes 1,4-Dimethylbenzene para-Xylene p-Xylol	106-42-3	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Pyrene benzo[def]phenanthrene	129-00-0	PID	0.2 mg/m³ 80 mg/m³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	PID	10 ppm 100 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; inhalation: nausea or vomiting	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Selenium	7782-49-2	None	1 mg/m^3 0.2 mg/m^3	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; visual disturbance; headache; chills, fever; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis; metallic taste, garlic breath, gastrointestinal disturbance; dermatitis; eye, skin burns; in animals: anemia; liver necrosis, cirrhosis; kidney, spleen damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Silver	7440-22-4	None	0.01mg/ m^3 10 mg/m^3	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	blue-gray eyes, nasal septum, throat, skin; irritation, ulceration skin; gastrointestinal disturbance	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Sodium	7440-23-5	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	ion, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Styrene Ethenyl benzene Phenylethylene Styrene monomer Styrol Vinyl benzene	100-42-5	PID	100 ppm 700 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, respiratory system; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), drowsiness, unsteady gait; narcosis; defatting dermatitis; possible liver injury; reproductive effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Tert-Butyl Alcohol Tertiary Butyl Alcohol Tert-Butanol Butyl alcohol 2-Methyl-2-propanol Trimethyl carbinol TBA	75-65-0	PID	100 ppm 1600 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; drowsiness, narcosis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	tert-Butylbenzene *t*-Butylbenzene 2-Methyl-2-phenylpropane Pseudobutylbenzene	98-06-6	PID	10 ppm NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	eye, skin irritation; dry nose, throat; headaches; low blood pressure, tachycardia; abnormal cardiovascular system; central nervous system depression; hematopoietic depression	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Tetrachloroethylene Perchlorethylene Perchloroethylene PCE Perk Tetrachlorethylene Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	PID	100 ppm 150 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; nausea; flush face, neck; dizziness, incoordination; headache, drowsiness; skin erythema (skin redness); liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Tetrahydrofuran Diethylene oxide 1,4-Epoxybutane Tetramethylene oxide THF	109-99-9	PID	200 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to the eyes, upper respiratory system; nausea, dizziness, headache, central nervous system depression	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immedi
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Thallium	7440-28-0	None	0.1 mg/m^3 15 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting; ptosis, strabismus; peri neuritis, tremor; retrosternal (occurring behind the sternum) tightness, chest pain, pulmonary edema; convulsions, chorea, psychosis; liver, kidney damage; alopecia; paresthesia legs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Toluene Methyl benzene Methyl benzol Phenyl methane Toluol	108-88-3	PID	200 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); anxiety, muscle fatigue, paresthesia; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Total PCBs Chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine) Aroclor® 1242 PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl	53469-21-9	None	0.5 mg/m^3 5 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, chloracne	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Total Xylenes Dimethylbenzene Xylol	1330-20-7	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Trans-Chlordane gamma-Chlordane Gamma Chlordane	5103-74-2	None	0.5 mg/m^3 100 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Blurred vision; confusion; ataxia, delirium; cough; abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; irritability, tremor, convulsions; anuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Trichloroethylene Ethylene trichloride TCE Trichloroethene Trilene	79-01-6	PID	100 ppm 1000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; headache, visual disturbance, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, tremor, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, paresthesia; liver injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Trichlorofluoromethane Fluorotrichloromethane Freon® 11 Monofluorotrichloromethane Refrigerant 11 Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	PID	1000 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	incoordination, tremor; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; asphyxia; liquid: frostbite	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Vanadium	7440-62-2	None	0.1 mg/m3 15 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting; ptosis, strabismus; peri neuritis, tremor; retrosternal (occurring behind the sternum) tightness, chest pain, pulmonary edema; convulsions, chorea, psychosis; liver, kidney damage; alopecia; paresthesia legs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Vinyl Chloride Chloroethene Chloroethylen Ethylene monochloride Monochloroethene Monochloroethylene VC Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)	75-01-4	PID	1 ppm NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); abdominal pain, gastrointestinal bleeding; enlarged liver; pallor or cyanosis of extremities; liquid: frostbite; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.20	Zinc	7440-62-2	None	15 mg/m^3 500 mg/m^3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation	chills, muscle ache, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); metallic taste; headache; blurred vision; low back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); chest tightness; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, decreased pulmonary function	Breathing: Respiratory support

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

PID = Photoionization Detector
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (8-hour Time Weighted Average)
IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
ppm = part per million
mg/m^3 = milligrams per cubic meter
500 mg/m^3

TABLE 3
Summary of Monitoring Equipment

Instrument	Operation Parameters
Photoionization Detector (PID)	**Hazard Monitored:** Many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors. **Application:** Detects total concentration of many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors. Some identification of compounds is possible if more than one probe is measured. **Detection Method:** Ionizes molecules using UV radiation; produces a current that is proportional to the number of ions. **General Care/Maintenance:** Recharge or replace battery. Regularly clean lamp window. Regularly clean and maintain the instrument and accessories. **Typical Operating Time:** 10 hours. 5 hours with strip chart recorder.
Oxygen Meter	**Hazard Monitored:** Oxygen (O_2). **Application:** Measures the percentage of O_2 in the air. **Detection Method:** Uses an electrochemical sensor to measure the partial pressure of O_2 in the air, and converts the reading to O_2 concentration. **General Care/Maintenance:** Replace detector cell according to manufacturer's recommendations. Recharge or replace batteries prior to explanation of the specified interval. If the ambient air is less than 0.5% C O_2, replace the detector cell frequently. **Typical Operating Time:** 8 – 12 hours.
Additional equipment (if needed, based on site conditions)	
Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI)	**Hazard Monitored:** Combustible gases and vapors. **Application:** Measures the concentration of combustible gas or vapor. **Detection Method:** A filament, usually made of platinum, is heated by burning the combustible gas or vapor. The increase in heat is measured. Gases and vapors are ionized in a flame. A current is produced in proportion to the number of carbon atoms present. **General Care/Maintenance:** Recharge or replace battery. Calibrate immediately before use. **Typical Operating Time:** Can be used for as long as the battery lasts, or for the recommended interval between calibrations, whichever is less.
Flame Ionization Detector (FID) with Gas Chromatography Option *(i.e., Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA))*	**Hazard Monitored:** Many organic gases and vapors (approved areas only). **Application:** In survey mode, detects the concentration of many organic gases and vapors. In gas chromatography (GC) mode, identifies and measures specific compounds. In survey mode, all the organic compounds are ionized and detected at the same time. In GC mode, volatile species are separated. **General Care/Maintenance:** Recharge or replace battery. Monitor fuel and/or combustion air supply gauges. Perform routine maintenance as described in the manual. Check for leaks. **Typical Operating Time:** 8 hours; 3 hours with strip chart recorder.
Potable Infrared (IR) Spectrophotometer	**Hazard Monitored:** Many gases and vapors. **Application:** Measures concentration of many gases and vapors in air. Designed to quantify one or two component mixtures. **Detection Method:** Passes different frequencies of IR through the sample. The frequencies absorbed are specific for each compound. **General Care/Maintenance:** As specified by the manufacturer.

Instrument	Operation Parameters
Direct Reading Colorimetric Indicator Tube	**Hazard Monitored:** Specific gas and vapors. **Application:** Measures concentration of specific gases and vapors. **Detection Method:** The compound reacts with the indicator chemical in the tube, producing a stain whose length or color change is proportional to the compound's concentration. **General Care/Maintenance:** Do not use a previously opened tube even if the indicator chemical is not stained. Check pump for leaks before and after use. Refrigerate before use to maintain a shelf life of about 2 years. Check expiration dates of tubes. Calibrate pump volume at least quarterly. Avoid rough handling which may cause channeling.
Aerosol Monitor	**Hazard Monitored:** Airborne particulate (dust, mist, fume) concentrations **Application:** Measures total concentration of semi-volatile organic compounds, PCBs, and metals. **Detection Method:** Based on light-scattering properties of particulate matter. Using an internal pump, air sample is drawn into the sensing volume where near infrared light scattering is used to detect particles. **General Care/Maintenance:** As specified by the mfr. Also, the instrument must be calibrated with particulates of a size and refractive index similar to those to be measured in the ambient air.
Monitox	**Hazard Monitored:** Gases and vapors. **Application:** Measures specific gases and vapors. **Detection Method:** Electrochemical sensor relatively specific for the chemical species in question. **General Care/Maintenance:** Moisten sponge before use; check the function switch; change the battery when needed.
Gamma Radiation Survey Instrument	**Hazard Monitored:** Gamma Radiation. **Application:** Environmental radiation monitor. **Detection Method:** Scintillation detector. **General Care/Maintenance:** Must be calibrated annually at a specialized facility. **Typical Operating Time:** Can be used for as long as the battery lasts, or for the recommended interval between calibrations, whichever is less.

TABLE 4
INSTRUMENTATION ACTION LEVELS

Photoionization Detector Action Levels	**Action Required**
Background to 5 ppm	No respirator; no further action required
> 1 ppm but < 5 ppm for > 5 minutes	1. Temporarily discontinue all activities and evaluate potential causes of the excessive readings. If these levels persist and cannot be mitigated (i.e., by slowing drilling or excavation activities), contact HSO to review conditions and determine source and appropriate response action. 2. If PID readings remain above 1 ppm, temporarily discontinue work and upgrade to Level C protection. 3. If sustained PID readings fall below 1 ppm, downgrading to Level D protection may be permitted.
> 5 ppm but < 150 ppm for > 5 minutes	1. Discontinue all work; all workers shall move to an area upwind of the jobsite. 2. Evaluate potential causes of the excessive readings and allow work area to vent until VOC concentrations fall below 5 ppm. 3. Level C protection will continue to be used until PID readings fall below 1 ppm.
> 150 ppm	Evacuate the work area

Notes:
1. 1 ppm level based on OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for benzene.
2. 5 ppm level based on OSHA Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) maximum exposure for benzene for any 15 minute period.
3. 150 ppm level based on NIOSH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) for tetrachloroethylene.

TABLE 5
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Local Police Department	NYPD	911
Local Fire Department	NYFD	911
Ambulance/Rescue Squad	NYFD	911
Hospital	Harlem Hospital Center	911 or 212-939-1000
Langan Incident Hotline		800-952-6426 ex 4699
Medical Treatment Hotline	Incident Intervention	888-449-7787
Langan Environmental Project Manager Langan Geotechnical Project Manager	Julie Leung James Delimitros	917-892-7234 (cell) 631-312-3987 (cell)
Langan Health and Safety Manager (HSM)	Tony Moffa	215-756-2523 (cell)
Langan Health & Safety Officer (HSO)	William Bohrer	410-984-3068 (cell)
Langan Field Team Leader (FTL)	To Be Determined	
Client's Representative	Azriel Mandel	973-622-0073
National Response Center (NRC)		800-424-8802
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (Chemtrec)		800-424-9300
Center for Disease Control (CDC)		404-639-3534
EPA (RCRA Superfund Hotline)		800-424-9346
TSCA Hotline		202-554-1404
Poison Control Center		800-222-1222

Immediately following an injury, unless immediate emergency medical treatment is required, the injured employee must contact Incident Intervention® at 888-449-7787.

For all other incidents or near misses, unless emergency response is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan Incident Hotline at 1-(800)-9-LANGAN (ext. #4699).

TABLE 6

SUGGESTED FREQUENCY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR FIT AND ACCLIMATED WORKERS[A]

Adjusted Temperature[b]	Normal Work Ensemble[c]	Impermeable Ensemble
90°F or above (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 min. of work	After each 15 min. of work
87.5°F (30.8°-32.2°C)	After each 60 min. of work	After each 30 min. of work
82.5°-87.5°F (28.1°-30.8°C)	After each 90 min. of work	After each 60 min. of work
77.5°-82.5°F (25.3°-28.1°C)	After each 120 min. of work	After each 90 min. of work
72.5°-77.5°F (22.5°-25.3°C)	After each 150 min. of work	After each 120 min. of work

a For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour.

b Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: ta adj ^{o}F = ta ^{o}F + (13 x % sunshine). Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)

c A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.

TABLE 7

HEAT INDEX

	ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE (Fahrenheit)										
	70	**75**	**80**	**85**	**90**	**95**	**100**	**105**	**110**	**115**	**120**
RELATIVE HUMIDITY	**APPARENT TEMPERATURE***										
0%	64	69	73	78	83	87	91	95	99	103	107
10%	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	111	116
20%	66	72	77	82	87	93	99	105	112	120	**130**
30%	67	73	78	84	90	96	104	113	123	**135**	**148**
40%	68	74	79	86	93	101	110	123	**137**	**151**	
50%	69	75	81	88	96	107	120	**135**	**150**		
60%	70	76	82	90	100	114	**132**	**149**			
70%	70	77	85	93	106	124	**144**				
80%	71	78	86	97	113	**136**					
90%	71	79	88	102	122						
100%	72	80	91	108							

*Combined Index of Heat and Humidity...what it "feels like" to the body
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

How to use Heat Index:
1. Across top locate Environmental Temperature
2. Down left side locate Relative Humidity
3. Follow across and down to find Apparent Temperature
4. Determine Heat Stress Risk on chart at right

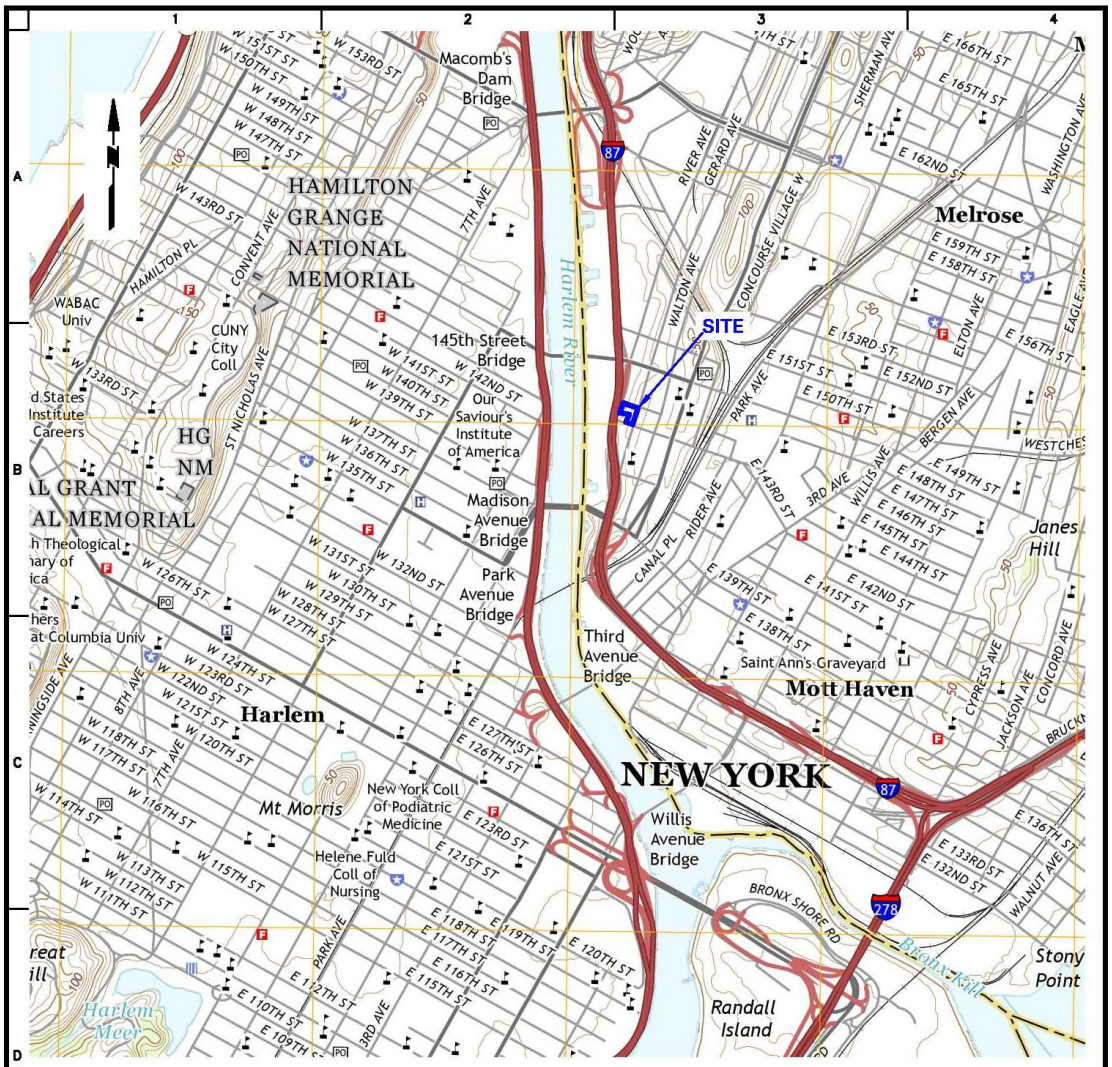
Note: Exposure to full sunshine can increase Heat Index values by up to 15 degrees F.

Apparent Temperature	**Heat Stress Risk with Physical Activity and/or Prolonged Exposure**
90-105	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Possible
105-130	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Likely, Heat Stroke Possible
>130	Heatstroke Highly Likely

FIGURES

FIGURE 1

Site Location Map



NOTE: BASE MAP IS REFERENCED FROM THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) 7.5 MINUTE SERIES CENTRAL PARK QUADRANGLE MAP, DATED 2016

LANGAN
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10001
T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C. S.A.
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C.
Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.
Langan CT, Inc.
Langan International LLC
Collectively known as Langan

Project	GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET BLOCK NO. 2491, LOT Nos. 3, 12, AND 29 BRONX NEW YORK
Figure Title	SITE LOCATION MAP
Project No.	170487001
Date	08/28/2017
Scale	N.T.S
Drawn By / Checked By	VZ / JL
Submission Date	
Drawing No.	1
Sheet	1 of 5

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NYC\data0\170487001\Cadd Data - 170487001\SheetFiles\Environmental\RIWP\Figure 1 - Site Location Plan.dwg Date: 7/11/2018 Time: 17:35 User: vzuluaga Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: ANSIA-BP

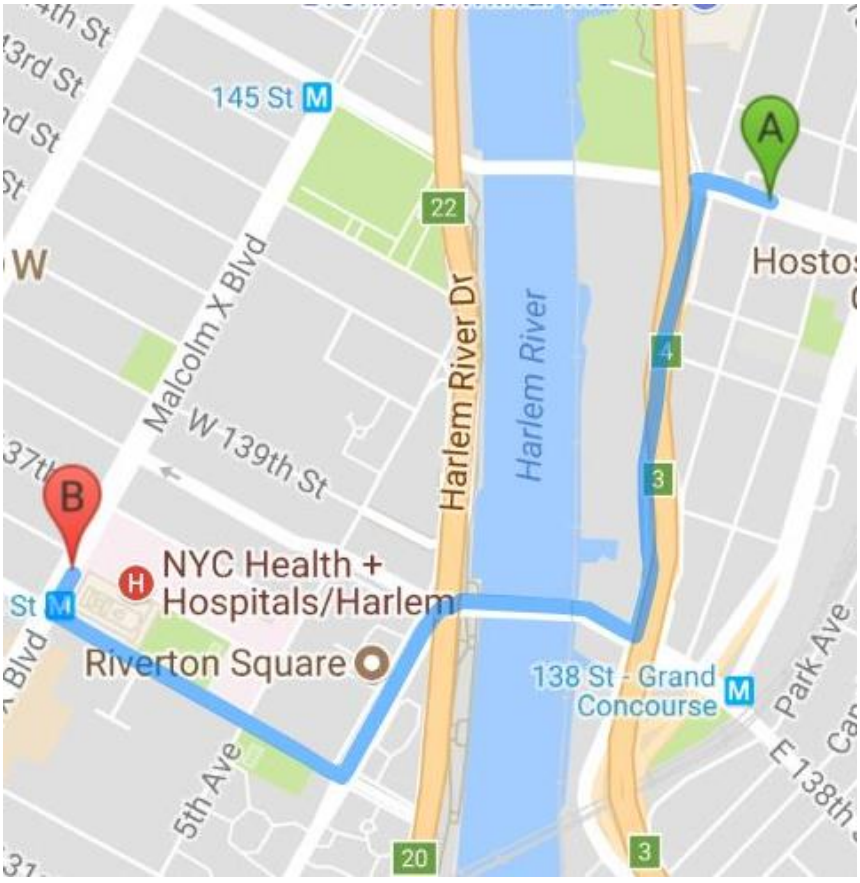
FIGURE 2
HOSPITAL ROUTE PLAN

Hospital Location: **Harlem Hospital Center**
506 Lenox Avenue
New York, New York
212-939-1000

START: Gerard Avenue and East 149th Street, Bronx, NY

1. Head west on East 149th Street toward River Avenue
2. Turn left onto Exterior Street
3. Turn right onto East 138th Street/Madison Avenue Bridge
4. Slight left onto Madison Avenue Bridge
5. Madison Avenue Bridge turns right and becomes East 135th Street
6. Turn right onto Lenox Avenue/Malcolm X Boulevard, destination will be on the right.

END: Harlem Hospital Center, 506 Lenox Avenue, New York, NY



ATTACHMENT A

STANDING ORDERS

STANDING ORDERS

GENERAL

- No smoking, eating, or drinking in this work zone.
- Upon leaving the work zone, personnel will thoroughly wash their hands and face.
- Minimize contact with contaminated materials through proper planning of work areas and decontamination areas, and by following proper procedures. Do not place equipment on the ground. Do not sit on contaminated materials.
- No open flames in the work zone.
- Only properly trained and equipped personnel are permitted to work in potentially contaminated areas.
- Always use the appropriate level of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Maintain close contact with your buddy in the work zone
- Contaminated material will be contained in the Exclusion Zone (EZ).
- Report any unusual conditions.
- Work areas will be kept clear and uncluttered. Debris and other slip, trip, and fall hazards will be removed as frequently as possible.
- The number of personnel and equipment in the work zone will be kept to an essential minimum.
- Be alert to the symptoms of fatigue and heat/cold stress, and their effects on the normal caution and judgment of personnel.
- Conflicting situations which may arise concerning safety requirements and working conditions must be addressed and resolved quickly by the site HSO.

TOOLS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT

- Do not, under any circumstances, enter or ride in or on any backhoe bucket, materials hoist, or any other device not specifically designed to carrying passengers.
- Loose-fitting clothing or loose long hair is prohibited around moving machinery.
- Ensure that heavy equipment operators and all other personnel in the work zone are using the same hand signals to communicate.
- Drilling/excavating within 10 feet in any direction of overhead power lines is prohibited.
- The locations of all underground utilities must be identified and marked out prior to initiating any subsurface activities.
- Check to insure that the equipment operator has lowered all blades and buckets to the ground before shutting off the vehicle.
- If the equipment has an emergency stop device, have the operator show all personnel its location and how to activate it.
- Help the operator ensure adequate clearances when the equipment must negotiate in tight quarters; serve as a signalman to direct backing as necessary.
- Ensure that all heavy equipment that is used in the Exclusion Zone is kept in that zone until the job is done, and that such equipment is completely decontaminated before moving it into the clean area of the work zone.
- Samplers must not reach into or get near rotating equipment such as the drill rig. If personnel must work near any tools that could rotate, the equipment operator must completely shut down the rig prior to initiating such work. It may be necessary to use a remote sampling device.

ATTACHMENT B

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

LEVEL C DECONTAMINATION

Station 1:	Equipment Drop	1. Deposit equipment used on-site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, cool down stations may be set up within this area.
Station 2:	Outer Garment, Boots, and Gloves Wash and Rinse	2. Scrub outer boots, outer gloves and chemical-resistant splash suit with decon solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
Station 3:	Outer Boot and Glove Removal	3. Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
Station 4:	Canister or Mask Change	4. If worker leaves Exclusion Zone to change canister (or mask), this is the last step in the decontamination procedure. Worker's canister is exchanged, new outer gloves and boot covers donned, joints taped, and worker returns to duty.
Station 5:	Boot, Gloves and Outer Garment Removal	5. Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
Station 6:	Face piece Removal	6. Face piece is removed (avoid touching face with fingers). Face piece deposited on plastic sheets.
Station 7:	Field Wash	7. Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.

LEVEL D DECONTAMINATION

Station 1:	Equipment Drop	1. Deposit equipment used on-site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, cool down stations may be set up within this area.
Station 2:	Outer Garment, Boots, and Gloves Wash and Rinse	2. Scrub outer boots, outer gloves and chemical-resistant splash suit with decon solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
Station 3:	Outer Boot and Glove Removal	3. Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
Station 4:	Boot, Gloves and Outer Garment Removal	4. Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
Station 5:	Field Wash	5. Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.

EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

GENERAL:

Equipment to be decontaminated during the project may include tools, monitoring equipment, respirators, sampling containers, laboratory equipment and drilling equipment.

All decontamination will be done by personnel in protective gear, appropriate for the level of decontamination, as determined by the site HSO. The decontamination work tasks will be split or rotated among support and work crews.

Depending on site conditions, backhoe and pumps may be decontaminated over a portable decontamination pad to contain wash water; or, wash water may be allowed to run off into a storm sewer system. Equipment needed may include a steam generator with high-pressure water, empty drums, screens, screen support structures, and shovels. Drums will be used to hold contaminated wash water pumped from the lined pit. These drums will be labeled as such.

Miscellaneous tools and equipment will be dropped into a plastic pail, tub, or other container. They will be brushed off and rinsed with a detergent solution, and finally rinsed with clean water.

MONITORING EQUIPMENT:

Monitoring equipment will be protected as much as possible from contamination by draping, masking, or otherwise covering as much of the instruments as possible with plastic without hindering the operation of the unit. The PID, HNu or OVA meter, for example, can be placed in a clear plastic bag, which allows reading of the scale and operation of knobs. The probes can be partially wrapped keeping the sensor tip and discharge port clear.

The contaminated equipment will be taken from the drop area and the protective coverings removed and disposed in the appropriate containers. Any dirt or obvious contamination will be brushed or wiped with a disposable paper wipe.

RESPIRATORS:

Respirators will be cleaned and disinfected after every use. Taken from the drop area, the masks (with the cartridges removed and disposed of with other used disposable gear) will be immersed in a cleaning solution and scrubbed gently with a soft brush, followed by a rinse in plain warm water, and then allowed to air dry. In the morning, new cartridges will be installed. Personnel will inspect their own masks for serviceability prior to donning them. And, once the mask is on, the wearer will check the respirator for leakage using the negative and positive pressure fit check techniques.

ATTACHMENT C

EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE/ INJURY INCIDENT REPORT

EMPLOYEE INCIDENT/INJURY REPORT
LANGAN ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

(Complete and return to Tony Moffa in the Doylestown Office)

Affected Employee Name: _____ Date: _____

Incident type: ☐ Injury ☐ Report Only/No Injury
☐ Near Miss ☐ Other: _____

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION (Person completing Form)

Employee Name: _____ Employee No: _____

Title: _____ Office Location: _____

Length of time employed or date of hire: _____

Mailing address: _____

_____

Sex: M ☐ F ☐ Birth date: _____

Business phone & extension: _____ Residence/cell phone: _____

ACCIDENT INFORMATION

Project: _____ Project #: _____

Date & time of incident: _____ Time work started & ended: _____

Site location: _____

Incident Type: Possible Exposure ☐ Exposure ☐ Physical Injury ☐

Names of person(s) who witnessed the incident:_____

Exact location incident occurred:

Describe work being done:_____

Describe what affected employee was doing prior to the incident occurring:

Describe in detail how the incident occurred:

Nature of the incident (List the parts of the body affected):

Person(s) to whom incident was reported (Time and Date):

List the names of other persons affected during this incident:

Possible causes of the incident (equipment, unsafe work practices, lack of PPE, etc.):

Weather conditions during incident:

MEDICAL CARE INFORMATION

Did affected employee receive medical care? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, when and where was medical care received:

Provide name of facility (hospital, clinic, etc.):

Length of stay at the facility?

Did the employee miss any work time? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined ☐

Date employee last worked: Date employee returned to work:

Has the employee returned to work? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the employee have any work limitations or restrictions from the injury? : Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, please describe:

Did the exposure/injury result in permanent disability? Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐

If Yes, please describe:

HEALTH & SAFETY INFORMATION

Was the operation being conducted under an established site specific CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable: ☐

Describe protective equipment and clothing used by the employee:

Did any limitations in safety equipment or protective clothing contribute to or affect exposure / injury? If so, explain:

Employee Signature Date

Langan Representative Date

ATTACHMENT D

CALIBRATION LOG

DATE:________________ **PROJECT:____________________**

CALIBRATION LOG

Date & Time	Inst Type	Inst #	Media	Initial Reading	Span #	Calibrat. Reading	Performed By:

DATE:________________ **PROJECT:**____________________

CALIBRATION LOG

Date & Time	Inst Type	Inst #	Media	Initial Reading	Span #	Calibrat. Reading	Performed By:

DATE:________________ **PROJECT:____________________**

CALIBRATION LOG

Date & Time	Inst Type	Inst #	Media	Initial Reading	Span #	Calibrat. Reading	Performed By:

DATE:_______________ PROJECT:___________________

CALIBRATION LOG

Date & Time	Inst Type	Inst #	Media	Initial Reading	Span #	Calibrat. Reading	Performed By:

ATTACHMENT E

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

All Langan Field Personnel Completing This Work Plan Are To Have Real Time Accessibility To Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDs) or Safety Data Sheet (SDSs) Through Their Smart Phone.

The link is http://www.msds.com/
The login name is "drapehead"
The password is "2angan987"

If You Are Unable To Use the Smart Phone App, You Are To Bring Printed Copies of the MSDs/SDSs to the Site

ATTACHMENT F

JOBSITE SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist

Date: _____ **Inspected By:** _____

Location: _____ **Project #:** _____

Check one of the following: **A:** Acceptable **NA**: Not Applicable **D**: Deficiency

	A	NA	D	Remark
1. HASP available onsite for inspection?				
2. Health & Safety Compliance agreement (in HASP) appropriately signed by Langan employees and contractors?				
3. Hospital route map with directions posted on site?				
4. Emergency Notification List posted on site?				
5. First Aid kit available and properly stocked?				
6. Personnel trained in CPR/First Aid on site?				
7. MSDSs readily available, and all workers knowledgeable about the specific chemicals and compounds to which they may be exposed?				
8 Appropriate PPE being worn by Langan employees and contractors?				
9. Project site safe practices ("Standing Orders") posted?				
10. Project staff have 40-hr./8-hr./Supervisor HAZWOPER training?				
11. Project staff medically cleared to work in hazardous waste sites and fit-tested to wear respirators, if needed?				
12. Respiratory protection readily available?				
13. Health & Safety Incident Report forms available?				
14. Air monitoring instruments calibrated daily and results recorded on the Daily Instrument Calibration check sheet?				
15. Air monitoring readings recorded on the air monitoring data sheet/field log book?				
16. Subcontract workers have received 40-hr./8-hr./Spvsr. HAZWOPER training, as appropriate?				
17. Subcontract workers medically cleared to work on site, and fit-tested for respirator wear?				
18. Subcontract workers have respirators readily available?				
19. Mark outs of underground utilities done prior to initiating any subsurface activities?				
20. Decontamination procedures being followed as outlined in HASP?				
21. Are tools in good condition and properly used?				
22. Drilling performed in areas free from underground objects including utilities?				

23. Adequate size/type fire extinguisher supplied?				
24. Equipment at least 20 feet from overhead powerlines?				
25. Evidence that drilling operator is responsible for the safety of his rig.				
26. Trench sides shored, layer back, or boxed?				
27. Underground utilities located and authorities contacted before digging?				
28. Ladders in trench (25-foot spacing)?				
29. Excavated material placed more than 2 feet away from excavation edge?				
30. Public protected from exposure to open excavation?				
31. People entering the excavation regarding it as a permit-required confined space and following appropriate procedures?				
32. Confined space entry permit is completed and posted?				
33. All persons knowledgeable about the conditions and characteristics of the confined space?				
34. All persons engaged in confined space operations have been trained in safe entry and rescue (non-entry)?				
35. Full body harnesses, lifelines, and hoisting apparatus available for rescue needs?				
36. Attendant and/or supervisor certified in basic first aid and CPR?				
37. Confined space atmosphere checked before entry and continuously while the work is going on?				
38. Results of confined space atmosphere testing recorded?				
39. Evidence of coordination with off-site rescue services to perform entry rescue, if needed?				
40. Are extension cords rated for this work being used and are they properly maintained?				
41. Are GFCIs provided and being used?				

Unsafe Acts: _____

_____

_____

_____

Notes: _____

_____

_____

_____

ATTACHMENT G

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS FORM

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA TITLE: **JSA NUMBER:**	**DATE CREATED:** **CREATED BY**: **REVISION DATE:** **REVISED BY:**

Langan employees must review and revise the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) as needed to address the any site specific hazards not identified. Employees must provide their signatures on the last page of the JSA indicating they have review the JSA and are aware the potential hazards associated with this work and will follow the provided preventive or corrective measures.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: (PPE): ■ Required	☒ As Needed	
☐ Steel-toed boots	☐ Nitrile gloves	☐ Dermal Protection (Specify)
☐ Long-sleeved shirt	☐ Leather/ Cut-resistant gloves	☐ High visibility vest/clothing
☐ Safety glasses	☐Face Shield	☐ Hard hat
ADDITIONAL PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT NEEDED (Provide specific type(s) or descriptions)		
☐ Air Monitoring:	☐ Respirators:	☐ Other:

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE OR CORRECTIVE ACTION
1.	1. 2.	1a. 1b. 2a. 2b.
2.	1.	1
Additional items identified in the field.		
Additional Items.		

If additional items are identified during daily work activities, please notify all relevant personnel about the change and document on this JSA.

