

**1190 FULTON STREET**  
**BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11216**

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# **Remedial Action Work Plan**

**NYC VCP Project Number TBD**  
**OER Project Number 17TMP0738K**

**Prepared For:**

Avalon Designs  
2023 60th Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11204

**Prepared By:**



***ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS***

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**June 2017**

## REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AOC	Area of Concern
AS/SVE	Air Sparging/Soil Vapor Extraction
BOA	Brownfield Opportunity Area
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CEQR	City Environmental Quality Review
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHASP	Construction Health and Safety Plan
COC	Certificate of Completion
CQAP	Construction Quality Assurance Plan
CSOP	Contractors Site Operation Plan
DCR	Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions
ECs/ICs	Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
BCA	Brownfield Cleanup Agreement
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
NOC	Notice of Completion
NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYC DEP	New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NYC DOHMH	New York State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
NYC OER	New York City Office of Environmental Remediation
NYC VCP	New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program
NYCRR	New York Codes Rules and Regulations
NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

NYS DEC DER	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Remediation
NYS DOH	New York State Department of Health
NYS DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
ORC	Oxygen-Release Compound
OSHA	United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PCBs	Professional Engineer Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PE	Professional Engineer
PID	Photo Ionization Detector
QEP	Qualified Environmental Professional
QHHEA	Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment
RAOs	Remedial Action Objectives
RAR	Remedial Action Report
RAWP	Remedial Action Work Plan or Plan
RCA	Recycled Concrete Aggregate
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RMZ	Residual Management Zone
SCOs	Soil Cleanup Objectives
SCG	Standards, Criteria and Guidance
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SSDS	Sub-Slab Depressurization System
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCL	Target Compound List
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ariel Czemerinski, am currently a registered professional engineer licensed by the State of New York. I performed professional engineering services and had primary direct responsibility for designing the remedial program for the 1190 Fulton Street Brooklyn NY site, site number [VCP site number]. I certify to the following:

- I have reviewed this document, to which my signature and seal are affixed.
- Engineering Controls developed for this remedial action were designed by me or a person under my direct supervision and achieve to achieve the goals established in this Remedial Action Work Plan for this site.
- The Engineering Controls to be constructed during this remedial action are accurately reflected in the text and drawings of the Remedial Action Work Plan and are of sufficient detail to enable proper construction.
- This Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) has a plan for handling, transport and disposal of soil, fill, fluids and other materials removed from the property in accordance with applicable City, State and Federal laws and regulations. Importation of all soil, fill and other material from off-Site will be in accordance with all applicable City, State and Federal laws and requirements. This RAWP has provisions to control nuisances during the remediation and all invasive work, including dust and odor suppression.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
PE License Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

PE Stamp

I, Chawinie Reilly, am a qualified Environmental Professional. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation remedial program for the 1190 Fulton Street Brooklyn NY site, site number [VCP site number]. I certify to the following:

- This Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) has a plan for handling, transport and disposal of soil, fill, fluids and other materials removed from the property in accordance with applicable City, State and Federal laws and regulations. Importation of all soil, fill and other material from off-Site will be in accordance with all applicable City, State and Federal laws and requirements. This RAWP has provisions to control nuisances during the remediation and all invasive work, including dust and odor suppression.

\_\_\_\_\_  
QEP Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
QEP Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Avalon Designs is working with the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program to investigate and remediate a 0.181-acre site located at 1190 Fulton Street in Brooklyn, New York. A remedial investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP). The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment consistent with the intended property use, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and conforms with applicable laws and regulations.

### **Site Location and Background**

The Site is located at 1190 Fulton Street in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York, and is currently identified as Block 1860, Lot No. 6 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Site consists of an irregular shaped lot containing 89.75 feet of street frontage along Fulton Street and 105 feet of street frontage along Bedford Avenue for a total of 7,900 ft<sup>2</sup>. The Site is located on the south side of Fulton Street between Bedford Avenue to the west and Nostrand Avenue to the east. A map of the site boundary is shown on Figure 2.

Lot 6 is currently developed with a single-story building with a full cellar covering the entire lot. The building is currently occupied by a retail store.

### **Summary of Redevelopment Plan**

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of a new 10-story mixed use building with a full cellar. The building will cover the entire lot, requiring excavation of approximately 2 ft below the existing cellar. The existing cellar is 12 feet below grade. The building will feature two elevators in the southern portion of the building. The elevator pits will be excavated to approximately 7 feet below grade. No portions of the existing building will remain.

The cellar will be occupied by 4,932 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space, a bike storage area, trash compactor area, and utility rooms. The first floor will contain a residential lobby and 5,806 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space. The second floor will contain a 6,245 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space accessible by stair or elevator. The third floor will contain a 825 ft<sup>2</sup> recreation / gym space, residential units and a rooftop garden. The fourth through tenth floors will contain residential units. The residential units have a separate entrance from the retail space and are accessible by stairs and separate elevator.

An estimated 585 cubic yards (878 tons) of soil will require excavation for the new building. The building will not be equipped with any parking areas. The water table is present at a depth of approximately 55 feet below grade, and therefore will not be encountered during excavation.

The current zoning designation is C4-5D. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

## **Summary of Surrounding Property**

The area immediately surrounding Site consists of mixed-use and commercial buildings to the north, across Fulton Street; institutional and commercial use buildings to the west; mixed use buildings to the east (which includes a former dry cleaner); institutional and mixed use buildings to the south. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of the adjacent properties listed below as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. No hospitals or daycare facilities are located within a 500 ft radius of the Site. 16 Halsey Street is located within the 500 ft radius and is zoned as a hospital and health facility. This building is not vacant and demolition / construction is currently taking place under Fulton Halsey Holdings.

## **Summary of Past Site Uses and Areas of Concern**

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted by Middleton Environmental, Inc. in August of 2015. A Site history, dating back to 1887, was based on a review of Sanborn maps and city directories. In 1888 the site was developed with three small structures; one of which is labeled as a flat. The current building was constructed in approximately 1908 and has been occupied by stores since then.

Based upon reconnaissance of the subject site and surrounding properties, and review of historical records and regulatory agency databases, No Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) were identified for the property.

The property was assigned an E-designation (E-185) for Hazmat. The E-designation will require environmental review and issuance of a Notice to Proceed (NTP) from the NYCOER before building permits will be issued.

Areas of Concern (AOCs) identified for the Site include:

1. The Site is identified as being assigned an E-designation (E-185) for Hazmat as part of the Bedford Stuyvesant South Rezoning and Text Amendment completed by the City in September 2007 (CEQR # 07DCP070K).

### **Summary of Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation**

EBC performed the following scope of work at the Site in May 2017:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.); and
2. Installed five soil borings and collected ten soil samples and one duplicate soil sample for chemical analysis; and
3. Installed five subslab soil gas implants and collected five soil gas sample for chemical analysis.

### **Summary of Findings of Remedial Investigation**

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 66 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater is approximately 55 feet below sidewalk grade, based on topographical maps.
3. Groundwater flow is estimated to flow towards the north-northeast based on topographical maps.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.

5. The stratigraphy of the Site generally consists of approximately 1 foot of historic fill, underlain by brown silty sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) as presented in 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8 and CP51. No PCBs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs in any sample. Trace concentrations of several VOCs were detected, but only one VOC, acetone (maximum of 62 µg/kg) was reported above Unrestricted Use SCOs. Several SVOCs were detected, but none were reported above UUSCOs. Pesticide compounds including 4,4' -DDD (8.3 µg/kg), 4,4' -DDE (maximum of 270 µg/kg) and 4,4' -DDT (maximum of 100 µg/kg) were detected exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs within three shallow soil samples and two deeper samples. Several metals including cadmium (maximum of 13.6 mg/kg), chromium (maximum of 33.9 mg/kg), copper (maximum of 169 mg/kg), lead (maximum of 561 mg/kg), mercury (maximum of 656 mg/kg), nickel (maximum of 59.9 mg/kg) and zinc (maximum of 784 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs. Of these metals, cadmium, lead and mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential use SCOs. Overall, with the exception of the mercury hot spot identified at B2 0-2 foot and 3-5 foot interval, the soil results were consistent with data identified at sites with urban fill material in NYC.
7. Groundwater was not evaluated at the Site due to access restrictions. Four (4) groundwater wells will be installed and four (4) groundwater samples will be collected for analysis prior to the start of Site remediation.
8. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Table 3.1 Air Guideline Values Derived by the NYSDOH located in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion dated October 2006. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI showed low levels of petroleum-related VOCs. The total concentration of petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) ranged from 99.19 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 294.3 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Highest concentrations were detected for Benzene (maximum of 170 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). Overall, the highest reported total VOC concentrations were identified for sample SS3 at 3,927.28 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) (at 1.02 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was detected in one of the five samples and trichloroethene (TCE) (maximum of 11.4 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was detected in four of the five samples. Tetrachloroethylene

(PCE) (ranged from 13.6 to 1,700  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and carbon tetrachloride (maximum of 0.89  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) were detected in all of the samples. Concentrations for TCE (SS3) and PCE (SS3 and SS5) are above the mitigation level ranges established within the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix.



## Summary of the Remedial Action

The proposed remedial action achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The proposed remedial action achieves all of the remedial action objectives established for the project and addresses applicable standards, criterion, and guidance; is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants; is cost effective and implementable; and uses standards methods that are well established in the industry.

The major milestones for the Remedial Action were: A Pre-Application Meeting was held on May 9, 2017. A Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed in May, 2017 and a RI Report was prepared to evaluate data and information necessary to develop a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP).

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
5. Perform additional site characterization sampling of groundwater. Based on the dimensions of the current building ground water wells could not be installed until demolition has been completed. Four 1-inch wells will be installed and sampled after demolition has been completed.

6. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation activities. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency dictated by disposal facility(s).
7. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site Specific SCOs.  
The entire footprint of the Site will be excavated to a depth of approximately 2 feet below the current cellar, elevator pits will be excavated to a depth of 7 feet below the current cellar grade for development purposes. A small portion of property will be excavated to the depth of 5 feet below grade for a mercury hotspot in the B2 area.
8. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
9. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
10. Removal of all UST's that are encountered during soil/fill removal actions.  
Registration of tanks and reporting of any petroleum spills associated with UST's and appropriate closure of these petroleum spills in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.
11. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at licensed or permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
12. Demarcation of residual soil/fill in landscaped areas.
13. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
14. Construction of an engineered composite cover consisting of a six-inch thick concrete building slab.
15. Installation of a vapor barrier system consisting of vapor barrier beneath the building slab and outside of sub-grade foundation sidewalls to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building. The vapor barrier system will consist of a 20-mil polyethylene and EVOH resin vapor barrier liner (Vapor Block Plus 20), or OER-approved equivalent

- below the slab throughout the full building area and outside all sub-grade foundation sidewalls. All welds, seams and penetrations will be properly sealed to prevent preferential pathways for vapor migration. The vapor barrier system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the vapor barrier system was designed and properly installed to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building.
16. Installation of an active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) consisting of two venting pipe loops installed within porous granular material; such as ¾ inch bluestone with no fines; beneath the basement foundation. The SSDS loops will provide the correct coverage in accordance with USEPA sub-slab depressurization design specifications which recommend a separate vent loop for every 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of slab area. The loops will be outfitted with a riser that will extend to the roof of the building and be finished with blowers/fans. The pipes will finished at the roof line with a 6-inch goose neck pipe to prevent rain infiltration. The active SSDS will be hardwired and will include an RP-265 Radonaway blower installed above the roof line. Pressure gauges and alarms will be located in an accessible area in the basement. The active sub-slab depressurization system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the active sub-slab depressurization system was designed and properly installed to establish a vacuum in the gas permeable layer and a negative (decreasing outward) pressure gradient across the building slab to prevent vapor migration into the building. Pressure testing will be performed after installation to test the system. SSDS details are included in Figures 8 and 9.
17. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
18. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including acquisition of required permits and attainment of pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
19. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

20. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, lists any changes from this RAWP, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site.
21. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the Remedial Action Plan (RAR) for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
22. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

## COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) provides governmental oversight for the cleanup of contaminated property in NYC. This Remedial Action Work Plan (“cleanup plan”) describes the findings of prior environmental studies that show the location of contamination at the site, and describes the plans to clean up the site to protect public health and the environment.

This cleanup plan provides a very high level of protection for neighboring communities and also includes many other elements that address common community concerns, such as community air monitoring, odor, dust and noise controls, hours of operation, good housekeeping and cleanliness, truck management and routing, and opportunities for community participation. The purpose of this Community Protection Statement is to explain these community protection measures in non-technical language to simplify community review.

### Project Information:

- Site Address: 1190 Fulton Street Brooklyn, NY
- NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program Project Number: **XXCVCPXXXX**

### Project Contacts:

- OER Project Manager: Horace Zhang, 212-788-8841
- Site Project Manager: Chawinie Reilly, 631-504-6000
- Site Safety Officer: Kevin Waters, 631-504-6000
- Online Document Repository:  
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oer/html/repository/RBrooklyn.shtml>

**Remedial Investigation and Cleanup Plan:** Under the oversight of the NYC OER, a thorough cleanup study of this property (called a remedial investigation) has been performed to identify past property usage, to sample and test soils, groundwater and soil vapor, and to identify contaminant sources present on the property. The cleanup plan has been designed to address all contaminant sources that have been identified during the study of this property.

**Identification of Sensitive Land Uses:** Prior to selecting a cleanup, the neighborhood was evaluated to identify sensitive land uses nearby, such as schools, day care facilities, hospitals and residential areas. The cleanup program was then tailored to address the special conditions of this community.

**Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment:** An important part of the cleanup planning for the Site is the performance of a study to find all of the ways that people might come in contact with contaminants at the Site now or in the future. This study is called a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). A QHHEA was performed for this project. This assessment has considered all known contamination at the Site and evaluated the potential for people to come in contact with this contamination. All identified public exposures will be addressed under this cleanup plan.

**Health and Safety Plan:** This cleanup plan includes a Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) that is designed to protect community residents and on-Site workers. The elements of this RAWP are in compliance with applicable safety requirements of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This RAWP includes many protective elements including those discussed below.

**Site Safety Coordinator:** This project has a designated Site safety coordinator to implement the CHASP. The safety coordinator maintains an emergency contact sheet and protocol for management of emergencies. The Site safety coordinator is identified at the beginning of the Community Protection Statement.

**Worker Training:** Workers participating in cleanup of contaminated material on this project are required to be trained in a 40-hour hazardous waste operators training course and to take annual refresher training. This pertains to workers performing specific tasks including removing contaminated material and installing cleanup systems in contaminated areas.

**Community Air Monitoring Plan:** Community air monitoring will be performed during this cleanup project to ensure that the community is properly protected from contaminants, dust and odors. Air samples will be tested in accordance with a detailed plan called the Community Air Monitoring Plan or CAMP. Results will be regularly reported to the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation. This cleanup plan also has a plan to address any unforeseen problems that might occur during the cleanup (called a ‘Contingency Plan’).

**Odor, Dust and Noise Control:** This cleanup plan includes actions for odor and dust control. These actions are designed to prevent off-Site odor and dust nuisances and includes steps to be taken if nuisances are detected. Generally, dust is managed by application of physical covers and by water sprays. Odors are controlled by limiting the area of open excavations, physical covers, spray foams and by a series of other actions (called operational measures). The project is also required to comply with applicable NYC noise control standards. If you observe problems in these areas, please contact the onsite Project Manager or NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager listed on the first page of this Community Protection Statement document.

**Quality Assurance:** This cleanup plan requires that evidence be provided to illustrate that all cleanup work required under the plan has been completed properly. This evidence will be summarized in the final report, called the Remedial Action Report. This report will be submitted to the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and will be thoroughly reviewed.

**Stormwater Management:** To limit the potential for soil erosion and discharge, this cleanup plan has provisions for stormwater management. The main elements of the stormwater management include physical barriers such as tarp covers and erosion fencing, and a program for frequent inspection.

**Hours of Operation:** The hours for operation of cleanup will comply with the NYC Department of Buildings construction code requirements or according to specific variances

issued by that agency. For this cleanup project, the hours of operation will conform to requirements of Department of Buildings.

**Signage:** While the cleanup is in progress, a placard will be prominently posted at the main entrance of the property with a laminated project Fact Sheet that states that the project is in the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program and provides project contact names and numbers, and locations of project documents can be viewed.

**Complaint Management:** The contractor performing this cleanup is required to address all complaints. If you have any complaints, you can call the facility Project Manager or the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager listed on the first page of this Community Protection Statement document, or call 311 and mention the Site is in the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program.

**Utility Mark-outs:** To promote safety during excavation in this cleanup, the contractor is required to first identify all utilities and must perform all excavation and construction work in compliance with NYC Department of Buildings regulations.

**Soil and Liquid Disposal:** All soil and liquid material removed from the Site as part of the cleanup will be transported and disposed of in accordance with all applicable City, State and Federal regulations and required permits will be obtained.

**Soil Chemical Testing and Screening:** All excavations will be supervised by a trained and properly qualified environmental professional. In addition to extensive sampling and chemical testing of soils on the Site, excavated soil will be screened continuously using hand-held instruments, by sight, and by smell to ensure proper material handling and management, and community protection.

**Stockpile Management:** Soil stockpiles will be kept covered with tarps to prevent dust, odor and erosion. Stockpiles will be frequently inspected. Damaged tarp covers will be



promptly replaced. Stockpiles will be protected with silt fences. Hay bales will be used, as needed to protect storm water catch basins and other discharge points.

**Trucks and Covers:** Loaded trucks leaving the Site will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to prevent dust and odor. Trucks will be properly recorded in logs and records and placarded in compliance with applicable City, State and Federal laws, including those of the New York State Department of Transportation. If loads contain wet material that can leak, truck liners will be used. All transport of materials will be performed by licensed truckers and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

**Imported Material:** All fill materials proposed to be brought onto the Site will comply with rules outlined in this cleanup plan and will be inspected and approved by a qualified worker located on the Site. Waste materials will not be brought onto the Site. Trucks entering the Site with imported clean materials will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

**Equipment Decontamination:** All equipment used for cleanup work will be inspected and washed, if needed, before it leaves the Site. Trucks will be cleaned at a truck inspection station on the property before leaving the Site.

**Housekeeping:** Locations where trucks enter or leave the Site will be inspected every day and cleaned regularly to ensure that they are free of dirt and other materials from the Site.