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: **Subsurface Investigation**

JSA Number: **JSA030-01**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☒ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☒ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☒ Safety Goggles	☐ Face Shield	☐ Nitrile Gloves	☐ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☒ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☐ Rubber Boots
☐ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☐ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	
☒ Other: Dielectric Overshoes, Sun Block				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. Transport equipment to work area	1. Back/strain 2. Slip/Trip/Falls 3. Traffic 4. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment 5. Accidents due to vehicle operations	1. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area/unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes) 5. Observe posted speed limits/ Wear seat belts at all times
2. Traffic	1. Hit by moving vehicle	1. Use traffic cones and signage/ Use High visibility traffic vests and clothing/ Caution tape when working near active roadways.
3. Field Work (drilling, resistivity testing, and inspection)	1. Biological Hazards: insects, rats, snakes, poisonous plants, and other animals 2. Heat stress/injuries 3. Cold Stress/injuries 4. High Energy Transmission Lines 5. Underground Utilities 6. Electrical (soil resistivity testing)	1. Inspect work area to identify biological hazards. Wear light colored long sleeve shirt and long pants/ Use insect repellant as necessary/ Beware of tall grass, bushes, woods and other areas where ticks may live/ Avoid leaving garbage on site to prevent attracting animals/ Identify and avoid contact with poisonous plants/Beware of rats, snakes, or stray animals. 2. Wear proper clothing (light colored)/ drink plenty of water/ take regular breaks/use sun block 3. Wear proper clothing/ dress in layers/ take regular breaks. 4. Avoid direct contact with high energy transmission lines/ position equipment at least 15 feet or as required by PSE&G from the transmission lines/ wear proper PPE (dielectric overshoes 15 kV minimum rating). 5. Call one-call service before performing intrusive field work/ Review utility mark-outs and available utility drawings (with respect to proposed work locations)/ Follow Underground Utility Guidelines

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		6. See AGI Sting R1 operating manual for specific concerns during operating instrument
4. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 10. Eye Injuries	7. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 8. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 9. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 10. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 11. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 12. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 13. Wear proper hearing protection 14. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 15. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 16. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	Sign Name	Date
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: Field Sampling

JSA Number: JSA022-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☐ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☒ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☐ Safety Goggles	☐ Face Shield	☒ Nitrile Gloves	☐ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☐ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☐ Rubber Boots
☐ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☒ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	
☐ Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
5. Unpack/Transport equipment to work area.	6. Back Strains 7. Slip/Trips/Falls 8. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 9. Contusions from dropped equipment	6. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 7. Minimize distance to work area/Unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark slip/trip/fall hazards with orange safety cones. 8. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves). 9. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes).
6. Initial Site Arrival-Site Assessment	1. Traffic	1. Situational awareness (be alert of your surroundings). Secure area from through traffic.
7. Surface Water Sampling	1. Contaminated media. Skin/eye contact with biological agents and/or chemicals.	1. Wear appropriate PPE (Safety glasses, appropriate gloves). Review (M)SDS for all chemicals being.
8. Sampling from bridges	1. Struck by vehicles	1. Wear appropriate PPE (Safety Vest). Use buddy system and orange safety cones.
9. Icing of Samples/ Transporting coolers/equipment from work area.	11. Back Strains 12. Slips/Trips/Falls 13. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 14. Pinch/Crushing Hazards.	17. Drain coolers of water. Use proper lifting techniques. Use wheeled transport. 18. Have unobstructed path from work area. Aware of surroundings. 19. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves) 20. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves)
10. Site Departure	1. Contaminated PPE/Vehicle	1. Contaminated PPE should be disposed of on-site. Remove boots and soiled clothing for secure storage in trunk. Wash hands promptly.
11. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
	3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 15. Traffic 16. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 17. High Noise levels 18. Overhead hazards 19. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 20. Eye Injuries	2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 21. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 22. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 23. Wear hearing protection 24. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 25. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 26. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	**Sign Name**	**Date**
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: **Equipment Transportation and Set-Up**

JSA Number: **JSA012-01**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☒ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☒ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☐ Safety Goggles	☐ Face Shield	☐ Nitrile Gloves	☐ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☐ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☐ Rubber Boots
☐ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☐ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	
☐ Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
12. Transport equipment to work area	10. Back Strain 11. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 12. Traffic 13. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 14. Contusions from dropped equipment	1. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
13. Moving equipment to its planned location	2. Pinch Hazard 3. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Practice good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint
14. Equipment Set-up	2. Pinch Hazard 3. Cuts/abrasions to knuckles/hands 4. Back Strain	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport
15. All activities	21. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 22. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 23. Foot injuries 24. Back injuries 25. Traffic 26. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 27. High Noise levels 28. Overhead hazards 29. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 30. Eye Injuries	27. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 28. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 29. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 30. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 31. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. All activities (cont'd)		32. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 33. Wear hearing protection 34. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 35. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 36. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	Sign Name	Date
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: **55-gallon Drum Sampling**

JSA Number: **JSA043-01**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☒ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☐ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☒ Safety Goggles	☒ Face Shield	☒ Nitrile Gloves	☒ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☐ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☐ Rubber Boots
☐ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☐ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	

☒ Other: All Drums are required to be labeled. Langan employees do not open or move undocumented drums or unlabeled drums without proper project manager authorization.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
16. Unpack/Transport equipment to work area.	15. Back Strains 16. Slip/Trips/Falls 17. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 4. Contusions from dropped equipment	10. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 11. Minimize distance to work area/Unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark slip/trip/fall hazards with orange safety cones. 12. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves). 4. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes).
17. Open Drums	1. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid. 2. Pressure from drums.	1. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches. 2. Open drum slowly to relieve pressure. Wear proper PPE: face shield and goggles; correct gloves; and over garments.
18. Collecting Soil/Fluid Sample	4. Irritation to eye from vapor, soil dust, or splashing 5. Irritation to exposed skin	2. Wear proper eye protection including safety glasses/ face shield/googles and when necessary, splash guard. If dust or vapor phase is present, wear appropriate safety breathing gear (1/2 mask or full face mask with correct filter) 3. Wear proper skin protection including nitrile gloves.
19. Closing Drums	1. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid.	2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches.
20. Moving Drums	2. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid. 3. Back Strains	2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches. 3. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
21. All activities	31. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 32. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 33. Foot injuries 34. Back injuries 35. Traffic 36. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 37. High Noise levels 38. Overhead hazards 39. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 40. Eye Injuries	37. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 38. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 39. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 40. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 41. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 42. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 43. Wear hearing protection 44. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 45. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 46. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	Sign Name	Date
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: Direct-Push Soil Borings
JSA Number: JSA004-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:				
☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☒ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☒ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☐ Safety Goggles	☐ Face Shield	☒ Nitrile Gloves	☐ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☒ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☐ Rubber Boots
☐ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☐ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	
☒ Other: Half-face respirator, dust cartridges, PID (if applicable)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
22. Move equipment to work site	18. Back strain when lifting equipment 19. Slips/ Trips/ Falls while moving equipment 20. Traffic (if applicable) 21. Pinched fingers or running over toes during geoprobe set-up 22. Overturn drilling rig while transporting to loading dock on flat-bed tow truck	13. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back)/ Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle 14. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back) / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle / Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Do not lift/walk with boxes that are heavy/difficult to lift 15. Wear high visibility safety vests or clothing / Exercise caution 16. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves) / Stay alert, be aware of geoprobe rig at all times 17. Drill rig should be parked in center of flat-bed tow truck / Emergency brake shall be used at all times during transport on the flat-bed truck/ All unnecessary personnel should stay away from the flat-bed truck during moving activities
23. Calibration of monitoring equipment	6. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 7. Pinch fingers in monitoring equipment	4. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/ goggles) 5. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
24. Set-up geoprobe rig	5. Geoprobe rig movement	3. All field personnel should stay clear of the geoprobe rig while moving / Use a spotter when backing up the geoprobe
25. Advance geoprobe rods below ground surface to desired depth	4. Underground utilities 5. High noise levels	4. Clean all subsurface soil borings to a minimum of 5 feet below grade 5. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)
26. Remove and open acetate liner	41. Pinched fingers while removing macrocore 42. Cuts/lacerations when cutting acetate liner open 43. Exposure to hazardous vapors	1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, cut-resistant or leather gloves 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Do not place face over acetate liner when opening / Monitor hazardous vapors in air with PID / Upgrade PPE as necessary based on levels contained in the Health and Safety Plan

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
5. Remove and open acetate liner (cont'd)	44. Skin contact with contaminated soil	4. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves)
27. Sample Collections a) Monitor parameters b) Prepare sample containers and labels	1. Contact with potentially contaminated soil 2. Lacerations from broken sample bottles 3. Back strain while transporting full coolers 4. Internal exposure to contaminants and metals through inhalation of dust 5. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Use monitoring devices / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Do not over-tighten bottle caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage 6. Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 7. Avoid creating dust / If necessary, wear a half mask respirator with applicable dust cartridge / Inspect respirator for damage and cleanliness prior to use / Clean respirator after each use and store in a clean, secure location 8. Be alert / Follow good housekeeping procedures
28. Remove excess soil from acetate liner and place in 55-gallon drum (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	1. Cuts/lacerations from acetate liner 2. Pinched fingers/hand while opening/closing drum 3. Skin contact with contaminated soil 4. Soil debris in eyes	1. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 4. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)
8. Transport drums to central staging location (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	1. Back, arm or shoulder strain from moving drums 2. Pinch fingers/hand in drum cart when moving drums 3. Pinch fingers/hand when operating lift-gate on vehicle 4. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater when moving improperly sealed drums 5. Slips when moving drums 6. Drop drum on feet/toes	47. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 48. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 49. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 50. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves underneath work gloves) 51. Follow good housekeeping procedures / Ensure route to move drum and storage space is free from obstructions 52. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) / Work in a safe manner to prevent dropped drum
9. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 5. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 7. Wear hearing protection 8. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 9. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
9. All activities (cont'd)	10. Eye Injuries	10. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	Sign Name	Date
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: Site Inspection

JSA Number: JSA024-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):				
☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☒ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☒ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☐ Safety Goggles	☐ Face Shield	☒ Nitrile Gloves	☐ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☐ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☒ Rubber Boots
☒ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☒ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	
☐ Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
29. Jobsite Pre-briefing	23. None	18. Review JSA, SOP's, and discuss hazards that may be present and control measures for present hazards while on-site.
2. Working near railroads	1. Passing Trains. 2. Slip/Trips/Falls.	1. Wear reflective vest/ Stay away from tracks/ Do not cross tracks within 10 ft. of train car or when there is a train within view/listen for train horn. 2. Be aware of tripping hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards with spray paint or cones.
3. Walking around site	6. Uneven terrain 7. Wildlife: Stray animals, mice/rats, vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 8. Weather: Heat/cold stress 9. Slip/Trips/Falls 10. Foot injuries 11. Eye injuries	9. Pay attention to surrounding area (puddles, wet, frozen, uneven areas); Mark with cones or spray paint. 10. Use bug spray/ Avoid stray animals/Use repellant when needed. 11. Dress for the correct weather situation/ Use sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers in cold weather/ Drink plenty of fluids/ Take breaks when needed. 4. Be aware of tripping hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards with spray paint or cones. 5. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes)/ Change wet socks during cold weather. 6. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/goggles).
4. Working near road	1. Passing vehicles 2. Slip/Trips/Falls	1. Wear reflective vest/ Stay away from roadway/ Use buddy system/ Place signage or cones when needed. 2. Be aware of tripping hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards with spray paint or cones.
5. All activities	45. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 46. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 47. Foot injuries 48. Back injuries 49. Traffic	53. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 54. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 55. Wear Langan approved safety shoes

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
	50. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 51. High Noise levels 52. Overhead hazards 53. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 54. Eye Injuries	56. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 57. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 58. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 59. Wear hearing protection 60. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 61. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 62. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	Sign Name	Date
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: **Building Construction Oversight**

JSA Number: **JSA006-01**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☒ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☒ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☐ Safety Goggles	☒ Face Shield	☒ Nitrile Gloves	☐ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☐ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☐ Rubber Boots
☐ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☒ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	
☐ Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
30. Transport equipment to work area	24. Back Strain 25. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 26. Traffic 27. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 28. Contusions from dropped equipment	6. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 7. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 8. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 10. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
31. Drilling/anchor bolt installation	8. Hazards associated with drilling, flying objects, heavy equipment, ground level hazards and dust 9. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 10. Hazards associated with concrete work	3. Maintain a safe distance from drilling operation / Wear proper PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, safety shoes, safety vest) 4. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint / Wear the proper PPE (safety shoes) 5. Maintain a safe distance from pouring operation
32. Steel building erection	6. Overhead hazards, falling objects 7. Pinching/crushing hazards	5. Wear proper PPE (hard had, safety glasses, safety vest) / Be aware of overhead hazards and maintain a safe distance of at least 10 ft. 6. All personnel should make others aware of moving objects or their inten to move objects / Avoid areas where pinching and crushing hazards are possible
33. All activities	55. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 56. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 57. Foot injuries 58. Back injuries 59. Traffic 60. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 61. High Noise levels 62. Overhead hazards	63. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 64. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 65. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 66. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. All activities (cont'd)	63. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 64. Eye Injuries	67. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 68. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 69. Wear hearing protection 70. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 71. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 72. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	**Sign Name**	**Date**
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA)
Health and Safety

JSA Title: **Geotechnical Drilling**

JSA Number: **JSA014-01**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):				
☒ Safety Shoes	☒ Long Sleeves	☒ Safety Vest (Class 2)	☒ Hard Hat	☒ Hearing Protection
☒ Safety Glasses	☐ Safety Goggles	☒ Face Shield	☒ Nitrile Gloves	☐ PVC Gloves
☒ Leather Gloves	☐ Cut Resist. Gloves	☐ Fall Protection	☐ Fire Resistant Clothing	☐ Rubber Boots
☐ Insect/Animal Repellent	☐ Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	☐ Traffic Cones/Signs	☐ Life Vest/Jacket	
☒ Other: Nomex (as needed)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
34. Transport equipment to work area	29. Back Strain 30. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 31. Traffic 32. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 33. Contusions from dropped equipment	11. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 12. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 13. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 14. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 15. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
35. Set-up HSA/SPT rig	11. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 12. Pinch Hazards 13. High noise levels 14. Clothing entanglement 15. Electrocution/falling equipment and debris from raising HSA/SPT rig mast 16. Carbon monoxide poisoning 17. HSA/SPT rig roll-over 18. HSA/SPT rig movement	6. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint 7. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 8. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection) 9. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 10. Wear proper PPE (hard hats) / Be aware of locations at all times / Look up, down and around before raising mast / Check HSA/SPT drill rig mast for loose objects/debris before raising 11. Stand upwind of rig engine 12. Do not move rig with mast raising / Set stabilizers prior to raising mast / Inspect work area / If area appears unstable, the boring locations should be moved. 13. All field personnel should stay clear of rig while moving / Use a spotter when backing up the rig
36. Advance HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing below ground surface	8. Strain wrist/bruise palm 9. Pinched fingers 10. Back strain 11. Clothing entanglement 12. Carbon monoxide poisoning 13. Bruised/Broken toes/feet	7. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Use proper technique for preparing rods / Use second person, if necessary 8. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 9. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 10. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 11. Stand upwind of the rig

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
37. Advance HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing below ground surface (cont'd)	14. High noise levels	12. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) 13. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)
38. Remove and open split spoon	12. Pinched fingers 13. Cuts/lacerations 14. Skin contact with contaminated soil and groundwater	1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile and leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, safety glasses)
39. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until desired depth is reached	1. See steps 3 and 4	1. See steps 3 and 4
40. Remove HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing and place in storage rack	1. Clothing entanglement 2. Back strain 3. Pinched fingers 4. Carbon monoxide poisoning 5. High noise levels	1. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 4. Stand upwind of rig engine 5. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)
41. Tremie-grout borehole with a cement-bentonite grout mixture	1. Splash cement/bentonite grout on face/eyes 2. Back strain 3. Pinched fingers	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, leather gloves)
42. Decontaminate equipment	1. Contact with potentially impacted material 2. Contact with sharp pieces of equipment	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
43. Patch soil boring location to return to pre-existing conditions (i.e. concrete, asphalt, grass)	1. Cuts/lacerations 2. Splashed concrete on face/eyes 3. Hammer fingers/hands when patching asphalt	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Use scissors for cutting 2. Use proper PPE (safety glasses) 3. Be aware of hands/fingers during hammering / Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
44. All activities	65. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 66. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 67. Foot injuries 68. Back injuries 69. Traffic 70. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 71. High Noise levels 72. Overhead hazards 73. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 74. Eye Injuries	73. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 74. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 75. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 76. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 77. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 78. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 79. Wear hearing protection 80. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		81. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 82. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

Print Name	Sign Name	Date
Prepared by:		
Reviewed by:		

ATTACHMENT H

TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING FORM

LANGAN TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING

Date:_____ Time: _____

Leader:_____ Location:_____

Work Task:

_____

_____

SAFETY TOPICS (*provide some detail of discussion points*)

Chemical Exposure Hazards and Control:_____

_____

Physical Hazards and Control: _____

Air Monitoring: _____

PPE: _____

_____

Communications:_____

Safe Work Practices: _____

_____

Emergency Response: _____

Hospital/Medical Center Location: _____

Phone Nos.: _____

Other: _____

FOR FOLLOW-UP (the issues, responsibilities, due dates, etc.**)**

_____

_____

_____

ATTENDEES

PRINT NAME	COMPANY	SIGNATURE

APPENDIX E

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

for

GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET
404 Exterior Street, 417 and 445 Gerard Avenue,
440 Major Wm Deegan Boulevard
Bronx, New York 10451
NYSDEC BCP Site No. C203111

Prepared For:

445 Gerard LLC
c/o The Domain Companies
11 Park Place, Suite 1705
New York, NY 10007

Prepared By:

Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying
Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza
360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, New York

June 2019
Langan Project No. 170487003

LANGAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

FIGURES

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) was prepared on behalf of 445 Gerard LLC (the Volunteer), for the Gerard Avenue and East 146th Street Site in the Bronx, New York (the site). This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) supports the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) that was submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as part of a New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) application. The Requestor intends to remediate the site in conjunction with redevelopment.

This QAPP specifies analytical methods to be used to ensure that data collected during site management are precise, accurate, representative, comparable, complete, and meet the sensitivity requirements of the project.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The RAWP covers earthwork to be completed during construction of the proposed development at the site. A Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the protection of on-site workers, the community, and the environment has been developed and will be implemented during remediation and construction activities. These objectives have been established in order to meet standards that will protect public health and the environment for the site.

1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

Implementation of the RAWP consists of remediation of the site to Track 4 site-specific cleanup standards. The proposed Track 4 remedy consists of the following tasks:

- Completion of in-situ groundwater treatment via injection of activated persulfate and oxygen release compound on the northern half of the site.
- Abatement of hazardous materials (including asbestos-containing material [ACM] identified in floor tile, pipe and boiler insulation, roofing materials, duct tar, window and door caulking, and various mastics; lead-based paint [LBP] identified at various locations in the four buildings; and other universal waste and miscellaneous hazardous waste articles) and demolition of the existing buildings in order to prepare the site for remediation

- Construction of the support of excavation (SOE) system to facilitate the Track 4 remediation
- Dewatering and treatment, as necessary, to accommodate the removal of material that exceeds soil cleanup objectives (SCOs), the removal of material to reach the proposed development subgrade depth, and to facilitate foundation construction
- Excavation, stockpiling, off-site transport, and disposal of historic fill and native soil that exceeds site-specific SCOs and to facilitate SOE installation and foundation construction
- Removal and decommissioning of four suspect oil-water separators, five suspect underground storage tanks (USTs), five aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), and any additional encountered USTs and associated appurtenances (e.g., fill lines, vent line, and electrical conduit) and disposal off-site during site redevelopment
- Collection and analysis of bottom documentation soil samples in accordance with DER-10 to document site-specific SCOs
- Installation of a vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane below the basement slab and along sidewalls to grade
- Backfilling of over-excavated areas, if required, with certified-clean material (i.e., material meeting the lower of protection of groundwater (PGW) and restricted use restricted-residential [RURR] SCOs), RCA, or virgin, native crushed stone
- Development and implementation of a Construction HASP (CHASP) and community air monitoring plan (CAMP) for the protection of on-site workers, community/residents, and the environment during remediation and construction activities
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the site and prohibitions on sensitive site uses, such as farming or vegetable gardening, to eliminate future exposure pathways
- Establishment of engineering controls (EC), which include a site cover system consisting of the concrete building foundation and/or a minimum of two feet of clean fill in areas not capped by the building foundation
- Establishment of an approved site management plan (SMP) to ensure long-term management of engineering and institutional controls, including the performance

of periodic inspections and certification that the controls are performing as they were intended

- Recording of an Environmental Easement (EE) to memorialize the remedial action and the engineering and institutional controls (IC) to ensure that future owners of the site continue to maintain these controls as required

2.0 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND PROCESS

Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) are qualitative and quantitative statements to help ensure that data of known and appropriate quality are obtained during the project. The overall objective is to prevent additional environmental impacts to site media (soil and groundwater) by removal of hazardous lead-impacted fill hot-spots. DQOs for sampling activities are determined by evaluating five factors:

- Data needs and uses: The types of data required and how the data will be used after it is obtained.
- Parameters of Interest: The types of chemical or physical parameters required for the intended use.
- Level of Concern: Levels of constituents, which may require remedial actions or further investigations.
- Required Analytical Level: The level of data quality, data precision, and QA/QC documentation required for chemical analysis.
- Required Detection Limits: The detection limits necessary based on the above information.

The quality assurance and quality control objectives for all measurement data include:

- **Precision** – an expression of the reproducibility of measurements of the same parameter under a given set of conditions. Field sampling precision will be determined by analyzing coded duplicate samples and analytical precision will be determined by analyzing internal QC duplicates and/or matrix spike duplicates.
- **Accuracy** – a measure of the degree of agreement of a measured value with the true or expected value of the quantity of concern. For soil and groundwater samples, accuracy will be determined through the assessment of the analytical results of field blanks and trip blanks for each sample set. Analytical accuracy will be assessed by examining the percent recoveries of surrogate compounds that are added to each sample (organic analyses only), internal standards, laboratory method blanks, instrument calibration, and the percent recoveries of matrix spike compounds added to selected samples and laboratory blanks. For soil vapor or air samples, analytical accuracy will be assessed by examining the percent recoveries that are added to each sample, internal standards, laboratory method blanks, and instrument calibration.

- **Representativeness** – expresses the degree to which sample data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, or an environmental condition. Representativeness is dependent upon the adequate design of the sampling program and will be satisfied by ensuring that the scope of work is followed and that specified sampling and analysis techniques are used. Representativeness in the laboratory is ensured by compliance to nationally-recognized analytical methods, meeting sample holding times, and maintaining sample integrity while the samples are in the laboratory's possession. This is accomplished by following all applicable methods, laboratory-issued standard operating procedures (SOPs), the laboratory's Quality Assurance Manual, and this QAPP. The laboratory is required to be properly certified and accredited.
- **Completeness** – the percentage of measurements made which are judged to be valid. Completeness will be assessed through data validation. The QC objective for completeness is generation of valid data for at least 90 percent of the analyses requested.
- **Comparability** – expresses the degree of confidence with which one data set can be compared to another. The comparability of all data collected for this project will be ensured using several procedures, including standard methods for sampling and analysis as documented in the QAPP, using standard reporting units and reporting formats, and data validation.
- **Sensitivity** – the ability of the instrument or method to detect target analytes at the levels of interest. The project manager will select, with input from the laboratory and QA personnel, sampling and analytical procedures that achieve the required levels of detection.

3.0 PROJECT ORGANIZATION

Excavation activities will be overseen by Langan on behalf of the Requestor. Langan will perform the sampling collection as described in the RAWP and will subcontract excavation and analytical services. Langan will also arrange data analysis and reporting tasks. The analytical services will be performed by Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc. of Westborough, Massachusetts (NYSDOH ELAP certification number 11148).

Key contacts for this project are as follows:

445 Gerard LLC:	Mr. Chris Papamichael Telephone: (212) 991-0001
Remediation Engineer:	Mr. Jason Hayes, P.E. Telephone: (212) 479-5427
Langan Project Director:	Mr. Ryan Manderbach, CHMM Telephone: (212) 479-5582
Langan Project Manager:	Mr. Brian Gochenaur Telephone: (212) 479-5479
Langan Field Team Leader:	Ms. Julia Leung Telephone: (212) 479-5429
Langan Quality Assurance Officer (QAO):	Mr. William Bohrer Telephone: (212) 479-5533
Langan Health and Safety Manager:	Mr. Tony Moffa, CHMM Telephone: (215) 491-6500
Langan Health and Safety Officer:	Mr. William Bohrer Telephone: (410) 984-3068
Data Validator:	Emily Strake, Langan Telephone: (215) 491-6526
Laboratory Representative:	Mr. Ben Rao (Alpha) Telephone: (201) 847-2951
Field Personnel:	TBD

Langan résumés are appended to the RAWP.

4.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES FOR COLLECTION OF DATA

The overall quality assurance objective is to develop and implement procedures for sampling, laboratory analysis, field measurements, and reporting that will provide data of sufficient quality to evaluate the engineering controls on the site. The sample set, chemical analysis results, and interpretations must be based on data that meet or exceed quality assurance objectives established for the site. Quality assurance objectives are usually expressed in terms of accuracy or bias, sensitivity, completeness, representativeness, comparability, and sensitivity of analysis. Variances from the quality assurance objectives at any stage of the investigation will result in the implementation of appropriate corrective measures and an assessment of the impact of corrective measures on the usability of the data.

4.1 PRECISION

Precision is a measure of the degree to which two or more measurements are in agreement. Field precision is assessed through the collection and measurement of field duplicates. Laboratory precision and sample heterogeneity also contribute to the uncertainty of field duplicate measurements. This uncertainty is taken into account during the data assessment process. For field duplicates, results less than 2x the reporting limit (RL) meet the precision criteria if the absolute difference is less than ±2x the RL and acceptable based on professional judgement. For results greater than 2x the RL, the acceptance criteria is a relative percent difference (RPD) of ≤50% (soil and air), <30% (water). RLs and method detection limits (MDL) are provided in Attachment A.

4.2 ACCURACY

Accuracy is the measurement of the reproducibility of the sampling and analytical methodology. It should be noted that precise data may not be accurate data. For the purpose of this QAPP, bias is defined as the constant or systematic distortion of a measurement process, which manifests itself as a persistent positive or negative deviation from the known or true value. This may be due to (but not limited to) improper sample collection, sample matrix, poorly calibrated analytical or sampling equipment, or limitations or errors in analytical methods and techniques.

Accuracy in the field is assessed through the use of field blanks and through compliance to all sample handling, preservation, and holding time requirements. All field blanks should be non-detect when analyzed by the laboratory. Any contaminant detected in an

associated field blank will be evaluated against laboratory blanks (preparation or method) and evaluated against field samples collected on the same day to determine potential for bias. Trip blanks are not required for non-aqueous matrices but are planned for non-aqueous matrices where high concentrations of VOCs are anticipated.

Laboratory accuracy is assessed by evaluating the percent recoveries of matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) samples, laboratory control samples (LCS), surrogate compound recoveries, and the results of method preparation blanks. MS/MSD, LCS, and surrogate percent recoveries will be compared to either method-specific control limits or laboratory-derived control limits. Sample volume permitting, samples displaying outliers should be reanalyzed. All associated method blanks should be non-detect when analyzed by the laboratory.

4.3 COMPLETENESS

Laboratory completeness is the ratio of total number of samples analyzed and verified as acceptable compared to the number of samples submitted to the fixed-base laboratory for analysis, expressed as a percent. Three measures of completeness are defined:

- Sampling completeness, defined as the number of valid samples collected relative to the number of samples planned for collection;
- Analytical completeness, defined as the number of valid sample measurements relative to the number of valid samples collected; and
- Overall completeness, defined as the number of valid sample measurements relative to the number of samples planned for collection.

Air, soil vapor, soil, and groundwater data will meet a 90% completeness criterion. If the criterion is not met, sample results will be evaluated for trends in rejected and unusable data. The effect of unusable data required for a determination of compliance will also be evaluated.

4.4 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Representativeness expresses the degree to which data accurately and precisely represents a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, a process condition, or an environmental condition within a defined spatial and/or temporal

boundary. Representativeness is dependent upon the adequate design of the sampling program and will be satisfied by ensuring that the scope of work is followed and that specified sampling and analysis techniques are used. This is performed by following applicable standard operating procedures (SOPs) and this QAPP. All field technicians will be given copies of appropriate documents prior to sampling events and are required to read, understand, and follow each document as it pertains to the tasks at hand.

Representativeness in the laboratory is ensured by compliance to nationally-recognized analytical methods, meeting sample holding times, and maintaining sample integrity while the samples are in the laboratory's possession. This is performed by following all applicable EPA methods, laboratory-issued SOPs, the laboratory's Quality Assurance Manual, and this QAPP. The laboratory is required to be properly certified and accredited.

4.5 COMPARABILITY

Comparability is an expression of the confidence with which one data set can be compared to another. Comparability is dependent upon the proper design of the sampling program and will be satisfied by ensuring that the sampling plan is followed and that sampling is performed according to the SOPs or other project-specific procedures. Analytical data will be comparable when similar sampling and analytical methods are used as documented in the QAPP. Comparability will be controlled by requiring the use of specific nationally-recognized analytical methods and requiring consistent method performance criteria. Comparability is also dependent on similar quality assurance objectives. Previously collected data will be evaluated to determine whether they may be combined with contemporary data sets.

4.6 SENSITIVITY

Sensitivity is the ability of the instrument or method to detect target analytes at the levels of interest. The project director will select, with input from the laboratory and QA personnel, sampling and analytical procedures that achieve the required levels of detection and QC acceptance limits that meet established performance criteria. Concurrently, the project director will select the level of data assessment to ensure that only data meeting the project DQOs are used in decision-making.

Field equipment will be used that can achieve the required levels of detection for analytical measurements in the field. In addition, the field sampling staff will collect and submit full volumes of samples as required by the laboratory for analysis, whenever possible. Full

volume aliquots will help ensure achievement of the required limits of detection and allow for reanalysis if necessary. The concentration of the lowest level check standard in a multi-point calibration curve will represent the reporting limit.

Analytical methods and quality assurance parameters associated with the sampling program are presented in Attachment B. The frequency of associated field blanks and duplicate samples will be based on the recommendations listed in DER-10, and as described in Section 5.3.

Site-specific MS and MSD samples will be prepared and analyzed by the analytical laboratory by spiking an aliquot of submitted sample volume with analytes of interest. Additional sample volume is not required by the laboratory for this purpose. An MS/MSD analysis will be analyzed at a rate of 1 out of every 20 samples, or one per analytical batch. MS/MSD samples are only required for soil and groundwater samples.

5.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND FIELD DATA ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

Soil and groundwater sampling will be conducted in accordance with the established NYSDEC protocols contained in DER-10/Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (May 2010). Soil vapor sampling will be conducted in accordance with the established New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) protocols contained in the Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (October 2006). The following sections describe procedures to be followed for specific tasks.

5.1 FIELD DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES

Field documentation procedures will include summarizing field data in field books and field data sheets, and proper sample labeling. These procedures are described in the following sections.

5.1.1 Field Data and Notes

Field notebooks contain the documentary evidence regarding procedures conducted by field personnel. Hard cover, bound field notebooks will be used because of their compact size, durability, and secure page binding. The pages of the notebook will not be removed.

Entries will be made in waterproof, permanent blue or black ink. No erasures will be allowed. If an incorrect entry is made, the information will be crossed out with a single strike mark and the change initialed and dated by the team member making the change. Each entry will be dated. Entries will be legible and contain accurate and complete documentation of the individual or sampling team's activities or observations made. The level of detail will be sufficient to explain and reconstruct the activity conducted. Each entry will be signed by the person(s) making the entry.

The following types of information will be provided for each sampling task, as appropriate:

- Project name and number
- Reasons for being on-site or taking the sample
- Date and time of activity
- Sample identification numbers

- Geographical location of sampling points with references to the site, other facilities or a map coordinate system. Sketches will be made in the field logbook when appropriate
- Physical location of sampling locations such as depth below ground surface
- Description of the method of sampling including procedures followed, equipment used and any departure from the specified procedures
- Description of the sample including physical characteristics, odor, etc.
- Readings obtained from health and safety equipment
- Weather conditions at the time of sampling and previous meteorological events that may affect the representative nature of a sample
- Photographic information including a brief description of what was photographed, the date and time, the compass direction of the picture and the number of the picture on the camera
- Other pertinent observations such as the presence of other persons on the site, actions by others that may affect performance of site tasks, etc.
- Names of sampling personnel and signature of persons making entries

Field records will also be collected on field data sheets including boring logs, which will be used for geologic and drilling data during soil boring activities. Field data sheets will include the project-specific number and stored in the field project files when not in use. At the completion of the field activities, the field data sheets will be maintained in the central project file.

5.1.2 Sample Labeling

Each sample collected will be assigned a unique identification number in accordance with the sample nomenclature guidance included in Attachment C, and placed in an appropriate sample container. Each sample container will have a sample label affixed to the outside with the date and time of sample collection and project name. In addition, the label will contain the sample identification number, analysis required and chemical preservatives added, if any. All documentation will be completed in waterproof ink.

5.2 EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION AND PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

A photoionization detector (PID) will be used during the sampling activities to evaluate work zone action levels, collect pre- and post-sample readings for air samples, screen soil samples, and collect monitoring well headspace readings. Field calibration and/or field checking of the PID will be the responsibility of the field team leader and the site HSO, and will be accomplished by following the procedures outlined in the operating manual for the instrument. At a minimum, field calibration and/or field equipment checking will be performed once daily, prior to use. Field calibration will be documented in the field notebook. Entries made into the logbook regarding the status of field equipment will include the following information:

- Date and time of calibration
- Type of equipment serviced and identification number (such as serial number)
- Reference standard used for calibration
- Calibration and/or maintenance procedure used
- Other pertinent information

A water quality meter (YSI 6820 or similar) will be used during purging of groundwater to measure pH, specific conductance, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and oxidation-reduction-potential (ORP), every ten minutes. A portable turbidity meter (LaMotte or similar) may also be used to measure turbidity. Water-quality meters should be calibrated and the results documented before use each day using standardized field calibration procedures and calibration checks.

Equipment that fails calibration or becomes inoperable during use will be removed from service and segregated to prevent inadvertent utilization. The equipment will be properly tagged to indicate that it is out of calibration. Such equipment will be repaired and recalibrated to the manufacturer's specifications by qualified personnel. Equipment that cannot be repaired will be replaced.

Off-site calibration and maintenance of field instruments will be conducted as appropriate throughout the duration of project activities. All field instrumentation, sampling equipment and accessories will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications and established field equipment practice. Off-site calibration and maintenance will be performed by qualified personnel. A logbook will be

kept to document that established calibration and maintenance procedures have been followed. Documentation will include both scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.

5.3 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Soil Samples

Soil samples will be visually classified and field screened using a PID to assess potential impacts from VOCs and for health and safety monitoring. Soil samples collected for analysis of VOCs will be collected using either EnCore® or Terra Core® sampling equipment. For analysis of non-volatile parameters, samples will be homogenized and placed into glass jars. After collection, all sample jars will be capped and securely tightened, and placed in iced coolers and maintained at 4°C ±2°C until they are transferred to the laboratory for analysis, in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 5.4. Analysis and/or extraction and digestion of collected soil samples will meet the holding times required for each analyte as specified in Attachment B. In addition, analysis of collected soil sample will meet all quality assurance criteria set forth by this QAPP and DER-10.

Groundwater Samples

Groundwater sampling will be conducted using low-flow sampling procedures following USEPA guidance ("Low Stress [low flow] Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells", EQASOP-GW 001, January 19, 2010).

During purging, field parameters should be measured, including: water level drawdown, purge rate, pH, specific conductance, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and oxidation-reduction-potential (ORP), every ten minutes using a water quality meter (YSI 6820 or similar) and a depth-to-water interface probe that should be decontaminated between wells. Samples should generally not be collected until the field parameters have stabilized. Field parameters will be considered stable once three sets of measurements are within ±0.1 standard units for pH, ±3% for conductivity and temperature, ±10 millivolts for ORP, and ±10% for turbidity and dissolved oxygen. Purge rates should be adjusted to keep the drawdown in the well to less than 0.3 feet, as practical. Additionally, an attempt should be made to achieve a stable turbidity reading of less than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) prior to sampling. If the turbidity reading does not stabilize at reading of less than 10 NTU for a given well, then both filtered and unfiltered

samples should be collected from that well. If necessary, field filtration should be performed using a 0.45 micron disposable in-line filter. Groundwater samples should be collected after parameters have stabilized as noted above or the readings are within the precision of the meter. Deviations from the stabilization and drawdown criteria, if any, should be noted on the sampling logs.

Samples should be collected directly into laboratory-supplied jars. After collection, all sample jars will be capped and securely tightened, and placed in iced coolers and maintained at 4°C ±2°C until they are transferred to the laboratory for analysis, in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 5.4. Analysis and/or extraction and digestion of collected groundwater samples will meet the holding times required for each analyte as specified in Attachment B. In addition, analysis of collected groundwater sample will meet all quality assurance criteria set forth by this QAPP and DER-10.

Soil Vapor Samples

Prior to sample collection, a pre-sampling inspection will be conducted to document chemicals and potential subsurface pathways at the site. Soil vapor samples will be collected into laboratory-supplied, batch certified-clean Summa® canisters calibrated for a sampling rate of two hours. The pressure gauges on each calibrated flow controller should be monitored throughout sample collection. Sample collection should be stopped when the pressure reading reaches -4 mmHg.

Sample Field Blanks and Duplicates

Field blanks will be collected for quality assurance purposes at a rate of one per 20 investigative samples per matrix (soil and groundwater only). Field blanks will be obtained by pouring laboratory-demonstrated analyte-free water on or through a decontaminated sampling device following use and implementation of decontamination protocols. The water will be collected off of the sampling device into a laboratory-provided sample container for analysis. Field blank samples will be analyzed for the complete list of analytes on the day of sampling. Trip blanks will be collected at a rate of one per day if soil samples are analyzed for VOCs during that day.

Duplicate soil samples will be collected and analyzed for quality assurance purposes. Duplicate samples will be collected at a frequency of 1 per 20 investigative samples per matrix and will be submitted to the laboratory as "blind" samples. If less than 20 samples are collected during a particular sampling event, one duplicate sample will be collected.

5.4 SAMPLE CONTAINERS AND HANDLING

Certified, commercially clean sample containers will be obtained from the analytical laboratory. If soil or groundwater samples are being collected, the laboratory will also prepare and supply the required trip blanks and field blank sample containers and reagent preservatives. Sample bottle containers, including the field blank containers, will be placed into plastic coolers by the laboratory. These coolers will be received by the field sampling team within 24 hours of their preparation in the laboratory. Prior to the commencement of field work, Langan field personnel will fill the plastic coolers with ice in Ziploc® bags (or equivalent) to maintain a temperature of 4° ±2° C.

Soil and/or groundwater samples collected in the field for laboratory analysis will be placed directly into the laboratory-supplied sample containers. Samples will then be placed and stored on-ice in laboratory provided coolers until shipment to the laboratory. The temperature in the coolers containing samples and associated field blanks will be maintained at a temperature of 4°±2°C while on-site and during sample shipment to the analytical laboratory.

Possession of samples collected in the field will be traceable from the time of collection until they are analyzed by the analytical laboratory or are properly disposed. Chain-of-custody procedures, described in Section 5.9, will be followed to maintain and document sample possession. Samples will be packaged and shipped as described in Section 5.6.

5.5 SAMPLE PRESERVATION

Sample preservation measures will be used in an attempt to prevent sample decomposition by contamination, degradation, biological transformation, chemical interactions and other factors during the time between sample collection and analysis. Preservation will commence at the time of sample collection and will continue until analyses are performed. Should chemical preservation be required, the analytical laboratory will add the preservatives to the appropriate sample containers before shipment to the office or field. Samples will be preserved according to the requirements of the specific analytical method selected, as shown in Attachment B.

5.6 SAMPLE SHIPMENT

5.6.1 Packaging

Soil vapor samples canisters can be stored and transported without additional packaging. Soil and groundwater sample containers will be placed in plastic coolers. Ice in Ziploc® bags (or equivalent) will be placed around sample containers. Cushioning material will be added around the sample containers if necessary. Chains-of-custody and other paperwork will be placed in a Ziploc® bag (or equivalent) and placed inside the cooler. The cooler will be taped closed and custody seals will be affixed to one side of the cooler at a minimum. If the samples are being shipped by an express delivery company (e.g. FedEx) then laboratory address labels will be placed on top of the cooler.

5.6.2 Shipping

Standard procedures to be followed for shipping environmental samples to the analytical laboratory are outlined below.

- All environmental samples will be transported to the laboratory by a laboratory-provided courier under the chain-of-custody protocols described in Section 5.9.
- Prior notice will be provided to the laboratory regarding when to expect shipped samples. If the number, type or date of shipment changes due to site constraints or program changes, the laboratory will be informed.

5.7 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Decontamination procedures will be used for non-dedicated sampling equipment. Decontamination of field personnel is discussed in the site-specific HASP appended to the RAWP. Field sampling equipment that is to be reused will be decontaminated in the field in accordance with the following procedures:

1. Laboratory-grade glassware detergent and tap water scrub to remove visual contamination
2. Generous tap water rinse
3. Distilled/de-ionized water rinse

5.8 RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT

Debris (e.g., paper, plastic and disposable PPE) will be collected in plastic garbage bags and disposed of as non-hazardous industrial waste. Debris is expected to be transported to a local municipal landfill for disposal. If applicable, residual solids (e.g., leftover soil cuttings) will be placed back in the borehole from which it was sampled. If gross contamination is observed, soil will be collected and stored in Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved 55-gallon drums in a designated storage area at the Site. The residual materials stored in a designated storage area at the site for further characterization, treatment or disposal.

Residual fluids (such as purge water) will be collected and stored in DOT-approved (or equivalent) 55-gallon drums in a designated storage area at the site. The residual fluids will be transported to the on-site wastewater treatment plant or analyzed, characterized and disposed off-site in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations. Residual fluids such as decontamination water may be discharged to the ground surface, however, if gross contamination is observed, the residual fluids will be collected, stored, and transported similar purge water or other residual fluids.

5.9 CHAIN OF CUSTODY PROCEDURES

A chain-of-custody protocol has been established for collected samples that will be followed during sample handling activities in both field and laboratory operations. The primary purpose of the chain-of-custody procedures is to document the possession of the samples from collection through shipping, storage and analysis to data reporting and disposal. Chain-of-custody refers to actual possession of the samples. Samples are considered to be in custody if they are within sight of the individual responsible for their security or locked in a secure location. Each person who takes possession of the samples, except the shipping courier, is responsible for sample integrity and safe keeping. Chain-of-custody procedures are provided below:

- Chain-of-custody will be initiated by the laboratory supplying the pre-cleaned and prepared sample containers. Chain-of-custody forms will accompany the sample containers.
- Following sample collection, the chain-of-custody form will be completed for the sample collected. The sample identification number, date and time of sample collection, analysis requested and other pertinent information (e.g., preservatives)

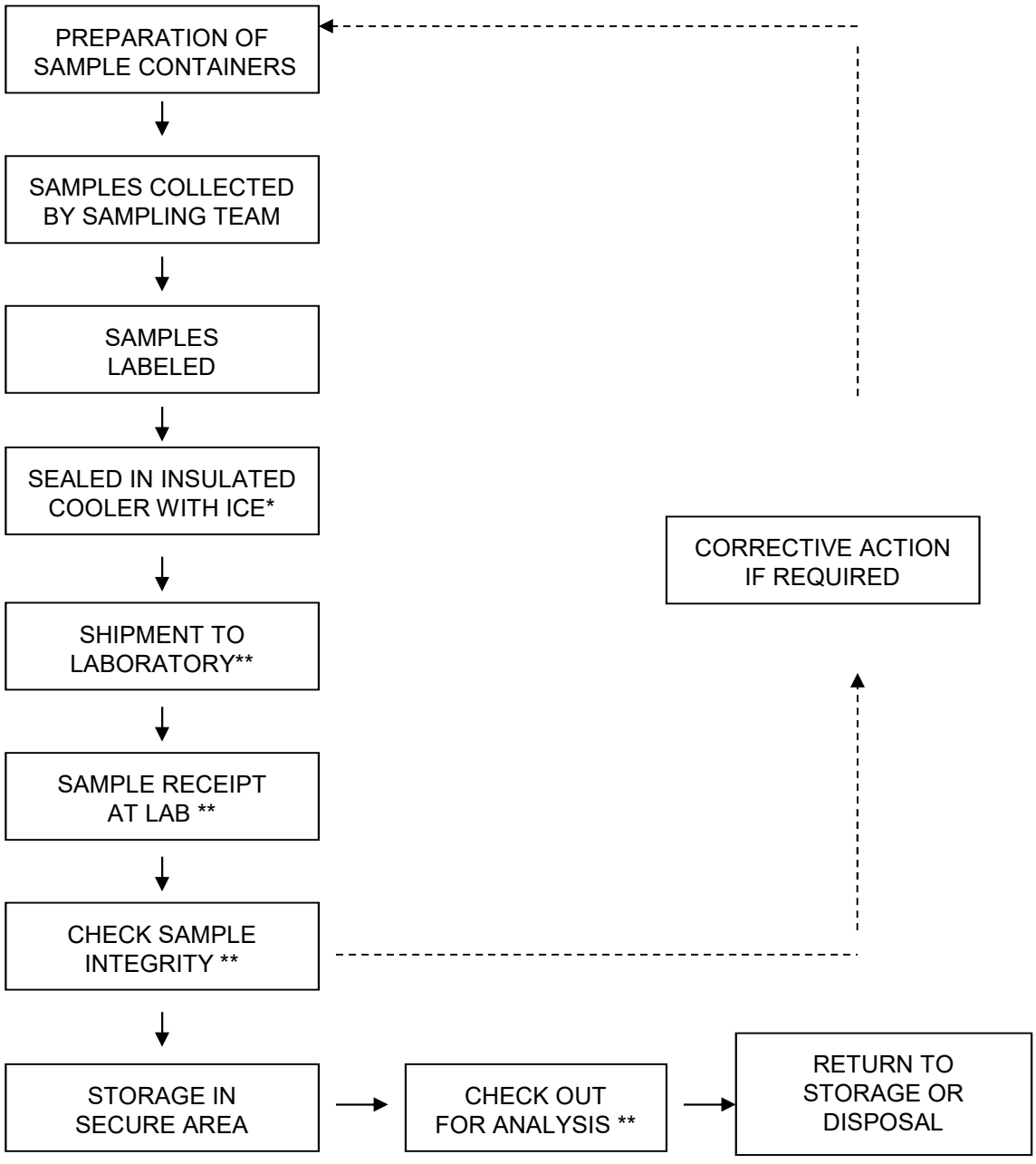
will be recorded on the form. All entries will be made in waterproof, permanent blue or black ink.

- Langan field personnel will be responsible for the care and custody of the samples collected until the samples are transferred to another party, dispatched to the laboratory, or disposed. The sampling team leader will be responsible for enforcing chain-of-custody procedures during field work.
- When the form is full or when all samples have been collected that will fit in a single cooler, the sampling team leader will check the form for possible errors and sign the chain-of-custody form. Any necessary corrections will be made to the record with a single strike mark, dated, and initialed.

If soil and/or groundwater samples are collected, sample coolers will be accompanied by the chain-of-custody form, sealed in a Ziploc® bag (or equivalent) and placed on top of the samples or taped to the inside of the cooler lid. If applicable, a shipping bill will be completed for each cooler and the shipping bill number recorded on the chain-of-custody form.

Samples will be packaged for shipment to the laboratory with the appropriate chain-of-custody form. A copy of the form will be retained by the sampling team for the project file and the original will be sent to the laboratory with the samples. Bills of lading will also be retained as part of the documentation for the chain-of-custody records, if applicable. When transferring custody of the samples, the individuals relinquishing and receiving custody of the samples will verify sample numbers and condition and will document the sample acquisition and transfer by signing and dating the chain-of-custody form. This process documents sample custody transfer from the sampler to the analytical laboratory. A flow chart showing a sample custody process is included as Figure 5.1, and chain-of-custody forms are included as Figures 5.2 and 5.3.

Figure 5.1 Sample Custody



*SUMMA CANISTERS SHOULD NOT BE ICED
** REQUIRES SIGN-OFF ON CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORM

Figure 5.2 Sample Chain-of-Custody Form – Air Sample

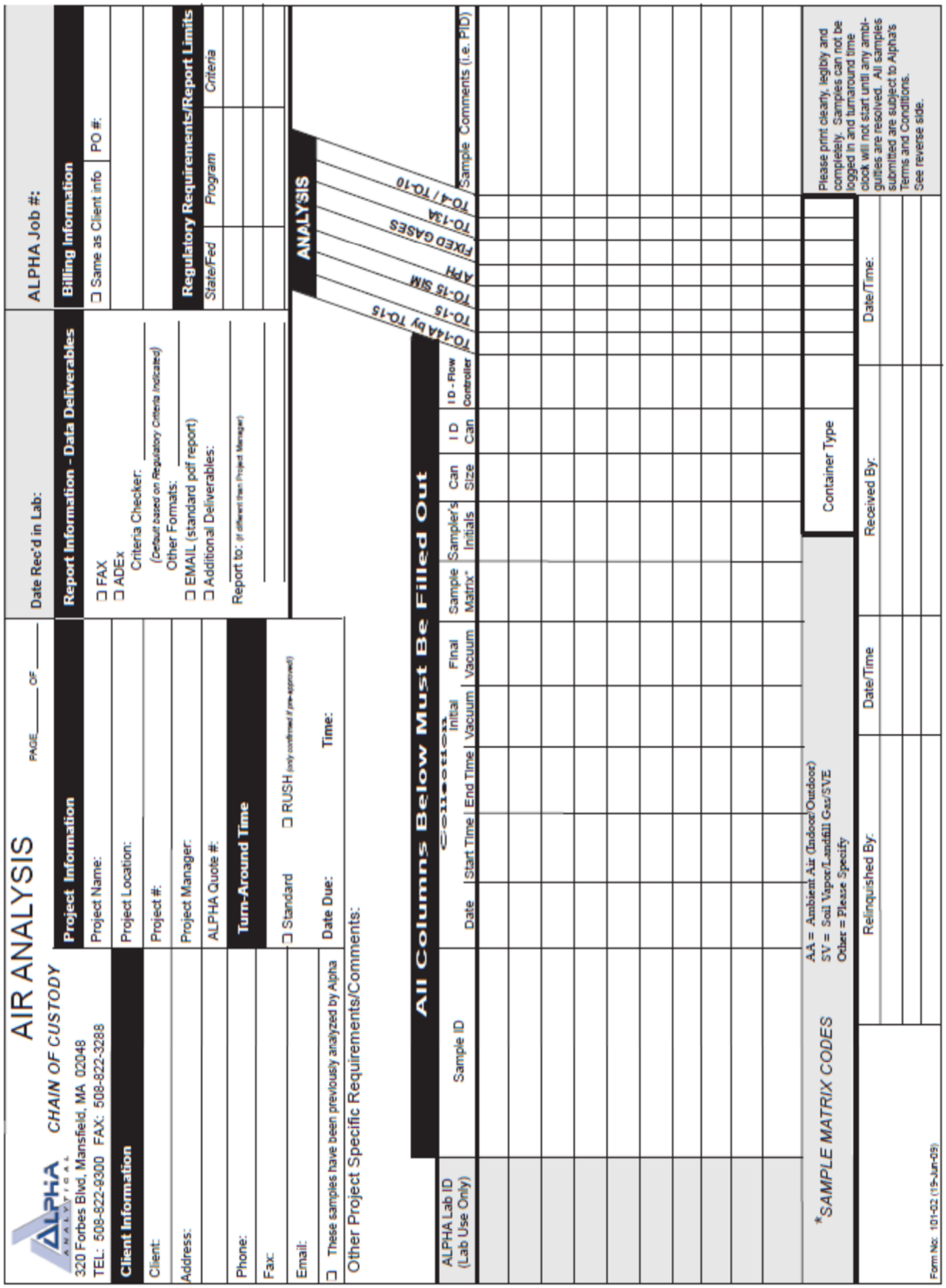
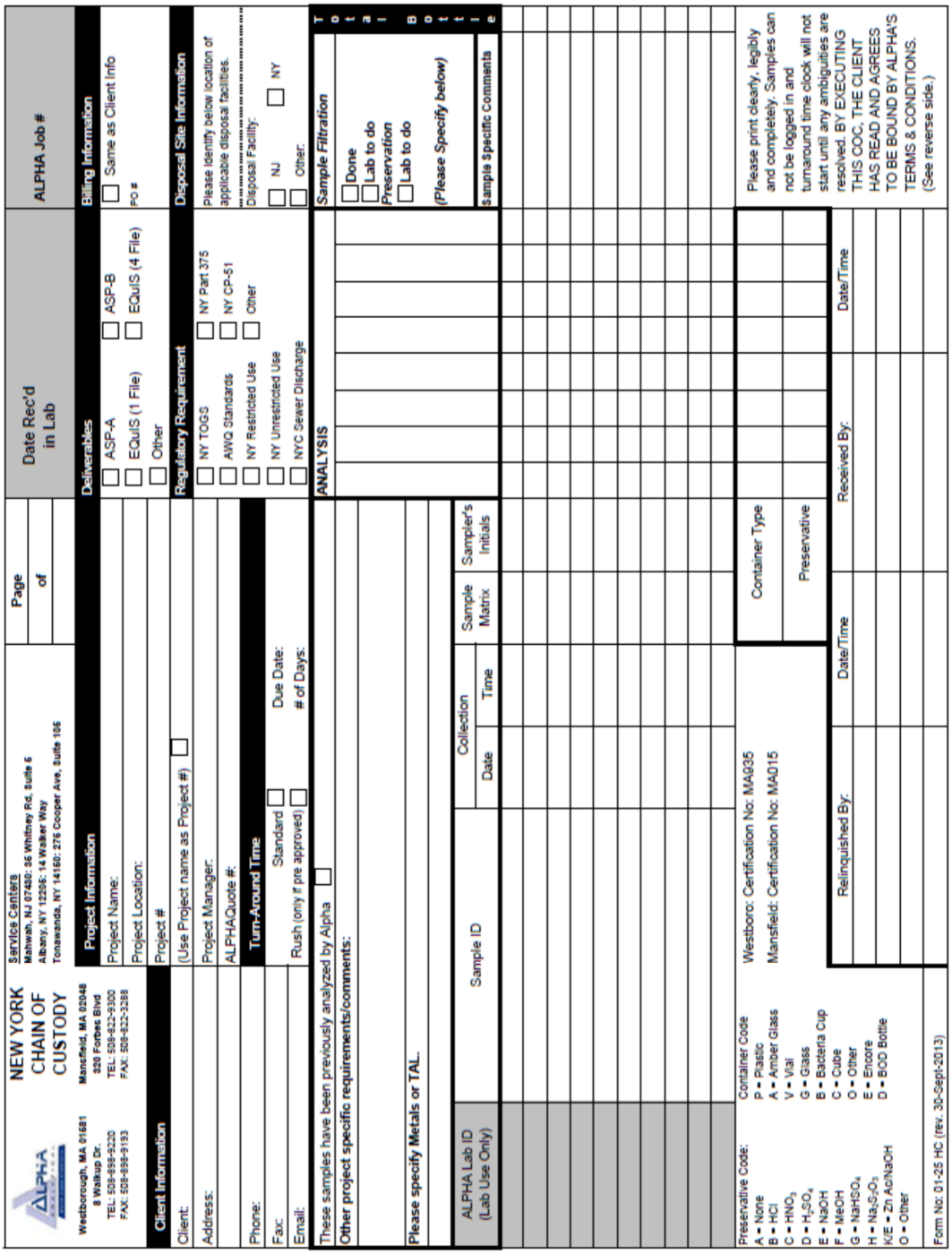


Figure 5.3 Sample Chain-of-Custody Form – Soil and Groundwater



Laboratory chain-of-custody will be maintained throughout the analytical processes as described in the laboratory's Quality Assurance Manual. The analytical laboratory will provide a copy of the chain-of-custody in the analytical data deliverable package. The chain-of-custody becomes the permanent record of sample handling and shipment.

5.10 LABORATORY SAMPLE STORAGE PROCEDURES

The subcontracted laboratory will use a laboratory information management system (LIMS) to track and schedule samples upon receipt by the analytical laboratories. Any sample anomalies identified during sample log-in must be evaluated on individual merit for the impact upon the results and the data quality objectives of the project. When irregularities do exist, the environmental consultant must be notified to discuss recommended courses of action and documentation of the issue must be included in the project file.

For samples requiring thermal preservation, the temperature of each cooler will be immediately recorded. Each sample and container will be will be assigned a unique laboratory identification number and secured within the custody room walk-in coolers designated for new samples. Samples will be, as soon as practical, disbursed in a manner that is functional for the operational team. The temperature of all coolers and freezers will be monitored and recorded using a certified temperature sensor. Any temperature excursions outside of acceptance criteria (i.e., below 2°C or above 6°C) will initiate an investigation to determine whether any samples may have been affected. Samples for VOCs will be maintained in satellite storage areas within the VOC laboratory. Following analysis, the laboratory's specific procedures for retention and disposal will be followed as specified in the laboratory's SOPs and/or QA manual.

6.0 DATA REDUCTION, VALIDATION, AND REPORTING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Data collected during the field investigation will be reduced and reviewed by the laboratory QA personnel, and a report on the findings will be tabulated in a standard format. The criteria used to identify and quantify the analytes will be those specified for the applicable methods in the USEPA SW-846 and subsequent updates. The data package provided by the laboratory will contain all items specified in the USEPA SW-846 appropriate for the analyses to be performed, and be reported in standard format.

The completed copies of the chain-of-custody records (both external and internal) accompanying each sample from time of initial bottle preparation to completion of analysis shall be attached to the analytical reports.

6.2 DATA REDUCTION

The Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) Category B data packages and an electronic data deliverable (EDD) will be provided by the laboratory after receipt of a complete sample delivery group. The Project Manager will immediately arrange for archiving the results and preparation of result tables. These tables will form the database for assessment of the site contamination condition.

Each EDD deliverable must be formatted using a Microsoft Windows operating system and the NYSDEC data deliverable format for EQuIS. To avoid transcription errors, data will be loaded directly into the ASCII format from the laboratory information management system (LIMS). If this cannot be accomplished, the consultant should be notified via letter of transmittal indicating that manual entry of data is required for a particular method of analysis. All EDDs must also undergo a QC check by the laboratory before delivery. The original data, tabulations, and electronic media are stored in a secure and retrievable fashion.

The Project Manager or Task Manager will maintain close contact with the QA reviewer to ensure all non-conformance issues are acted upon prior to data manipulation and assessment routines. Once the QA review has been completed, the Project Manager may direct the Team Leaders or others to initiate and finalize the analytical data assessment.

6.3 DATA VALIDATION

Data validation will be performed in accordance with the USEPA validation guidelines for organic and inorganic data review. Validation will include the following:

- Verification of the QC sample results,
- Verification of the identification of sample results (both positive hits and non-detects),
- Recalculation of 10% of all investigative sample results, and
- Preparation of Data Usability Summary Reports (DUSR).

A DUSR will be prepared and reviewed by the QAO before issuance. The DUSR will present the results of data validation, including a summary assessment of laboratory data packages, sample preservation and COC procedures, and a summary assessment of precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, and completeness for each analytical method. A detailed assessment of each SDG will follow. For each of the organic analytical methods, the following will be assessed:

- Holding times
- Instrument tuning
- Instrument calibrations
- Blank results
- System monitoring compounds or surrogate recovery compounds (as applicable)
- Internal standard recovery results
- MS and MSD results
- Target compound identification
- Chromatogram quality
- Pesticide cleanup (if applicable)
- Compound quantitation and reported detection limits
- System performance
- Results verification

For each of the inorganic compounds, the following will be assessed:

- Holding times
- Calibrations
- Blank results
- Interference check sample
- Laboratory check samples
- Duplicates
- Matrix Spike
- Furnace atomic absorption analysis QC
- ICP serial dilutions
- Results verification and reported detection limits

Based on the results of data validation, the validated analytical results reported by the laboratory will be assigned one of the following usability flags:

- "U" - Not detected. The associated number indicates the approximate sample concentration necessary to be detected significantly greater than the level of the highest associated blank;
- "UJ" - Not detected. Quantitation limit may be inaccurate or imprecise;
- "J" - Analyte is present. Reported value may be associated with a higher level of uncertainty than is normally expected with the analytical method
- "N" – Tentative identification. Analyte is considered present in the sample;
- "R" – Unreliable result; data is rejected or unusable. Analyte may or may not be present in the sample; and
- No Flag - Result accepted without qualification.

7.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PERFORMANCE AUDITS AND SYSTEM AUDITS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Quality assurance audits may be performed by the project quality assurance group under the direction and approval of the QAO. These audits will be implemented to evaluate the capability and performance of project and subcontractor personnel, items, activities, and documentation of the measurement system(s). Functioning as an independent body and reporting directly to corporate quality assurance management, the QAO may plan, schedule, and approve system and performance audits based upon procedures customized to the project requirements. At times, the QAO may request additional personnel with specific expertise from company and/or project groups to assist in conducting performance audits. However, these personnel will not have responsibility for the project work associated with the performance audit.

7.2 SYSTEM AUDITS

System audits may be performed by the QAO or designated auditors, and encompass a qualitative evaluation of measurement system components to ascertain their appropriate selection and application. In addition, field and laboratory quality control procedures and associated documentation may be system audited. These audits may be performed once during the performance of the project. However, if conditions adverse to quality are detected or if the Project Manager requests, additional audits may occur.

7.3 PERFORMANCE AUDITS

The laboratory may be required to conduct an analysis of Performance Evaluation samples or provide proof that Performance Evaluation samples submitted by USEPA or a state agency have been analyzed within the past twelve months.

7.4 FORMAL AUDITS

Formal audits refer to any system or performance audit that is documented and implemented by the QA group. These audits encompass documented activities performed by qualified lead auditors to a written procedure or checklists to objectively verify that quality assurance requirements have been developed, documented, and instituted in accordance with contractual and project criteria. Formal audits may be performed on project and subcontractor work at various locations.

Audit reports will be written by auditors who have performed the site audit after gathering and evaluating all data. Items, activities, and documents determined by lead auditors to be in noncompliance shall be identified at exit interviews conducted with the involved management. Non-compliances will be logged, and documented through audit findings, which are attached to and are a part of the integral audit report. These audit-finding forms are directed to management to satisfactorily resolve the noncompliance in a specified and timely manner.

The Project Manager has overall responsibility to ensure that all corrective actions necessary to resolve audit findings are acted upon promptly and satisfactorily. Audit reports must be submitted to the Project Manager within fifteen days of completion of the audit. Serious deficiencies will be reported to the Project Manager within 24 hours. All audit checklists, audit reports, audit findings, and acceptable resolutions are approved by the QAO prior to issue. Verification of acceptable resolutions may be determined by re-audit or documented surveillance of the item or activity. Upon verification acceptance, the QAO will close out the audit report and findings.

8.0 CORRECTIVE ACTION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The following procedures have been established to ensure that conditions adverse to quality, such as malfunctions, deficiencies, deviations, and errors, are promptly investigated, documented, evaluated, and corrected.

8.2 PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

When a significant condition adverse to quality is noted at site, laboratory, or subcontractor location, the cause of the condition will be determined and corrective action will be taken to preclude repetition. Condition identification, cause, reference documents, and corrective action planned to be taken will be documented and reported to the QAO, Project Manager, Field Team Leader and involved contractor management, at a minimum. Implementation of corrective action is verified by documented follow-up action.

All project personnel have the responsibility, as part of the normal work duties, to promptly identify, solicit approved correction, and report conditions adverse to quality. Corrective actions will be initiated as follows:

- When predetermined acceptance standards are not attained;
- When procedure or data compiled are determined to be deficient;
- When equipment or instrumentation is found to be faulty;
- When samples and analytical test results are not clearly traceable;
- When quality assurance requirements have been violated;
- When designated approvals have been circumvented;
- As a result of system and performance audits;
- As a result of a management assessment;
- As a result of laboratory/field comparison studies; and
- As required by USEPA SW-846, and subsequent updates, or by the NYSDEC ASP.

Project management and staff, such as field investigation teams, remedial response planning personnel, and laboratory groups, monitor on-going work performance in the normal course of daily responsibilities. Work may be audited at the sites, laboratories, or

contractor locations. Activities, or documents ascertained to be noncompliant with quality assurance requirements will be documented. Corrective actions will be mandated through audit finding sheets attached to the audit report. Audit findings are logged, maintained, and controlled by the Task Manager.

Personnel assigned to quality assurance functions will have the responsibility to issue and control Corrective Action Request (CAR) Forms (Figure 12.1 or similar). The CAR identifies the out-of-compliance condition, reference document(s), and recommended corrective action(s) to be administered. The CAR is issued to the personnel responsible for the affected item or activity. A copy is also submitted to the Project Manager. The individual to whom the CAR is addressed returns the requested response promptly to the QA personnel, affixing his/her signature and date to the corrective action block, after stating the cause of the conditions and corrective action to be taken. The QA personnel maintain the log for status of CARs, confirms the adequacy of the intended corrective action, and verifies its implementation. CARs will be retained in the project file for the records.

Any project personnel may identify noncompliance issues; however, the designated QA personnel are responsible for documenting, numbering, logging, and verifying the close out action. The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all recommended corrective actions are implemented, documented, and approved.

FIGURE 8.1

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUEST
Number: _____ Date: _____
TO: _____ You are hereby requested to take corrective actions indicated below and as otherwise determined by you to (a) resolve the noted condition and (b) to prevent it from recurring. Your written response is to be returned to the project quality assurance manager by _____
CONDITION:
REFERENCE DOCUMENTS:
RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Originator Date Approval Date Approval Date
RESPONSE
CAUSE OF CONDITION
CORRECTIVE ACTION (A) RESOLUTION (B) PREVENTION (C) AFFECTED DOCUMENTS
C.A. FOLLOWUP:

CORRECTIVE ACTION VERIFIED BY: _____ DATE:_____

9.0 REFERENCES

NYSDEC. Division of Environmental Remediation. DER-10/Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, dated May 3, 2010.

NYSDOH. Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York, dated October 2006.

Taylor, J. K., 1987. Quality Assurance of Chemical Measurements. Lewis Publishers, Inc., Chelsea, Michigan

USEPA, 1986. SW-846 "Test Method for Evaluating Solid Waste," dated November 1986. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

USEPA, 1987. Data Quality Objectives for Remedial Response Actions Activities: Development Process, EPA/540/G-87/003, OSWER Directive 9355.0-7- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

USEPA, 1992a. CLP Organics Data Review and Preliminary Review. SOP No. HW-6, Revision #8, dated January 1992. USEPA Region II.

USEPA, 1992b. Evaluation of Metals Data for the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) based on SOW 3/90. SOP No. HW-2, Revision XI, dated January 1992. USEPA Region II.

USEPA. Hazardous Waste Support Section. Analysis of Volatile Organic Compounds in Air Contained in Canisters by Method TO-15. SOP No. HW-31, Revision #6, dated June 2014.

APPENDIX B

SOIL SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
Volatile Organic Compounds					
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001	0.000318	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.001	0.0001108	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001	0.0001008	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	0.02	0.000274	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.0015	0.000304	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1-Dichloroethane	0.0015	0.0000856	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1-Dichloroethene	0.001	0.000262	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,1-Dichloropropene	0.005	0.0001414	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0001476	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.01	0.0001626	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	0.004	0.0001302	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0001818	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.005	0.0001414	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.005	0.000396	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2-Dibromoethane	0.004	0.0001744	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0001532	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.001	0.0001134	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.0035	0.000228	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.005	0.0001434	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.005	0.000135	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,3-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.0001452	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0001384	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,4-Diethylbenzene	0.004	0.0001598	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	1,4-Dioxane	0.1	0.01442	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	2,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.000226	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	2-Butanone	0.01	0.000272	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	2-Hexanone	0.01	0.000666	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	4-Ethyltoluene	0.004	0.000124	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	0.01	0.000244	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Acetone	0.01	0.001036	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Acrolein	0.025	0.00806	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Acrylonitrile	0.01	0.000514	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Benzene	0.001	0.000118	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Bromobenzene	0.005	0.000208	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Bromochloromethane	0.005	0.000276	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Bromodichloromethane	0.001	0.0001732	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Bromoform	0.004	0.000236	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Bromomethane	0.002	0.000338	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Carbon disulfide	0.01	0.001102	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Carbon tetrachloride	0.001	0.00021	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Chlorobenzene	0.001	0.000348	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Chloroethane	0.002	0.000316	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Chloroform	0.0015	0.00037	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Chloromethane	0.005	0.000294	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.001	0.0001428	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.001	0.0001176	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Cyclohexane	0.02	0.000146	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Dibromochloromethane	0.001	0.0001536	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Dibromomethane	0.01	0.0001636	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.01	0.0001908	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Ethyl ether	0.005	0.00026	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Ethylbenzene	0.001	0.0001274	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.005	0.000228	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Isopropylbenzene	0.001	0.0001038	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Methyl Acetate	0.02	0.00027	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Methyl cyclohexane	0.004	0.0001546	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Methyl tert butyl ether	0.002	0.0000844	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Methylene chloride	0.01	0.001104	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Naphthalene	0.005	0.0001384	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	n-Butylbenzene	0.001	0.0001148	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	n-Propylbenzene	0.001	0.0001092	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	o-Chlorotoluene	0.005	0.0001598	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	o-Xylene	0.002	0.0001718	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	p/m-Xylene	0.002	0.0001978	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	p-Chlorotoluene	0.005	0.0001328	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	p-Isopropyltoluene	0.001	0.000125	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	sec-Butylbenzene	0.001	0.000122	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Styrene	0.002	0.000402	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	tert-Butyl Alcohol	0.06	0.00292	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	tert-Butylbenzene	0.005	0.0001354	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Tetrachloroethene	0.001	0.0001402	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Toluene	0.0015	0.0001948	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.0015	0.000212	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.001	0.0001208	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	0.005	0.000392	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Trichloroethene	0.001	0.000125	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Trichlorofluoromethane	0.005	0.000388	mg/kg

APPENDIX B

SOIL SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Vinyl acetate	0.01	0.0001322	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Vinyl chloride	0.002	0.0001174	mg/kg
EPA 8260C/5035	Soil	Xylenes, Total	0.002	0.0001978	mg/kg

APPENDIX B

SOIL SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
Semivolatile Organic Compounds					
EPA 8270D	Soil	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.1665	0.0515817	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.1665	0.0545787	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.1665	0.0546453	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.1665	0.0524808	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.1665	0.050616	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	0.1665	0.028305	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.1665	0.053946	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.0999	0.0314019	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.14985	0.053946	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,4-Dimethylphenol	0.1665	0.049617	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.7992	0.227772	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.1665	0.0359307	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	0.1665	0.042624	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2-Chloronaphthalene	0.1665	0.054279	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2-Chlorophenol	0.1665	0.050283	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2-Methylnaphthalene	0.1998	0.0531801	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2-Methylphenol	0.1665	0.053613	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2-Nitroaniline	0.1665	0.046953	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	2-Nitrophenol	0.35964	0.051948	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.1665	0.044289	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	3-Methylphenol/4-Methylphenol	0.23976	0.054612	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	3-Nitroaniline	0.1665	0.045954	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	0.4329	0.060939	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	0.1665	0.038295	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	4-Chloroaniline	0.1665	0.043956	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	0.1665	0.0506493	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	4-Nitroaniline	0.1665	0.044955	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	4-Nitrophenol	0.2331	0.053946	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Acenaphthene	0.1332	0.034299	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Acenaphthylene	0.1332	0.0311355	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Acetophenone	0.1665	0.051615	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Anthracene	0.0999	0.0277056	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Atrazine	0.1332	0.0377289	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Azobenzene	0.1665	0.044622	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzaldehyde	0.21978	0.067266	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzidine	0.54945	0.130203	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0999	0.0326007	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.1332	0.0407259	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0999	0.033633	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzo(ghi)perylene	0.1332	0.034632	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.0999	0.0317682	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzoic Acid	0.53946	0.168498	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Benzyl Alcohol	0.1665	0.051282	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Biphenyl	0.37962	0.0549117	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	0.17982	0.0504162	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	0.14985	0.0466866	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	0.1998	0.058608	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.1665	0.043623	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Butyl benzyl phthalate	0.1665	0.0325341	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Caprolactam	0.1665	0.045954	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Carbazole	0.1665	0.0357975	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Chrysene	0.0999	0.0327006	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.0999	0.0322344	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Dibenzofuran	0.1665	0.0555777	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Diethyl phthalate	0.1665	0.0351981	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Dimethyl phthalate	0.1665	0.042291	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Di-n-butylphthalate	0.1665	0.0321345	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Di-n-octylphthalate	0.1665	0.040959	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Fluoranthene	0.0999	0.0305694	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Fluorene	0.1665	0.0477189	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Hexachlorobenzene	0.0999	0.0310356	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.1665	0.046953	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.47619	0.106893	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Hexachloroethane	0.1332	0.0302697	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	0.1332	0.036963	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Isophorone	0.14985	0.044289	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Naphthalene	0.1665	0.055278	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Nitrobenzene	0.14985	0.039627	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	NitrosoDiPhenylAmine(NDPA)/DPA	0.1332	0.034965	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	n-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.333	0.0539127	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.1665	0.049617	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	P-Chloro-M-Cresol	0.1665	0.048285	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Pentachlorophenol	0.1332	0.035631	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Phenanthrene	0.0999	0.0325674	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Phenol	0.1665	0.049284	mg/kg
EPA 8270D	Soil	Pyrene	0.0999	0.0323676	mg/kg