**Truck Routing:** Truck routes have been selected to: (a) limit transport through residential areas and past sensitive nearby properties; (b) maximize use of city-mapped truck routes; (c) limit total distance to major highways; (d) promote safety in entry to highways; (e) promote overall safety in trucking; and (f) minimize off-Site line-ups (queuing) of trucks entering the property. Operators of loaded trucks leaving the Site will be instructed not to stop or idle in the local neighborhood.

**Final Report:** The results of all cleanup work will be fully documented in a final report (called the Remedial Action Report) that will be available for public review online. A link to the online document repository and the public library with Internet access nearest the Site are listed on the first page of this Community Protection Statement document

**Long-Term Site Management:** If long-term protection is needed after the cleanup is complete, the property owner will be required to comply with an ongoing Site Management Plan that calls for continued inspection of protective controls, such as Site covers. The Site Management Plan is evaluated and approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation. Requirements that the property owner must comply with are defined either in the property's deed or established through a city environmental designation registered with the Department of Buildings. A certification of continued protectiveness of the cleanup will be required from time to time to show that the approved cleanup is still effective.

## **REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN**

### **1.0 Project Background**

Avalon Designs is working with the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program to investigate and remediate a property located at 1190 Fulton Street in the Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York (the “Site”). A Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) in a manner that will render the Site protective of public health and the environment consistent with the contemplated end use. This RAWP establishes remedial action objectives, provides a remedial alternatives analysis that includes consideration of a permanent cleanup, and provides a description of the selected remedial action. The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment, and complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and applicable laws and regulations.

### **1.1 Site Location and Background**

The Site is located at 1190 Fulton Street in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York, and is currently identified as Block 1860, Lot No. 6 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Site consists of an irregular shaped lot containing 89.75 feet of street frontage along Fulton Street and 105 feet of street frontage along Bedford Avenue for a total of 7,900 ft<sup>2</sup>. The Site is located on the south side of Fulton Street between Bedford Avenue to the west and Nostrand Avenue to the east. A map of the site boundary is shown on Figure 2.

Lot 6 is currently developed with a single-story building with a full cellar covering the entire lot. The building is currently occupied by a retail store.

### **1.2 Redevelopment Plan**

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of a new 10-story mixed use building with a full cellar. The building will cover the entire lot, requiring excavation of approximately 2 ft below the existing cellar. The existing cellar is 12 feet below grade. The building will feature two

elevators in the southern portion of the building. The elevator pits will be excavated to approximately 7 feet below grade. No portions of the existing building will remain.

The cellar will be occupied by 4,932 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space, a bike storage area, trash compactor area, and utility rooms. The first floor will contain a residential lobby and 5,806 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space. The second floor will contain a 6,245 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space accessible by stair or elevator. The third floor will contain a 825 ft<sup>2</sup> recreation / gym space, residential units and a rooftop garden. The fourth through tenth floors will contain residential units. The residential units have a separate entrance from the retail space and are accessible by stairs and separate elevator.

An estimated 585 cubic yards (878 tons) of soil will require excavation for the new building. The building will not be equipped with any parking areas. The water table is present at a depth of approximately 55 feet below grade, and therefore will not be encountered during excavation.

Layout of the redevelopment plans for the cellar and first floor is presented in Figure 3. The current zoning designation is C4-5D. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

### 1.3 Description of Surrounding Property

The area immediately surrounding Site consists of mixed-use and commercial buildings to the north, across Fulton Street; institutional and commercial use buildings to the west; mixed use buildings to the east (which includes a former dry cleaner); institutional and mixed use buildings to the south. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of the adjacent properties listed below as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. No hospitals or daycare facilities are located within a 500 ft radius of the Site. 16 Halsey Street is located within the 500 ft radius and is zoned as a hospital and health facility. This building is not vacant and demolition / construction is currently taking place under Fulton Halsey Holdings.

Direction	Property Description
<b>North –</b> <i>Across Fulton Street</i>	<u>Block 1842 Lot 1</u> - 1241 Bedford Avenue: A 3,200 ft <sup>2</sup> mixed use building. Block 1842 Lots 67, 66, 65 & 62 - 1209 - 1215 Fulton Street: Commercial

	buildings ranging from 1,482 ft <sup>2</sup> to 9,000 ft <sup>2</sup> .
<b>South –</b> <i>Adjacent Property</i>	<u>Block 1860 Lot 6</u> - 1255 Bedford Avenue: A 1,705 ft <sup>2</sup> institutional building.
<b>East –</b> <i>Adjacent Property</i>	<u>Block 1860 Lot 11</u> - 1192 Fulton Street: A 20,500 ft <sup>2</sup> mixed use building. Commercial uses were noted as; O Jeyena Boutique, Sleepy's and a former dry cleaner.
<b>West –</b> <i>Across Fulton Street</i>	<u>Block 2017 Lot 39</u> - 1184 Fulton Street: A 9,293 ft <sup>2</sup> institutional building.  Block 2022 Lot 18 - 1274 Bedford Avenue: A 16,512 ft <sup>2</sup> Commercial building.

Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage.

## 1.4 Summary of Past Site Uses and Areas of Concern

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted by Middleton Environmental, Inc. in August of 2015. A Site history, dating back to 1887, was based on a review of Sanborn maps and city directories. In 1888 the site was developed with three small structures; one of which is labeled as a flat. The current building was constructed in approximately 1908 and has been occupied by stores since then.

Based upon reconnaissance of the subject site and surrounding properties, and review of historical records and regulatory agency databases, No Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) were identified for the property.

The property was assigned an E-designation (E-185) for Hazmat. The E-designation will require environmental review and issuance of a Notice to Proceed (NTP) from the NYCOER before building permits will be issued.

Areas of Concern (AOCs) identified for the Site include:

1. The Site is identified as being assigned an E-designation (E-185) for Hazmat as part of the Bedford Stuyvesant South Rezoning and Text Amendment completed by the City in September 2007 (CEQR # 07DCP070K).

## **1.5 Summary of Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation**

EBC performed the following scope of work at the Site in May 2017:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.); and
2. Installed five soil borings and collected ten soil samples and one duplicate soil sample for chemical analysis; and
3. Installed five subslab soil gas implants and collected five soil gas sample for chemical analysis.

## **1.6 Summary of Findings of Remedial Investigation**

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called “Remedial Investigation Report, 1190 Fulton Street”, dated June 2017 (RIR).

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 66 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater is approximately 55 feet below sidewalk grade, based on topographical maps.
3. Groundwater flow is estimated to flow towards the north-northeast based on topographical maps.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.
5. The stratigraphy of the Site generally consists of approximately 1 foot of historic fill, underlain by brown silty sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) as presented in 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8 and CP51. No PCBs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs in any sample. Trace concentrations of several VOCs were detected, but only one VOC, acetone (maximum of 62 µg/kg) was reported above Unrestricted Use SCOs. Several SVOCs were detected, but none were reported above UUSCOs. Pesticide compounds including 4,4' -DDD (8.3 µg/kg), 4,4' -DDE (maximum of 270 µg/kg) and 4,4' -DDT (maximum of 100 µg/kg)

were detected exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs within three shallow soil samples and two deeper samples. Several metals including cadmium (maximum of 13.6 mg/kg), chromium (maximum of 33.9 mg/kg), copper (maximum of 169 mg/kg), lead (maximum of 561 mg/kg), mercury (maximum of 656 mg/kg), nickel (maximum of 59.9 mg/kg) and zinc (maximum of 784 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs. Of these metals, cadmium, lead and mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential use SCOs. Overall, with the exception of the mercury hot spot identified at B2 0-2 foot and 3-5 foot interval, the soil results were consistent with data identified at sites with urban fill material in NYC.

7. Groundwater was not evaluated at the Site due to access restrictions. Four (4) groundwater wells will be installed and four (4) groundwater samples will be collected for analysis prior to the start of Site remediation.
8. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Table 3.1 Air Guideline Values Derived by the NYSDOH located in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion dated October 2006. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI showed low levels of petroleum-related VOCs. The total concentration of petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) ranged from 99.19  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 294.3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Highest concentrations were detected for Benzene (maximum of 170  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). Overall, the highest reported total VOC concentrations were identified for sample SS3 at 3,927.28  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) (at 1.02  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) was detected in one of the five samples and trichloroethene (TCE) (maximum of 11.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) was detected in four of the five samples. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ranged from 13.6 to 1,700  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and carbon tetrachloride (maximum of 0.89  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) were detected in all of the samples. Concentrations for TCE (SS3) and PCE (SS3 and SS5) are above the mitigation level ranges established within the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix.

For more detailed results, consult the RIR. Based on an evaluation of the data and information from the RIR and this RAWP, disposal of significant amounts of hazardous waste is not suspected at this site.

## 2.0 Remedial Action Objectives

Based on the results of the RI, the following Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) have been identified for this Site:

### Soil

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent exposure to contaminants volatilizing from contaminated soil.

### Groundwater

- Groundwater was not evaluated at the Site due to access restrictions. Four (4) groundwater wells will be installed and four (4) groundwater samples will be collected for analysis prior to the start of Site remediation.

### Soil Vapor

- Prevent exposure to contaminants in soil vapor.
- Prevent migration of soil vapor into dwelling and other occupied structures.



### 3.0 Remedial Alternatives Analysis

The goal of the remedy selection process is to select a remedy that is protective of human health and the environment taking into consideration the current, intended and reasonably anticipated future use of the property. The remedy selection process begins by establishing RAOs for media in which chemical constituents were found in exceedance of applicable standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs). Remedial alternatives are then developed and evaluated based on the following ten criteria:

- Protection of human health and the environment;
- Compliance with SCGs;
- Short-term effectiveness and impacts;
- Long-term effectiveness and permanence;
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material;
- Implementability;
- Cost effectiveness;
- Community Acceptance;
- Land use; and
- Sustainability.

As required, a Track 1 Unrestricted Use scenario is evaluated for the remedial action. The following is a detailed description of the alternatives analyzed to address impacted media at the Site:

#### **Alternative 1:**

- Removal of all soil/fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs as defined in NYSDEC 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8 throughout the Site and confirmation that Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs have been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Based on the results of the Remedial Investigation, it is expected that this alternative would be achieved by excavating the entire site to a depth of approximately 5 feet. If soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Unrestricted Use SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new

building's cellar level is complete, additional excavation would be performed to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

- As part of development, a vapor barrier and active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) would be installed to prevent potential exposures from off-Site soil vapor in the future. It should be noted that an active SSDS is not an allowable vapor mitigation strategy for a Track 1 Unrestricted Use Cleanup, since ongoing Site Management is required.

### **Alternative 2:**

- Removal of all soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs and confirmation that Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs have been achieved with post-excavation end point sampling. Based on the results of the Remedial Investigation, it is expected that SCO's would be achieved by excavating for construction of the new building's cellar level to a depth of approximately 2 feet across the entire Site, excavation of elevator pits to approximately 7 feet below grade and excavation of the B2 hot spot to a depth of at least 5 feet. If soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation, additional excavation would be performed to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs.
- Placement of a composite cover system over the entire Site to prevent exposure to remaining soil/fill;
- Installation of a vapor barrier system beneath the building slab and along foundation side walls to prevent potential exposures from soil vapor;
- Installation of an active Sub Slab Depressurization System (SSDS);
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the Site; prohibitions of restricted Site uses, such as farming or vegetable gardening, to prevent future exposure pathways; and prohibition of a higher level of land use without OER approval;
- Establishment of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) to ensure long-term management of these Engineering and Institutional Controls including the performance of periodic inspections and certification that the controls are performing as they were

intended. The SMP will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP; and

- The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department.

### **3.1 Threshold Criteria**

#### **Protection of Public Health and the Environment**

This criterion is an evaluation of the remedy's ability to protect public health and the environment, and an assessment of how risks posed through each existing or potential pathway of exposure are eliminated, reduced or controlled through removal, treatment, and implementation of Engineering Controls or Institutional Controls. Protection of public health and the environment must be achieved for all approved remedial actions.

Alternative 1 would be protective of human health and the environment by removing all soil/fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCO's and groundwater protection standards, thus eliminating potential for direct contact with contaminated soil/fill once construction is complete and eliminating the risk of contaminants leaching into groundwater.

Alternative 2 would achieve comparable protections of human health and the environment by excavation and removal of most of the historic fill at the Site and by ensuring that remaining soil/fill on-Site meets Track 4 Site-Specific SCO's, as well as by placement of Institutional and Engineering Controls, including a composite cover system. The composite cover system (6" concrete slab with sub-base) would prevent direct contact with any remaining on-Site soil/fill. Implementing Institutional Controls including a Site Management Plan and continuing the E-designation on the property would ensure that the composite cover system remains intact and protective of public health. Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific SCO's would minimize the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater.

For both Alternatives, potential exposure to contaminated soils or groundwater during construction would be minimized by implementing a Construction Health and Safety Plan, an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP).

Potential contact with contaminated groundwater would be prevented as its use is prohibited by city laws and regulations. Potential future migration of off-Site soil vapors into the new building would be prevented by installing a vapor barrier below the building slab and outside foundation walls below grade.

## **3.2 Balancing Criteria**

### **Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)**

This evaluation criterion assesses the ability of the alternative to achieve applicable standards, criteria and guidance.

Alternative 1 would achieve compliance with the remedial goals, chemical-specific SCGs and RAOs for soil through removal of soil to achieve Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCO's and Protection of Groundwater SCO's. Compliance with SCGs for soil vapor would also be achieved by installing a waterproofing/vapor barrier system below the new building's basement slab and continuing the vapor barrier outside of subgrade foundation walls, as part of development.

Alternative 2 would achieve compliance with the remedial goals, chemical-specific SCG's and RAOs for soil through removal of soil to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCO's. Compliance with SCG's for soil vapor would also be achieved by installing a waterproofing/vapor barrier system below the new building's basement slab and continuing the vapor barrier outside of subgrade foundation walls. A Site Management Plan would ensure that these controls remained protective for the long term.

Health and safety measures contained in the CHASP and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be implemented during Site redevelopment under this RAWP. For both

Alternatives, focused attention on means and methods employed during the remedial action would ensure that handling and management of contaminated material would be in compliance with applicable SCGs. These measures will protect on-site workers and the surrounding community from exposure to Site-related contaminants.

### **Short-Term Effectiveness and Impacts**

This evaluation criterion assesses the effects of the alternative during the construction and implementation phase until remedial action objectives are met. Under this criterion, alternatives are evaluated with respect to their short term effects during the remedial action on public health and the environment during implementation of the remedial action, including protection of the community, protection of onsite workers and environmental impacts.

Both Alternative 1 and 2 have similar short-term effectiveness during their implementation, as each requires excavation of historic fill material. Both alternatives would result in short-term dust generation impacts associated with excavation, handling, load out of materials, and truck traffic. Short-term impacts could potentially be higher for Alternative 1 since excavation of greater amounts of historical fill material would take place. However, focused attention to means and methods during a Track 1 removal action, including community air monitoring and appropriate truck routing, would minimize the overall impact of these activities.

An additional short-term adverse impact and risks to the community associated with both remedial alternatives is increased truck traffic. Truck traffic will be routed on the most direct course using major thoroughfares where possible and flag persons will be used to protect pedestrians at Site entrances and exits.

The potential adverse impact to the community, workers and the environment for both alternatives would be minimized through implementation of control plans including a Construction Health and Safety Plan, a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) and a Soil/Materials Management Plan (SMMP), during all on-Site soil disturbance activities and would minimize the release of contaminants into the environment. Both alternatives provide short-term effectiveness in protecting the surrounding community by decreasing the risk of

contact with on-Site contaminants. Construction workers operating under appropriate management procedures and a Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) would provide protection from on-Site contaminants by using personal protective equipment would be worn consistent with the documented risks within the respective work zones.

### **Long-term effectiveness and permanence**

This evaluation criterion addresses the results of a remedial action in terms of its permanence and quantity/nature of waste or residual contamination remaining at the Site after response objectives have been met, such as permanence of the remedial alternative, magnitude of remaining contamination, adequacy of controls including the adequacy and suitability of Engineering Controls/Institutional Controls (ECs/ICs) that may be used to manage contaminant residuals that remain at the Site and assessment of containment systems and ICs that are designed to eliminate exposures to contaminants, and long-term reliability of ECs.

Alternative 1 would achieve long-term effectiveness and permanence related to on-Site contamination by permanently removing all impacted soil/fill above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCO's. Removal of on-Site contaminant sources will also prevent future groundwater contamination.

Alternative 2 would provide long-term effectiveness by removing most on-Site contamination and attaining Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs; installing a composite cover system across the Site; maintaining use restrictions; establishing an SMP to ensure long-term management of ICs and ECs; and maintaining registration as an E-designated property to memorialize these controls for the long term. The SMP would ensure long-term effectiveness of all ECs and ICs by requiring periodic inspection and certification that these controls and restrictions continue to be in place and are functioning as they were intended, assuring that protections designed into the remedy continue to provide the required level of protection.

## **Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material**

This evaluation criterion assesses the remedial alternative's use of remedial technologies that permanently and significantly reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminants as their principal element. The following is the hierarchy of source removal and control measures that are to be used to remediate a Site, ranked from most preferable to least preferable: removal and/or treatment, containment, elimination of exposure and treatment of source at the point of exposure. It is preferred to use treatment or removal to eliminate contaminants at a Site, reduce the total mass of toxic contaminants, cause irreversible reduction in contaminants mobility, or reduce of total volume of contaminated media.

Alternative 1 will permanently eliminate the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants from on-Site soil by removing all soil in excess of Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCO's.

Alternative 2 would remove most of the historic fill at the Site, and all remaining on-Site soil/fill beneath the new building will meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCO's.

Alternative 1 would remove a greater total mass of contaminants from the Site. The removal of soil to 5 feet (Alternative 1) or 2 feet (Alternative 2) for the new development in both scenarios would lessen the difference in contaminant mass removal between these two alternatives.

## **Implementability**

This evaluation criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing an alternative and the availability of various services and materials required during its implementation, including technical feasibility of construction and operation, reliability of the selected technology, ease of undertaking remedial action, monitoring considerations, administrative feasibility (e.g. obtaining permits for remedial activities), and availability of services and materials.

The techniques, materials and equipment to implement both Alternatives 1 and 2 are readily available and have been proven to be effective in remediating the contaminants present on the

Site. They use standard equipment and technologies that are well established in the industry. The reliability of each remedy is also high. There are no special difficulties associated with any of the activities proposed.

### **Cost effectiveness**

This evaluation criterion addresses the cost of alternatives, including capital costs (such as construction costs, equipment costs, and disposal costs, engineering expenses) and site management costs (costs incurred after remedial construction is complete) necessary to ensure the continued effectiveness of a remedial action.

Since historic fill at the Site was only found to extend to a depth of up to 1 foot below grade during the RI, and the new building requires excavation of the entire Site to a depth of 2 feet below the existing cellar, to a depth of 7 feet below grade for elevator pits, the costs associated with both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 will likely not be comparable. Costs associated with Alternative 1 could potentially be higher than Alternative 2 if soil with analytes above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs is encountered below the excavation depth required for development. Additional costs would include installation of additional shoring/underpinning, disposal of additional soil, and import of clean soil for backfill. However, long-term costs for Alternative 2 are likely higher than Alternative 1 based on implementation of a Site Management Plan as part of Alternative 2.

The remedial plan would couple the remedial action with the redevelopment of the Site, lowering total costs. The remedial plan will also consider the selection of the most appropriate disposal facilities to reduce transportation and disposal costs during cleanup and redevelopment of the Site.

### **Community Acceptance**

This evaluation criterion addresses community opinion and support for the remedial action. Observations here will be supplemented by public comment received on the RAWP.



This RAWP will be subject to a public review under the NYC VCP and will provide the opportunity for detailed public input on the remedial alternatives and the selected remedy. This public comment will be considered by OER prior to approval of this plan. The Citizen Participation Plan for the project is provided in Appendix 2. Observations here will be supplemented by public comment received on the RAWP. Under both alternatives, the overall goals of the remedial program, to protect public health and the environment and eliminate potential contaminant exposures, have been broadly supported by citizens in NYC communities.

## **Land use**

This evaluation criterion addresses the proposed use of the property. This evaluation has considered reasonably anticipated future uses of the Site and takes into account: current use and historical and/or recent development patterns; applicable zoning laws and maps; NYS Department of State's Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) pursuant to section 970-r of the general municipal law; applicable land use plans; proximity to real property currently used for residential use, and to commercial, industrial, agricultural, and/or recreational areas; environmental justice impacts, Federal or State land use designations; population growth patterns and projections; accessibility to existing infrastructure; proximity of the site to important cultural resources and natural resources, potential vulnerability of groundwater to contamination that might emanate from the site, proximity to flood plains, geography and geology; and current Institutional Controls applicable to the site.

The current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the Site and its surroundings are compatible with the selected remedy of soil remediation. The proposed future use of the Site includes an 10-story mixed use building with a full cellar. The cellar will be occupied by 4,932 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space, a bike storage area, trash compactor area, and utility rooms. The first floor will contain a residential lobby and 5,806 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space. The second floor will contain a 6,245 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space accessible by stair or elevator. The third floor will contain a 825 ft<sup>2</sup> recreation / gym space, residential units and a rooftop garden. The fourth through tenth floors will contain residential units. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use or Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, both of which are protective of public health and the environment for its planned residential use. The proposed use is compliant with the property's zoning and is

consistent with recent development patterns. The area immediately surrounding Site consists of mixed-use and commercial buildings to the north, across Fulton Street; institutional and commercial use buildings to the west; mixed use buildings to the east (which includes a former dry cleaner); institutional and mixed use buildings to the south. The current zoning designation is C4-5D. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The development would remediate a single-story building occupied contaminated lot and provide a modern residential building. The proposed development would clean up the property and make it safer, create new employment opportunities and other economic benefits from land revitalization.

Temporary short-term project impacts are being mitigated through site management controls and truck traffic controls during remediation activities. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs or Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, both of which are protective of public health and the environmental for its planned use.

The Site is not in close proximity to important cultural resources, including federal or state historic or heritage sites or Native American religious sites, natural resources, waterways, wildlife refuges, wetlands, or critical habitats of endangered or threatened species. The Site is located in an urban area and not in proximity to fish or wildlife and neither alternative would result in any potential exposure pathways of contaminant migration affecting fish or wildlife.

The remedial action is also protective of groundwater natural resources. The Site does not lie in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated flood plain. Both alternatives are equally protective of natural resources and cultural resources. Improvements in the current environmental condition of the property achieved by both alternatives considered in this plan are consistent with the City's goals for cleanup of contaminated land.

## **Sustainability of the Remedial Action**

This criterion evaluates the overall sustainability of the remedial action alternatives and the degree to which sustainable means are employed to implement the remedial action including those that take into consideration NYC's sustainability goals defined in PlaNYC: A Greener, Greater New York. Sustainability goals may include: maximizing the recycling and reuse of non-virgin materials; reducing the consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources; minimizing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; improving energy efficiency; and promotion of the use of native vegetation and enhancing biodiversity during landscaping associated with Site development.

While Alternative 2 would potentially result in lower energy usage based on reducing the volume of material transported off-Site, both remedial alternatives are comparable with respect to the opportunity to achieve sustainable remedial action. The remedial plan for either alternative would take into consideration the shortest trucking routes during off-Site disposal of historic fill and other soils, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and conserve energy used to fuel trucks. The New York City Clean Soil Bank program is available for reuse of any clean native soils under either alternative. A complete list of green remedial activities considered as part of the NYC VCP is included in a Sustainability Statement.

## **4.0 Remedial Action**

### **4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action**

The preferred remedial action alternative is Alternative 2, the Track 4 remedial action. The preferred remedial action achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The preferred remedial action will achieve all of the remedial action objectives established for the project and addresses applicable SCGs. The preferred remedial action is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants. The preferred remedial action alternative is cost effective and implementable and uses standards methods that are well established in the industry.

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
5. Perform additional site characterization sampling of groundwater. Based on the dimensions of the current building ground water wells could not be installed until demolition has been completed. Four 1-inch wells will be installed and sampled after demolition has been completed.
6. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation activities. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency dictated by disposal facility(s).

7. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site Specific SCOs.  
The entire footprint of the Site will be excavated to a depth of approximately 2 feet below the current cellar, elevator pits will be excavated to a depth of 7 feet below the current cellar grade for development purposes. A small portion of property will be excavated to the depth of 5 feet below grade for a mercury hotspot in the B2 area.
8. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
9. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
10. Removal of all UST's that are encountered during soil/fill removal actions.  
Registration of tanks and reporting of any petroleum spills associated with UST's and appropriate closure of these petroleum spills in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.
11. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at licensed or permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
12. Demarcation of residual soil/fill in landscaped areas.
13. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
14. Construction of an engineered composite cover consisting of a six-inch thick concrete building slab.
15. Installation of a vapor barrier system consisting of vapor barrier beneath the building slab and outside of sub-grade foundation sidewalls to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building. The vapor barrier system will consist of a 20-mil polyethylene and EVOH resin vapor barrier liner (Vapor Block Plus 20), or OER-approved equivalent below the slab throughout the full building area and outside all sub-grade foundation sidewalls. All welds, seams and penetrations will be properly sealed to prevent preferential pathways for vapor migration. The vapor barrier system is an Engineering

- Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the vapor barrier system was designed and properly installed to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building.
16. Installation of an active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) consisting of two venting pipe loops installed within porous granular material; such as  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch bluestone with no fines; beneath the basement foundation. The SSDS loops will provide the correct coverage in accordance with USEPA sub-slab depressurization design specifications which recommend a separate vent loop for every 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of slab area. The loops will be outfitted with a riser that will extend to the roof of the building and be finished with blowers/fans. The pipes will be finished at the roof line with a 6-inch goose neck pipe to prevent rain infiltration. The active SSDS will be hardwired and will include an RP-265 Radonaway blower installed above the roof line. Pressure gauges and alarms will be located in an accessible area in the basement. The active sub-slab depressurization system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the active sub-slab depressurization system was designed and properly installed to establish a vacuum in the gas permeable layer and a negative (decreasing outward) pressure gradient across the building slab to prevent vapor migration into the building. Pressure testing will be performed after installation to test the system. SSDS details are included in Figures 8 and 9.
17. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
18. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including acquisition of required permits and attainment of pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
19. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
20. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, lists any changes from this RAWP, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site.

21. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the Remedial Action Plan (RAR) for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
22. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

## 4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/ Fill Management

The following Track 4 Site-Specific SCO's will be utilized for this project:

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Site-Specific SCO's</u>
Lead	1,000 ppm
Mercury	5 ppm
SVOCs	100 ppm

Soil and materials management on-Site and off-Site, including excavation, handling and disposal, will be conducted in accordance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix 4. Discrete contaminant sources (such as hotspots) identified during the remedial action will be identified by GPS or surveyed. This information will be provided in the Remedial Action Report.

### Soil/Fill Excavation and Removal

Excavating for construction of the new building's cellar level to a depth of approximately 2 feet across the entire Site, excavation of elevator pits to approximately 7 feet below grade and excavation of the B2 hot spot to a depth of at least 5 feet will be conducted for redevelopment purposes. The location of planned excavations is shown in Figure 6. The total quantity of soil/fill

expected to be excavated and disposed off-Site is approximately 900 tons. For each disposal facilities to be used in the remedial action, a letter from the developer/QEP to the receiving facility requesting approval for disposal and a letter back to the developer/QEP providing approval for disposal will be submitted to OER prior to any transport and disposal of soil at a facility.

Disposal facilities will be reported to OER when they are identified and prior to the start of remedial action.

## **End-point Sampling**

End-point samples will be analyzed for compounds and elements as described below utilizing the following methodology:

- Volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8260;
- Semi-volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8270;
- Target Analyte List metals; and
- Pesticides/PCBs by EPA Method 8081/8082.

New York State ELAP certified labs will be used for all end-point sample analyses. Labs performing end-point sample analyses will be reported in the RAR. The RAR will provide a tabular and map summary of all end-point sample results and will include all data including non-detects and applicable standards and/or guidance values.

## **Confirmation End-point Sampling**

Removal actions for development purposes under this plan will be performed in conjunction with confirmation end-point soil sampling. 5 confirmation samples will be collected from the base of the excavation at locations to be determined by OER. To evaluate attainment of Track 4 Site-specific SCOs, analytes will include those for which SCOs have been developed, including VOCs, SVOCs, metals, PCB and pesticides according to analytical methods described above. If Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs are pursued, samples will be analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs and metals according to analytical methods described above.



## Hotspot End-point Sampling

Endpoint samples will be collected from the sidewalls and base of excavation at the hotspot location (B2) identified in the Remedial Investigation, according to the procedure listed below. The hotspot location is identified as B2 and will be analyzed for mercury. End point samples will be analyzed for SCO trigger parameters.

For any hotspots identified during this remedial program, including any hotspots identified during the remedial action, hotspot removal actions will be performed to ensure that hot-spots are fully removed and end point samples will be collected at the following frequency:

1. For excavations less than 20 feet in total perimeter, at least one bottom sample and one sidewall sample biased in the direction of surface runoff.
2. For excavations 20 to 300 feet in perimeter:
  - For surface removals, one sample from the top of each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
  - For subsurface removals, one sample from each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
3. For sampling of volatile organics, bottom samples should be taken within 24 hours of excavation, and should be taken from the zero to six-inch interval at the excavation floor. Samples taken after 24 hours should be taken at six to twelve inches.
4. For contaminated soil removal, post remediation soil samples for laboratory analysis should be taken immediately after contaminated soil removal. If the excavation is enlarged horizontally, additional soil samples will be taken pursuant to bullets 1-3 above.

Post-remediation end-point sample locations and depth will be biased towards the areas and depths of highest contamination identified during previous sampling episodes unless field indicators such as field instrument measurements or visual contamination identified during the remedial action indicate that other locations and depths may be more heavily contaminated. In

all cases, post-remediation samples should be biased toward locations and depths of the highest expected contamination.

If either LNAPL and/or DNAPL are detected, appropriate samples will be collected for characterization and “finger print analysis” and required regulatory reporting (i.e. spills hotline) will be performed.

## **Quality Assurance/Quality Control**

The fundamental QA objective with respect to accuracy, precision, and sensitivity of analysis for laboratory analytical data is to achieve the QC acceptance of the analytical protocol. The accuracy, precision and completeness requirements will be addressed by the laboratory for all data generated.

One duplicate sample for every 20 samples collected will be submitted to the approved laboratory for analysis of the same parameters. One trip blank will be submitted to the laboratory with each shipment of soil samples.

Collected samples will be appropriately packaged, placed in coolers and shipped via overnight courier or delivered directly to the analytical laboratory by field personnel. Samples will be containerized in appropriate laboratory provided glassware and shipped in plastic coolers. Samples will be preserved through the use of ice or “cold-paks” to maintain a temperature of 4°C.

Dedicated disposable sampling materials will be used for the collection endpoint samples, eliminating the need to prepare field equipment (rinsate) blanks. However, if non-disposable equipment is used, (stainless steel scoop, etc.) field rinsate blanks will be prepared at the rate of 1 for every eight samples collected. Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment will consist of the following:

- Gently tap or scrape to remove adhered soil
- Rinse with tap water

- Wash withalconox® detergent solution and scrub
- Rinse with tap water
- Rinse with distilled or deionized water

Prepare field blanks by pouring distilled or deionized water over decontaminated equipment and collecting the water in laboratory provided containers. Trip blanks will be used whenever samples are transported to the laboratory for analysis of VOCs. Trip blanks will not be used for samples to be analyzed for metals, SVOCs or pesticides. One blind duplicate sample will be prepared and submitted for analysis every 20 samples.

### **Import of Soils**

Soil import is not planned on this project.

### **Reuse of Onsite Soils**

Soil reuse is not planned on this project.

## **4.3 Engineering Controls**

Engineering Controls will be employed in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the site. The Site has three primary Engineering Control Systems. These are:

- (1) Composite Cover System
- (2) Soil Vapor Barrier System
- (3) Active Sub-Slab Depressurization System

### **Composite Cover System**

Exposure to residual soil/fill will be prevented by an engineered, composite cover system to be built on the Site. This composite cover system will be comprised of 6 inches of reinforced concrete slab underlain by clean sub-base material in building footprint.

Figure 6 shows the typical design for each remedial cover type used on this Site. 6 number shows the location of each cover type built at the Site.

The composite cover system will be a permanent engineering control. The system will be inspected and its performance certified at specified intervals as required by this RAWP and the Site Management Plan. A Soil and Materials Management Plan will be included in the Site Management Plan and will outline the procedures to be followed in the event that the composite cover system and underlying residual soil/fill is disturbed after the remedial action is complete. Maintenance of this composite cover system will be described in the Site Management Plan in the Remedial Action Report.

## **Vapor Barrier System**

Migration of soil vapor from onsite or offsite sources into the building will be mitigated with a combination of building slab and vapor barrier.

The vapor barrier system will consist of a 20-mil polyethylene and EVOH resin vapor barrier liner (Vapor Block Plus 20), or OER-approved equivalent below the slab throughout the full building area and outside all sub-grade foundation sidewalls. All welds, seams and penetrations will be properly sealed to prevent preferential pathways for vapor migration. The vapor barrier system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the vapor barrier system was designed and properly installed to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building. The vapor barrier will extend throughout the area occupied by the footprint of the new building and up the foundation sidewalls and will be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

A plan view showing the location of the proposed vapor barrier system is provided in Figure 7. Typical design sections for the vapor barrier on slab and sidewalls are provided in Figure 7. Product specification sheets are provided in Appendix 6. The Remedial Action Report will include as-built drawings and diagrams; manufacturer documentation; and photographs.

## Sub-Slab Depressurization System

Migration of soil vapor into the building will be mitigated with the construction of an active Sub-Slab Depressurization System (SSDS). The SSDS will consist of two venting pipe loops installed within porous granular material; beneath the basement foundation. The SSDS loops will provide the correct coverage in accordance with USEPA sub-slab depressurization design specifications which recommend a separate vent loop for every 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of slab area. The loops will be outfitted with a riser that will extend to the roof of the building and be finished with blowers/fans. The pipes will be finished at the roof line with a 6-inch goose neck pipe to prevent rain infiltration. The active SSDS will be hardwired and will include an RP-265 Radonaway blower installed above the roof line. Pressure gauges and alarms will be located in an accessible area in the basement.

The SSDS is a permanent engineering control. The system will be inspected and its performance certified at specified intervals as required by this RAWP and the Site Management Plan.

Maintenance of this SSDS will be described in the Site Management Plan in the Remedial Action Report. The location and layout of the SSDS is shown in Figure 8. A typical section of the system is shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

## 4.4 Institutional Controls

A series of Institutional Controls (IC's) are required under this Remedial Action to assure permanent protection of public health by elimination of exposure to residual materials. These IC's define the program to operate, maintain, inspect and certify the performance of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls on this property. Institutional Controls would be implemented in accordance with a Site Management Plan included in the final Remedial Action Report (RAR). Institutional Controls would be:

- Continued registration of the E-Designation for the property. This RAWP includes a description of all ECs and ICs and summarizes the requirements of the SMP which will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP;

- Vegetable gardens and farming on the Site are prohibited in contact with residual soil materials;
- Use of groundwater underlying the Site is prohibited without treatment rendering it safe for its intended use;
- All future activities on the Site that will disturb residual material must be conducted pursuant to the soil management provisions in an approved SMP;
- The Site will be used for residential and commercial use and will not be used for a higher level of use without prior approval by OER.

## 4.5 Site Management Plan

Site Management is the last phase of remediation and begins with the approval of the Remedial Action Report and issuance of the Notice of Completion (NOC) for the Remedial Action. The Site Management Plan (SMP) describes appropriate methods and procedures to ensure implementation of all ECs and ICs that are required by this RAWP. The Site Management Plan is submitted as part of the RAR but will be written in a manner that allows its use as an independent document. Site Management continues until terminated in writing by OER. The property owner is responsible to ensure that all Site Management responsibilities defined in the Site Management Plan are implemented.

The SMP will provide a detailed description of the procedures required to manage residual soil/fill left in place following completion of the remedial action in accordance with the Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with OER. This includes a plan for: (1) implementation of EC's and ICs; (2) operation and maintenance of EC's; (3) inspection and certification of IC's and EC's.

Site management activities and EC/IC certification will be scheduled by OER on a periodic basis to be established in the RAR and the SMP and will be subject to review and modification by OER. The Site Management Plan will be based on a calendar year and certification reports will be due for submission to OER by July 30 of the year following the reporting period.

## **4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment**

The objective of the qualitative exposure assessment is to identify potential receptors and pathways for human exposure to the contaminants of concern (COC) that are present at, or migrating from, the Site. The identification of exposure pathways describes the route that the COC takes to travel from the source to the receptor. An identified pathway indicates that the potential for exposure exists; it does not imply that exposures actually occur.