APPENDIX B

SOIL SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
		Pesticides			
EPA 8081B	Soil	4,4'-DDD	0.007992	0.00285048	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	4,4'-DDE	0.007992	0.00184815	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	4,4'-DDT	0.014985	0.0064269	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Aldrin	0.007992	0.00281385	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Alpha-BHC	0.00333	0.00094572	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Beta-BHC	0.007992	0.0030303	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Chlordane	0.064935	0.0264735	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	cis-Chlordane	0.00999	0.00278388	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Delta-BHC	0.007992	0.0015651	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Dieldrin	0.004995	0.0024975	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Endosulfan I	0.007992	0.00188811	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Endosulfan II	0.007992	0.00267066	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Endosulfan sulfate	0.00333	0.00158508	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Endrin	0.00333	0.0013653	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Endrin aldehyde	0.00999	0.0034965	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Endrin ketone	0.007992	0.00205794	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Heptachlor	0.003996	0.00179154	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Heptachlor epoxide	0.014985	0.0044955	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Lindane	0.00333	0.00148851	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Methoxychlor	0.014985	0.004662	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	Toxaphene	0.14985	0.041958	mg/kg
EPA 8081B	Soil	trans-Chlordane	0.00999	0.00263736	mg/kg
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls			
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1016	0.0335	0.0026465	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1221	0.0335	0.0030887	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1232	0.0335	0.0039262	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1242	0.0335	0.0041004	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1248	0.0335	0.0028274	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1254	0.0335	0.0027537	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1260	0.0335	0.0025527	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1262	0.0335	0.0016616	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Aroclor 1268	0.0335	0.0048575	mg/kg
EPA 8082A	Soil	Total PCBs	0.0335	0.0016616	mg/kg
		Herbicides			
EPA 8151A	Soil	2,4-D	0.1665	0.0051615	mg/kg
EPA 8151A	Soil	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.1665	0.0044289	mg/kg
EPA 8151A	Soil	2,4,5-T	0.1665	0.0104895	mg/kg
		Metals			
EPA 6010C	Soil	Aluminum	4	0.8	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Antimony	2	0.32	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Arsenic	0.4	0.08	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Barium	0.4	0.12	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Beryllium	0.2	0.04	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Cadmium	0.4	0.028	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Calcium	4	1.2	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Chromium	0.4	0.08	mg/kg
EPA 7196A	Soil	Hexvalent Chromium	0.8	0.16	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Cobalt	0.8	0.2	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Copper	0.4	0.08	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Iron	2	0.8	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Lead	2	0.08	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Magnesium	4	0.4	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Manganese	0.4	0.08	mg/kg
EPA 7473	Soil	Mercury	0.08	0.016896	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Nickel	1	0.16	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Potassium	100	16	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Selenium	0.8	0.12	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Silver	0.4	0.08	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Sodium	80	12	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Thallium	0.8	0.16	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Vanadium	0.4	0.04	mg/kg
EPA 6010C	Soil	Zinc	2	0.28	mg/kg

ATTACHMENT B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
Volatile Organic Compounds					
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.5	0.164	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.5	0.158	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.5	0.144	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	10	0.148	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.75	0.144	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1-Dichloroethane	0.75	0.21	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1-Dichloroethene	0.5	0.142	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,1-Dichloropropene	2.5	0.173	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	2.5	0.234	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	5	0.176	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	2	0.542	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2.5	0.22	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	2.5	0.191	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	2.5	0.327	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2-Dibromoethane	2	0.193	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2.5	0.184	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	0.132	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,2-Dichloropropane	1.75	0.133	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2.5	0.174	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2.5	0.186	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,3-Dichloropropane	2.5	0.212	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2.5	0.187	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	1,4-Diethylbenzene	2	0.392	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	2,2-Dichloropropane	2.5	0.204	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	2-Butanone	5	1.94	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	2-Hexanone	5	0.515	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	4-Ethyltoluene	2	0.34	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5	0.416	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Acetone	5	1.46	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Acrolein	5	0.633	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Acrylonitrile	5	0.43	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Benzene	0.5	0.159	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Bromobenzene	2.5	0.152	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Bromochloromethane	2.5	0.138	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Bromodichloromethane	0.5	0.192	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Bromoform	2	0.248	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Bromomethane	1	0.256	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Carbon disulfide	5	0.299	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	0.134	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Chlorobenzene	0.5	0.178	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Chloroethane	1	0.134	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Chloroform	0.75	0.162	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Chloromethane	2.5	0.176	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.5	0.187	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.5	0.144	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Cyclohexane	10	0.271	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Dibromochloromethane	0.5	0.149	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Dibromomethane	5	0.363	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Dichlorodifluoromethane	5	0.245	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Ethyl ether	2.5	0.15	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Ethylbenzene	0.5	0.168	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	0.217	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Isopropylbenzene	0.5	0.187	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Methyl Acetate	10	0.234	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Methyl cyclohexane	10	0.396	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Methyl tert butyl ether	1	0.16	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Methylene chloride	3	0.289	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Naphthalene	2.5	0.216	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	n-Butylbenzene	0.5	0.192	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	n-Propylbenzene	0.5	0.173	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	o-Chlorotoluene	2.5	0.17	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	o-Xylene	1	0.33	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	p/m-Xylene	1	0.332	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	p-Chlorotoluene	2.5	0.185	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	p-Isopropyltoluene	0.5	0.188	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	sec-Butylbenzene	0.5	0.181	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Styrene	1	0.359	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	tert-Butyl Alcohol	10	0.899	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	tert-Butylbenzene	2.5	0.185	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Tetrachloroethene	0.5	0.181	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Toluene	0.75	0.161	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.75	0.163	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.5	0.164	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	2.5	0.173	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Trichloroethene	0.5	0.175	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Trichlorofluoromethane	2.5	0.161	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Vinyl acetate	5	0.311	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Vinyl chloride	1	0.0699	ug/L
EPA 8260C	Groundwater	Xylenes, Total	1	0.33	ug/L

ATTACHMENT B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
Semivolatile Organic Compounds					
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	10	0.357	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	0.21	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2	0.302	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2	0.35	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2	0.323	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	5	0.59	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	5	0.748	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	5	0.775	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,4-Dichlorophenol	5	0.564	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,4-Dimethylphenol	5	0.578	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,4-Dinitrophenol	20	1.4081	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	5	1.05	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	5	0.89	ug/L
EPA 8270 SIM Isotope Dilution	Groundwater	1,4-Dioxane	0.35	0.075	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2-Chloronaphthalene	2	0.455	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2-Chlorophenol	2	0.58	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2-Methylnaphthalene	2	0.355	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2-Methylphenol	5	0.703	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2-Nitroaniline	5	0.956	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	2-Nitrophenol	10	1.05	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5	0.478	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	3-Methylphenol/4-Methylphenol	5	0.72	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	3-Nitroaniline	5	0.668	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	10	1.36	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	2	0.428	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	4-Chloroaniline	5	0.835	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	2	0.355	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	4-Nitroaniline	5	0.83	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	4-Nitrophenol	10	1.09	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Acenaphthene	2	0.284	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Acenaphthylene	2	0.372	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Acetophenone	5	0.428	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Anthracene	2	0.2	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Atrazine	10	0.794	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Azobenzene	2	0.537	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzaldehyde	5	0.986	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzidine	20	5.24	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzo(a)anthracene	2	0.323	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzo(a)pyrene	2	0.658	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2	0.371	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzo(ghi)perylene	2	0.574	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	2	0.3	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzoic Acid	50	1.0104	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Benzyl Alcohol	2	0.677	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Biphenyl	2	0.237	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	5	0.596	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	2	0.409	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	2	0.597	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	3	0.928	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Butyl benzyl phthalate	5	1.13	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Caprolactam	10	0.3895	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Carbazole	2	0.374	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Chrysene	2	0.304	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	2	0.438	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Dibenzofuran	2	0.218	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Diethyl phthalate	5	0.393	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Dimethyl phthalate	5	0.333	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Di-n-butylphthalate	5	0.768	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Di-n-octylphthalate	5	1.2	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Fluoranthene	2	0.401	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Fluorene	2	0.32	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Hexachlorobenzene	2	0.396	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Hexachlorobutadiene	2	0.417	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	20	0.585	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Hexachloroethane	2	0.298	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	2	0.433	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Isophorone	5	0.787	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Naphthalene	2	0.332	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Nitrobenzene	2	0.401	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	NitrosoDiPhenylAmine(NDPA)/DPA	2	0.34	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	n-Nitrosodimethylamine	2	0.498	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	5	0.645	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	P-Chloro-M-Cresol	2	0.543	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Pentachlorophenol	10	3.22	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Phenanthrene	2	0.23	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Phenol	5	0.27	ug/L
EPA 8270D	Groundwater	Pyrene	2	0.524	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	2-Chloronaphthalene	0.2	0.035	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	2-Methylnaphthalene	0.2	0.045	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Acenaphthene	0.2	0.035	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Acenaphthylene	0.2	0.035	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Anthracene	0.2	0.035	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.2	0.016	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2	0.039	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.2	0.016	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Benzo(ghi)perylene	0.2	0.042	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.2	0.042	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Chrysene	0.2	0.038	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.2	0.039	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Fluoranthene	0.2	0.038	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Fluorene	0.2	0.037	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Hexachlorobenzene	0.8	0.032	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	0.036	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Hexachloroethane	0.8	0.03	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	0.2	0.04	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Naphthalene	0.2	0.043	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Pentachlorophenol	0.8	0.22	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Phenanthrene	0.2	0.015	ug/L
EPA 8270D-SIM	Groundwater	Pyrene	0.2	0.04	ug/L

ATTACHMENT B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
		Pesticides			
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	4,4'-DDD	0.04	0.00464	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	4,4'-DDE	0.04	0.00381	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	4,4'-DDT	0.04	0.00432	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Aldrin	0.02	0.00216	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Alpha-BHC	0.02	0.00439	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Beta-BHC	0.02	0.0056	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Chlordane	0.2	0.0463	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	cis-Chlordane	0.02	0.00666	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Delta-BHC	0.02	0.00467	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Dieldrin	0.04	0.00429	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Endosulfan I	0.02	0.00345	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Endosulfan II	0.04	0.00519	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Endosulfan sulfate	0.04	0.00481	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Endrin	0.04	0.00429	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Endrin aldehyde	0.04	0.0081	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Endrin ketone	0.04	0.00477	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Heptachlor	0.02	0.0031	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Heptachlor epoxide	0.02	0.00415	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Lindane	0.02	0.00434	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Methoxychlor	0.2	0.00684	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	Toxaphene	0.2	0.0627	ug/L
EPA 8081B	Groundwater	trans-Chlordane	0.02	0.00627	ug/L
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls			
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1016	0.083	0.05478	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1221	0.083	0.05312	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1232	0.083	0.03071	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1242	0.083	0.05976	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1248	0.083	0.05063	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1254	0.083	0.03403	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1260	0.083	0.03154	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1262	0.083	0.02905	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	Aroclor 1268	0.083	0.03735	ug/L
EPA 8082A	Groundwater	PCBs, Total	0.083	0.02905	ug/L
		Herbicides			
EPA 8151A	Groundwater	2,4,5-T	2	0.531	ug/L
EPA 8151A	Groundwater	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	2	0.539	ug/L
EPA 8151A	Groundwater	2,4-D	10	0.498	ug/L
		Metals			
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Aluminum, Dissolved	0.01	0.00169	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Aluminum, Total	0.01	0.00169	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Antimony, Dissolved	0.0005	0.0000699	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Antimony, Total	0.0005	0.0000699	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Arsenic, Dissolved	0.0005	0.000123	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Arsenic, Total	0.0005	0.000123	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Barium, Dissolved	0.0005	0.0000625	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Barium, Total	0.0005	0.0000625	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Beryllium, Dissolved	0.0005	0.00015	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Beryllium, Total	0.0005	0.00015	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Cadmium, Dissolved	0.0002	0.00005	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Cadmium, Total	0.0002	0.00005	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Calcium, Dissolved	0.1	0.032	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Calcium, Total	0.1	0.032	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Chromium, Dissolved	0.001	0.000253	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Chromium, Total	0.001	0.000253	mg/L
EPA 7196A	Groundwater	Chromium, Hexavalent, Dissolved	0.01	0.003	mg/L
EPA 7196A	Groundwater	Chromium, Hexavalent, Total	0.01	0.003	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Cobalt, Dissolved	0.0002	0.0000621	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Cobalt, Total	0.0002	0.0000621	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Copper, Dissolved	0.001	0.000262	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Copper, Total	0.001	0.000262	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Iron, Dissolved	0.05	0.012	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Iron, Total	0.05	0.012	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Lead, Dissolved	0.001	0.000129	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Lead, Total	0.001	0.000129	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Magnesium, Dissolved	0.07	0.0223	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Magnesium, Total	0.07	0.0223	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Manganese, Dissolved	0.001	0.000302	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Manganese, Total	0.001	0.000302	mg/L
EPA 7470A	Groundwater	Mercury, Dissolved	0.0002	0.000066	mg/L
EPA 7470A	Groundwater	Mercury, Total	0.0002	0.000066	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Nickel, Dissolved	0.0005	0.0000865	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Nickel, Total	0.0005	0.0000865	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Potassium, Dissolved	0.1	0.0193	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Potassium, Total	0.1	0.0193	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Selenium, Dissolved	0.005	0.001	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Selenium, Total	0.005	0.001	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Silver, Dissolved	0.00025	0.0000779	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Silver, Total	0.00025	0.0000779	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Sodium, Dissolved	0.1	0.0161	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Sodium, Total	0.1	0.0161	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Thallium, Dissolved	0.0002	0.0000566	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Thallium, Total	0.0002	0.0000566	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Vanadium, Dissolved	0.005	0.000551	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Vanadium, Total	0.005	0.000551	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Zinc, Dissolved	0.01	0.00256	mg/L
EPA 6010A	Groundwater	Zinc, Total	0.01	0.00256	mg/L

ATTACHMENT B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units
PFAS Compounds					
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2	0.1264	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2	0.0924	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2	0.0504	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2	0.1008	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2	0.1904	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	2	0.1912	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2	0.0916	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PRTrDA)	2	0.0904	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2	0.072	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2	0.11	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2	0.1076	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2	0.1116	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (PFDS)	2	0.2224	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	2	0.1312	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	2	0.0856	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluoroheptane Sulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	2	0.1552	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (6:2 FTS)	2	0.194	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS)	2	0.2908	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA)	2	0.2268	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (MeFOSAA)	2	0.2504	ng/L
EPA 537 Rev 1.15	Groundwater	N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (EtFOSAA)	2	0.3728	ng/L

APPENDIX B

AIR SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units	RL	MDL	Units
Volatile Organic Compounds								
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.37	0.38	ug/m3	0.2	0.0547	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.09	0.31	ug/m3	0.2	0.057	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.37	0.38	ug/m3	0.2	0.0548	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.53	0.39	ug/m3	0.2	0.0511	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.09	0.36	ug/m3	0.2	0.0667	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1-Dichloroethane	0.81	0.31	ug/m3	0.2	0.0771	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1-Dichloroethene	0.79	0.22	ug/m3	0.2	0.0566	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,1-Dichloropropene	0.91	0.32	ug/m3	0.2	0.0715	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1.48	0.32	ug/m3	0.2	0.0436	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1.21	0.46	ug/m3	0.2	0.0767	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	0.98	0.37	ug/m3	0.2	0.0751	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	1.1	0.44	ug/m3	0.2	0.0795	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.48	0.45	ug/m3	0.2	0.0611	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.98	0.34	ug/m3	0.2	0.0694	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.93	0.72	ug/m3	0.2	0.0744	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2-Dibromoethane	1.54	0.6	ug/m3	0.2	0.0779	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane	1.4	0.29	ug/m3	0.2	0.0419	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.2	0.37	ug/m3	0.2	0.0614	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.81	0.22	ug/m3	0.2	0.0552	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2-Dichloroethene (total)	0.79	0.23	ug/m3	0.2	0.0587	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.92	0.32	ug/m3	0.2	0.0697	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.98	0.29	ug/m3	0.2	0.0584	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,3-Butadiene	0.44	0.18	ug/m3	0.2	0.0799	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.2	0.38	ug/m3	0.2	0.0637	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,3-Dichloropropane	0.92	0.36	ug/m3	0.2	0.0776	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,3-Dichloropropene, Total	0.91	0.31	ug/m3	0.2	0.0693	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.2	0.25	ug/m3	0.2	0.0418	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1,4-Dioxane	0.72	0.28	ug/m3	0.2	0.078	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	1-Methylnaphthalene	5.82	1.66	ug/m3	1	0.286	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.93	0.31	ug/m3	0.2	0.0659	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	2,2-Dichloropropane	0.92	0.27	ug/m3	0.2	0.0581	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	2-Butanone	1.47	0.15	ug/m3	0.5	0.0522	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	2-Ethylthiophene	0.92	0.26	ug/m3	0.2	0.0571	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	2-Hexanone	0.82	0.25	ug/m3	0.2	0.0604	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	2-Methylnaphthalene	5.82	0.16	ug/m3	1	0.0273	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	2-Methylthiophene	0.8	0.32	ug/m3	0.2	0.0789	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	3-Chloropropene	0.63	0.25	ug/m3	0.2	0.0812	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	3-Methylthiophene	0.8	0.27	ug/m3	0.2	0.0669	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	4-Ethyltoluene	0.98	0.38	ug/m3	0.2	0.0776	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	2.05	0.25	ug/m3	0.5	0.0607	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Acetaldehyde	4.5	0.99	ug/m3	2.5	0.547	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Acetone	2.38	0.64	ug/m3	1	0.269	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Acetonitrile	0.34	0.13	ug/m3	0.2	0.0761	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Acrolein	1.15	0.26	ug/m3	0.5	0.114	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Acrylonitrile	1.09	0.17	ug/m3	0.5	0.079	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Benzene	0.64	0.17	ug/m3	0.2	0.0537	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Benzothiophene	2.74	0.26	ug/m3	0.5	0.0468	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Benzyl chloride	1.04	0.33	ug/m3	0.2	0.0645	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Bromobenzene	0.79	0.31	ug/m3	0.2	0.079	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Bromodichloromethane	1.34	0.44	ug/m3	0.2	0.0656	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Bromoform	2.07	0.54	ug/m3	0.2	0.0523	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Bromomethane	0.78	0.27	ug/m3	0.2	0.0696	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Butane	0.48	0.11	ug/m3	0.2	0.0442	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Butyl Acetate	2.38	0.54	ug/m3	0.5	0.114	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Carbon disulfide	0.62	0.11	ug/m3	0.2	0.0345	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Carbon tetrachloride	1.26	0.3	ug/m3	0.2	0.0471	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Chlorobenzene	0.92	0.36	ug/m3	0.2	0.0789	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Chlorodifluoromethane	0.71	0.22	ug/m3	0.2	0.0626	ppbV

APPENDIX B

AIR SAMPLES
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

Method	Matrix	Analyte	RL	MDL	Units	RL	MDL	Units
EPA TO-15	Air	Chloroethane	0.53	0.2	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0767	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Chloroform	0.98	0.22	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0452	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Chloromethane	0.41	0.2	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0958	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.79	0.23	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0587	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.91	0.34	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0745	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Cyclohexane	0.69	0.23	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0656	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Decane (C10)	1.16	0.28	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0484	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Dibromochloromethane	1.7	0.64	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0747	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Dibromomethane	1.42	0.34	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0476	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.99	0.23	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0466	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Dichlorofluoromethane	0.84	0.24	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0572	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Dodecane (C12)	1.39	0.39	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0564	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Ethyl Acetate	1.8	0.47	ug/m^3	0.5	0.131	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Ethyl Alcohol	4.71	1.02	ug/m^3	2.5	0.542	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Ethyl ether	0.61	0.18	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0591	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Ethylbenzene	0.87	0.24	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0555	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Ethyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether	0.84	0.22	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0515	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Heptane	0.82	0.23	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0553	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Hexachlorobutadiene	2.13	0.78	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0732	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Indane	0.97	0.38	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0795	ppbV
EPA TO-15	Air	Indene	0.95	0.29	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0608	ppbV
EPA TO-16	Air	iso-Propyl Alcohol	1.23	0.28	ug/m^3	0.5	0.114	ppbV
EPA TO-17	Air	Isopropyl Ether	0.84	0.27	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0656	ppbV
EPA TO-18	Air	Isopropylbenzene	0.98	0.21	ug/m^3	0.2	0.043	ppbV
EPA TO-19	Air	Methanol	6.55	0.96	ug/m^3	5	0.736	ppbV
EPA TO-20	Air	Methyl Methacrylate	2.05	0.61	ug/m^3	0.5	0.148	ppbV
EPA TO-21	Air	Methyl tert butyl ether	0.72	0.16	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0452	ppbV
EPA TO-22	Air	Methylene chloride	1.74	0.65	ug/m^3	0.5	0.188	ppbV
EPA TO-23	Air	Naphthalene	1.05	0.23	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0432	ppbV
EPA TO-24	Air	n-Butylbenzene	1.1	0.35	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0639	ppbV
EPA TO-25	Air	n-Heptane	0.82	0.23	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0553	ppbV
EPA TO-26	Air	n-Hexane	0.7	0.18	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0518	ppbV
EPA TO-27	Air	Nonane (C9)	1.05	0.34	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0644	ppbV
EPA TO-28	Air	n-Propylbenzene	0.98	0.27	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0559	ppbV
EPA TO-29	Air	o-Chlorotoluene	1.04	0.25	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0487	ppbV
EPA TO-30	Air	Octane	0.93	0.2	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0421	ppbV
EPA TO-31	Air	o-Xylene	0.87	0.27	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0631	ppbV
EPA TO-32	Air	p/m-Xylene	1.74	0.6	ug/m^3	0.4	0.139	ppbV
EPA TO-33	Air	p-Chlorotoluene	1.04	0.4	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0764	ppbV
EPA TO-34	Air	Pentane	0.59	0.14	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0475	ppbV
EPA TO-35	Air	p-Isopropyltoluene	1.1	0.33	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0608	ppbV
EPA TO-36	Air	Propane	0.9	0.21	ug/m^3	0.5	0.114	ppbV
EPA TO-37	Air	Propylene	0.86	0.16	ug/m^3	0.5	0.0929	ppbV
EPA TO-38	Air	sec-Butylbenzene	1.1	0.4	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0731	ppbV
EPA TO-39	Air	Styrene	0.85	0.34	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0799	ppbV
EPA TO-40	Air	tert-Butyl Alcohol	1.52	0.18	ug/m^3	0.5	0.0599	ppbV
EPA TO-41	Air	tert-Butylbenzene	1.1	0.22	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0402	ppbV
EPA TO-42	Air	Tertiary-Amyl Methyl Ether	0.84	0.33	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0795	ppbV
EPA TO-43	Air	Tetrachloroethene	1.36	0.51	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0758	ppbV
EPA TO-44	Air	Tetrahydrofuran	1.47	0.18	ug/m^3	0.5	0.0622	ppbV
EPA TO-45	Air	Thiophene	0.69	0.18	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0528	ppbV
EPA TO-46	Air	Toluene	0.75	0.24	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0628	ppbV
EPA TO-47	Air	Total HC As Hexane	39.34	0.2	ug/m^3	10	0.0518	ppbV
EPA TO-48	Air	Total VOCs As Toluene	37.69	0.24	ug/m^3	10	0.0628	ppbV
EPA TO-49	Air	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.79	0.29	ug/m^3	0.2	0.074	ppbV
EPA TO-50	Air	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.91	0.31	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0693	ppbV
EPA TO-51	Air	Trichloroethene	1.07	0.38	ug/m^3	0.2	0.071	ppbV
EPA TO-52	Air	Trichlorofluoromethane	1.12	0.23	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0416	ppbV
EPA TO-53	Air	Undecane	1.28	0.34	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0528	ppbV
EPA TO-54	Air	Vinyl acetate	3.52	0.2	ug/m^3	1	0.0567	ppbV
EPA TO-55	Air	Vinyl bromide	0.87	0.31	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0699	ppbV
EPA TO-56	Air	Vinyl chloride	0.51	0.14	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0533	ppbV
EPA TO-57	Air	Xylene (Total)	0.87	0.27	ug/m^3	0.2	0.0631	ppbV

ATTACHMENT C

ANALYTICAL METHODS/QUALITY ASSURANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Matrix Type	Field Parameters	Laboratory Parameters	Analytical Methods	Sample Preservation	Sample Container Volume and Type	Sample Hold Time	Field Duplicate Samples	Equipment Blank Samples	Trip Blank Samples	Ambient Air Samples	MS/MSD Samples
Groundwater	Temperature, Turbidity, pH, ORP, Conductivity	Part 375 + TCL VOCs	EPA 8260C	Cool to 4°C; HCl to pH <2;no headspace	Three 40-mL VOC vials with Teflon®-lined cap	Analyze within 14 days of collection	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per shipment of VOC samples	NA	1 per 20 samples
		1,4-dioxane	8270D SIM isotope dilution	Cool to 4°C	One 1-Liter Amber Glass	7 days to extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		Part 375 + TCL SVOCs	EPA 8270D	Cool to 4°C	Two 1-Liter Amber Glass	7 days to extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		Part 375 + TAL Metals	EPA 6020B, EPA 7470A	Cool to 4°C; HNO_3	250 ml plastic	6 months, except Mercury 28 days					
		Hexavalent Chromium	EPA 7196A	Cool to 4°C	250 ml plastic	24 hours					
		Cyanide	EPA 9010C/9012B	Cool to 4°C; NaOH plus 0.6g ascorbic acid	250 ml plastic	14 days					
		Part 375 + TCL Herbicides	EPA 8151A	Cool to 4°C	Two 1-Liter Amber Glass	7 days to extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		Part 375 + TCL Pesticides	EPA 8081B	Cool to 4°C	Two 1-Liter Amber Glass for Pesticides/PCB	7 days to extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		PCBs	EPA 8082A	Cool to 4°C		7 days to extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		Per- and polyfluoroalykl substances (PFAS)	EPA 537(M) Rev 1.1	Cool to 4°C, Trizma	One 8-oz pre-certified PFAS-free plastic container	14 days	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	N/A	N/A	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)

ATTACHMENT C

ANALYTICAL METHODS/QUALITY ASSURANCE SUMMARY TABLE

Matrix Type	Field Parameters	Laboratory Parameters	Analytical Methods	Sample Preservation	Sample Container Volume and Type	Sample Hold Time	Field Duplicate Samples	Equipment Blank Samples	Trip Blank Samples	Ambient Air Samples	MS/MSD Samples
Soil	Total VOCs via PID	Part 375 + TCL VOCs	EPA 8260C	Cool to 4°C	Two 40-ml VOC vials with 5ml H_2O, one with MeOH (separate container for % solids)	48 hours after sampling if samples are not frozen to -7° C, 14 days after extraction to analysis	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	NA	NA	1 per 20 samples
		Part 375 + TCL SVOCs	EPA 8270D	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. amber glass jar	14 days extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		Part 375 + TAL Metals	EPA 6010D, EPA 7471B, EPA 7196A, EPA 9010C/9012B	Cool to 4°C	2 oz. amber glass jar	6 months, except mercury 28 days					
		Part 375 + TCL Pesticides	EPA 8081B	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. amber glass jar	14 days extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		Part 375 + TCL Herbicides	EPA 8151A	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. amber glass jar	14 days extract					
		Part 375 + TCL PCBs	EPA 8082A	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. amber glass jar	14 days extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis					
		Per- and polyfluoroalykl substances (PFAS)	EPA 537(M) Rev 1.1	Cool to 4°C, Trizma	Two 250 mL high density polyethylene (HDPE) bottles	14 days					
Product	N/A	Petrleum Hydrocarbon Identification (PHI)	EPA 8015D(M)	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. amber glass jar	14 days extract, 40 days after extraction to analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Density	ASTM D1475	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. amber glass jar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Viscosity	ASTM D445	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. amber glass jar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Soil Vapor	Total VOCs and Methane with MultiGas Meter	TO-15 Listed VOCs	TO-15	Ambient Temperature	6-Liter Summa Canister	Analyze within 30 days of collection	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	NA	NA	1 per 10 samples (minimum 1)	NA
Ambient Air	Total VOCs via PID	TO-15 Listed VOCs	TO-15	Ambient Temperature	6-Liter Summa Canister	Analyze within 30 days of collection	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	NA	NA	1 per 10 samples (minimum 1)	NA

Notes:
1. PID - Photoionization Detector
2. VOC - Volatile organic compound
3. EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
4. TCL - Target compound list
5. TAL - Target analyte list

SOP #01 – Sample Nomenclature

INTRODUCTION

The Langan Environmental Group conducts an assortment of site investigations where samples (Vapor, Solids, and Aqueous) are collected and submitted to analytical laboratories for analysis. The results of which are then evaluated and entered into a data base allowing quick submittal to the state regulatory authority (New York State Division of Environmental Conservation [NYSDEC]). In addition, Langan is linking their data management system to graphic and analytical software to enable efficient evaluation of the data as well as creating client-ready presentational material.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is applicable to the general framework for labeling vapor, solid (soil) and aqueous (groundwater) samples that will be submitted for laboratory analysis. The nomenclature being introduced is designed to meet the NYSDEC EQuIS standard and has been incorporated into Langan software scripts to assist project personnel in processing the data. While this SOP is applicable to all site investigation; unanticipated conditions may arise which may require considerable flexibility in complying with this SOP. Therefore, guidance provided in this SOP is presented in terms of general steps and strategies that should be applied; but deviation from this SOP must be reported to the Project Manager (PM) immediately.

GENERAL SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Sample Labels

All sample ware must have a label. Recall that when you are using the Encore™ samples (see below); they are delivered in plastic lined foil bags. You are to label the bags[1]:

All other samples containers including Terra Cores™ must be labeled with laboratory provided self-adhesive labels.

Quick Breakdown of Sample Format

The general format for sample nomenclature is:

[1]Both Alpha and York laboratories permit the combining of the three Encore™ into a single bag. This may not be appropriate for all laboratories so please confirm with the labs themselves

LLNN_ID

Where

LL is a grouping of two (2) to four (4) letters signifying the sample media source. In older nomenclature SOPs this portion of the sample identification is commonly referred to as the *Sample Investigation Code*

NN represents a two digit number identifying the specific sample location or sample sequence number

_ ***(underscore)*** is required between the sample lettering and numeric identification and additional modifying data that determines the date of sampling or the depth of the sample interval

ID is a modifier specific to the sample type media (depth of soil sample or date of groundwater sample)

LL – Sample Investigation Code

Langan has devised a list of two to four letters to insure a quick ability to identify the sample investigation.

Code	Investigation
AA	Ambient Air
DS	Drum
EPB	Endpoint Location - Bottom (Excavation)
EPSW	Endpoint Location - Sidewall (Excavation)
FP	Free Product
IA	Indoor Air
IDW	Investigation Derived Waste (Soil Pile)
MW	Monitoring Well (Permanent)
SB	Soil Boring
SG	Staff Gauge (Stream Gauging)
SL	Sludge
SV	Soil Vapor Point
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction Well
SW	Surface Water
TMW	Temporary Monitoring Well
TP	Test Pit (Excavated Material from Test Pit Not Associated With Sidewall or Bottom Samples)
WC	Waste Characterization Boring
COMP	Composite Sample
TB	Trip Blank (QA/QC Sampling – All Investigations)
FB	Field Blank (QA/QC Sampling – All Investigations)
DUP	Duplicate (QA/QC Sampling – All Investigations)

NN – Numeric Identifier

The two digit number that follows the sample investigation code (LL) identifies the specific sample based on the soil boring, monitoring well, endpoint or other location identification. For a subset of samples

where there is no specific location identifier, the two digit number is the sequence number for the sample submitted. For example, an aqueous sample from a monitoring well identified as MW-1 would have the sample investigation code of MW and the numeric identifier as 01. Note there is no hyphen. The same can be done for soil borings, a soil sample collected from soil boring 9 (SB-9) would be have the LLNN identification of SB09 (again, no hyphen).

Note however that there is a subset of samples related to laboratory analytical quality assurance, among these includes TB, FB, and DUP. On many investigations, the Scope will require multiple collections of these types of samples, therefore the numerical number represents the sequence sample count where the first sample is 01, the second sample is 02, and the third sample is 03 and so on.

_ Underscore
The underscore is required. It separates the investigation code and numeric identifier from the modifier specific to the sample itself. Note that every effort should be made to insure that the underscore is clear on the sample label and chain of custody (COC).

ID – Modifier Specific to Type Media
Each sample investigation code and numeric identifier is further modified by an ID specific to the sample type media. In general, soil samples (soil borings or endpoint samples) use an ID that indicates the depth at which the sample was taken. Aqueous samples (groundwater or surface water samples) are identified by the date the sample was collected. Other types of samples including quality control (TB, FB, and DUP), Vapor samples (AA, IA, SV or SVE), other soil type samples (IDW, sludge, free product, drum, and others) are also identified by a date. The following rules apply to the ID when using sample depth or sample date.

Sample Depth
The sample depth must be whole numbers (no fractions) separated by a hyphen. Thus for a soil sample collected from the soil boring SB-1 from a depth of 6 feet to 8 feet, the sample would be identified as:

SB01_6-8

Unfortunately, the NYSDEC EQuIS system does not accept fractions. Therefore, if your sample interval is a fraction of a foot (6.5-7.5), round up to the larger interval (6-8).

Sample Date
The sample date is always in the format of MMDDYY. Note that the year is two digits. Thus for a groundwater sample collected on July 1, 2015 from the monitoring well MW-1, the sample would be identified as:

MW01_070115

Special Cases
There are a couple of specific sample types that require further explanation.

Endpoint Sampling
End point sidewall samples are sometimes modified by magnetic direction (N, S, E, and W). For example, the first sidewall endpoint sample from the north wall of an excavation at a depth of 5 feet would be written as:

EPSW01_N_5

Again, note that the N in the identification refers to north and is separated from the prefix investigation code/numeric identifier and ID modifier suffix by underscores.

Vapor Extraction Well Sample
As with the sidewall endpoint samples, the sample name is altered by inserting a middle modifier between the prefix and suffix of the sample name. The middle modifier is used to identify the source of the sample (inlet sample port, midpoint sample port or outlet sample port). For example the midpoint port of the vapor extraction well number 1 sampled on July 1, 2015 would be written as;

SVE01_MID_070115

Matrix Spike and Matrix Spike Duplicate
On occasion, a Langan investigation will collect a sample to be used to provide the lab with a site specific medium to spike to determine the quality of the analytical method. This special case of sampling requires additional information to be used in the sample name, specifically, a suffix specifying whether the sample is the matrix spike (MS) or the matrix spike duplicate (MSD). In the following example, the sample is collected from soil boring number 1 at a depth of 2-4 feet. For the matrix spike sample:

SB01_2-4_MS

and for the matrix spike duplicate sample:

SB01_2-4_MSD

Multiple Interval Groundwater Sampling
Although not currently a common practice, low flow sampling facilitates stratigraphic sampling of a monitoring well. If the scope requires stratigraphic sampling then groundwater samples will be labeled with a lower case letter following the well number. For example, placing the pump or sampling tube at 10 feet below surface in MW01 on July 1, 2015 would require the sample to be labeled as:

MW01a_070115

While a second sample where the pump or tubing intake is placed at 20 feet would be labeled as:

MW01b_070115

Note that it is important that you record what depth the intake for each sample represents in your field notes; as this information is going to be critical to interpreting the results.