Data and information reported in the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA) for this project. As part of the VCP process, a QHHEA was performed to determine whether the Site poses an existing or future health hazard to the Site's exposed or potentially exposed population. The sampling data from the RI were evaluated to determine whether there is any health risk under current and future conditions by characterizing the exposure setting, identifying exposure pathways, and evaluating contaminant fate and transport. This QHHEA was prepared in accordance with Appendix 3B and Section 3.3 (b) 8 of the NYSDEC Draft DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation.

### **Known and Potential Contaminant Sources**

Based on the results of the RIR, the contaminants of concern are:

Soil: Cadmium, lead and mercury were identified above their applicable Track 2 Restricted SCOs.

Groundwater: Groundwater samples will be collected after demolition has been completed on site.

Soil Vapor: Tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene were above the monitoring level ranges established within the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion.

### **Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants**

Soil: Metals were noted above RRSCOs within historical fill found in the shallow soil samples. Historical fill extends to a depth of as great as 1 feet across the site and the mercury hot spot at location B2 extends to a depth of 5 feet.

Groundwater: Groundwater samples will be collected after demolition has been completed on site.

Soil Vapor: Chlorinated VOCs; TCE and PEC were above the guidance issued by New York State DOH. Based on the soil results; contaminants may be migrating onto the site from offsite source.

## **Receptor Populations**

On-Site Receptors: The site is currently occupied by a commercial story with open access.

Onsite receptors are limited to workers, store patrons, trespassers, site representatives and visitors granted access to the property. During construction, potential on-site receptors include construction workers, site representatives, and visitors. Under proposed future conditions, potential on-site receptors include adult and child building residents, workers and visitors.

Off-Site Receptors: Potential off-site receptors within a 500 foot radius of the Site include adult and child residents; commercial and construction workers; pedestrians; and trespassers based on the following land uses within 500 feet of the Site:

1. Commercial Businesses – existing and future
2. Residential Buildings – existing and future
3. Building Construction/ Renovation – existing and future
4. Pedestrians, Trespassers, Cyclists – existing and future
5. Schools – existing and future

## **Potential Routes of Exposure**

Three potential primary routes exist by which chemicals can enter the body: ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. Exposure can occur based on the following potential media:

- Ingestion of groundwater or fill/ soil;
- Inhalation of vapors or particulates; and
- Dermal absorption of groundwater or fill/ soil.



## Potential Exposure Points

*Current Conditions:* The site is currently capped with a concrete slab there are no potential exposure pathways from ingestion, inhalation, or dermal absorption of soil/ fill. Groundwater is not exposed at the site. The site is served by the public water supply and groundwater is not used at the site for potable supply and there is no potential for exposure. The site is currently developed with a commercial building that occupied the entire foot print and there is the potential for soil vapor to accumulate.

*Construction/ Remediation Conditions:* During the remedial action, onsite workers will come into direct contact with surface and subsurface soils as a result of on-Site construction and excavation activities. On-Site construction workers potentially could ingest, inhale or have dermal contact with exposed impacted soil and fill. Similarly, off-Site receptors could be exposed to dust and vapors from on-Site activities. Due to the depth of groundwater, direct contact with groundwater is not expected. During construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from on-Site will be addressed through the Soil/Materials Management Plan, dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air-Monitoring Program and a Construction Health and Safety Plan.

*Proposed Future Conditions:* Under future remediated conditions, all soils in excess of Track 4 SCOs will be removed. The site will be fully capped, preventing potential direct exposure to soil and groundwater remaining in place, and engineering controls (vapor barrier and SSDS) will prevent any potential exposure due to inhalation by preventing soil vapor intrusion. The site is served by the public water supply, and groundwater is not used at the site. There are no plausible off-site pathways for oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure to contaminants derived from the site.

## Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment

There are potential complete exposure pathways for the current site condition. There are potential complete exposure pathways that requires mitigation during implementation of the remedy. There are no complete exposure pathways under future conditions after the site is developed. This assessment takes into consideration the reasonably anticipated use of the site,

which includes a residential structure, site-wide surface cover, and a subsurface vapor barrier system for the building. Under current conditions, on-Site exposure pathways exist for those with access to the Site and trespassers. During remedial construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from historic fill material will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air Monitoring Program, the Soil/Materials Management Plan, and a Construction Health and Safety Plan. Potential post-construction use of groundwater is not considered an option because groundwater in this area of New York City is not used as a potable water source. There are no surface waters in close proximity to the Site that could be impacted or threatened.

Environmental Media & Exposure Route	Human Exposure Assessment for Proposed Remedial Action
Direct contact with surface and subsurface soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no direct contact with soil because the site will be completely covered with an engineered composite cover. Future contact with soil will be prevented by the implementation of a Site Management Plan and Soil and Materials Management Plan for any future ground intrusive work</li> </ul>
Ingestion of groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is served by an upstate water supply and groundwater is not being used for potable water supply. Groundwater use for potable supply onsite is prohibited by municipal law.</li> </ul>
Direct contact with groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no direct contact with groundwater because the site will be completely covered with an engineered</li> </ul>

	composite cover. Future contact with groundwater will be prevented by the implementation of a Site Management Plan and Soil and Materials Management Plan for any future ground intrusive work
Direct contact with soil vapor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contact with soil vapor will be prevented with a soil vapor barrier and an active/passive sub slab depressurization system.</li></ul>

## 5.0 Remedial Action Management

### 5.1 Project Organization and Oversight

Principal personnel who will participate in the remedial action include; Chawinie Reilly, Project Manager-EBC and Kevin Waters, Field Operations Officer-EBC. The Professional Engineer (PE) and Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEP) for this project are Ariel Czemerinski P.E., AMC Engineering and Charles Sosik P.G. EBC.

### 5.2 Site Security

Site access will be controlled by a chain link or wooden construction fence; which will surround the property.

### 5.3 Work Hours

The hours for operation of cleanup will comply with the NYC Department of Buildings construction code requirements or according to specific variances issued by that agency. The hours of operation will be conveyed to OER during the pre-construction meeting.

## 5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan

The Health and Safety Plan is included in Appendix 5. The Site Safety Coordinator will be Kevin Waters. Remedial work performed under this RAWP will be in full compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations, including Site and OSHA worker safety requirements and HAZWOPER requirements. Confined space entry, if any, will comply with OSHA requirements and industry standards and will address potential risks. The parties performing the remedial construction work will ensure that performance of work is in compliance with the HASP and applicable laws and regulations. The HASP pertains to remedial and invasive work performed at the Site until the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

All field personnel involved in remedial activities will participate in training required under 29 CFR 1910.120, such as 40-hour hazardous waste operator training and annual 8-hour refresher training. Site Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining workers training records. Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the HASP and will comply with all requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120. Site-specific training will be provided to field personnel. Additional safety training may be added depending on the tasks performed. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted at the site location before any remedial work begins. A safety meeting will be conducted before each shift begins. Topics to be discussed include task hazards and protective measures (physical, chemical, environmental); emergency procedures; PPE levels and other relevant safety topics. Meetings will be documented in a log book or specific form.

An emergency contact sheet with names and phone numbers is included in the CHASP. That document will define the specific project contacts for use in case of emergency.

## 5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan

Real-time air monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be performed. Continuous monitoring will be performed for all ground intrusive activities and during the handling of contaminated or potentially contaminated media. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to,

soil/waste excavation and handling, test pit excavation or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be performed during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. Periodic monitoring during sample collection, for instance, will consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well bailing/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be performed during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence. Exceedences of action levels observed during performance of the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be reported to the OER Project Manager and included in the Daily Report.

## **VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions**

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work

activities 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 exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review.

Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded.

### **Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions**

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m<sup>3</sup>) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m<sup>3</sup> above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m<sup>3</sup> above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m<sup>3</sup> of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings will be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review.

## **5.6 Agency Approvals**

All permits or government approvals required for remedial construction have been or will be obtained prior to the start of remedial construction. Approval of this RAWP by OER does not constitute satisfaction of these requirements and will not be a substitute for any required permit.

## **5.7 Site Preparation**

### **Pre-Construction Meeting**

OER will be invited to attend the pre-construction meeting at the Site with all parties involved in the remedial process prior to the start of remedial construction activities.

### **Mobilization**

Mobilization will be conducted as necessary for each phase of work at the Site. Mobilization includes field personnel orientation, equipment mobilization (including securing all sampling equipment needed for the field investigation), marking/staking sampling locations and utility mark-outs. Each field team member will attend an orientation meeting to become familiar with the general operation of the Site, health and safety requirements, and field procedures.

### **Utility Marker Layouts, Easement Layouts**

The presence of utilities and easements on the Site will be fully investigated prior to the performance of invasive work such as excavation or drilling under this plan by using, at a minimum, the One-Call System (811). Underground utilities may pose an electrocution, explosion, or other hazard during excavation or drilling activities. All invasive activities will be performed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations including NYC Building Code to assure safety. Utility companies and other responsible authorities will be contacted to locate and mark the locations, and a copy of the Mark-Out Ticket will be retained by the contractor prior to the start of drilling, excavation or other invasive subsurface operations. Overhead utilities may also be present within the anticipated work zones. Electrical hazards associated with drilling in

the vicinity of overhead utilities will be prevented by maintaining a safe distance between overhead power lines and drill rig masts.

Proper safety and protective measures pertaining to utilities and easements, and compliance with all laws and regulations will be employed during invasive and other work contemplated under this RAWP. The integrity and safety of on-Site and off-Site structures will be maintained during all invasive, excavation or other remedial activity performed under the RAWP.

## **Dewatering**

Dewatering is not anticipated during remediation and construction.

## **Equipment and Material Staging**

Equipment and materials will be stored and staged in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations.

## **Stabilized Construction Entrance**

Steps will be taken to ensure that trucks departing the site will not track soil, fill or debris off-Site. Such actions may include use of cleaned asphalt or concrete pads or use of stone or other aggregate-based egress paths between the truck inspection station and the property exit.

Measures will be taken to ensure that adjacent roadways will be kept clean of project related soils, fill and debris.

## **Truck Inspection Station**

An outbound-truck inspection station will be set up close to the Site exit. Before exiting the Site, trucks will be required to stop at the truck inspection station and will be examined for evidence of contaminated soil on the undercarriage, body, and wheels. Soil and debris will be removed. Brooms, shovels and clean water will be utilized for the removal of soil from vehicles and equipment, as necessary.



## **Extreme Storm Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan**

Damage from flooding or storm surge can include dislocation of soil and stockpiled materials, dislocation of site structures and construction materials and equipment, and dislocation of support of excavation structures. Damage from wind during an extreme storm event can create unsafe or unstable structures, damage safety structures and cause downed power lines creating dangerous site conditions and loss of power. In the event of emergency conditions caused by an extreme storm event, the enrollee will undertake the following steps for site preparedness prior to the event and response after the event.

### **Storm Preparedness**

Preparations in advance of an extreme storm event will include the following: containerized hazardous materials and fuels will be removed from the property; loose materials will be secured to prevent dislocation and blowing by wind or water; heavy equipment such as excavators and generators will be removed from excavated areas, trenches and depressions on the property to high ground or removed from the property; an inventory of the property with photographs will be performed to establish conditions for the site and equipment prior to the event; stockpile covers for soil and fill will be secured by adding weights such as sandbags for added security and worn or ripped stockpile covers will be replaced with competent covers; stockpiled hazardous wastes will be removed from the property; stormwater management systems will be inspected and fortified, including, as necessary: clean and reposition silt fences, hay bales; clean storm sewer filters and traps; and secure and protect pumps and hosing.

### **Storm Response**

At the conclusion of an extreme storm event, as soon as it is safe to access the property, a complete inspection of the property will be performed. A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection and after the site security is assessed. Site conditions will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. Damage from storm conditions that result in acute public safety threats, such as downed power lines or imminent collapse of buildings, structures or equipment will be reported to public safety authorities via appropriate means such as calling 911. Petroleum spills will be reported to NYS DEC within 2 hours of identification

and consistent with State regulations. Emergency and spill conditions will also be reported to OER. Public safety structures, such as construction security fences will be repaired promptly to eliminate public safety threats. Debris will be collected and removed. Dewatering will be performed in compliance with existing laws and regulations and consistent with emergency notifications, if any, from proper authorities. Eroded areas of soil including unsafe slopes will be stabilized and fortified. Dislocated materials will be collected and appropriately managed. Support of excavation structure will be inspected and fortified as necessary. Impacted stockpiles will be contained and damaged stockpile covers will be replaced. Stormwater control systems and structures will be inspected and maintained as necessary. If soil or fill materials are discharged off site to adjacent properties, property owners and OER will be notified and corrective measure plan designed to remove and clean dislocated material will be submitted to OER and implemented following approval by OER and granting of site access by the property owner. Impacted offsite areas may require characterization based on site conditions, at the discretion of OER. If onsite petroleum spills are identified, a qualified environmental professional will determine the nature and extent of the spill and report to NYS DEC's spill hotline at DEC 800-457-7362 within statutory defined timelines. If the source of the spill is ongoing and can be identified, it should be stopped if this can be done safely. Potential hazards will be addressed immediately, consistent with guidance issued by NYS DEC.

## **Storm Response Reporting**

A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection. An inspection report established by OER is available on OER's website ([www.nyc.gov/oer](http://www.nyc.gov/oer)) and will be used for this purpose. Site conditions will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. The site inspection report will be sent to the OER project manager and will include the site name, address, tax block and lot, site primary and alternate contact name and phone number. Damage and soil release assessment will include: whether the project had stockpiles; whether stockpiles were damaged; photographs of damage and notice of plan for repair; report of whether soil from the site was dislocated and whether any of the soil left the site; estimates of the volume of soil that left the site, nature of impact, and photographs; description of erosion damage; description of equipment damage; description of damage to the remedial program or the construction

program, such as damage to the support of excavation; presence of onsite or offsite exposure pathways caused by the storm; presence of petroleum or other spills and status of spill reporting to NYS DEC; description of corrective actions; schedule for corrective actions. This report should be completed and submitted to OER project manager with photographs within 24 hours of the time of safe entry to the property after the storm event.

## **5.8 Traffic Control**

Drivers of trucks leaving the Site with soil/fill will be instructed to proceed without stopping in the vicinity of the Site to prevent neighborhood impacts. The planned route on local roads for trucks leaving the site is shown on Figure 10.

## **5.9 Demobilization**

Demobilization will include:

- As necessary, restoration of temporary access areas and areas that may have been disturbed to accommodate support areas (e.g., staging areas, decontamination areas, storage areas, temporary water management areas, and access area);
- Removal of sediment from erosion control measures and truck wash and disposal of materials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Equipment decontamination, and;
- General refuse disposal.

Equipment will be decontaminated and demobilized at the completion of all field activities.

Investigation equipment and large equipment (e.g., soil excavators) will be washed at the truck inspection station as necessary. In addition, all investigation and remediation derived waste will be appropriately disposed.

## **5.10 Reporting and Record Keeping**

### **Daily reports**

Daily reports providing a general summary of activities for each day of active remedial work will be emailed to the OER Project Manager by the end of the following business day. Those reports will include:

- Project number and statement of the activities and an update of progress made and locations of excavation and other remedial work performed;
- Quantities of material imported and exported from the Site;
- Status of on-Site soil/fill stockpiles;
- A summary of all citizen complaints, with relevant details (basis of complaint; actions taken; etc.);
- A summary of CAMP results noting all excursions. CAMP data may be reported;
- Photograph of notable Site conditions and activities.

The frequency of the reporting period may be revised in consultation with OER project manager based on planned project tasks. Daily email reports are not intended to be the primary mode of communication for notification to OER of emergencies (accidents, spills), requests for changes to the RAWP or other sensitive or time critical information. However, such information will be included in the daily reports. Emergency conditions and changes to the RAWP will be communicated directly to the OER project manager by personal communication. Daily reports will be included as an Appendix in the Remedial Action Report.

### **Record Keeping and Photo Documentation**

Job-site record keeping for all remedial work will be performed. These records will be maintained on-Site during the project and will be available for inspection by OER staff.

Representative photographs will be taken of the Site prior to any remedial activities and during major remedial activities to illustrate remedial program elements and contaminant source areas. Photographs will be submitted at the completion of the project in the RAR in digital format (i.e. jpeg files).

## **5.11 Complaint Management**

All complaints from citizens will be promptly reported to OER. Complaints will be addressed and outcomes will also be reported to OER in daily reports. Notices to OER will include the nature of the complaint, the party providing the complaint, and the actions taken to resolve any problems.

## **5.12 Deviations From The Remedial Action Work Plan**

All changes to the RAWP will be reported to, and approved by, the OER Project Manager and will be documented in daily reports and reported in the Remedial Action Report. The process to be followed if there are any deviations from the RAWP will include a request for approval for the change from OER noting the following:

- Reasons for deviating from the approved RAWP;
- Effect of the deviations on overall remedy; and
- Determination with basis that the remedial action with the deviation(s) is protective of public health and the environment.

## **6.0 Remedial Action Report**

A Remedial Action Report (RAR) will be submitted to OER following implementation of the remedial action defined in this RAWP. The RAR will document that the remedial work required under this RAWP has been completed and has been performed in compliance with this plan. The RAR will include:

- Information required by this RAWP;
- Text description with thorough detail of all engineering and institutional controls (if Track 1 remedial action is not achieved)
- As-built drawings for all constructed remedial elements;
- Manifests for all soil or fill disposal;
- Photographic documentation of remedial work performed under this remedy;
- Site Management Plan (if Track 1 remedial action is not achieved);
- Description of any changes in the remedial action from the elements provided in this RAWP and associated design documents;

- Tabular summary of all end point sampling results (including all soil test results from the remedial investigation for soil that will remain on site) and all soil/fill waste characterization results, QA/QC results for end-point sampling, and other sampling and chemical analysis performed as part of the remedial action;
- Test results or other evidence demonstrating that remedial systems are functioning properly;
- Account of the source area locations and characteristics of all soil or fill material removed from the Site including a map showing the location of these excavations and hotspots, tanks or other contaminant source areas;
- Full accounting of the disposal destination of all contaminated material removed from the Site. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include transportation and disposal records, and letters approving receipt of the material;
- Account of the origin and required chemical quality testing for material imported onto the Site;
- Continue registration of the property with an E-Designation by the NYC Department of Buildings (if Track 1 remedial action is not achieved);
- The RAWP and Remedial Investigation Report will be included as appendices to the RAR;
- Reports and supporting material will be submitted in digital form and final PDF's will include bookmarks for each appendix.

## Remedial Action Report Certification

I, [name], am currently a registered professional engineer licensed by the State of New York. I performed professional engineering services and had primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial program for the [site name (address)] site, site number [VCP site number]. I certify to the following:

- I have reviewed this document, to which my signature and seal are affixed.
- Engineering Controls implemented during this remedial action were designed by me or a person under my direct supervision and achieve the goals established in the Remedial Action Work Plan for this site.
- The Engineering Controls constructed during this remedial action were professionally observed by me or by a person under my direct supervision and (1) are consistent with the Engineering Control design established in the Remedial action Work Plan and (2) are accurately reflected in the text and drawings for as-built design reported in this Remedial Action Report.
- The OER-approved Remedial Action Work Plan dated [date] and Stipulations in a letter dated [date] were implemented and that all requirements in those documents have been substantively complied with. I certify that contaminated soil, fill, liquids or other material from the property were taken to facilities licensed to accept this material in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Name

PE License Number

Signature

Date

PE Stamp

I, [name], am a Qualified Environmental Professional. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial program for the [site name (address)] site, site number [VCP site number]. I certify to the following:

- The OER-approved Remedial Action Work Plan dated August 15, 2012 and Stipulations in a letter dated September 10, 2014 were implemented and that all requirements in those documents have been substantively complied with. I certify that contaminated soil, fill, liquids or other material from the property were taken to facilities licensed to accept this material in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

QEP Name

QEP Signature

Date

## 7.0 Schedule

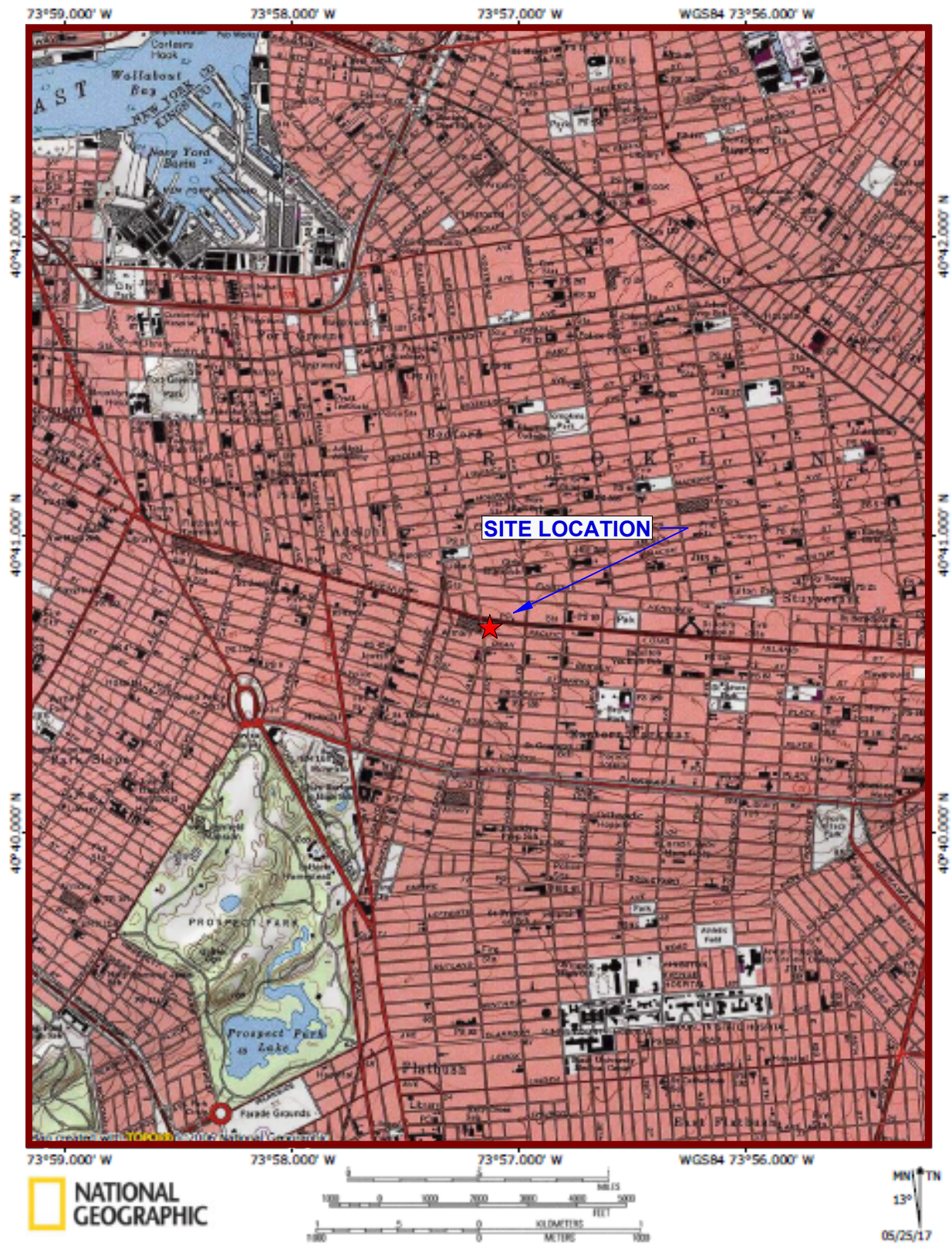
The table below presents a schedule for the proposed remedial action and reporting. If the schedule for remediation and development activities changes, it will be updated and submitted to OER. Currently, a 6 month remediation period is anticipated.

Schedule Milestone	Weeks from Remedial Action Start	Duration (weeks)
OER Approval of RAWP	0	-

Fact Sheet 2 announcing start of remedy	0	-
Mobilization	1	1
Remedial Excavation	2	8
Demobilization	10	1
Submit Remedial Action Report	20	—



## FIGURES



USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle 1995, Contour Interval = 10 feet

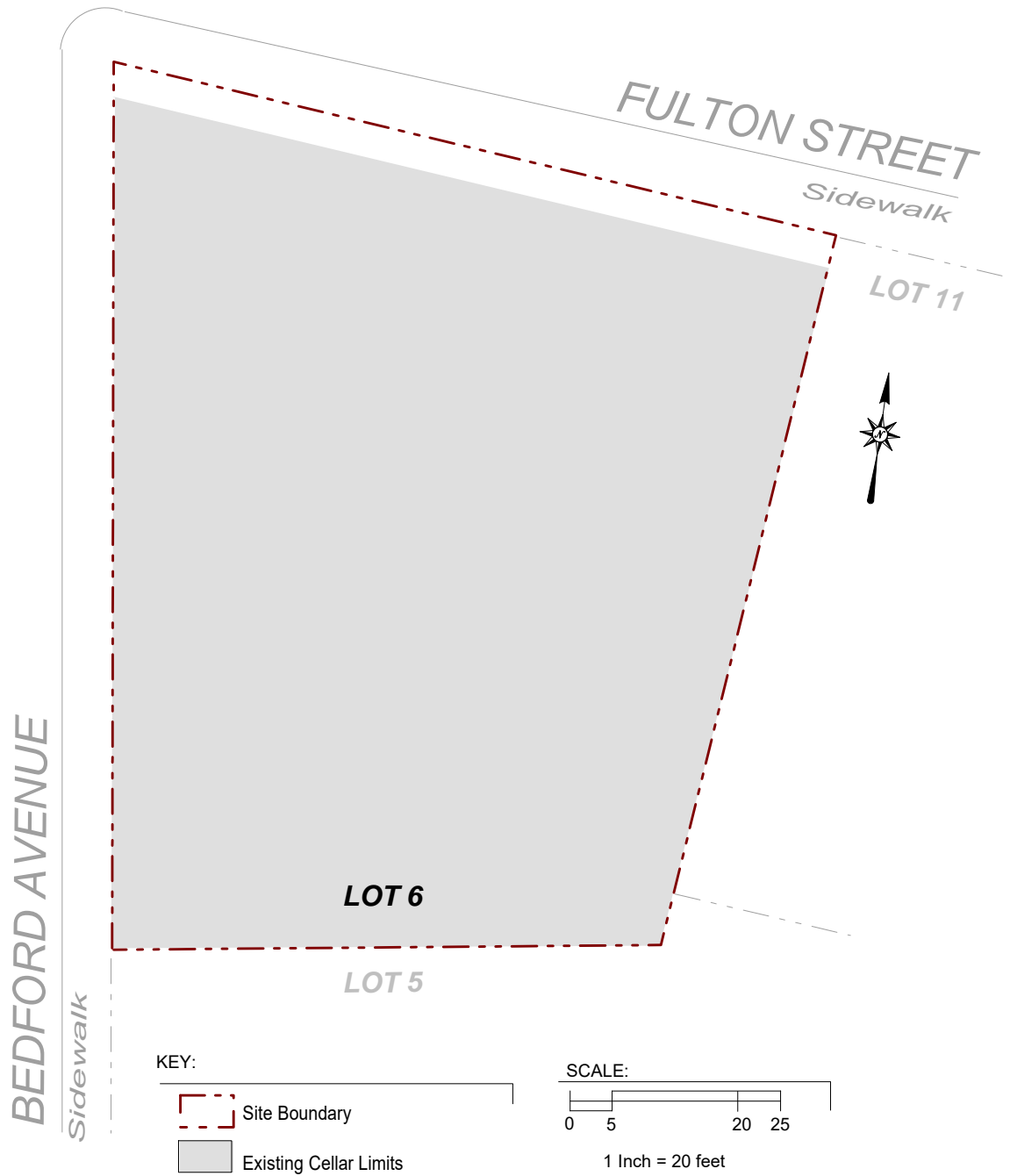


**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

Phone 631.504.6000  
Fax 631.924.2870

1190 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN NY 11216  
BLOCK 1860 LOT 6

**FIGURE 1** SITE LOCATION MAP



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Fax 631.924.2870

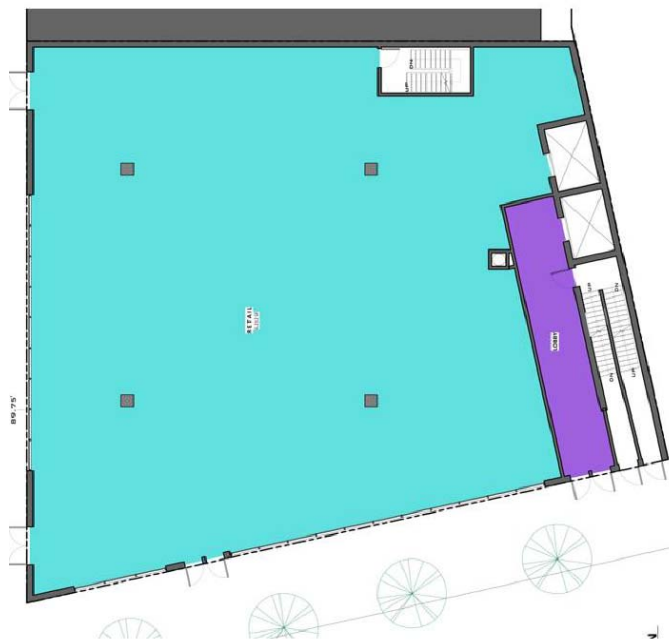
**Figure No.**  
**2**

Site Name: **REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Site Address: **1190 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NY**

Drawing Title: **SITE BOUNDARY MAP**

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PROPOSED BUILDING





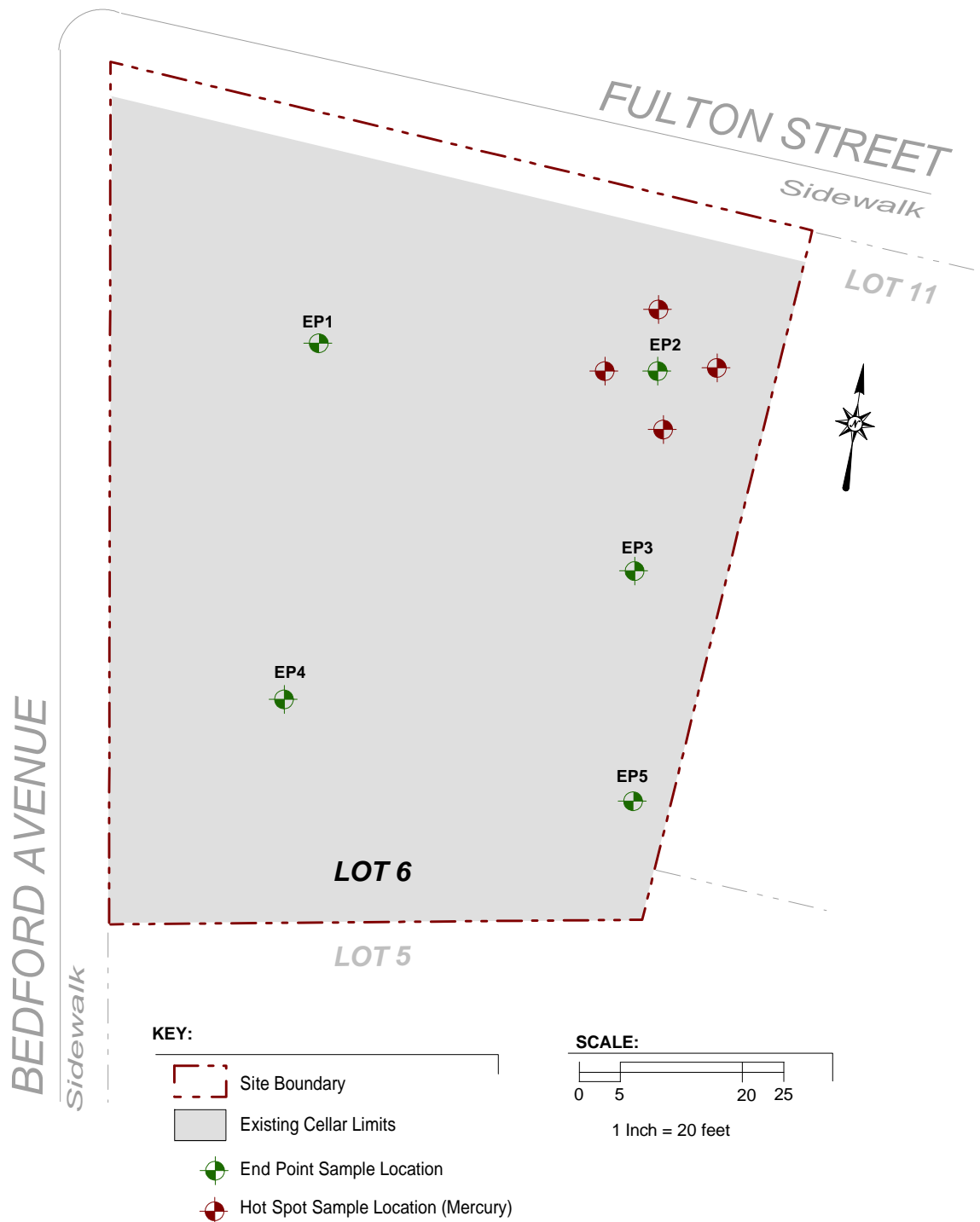


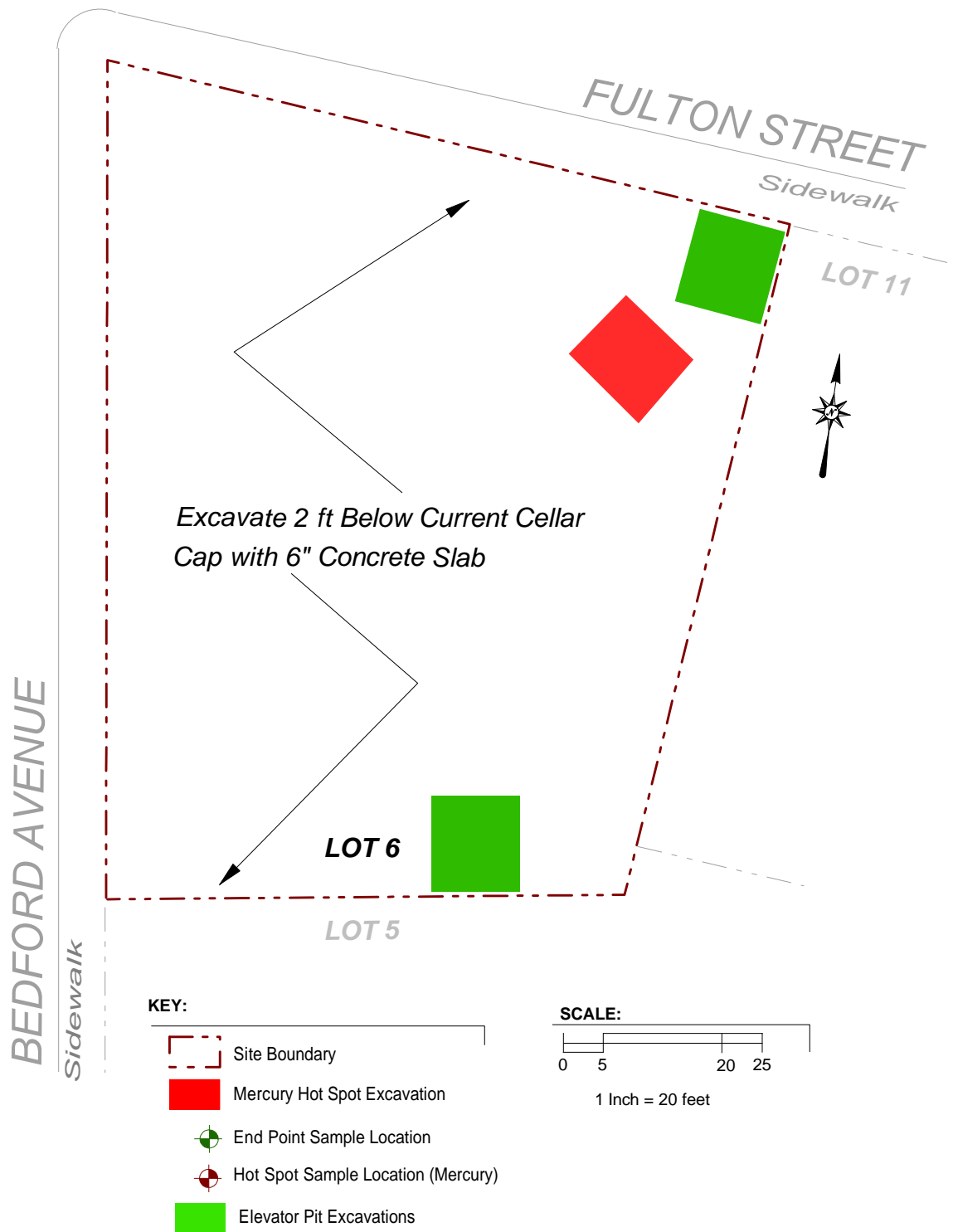
**FIGURE 4**  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE MAP**