APPENDIX F

PROJECT PERSONNEL RESUMES

JASON J. HAYES, PE, LEED AP

PRINCIPAL/VICE PRESIDENT

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Mr. Hayes has experience in New York, New Jersey, Washington D.C., California, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Internationally. His experience includes Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), New York State (NYS) Brownfields applications, investigation, and remediation; New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) E-designated site applications, investigations, and remediation. His expertise also includes Phase I and II Environmental Site Investigations and Assessments; contaminated building cleanup and demolition; Underground Storage Tank (UST) permitting, removal specifications, and closure reporting; soil vapor intrusion investigation and mitigation system design (depressurization systems, etc.); development of groundwater contaminant plume migration models; environmental analysis; and oversight, design and specification generation for remediation operations with contaminants of concern to include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), solvents, mercury, arsenic, petroleum products, asbestos, mold and lead.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Confidential Location (Remediation for Mercury-Contaminated Site), New York, NY
- Confidential Location (Phase II ESI and Remedial Design for Mercury Impacted Site), Brooklyn, NY
- NYC School Construction Authority (PCB Remediation), Various Locations, New York, NY
- 28-29 High Line (Phase I ESA, Phase II ESI, and Environmental Remediation), New York, NY
- Georgetown Heating Plant (Phase II ESI and Remedial Design for Mercury Impacted Site), Washington D.C.
- 268 West Street (BCP Application, RI and RIWP), New York, NY
- Confidential Multiple Mixed-Use Tower Location (BCP Application, RI, Phase I ESA, and Phase II ESI), New York, NY
- Dock 72 at Brooklyn Navy Yard, (NYS Voluntary Cleanup Program), Brooklyn, NY
- 27-21 44th Drive (BCP Application, Remedial Investigation Phase I ESA, and Phase II ESI), Long Island City, NY
- Purves Street Development, BCP Application, RAWP, and Phase II ESI, Long Island City, NY
- 267-273 West 87th Street (BCP Application, Remedial Investigation, RIWP, RAWP), New York, NY
- New York Aquarium, Shark Tank and Animal Care Facility (Environmental Remediation), Coney Island, NY
- International Leadership Charter School (Environmental Remediation), Bronx, NY
- West & Watts (BCP Application), New York, NY
- Hudson Yards Redevelopment (Phase I ESA and Phase II ESI), New York, NY

EDUCATION

M.S., Environmental Engineering Columbia University

B.S., Chemistry, Environmental Toxicology Humboldt State University

Business Administration (minor) Humboldt State University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Professional Engineer (PE) in NY

LEED Accredited Professional (LEED AP)

Troxler Certification for Nuclear Densometer Training

CPR and First Aid Certification

OSHA 40-Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA HAZWOPER Site Supervisor

AFFILIATIONS

US Green Building Council, NYC Chapter (USGBC), Communications Committee

- 627 Smith Street (RI and Report), Brooklyn, NY
- Gateway Center II Retail (Phase I ESA and Phase II ESI), Brooklyn, NY
- 261 Hudson Street (Phase I ESA, Phase II ESI, BCP, and RAWP), New York, NY
- Riverside Center, Building 2 (BCP, Phase I ESA and Phase II ESI), New York, NY
- New York Police Academy, (Sub-Slab Depressurization and Vapor Barrier System), College Point, NY
- Bronx Terminal Market (BCP, RIWP, RAWP, Phase I ESA and Phase II ESI), Bronx, NY
- Jacob Javits Convention Center (Phase I ESA and Phase II ESI), New York, NY
- Yankee Stadium Development Waterfront Park (NYSDEC Spill Sites), Bronx, NY
- Bushwick Inlet Park (Phase I ESA, Approvals for NYC E-Designation), Brooklyn, NY
- Silvercup West (BCP, RIWP, RIR, RAWP, and RAA), Long Island City, NY
- 29 Flatbush, Tall Residential Building (Groundwater Studies, RIR and RAWP), Brooklyn, NY
- Gowanus Village I (BCP, RIWP and RIR), Brooklyn, NY
- Sullivan Street Hotel (Site Characterization Study and Owner Representation), New York, NY
- Riker's Island Co-Generation Plant (Soil and Soil Vapor Quality Investigations), Bronx, NY
- The Shops at Atlas Park (Sub-Slab Depressurization and Vapor Barrier Design), Glendale, NY
- Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (Subsurface and Soil Vapor Intrusion Investigations), New York, NY
- Element West 59th Street (Oversight and Monitoring of Sub-Slab Depressurization and Vapor Barrier Systems), New York, NY
- Teterboro Airport (Delineation and Remedial Oversight of Petroleum-Contaminated Soils), Teterboro, NJ
- Proposed New York JETS Stadium (Phase I ESA), New York, NY
- Former Con Edison Manufactured Gas Plant Sites (Research Reports), New York, NY
- 7 World Trade Center (Endpoint Sampling and Final Closure Report), New York, NY
- Peter Cooper Village, Environmental Subsurface Investigations, New York, NY

Urban Land Institute (ULI), member

Commercial Real Estate Development Associations (NAIOP), member

NYC Brownfield Partnership, member

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, AND PRESENTATIONS

NYC Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation – Big Apple Brownfield Workshop – Presented on Soil Vapor Intrusion Remedies (e.g., SSD Systems, Vapor Barriers, Modified HVAC)

New York City Brownfield Partnership – Presented on environmental considerations and complications of the Hudson Yards Development

Waterfront Development Technical Course – Presented on Impacted Waterfront Planning Considerations

RYAN MANDERBACH, CHMM

SENIOR ASSOCIATE/VP

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING & SITE ASSESSMENTS

Mr. Manderbach has experience in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. His recent experience includes New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup, Voluntary Cleanup and Spill Programs, and New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) E-designated site investigation, and remediation. He has managed and performed Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments; Underground Storage Tank (UST) removals and closures; soil vapor intrusion investigations; and site investigations and remediation. He also has extensive experience with Hazard Ranking System (HRS) evaluations, site assessments, removal actions, and emergency response activities under the EPA Regions I and II Superfund program.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Brownfield Redevelopment, 520 West 41st Street, New York, NY
- Riverside Parcel 1, 3, 4 and 5, Mixed-Use Development, New York, NY
- Brownfield Redevelopment, 267-273 West 87th Street, New York, NY
- Brownfield Redevelopment, 225 33rd Street, Brooklyn, NY
- River Place Residential, SMP Implementation, New York, NY
- Mixed-Use Educational/Residential Development, New York, NY
- Public Safety Answering Center (PSAC) II, Bronx, NY
- American Copper Buildings (616 First Avenue), New York, NY
- Environmental Assessments at 430 East 92nd Street, New York, NY
- Environmental Assessments at 125th Street and Lenox, New York, NY
- Hotel at 70 Park Avenue, New York, NY
- Environmental Due Diligence at Mixed-Use Development, 85 Jay Street, Brooklyn, NY
- 346 Broadway Due Diligence, New York, NY
- Liberty Brass Site, 38-01 Queens Boulevard, Long Island City, NY
- Environmental Remediation, 42 West Street Residential, Brooklyn, NY
- Brownfield Redevelopment, 335 Bond Street, Brooklyn, NY
- Residences at 540 West 21st Street, New York, NY
- International Leadership Bronx Charter School, Bronx, NY
- President Street Properties, Brooklyn, NY
- Residential Development, 43-30 24th Street, Long Island City, NY
- Mixed-Use Condominium, 505-513 West 43rd Street, New York, NY
- 685 First Avenue, New York, NY
- Columbia University, Manhattanville Development, New York, NY
- The Shops at Atlas Park, Glendale, NY
- 536 West 41st Street, New York, NY
- Shore Parkway, Brooklyn, NY
- 100 West 125th Street, New York, NY

EDUCATION

B.A., Environmental Analysis and Policy
Boston University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM)

40 Hour HAZWOPER

AFFILIATIONS

New York Building Congress (NYBC), Young Professionals Committee

American Council of Engineering Companies of New York (ACEC NY) – Emerging Leaders Committee

- 11 North Moore Street, New York, NY
- 290 West Street, New York, NY
- City University of New York (CUNY), John Jay College Expansion, New York, NY
- Queens West Development, Long Island City, NY
- United Nations Capital Master Plan, New York, NY
- Former Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Facility, Middlesex, NJ
- Lower Manhattan Indoor Dust Test and Clean Program, New York, NY
- Former Buckbee-Mears Facility, Cortland, NY
- Old Landfill, Norton, MA
- Boulter Farm Area, Cumberland, RI
- Hollingsworth & Vose Co., Walpole, MA
- Chlor-Alkali Facility (Former), Berlin, NH
- Limerick Mill Complex, Limerick, ME
- Danielson Pike Chlorinated Solvent Sites, Scituate, RI
- Tiogue Lake Sediment Contamination Site, Coventry, RI
- Atlas Copco Sites, Holyoke, MA
- Fisherville Mill, Grafton MA
- Hurricane Katrina Federal Disaster Response, New Orleans, LA
- Hurricane Ike Federal Disaster Response, Pasadena, TX

ANTHONY MOFFA, JR., ASP, CHMM, COSS

ASSOCIATE/CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGER

Anthony is Langan's Corporate Health & Safety Manager and is responsible for managing health and safety compliance in all Langan office locations. He has nearly 20 years of experience in the health and safety field. He is responsible for ensuring compliance with all federal and state occupational health and safety laws and development and implementation of corporate health and safety policies. His responsibilities include reviewing and updating Langan's Corporate Health and Safety Program and assisting employees in the development of site specific Health & Safety Plans. He maintains and manages health and safety records for employees in all Langan office locations including medical evaluations, respirator fit testing, and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training. He is also responsible for documentation and investigation of work-related injuries and incidents and sharing this information with employees to assist in the prevention of future incidents. He is also the chairman of the Corporate Health & Safety Committee and Health & Safety Leadership Team that meet periodically throughout the year. He is responsible for coordinating and providing health and safe training to Langan employees. He was formerly the Environmental, Health and Safety Coordinator at a chemical manufacturer. His experience included employee hazard communications, development of material safety data sheets for developed products, respirator fit testing and conducting required Occupational Health & Safety Association and Department of Transportation training.

EDUCATION

B.S., Physics
West Chester University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Associate Safety Professional (ASP)

Certified Hazardous Material Manager (CHMM)

Certified Occupational Safety Specialist (COSS)

AFFILIATIONS

Pennsylvania Chamber of Business & Industry

Chemical Council of New Jersey

New Jersey Business & Industry Association

Geoprofessional Business Association

WILLIAM BOHRER, PG

PROJECT GEOLOGIST

GEOLOGIST

Mr. Bohrer is an experienced geologist responsible for managing Langan's environmental standards and Health and Safety compliance for projects throughout New York City. His services include dissemination of environmental protocols, troubleshooting at project sites, in-house/field training, and maintenance of quality standards across the environmental discipline. Mr. Bohrer has a diverse and extensive background in geophysics, hydrogeology, mining and petroleum, and geotechnical engineering. He has developed conceptual site models for public, industrial and commercial facilities nationwide.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- NYU Poly – 122 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, NY
- Con Edison of New York at Governor's Island, NY, NY
- 535 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY
- 27 Wooster Street, New York, NY
- 42 West Street, Brooklyn, NY
- 455 West 19th Street, New York, NY
- Kings Plaza Mall, Brooklyn, NY
- Hudson Yards "Terra Firma", New York, NY
- Hudson Yards, Platform Special Inspection, New York, NY
- PSAC II, Bronx, NY
- 595-647 Smith Street, Brooklyn, NY
- New York University, 7-13 Washington Square North Investigation, New York, NY
- NYU 4 Washington Square Village, New York, NY
- 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York, NY
- Sullivan Street Development, New York, NY
- Hudson Crossing II, New York, NY
- New York Aquarium, Shark Tank & Animal Care Facility, Brooklyn, NY
- 209-219 Sullivan Street, New York, NY
- 261 Hudson Street, New York, NY
- 460 Washington Street, New York, NY
- 552 West 24th Street, New York, NY
- Brooklyn Bridge Park Pier 1, New York, NY
- International Leadership Bronx Charter School, Bronx, NY
- 203 East 92nd Street, New York, NY
- HighLine 28-29, New York, NY
- 539 Smith Street Bulkhead, Brooklyn, NY
- Willets Point, Corona, NY
- Plume Migration and Fracture Flow Aquifer Investigation, Brunswick, MD
- Plume Migration and Fracture Flow Aquifer Investigation, Fallston, MD
- Emergency Response Site Investigation & Remediation, Wappingers Falls, NY
- Emergency Response Site Investigation & Remediation, Allentown, PA

EDUCATION

Post Graduate Studies in Geophysics
Cornell University

B.S., Geology
Tufts University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Professional Geologist (PG) in NY

40 Hour OSHA HazWOPER

OSHA Construction Safety & Health

OSHA Supervisory Certification
Credential (TWIC)

Transportation Worker Identification

NYS DEC- Protecting New York's Natural Resources with Better Construction Site Management

AFFILIATIONS

American Association of Petroleum Geologists

National Groundwater Association

Geological Society of America

LANGAN

- Emergency Response Site Investigation & Remediation, Shamokin, PA
- Bermuda International Airport, Jet Fuel Release Investigation, Bermuda
- Little Missouri River Basin, Geotechnical Site Evaluation (Horizontal Drilling Pipeline Install), ND
- Seismic Susceptibility Evaluation (Class 2 Injection Wells), Litchfield, OH
- Bedrock Mapping, Bradford and Sullivan Counties, PA
- Soil Solidification, Carteret, NJ

PA Council of Professional Geologists

BRIAN GOCHENAUR, QEP

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

Mr. Gochenaur is an environmental project manager whose experience includes environmental due diligence, site investigation and remediation, fuel oil storage tank investigation and removal, soil vapor intrusion assessments, in-situ remedial technology, spill closure, vapor barrier and sub-slab depressurization system design and construction, emergency response, environmental and geotechnical site investigations, and health and safety monitoring. He has extensive experience with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup, Voluntary Cleanup and Spill Programs and New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) "E" Designated and New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (BCP) sites. His areas of expertise include Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, Phase II Site Investigations, and environmental consulting and oversight on large scale construction projects.

EDUCATION

B.S., Environmental Science
University of Florida

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) certified by the Institute of Professional Environmental Practice

40-Hour OSHA (HAZWOPER)

SELECTED PROJECTS

- 440 Washington Street, E-Designated services, New York, NY
- 3514 Surf Avenue, Tall Residential and Retail Building, Brooklyn, NY
- ARO 242 West 53, Tall Residential Building, New York, NY
- NY Aquarium Shark Exhibit, Soil Characterization and Excavation Oversight, Coney Island Neighborhood, Brooklyn, NY
- 60 West Street, Site Investigation and Redevelopment, Brooklyn, NY
- 535 4th Avenue, BCP Auto Repair Cleanup and Redevelopment, Brooklyn, NY
- 1525 Bedford Avenue, BCP Gas Station Cleanup and Redevelopment, Brooklyn, NY
- 220 Eleventh Avenue, Residential Building, New York, NY
- 432 Rodney Street, Residential Building, Brooklyn, NY
- 563 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, NY
- 362 West 125th Street, Residential Building, New York, NY
- Bedford Armory Redevelopment, Brooklyn, NY
- 268 West Street, BCP Redevelopment of Former Commercial and Industrial Site, New York, NY
- 110 125th Street, Soil Excavation and Remediation, New York, NY
- Former Roseland Ballroom Redevelopment, Soil Characterization and Excavation Oversight, New York, NY
- 42 Crosby Street, "E" Designated Site Investigation and Remediation, New York, NY
- New York School Construction Authority, Various Locations, In-House Environmental Consulting, Five Boroughs of New York City
- EZ Serve Portfolio, GE Capital, Various Phase II Site Investigations, FL, GA, LA, and MS
- Beth Elohim Child Daycare Center, Lead Based Paint Abatement, Brooklyn, NY
- Price Battery, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Lead Fallout Superfund Site, Hamburg, PA

- Clark Portfolio, GE Capital, Various Phase II Locations, MI, IL, ID, and OH
- Tops Plaza Portfolio, Prudential Real Estate Investors, Various Phase II Locations, NY
- Cingular Wireless Portfolio, Cingular Wireless, Various Locations Phase I and II Locations, WA
- Queens Center Mall Expansion, Remedial Oversight, Elmhurst, NY
- Soka Gakkai International-USA, Cultural Center, Brooklyn, NY

JULIA LEUNG, PE

PROJECT ENGINEER

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING & WATER RESOURCES

Ms. Leung is an environmental engineer working in the New York Metro area. Her projects involve the investigation and assessment of environmental systems including physical/chemical processes, water chemistry, environmental system analysis, solid waste and water resources engineering, stormwater design and hydrology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Phase I ESA, Various Locations, NYC and Westchester County, NY
- Phase II ESI, 412 East 90th Street, New York, NY
- 420 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, NY
- West and Watts Development, New York, NY
- 203 East 92nd Street, Mixed-Use Building, New York, NY
- BAM North Tower, Brooklyn, NY
- Phase II ESI, FedEx Distribution Facility (830 Fountain Avenue), Brooklyn, NY
- Waste Classification and Lead Delineation Investigation (261 Hudson Street), New York, NY
- Waste Classification Investigation (41-43 East 22nd Street), New York, NY
- Columbia University, Manhattanville Campus, New York, NY
- Riverside Building 5, New York, NY
- Condominium at 200 East 79th Street, New York, NY
- Mercedes Benz of Manhattan (536 West 41st Street), New York, NY
- Phase II ESI (627 Smith Street), Brooklyn, NY
- 340 Court Street, Brooklyn, NY

EDUCATION

M.E., Environmental Engineering
Cornell University

B.S., Biological Engineering (Environmental Studies Concentration)
Cornell University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Professional Engineer (PE) in NY

10-Hour OSHA

Emily G. Strake

Project Chemist/ Risk Assessor
Environmental Engineering

17 years in the industry ~ 5 years with Langan

Ms. Strake has 17 years of environmental chemistry, risk assessment, auditing, and quality assurance experience. Most recently, she has focused her efforts on human health risk assessment, and has been the primary author or key contributor of risk assessment reports and screening evaluations for projects governed under RCRA, CERCLA, NJDEP, DNREC, SWRCB, DTSC, PADEP, CTDEEP, ODEQ, NYSDEC and MDE. She has experience in site-specific strategy development, which has enabled her to perform assessments to focus areas of investigation and identify risk-based alternatives for reducing remediation costs. Ms. Strake is a member of the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council Risk Assessment Team responsible for the development and review of organizational risk assessment guidance documents and serves as a National Trainer in risk assessment for the organization.

Ms. Strake has extensive experience in environmental data validation, focused on ensuring laboratory deliverables follow specific guidelines as described by regulatory agencies and the analytical methods employed. In addition, she has experience in EQuIS chemical database management. She also has a broad range of environmental field experience and maintains current OSHA HAZWOPER certification. Ms. Strake is experienced in auditing laboratory and field-sampling activities for compliance with Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs), the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference Standards Quality Systems manual, and applicable USEPA Guidance. Ms. Strake has also audited on-site laboratories in support of groundwater treatment operations and implemented corrective actions. Her responsibilities include writing reports on the value of laboratory work, writing/editing QAPPs for clients and project-specific sites, peer reviewing colleague's work, and mentoring staff within the office. She has also served as the Quality Assurance officer for several long-term projects, responsible for the achievement of all forms of Quality Control/Quality Assurance by onsite personnel relating to sampling, analysis, and data evaluation.

Selected Project Experience

Major League Soccer's San Jose Earthquakes Stadium, Santa Clara, CA
DuPont, Waynesboro, VA
PECO/Exelon, Various Locations
Texas Instruments, San Francisco, CA
Regency, Philadelphia, PA
Veteran's Affairs, Palo Alto, CA
DOW Chemical, Various Locations
Avon, Rye, NY
Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, San Francisco, CA
Sunoco Refineries, Various Locations
Honeywell, Highland Park, NJ
Delaware City Refinery, DE

Education

MBA
The University of Scranton

B.S., Chemistry
Cedar Crest College

Professional Licenses

Board Certified Environmental Professional (CEP)

Training

40 hr. OSHA HAZWOPER Training/Nov 2002

8 hr. HAZWOPER Supervisor/June 2004

8 hr. OSHA HAZWOPER Refresher/2013

Affiliations

The Society for Risk Analysis

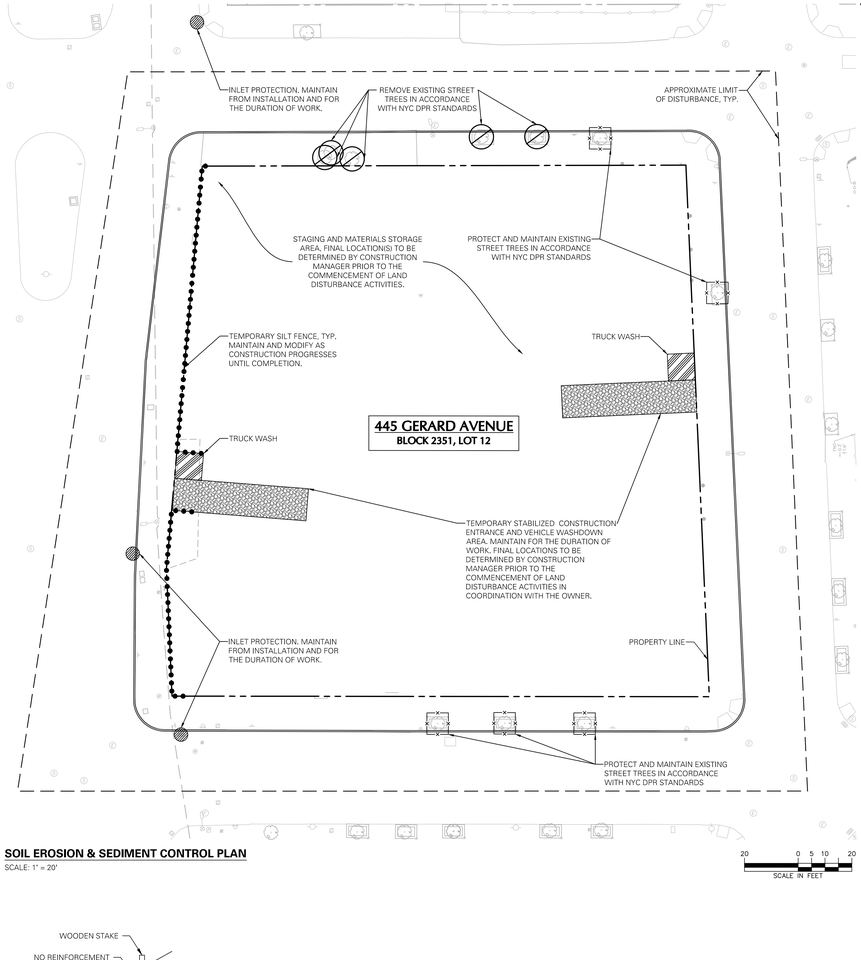
Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council

LANGAN

Occidental Chemical, Bakersfield, CA
Floreffe Terminal, Pittsburgh, PA
Ryder, Hartford, CT
Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia, PA

APPENDIX G

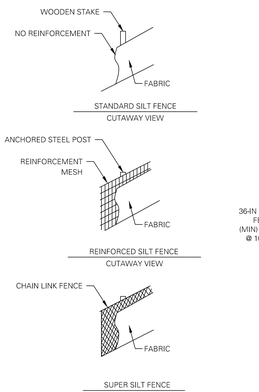
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

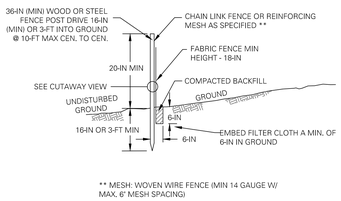


SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 20'

20 0 5 10 20
SCALE IN FEET





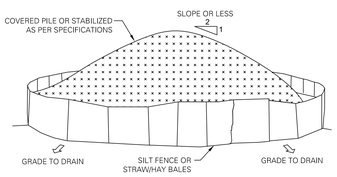
** MESH: WOVEN WIRE FENCE (MIN 14 GAUGE W/ MAX. 6" MESH SPACING)

NOTES:

1. WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES. POSTS SHALL BE STEEL EITHER "T" OR "U" TYPE, OR HARDWOOD.
2. FILTER CLOTH TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO WOVEN WIRE FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT TOP AND MID SECTION/ FENCE SHALL BE WOVEN WIRE, MIN 14 GAUGE, 6 INCHES MAXIMUM MESH OPENING.
3. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY SIX INCHES AND FOLDED. FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE EITHER FILTER X, MIRAFI 100X, STABLINKA T140N, OR APPROVED EQUAL.
4. STANDARD SILT FENCE WOODEN STAKES AND REINFORCED SILT FENCE ANCHORED STEEL POSTS TO BE DRIVEN 16 INCHES IN THE GROUND. SUPER SILT FENCE FABRIC TO BE PLACED AGAINST CHAIN LINK FENCE AS SUPPORT BACKING WITH POSTS DRIVEN 3 FEET IN THE GROUND.
5. PREFABRICATED UNITS SHALL MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS SHOWN.
6. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN 'BULGES' DEVELOP IN THE SILT FENCE.
7. SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN ACCUMULATIONS REACH 1/2 THE ABOVE GROUND HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCING.

SILT FENCE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

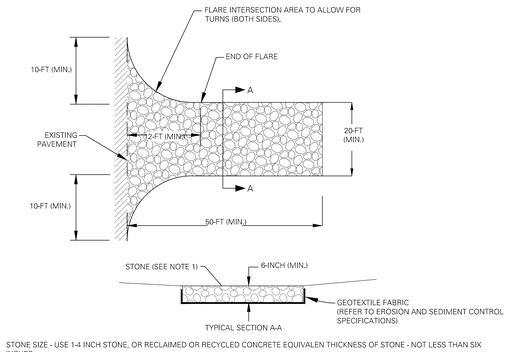


CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. AREA CHOSEN FOR FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE DRY AND STABLE
2. MAXIMUM SLOPE OF FILL MATERIAL PILE SHALL BE 2:1
3. EACH PILE SHALL BE SURROUNDED BY SILT FENCE.
4. UPON COMPLETION, EACH PILE SHALL BE COVERED WITH 6-MIL PLASTIC OR STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION IF STOCKPILE SHALL BE INACTIVE FOR 14 OR MORE DAYS.
5. SEGREGATE CERTIFIED CLEAN MATERIALS FROM OTHER MATERIALS WHEN STOCKPILING.

STOCKPILE DETAIL

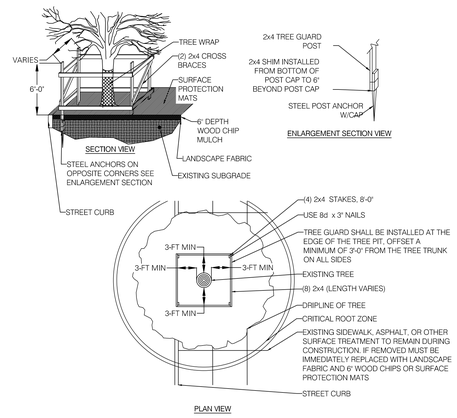
NOT TO SCALE



1. STONE SIZE - USE 1-4 INCH STONE, OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALEN THICKNESS OF STONE - NOT LESS THAN SIX INCHES.
2. LENGTH OF STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS - NOT LESS THAN 50 FEET (EXCEPT ON A SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT WHERE A 30 FOOT MINIMUM LENGTH WOULD APPLY)
3. WIDTH - TWENTY FOOT MINIMUM, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS. TWENTY-FOUR FOOT IF SINGLE ENTRANCE TO SITE.
4. GEOTEXTILE - WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE. (REFER TO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS)
5. SURFACE WATER - ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED BENEATH THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE - THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.
8. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN.

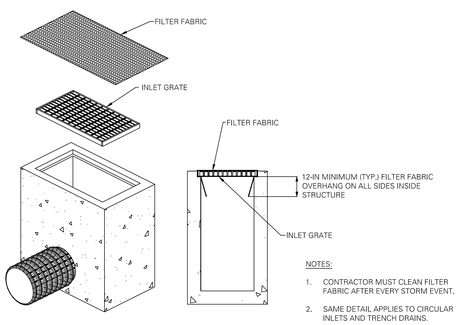
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



TREE PROTECTION DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



NOTES:

1. CONTRACTOR MUST CLEAN FILTER FABRIC AFTER EVERY STORM EVENT.
2. SAME DETAIL APPLIES TO CIRCULAR INLETS AND TRENCH DRAINS.

INLET PROTECTION DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL NOTES

1. EXISTING CONDITIONS AND TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION PER "TOPOGRAPHIC, BOUNDARY, AND UTILITY SURVEY" PREPARED BY LANGAN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL, SURVEYING, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, AND GEOLOGY, D.P.C., DATED 03/29/19. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88) WHICH IS 1.07 FEET ABOVE THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 (NGVD 29), MEAN SEA LEVEL SANDY HOOK, NJ.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ACCEPT THE SITE AS IS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSESS CONDITIONS, AND THE KIND, QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WORK REQUIRED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE A THOROUGH SITE INSPECTION IN ORDER TO FIELD VERIFY EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS, CORRELATE CONDITIONS WITH THE DRAWINGS AND RESOLVE ANY POSSIBLE CONSTRUCTION CONFLICTS WITH THE OWNER PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITY (WATER, SEWER, GAS, ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, CABLE, PANYNJ ELECTRIC AND COMMUNICATIONS, AND FDNY COMMUNICATIONS CABLES) LOCATIONS, TYPES, INVERTS AND CONDITIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ANY CONDITIONS FOUND TO DIFFER FROM THOSE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND REQUIRING MODIFICATIONS TO THE SITE DESIGN SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER BEFORE CONSTRUCTION. DIFFERING UTILITY CONDITIONS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED BY THE CONTRACTOR, THAT REQUIRE MODIFICATION OF SITE DESIGN AND THAT ARE NOT BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED GROUNDS FOR ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OR CHANGES TO THE CONTRACT DURATION, OR ANY OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE OWNER OR OWNER'S ENGINEER.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL, WHEN HE/SHE DEEMS NECESSARY, PROVIDE A WRITTEN REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI) TO THE OWNER AND/OR OWNER'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, AND ENGINEER PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANY SPECIFIC SITEWORK ITEM4. THE (RFI) SHALL BE IN A FORM ACCEPTABLE TO OWNER AND/OR OWNER'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, AND ENGINEER. RFIS SHALL BE NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY BY DATE SUBMITTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR SITEWORK ITEMS CONSTRUCTED DIFFERENTLY THAN INTENDED OR AS DEPICTED ON THE PLANS.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH, INSTALL, TEST AND COMPLETE ALL WORK TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER AND OWNER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR MEANS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION; AS SUCH, THESE PLANS DO NOT COMPLETELY REPRESENT, NOR ARE THEY INTENDED TO REPRESENT, ALL SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED FOR SITEWORK CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT ALL IMPROVEMENTS DEPICTED ON THESE PLANS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE RULES, REGULATIONS AND LAWS IN EFFECT AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.
5. INFORMATION RELATED TO ELEVATIONS AND PROPOSED UTILITIES (SUCH AS ROADWAY GRADES, INVERT ELEVATIONS, RIM ELEVATIONS, GRATE ELEVATIONS, BUILDING FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS, ETC.) MAY BE FOUND IN MORE THAN ONE LOCATION IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUFFICIENTLY REVIEW ALL PLANS AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR CONSISTENCY PRIOR TO BID. ANY INCONSISTENCIES OR DISCREPANCIES THAT ARE FOUND BY THE CONTRACTOR OR HIS ASSIGNS SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE OWNER AND ENGINEER IN WRITING, IN THE FORMAT OF AN RFI PRIOR TO BID.
6. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO INVESTIGATE, IDENTIFY, AND RELOCATE ANY EXISTING UTILITIES CONFLICTING WITH THE PROPOSED WORK. ALL EXISTING SUBSURFACE UTILITIES WITHIN THE LIMIT OF WORK SHALL REMAIN UNLESS REMOVAL OF THE SAME IS SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON THE SITE REMOVALS PLAN. IF ABANDONED PIPES ARE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE THE PIPE IN THE AREA OF EXCAVATION AND PLUG AT EACH END OF THE EXCAVATION. CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT THE PIPE IS ABANDONED BEFORE ATTEMPTING THIS OPERATION.
7. THERE ARE ADDITIONAL NOTES, SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED THROUGHOUT THE PLAN SET AS WELL AS REFERENCES TO SPECIFICATIONS FROM APPLICABLE GOVERNING AUTHORITIES AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN, REVIEW AND ADHERE TO ALL THESE DOCUMENTS.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL, WITHOUT ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO THE OWNER, BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ANY NECESSARY LICENSES AND PERMITS, AND FOR COMPLYING WITH ANY FEDERAL, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL LAWS, CODES, AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT FROM DAMAGE ALL EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS AND UTILITIES AT OR NEAR THE WORK SITE AND ON ADJACENT PROPERTY OF A THIRD PARTY, THE LOCATIONS OF WHICH ARE MADE KNOWN TO OR SHOULD BE KNOWN BY THE CONTRACTOR. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO THOSE FACILITIES, INCLUDING THOSE THAT ARE THE PROPERTY OF A THIRD PARTY, RESULTING FROM FAILURE TO EXERCISE REASONABLE CARE IN PERFORMING THE WORK. IF THE CONTRACTOR FAILS OR REFUSES TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE PROMPTLY, THE OWNER MAY HAVE THE WORK PERFORMED AND CHARGE THE COST TO THE CONTRACTOR.
10. WHERE NEW CONSTRUCTION ABUTS EXISTING PAVEMENTS, CURBS, OR WALLS, THE EXISTING MATERIALS SHALL BE CLEANLY SAW-CUT TO PROVIDE A CLEAN, NEAT MATCH AND A SMOOTH, FLUSH TRANSITION.
11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE ANY EXISTING CURBS, FENCING, OR PAVEMENTS THAT WERE INTENDED TO REMAIN BUT ARE DAMAGED OR DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION. IF REPLACEMENT IS NECESSARY, IT SHALL BE DONE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE OWNER.
12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DISPOSE OF ALL ITEMS AND MATERIALS REMOVED AND NOT SALVAGED, INCLUDING ALL EXCAVATED MATERIAL, OFF-SITE AND IN A LEGAL MANNER.
13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVISION OF SHORING, BRACING, AND DEWATERING IF EXISTING CONDITIONS WARRANT SUCH. WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH OSHA REQUIREMENTS.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

I. GENERAL:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A SITE LOGISTICS PLAN PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THAT DENOTES TEMPORARY FACILITIES, SUCH AS STORAGE, STAGING, AND CONSTRUCTION TRAILERS.
2. SITE CONTRACTOR IS TO IDENTIFY AREAS, INSIDE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE, FOR WASTE DISPOSAL AND DELIVERY AND MATERIAL STORAGE.
3. IF THE ACTION OF VEHICLES TRAVELING OVER THE GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO REMOVE THE MAJORITY OF DIRT OR MUD, THEN THE TIRES MUST BE WASHED BEFORE THE VEHICLES ENTER THE ROAD. IF WASHING IS USED, PROVISIONS MUST BE MADE TO INTERCEPT THE WASH WATER AND TRAP THE SEDIMENT BEFORE IT IS CARRIED OFF THE SITE. ONLY USE EGRESS LOCATIONS AS PROVIDED. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED FROM VEHICLES ONTO ROADWAYS OR INTO STORM DRAINS MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY
4. ALL WASH WATER (CONCRETE TRUCKS, VEHICLE CLEANING, EQUIPMENT CLEANING, ETC.) SHALL BE DETAINED AND PROPERLY TREATED OR DISPOSED. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN THE SEWER WITHOUT A DEP PERMIT AND ANY REQUIRED DEP TREATMENT.
5. SUFFICIENT OIL AND GREASE ABSORBING MATERIALS AND FLOTATION BOOMS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE OR READILY AVAILABLE TO CONTAIN AND CLEAN-UP FUEL OR CHEMICAL SPILLS AND LEAKS.
6. RUBBISH, TRASH GARBAGE, LITTER OR OTHER SUCH MATERIALS SHALL BE DEPOSITED INTO SEALED CONTAINERS. MATERIALS SHALL BE PREVENTED FROM LEAVING THE PREMISES THROUGH THE ACTION OF WIND OR STORMWATER DISCHARGE INTO DRAINAGE DITCHES OR WATERS OF THE STATE.
7. ALL STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES PRESENTED ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE INITIATED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE.
8. DISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY STOPPED SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. THESE AREAS SHALL BE SEEDED, SODDED, AND/OR VEGETATED NO LATER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE LAST CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OCCURRING IN THESE AREAS.
9. SLOPES SHALL BE LEFT IN A ROUGHENED CONDITION DURING THE GRADING PHASE TO REDUCE RUNOFF VELOCITIES AND EROSION.
10. DUE TO THE GRADE CHANGES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT, THE SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADJUSTING THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES (SILT FENCES, ETC.) TO PREVENT EROSION AND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE.
11. SITE CONTRACTOR TO LIMIT DISTURBANCE OF SITE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH EROSION CONTROL SEQUENCING SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. NO UNNECESSARY OR IMPROPERLY SEQUENCED CLEARING AND/OR GRADING SHALL BE PERMITTED.