1190 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN NY 11216  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

**EBC**

**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**  
1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NEW YORK 11961  
PHONE: (631) 504-6000 FAX: (631) 924-2870







BEDFORD AVENUE

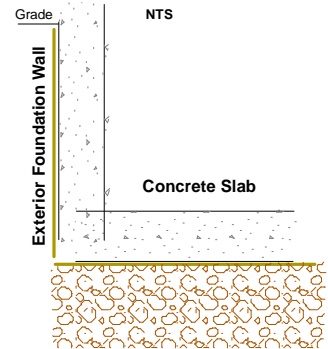
Sidewalk

FULTON STREET

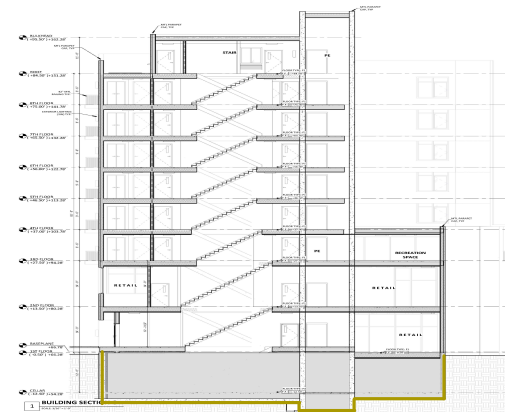
Sidewalk

LOT 11

Detail A



Detail B



Raven Industries  
VaporBlock 20Plus

LOT 6

LOT 5

KEY:



Site Boundary

SCALE:



1 Inch = 20 feet

**EBC**

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Phone 631.504.6000  
Fax 631.924.2870

Figure No.  
**7**

Site Name: REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Site Address: 1190 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NY

Drawing Title: VAPOR BARRIER MAP





BEDFORD AVENUE

Sidewalk

FULTON STREET

Sidewalk

LOT 11

LOT 6

Loop 1

Loop 2

LOT 5

To Roof (see Detail)

Note: Roof exit point for emission stack to be determined in the field and approved by Remedial Engineer

KEY:



Site Boundary

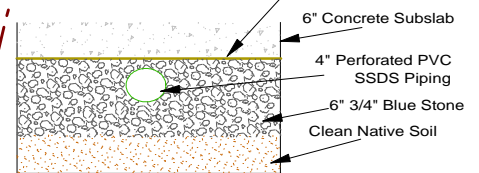


SSDS Sampling Port at Grade

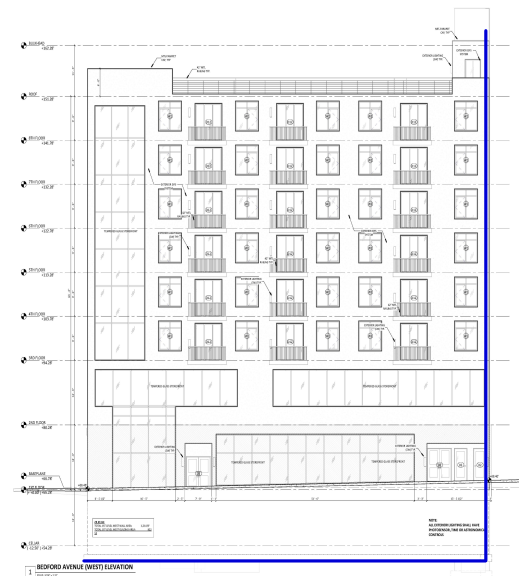


4" diameter HDPE Perforated Vent Pipe (Smooth Interior)

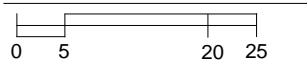
Detail A Vapor Block 20Plus



Detail B



SCALE:



1 Inch = 20 feet

**EBC**

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

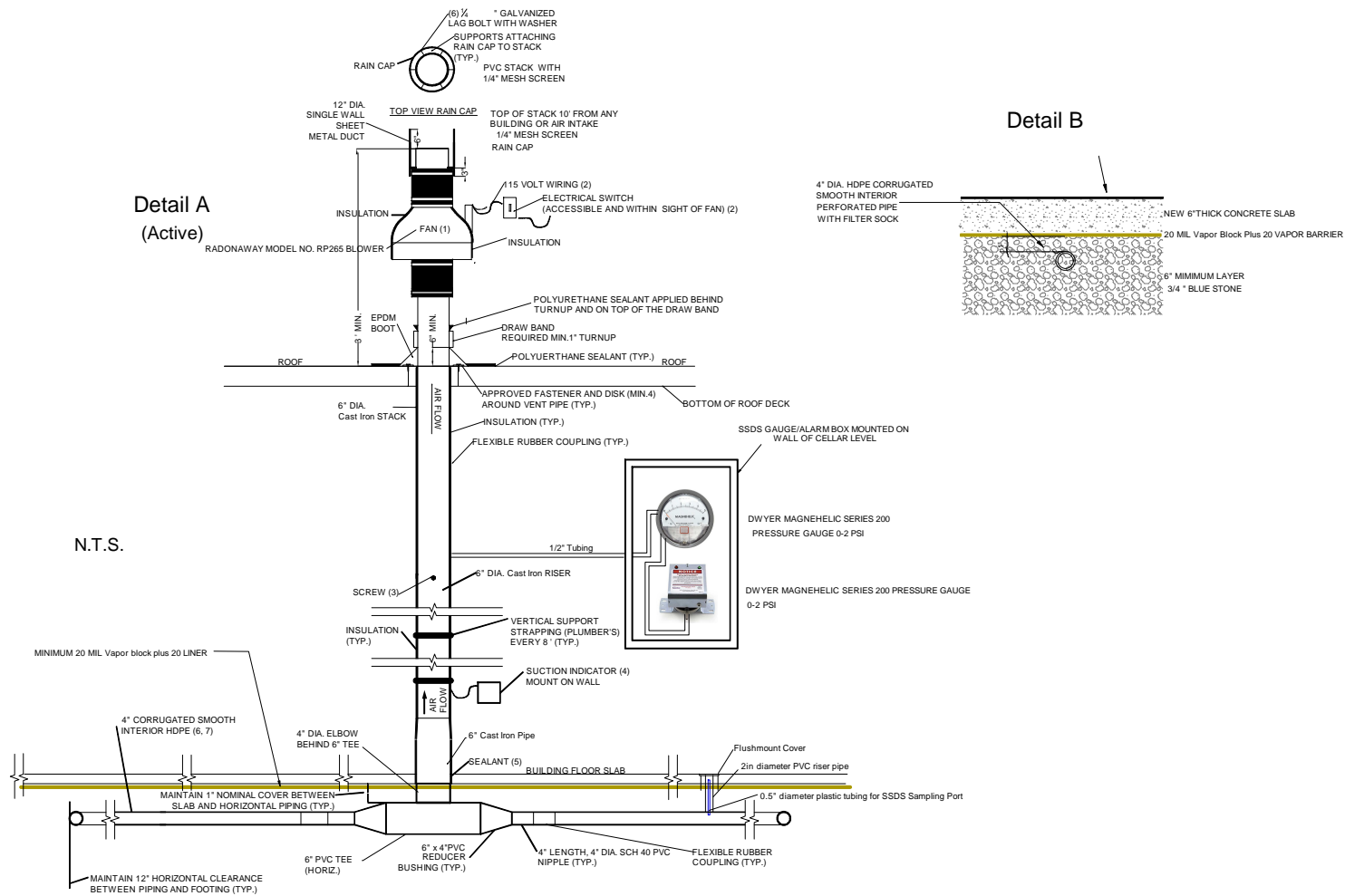
Phone 631.504.6000  
Fax 631.924.2870

Figure No.  
**8**

Site Name: REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Site Address: 1190 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NY

Drawing Title: SSDS MAP



#### NOTES:

1. FAN TO BE RADONAWAY HIGH-FLOW IN-LINE FAN, MODEL RP 265, OR APPROVED EQUAL.
2. FAN AND ON/OFF SWITCH TO BE HARD-WIRED TOGETHER TO 115 VOLT CIRCUIT.
3. SECURE RUBBER COUPLING WITH SCREW TO PREVENT FAN ASSEMBLY FROM SLIPPING DOWN VERTICAL PIPE.
4. DWYER MAGNEHELIC DIAL TYPE VACUUM GAUGE MODEL 2002-M OR APPROVED EQUAL.
5. SEAL OPENING WITH ELASTOMERIC JOINT SEALANT AS DEFINED IN ASTM C920.
6. HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE CORRUGATED PERFORATED PIPE ADS N-12 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
7. WRAP 4" HDPE PIPE WITH GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, GSE NW4 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
8. EBC MUST PRE-APPROVE ALL FILLMATERIAL BEFORE DELIVERY TO SITE.



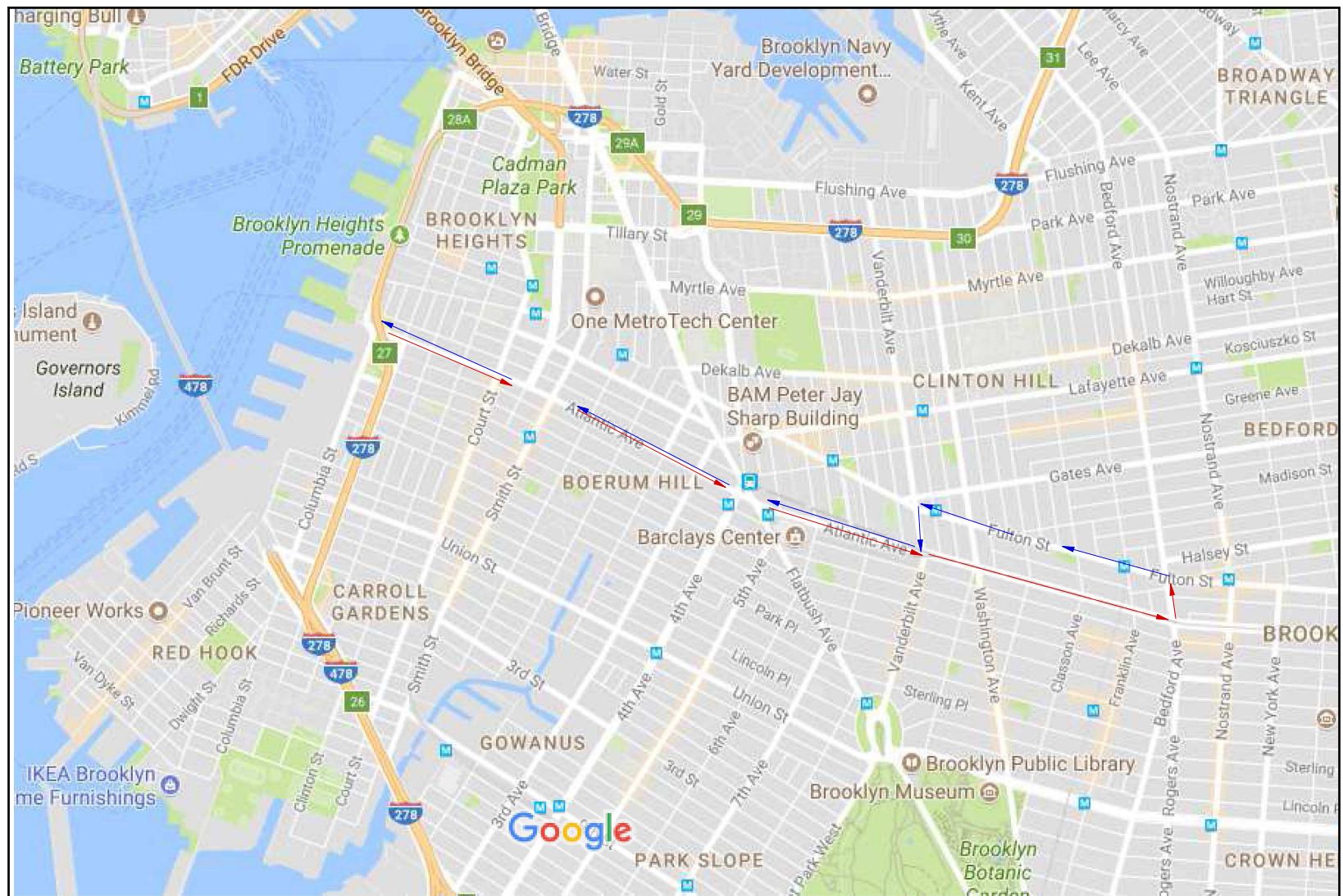
**AMC Engineering**  
 18-36 42nd Street  
 Astoria, NY 11105

**Figure No.**  
**9**

Site Name: **REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Site Address: **1190 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY**

Drawing Title: **ACTIVE SSDS DETAILS**



Map data ©2017 Google 2000 ft

**Key:**

- Out bound Truck Route
- Inbound Truck Route

**EBC**

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Phone 631.504.6000  
Fax 631.924.2870

**Figure No.**  
**10**

Site Name: **REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Site Address: **1190 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY**

Drawing Title: **TRUCK ROUTE**

## TABLES

**TABLE 1**  
**Soil Cleanup Objectives**

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water	Unrestricted Use
		Residential	Restricted-Residential	Commercial	Industrial			
METALS								
Arsenic	7440-38 -2	16f	16f	16f	16f	13f	16f	13 <sup>c</sup>
Barium	7440-39 -3	350f	400	400	10,000 d	433	820	350 <sup>c</sup>
Beryllium	7440-41 -7	14	72	590	2,700	10	47	7.2
Cadmium	7440-43 -9	2.5f	4.3	9.3	60	4	7.5	2.5 <sup>c</sup>
Chromium, hexavalent <sup>h</sup>	18540-29-9	22	110	400	800	1e	19	1 <sup>b</sup>
Chromium, trivalent <sup>h</sup>	16065-83-1	36	180	1,500	6,800	41	NS	30 <sup>c</sup>
Copper	7440-50 -8	270	270	270	10,000 d	50	1,720	50
Total Cyanide <sup>h</sup>		27	27	27	10,000 d	NS	40	27
Lead	7439-92 -1	400	400	1,000	3,900	63f	450	63 <sup>c</sup>
Manganese	7439-96 -5	2,000f	2,000f	10,000 d	10,000 d	1600f	2,000f	1600 <sup>c</sup>
Total Mercury		0.81j	0.81j	2.8j	5.7j	0.18f	0.73	0.18 <sup>c</sup>
Nickel	7440-02 -0	140	310	310	10,000 d	30	130	30
Selenium	7782-49 -2	36	180	1,500	6,800	3.9f	4f	3.9 <sup>c</sup>
Silver	7440-22 -4	36	180	1,500	6,800	2	8.3	2
Zinc	7440-66 -6	2200	10,000 d	10,000 d	10,000 d	109f	2,480	109 <sup>c</sup>
PESTICIDES / PCBs								
2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex)	93-72-1	58	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	3.8	3.8
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	1.8	8.9	62	120	0.0033 e	17	0.0033 <sup>b</sup>
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	1.7	7.9	47	94	0.0033 e	136	0.0033 <sup>b</sup>
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	2.6	13	92	180	0.0033 e	14	0.0033 <sup>b</sup>
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.019	0.097	0.68	1.4	0.14	0.19	0.005 <sup>c</sup>
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.097	0.48	3.4	6.8	0.04g	0.02	0.02
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.072	0.36	3	14	0.6	0.09	0.036
Chlordane (alpha)	5103-71 -9	0.91	4.2	24	47	1.3	2.9	0.094
delta-BHC	319-86-8	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	0.04g	0.25	0.04
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	14	59	350	1,000c	NS	210	7
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.039	0.2	1.4	2.8	0.006	0.1	0.005 <sup>c</sup>
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	4.8i	24i	200i	920i	NS	102	2.4
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	4.8i	24i	200i	920i	NS	102	2.4
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07 -8	4.8i	24i	200i	920i	NS	1,000c	2.4
Endrin	72-20-8	2.2	11	89	410	0.014	0.06	0.014
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.42	2.1	15	29	0.14	0.38	0.042
Lindane	58-89-9	0.28	1.3	9.2	23	6	0.1	0.1
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36 -3	1	1	1	25	1	3.2	0.1
SEMI-VOLATILES								
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	20	98	20
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	107	100 <sup>a</sup>
Anthracene	120-12-7	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	1,000c	100 <sup>a</sup>
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	1f	1f	5.6	11	NS	1f	1 <sup>c</sup>
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1f	1f	1f	1.1	2.6	22	1 <sup>c</sup>
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	205-99-2	1f	1f	5.6	11	NS	1.7	1 <sup>c</sup>
Benzo(g,h,i) perylene	191-24-2	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	1,000c	100
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	207-08-9	1	3.9	56	110	NS	1.7	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Chrysene	218-01-9	1f	3.9	56	110	NS	1f	1 <sup>c</sup>
Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	53-70-3	0.33e	0.33e	0.56	1.1	NS	1,000c	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	1,000c	100 <sup>a</sup>
Fluorene	86-73-7	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	30	386	30
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	193-39-5	0.5f	0.5f	5.6	11	NS	8.2	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
m-Cresol	108-39-4	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.33e	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	12	12
o-Cresol	95-48-7	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.33e	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
p-Cresol	106-44-5	34	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.33e	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	2.4	6.7	6.7	55	0.8e	0.8e	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	1,000c	100
Phenol	108-95-2	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	30	0.33e	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Pyrene	129-00-0	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	1,000c	100

**TABLE 1**  
**Soil Cleanup Objectives**

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water	Unrestricted Use
		Residential	Restricted-Residential	Commercial	Industrial			
VOLATILES								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.68	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	19	26	240	480	NS	0.27	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.33	0.33
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	1.1	1.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2.3	3.1	30	60	10	0.02f	0.02 <sup>c</sup>
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	59	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.25	0.25
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.19	0.19
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	17	49	280	560	NS	2.4	2.4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	9.8	13	130	250	20	1.8	1.8
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	9.8	13	130	250	0.1e	0.1e	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Acetone	67-64-1	100a	100b	500b	1,000c	2.2	0.05	0.05
Benzene	71-43-2	2.9	4.8	44	89	70	0.06	0.06
Butylbenzene	104-51-8	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	12	12
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	1.4	2.4	22	44	NS	0.76	0.76
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	40	1.1	1.1
Chloroform	67-66-3	10	49	350	700	12	0.37	0.37
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	30	41	390	780	NS	1	1
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.33e	1.2	6	12	NS	3.2	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	100a	0.12	0.12
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04 -4	62	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	0.93	0.93
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	51	100a	500b	1,000c	12	0.05	0.05
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	3.9	3.9
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	11	11
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	NS	5.9	5.9
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	5.5	19	150	300	2	1.3	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	36	0.7	0.7
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	10	21	200	400	2	0.47	0.47
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	47	52	190	380	NS	3.6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	47	52	190	380	NS	8.4	8.4
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.21	0.9	13	27	NS	0.02	0.02
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20 -7	100a	100a	500b	1,000c	0.26	1.6	0.26

All soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) are in parts per million (ppm). NS=Not specified. See Technical Support Document (TSD). Footnotes

a The SCOs for residential, restricted-residential and ecological resources use were capped at a maximum value of 100 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

b The SCOs for commercial use were capped at a maximum value of 500 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

c The SCOs for industrial use and the protection of groundwater were capped at a maximum value of 1000 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

d The SCOs for metals were capped at a maximum value of 10,000 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

e For constituents where the calculated SCO was lower than the contract required quantitation limit (CRQL), the CRQL is used as the SCO value.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS**



## APPENDIX 2

### CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and Avalon Designs have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program. This Citizen Participation Plan describes how information about the project will be disseminated to the Community during the remedial process. As part of its obligations under the NYC VCP, Avalon Designs will maintain a repository for project documents and provide public notice at specified times throughout the remedial program. This Plan also takes into account potential environmental justice concerns in the community that surrounds the project Site. Under this Citizen Participation Plan, project documents and work plans are made available to the public in a timely manner. Public comment on work plans is strongly encouraged during public comment periods. Work plans are not approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) until public comment periods have expired and all comments are formally reviewed. An explanation of cleanup plans in the form of a public meeting or informational session is available upon request to OER's project manager assigned to this Site, Horace Zhang, who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 788-8841.