II. PLANNED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES:

1. THE SITE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO DEVELOP AND INSTALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES PER CONTRACT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS. THE BUILDING CONTRACTOR TO REPAIR/REPLACE ANY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES THAT THEY DAMAGE. THE SITE CONTRACTOR WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN/MONITOR EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE FULL DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
2. SILT FENCE: WILL BE INSTALLED ALONG THE PROPOSED LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE AREAS AS SHOWN AND ALSO AROUND ANY STOCKPILE AREAS.
3. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE: ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES WILL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AT THE ENTRANCES OF THE SITE.
4. DUST CONTROL: SHOULD EXCESSIVE DUST BE GENERATED, IT SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY WATER SPRINKLING.
5. DEWATERING: DEP AND DEC APPROVED DEWATERING PRACTICES WILL BE USED TO PREVENT PONDING OF WATER DURING CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN PERMITS AS REQUIRED.
6. INLET PROTECTION: INLET PROTECTION WILL BE USED AT DRAINAGE INLETS WITHIN AND AROUND THE PROJECT LIMITS OF THE SITE.
7. STORMWATER RUN-OFF: SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER DISPOSAL OF STORMWATER RUN-OFF DURING CONSTRUCTION TO AN ON-SITE STORMWATER FILTRATION AND/OR DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE NYC DEP REGULATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
8. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE AND PROTECT TEMPORARY STOCKPILES AS NEEDED. PVC SHEETING SHALL BE MIN OF 10 MM THICK. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED AROUND THE BASE OF ANY STOCKPILES.

III. MAINTENANCE NOTES:

1. THE SITE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND RELATED ITEMS INCLUDED WITHIN THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. THE SITE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION OF PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES AND RELATED ITEMS INCLUDED WITHIN THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN THROUGH COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
2. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE TRIBUTARY AREA TO THE CONTROL IS COMPLETELY STABILIZED AT THE END OF THE SITE AND LANDSCAPING WORK. ALL CONTROLS SHALL BE CHECKED DAILY AND AFTER STORM EVENTS TO ENSURE THEY ARE IN PROPER WORKING ORDER.
3. SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM ANY TEMPORARY CONTROL MEASURE DURING REGULAR MAINTENANCE MAY BE INCORPORATED BACK INTO THE EARTHWORK AS FILL ON THE SITE IF APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SEDIMENT THAT IS NOT APPROVED FOR FILL MUST BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES.
4. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES WILL BE CHECKED FOR STABILITY AND OPERATION FOLLOWING EVERY RUNOFF-PRODUCING RAINFALL BUT IN NO CASE LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK. ANY NEEDED REPAIRS WILL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY TO MAINTAIN ALL PRACTICES DURING A SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION STAGE.
5. SEDIMENT WILL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND THE SILT FENCE WHEN ACCUMULATION IS APPROXIMATELY 6 INCHES AT THE FENCE, OR WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN THE FENCE. THE SILT FENCE WILL BE REPAIRED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN A BARRIER.
6. THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN.
7. IN ADDITION TO IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FOR ONGOING ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, THE SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL INITIATE STABILIZATION MEASURES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN PORTIONS OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED BUT IN NO CASE NO MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT PORTION OF THE SITE HAD TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED.
8. STREET CLEANING TO BE PERFORMED IF NECESSARY.

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
- SILT FENCE
- INLET PROTECTION
- CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- TRUCK WASH AREA
- TREE PROTECTION
- TREE REMOVAL

NO.	DATE	REVISION
01	04.22.2020	DEC SUBMISSION
NO.	DATE	ISSUE

KEY PLAN

S9ARCHITECTURE
460 WEST 34TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10001
T 212.457.4077
S9ARCHITECTURE.COM

Owner:
THE DOMAIN COMPANIES
11 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK, NY 10007
212-991-0001

Architect:
S9 ARCHITECTURE
460 WEST 34TH ST
NEW YORK, NY 10001
212-457-4077

Structural Engineer / Exterior Consultant:
DESIMONE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
140 BROADWAY, 25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10005
212-532-2211

MEP Engineer:
ETTINGER ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES
505 8TH AVENUE, 24TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10018
212-244-2410

Civil Engineer:
LANGAN
360 WEST 31ST ST, 8TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10001
212-479-5400

PROJECT TITLE:
445 GERARD AVENUE

BRONX, NY 10451

PROJECT NO: 66313.00
DOB NO: 220630137

DRAWING TITLE:
SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

SCALE: AS NOTED PAGE 1 OF 1

C-100.00

DOB BSCAN STICKER

SEAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

CHECKED BY: KT

APPENDIX H

REMEDIATION SCHEDULE

Remediation Schedule
Gerard Avenue and East 146th Street
Bronx, New York
Langan Project No. 170487001
BCP Site ID: C203111

Item #	Action	2019								2020											
		JUN	JUL	MAR	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	Design, Investigation, and Permitting	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■												
2	Site Demolition									■	■	■	■								
3	Remedial Implementation													■	■	■	■				
4	Balance of Construction																	■	■	■	■
5	FER, SMP and EE																	■	■	■	■
6	Certificate of Completion (12/31/20)																				■

Notes:

1. FER - Final Engineering Report
2. SMP - Site Management Plan
3. EE - Environmental Easement

APPENDIX I

REMEDIAL DESIGN MEMORANDUM

LANGAN

Technical Memorandum

Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001 T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444

To: Sarah Quandt – NYSDEC

From: Jason Hayes, P.E. - Langan

Info: 445 Gerard LLC
Brian Gochenaur, Ryan Manderbach, Joseph Good - Langan

Date: August 7, 2019

Re: In Situ Treatment Remedial Design Plan
Gerard Avenue and East 146th Street
Bronx, New York
NYSBCP Site Number C203111
Langan Project No.: 170487001

This remedial design plan presents an in situ groundwater treatment strategy to remediate residual petroleum-related volatile organic compound (VOC) and semi-volatile organic compound (SVOC) impacts to soil and groundwater at Gerard Avenue and East 146th Street in the Bronx, New York (the site). The site is improved with a food preparation/food cart storage space (Lot 1), a vacant one-story warehouse and parking lot (Lot 3); a vacant one-story warehouse (Lot 12); and a vacant one-story warehouse with a partial cellar (Lot 20). A site location plan is provided as Figure 1 and site layout map is provided as Figure 2.

This document supplements the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP), which describes the implementation of a short-term, in situ soil and groundwater treatment technology (i.e., in situ chemical oxidation [ISCO] via injection points or direct mixing where applicable) in the northern part of the site to reduce petroleum-related VOCs and SVOCs in soil and groundwater.

This technical memorandum is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0 - Site Background
- Section 2.0 - In Situ Remedial Technology Options and Description
- Section 3.0 - Supplemental Investigation
- Section 4.0 - Remedy Selection and Implementation
- Section 5.0 - Monitoring
- Section 6.0 - Certification

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND

The stratigraphy underlying the site is comprised of historic fill below impervious cover (building foundation slab or asphalt-pavement) to depths ranging from about 2.5 to 24 feet below grade surface (bgs). Historic fill generally consists of brown, fine- to medium-grained sand with varying amounts of silt, clay, gravel, brick, coal, coal ash, slag, concrete, asphalt, glass, plastic, metal, ceramic tile, wood ash, and wood. Native soil encountered below historic fill predominantly consists of fine- to medium-grained sand with varying amounts of fine gravel, peat, and silt, and a clay layer varying in thickness between 1 and 7 feet. The clay or silty clay layer was encountered at depths ranging between 13 and 27. Depth to groundwater ranges from about 12.08 to 18.95 feet bgs (about el 2.26 to el 3.12 feet[1]). Groundwater generally flows to the west toward the Harlem River. The groundwater contour map from the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) is provided for reference as Figure 3.

The RIR provides a description of contaminant distribution throughout the site. Soil and groundwater data indicate petroleum impacts in the northern part of the site require remediation. The petroleum plume in groundwater spans about 16,200 square feet. The highest concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs and SVOCs in soil were encountered in samples collected from the northeastern part of the site (indicated by borings SB06, SB13, RB09, RB10, RB13, and RB14). The highest concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs in groundwater were encountered in samples collected from MW06, RMW09, RMW10, RMW11, and RMW14. The extent of the treatment area is presented on Figure 4.

Contaminants of concern (COC) that will be addressed by the in situ groundwater treatment are petroleum-related VOCs, including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX), and their breakdown products. SVOCs include napthalene, 3&4 methylphenol, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, diben(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene. Based on the vertical delineation of the petroleum plume, the target depth for the in situ remedial treatment is from approximately 10 to 20 feet bgs on Lot 3 and 18 to 28 feet bgs on Lot 12.

2.0 IN SITU REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS AND DESCRIPTION

This section describes the remedial options that were selected to address the petroleum-related VOCs and SVOCs in soil and groundwater. Two remedial technologies, 1) ISCO and 2) oxygen release compound, are discussed in greater detail below.

[1] Groundwater elevations are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88).

2.1 In Situ Chemical Oxidation (PersulfOx®)

ISCO involves application of chemical oxidants (e.g., permanganate, hydrogen peroxide, or persulfate) for rapid degradation of the targeted COCs. During the oxidation reaction, electrons are transferred from the contaminant to the oxidant, which oxidizes the contaminant and reduces the electron acceptor (i.e., oxidant). In turn, the contaminant is degraded or destroyed. Oxidants are selected for use based upon their effectiveness for the contaminants of concern and ease of use.

Persulfate ($S_2O_8^{2-}$) is a strong oxidant capable of destroying organic contaminants. "Activators" (i.e., catalysts), including peroxide, chelated metals, or heat, are used to induce the highly oxidative sulfate radicals (SO_4^-), thereby destroying the contaminants via a radical reaction. PersulfOx® has a built-in catalyst, which activates the persulfate component, generating free radicals without the need for the addition of a separate activator.

2.2 Oxygen Release Compound (ORC Advanced®)

Oxygen release compounds produce a controlled-release of molecular oxygen for an extended period of time. The ORC Advanced® is a formulation of calcium oxy-hydroxide that produces a controlled-release of molecular oxygen for a period of up to 12 months upon hydration. The application of ORC Advanced® or a similar product to the subsurface can enhance biological activity, which accelerates the rate of naturally-occurring aerobic biodegradation in groundwater.

Product specifications for PersulfOx® and ORC Advanced® are provided in Appendix B.

3.0 SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATION

Langan performed a supplemental investigation in May 2019, which consisted of the collection of additional soil and groundwater samples in the northern part of the site. The purpose of the supplemental investigation was to collect soil and groundwater samples to be analyzed for design parameters and for use in a soil oxidant demand (SOD) test.

3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the SOD test were to:

1) Evaluate the feasibility of persulfate oxidation technology to treat petroleum-related VOC and SVOC impacts in saturated soil and groundwater
2) Determine full-scale design parameters (i.e., field dosing concentrations)

3.2 Methodology

The methodology for sample collection, sample preparation, and SOD testing are described below.

Sample Collection and Preparation

Soil and groundwater samples were collected from within the petroleum plume (RB09/RMW09) and from outside of the petroleum plume (RB16/RMW16). A photoionization detector (PID) was used to screen VOC concentrations during sampling. A maximum PID reading of 2,012 parts per million (ppm) was recorded at about 18.5 feet bgs in RB09. About 500 grams of soil were collected from the 18- to 28- foot bgs depth interval at borings RB09 and RB16 for use in the SOD study. About one liter of groundwater was collected from RMW09 and RMW16 for use in the SOD study.

In addition, soil and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for remediation parameters. Soil samples collected from the 18- to 28- foot bgs depth interval at RB09 and RB16 were analyzed for grain size. A soil sample collected at RB09 from 18 to 20 feet bgs was analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) diesel range organics (DRO) and gasoline range organics (GRO). Groundwater samples from RMW09 and RMW16 were collected and analyzed for total organic carbon (TOC).

The soil and groundwater SOD study samples were collected in clean disposable bags or glassware, preserved on ice, and delivered to Regenesis Lab of San Clemente, California under standard chain of custody. The soil and groundwater samples to be analyzed for remediation parameters (i.e., TOC, TPH, and/or grain size) were delivered via courier to Alpha Analytical Laboratories Inc. of Mahwah, New Jersey.

The oxidant demand test was set up with 250 grams of site soil and 250 grams of site groundwater. Test samples were prepared with a known amount of sodium persulfate (10 grams of oxidant per kilogram of site soil) and the oxidant concentration was measured in the beginning of the test. After 48 hours, the remaining oxidant concentration was determined.

3.3 Results

The following summarizes the remediation parameter and SOD test results.

Remediation Parameters

Table 1 presents the results of the remediation parameter analyses. Soil and groundwater remediation parameters are used to evaluate the technologies proposed for this site (ISCO and oxygen release compound).

Soil Parameters

- TPH GRO and DRO were detected at 780 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and 911 mg/kg, respectively, in RB09.
- Grain size analysis indicated that petroleum-impacted soil consists of mostly fine sand.

Groundwater Parameters

- TOC was detected at 0.02 milligrams per liter (mg/l) in RMW09 and 0.0043 mg/l in RMW16.

SOD Test Results

The persulfate oxidant demand was determined by the final persulfate consumption at the end of the oxidant demand test. The SOD value was measured at 2.39 grams of oxidant per kilogram of site soil within the petroleum plume at RB09. The SOD value was measured at 2.73 grams of oxidant per kilogram of site soil outside of the petroleum plume at RB16. Laboratory analytical data packages are included as Appendix A.

4.0 REMEDY SELECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

An ISCO direct-push oxidant application will be implemented to reduce overall VOC and SVOC concentrations. The about 16,200-square-foot targeted petroleum plume for the oxidant application is presented on Figure 4. One application of oxidant followed by one application of oxidant combined with oxygen release compound are suggested for the treatment area. After total groundwater contaminant concentrations in the petroleum plume are reduced through the first application of PersulfOx®, a second application of PersulfOx® and ORC Advanced® will be added a minimum of one week following the first application to reduce potential remaining dissolved-phase contaminants.

4.1 Reagent Selection and Dosage

Treatment Area

The about 16,200-square-foot area will be treated via oxidant and oxygen release compound injections or via direct mixing by the remedial engineer and their subcontractors. Based on contaminant concentration and distribution, a total of about 113,120 pounds of PersulfOx® and 17,742 pounds of ORC Advanced® will be applied to the treatment area over two applications. The first application will be a 20% solution of PersulfOx® and the second application will be a 10% solution of PersulfOx® mixed with ORC Advanced®.

Approximate direct-push injection locations are shown on Figure 4. The contractor will provide all product submittals prior to purchase and implementation. Appendix C includes the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for these products.

4.2 Field Implementation

Application of the oxidant and oxygen release compound will be via a direct-push drill rig or direct mixing where applicable. The remedial application will target the 10 to 20 foot depth interval on Lot 3 and the 18 to 28 foot depth interval on Lots 12 and 20 where the targeted VOC and SVOC concentrations were observed. Direct push injection locations are detailed on Figure 4. The anticipated radius of influence for the oxidant and oxygen release compound via direct-push is 5 feet. Injection points are located in a rough grid pattern to spread chemicals evenly across the treatment area and will be sequenced in a manner that will minimize off-site migration of contaminant mass. The oxidant will be applied via low-pressure pumps with maximum pressure not to exceed 125 pounds per square inch (psi), which will not significantly alter groundwater elevation. Injections will generally begin up-gradient of the contaminant mass along Gerard Avenue so any marginal increase in groundwater head will maintain groundwater flow direction to the west (i.e., into the site). Following up-gradient injections along Gerard Avenue, the

sequence will follow with points along East 146th Street and Exterior Street to direct flow toward the center of the source area. After the perimeter injections are complete, injections will converge towards the center of the treatment area. Injection points may be completed one lot after the other to avoid multiple mobilizations.

Flexible hose will be extended from a mixing tank to the injection pump and then to an injection manifold at the drill rig. During the injection, the direct-push rig will advance drill rods to the bottom of the target interval, and then gradually pull the rods upward through the target interval. To avoid mounding at localized areas during the injection, an alternating injection sequence shall be applied, meaning that adjacent injection points should not be injected without lag between the injections. The alternating injections will allow the aquifer to have time to equilibrate with the surroundings. The injection record will include the rate, pressure, and volume at each location.

5.0 MONITORING

Performance monitoring will consist of baseline and post-injection monitoring. The baseline sampling will be conducted prior to injection and post-injection sampling will be conducted quarterly during the two years following the injections.

Real-time monitoring will be performed during the injections at four wells (RMW03, RMW09, RMW10, and RMW14) to monitor for potential contaminant migration. The real-time monitoring will include daily collection of well headspace readings via a photoionization detector (PID), and depth to groundwater measurements.

Post-remediation monitoring for VOCs and SVOCs will be performed at five wells (RMW01, RMW03, RMW09, RMW10, and RMW14) inside of the petroleum plume, as shown on Figure 5. If the wells are destroyed during construction, new temporary wells will be installed. Post-remediation monitoring will start at least 4 weeks after the final application event.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

I, Jason Hayes, PE, certify that I am currently a NYS registered professional engineer as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this Technical Memorandum was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and that all activities were performed in full accordance with the DER-approved work plan and any DER-approved modifications.

NYS Professional Engineer 089491	Date	Signature

Tables

Table 1: Remediation Parameters

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Map
Figure 2: Site Layout and Sample Location Map
Figure 3: Groundwater Elevation Contour Map
Figure 4: Treatment Area Location Plan
Figure 5: Groundwater Monitoring Plan

Appendices

Appendix A: Laboratory Analytical Reports
Appendix B: Product Specifications
Appendix C: MSDS

TABLES

Table 1
Remediation Parameters
Remedial Design Memorandum

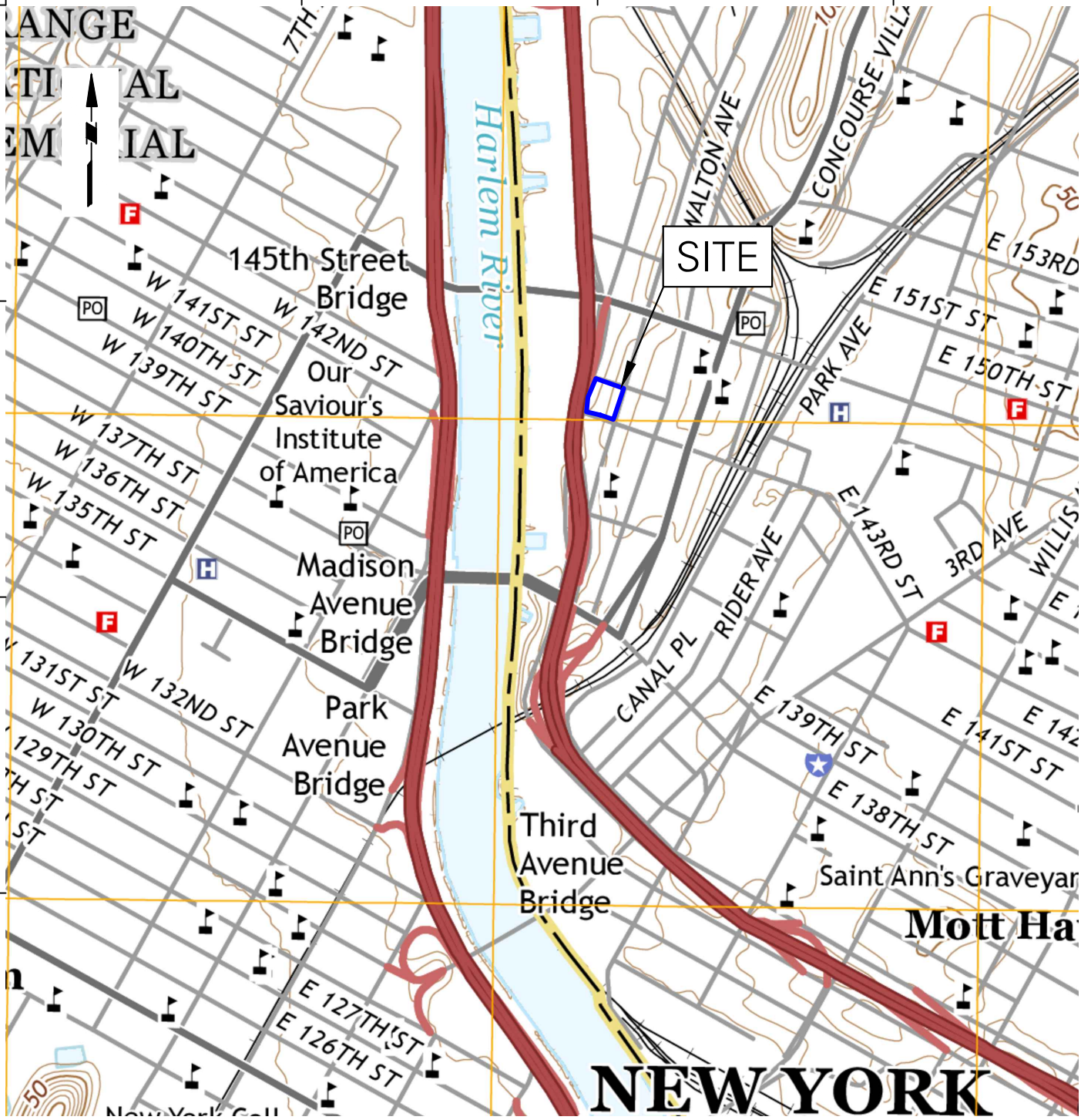
Gerard Avenue and East 146th Street
Bronx, New York
BCP Site No.: C203111
Langan Project No.: 170487001

Matrix	SOIL						GROUNDWATER	
Sample ID	**RB09_18-20**	**RB09_18-26**		**RB16_18-28**			**RMW09**	**RMW16**
Laboratory Sample ID	**L1922360-01**	**L1922360-02**		**L1922360-03**			**L1922361-02**	**L1922361-01**
Sample Date	**5/28/2019**	**5/28/2019**		**5/28/2019**			**5/28/2019**	**5/28/2019**
Sample Depth (feet below grade)	**18-20**	**18-26**		**18-28**			**NA**	**NA**
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/kg)								
Diesel Range Organics	911	NA		NA			NA	NA
Gasoline Range Organics	780	NA		NA			NA	NA
General Chemistry								
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA		NA			0.02	0.0043
Total Solids (%)	82.2	NA		NA			NA	NA
Grain Size (%)								
Cobbles	NA	0.1	U	0.1	U		NA	NA
Gravel, Coarse	NA	0.1	U	0.1	U		NA	NA
Gravel, Fine	NA	4.1		26			NA	NA
Gravel, Total	NA	4.1		26			NA	NA
Sand, Coarse	NA	2.4		5			NA	NA
Sand, Medium	NA	15.8		11.5			NA	NA
Sand, Fine	NA	63.1		43.5			NA	NA
Sand, Total	NA	81.3		60			NA	NA
Fines, Total	NA	14.6		14			NA	NA

Notes:
1. mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram
2. % = percent
3. NA = not analyzed
4. mg/l = milligram per liter

Qualifiers:
U = The analyte was analyzed for, but was not detected at a level greater than or equal to the Reporting Limit (RL); the value shown in the table is the RL.

FIGURES



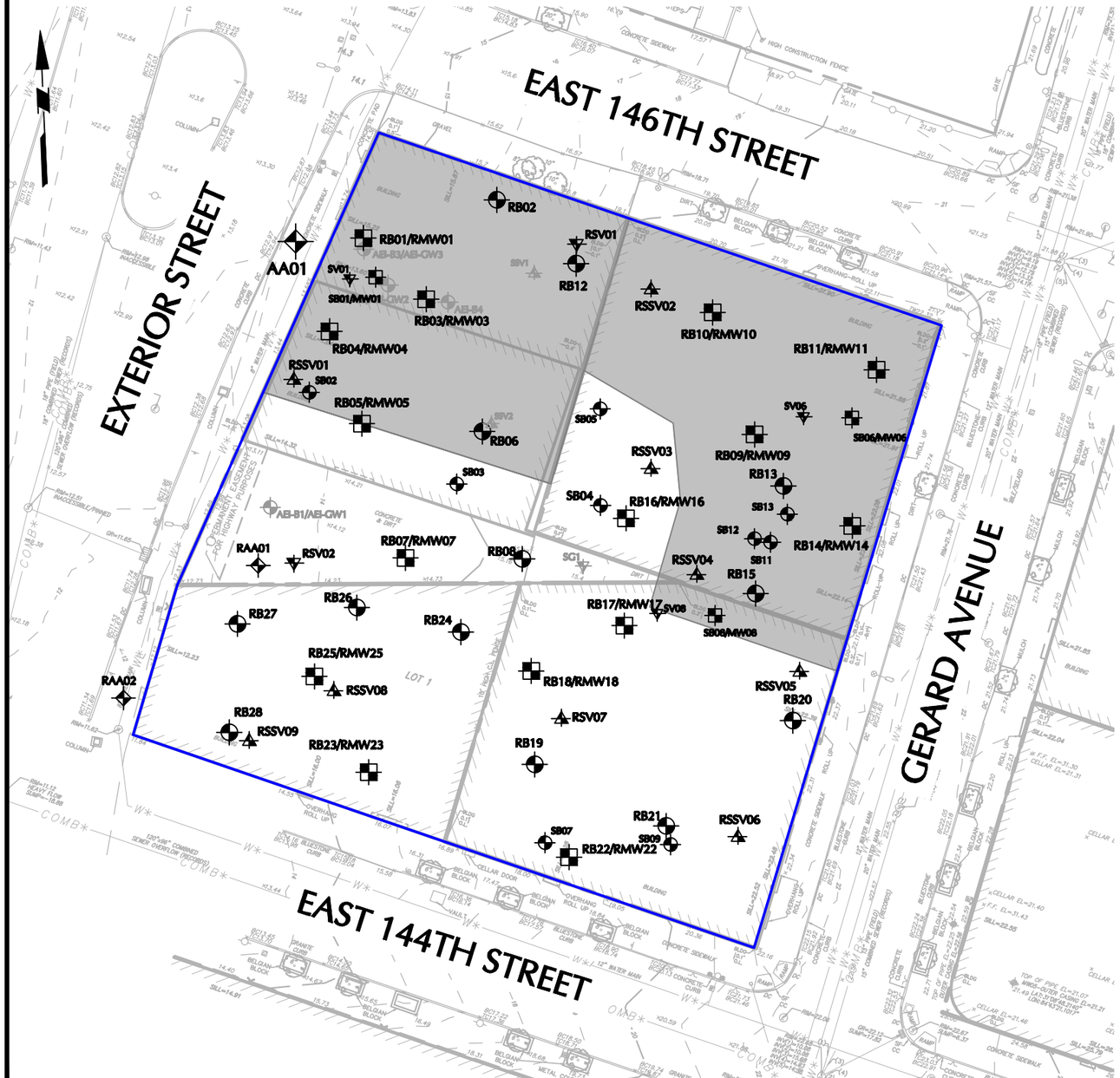
APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY

NOTE: BASE MAP IS REFERENCED FROM THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) 7.5 MINUTE SERIES CENTRAL PARK QUADRANGLE MAP, DATED 2016

LANGAN
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10001
T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com

Project	GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET BLOCK No. 2351, LOT Nos. 1, 3, 12, & 20 BRONX NEW YORK
Figure Title	SITE LOCATION MAP
Project No.	170487001
Date	06/24/2019
Drawn By	VZ
Checked By	JL
Figure No.	1
Sheet	1 of 5

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NYC\data0\170487001\Cadd Data - 170487001\SheetFiles\Environmental\Remedial Design Memo\Figure 1 - Site Location Plan.dwg Date: 7/24/2019 Time: 13:20 User: eburgess Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: ANSIA-BP



LEGEND:

	SITE BOUNDARY
SB03	APPROXIMATE SI SOIL BORING LOCATION (LANGAN, SEPTEMBER 2017)
SB01/MW01	APPROXIMATE SI SOIL BORING/MONITORING WELL LOCATION (LANGAN, SEPTEMBER 2017)
AEI-B2/AEI-GW2	APPROXIMATE PHASE II ESI SOIL BORING/MONITORING WELL LOCATION (AEI, OCTOBER 2015)
AA01	APPROXIMATE SI AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE LOCATION (LANGAN, SEPTEMBER 2017)
SV06	APPROXIMATE SI SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION (LANGAN, SEPTEMBER 2017)
SSV2	APPROXIMATE PHASE II ESI SUB-SLAB SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION (AEI, OCTOBER 2015)
SG1	APPROXIMATE PHASE II ESI SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION (AEI, OCTOBER 2015)
RB32	APPROXIMATE RI SOIL BORING LOCATION
RB30/RMW30	APPROXIMATE RI SOIL BORING/MONITORING WELL LOCATION
RSV01	APPROXIMATE RI SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION
RSSV07	APPROXIMATE RI SUB-SLAB VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION
RAA01	APPROXIMATE RI AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE LOCATION
	APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF PETROLEUM PLUME

NOTES:

1. THE BASE MAP IS REFERENCED FROM THE SURVEY PREPARED BY LANGAN DATED OCTOBER 10, 2017.
2. LANGAN CONDUCTED THE LIMITED SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION (LSI) IN SEPTEMBER 2017 AND THE RI BETWEEN DECEMBER 20, 2018 AND JANUARY 17, 2019.
3. LANGAN LSI BORINGS AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON FIELD MEASUREMENTS.
4. AEI PHASE II ESI BORINGS AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS ARE REFERENCED FROM THE OCTOBER 2015 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT.
5. LSI = LIMITED SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
6. RI SAMPLE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON FIELD MEASUREMENTS.
7. ESI = ENVIRONMENTAL SITE INVESTIGATION
8. SI = SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
9. RI = REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
10. INFERRED PETROLEUM PLUME IS BASED ON SOIL AND GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL DATA AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS.

LANGAN
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10001
T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com

Project
GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET
BLOCK No. 2351 LOT Nos. 1, 3, 12, & 20
BRONX NEW YORK

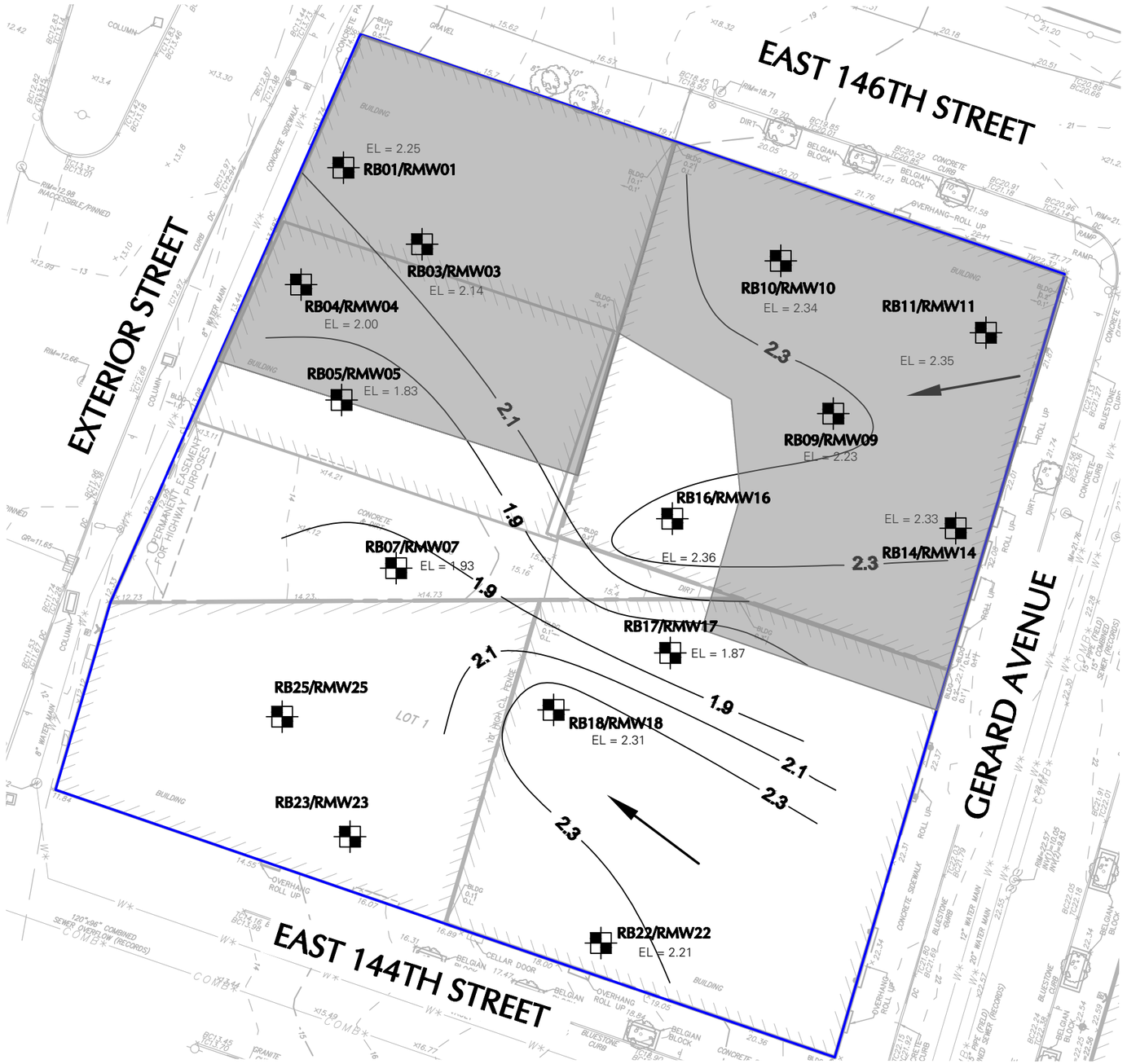
Figure Title
SITE LAYOUT AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

Project No.	170487001
Date	06/24/2019
Drawn By	VZ
Checked By	JL

Figure No. 2

Sheet 2 of 5

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NYC\data0\170487001\Cadd Data - 170487001\SheetFiles\Environmental\Remedial Design Memo\Figure 2 - Site Layout and Sample Location Plan.dwg Date: 2/18/2020 Time: 14:40 User: jgolding Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: ANSIB-BL



LEGEND:

- SITE BOUNDARY
- RB30/RMW30 — SOIL BORING AND MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- 2 — GROUNDWATER CONTOURS WITH ELEVATION
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
- APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF PETROLEUM PLUME

NOTES:

1. THE BASE MAP IS REFERENCED FROM THE SURVEY PREPARED BY LANGAN DATED OCTOBER 10, 2017.
2. TOP OF WELL CASING ELEVATIONS WERE SURVEYED BY LANGAN ON JANUARY 24, 2019.
3. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE REFERENCED TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
4. ELEVATIONS WERE CALCULATED AS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SURVEYED TOP OF WELL CASING ELEVATIONS AND DEPTH-TO-GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENTS.
5. SYNOPTIC WELL GAUGING EVENT WAS PERFORMED BY LANGAN ON JANUARY 17, 2019.