**Project Contact List:** OER has established a Site Contact List for this project to provide public notices in the form of fact sheets to interested members of the Community.

Communications will include updates on important information relating to the progress of the cleanup program at the Site as well as to request public comments on the cleanup plan. The Project Contact List includes owners and occupants of adjacent buildings and homes, principal administrators of nearby schools, hospitals and day care centers, the public water supplier that serves the area, established document repositories, the representative Community Board, City Council members, other elected representatives and any local Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grantee organizations. Any member of the public or organization will be added to the



Site Contact List on request. A copy of the Site Contact List is maintained by OER's project manager. If you would like to be added to the Project Contact List, contact NYC OER at (212) 788-8841 or by email at [brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov](mailto:brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov).

**Repositories:** A document repository is maintained online. Internet access to view OER's document repositories is available at public libraries. This document repository is intended to house, for community review, all principal documents generated during the cleanup program including Remedial Investigation plans and reports, Remedial Action work plans and reports, and all public notices and fact sheets produced during the lifetime of the remedial project. The library nearest the Site is:

Brooklyn Public Library; Marcy Branch  
617 DeKalb Avenue Brooklyn NY 11216  
718-935-0032

Sunday	9–9:03AM
Monday	9–9:03AM
Tuesday	9–9:03AM
Wednesday	9–9:03AM
Thursday	9–9:03AM
Friday	9–9:03AM
Saturday	9–9:03AM

**Digital Documentation:** NYC OER requires the use of digital documents in our repository as a means of minimizing paper use while also increasing convenience in access and ease of use.

### **Issues of Public Concern:**

The major issues of concern to the public will be potential impacts of nuisance odors and dust during the disturbance of historic fill soils at the Site. This work will be performed in accordance with procedures which will be specified under a detailed Remedial Program which considers and takes preventive measures for exposures to future residents of the property and those on adjacent properties during construction. Detailed plans to monitor the potential for exposure including a

Construction Health and Safety Plan and a Community Air Monitoring Plan are required components of the remedial program. Implementation of these plans will be under the direct oversight of the New York City Department of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER).

These plans will specify the following worker and community health and safety activities during remedial activity at the Site:

- On-Site air monitoring for worker protection,
- Perimeter air monitoring for community protection.

The Health and Safety Plan and the Community Air Monitoring Plan prepared as part of the Remedial Action Work Plan will be available for public review at the document repository.

**Public Notice and Public Comment:** Public notice to all members of the Project Contact List is required at three major steps during the performance of the cleanup program (listed below) and at other points that may be required by OER. Notices will include Fact Sheets with descriptive project summaries, updates on recent and upcoming project activities, repository information, and important phone and email contact information. All notices will be reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by the Enrollee. Public comment is solicited in public notices for all work plans developed under the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program. Final review of all work plans by OER will consider all public comments. Approval will not be granted until the public comment period has been completed.

**Citizen Participation Milestones:** Public notice and public comment activities occur at several steps during a typical NYC VCP project. These steps include:

- **Public Notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan:** Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and the initiation of a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan. The Fact Sheet summarizes the findings of the RIR and

provides details of the RAWP. The public comment period will be extended an additional 15 days upon public request. A public meeting or informational session will be conducted by OER upon request.

- **Public Notice announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation:**  
Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation.
- **Public Notice announcing the completion of remediation, designation of Institutional and Engineering Controls and issuance of the Notice of Completion:**  
Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the completion of remediation, providing a list of all Institutional and Engineering Controls implemented for to the Site and announcing the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

## APPENDIX 3

### SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

This Sustainability Statement documents sustainable activities and green remediation efforts planned under this remedial action.

#### **Reuse of Clean, Recyclable Materials and Reduced Consumption of Non-**

**Renewable Resources:** Reuse of clean, locally-derived recyclable materials reduces consumption of non-renewable virgin resources and can provide energy savings and greenhouse gas reduction.

An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of clean, non-virgin materials (reported by type of material) reused under this plan will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

#### **Reduced Energy Consumption and Promotion of Greater Energy Efficiency:**

Reduced energy consumption lowers greenhouse gas emissions, improves local air quality, lessens in-city power generation requirements, can lower traffic congestion, and provides substantial cost savings.

Best efforts will be made to quantify energy efficiencies achieved during the remediation and will be reported in the Remedial Action Report (RAR). Where energy savings cannot be easily quantified, a gross indicator of the amount of energy saved or the means by which energy savings was achieved will be reported.

**Conversion to Clean Fuels:** Use of clean fuel improves NYC's air quality by reducing harmful emissions.

Natural gas will be utilized for fuel in the new building.

An estimate of the volume of clean fuels used during remedial activities will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

**Recontamination Control:** Recontamination after cleanup and redevelopment is completed undermines the value of work performed, may result in a property that is less protective of public health or the environment, and may necessitate additional cleanup work later or impede future redevelopment. Recontamination can arise from future releases that occur within the property or by influx of contamination from off-Site.

An estimate of the area of the Site that utilizes recontamination controls under this plan will be reported in the RAR in square feet.

**Stormwater Retention:** Stormwater retention improves water quality by lowering the rate of combined stormwater and sewer discharges to NYC's sewage treatment plants during periods of precipitation, and reduces the volume of untreated influent to local surface waters.

An estimate of the enhanced stormwater retention capability of the redevelopment project will be included in the RAR.

**Linkage with Green Building:** Green buildings provide a multitude of benefits to the city across a broad range of areas, such as reduction of energy consumption, conservation of resources, and reduction in toxic materials use.

The number of Green Buildings that are associated with this brownfield redevelopment property will be reported in the RAR. The total square footage of green building space created as a function of this brownfield redevelopment will be quantified for residential, commercial and industrial/manufacturing uses.

**Paperless Voluntary Cleanup Program:** Avalon Designs is participating in OER's Paperless Voluntary Cleanup Program. Under this program, submission of electronic documents

will replace submission of hard copies for the review of project documents, communications and milestone reports.

**Low-Energy Project Management Program:** Avalon Designs is participating in OER's low-energy project management program. Under this program, whenever possible, meetings are held using remote communication technologies, such as videoconferencing and teleconferencing to reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion associated with personal transportation.

**Trees and Plantings:** Trees and other plantings provide habitat and add to NYC's environmental quality in a wide variety of ways. Native plant species and native habitat provide optimal support to local fauna, promote local biodiversity, and require less maintenance.

An estimate of the land area that will be vegetated, including the number of trees planted or preserved, will be reported in square feet in the RAR.

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **1.1 Soil Screening Methods**

Visual, olfactory and PID soil screening and assessment will be performed under the supervision of a Qualified Environmental Professional and will be reported in the final remedial report. Soil screening will be performed during invasive work performed during the remedy and development phases prior to issuance of final signoff by OER.

#### **1.2 Stockpile Methods**

Excavated soil from suspected areas of contamination (e.g., hot spots, USTs, drains, etc.) will be stockpiled separately and will be segregated from clean soil and construction materials.

Stockpiles will be used only when necessary and will be removed as soon as practicable. While stockpiles are in place, they will be inspected daily, and before and after every storm event.

Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. Excavated soils will be stockpiled on, at minimum, double layers of 8-mil minimum sheeting, will be kept covered at all times with appropriately anchored plastic tarps, and will be routinely inspected. Broken or ripped tarps will be promptly replaced.

All stockpile activities will be compliant with applicable laws and regulations. Soil stockpile areas will be appropriately graded to control run-off in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Stockpiles of excavated soils and other materials shall be located at least of 50 feet from the property boundaries, where possible. Hay bales or equivalent will surround soil stockpiles except for areas where access by equipment is required. Silt fencing and hay bales will be used as needed near catch basins, surface waters and other discharge points.

### **1.3 Characterization of Excavated Materials**

Soil/fill or other excavated media that is transported off-Site for disposal will be sampled in a manner required by the receiving facility, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Soils proposed for reuse on-Site will be managed as defined in this plan.

### **1.4 Materials Excavation, Load-Out, and Departure**

The PE/QEP overseeing the remedial action will:

- oversee remedial work and the excavation and load-out of excavated material;
- ensure that there is a party responsible for the safe execution of invasive and other work performed under this work plan;
- ensure that Site development activities and development-related grading cuts will not interfere with, or otherwise impair or compromise the remedial activities proposed in this RAWP;
- ensure that the presence of utilities and easements on the Site has been investigated and that any identified risks from work proposed under this plan are properly addressed by appropriate parties;
- ensure that all loaded outbound trucks are inspected and cleaned if necessary before leaving the Site;
- ensure that all egress points for truck and equipment transport from the Site will be kept clean of Site-derived materials during Site remediation.

Locations where vehicles exit the Site shall be inspected daily for evidence of soil tracking off premises. Cleaning of the adjacent streets will be performed as needed to maintain a clean condition with respect to Site-derived materials.

Open and uncontrolled mechanical processing of historical fill and contaminated soil on-Site will not be performed without prior OER approval.

### **1.5 Off-Site Materials Transport**

Loaded vehicles leaving the Site will comply with all applicable materials transportation requirements (including appropriate covering, manifests, and placards) in accordance with



applicable laws and regulations, including use of licensed haulers in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 364. If loads contain wet material capable of causing leakage from trucks, truck liners will be used. Queuing of trucks will be performed on-Site, when possible in order to minimize off Site disturbance. Off-Site queuing will be minimized.

Outbound truck transport routes are described in the remedial report. This routing takes into account the following factors: (a) limiting transport through residential areas and past sensitive sites; (b) use of mapped truck routes; (c) minimizing off-Site queuing of trucks entering the facility; (d) limiting total distance to major highways; (e) promoting safety in access to highways; and (f) overall safety in transport. To the extent possible, all trucks loaded with Site materials will travel from the Site using these truck routes. Trucks will not stop or idle in the neighborhood after leaving the project Site.

## **1.6 Materials Disposal Off-Site**

The following documentation will be established and reported by the PE/QEP for each disposal destination used in this project to document that the disposal of regulated material exported from the Site conforms with applicable laws and regulations: (1) a letter from the PE/QEP or Enrollee to each disposal facility describing the material to be disposed and requesting written acceptance of the material. This letter will state that material to be disposed is regulated material generated at an environmental remediation Site in New York City under a governmental remediation program. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the PE/QEP or Enrollee. The letter will include as an attachment a summary of all chemical data for the material being transported; and (2) a letter from each disposal facility stating it is in receipt of the correspondence (1, above) and is approved to accept the material. These documents will be included in the final remedial report.

The Remedial Action Report will include an itemized account of the destination of all material removed from the Site during this remedial action. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include records and approvals for receipt of the material. This information will be presented in the final remedial report.

All impacted soil/fill or other waste excavated and removed from the Site will be managed as regulated material and will be disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Historic fill and contaminated soils taken off-Site will be handled as solid waste and will not be disposed at a Part 360-16 Registration Facility (also known as a Soil Recycling Facility).

Waste characterization will be performed for off-Site disposal in a manner required by the receiving facility and in conformance with its applicable permits. Waste characterization sampling and analytical methods, sampling frequency, analytical results and QA/QC will be reported in the final remedial report. A manifest system for off-Site transportation of exported materials will be employed. Manifest information will be reported in the final remedial report. Hazardous wastes derived from on-Site will be stored, transported, and disposed of in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

If disposal of soil/fill from this Site is proposed for unregulated disposal (i.e., clean soil removed for development purposes), including transport to a Part 360-16 Registration Facility, a formal request will be made for approval by OER with an associated plan compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360-16. This request and plan will include the location, volume and a description of the material to be recycled, including verification that the material is not impacted by site uses and that the material complies with receipt requirements for recycling under 6NYCRR Part 360. This material will be appropriately handled on-Site to prevent mixing with impacted material.

## **1.7 Materials Reuse On-Site**

Soil and fill that is derived from the property that meets the Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) established in this plan may be reused on-Site. The SCOs for on-Site reuse are listed in Section 4.2 of this cleanup plan. ‘Reuse on-Site’ means material that is excavated during the remedy or development, does not leave the property, and is relocated within the same property and on land with comparable levels of contaminants in soil/fill material, compliant with applicable laws and regulations, and addressed pursuant to the NYC VCP agreement subject to Engineering and Institutional Controls. The PE/QEP will ensure that reused materials are segregated from other materials to be exported from the Site and that procedures defined for material reuse in this remedial plan are followed. The expected location for placement of reused material is shown in Section 4.2.

Organic matter (wood, roots, stumps, etc.) or other waste derived from clearing and grubbing of the Site will not be buried on-Site. Soil or fill excavated from the site for grading or other purposes will not be reused within a cover soil layer or within landscaping berms.

## **1.8 Demarcation**

After completion of hotspot removal and any other invasive remedial activities, and prior to backfilling, the top of the residual soil/fill will be defined by one of three methods: (1) placement of a demarcation layer. The demarcation layer will consist of geosynthetic fencing or equivalent material to be placed on the surface of residual soil/fill to provide an observable reference layer. A description or map of the approximate depth of the demarcation layer will be provided in the SMP; or (2) a land survey of the top elevation of residual soil/fill before the placement of cover soils, pavement and associated sub-soils, or other materials or structures or, (3) all materials beneath the approved cover will be considered impacted and subject to site management after the remedy is complete. Demarcation may be established by one or any combination of these three methods. As appropriate, a map showing the method of demarcation for the Site and all associated documentation will be presented in the RAR.

This demarcation will constitute the top of the site management horizon. Materials within this horizon require adherence to special conditions during future invasive activities as defined in the Site Management Plan.

## **1.9 Import of Backfill Soil From Off-Site Sources**

This Section presents the requirements for imported fill materials to be used below the cover layer and within the clean soil cover layer. All imported soils will meet OER-approved backfill and cover soil quality objectives for this Site. The backfill and cover soil quality objectives are listed in Section 4.2. Imported soils will not exceed groundwater protection standards established in Part 375. Imported soils for Track 1 remedial action projects will not exceed Track 1 SCO's. A process will be established to evaluate sources of backfill and cover soil to be imported to the Site, and will include an examination of source location, current and historical use(s), and any applicable documentation. Material from industrial sites, spill sites, environmental remediation sites or other potentially contaminated sites will not be imported to the Site.

The following potential sources may be used pending attainment of backfill and cover soil quality objectives:

- Clean soil from construction projects at non-industrial sites in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean soil from roadway or other transportation-related projects in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) from facilities permitted or registered by the regulations of NYS DEC.
- All materials received for import to the Site will be approved by a PE/QEP and will be in compliance with provisions in this remedial plan. The final remedial report will report the source of the fill, evidence that an inspection was performed on the source, chemical sampling results, frequency of testing, and a Site map indicating the locations where backfill or soil cover was placed.
- All material will be subject to source screening and chemical testing.
- Inspection of imported fill material will include visual, olfactory and PID screening for evidence of contamination. Materials imported to the Site will be subject to inspection, as follows:
  - Trucks with imported fill material will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and will enter the Site at designated locations;
  - The PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that every truck load of imported material is inspected for evidence of contamination; and
  - Fill material will be free of solid waste including pavement materials, debris, stumps, roots, and other organic matter, as well as ashes, oil, perishables or foreign matter.

Composite samples of imported material will be taken at a minimum frequency of one sample for every 500 cubic yards of material. Once it is determined that the fill material meets imported backfill or cover soil chemical requirements and is non-hazardous, and lacks petroleum contamination, the material will be loaded onto trucks for delivery to the Site.

Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) will be imported from facilities permitted or registered by NYSDEC. Facilities will be identified in the final remedial report. A PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that the facility is compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360 registration and permitting

requirements for the period of acquisition of RCA. RCA imported from compliant facilities will not require additional testing, unless required by NYSDEC under its terms for operation of the facility. RCA imported to the Site must be derived from recognizable and uncontaminated concrete. RCA material is not acceptable for, and will not be used as cover material.

## **1.10 Fluids Management**

All liquids to be removed from the Site, including dewatering fluids, will be handled, transported and disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Liquids discharged into the New York City sewer system will receive prior approval by New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP). The NYC DEP regulates discharges to the New York City sewers under Title 15, Rules of the City of New York Chapter 19. Discharge to the New York City sewer system will require an authorization and sampling data demonstrating that the groundwater meets the City's discharge criteria. The dewatering fluid will be pretreated as necessary to meet the NYC DEP discharge criteria. If discharge to the City sewer system is not appropriate, the dewatering fluids will be managed by transportation and disposal at an off-Site treatment facility.