30 0 15 30
SCALE IN FEET

LANGAN
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10001
T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com

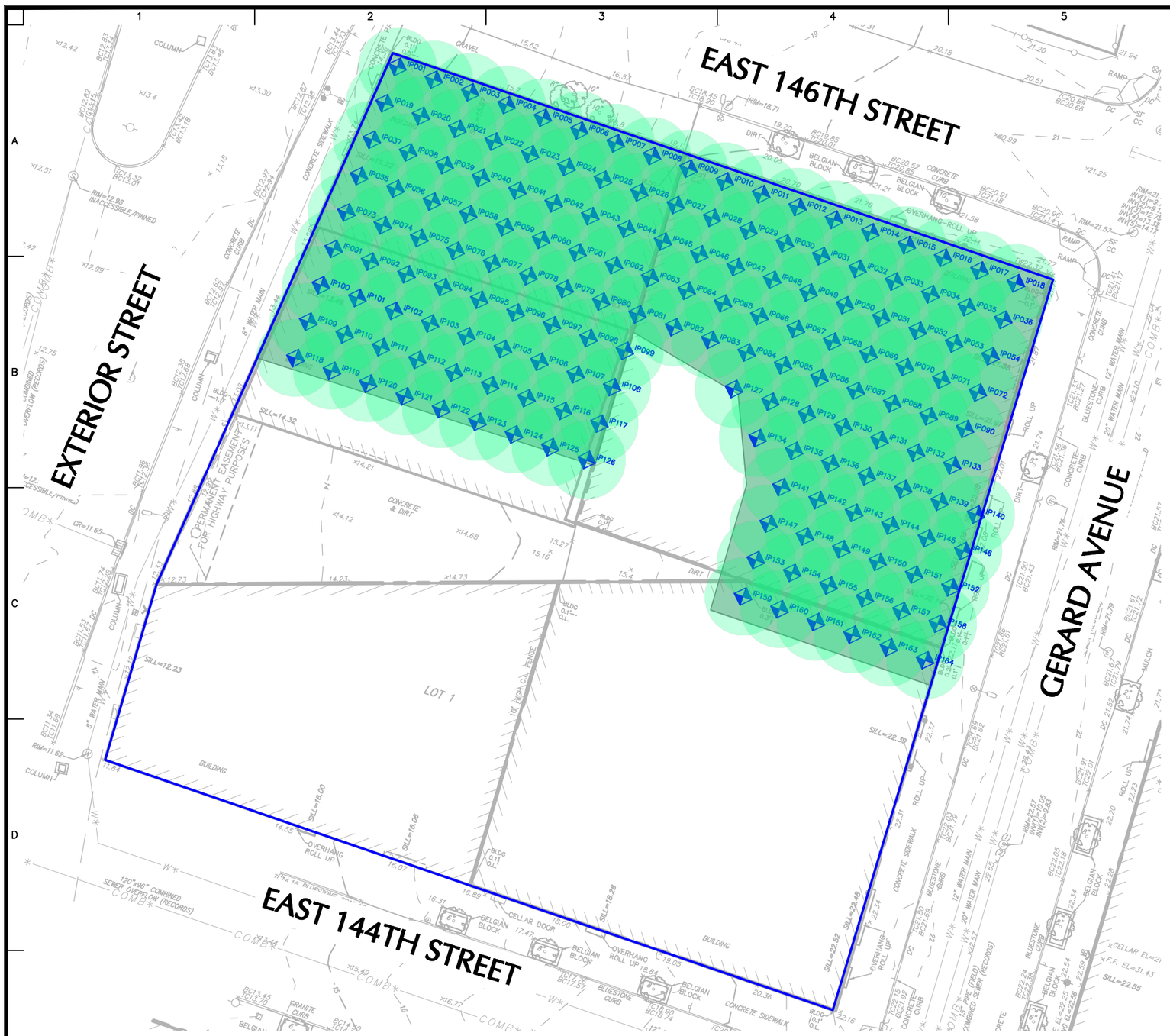
Project
GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET
BLOCK No. 2351 LOT Nos. 1, 3, 12, & 20
BRONX NEW YORK

Figure Title
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR MAP

Project No.	170487001
Date	06/24/2019
Drawn By	EB
Checked By	JL

Figure No. 3
Sheet 3 of 5

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NYC\data0\170487001\Cadd Data - 170487001\SheetFiles\Environmental\Remedial Design Memo\Figure 3 - Groundwater Contour Map.dwg Date: 2/18/2020 Time: 14:42 User: jgolding Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: ANSIB-BL



LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
- IP001 PROPOSED INJECTION POINT LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE RADIUS OF INFLUENCE FOR PERSULFOX AND ORC ADVANCED
- APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF PETROLEUM PLUME

NOTES:

1. THE BASE MAP IS REFERENCED FROM THE SURVEY PREPARED BY LANGAN DATED OCTOBER 10, 2017.
2. RADIUS OF INFLUENCE CALCULATIONS WERE DETERMINED IN CONSULTATION WITH REMEDIAL CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS BASED ON SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AND CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY LANGAN BETWEEN DECEMBER 20, 2018 AND JANUARY 17, 2019
3. ALL INJECTION LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

30 0 15 30
SCALE IN FEET

LANGAN
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10001
T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com

Project
GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET
BLOCK No. 2351 LOT Nos. 1, 3, 12, & 20
BRONX NEW YORK

Figure Title
TREATMENT AREA LOCATION PLAN

Project No.	170487001
Date	02/18/20
Drawn By	JG
Checked By	JL

Figure No. 4
Sheet 4 of 5

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NYC\data0\170487001\Cadd Data - 170487001\SheetFiles\Environmental\Remedial Design Memo\Figure 4 - Treatment Area Location Plan.dwg Date: 2/18/2020 Time: 16:24 User: jgolding Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: ANSIB-BL

LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
- RB01/RMW01 — PROPOSED POST-REMEDIAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- RB03/RMW03 — PROPOSED REAL-TIME AND POST-REMEDIAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF PETROLEUM PLUME

NOTES:

1. THE BASE MAP IS REFERENCED FROM THE SURVEY PREPARED BY LANGAN DATED OCTOBER 10, 2017.
2. PROPOSED POST-REMEDIAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.

LANGAN
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10001
T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com

Project
GERARD AVENUE AND EAST 146TH STREET
BLOCK No. 2351 LOT Nos. 1, 3, 12, & 20
BRONX NEW YORK

Figure Title
GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN

Project No.	170487001
Date	06/27/19
Drawn By	KR
Checked By	JL

Figure No. 5

Sheet 5 of 5

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NYC\data0\170487001\Cadd Data - 170487001\SheetFiles\Environmental\Remedial Design Memo\Figure 5 - Groundwater Monitoring Plan.dwg Date: 2/18/2020 Time: 14:46 User: jgolding Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: ANSIB-BL

APPENDIX A

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Lab Number:	L1922360
Client:	Langan Engineering & Environmental 21 Penn Plaza 360 W. 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001-2727
ATTN:	Julia Leung
Phone:	(212) 479-5400
Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number:	170487001
Report Date:	06/11/19

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

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

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360
Report Date: 06/11/19

Alpha Sample ID	Client ID	Matrix	Sample Location	Collection Date/Time	Receive Date
L1922360-01	RB09_18-20	SOIL	BRONX, NY	05/28/19 10:30	05/28/19
L1922360-02	RB09_18-26	SOIL	BRONX, NY	05/28/19 10:32	05/28/19
L1922360-03	RB16_18-28	SOIL	BRONX, NY	05/28/19 08:50	05/28/19

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922360
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/11/19

Case Narrative

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922360
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/11/19

Case Narrative (continued)

Report Submission

June 11, 2019: This final report includes the results of all requested analyses.

June 04, 2019: This is a preliminary report.

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

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

Authorized Signature: Kelly Stenstrom

Title: Technical Director/Representative Date: 06/11/19

ORGANICS

PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Lab Number: L1922360
Project Number: 170487001
Report Date: 06/11/19

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L1922360-01 D
Client ID: RB09_18-20
Sample Location: BRONX, NY

Date Collected: 05/28/19 10:30
Date Received: 05/28/19
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8015D(M)
Analytical Date: 06/01/19 19:12
Analyst: KJD
Percent Solids: 82%

Extraction Method:

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor
Gasoline Range Organics - Westborough Lab						
Gasoline Range Organics	780000		ug/kg	600000	12000	200

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria
1,1,1-Trifluorotoluene	98		70-130
4-Bromofluorobenzene	100		70-130

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Lab Number: L1922360
Project Number: 170487001
Report Date: 06/11/19

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L1922360-01 D
Client ID: RB09_18-20
Sample Location: BRONX, NY

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil
Analytical Method: 1,8015D(M)
Analytical Date: 06/03/19 14:57
Analyst: SC
Percent Solids: 82%

Date Collected: 05/28/19 10:30
Date Received: 05/28/19
Field Prep: Not Specified

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 05/31/19 10:13

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Quantitation - Westborough Lab						
TPH	911000		ug/kg	193000	22200	5

Surrogate	% Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria
o-Terphenyl	67		40-140

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360
Report Date: 06/11/19

Method Blank Analysis
Batch Quality Control

Analytical Method: 1,8015D(M)
Analytical Date: 05/31/19 09:27
Analyst: MEO

Extraction Method: EPA 3546
Extraction Date: 05/31/19 04:28

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Quantitation - Westborough Lab for sample(s): 01 Batch: WG1242962-1					
TPH	ND		ug/kg	32000	3680

Surrogate	%Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria
o-Terphenyl	97		40-140

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001
Lab Number: L1922360
Report Date: 06/11/19

Method Blank Analysis
Batch Quality Control

Analytical Method: 1,8015D(M)
Analytical Date: 06/01/19 09:17
Analyst: BAD

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL
Gasoline Range Organics - Westborough Lab for sample(s): 01 Batch: WG1243250-10					
Gasoline Range Organics	1600	J	ug/kg	2500	48.

Surrogate	%Recovery	Qualifier	Acceptance Criteria
1,1,1-Trifluorotoluene	86		70-130
4-Bromofluorobenzene	95		70-130

Lab Control Sample Analysis

Batch Quality Control

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.

Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360

Report Date: 06/11/19

Parameter	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	%Recovery Limits	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Quantitation - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01 Batch: WG1242962-2								
TPH	98		-		40-140	-		40

Surrogate	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	Acceptance Criteria
o-Terphenyl	88				40-140

Lab Control Sample Analysis

Batch Quality Control

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.

Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360

Report Date: 06/11/19

Parameter	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	%Recovery Limits	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
Gasoline Range Organics - Westborough Lab	Associated sample(s): 01		Batch: WG1243250-8 WG1243250-9					
Gasoline Range Organics	85		90		80-120	6		20

Surrogate	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	Acceptance Criteria
1,1,1-Trifluorotoluene	92		97		70-130
4-Bromofluorobenzene	93		99		70-130

INORGANICS
&
MISCELLANEOUS

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360
Report Date: 06/11/19

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L1922360-01
Client ID: RB09_18-20
Sample Location: BRONX, NY

Date Collected: 05/28/19 10:30
Date Received: 05/28/19
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Solids, Total	82.2		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/29/19 10:57	121,2540G	RI

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360
Report Date: 06/11/19

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L1922360-02
Client ID: RB09_18-26
Sample Location: BRONX, NY

Date Collected: 05/28/19 10:32
Date Received: 05/28/19
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
Grain Size Analysis - Mansfield Lab										
Cobbles	ND		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Coarse Gravel	ND		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Fine Gravel	4.10		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Total Gravel	4.10		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Coarse Sand	2.40		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Medium Sand	15.8		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Fine Sand	63.1		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Total Sand	81.3		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Total Fines	14.6		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360
Report Date: 06/11/19

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L1922360-03
Client ID: RB16_18-28
Sample Location: BRONX, NY

Date Collected: 05/28/19 08:50
Date Received: 05/28/19
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Soil

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
Grain Size Analysis - Mansfield Lab										
Cobbles	ND		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Coarse Gravel	ND		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Fine Gravel	26.0		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Total Gravel	26.0		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Coarse Sand	5.00		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Medium Sand	11.5		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Fine Sand	43.5		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Total Sand	60.0		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM
% Total Fines	14.0		%	0.100	NA	1	-	05/30/19 14:35	12,D6913/D7928	SM

Lab Duplicate Analysis

Batch Quality Control

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.

Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360

Report Date: 06/11/19

Parameter	Native Sample	Duplicate Sample	Units	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01 QC Batch ID: WG1242191-1 QC Sample: L1922366-01 Client ID: DUP Sample						
Solids, Total	81.4	81.4	%	0		20
Grain Size Analysis - Mansfield Lab Associated sample(s): 02-03 QC Batch ID: WG1242775-1 QC Sample: L1921253-06 Client ID: DUP Sample						
Cobbles	ND	ND	%	NC		20
% Coarse Gravel	ND	ND	%	NC		20
% Fine Gravel	ND	ND	%	NC		20
% Coarse Sand	0.600	ND	%	NC		20
% Medium Sand	2.80	3.10	%	10		20
% Fine Sand	16.2	17.9	%	10		20
% Total Fines	80.4	79.0	%	2		20

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922360
Report Date: 06/11/19

Sample Receipt and Container Information

Were project specific reporting limits specified? YES

Cooler Information

Cooler	Custody Seal
A	Absent

Container Information

Container ID	Container Type	Cooler	Initial pH	Final pH	Temp deg C	Pres	Seal	Frozen Date/Time	Analysis(*)
L1922360-01A	Glass 60mL/2oz unpreserved	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TS(7),TPH-DRO-D(14)
L1922360-01B	Vial Large Septa unpreserved (4oz)	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TPH-GRO(14)
L1922360-01X9	Vial MeOH preserved split	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		TPH-GRO(14)
L1922360-02A	Plastic 8oz unpreserved for Grain Size	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		A2-HYDRO-TFINE(),A2-HYDRO-CGRAVEL(),A2-HYDRO-FSAND(),A2-HYDRO-MSAND(),A2-HYDRO-TGRAVEL(),A2-HYDRO-CSAND(),A2-HYDRO-TSAND(),A2-HYDRO-COBBLES(),A2-HYDRO-FGRAVEL()
L1922360-03A	Plastic 8oz unpreserved for Grain Size	A	NA		3.9	Y	Absent		A2-HYDRO-TFINE(),A2-HYDRO-CGRAVEL(),A2-HYDRO-FSAND(),A2-HYDRO-MSAND(),A2-HYDRO-TGRAVEL(),A2-HYDRO-CSAND(),A2-HYDRO-TSAND(),A2-HYDRO-COBBLES(),A2-HYDRO-FGRAVEL()

*Values in parentheses indicate holding time in days

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922360
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/11/19

GLOSSARY

Acronyms

DL	- Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the limit of quantitation (LOQ). The DL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
EDL	- Estimated Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the reporting limit (RL). The EDL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. The use of EDLs is specific to the analysis of PAHs using Solid-Phase Microextraction (SPME).
EMPC	- Estimated Maximum Possible Concentration: The concentration that results from the signal present at the retention time of an analyte when the ions meet all of the identification criteria except the ion abundance ratio criteria. An EMPC is a worst-case estimate of the concentration.
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency.
LCS	- Laboratory Control Sample: A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes.
LCSD	- Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate: Refer to LCS.
LFB	- Laboratory Fortified Blank: A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes.
LOD	- Limit of Detection: This value represents the level to which a target analyte can reliably be detected for a specific analyte in a specific matrix by a specific method. The LOD includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
LOQ	- Limit of Quantitation: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The LOQ includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.) Limit of Quantitation: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The LOQ includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
MDL	- Method Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the reporting limit (RL). The MDL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable.
MS	- Matrix Spike Sample: A sample prepared by adding a known mass of target analyte to a specified amount of matrix sample for which an independent estimate of target analyte concentration is available. For Method 332.0, the spike recovery is calculated using the native concentration, including estimated values.
MSD	- Matrix Spike Sample Duplicate: Refer to MS.
NA	- Not Applicable.
NC	- Not Calculated: Term is utilized when one or more of the results utilized in the calculation are non-detect at the parameter's reporting unit.
NDPA/DPA	- N-Nitrosodiphenylamine/Diphenylamine.
NI	- Not Ignitable.
NP	- Non-Plastic: Term is utilized for the analysis of Atterberg Limits in soil.
RL	- Reporting Limit: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The RL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable.
RPD	- Relative Percent Difference: The results from matrix and/or matrix spike duplicates are primarily designed to assess the precision of analytical results in a given matrix and are expressed as relative percent difference (RPD). Values which are less than five times the reporting limit for any individual parameter are evaluated by utilizing the absolute difference between the values; although the RPD value will be provided in the report.
SRM	- Standard Reference Material: A reference sample of a known or certified value that is of the same or similar matrix as the associated field samples.
STLP	- Semi-dynamic Tank Leaching Procedure per EPA Method 1315.
TEF	- Toxic Equivalency Factors: The values assigned to each dioxin and furan to evaluate their toxicity relative to 2,3,7,8-TCDD.
TEQ	- Toxic Equivalent: The measure of a sample's toxicity derived by multiplying each dioxin and furan by its corresponding TEF and then summing the resulting values.
TIC	- Tentatively Identified Compound: A compound that has been identified to be present and is not part of the target compound list (TCL) for the method and/or program. All TICs are qualitatively identified and reported as estimated concentrations.

Footnotes

Report Format: DU Report with 'J' Qualifiers

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922360
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/11/19

1 - The reference for this analyte should be considered modified since this analyte is absent from the target analyte list of the original method.

Terms

Analytical Method: Both the document from which the method originates and the analytical reference method. (Example: EPA 8260B is shown as 1,8260B.) The codes for the reference method documents are provided in the References section of the Addendum.

Difference: With respect to Total Oxidizable Precursor (TOP) Assay analysis, the difference is defined as the Post-Treatment value minus the Pre-Treatment value.

Final pH: As it pertains to Sample Receipt & Container Information section of the report, Final pH reflects pH of container determined after adjustment at the laboratory, if applicable. If no adjustment required, value reflects Initial pH.

Frozen Date/Time: With respect to Volatile Organics in soil, Frozen Date/Time reflects the date/time at which associated Reagent Water-preserved vials were initially frozen. Note: If frozen date/time is beyond 48 hours from sample collection, value will be reflected in 'bold'.

Initial pH: As it pertains to Sample Receipt & Container Information section of the report, Initial pH reflects pH of container determined upon receipt, if applicable.

PFAS Total: With respect to PFAS analyses, the 'PFAS, Total (5)' result is defined as the summation of results for: PFHpA, PFHxS, PFOA, PFNA and PFOS. If a 'Total' result is requested, the results of its individual components will also be reported.

Total: With respect to Organic analyses, a 'Total' result is defined as the summation of results for individual isomers or Aroclors. If a 'Total' result is requested, the results of its individual components will also be reported. This is applicable to 'Total' results for methods 8260, 8081 and 8082.

Data Qualifiers

A - Spectra identified as "Aldol Condensation Product".

B - The analyte was detected above the reporting limit in the associated method blank. Flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank. For MCP-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank. For DOD-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank AND the analyte was detected above one-half the reporting limit (or above the reporting limit for common lab contaminants) in the associated method blank. For NJ-Air-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte above the reporting limit. For NJ-related projects (excluding Air), flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte, which was detected above the reporting limit in the associated method blank or above five times the reporting limit for common lab contaminants (Phthalates, Acetone, Methylene Chloride, 2-Butanone).

C - Co-elution: The target analyte co-elutes with a known lab standard (i.e. surrogate, internal standards, etc.) for co-extracted analyses.

D - Concentration of analyte was quantified from diluted analysis. Flag only applies to field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte.

E - Concentration of analyte exceeds the range of the calibration curve and/or linear range of the instrument.

G - The concentration may be biased high due to matrix interferences (i.e, co-elution) with non-target compound(s). The result should be considered estimated.

H - The analysis of pH was performed beyond the regulatory-required holding time of 15 minutes from the time of sample collection.

I - The lower value for the two columns has been reported due to obvious interference.

J - Estimated value. The Target analyte concentration is below the quantitation limit (RL), but above the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Estimated Detection Limit (EDL) for SPME-related analyses. This represents an estimated concentration for Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs).

M - Reporting Limit (RL) exceeds the MCP CAM Reporting Limit for this analyte.

ND - Not detected at the method detection limit (MDL) for the sample, or estimated detection limit (EDL) for SPME-related analyses.

NJ - Presumptive evidence of compound. This represents an estimated concentration for Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs), where the identification is based on a mass spectral library search.

P - The RPD between the results for the two columns exceeds the method-specified criteria.

Q - The quality control sample exceeds the associated acceptance criteria. For DOD-related projects, LCS and/or Continuing Calibration Standard exceedences are also qualified on all associated sample results. Note: This flag is not applicable for matrix spike recoveries when the sample concentration is greater than 4x the spike added or for batch duplicate RPD when the sample concentrations are less than 5x the RL. (Metals only.)

R - Analytical results are from sample re-analysis.

RE - Analytical results are from sample re-extraction.

S - Analytical results are from modified screening analysis.

Report Format: DU Report with 'J' Qualifiers

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922360
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/11/19

REFERENCES

1 Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods. EPA SW-846. Third Edition. Updates I - IV, 2007.

12 Annual Book of ASTM Standards. (American Society for Testing and Materials) ASTM International.

121 Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. APHA-AWWA-WEF. Standard Methods Online.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITIES

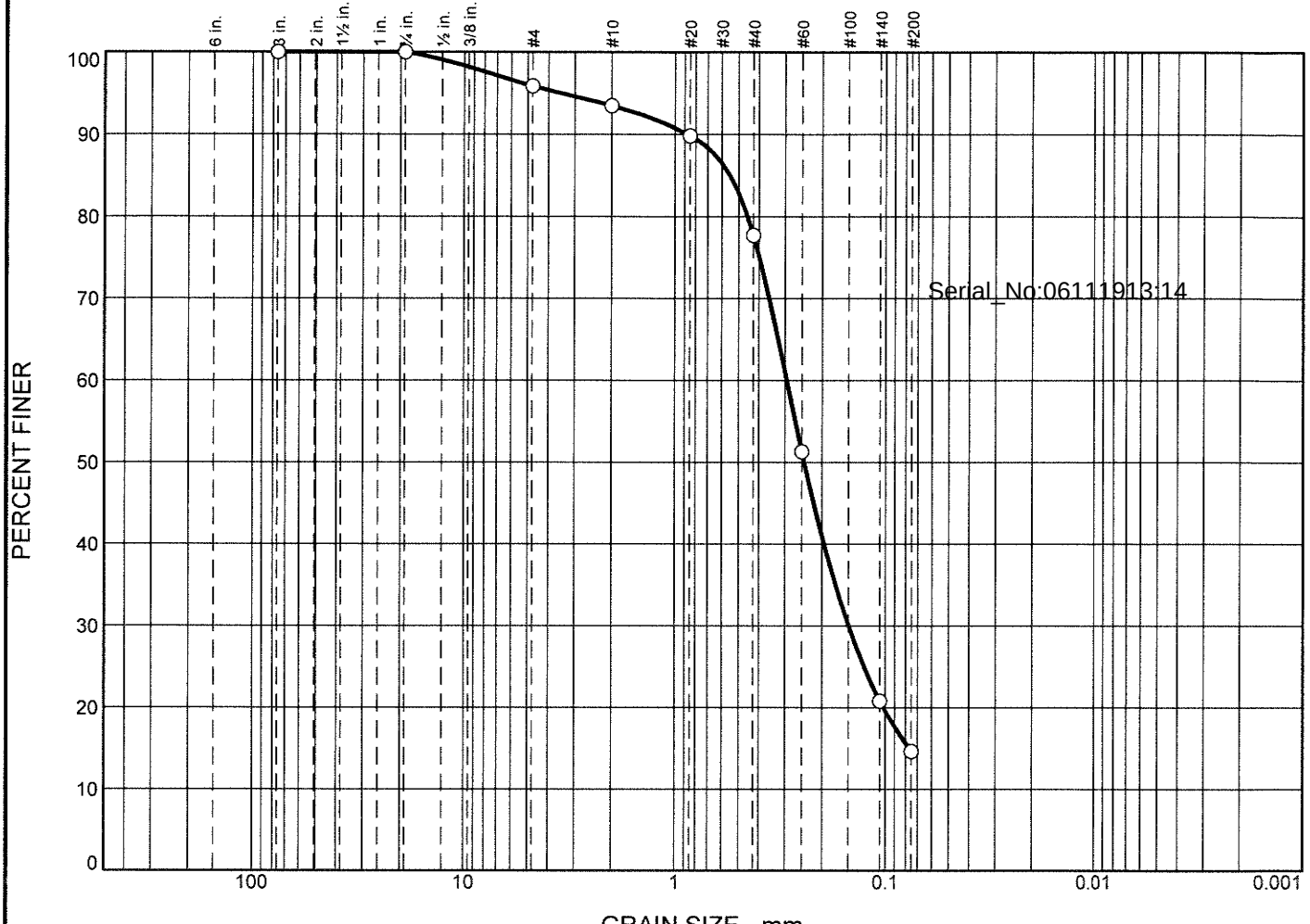
Alpha Analytical performs services with reasonable care and diligence normal to the analytical testing laboratory industry. In the event of an error, the sole and exclusive responsibility of Alpha Analytical shall be to re-perform the work at it's own expense. In no event shall Alpha Analytical be held liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages, including but not limited to, damages in any way connected with the use of, interpretation of, information or analysis provided by Alpha Analytical.

We strongly urge our clients to comply with EPA protocol regarding sample volume, preservation, cooling, containers, sampling procedures, holding time and splitting of samples in the field.

ASTM D6913/D7928

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS

Particle Size Distribution Report



	% +3"	% Gravel		% Sand			% Fines	
		Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Silt	Clay
○	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.4	15.8	63.1	14.6	

	Colloids	LL	PL	D_{85}	D_{60}	D_{50}	D_{30}	D_{15}	D_{10}	C_c	C_u
○				0.5508	0.2949	0.2437	0.1494	0.0768			

	Material Description	USCS	AASHTO
○			

Project No. **Client:**

Project:

○ **Source of Sample:** RB09_18-26 **Sample Number:** L1922360-02

Date: ○

Alpha Analytical

Mansfield, MA

Remarks:

Figure

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION TEST DATA

6/4/2019

Location: RB09_18-26

Sample Number: L1922360-02

Sieve Test Data

Post #200 Wash Test Weights (grams): **Dry Sample and Tare =** 72.57
Tare Wt. = 0.00
Minus #200 from wash = 0.0%

Dry Sample and Tare (grams)	Tare (grams)	Sieve Opening Size	Weight Retained (grams)	Sieve Weight (grams)	Percent Finer
72.57	0.00	3	0.00	0.00	100.0
		0.75	0.00	0.00	100.0
		#4	3.00	0.00	95.9
		#10	1.74	0.00	93.5
		#20	2.65	0.00	89.8
		#40	8.79	0.00	77.7
		#60	19.17	0.00	51.3
		#140	22.12	0.00	20.8
		#200	4.49	0.00	14.6

Serial_No:06111913:14

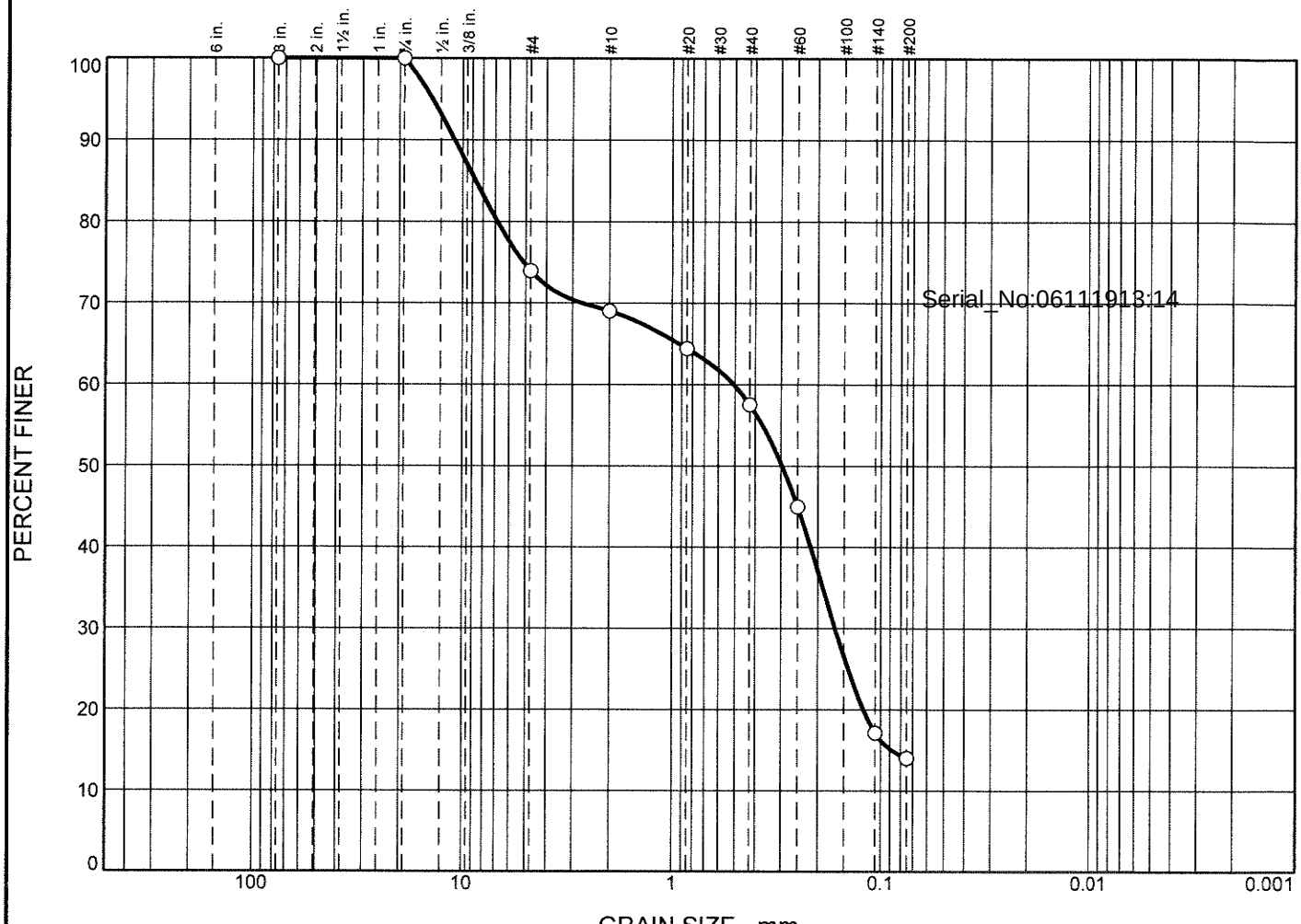
Fractional Components

Cobbles	Gravel			Sand				Fines		
	Coarse	Fine	Total	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Total	Silt	Clay	Total
0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	2.4	15.8	63.1	81.3			14.6

D_5	D_{10}	D_{15}	D_{20}	D_{30}	D_{40}	D_{50}	D_{60}	D_{80}	D_{85}	D_{90}	D_{95}
		0.0768	0.1020	0.1494	0.1958	0.2437	0.2949	0.4536	0.5508	0.8759	3.5002

Fineness Modulus
1.43

Particle Size Distribution Report



	% +3"	% Gravel		% Sand			% Fines	
		Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Silt	Clay
○	0.0	0.0	26.0	5.0	11.5	43.5	14.0	

	Colloids	LL	PL	D_{85}	D_{60}	D_{50}	D_{30}	D_{15}	D_{10}	C_c	C_u
○				8.6804	0.5070	0.2966	0.1652	0.0887			

Material Description	USCS	AASHTO
○		

Project No. **Client:**

Project:

○ **Source of Sample:** RB16_18-28 **Sample Number:** L1922360-03

Date: ○

Alpha Analytical

Mansfield, MA

Remarks:

Figure

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION TEST DATA

6/4/2019

Location: RB16_18-28

Sample Number: L1922360-03

Sieve Test Data

Post #200 Wash Test Weights (grams): **Dry Sample and Tare =** 101.14
Tare Wt. = 0.00
Minus #200 from wash = 0.0%

Dry Sample and Tare (grams)	Tare (grams)	Sieve Opening Size	Weight Retained (grams)	Sieve Weight (grams)	Percent Finer
101.14	0.00	3	0.00	0.00	100.0
		0.75	0.00	0.00	100.0
		#4	26.34	0.00	74.0
		#10	4.97	0.00	69.0
		#20	4.66	0.00	64.4
		#40	6.97	0.00	57.5
		#60	12.70	0.00	45.0
		#140	28.16	0.00	17.1
		#200	3.17	0.00	14.0

Serial_No:06111913:14

Fractional Components

Cobbles	Gravel			Sand				Fines		
	Coarse	Fine	Total	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Total	Silt	Clay	Total
0.0	0.0	26.0	26.0	5.0	11.5	43.5	60.0			14.0

D_5	D_{10}	D_{15}	D_{20}	D_{30}	D_{40}	D_{50}	D_{60}	D_{80}	D_{85}	D_{90}	D_{95}
		0.0887	0.1210	0.1652	0.2163	0.2966	0.5070	6.8356	8.6804	10.9219	13.9498

Fineness Modulus
2.64

Certification Information

The following analytes are not included in our Primary NELAP Scope of Accreditation:

Westborough Facility
EPA 624/624.1: m/p-xylene, o-xylene
EPA 8260C: NPW: 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene; 4-Ethyltoluene, Azobenzene; SCM: Iodomethane (methyl iodide), Methyl methacrylate, 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene; 4-Ethyltoluene.
EPA 8270D: NPW: Dimethylnaphthalene,1,4-Diphenylhydrazine; SCM: Dimethylnaphthalene,1,4-Diphenylhydrazine.

EPA 6860: SCM: Perchlorate

SM4500: NPW: Amenable Cyanide; SCM: Total Phosphorus, TKN, NO2, NO3.

Mansfield Facility
SM 2540D: TSS
EPA 8082A: NPW: PCB: 1, 5, 31, 87,101, 110, 141, 151, 153, 180, 183, 187.
EPA TO-15: Halothane, 2,4,4-Trimethyl-2-pentene, 2,4,4-Trimethyl-1-pentene, Thiophene, 2-Methylthiophene, 3-Methylthiophene, 2-Ethylthiophene, 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene, Indan, Indene, 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene, Benzothiophene, 1-Methylnaphthalene.
Biological Tissue Matrix: EPA 3050B

The following analytes are included in our Massachusetts DEP Scope of Accreditation

Westborough Facility:

Drinking Water
EPA 300.0: Chloride, Nitrate-N, Fluoride, Sulfate; **EPA 353.2**: Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N; **SM4500NO3-F**: Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N; **SM4500F-C, SM4500CN-CE, EPA 180.1, SM2130B, SM4500Cl-D, SM2320B, SM2540C, SM4500H-B**
EPA 332: Perchlorate; **EPA 524.2:** THMs and VOCs; **EPA 504.1:** EDB, DBCP.
Microbiology: **SM9215B; SM9223-P/A, SM9223B-Colilert-QT,SM9222D**.

Non-Potable Water
SM4500H,B, EPA 120.1, SM2510B, SM2540C, SM2320B, SM4500CL-E, SM4500F-BC, SM4500NH3-BH: Ammonia-N and Kjeldahl-N, **EPA 350.1**: Ammonia-N, **LACHAT 10-107-06-1-B**: Ammonia-N, **EPA 351.1, SM4500NO3-F, EPA 353.2**: Nitrate-N**, SM4500P-E, SM4500P-B, E, SM4500SO4-E, SM5220D, EPA 410.4, SM5210B, SM5310C, SM4500CL-D, EPA 1664, EPA 420.1, SM4500-CN-CE, SM2540D, EPA 300: Chloride, Sulfate, Nitrate.**
EPA 624.1: Volatile Halocarbons & Aromatics,
EPA 608.3: Chlordane, Toxaphene, Aldrin, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, delta-BHC, Dieldrin, DDD, DDE, DDT, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan sulfate, Endrin, Endrin Aldehyde, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, PCBs
EPA 625.1: SVOC (Acid/Base/Neutral Extractables), **EPA 600/4-81-045**: PCB-Oil.
Microbiology: **SM9223B-Colilert-QT; Enterolert-QT, SM9221E, EPA 1600, EPA 1603.**

Mansfield Facility:

Drinking Water
EPA 200.7: Al, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Na, Ag, Ca, Zn. **EPA 200.8:** Al, Sb, As, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Mn, Ni, Se, Ag, TL, Zn. **EPA 245.1** Hg.
EPA 522.

Non-Potable Water
EPA 200.7: Al, Sb, As, Be, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, K, Se, Ag, Na, Sr, TL, Ti, V, Zn.
EPA 200.8: Al, Sb, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Ni, K, Se, Ag, Na, TL, Zn.
EPA 245.1 Hg.
SM2340B

For a complete listing of analytes and methods, please contact your Alpha Project Manager.

REMEDIAL PARAMETERS - SOIL TREATABILITY

NEW YORK CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ALPHA ANALYTICAL

Westborough, MA 01581
8 Walkup Dr.
TEL: 508-898-9220
FAX: 508-898-9193

Mansfield, MA 02048
320 Forbes Blvd
TEL: 508-822-9300
FAX: 508-822-3288

Service Centers
Mahwah, NJ 07430: 35 Whitney Rd, Suite 5
Albany, NY 12205: 14 Walker Way
Tonawanda, NY 14150: 275 Cooper Ave, Suite 105

Page 1 of 1

Date Rec'd in Lab: 5/29/19

ALPHA Job #: L1922360

Client Information
Client: LANGAN, DPC
Address:
Phone:
Fax:
Email: JLEWIS@LANGAN.COM

Project Information
Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Location: BRONX, NY
Project #: 170457001
(Use Project name as Project #) ☐
Project Manager: JULIA LEWIS
ALPHAQuote #:

Turn-Around Time
Standard ☒ Due Date:
Rush (only if pre approved) ☐ # of Days:

Deliverables
☐ ASP-A ☐ ASP-B
☐ EQuIS (1 File) ☐ EQuIS (4 File)
☐ Other

Billing Information
☒ Same as Client Info
PO #

Regulatory Requirement
☐ NY TOGS ☐ NY Part 375
☐ AWQ Standards ☐ NY CP-51
☐ NY Restricted Use ☐ Other
☐ NY Unrestricted Use
☐ NYC Sewer Discharge

Disposal Site Information
Please identify below location of applicable disposal facilities.
Disposal Facility:
☐ NJ ☐ NY
☐ Other:

These samples have been previously analyzed by Alpha ☐

Other project specific requirements/comments:

Please specify Metals or TAL.

ANALYSIS

Sample Filtration
☐ Done
☐ Lab to do
Preservation
☐ Lab to do
(Please Specify below)

ALPHA Lab ID (Lab Use Only)	Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Time	Sample Matrix	Sampler's Initials	Grain Size	TPH - DRO	TPH - GRO	Total Bottle	Sample Specific Comments
L1922360 - 01	RB09-18-20	5/28/19	10:30	SOIL			X	X		2oz. 4oz.
- 02	RB09-18-26		10:32			X				8oz.
- 03	RB16-18-28		8:50			X				8oz.

Preservative Code:
A = None
B = HCl
C = HNO_3
D = H_2SO_4
E = NaOH
F = MeOH
G = $NaHSO_4$
H = $Na_2S_2O_3$
K/E = Zn Ac/NaOH
O = Other

Container Code
P = Plastic
A = Amber Glass
V = Vial
G = Glass
B = Bacteria Cup
C = Cube
O = Other
E = Encore
D = BOD Bottle

Westboro: Certification No: MA935
Mansfield: Certification No: MA015

Container Type										
Preservative										

Relinquished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
	5/28/19 14:12		5/29 1402
	5/28/19 1525		5/28/19 2000
	5/29/19 0032		5/29/19 0030

Please print clearly, legibly and completely. Samples can not be logged in and turnaround time clock will not start until any ambiguities are resolved. BY EXECUTING THIS COC, THE CLIENT HAS READ AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ALPHA'S TERMS & CONDITIONS. (See reverse side.)

Form No: 01-25 HC (rev. 30-Sept-2013)

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Lab Number:	L1922361
Client:	Langan Engineering & Environmental 21 Penn Plaza 360 W. 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001-2727
ATTN:	Julia Leung
Phone:	(212) 479-5400
Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number:	170487001
Report Date:	06/03/19

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

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361
Report Date: 06/03/19

Alpha Sample ID	Client ID	Matrix	Sample Location	Collection Date/Time	Receive Date
L1922361-01	RMW16	WATER	BRONX, NY	05/28/19 11:00	05/28/19
L1922361-02	RMW09	WATER	BRONX, NY	05/28/19 12:45	05/28/19

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922361
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/03/19

Case Narrative

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922361
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/03/19

Case Narrative (continued)

Report Submission

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

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

Authorized Signature: Michelle M. Morris

Title: Technical Director/Representative Date: 06/03/19

INORGANICS
&
MISCELLANEOUS

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361
Report Date: 06/03/19

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L1922361-01
Client ID: RMW16
Sample Location: BRONX, NY

Date Collected: 05/28/19 11:00
Date Received: 05/28/19
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Water

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Total Organic Carbon	4.3		mg/l	0.50	0.11	1	-	05/30/19 06:59	1,9060A	DW

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361
Report Date: 06/03/19

SAMPLE RESULTS

Lab ID: L1922361-02
Client ID: RMW09
Sample Location: BRONX, NY

Date Collected: 05/28/19 12:45
Date Received: 05/28/19
Field Prep: Not Specified

Sample Depth:
Matrix: Water

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab										
Total Organic Carbon	20.		mg/l	5.0	1.1	10	-	05/30/19 06:59	1,9060A	DW

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361
Report Date: 06/03/19

Method Blank Analysis
Batch Quality Control

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	Units	RL	MDL	Dilution Factor	Date Prepared	Date Analyzed	Analytical Method	Analyst
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab for sample(s): 01-02 Batch: WG1242494-1										
Total Organic Carbon	0.12	J	mg/l	0.50	0.11	1	-	05/30/19 06:59	1,9060A	DW

Lab Control Sample Analysis

Batch Quality Control

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.

Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361

Report Date: 06/03/19

Parameter	LCS %Recovery	Qual	LCSD %Recovery	Qual	%Recovery Limits	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01-02 Batch: WG1242494-2								
Total Organic Carbon	101		-		90-110	-		

Matrix Spike Analysis
Batch Quality Control

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361
Report Date: 06/03/19

Parameter	Native Sample	MS Added	MS Found	MS %Recovery	Qual	MSD Found	MSD %Recovery	Qual	Recovery Limits	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01-02 QC Batch ID: WG1242494-4 QC Sample: L1922033-02 Client ID: MS Sample												
Total Organic Carbon	33.	80	120	104		-	-		80-120	-		20

Lab Duplicate Analysis

Batch Quality Control

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.

Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361

Report Date: 06/03/19

Parameter	Native Sample	Duplicate Sample	Units	RPD	Qual	RPD Limits
General Chemistry - Westborough Lab Associated sample(s): 01-02 QC Batch ID: WG1242494-3 QC Sample: L1922033-02 Client ID: DUP Sample						
Total Organic Carbon	33.	33	mg/l	0		20

Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Number: 170487001

Lab Number: L1922361
Report Date: 06/03/19

Sample Receipt and Container Information

Were project specific reporting limits specified? YES

Cooler Information

Cooler	Custody Seal
A	Absent

Container Information

Container ID	Container Type	Cooler	Initial pH	Final pH	Temp deg C	Pres	Seal	Frozen Date/Time	Analysis(*)
L1922361-01A	Vial H2SO4 preserved	A	NA		3.3	Y	Absent		TOC-9060(28)
L1922361-01B	Vial H2SO4 preserved	A	NA		3.3	Y	Absent		TOC-9060(28)
L1922361-01C	Vial H2SO4 preserved	A	NA		3.3	Y	Absent		TOC-9060(28)
L1922361-02A	Vial H2SO4 preserved	A	NA		3.3	Y	Absent		TOC-9060(28)
L1922361-02B	Vial H2SO4 preserved	A	NA		3.3	Y	Absent		TOC-9060(28)
L1922361-02C	Vial H2SO4 preserved	A	NA		3.3	Y	Absent		TOC-9060(28)

*Values in parentheses indicate holding time in days

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922361
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/03/19

GLOSSARY

Acronyms

DL	- Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the limit of quantitation (LOQ). The DL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
EDL	- Estimated Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the reporting limit (RL). The EDL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. The use of EDLs is specific to the analysis of PAHs using Solid-Phase Microextraction (SPME).
EMPC	- Estimated Maximum Possible Concentration: The concentration that results from the signal present at the retention time of an analyte when the ions meet all of the identification criteria except the ion abundance ratio criteria. An EMPC is a worst-case estimate of the concentration.
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency.
LCS	- Laboratory Control Sample: A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes.
LCSD	- Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate: Refer to LCS.
LFB	- Laboratory Fortified Blank: A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes.
LOD	- Limit of Detection: This value represents the level to which a target analyte can reliably be detected for a specific analyte in a specific matrix by a specific method. The LOD includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
LOQ	- Limit of Quantitation: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The LOQ includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.) Limit of Quantitation: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The LOQ includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable. (DoD report formats only.)
MDL	- Method Detection Limit: This value represents the level to which target analyte concentrations are reported as estimated values, when those target analyte concentrations are quantified below the reporting limit (RL). The MDL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable.
MS	- Matrix Spike Sample: A sample prepared by adding a known mass of target analyte to a specified amount of matrix sample for which an independent estimate of target analyte concentration is available. For Method 332.0, the spike recovery is calculated using the native concentration, including estimated values.
MSD	- Matrix Spike Sample Duplicate: Refer to MS.
NA	- Not Applicable.
NC	- Not Calculated: Term is utilized when one or more of the results utilized in the calculation are non-detect at the parameter's reporting unit.
NDPA/DPA	- N-Nitrosodiphenylamine/Diphenylamine.
NI	- Not Ignitable.
NP	- Non-Plastic: Term is utilized for the analysis of Atterberg Limits in soil.
RL	- Reporting Limit: The value at which an instrument can accurately measure an analyte at a specific concentration. The RL includes any adjustments from dilutions, concentrations or moisture content, where applicable.
RPD	- Relative Percent Difference: The results from matrix and/or matrix spike duplicates are primarily designed to assess the precision of analytical results in a given matrix and are expressed as relative percent difference (RPD). Values which are less than five times the reporting limit for any individual parameter are evaluated by utilizing the absolute difference between the values; although the RPD value will be provided in the report.
SRM	- Standard Reference Material: A reference sample of a known or certified value that is of the same or similar matrix as the associated field samples.
STLP	- Semi-dynamic Tank Leaching Procedure per EPA Method 1315.
TEF	- Toxic Equivalency Factors: The values assigned to each dioxin and furan to evaluate their toxicity relative to 2,3,7,8-TCDD.
TEQ	- Toxic Equivalent: The measure of a sample's toxicity derived by multiplying each dioxin and furan by its corresponding TEF and then summing the resulting values.
TIC	- Tentatively Identified Compound: A compound that has been identified to be present and is not part of the target compound list (TCL) for the method and/or program. All TICs are qualitatively identified and reported as estimated concentrations.

Footnotes

Report Format: DU Report with 'J' Qualifiers

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922361
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/03/19

1 - The reference for this analyte should be considered modified since this analyte is absent from the target analyte list of the original method.

Terms

Analytical Method: Both the document from which the method originates and the analytical reference method. (Example: EPA 8260B is shown as 1,8260B.) The codes for the reference method documents are provided in the References section of the Addendum.

Final pH: As it pertains to Sample Receipt & Container Information section of the report, Final pH reflects pH of container determined after adjustment at the laboratory, if applicable. If no adjustment required, value reflects Initial pH.

Frozen Date/Time: With respect to Volatile Organics in soil, Frozen Date/Time reflects the date/time at which associated Reagent Water-preserved vials were initially frozen. Note: If frozen date/time is beyond 48 hours from sample collection, value will be reflected in 'bold'.

Initial pH: As it pertains to Sample Receipt & Container Information section of the report, Initial pH reflects pH of container determined upon receipt, if applicable.

PFAS Total: With respect to PFAS analyses, the 'PFAS, Total (5)' result is defined as the summation of results for: PFHpA, PFHxS, PFOA, PFNA and PFOS. If a 'Total' result is requested, the results of its individual components will also be reported.

Total: With respect to Organic analyses, a 'Total' result is defined as the summation of results for individual isomers or Aroclors. If a 'Total' result is requested, the results of its individual components will also be reported. This is applicable to 'Total' results for methods 8260, 8081 and 8082.

Data Qualifiers

A - Spectra identified as "Aldol Condensation Product".

B - The analyte was detected above the reporting limit in the associated method blank. Flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank. For MCP-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank. For DOD-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte at less than ten times (10x) the concentration found in the blank AND the analyte was detected above one-half the reporting limit (or above the reporting limit for common lab contaminants) in the associated method blank. For NJ-Air-related projects, flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte above the reporting limit. For NJ-related projects (excluding Air), flag only applies to associated field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte, which was detected above the reporting limit in the associated method blank or above five times the reporting limit for common lab contaminants (Phthalates, Acetone, Methylene Chloride, 2-Butanone).

C - Co-elution: The target analyte co-elutes with a known lab standard (i.e. surrogate, internal standards, etc.) for co-extracted analyses.

D - Concentration of analyte was quantified from diluted analysis. Flag only applies to field samples that have detectable concentrations of the analyte.

E - Concentration of analyte exceeds the range of the calibration curve and/or linear range of the instrument.

G - The concentration may be biased high due to matrix interferences (i.e, co-elution) with non-target compound(s). The result should be considered estimated.

H - The analysis of pH was performed beyond the regulatory-required holding time of 15 minutes from the time of sample collection.

I - The lower value for the two columns has been reported due to obvious interference.

J - Estimated value. The Target analyte concentration is below the quantitation limit (RL), but above the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or Estimated Detection Limit (EDL) for SPME-related analyses. This represents an estimated concentration for Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs).

M - Reporting Limit (RL) exceeds the MCP CAM Reporting Limit for this analyte.

ND - Not detected at the method detection limit (MDL) for the sample, or estimated detection limit (EDL) for SPME-related analyses.

NJ - Presumptive evidence of compound. This represents an estimated concentration for Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs), where the identification is based on a mass spectral library search.

P - The RPD between the results for the two columns exceeds the method-specified criteria.

Q - The quality control sample exceeds the associated acceptance criteria. For DOD-related projects, LCS and/or Continuing Calibration Standard exceedences are also qualified on all associated sample results. Note: This flag is not applicable for matrix spike recoveries when the sample concentration is greater than 4x the spike added or for batch duplicate RPD when the sample concentrations are less than 5x the RL. (Metals only.)

R - Analytical results are from sample re-analysis.

RE - Analytical results are from sample re-extraction.

S - Analytical results are from modified screening analysis.

Report Format: DU Report with 'J' Qualifiers

Project Name:	445 GERARD AVE.	**Lab Number:**	L1922361
Project Number:	170487001	**Report Date:**	06/03/19

REFERENCES

1 Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods. EPA SW-846. Third Edition. Updates I - IV, 2007.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITIES

Alpha Analytical performs services with reasonable care and diligence normal to the analytical testing laboratory industry. In the event of an error, the sole and exclusive responsibility of Alpha Analytical shall be to re-perform the work at it's own expense. In no event shall Alpha Analytical be held liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages, including but not limited to, damages in any way connected with the use of, interpretation of, information or analysis provided by Alpha Analytical.

We strongly urge our clients to comply with EPA protocol regarding sample volume, preservation, cooling, containers, sampling procedures, holding time and splitting of samples in the field.

Certification Information

The following analytes are not included in our Primary NELAP Scope of Accreditation:

Westborough Facility
EPA 624/624.1: m/p-xylene, o-xylene
EPA 8260C: NPW: 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene; 4-Ethyltoluene, Azobenzene; SCM: Iodomethane (methyl iodide), Methyl methacrylate, 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene; 4-Ethyltoluene.
EPA 8270D: NPW: Dimethylnaphthalene,1,4-Diphenylhydrazine; SCM: Dimethylnaphthalene,1,4-Diphenylhydrazine.

EPA 6860: SCM: Perchlorate

SM4500: NPW: Amenable Cyanide; SCM: Total Phosphorus, TKN, NO2, NO3.

Mansfield Facility
SM 2540D: TSS
EPA 8082A: NPW: PCB: 1, 5, 31, 87,101, 110, 141, 151, 153, 180, 183, 187.
EPA TO-15: Halothane, 2,4,4-Trimethyl-2-pentene, 2,4,4-Trimethyl-1-pentene, Thiophene, 2-Methylthiophene, 3-Methylthiophene, 2-Ethylthiophene, 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene, Indan, Indene, 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene, Benzothiophene, 1-Methylnaphthalene.
Biological Tissue Matrix: EPA 3050B

The following analytes are included in our Massachusetts DEP Scope of Accreditation

Westborough Facility:

Drinking Water
EPA 300.0: Chloride, Nitrate-N, Fluoride, Sulfate; **EPA 353.2**: Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N; **SM4500NO3-F**: Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N; **SM4500F-C, SM4500CN-CE, EPA 180.1, SM2130B, SM4500Cl-D, SM2320B, SM2540C, SM4500H-B**
EPA 332: Perchlorate; **EPA 524.2:** THMs and VOCs; **EPA 504.1:** EDB, DBCP.
Microbiology: **SM9215B; SM9223-P/A, SM9223B-Colilert-QT,SM9222D**.

Non-Potable Water
SM4500H,B, EPA 120.1, SM2510B, SM2540C, SM2320B, SM4500CL-E, SM4500F-BC, SM4500NH3-BH: Ammonia-N and Kjeldahl-N, **EPA 350.1**: Ammonia-N, **LACHAT 10-107-06-1-B**: Ammonia-N, **EPA 351.1, SM4500NO3-F, EPA 353.2**: Nitrate-N**, SM4500P-E, SM4500P-B, E, SM4500SO4-E, SM5220D, EPA 410.4, SM5210B, SM5310C, SM4500CL-D, EPA 1664, EPA 420.1, SM4500-CN-CE, SM2540D, EPA 300: Chloride, Sulfate, Nitrate.**
EPA 624.1: Volatile Halocarbons & Aromatics,
EPA 608.3: Chlordane, Toxaphene, Aldrin, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, delta-BHC, Dieldrin, DDD, DDE, DDT, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan sulfate, Endrin, Endrin Aldehyde, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, PCBs
EPA 625.1: SVOC (Acid/Base/Neutral Extractables), **EPA 600/4-81-045**: PCB-Oil.
Microbiology: **SM9223B-Colilert-QT; Enterolert-QT, SM9221E, EPA 1600, EPA 1603.**

Mansfield Facility:

Drinking Water
EPA 200.7: Al, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Na, Ag, Ca, Zn. **EPA 200.8:** Al, Sb, As, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Mn, Ni, Se, Ag, TL, Zn. **EPA 245.1** Hg.
EPA 522.

Non-Potable Water
EPA 200.7: Al, Sb, As, Be, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, K, Se, Ag, Na, Sr, TL, Ti, V, Zn.
EPA 200.8: Al, Sb, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Ni, K, Se, Ag, Na, TL, Zn.
EPA 245.1 Hg.
SM2340B

For a complete listing of analytes and methods, please contact your Alpha Project Manager.

REMEDIAL PARAMETERS - GW TREATABILITY

NEW YORK CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ALPHA ANALYTICAL

Westborough, MA 01581
8 Walkup Dr.
TEL: 508-898-9220
FAX: 508-898-9193

Mansfield, MA 02048
320 Forbes Blvd
TEL: 508-822-9300
FAX: 508-822-3288

Service Centers
Mahwah, NJ 07430: 35 Whitney Rd, Suite 5
Albany, NY 12205: 14 Walker Way
Tonawanda, NY 14150: 275 Cooper Ave, Suite 105

Page 1 of 1

Date Rec'd in Lab: 5/29/19

ALPHA Job #: L1922361

Client Information
Client: LANDAU, PC
Address:
Phone:
Fax:
Email: JLEVINE@LANDAU.COM

Project Information
Project Name: 445 GERARD AVE.
Project Location: BRONX, NY
Project #: 170487001
(Use Project name as Project #) ☐
Project Manager: JULIA LEVINE
ALPHAQuote #:

Turn-Around Time
Standard ☒ Due Date:
Rush (only if pre approved) ☐ # of Days:

Deliverables
☐ ASP-A ☐ ASP-B
☐ EQuIS (1 File) ☐ EQuIS (4 File)
☐ Other

Billing Information
☒ Same as Client Info
PO #

Regulatory Requirement
☐ NY TOGS ☐ NY Part 375
☐ AWQ Standards ☐ NY CP-51
☐ NY Restricted Use ☐ Other
☐ NY Unrestricted Use
☐ NYC Sewer Discharge

Disposal Site Information
Please identify below location of applicable disposal facilities.
Disposal Facility:
☐ NJ ☐ NY
☐ Other:

These samples have been previously analyzed by Alpha ☐

Other project specific requirements/comments:

Please specify Metals or TAL.

ANALYSIS

TCL

Sample Filtration
☐ Done
☐ Lab to do
Preservation
☐ Lab to do
(Please Specify below)

ALPHA Lab ID (Lab Use Only)	Sample ID	Collection Date	Collection Time	Sample Matrix	Sampler's Initials	TCL	Total Bottle	Sample Specific Comments
22361 -01	RMW16	5/28/19	11:00	GW	BP	X		(3) 40ml VIALS
-02	RMW09	1	12:45	1	1	X		1

Preservative Code:
A = None
B = HCl
C = HNO_3
D = H_2SO_4
E = NaOH
F = MeOH
G = $NaHSO_4$
H = $Na_2S_2O_3$
K/E = Zn Ac/NaOH
O = Other

Container Code
P = Plastic
A = Amber Glass
V = Vial
G = Glass
B = Bacteria Cup
C = Cube
O = Other
E = Encore
D = BOD Bottle

Westboro: Certification No: MA935
Mansfield: Certification No: MA015

Container Type			
Preservative			

Relinquished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
	5/28/19 1702	Kenneth Jackson ARL	5/29, 1402
RA	5/29 1425		5/28/19 2000
	5/29/19 0030		5/29/19 0030

Please print clearly, legibly and completely. Samples can not be logged in and turnaround time clock will not start until any ambiguities are resolved. BY EXECUTING THIS COC, THE CLIENT HAS READ AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ALPHA'S TERMS & CONDITIONS. (See reverse side.)

Form No: 01-25 HC (rev. 30-Sept-2013)

APPENDIX B

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

PersulfOx® Technical Description

PersulfOx is an *In Situ* Chemical Oxidation (ISCO) reagent that destroys organic contaminants found in groundwater and soil through powerful, yet controlled, chemical reactions. A sodium persulfate-based technology (figure 1), PersulfOx employs a patented catalyst to enhance the oxidative destruction of both hydrocarbons and chlorinated contaminants in the subsurface.

Typically, sodium persulfate is activated with the addition of heat, chelated metals, hydrogen peroxide, or base in order to generate sulfate radicals. These activation processes are inherently complex, costly and can pose additional health and safety risks. In comparison, PersulfOx is a relatively safe and easy-to-use ISCO agent with a built-in catalyst which activates the persulfate component, generating contaminant-destroying free radicals without the need for the addition of a separate activator. The equation below shows the net complete oxidation of toluene, a constituent of gasoline, by PersulfOx:

Example of PersulfOx

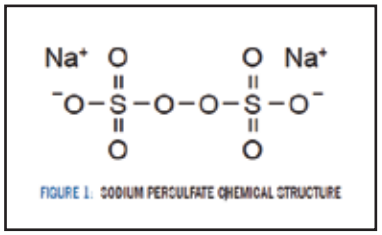


FIGURE 1: SODIUM PERSULFATE CHEMICAL STRUCTURE

For a list of treatable contaminants with the use of PersulfOx, view the Range of Treatable Contaminants Guide

Chemical Composition

- Sodium Persulfate - CAS #7775-27-1
- Sodium Silicate - CAS #1344-09-8

Properties

- pH - 7 to 11.5 at 25°C
- Appearance – White, free-flowing powder, clear to cloudy when mixed with water
- Odor – Not detectable
- Vapor Pressure – None
- Chemical Hazard Classification - Class 5.1 Oxidizer

Storage and Handling Guidelines

Storage
Store locked up
Keep away from heat
Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight

Handling
Minimize dust generation and accumulation
Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dust does not accumulate on surfaces

PersulfOx® Technical Description

Storage (continued)
Store in original tightly closed container
Store in a well-ventilated place
Do not store near combustible materials
Store away from incompatible materials
Recommended to store at less than 40°C
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation in places where dust is formed

Handling (continued)
Avoid mixing with combustibles
Avoid contamination
Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment
Avoid breathing dust
Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing
Avoid prolonged exposure
Do not taste or swallow
When using, do not eat, drink or smoke
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment
Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Observe good industrial hygiene practices

Applications

- PersulfOx is mixed with water at a rate of 5% to 20% prior to application.
- For most applications, REGENESIS suggests a 10-15% solution. The resulting mixture has viscosity similar to water.
- Injects into formation through direct push injection points, injection wells or other injection delivery systems.

Application instructions for this product are contained here PersulfOx Application Instructions.

Health and Safety

Material is relatively safe to handle; however, avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. OSHA Level D personal protection equipment including: vinyl or rubber gloves, eye protection, and dust mask are recommended when handling this product. Please review the Material Safety Data Sheet for additional storage, usage, and handling requirements here: PersulfOx SDS.

OXYGEN RELEASE COMPOUND

ORC Advanced® Technical Description

ORC Advanced® is an engineered, oxygen release compound designed specifically for enhanced, *in situ* aerobic bioremediation of petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater and saturated soils. Upon contact with groundwater, this calcium oxyhydroxide-based material becomes hydrated producing a controlled release of molecular oxygen (17% by weight) for periods of up to 12 months on a single application.

Example of ORC Advanced

ORC Advanced decreases time to site closure and accelerates degradation rates up to 100 times faster than natural degradation rates. A single ORC Advanced application can support aerobic biodegradation for up to 12 months with minimal site disturbance, no permanent or emplaced above ground equipment, piping, tanks, power sources, etc are needed. There is no operation or maintenance required. ORC Advanced provides lower costs, greater efficiency and reliability compared to engineered mechanical systems, oxygen emitters and bubblers.

ORC Advanced provides remediation practitioners with a significantly faster and highly effective means of treating petroleum contaminated sites. Petroleum hydrocarbon contamination is often associated with retail petroleum service stations resulting from leaking underground storage tanks, piping and dispensers. As a result, ORC Advanced technology and applications have been tailored around the remediation needs of the retail petroleum industry and include: tank pit excavations, amending and mixing with backfill, direct-injection, bore-hole backfill, ORC Advanced Pellets for waterless and dustless application, combined ISCO and bioremediation applications, etc.

For a list of treatable contaminants with the use of ORC Advanced, view the Range of Treatable Contaminants Guide

Chemical Composition

- Calcium hydroxide oxide
- Calcium hydroxide
- Monopotassium phosphate
- Dipotassium phosphate

Properties

- Physical state: Solid
- Form: Powder
- Odor: Odorless
- Color: White to pale yellow
- pH: 12.5 (3% suspension/water)

OXYGEN RELEASE COMPOUND

ORC Advanced® Technical Description

Storage and Handling Guidelines

Storage
Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight
Store in original tightly closed container
Store in a well-ventilated place
Do not store near combustible materials
Store away from incompatible materials
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation in places where dust is formed

Handling
Minimize dust generation and accumulation
Keep away from heat
Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dust does not accumulate on surfaces
Observe good industrial hygiene practices
Take precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles
Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials
Avoid contact with water and moisture
Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing
Avoid prolonged exposure
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment

Applications

- Slurry mixture direct-push injection through hollow rods or direct-placement into boreholes
- *In situ* or *ex situ* slurry mixture into contaminated backfill or contaminated soils in general
- Slurry mixture injections in conjunction with chemical oxidants like RegenOx or PersulfOx
- Filter sock applications in groundwater for highly localized treatment
- *Ex situ* biopiles

Health and Safety

Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves, eye protection, and face protection. Please review the ORC Advanced Safety Data Sheet for additional storage, usage, and handling requirements.

REGENESIS®

www.regenesis.com
1011 Calle Sombra, San Clemente CA 92673
949.366.8000

APPENDIX C

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

REGENESIS

Technology-Based Solutions for the Environment

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	**PersulfOx®**
Other means of identification	None.
Recommended use	Soil and Groundwater Remediation.
Recommended restrictions	None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company Name	Regenesis
Address	1011 Calle Sombra San Clemente, CA 92673
Telephone	949-366-8000
E-mail	CustomerService@regenesis.com
Emergency phone number	CHEMTREC® at 1-800-424-9300 (International)

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Oxidizing solids	Category 3
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
	Sensitization, respiratory	Category 1
	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement May intensify fire; oxidizer. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Keep away from heat. Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Silicic Acid, sodium salt, sodium silicate	1344-09-8	≤10
Sodium Persulfate	7775-27-1	≥90

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take along these instructions.

Eye contact Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Irritation of eyes. Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness, and discomfort. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Difficulty in breathing. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media Water spray, fog (flooding amounts).

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water unless flooding amounts are available. Material reacts with water. Do not use carbon dioxide or other gas filled fire extinguishers; they will have no effect on decomposing persulfates.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Greatly increases the burning rate of combustible materials. Containers may explode when heated. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Combustion products may include: sulfur oxides.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Specific methods Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Avoid dust formation.

General fire hazards May intensify fire; oxidizer. Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid inhalation of dust. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Collect dust using a vacuum cleaner equipped with HEPA filter. If sweeping of a contaminated area is necessary use a dust suppressant agent which does not react with the product. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Ventilate the contaminated area. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Spillage collected should be monitored for signs of reaction or decomposition (fuming/smoking). If spilled material is wet, dissolve with large quantity of water.

Large Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Place all material into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Keep away from heat. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Avoid contamination. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not taste or swallow. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not store near combustible materials. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Recommended storage temperature: less than 40°C.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Sodium Persulfate (CAS 7775-27-1)	TWA	0.1 mg/m3

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Appropriate engineering controls

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. If engineering measures are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of dust particulates below the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Use dust-tight, unvented chemical safety goggles when there is potential for eye contact.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. Frequent change is advisable. Rubber, neoprene or PVC gloves are recommended.

Other

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Respirator type: approved respirator with P100 filters.

Thermal hazards

Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations

Keep from contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. Keep away from food and drink. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Free-flowing powder
Color	White.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	11.5 (10% suspension/water) (10 % solution, 77 °F (25 °C))
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Oxidizer.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	1.5 - 1.8 (68 °F (20 °C))
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Decomposition will occur upon heating.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Flammability	Non combustible.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Greatly increases the burning rate of combustible materials.
Chemical stability	Decomposes on heating.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Oxidizing, avoid contact with reducing agents.
Conditions to avoid	Heat. Contact with incompatible materials. Avoid dust formation.
Incompatible materials	Acids. Bases. Combustible material. Reducing agents. Metals. Organic compounds.
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxygen. Sulfur oxides.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Dust may irritate respiratory system.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Severe eye irritation. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Difficulty in breathing. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if swallowed. May cause allergic respiratory and skin reactions. May cause respiratory irritation.

Components	Species	Test Results
Silicic Acid, sodium salt, sodium silicate (CAS 1344-09-8)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	1280 mg/kg
Sodium Persulfate (CAS 7775-27-1)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 10000 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	> 5.1 mg/l, 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	895 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components		Species	Test Results
Silicic Acid, sodium salt, sodium silicate (CAS 1344-09-8)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	247 mg/l, 4.2 days
Sodium Persulfate (CAS 7775-27-1)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia	133 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish		Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)	771 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential No data available.

Mobility in soil No data available.

Other adverse effects	None known.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number	UN1479
UN proper shipping name	Oxidizing solid, n.o.s. (Sodium Persulfate Mixture)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	5.1
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions	62, IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging exceptions	152
Packaging non bulk	213
Packaging bulk	240

IATA

UN number	UN1479
UN proper shipping name	Oxidizing solid, n.o.s. (Sodium Persulfate Mixture)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	No
ERG Code	5L
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number	UN1479
UN proper shipping name	OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. (Sodium Persulfate Mixture)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
EmS	F-A, S-Q
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations	This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories

Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - No
Fire Hazard - Yes
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - Yes

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Not regulated.

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Not regulated.

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Sodium Persulfate (CAS 7775-27-1)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Not listed.

US. Rhode Island RTK

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	12-February-2015
Revision date	02-April-2015
Version #	02
Further information	HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the American Coatings Association (ACA).
HMIS® ratings	Health: 2* Flammability: 0 Physical hazard: 1
NFPA ratings	
Disclaimer	Regenesis cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.

REGENESIS

Technology-Based Solutions for the Environment

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier **Oxygen Release Compound Advanced (ORC Advanced®)**

Other means of identification None.

Recommended use Soil and Groundwater Remediation.

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company Name Regenesis

Address 1011 Calle Sombra
San Clemente, CA 92673

Telephone 949-366-8000

E-mail CustomerService@regenesis.com

Emergency phone number CHEMTREC® at 1-800-424-9300 (International)

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Oxidizing solids	Category 2
Health hazards	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement May intensify fire; oxidizer. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Keep away from heat. Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Response If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage Store away from incompatible materials.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Calcium hydroxide oxide	682334-66-3	≥85
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	≤15
Dipotassium Phosphate	7758-11-4	<5
Monopotassium Phosphate	7778-77-0	<5

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
Skin contact	IF ON CLOTHING: rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray, fog (flooding amounts). Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Greatly increases the burning rate of combustible materials. Containers may explode when heated. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Combustion products may include: metal oxides.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Specific methods	Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.
General fire hazards	May intensify fire; oxidizer. Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Collect dust using a vacuum cleaner equipped with HEPA filter. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Ventilate the contaminated area. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Large Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Shovel the material into waste container. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid the generation of dusts during clean-up. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Place all material into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.
Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Keep away from heat. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Avoid contact with water and moisture. Do not get this material in contact with eyes. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not store near combustible materials. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)	TWA	5 mg/m3

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)	TWA	5 mg/m3

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Appropriate engineering controls

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. If engineering measures are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of dust particulates below the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL), suitable respiratory protection must be worn. If material is ground, cut, or used in any operation which may generate dusts, use appropriate local exhaust ventilation to keep exposures below the recommended exposure limits. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Use dust-tight, unvented chemical safety goggles when there is potential for eye contact.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Frequent change is advisable. Recommended gloves include rubber, neoprene, nitrile or viton.

Other

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Recommended use: Wear respirator with dust filter.

Thermal hazards

Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations

Keep from contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

Solid.

Form

Powder.

Color

White to pale yellow.

Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	12.5 (3% suspension/water)
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Oxidizer.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Slightly soluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	527 °F (275 °C)
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Bulk density	0.5 - 0.9 g/ml
Explosive limit	Non-explosive.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Greatly increases the burning rate of combustible materials.
Chemical stability	Decomposes on heating. Product may be unstable at temperatures above: 275°C/527°F.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts slowly with water.
Conditions to avoid	Heat. Moisture. Avoid temperatures exceeding the decomposition temperature. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Acids. Bases. Salts of heavy metals. Reducing agents. Combustible material.
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxygen. Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2). Steam. Heat.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Dust may irritate respiratory system. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Components	Species	Test Results
Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	7340 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Due to the physical form of the product it is not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components		Species	Test Results
Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Zambezi barbel (Clarias gariepinus)	33.8844 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability Decomposes in the presence of water. The product contains inorganic compounds which are not biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Mobility in soil This substance has very low solubility in water and low mobility in the environment.

Other adverse effects None known.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number UN1479

UN proper shipping name Oxidizing solid, n.o.s. (Calcium hydroxide oxide)

Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	5.1
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions	62, IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33
Packaging exceptions	152
Packaging non bulk	212
Packaging bulk	240

IATA

UN number	UN1479
UN proper shipping name	Oxidizing solid, n.o.s. (Calcium hydroxide oxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No
ERG Code	5L
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number	UN1479
UN proper shipping name	OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. (Calcium hydroxide oxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
EmS	F-A, S-Q
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories
Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - No
Fire Hazard - Yes
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - Yes

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Not regulated.

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)
Calcium hydroxide oxide (CAS 682334-66-3)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Calcium hydroxide (CAS 1305-62-0)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 02-April-2015

Revision date -

Version # 01

Further information HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the American Coatings Association (ACA).

HMIS® ratings Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 2

NFPA ratings

Disclaimer

Regenesis cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.