Discharge of water generated during remedial construction to surface waters (i.e. a stream or river) is prohibited without a SPDES permit issued by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

## **1.11 Stormwater Pollution Prevention**

Applicable laws and regulations pertaining to stormwater pollution prevention will be addressed during the remedial program. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in this remedial plan (silt fences and barriers, and hay bale checks) will be installed around the entire perimeter of the remedial construction area and inspected once a week and after every storm event to ensure that they are operating appropriately. Discharge locations will be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receptors. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. All necessary repairs shall be made immediately. Accumulated sediments will be removed as required to keep the barrier and hay bale check functional. Undercutting or

erosion of the silt fence toe anchor will be repaired immediately with appropriate backfill materials. Manufacturer's recommendations will be followed for replacing silt fencing damaged due to weathering.

## **1.12 Contingency Plan for Unknown Contamination Sources**

This contingency plan is developed for the remedial construction to address the discovery of unknown structures or contaminated media during excavation. Identification of unknown contamination source areas during invasive Site work will be promptly communicated to OER's Project Manager. Petroleum spills will be reported to the NYS DEC Spill Hotline. These findings will be included in the daily report. If previously unidentified contaminant sources are found during on-Site remedial excavation or development-related excavation, sampling will be performed on contaminated source material and surrounding soils and reported to OER. Chemical analytical testing will be performed for TAL metals, TCL volatiles and semi-volatiles, TCL pesticides and PCBs, as appropriate.

## **1.13 Odor, Dust, and Nuisance Control**

### **Odor Control**

All necessary means will be employed to prevent on- and off-Site odor nuisances. At a minimum, procedures will include: (a) limiting the area of open excavations; (b) shrouding open excavations with tarps and other covers; and (c) use of foams to cover exposed odorous soils. If odors develop and cannot otherwise be controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: (d) direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-Site disposal; and (e) use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems.

This odor control plan is capable of controlling emissions of nuisance odors. If nuisance odors are identified, work will be halted and the source of odors will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance odors have been abated. OER will be notified of all odor complaint events. Implementation of all odor controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE/QEP's certifying this remedial plan.

## Dust Control

Dust management during invasive on-Site work will include, at a minimum:

- Use of a dedicated water spray methodology for roads, excavation areas and stockpiles.
- Use of properly anchored tarps to cover stockpiles.
- Exercise extra care during dry and high-wind periods.
- Use of gravel or recycled concrete aggregate on egress and other roadways to provide a clean and dust-free road surface.

This dust control plan is capable of controlling emissions of dust. If nuisance dust emissions are identified, work will be halted and the source of dusts will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance dust emissions have been abated. OER will be notified of all dust complaint events. Implementation of all dust controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE/QEP's responsible for certifying this remedial plan.

## Other Nuisances

Noise control will be exercised during the remedial program. All remedial work will conform, at a minimum, to NYC noise control standards.

Rodent control will be provided, during Site clearing and grubbing, and during the remedial program, as necessary, to prevent nuisances.

## **APPENDIX 5**

### **CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN**



**1190 FULTON AVENUE  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11216  
Block 1860 Lot 6**

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**CONSTRUCTION  
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN**

JULY 2017

*Prepared By:*



**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS**

1808 Middle Country Road  
Ridge, NY 11961

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## STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the Remedial Action at 1190 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, NY.

This CHASP, which applies to persons present at the site actually or potentially exposed to hazardous materials, describes emergency response procedures for actual and potential chemical hazards. This CHASP is also intended to inform and guide personnel entering the work area or exclusion zone. Persons are to acknowledge that they understand the potential hazards and the contents of this Health and Safety policy by signing off on receipt of their individual copy of the document. Contractors and suppliers are retained as independent contractors and are responsible for ensuring the health and safety of their own employees.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC) for the planned Remedial Action at 1190 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, NY to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes during remedial activities. In accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR Part 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Final rule, this CHASP, including the attachments, addresses safety and health hazards related to excavation, loading and other soil disturbance activities and is based on the best information available. The CHASP may be revised by EBC at the request of the developer and/or a regulatory agency upon receipt of new information regarding site conditions. Changes will be documented by written amendments signed by EBC's project manager, site safety officer and/or the EBC health and safety consultant.

### 1.1 Training Requirements

Personnel entering the exclusion zone or decontamination zone are required to be certified in health and safety practices for hazardous waste site operations as specified in the Federal OSHA Regulations CFR 1910.120e (revised 3/6/90).

Paragraph (e - 3) of the above referenced regulations requires that all on-site management personnel directly responsible for or who supervise employees engaged in hazardous waste operations, must initially receive 8 hours of supervisor training related to managing hazardous waste work.

Paragraph (e - 8) of the above referenced regulations requires that workers and supervisors receive 8 hours of refresher training annually on the items specified in Paragraph (e-1) and/or (e-3).

Additionally all on-site personnel must receive adequate site-specific training in the form of an on-site Health and Safety briefing prior to participating in field work with emphasis on the following:

- Protection of the adjacent community from hazardous vapors and / or dust which may be released during intrusive activities.
- Identification of chemicals known or suspected to be present on-site and the health effects and hazards of those substances.
- The need for vigilance in personnel protection, and the importance of attention to proper use, fit and care of personnel protective equipment.
- Decontamination procedures.
- Site control including work zones, access and security.
- Hazards and protection against heat or cold.
- The proper observance of daily health and safety practices, such as entry and exit of work zones and site. Proper hygiene during lunch, break, etc.
- Emergency procedures to be followed in case of fire, explosion and sudden release of hazardous gases.

Health and Safety meetings will be conducted on a daily basis and will cover protective clothing and other equipment to be used that day, potential and chemical and physical hazards, emergency procedures, and conditions and activities from the previous day.

## 1.2 Medical Monitoring Requirements

Field personnel and visitors entering the exclusion zone or decontamination zone must have completed appropriate medical monitoring required under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(f) if respirators or other breathing related PPE is needed. Medical monitoring enables a physician to monitor each employee's health, physical condition, and his fitness to wear respiratory protective equipment and carry out on-site tasks.

## 1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments

The project superintendent and the site safety officer are responsible for informing personnel (EBC employees and/or owner or owners representatives) entering the work area of the contents of this plan and ensuring that each person signs the safety plan acknowledging the on-site hazards and procedures required to minimize exposure to adverse effects of these hazards. A copy of the Acknowledgement Form is included in **Appendix A**.

Site conditions may warrant an amendment to the CHASP. Amendments to the HASP are acknowledged by completing forms included in **Appendix B**.

## 1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities

Personnel responsible for implementing this Health and Safety Plan are:

Name	Title	Address	Contact Numbers
Mrs. Chawinie Reilly	EBC Project Manager	1808 Middle Country Rd Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000
Mr. Kevin Waters	Site Safety Officer	1808 Middle Country Rd Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000

The project manager is responsible for overall project administration and, with guidance from the site safety officer, for supervising the implementation of this CHASP. The site safety officer will conduct daily (tail gate or tool box) safety meetings at the project site and oversee daily safety issues. Each subcontractor and supplier (defined as an OSHA employer) is also responsible for the health and safety of its employees. If there is any dispute about health and safety or project activities, on-site personnel will attempt to resolve the issue. If the issue cannot be resolved at the site, then the project manager will be consulted.

The site safety officer is also responsible for coordinating health and safety activities related to hazardous material exposure on-site. The site safety officer is responsible for the following:

1. Educating personnel about information in this CHASP and other safety requirements to be observed during site operations, including, but not limited to, decontamination procedures, designation of work zones and levels of protection, air monitoring, fit testing,

and emergency procedures dealing with fire and first aid.

2. Coordinating site safety decisions with the project manager.
3. Designating exclusion, decontamination and support zones on a daily basis.
4. Monitoring the condition and status of known on-site hazards and maintaining and implementing the air quality monitoring program specified in this CHASP.
5. Maintaining the work zone entry/exit log and site entry/exit log.
6. Maintaining records of safety problems, corrective measures and documentation of chemical exposures or physical injuries (the site safety officer will document these conditions in a bound notebook and maintain a copy of the notebook on-site).

The person who observes safety concerns and potential hazards that have not been addressed in the daily safety meetings should immediately report their observations/concerns to the site safety officer or appropriate key personnel.

## **2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK**

The Site is located at 1190 Fulton Street in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York, and is currently identified as Block 1860, Lot No. 6 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Site consists of an irregular shaped lot containing 89.75 feet of street frontage along Fulton Street and 105 feet of street frontage along Bedford Avenue for a total of 7,900 ft<sup>2</sup>. The Site is located on the south side of Fulton Street between Bedford Avenue to the west and Nostrand Avenue to the east.

### **2.1 Previous Investigations**

#### ***2.1.1 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Middleton Environmental Inc., August 2017)***

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted by Middleton Environmental, Inc. in August of 2015.

A Site history, dating back to 1887, was based on a review of Sanborn maps and city directories. In 1888 the site was developed with three small structures; one of which is labeled as a flat. The current building was constructed in approximately 1908 and has been occupied by stores since then.

Based upon reconnaissance of the subject site and surrounding properties, and review of historical records and regulatory agency databases, No Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) were identified for the property.

The property was assigned an E-designation (E-185) for Hazmat. The E-designation will require environmental review and issuance of a Notice to Proceed (NTP) from the NYCOER before building permits will be issued.

Areas of Concern (AOCs) identified for the Site include:

1. The Site is identified as being assigned an E-designation (E-185) for Hazmat as part of the Bedford Stuyvesant South Rezoning and Text Amendment completed by the City in September 2007 (CEQR # 07DCP070K).

#### ***2.1.2 Remedial Investigation Report (EBC, June 2017)***

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called "Remedial Investigation Report, 1190 Fulton Street", dated June 2017 (RIR).

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 66 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater is approximately 55 feet below sidewalk grade, based on topographical maps.
3. Groundwater flow is estimated to flow towards the north-northeast based on topographical maps.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.



5. The stratigraphy of the Site generally consists of approximately 1 foot of historic fill, underlain by brown silty sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) as presented in 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8 and CP51. No PCBs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs in any sample. Trace concentrations of several VOCs were detected, but only one VOC, acetone (maximum of 62 µg/kg) was reported above Unrestricted Use SCOs. Several SVOCs were detected, but none were reported above UUSCOs. Pesticide compounds including 4,4' -DDD (8.3 µg/kg), 4,4' -DDE (maximum of 270 µg/kg) and 4,4' -DDT (maximum of 100 µg/kg) were detected exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs within three shallow soil samples and two deeper samples. Several metals including cadmium (maximum of 13.6 mg/kg), chromium (maximum of 33.9 mg/kg), copper (maximum of 169 mg/kg), lead (maximum of 561 mg/kg), mercury (maximum of 656 mg/kg), nickel (maximum of 59.9 mg/kg) and zinc (maximum of 784 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs. Of these metals, cadmium, lead and mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential use SCOs. Overall, with the exception of the mercury hot spot identified at B2 0-2 foot and 3-5 foot interval, the soil results were consistent with data identified at sites with urban fill material in NYC.
7. Groundwater was not evaluated at the Site due to access restrictions. Four (4) groundwater wells will be installed and four (4) groundwater samples will be collected for analysis prior to the start of Site remediation.
8. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Table 3.1 Air Guideline Values Derived by the NYSDOH located in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion dated October 2006. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI showed low levels of petroleum-related VOCs. The total concentration of petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) ranged from 99.19 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 294.3 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Highest concentrations were detected for Benzene (maximum of 170 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). Overall, the highest reported total VOC concentrations were identified for sample SS3 at 3,927.28 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) (at 1.02 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was detected in one of the five samples and trichloroethene (TCE) (maximum of 11.4 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was detected in four of the five samples. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ranged from 13.6 to 1,700 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and carbon tetrachloride (maximum of 0.89 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) were detected in all of the samples. Concentrations for TCE (SS3) and PCE (SS3 and SS5) are above the mitigation level ranges established within the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix.

## 2.2 Redevelopment Plans

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of a new 10-story mixed use building with a full cellar. The building will cover the entire lot, requiring excavation of approximately 2 ft below the existing cellar. The existing cellar is 12 feet below grade. The building will feature two elevators in the southern portion of the building. The elevator pits will be excavated to approximately 7 feet below grade. No portions of the existing building will remain.

The cellar will be occupied by 4,932 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space, a bike storage area, trash compactor area, and utility rooms. The first floor will contain a residential lobby and 5,806 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space. The second floor will contain a 6,245 ft<sup>2</sup> retail space accessible by stair or elevator. The third floor will contain a 825 ft<sup>2</sup> recreation / gym space, residential units and a rooftop garden. The fourth through tenth floors will contain residential units. The residential units have a separate entrance from the retail space and are accessible by stairs and separate elevator.

An estimated 585 cubic yards (878 tons) of soil will require excavation for the new building. The building will not be equipped with any parking areas. The water table is present at a depth of approximately 55 feet below grade, and therefore will not be encountered during excavation.

The current zoning designation is C4-5D. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

## 2.3 Description of Remedial Action

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
5. Perform additional site characterization sampling of groundwater. Based on the dimensions of the current building ground water wells could not be installed until demolition has been completed. Four 1-inch wells will be installed and sampled after demolition has been completed.
6. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation activities. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency dictated by disposal facility(s).
7. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site Specific SCOs.  
The entire footprint of the Site will be excavated to a depth of approximately 2 feet below the current cellar, elevator pits will be excavated to a depth of 7 feet below the current cellar grade for development purposes. A small portion of property will be excavated to the depth of 5 feet below grade for a mercury hotspot in the B2 area.

8. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
9. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
10. Removal of all UST's that are encountered during soil/fill removal actions. Registration of tanks and reporting of any petroleum spills associated with UST's and appropriate closure of these petroleum spills in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.
11. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at licensed or permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
12. Demarcation of residual soil/fill in landscaped areas.
13. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
14. Construction of an engineered composite cover consisting of a six-inch thick concrete building slab.
15. Installation of a vapor barrier system consisting of vapor barrier beneath the building slab and outside of sub-grade foundation sidewalls to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building. The vapor barrier system will consist of a 20-mil polyethylene and EVOH resin vapor barrier liner (Vapor Block Plus 20), or OER-approved equivalent below the slab throughout the full building area and outside all sub-grade foundation sidewalls. All welds, seams and penetrations will be properly sealed to prevent preferential pathways for vapor migration. The vapor barrier system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the vapor barrier system was designed and properly installed to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building.
16. Installation of an active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) consisting of two venting pipe loops installed within porous granular material; such as ¾ inch bluestone with no fines; beneath the basement foundation. The SSDS loops will provide the correct coverage in accordance with USEPA sub-slab depressurization design specifications which recommend a separate vent loop for every 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of slab area. The loops will be outfitted with a riser that will extend to the roof of the building and be finished with blowers/fans. The pipes will be finished at the roof line with a 6-inch goose neck pipe to prevent rain infiltration. The active SSDS will be hardwired and will include an RP-265 Radonaway blower installed above the roof line. Pressure gauges and alarms will be located in an accessible area in the basement. The active sub-slab depressurization system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the active sub-slab depressurization system was designed and properly installed to establish a vacuum in the gas permeable layer and a negative (decreasing outward) pressure gradient across the building slab to prevent vapor migration into the building. Pressure testing will be performed after installation to test the system. SSDS details are included in Figures 8 and 9.

17. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
18. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including acquisition of required permits and attainment of pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
19. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
20. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, lists any changes from this RAWP, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site.
21. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the Remedial Action Plan (RAR) for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
22. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

### **3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

This section identifies the hazards associated with the proposed scope of work, general physical hazards that can be expected at most sites; and presents a summary of documented or potential chemical hazards at the site. Every effort must be made to reduce or eliminate these hazards. Those that cannot be eliminated must be guarded against using engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment.

#### **3.1 Physical Hazards**

##### *3.1.1 Tripping Hazards*

An area of risk associated with on-site activities are presented by uneven ground, concrete, curbstones or equipment which may be present at the site thereby creating a potential tripping hazard. During intrusive work, care should be taken to mark or remove any obstacles within the exclusion zone.

##### *3.1.2 Climbing Hazards*

During site activities, workers may have to work on excavating equipment by climbing. The excavating contractor will conform with any applicable NIOSH and OSHA requirements or climbing activities.

##### *3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations*

Field activities that involve excavating activities usually involve contact with various types of machinery. A first aid kit approved by the American Red Cross will be available during all intrusive activities.

##### *3.1.4 Lifting Hazards*

Improper lifting by workers is one of the leading causes of industrial injuries. Field workers in the excavation program may be required to lift heavy objects. Therefore, all members of the field crew should be trained in the proper methods of lifting heavy objects. All workers should be cautioned against lifting objects too heavy for one person.

##### *3.1.5 Utility Hazards*

Before conducting any excavation, the excavation contractor will be responsible for locating and verifying all existing utilities at each excavation.

##### *3.1.6 Traffic Hazards*

All traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, shall be maintained and protected at all times consistent with local, state and federal agency regulations regarding such traffic and in accordance with NYCDOT guidelines. The excavation contractor shall carry on his operations without undue interference or delays to traffic. The excavation contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, guards, barricades, signs, lights, and anything else necessary to maintain traffic and to protect his work and the public, during operations.

#### **3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures**

Work under extremely hot or cold weather conditions requires special protocols to minimize the chance that employees will be affected by heat or cold stress.

### 3.2.1 Heat Stress

The combination of high ambient temperature, high humidity, physical exertion, and personal protective apparel, which limits the dissipation of body heat and moisture, can cause heat stress.

The following prevention, recognition and treatment strategies will be implemented to protect personnel from heat stress. Personnel will be trained to recognize the symptoms of heat stress and to apply the appropriate treatment.

#### 1. Prevention

- a. Provide plenty of fluids. Available in the support zone will be a 50% solution of fruit punch and water or plain water.
- b. Work in Pairs. Individuals should avoid undertaking any activity alone.
- c. Provide cooling devices. A spray hose and a source of water will be provided to reduce body temperature, cool protective clothing and/or act as a quick-drench shower in case of an exposure incident.
- d. Adjustment of the work schedule. As is practical, the most labor-intensive tasks should be carried out during the coolest part of the day.

#### 2. Recognition and Treatment

##### a. Heat Rash (or prickly heat):

Cause: Continuous exposure to hot and humid air, aggravated by chafing clothing.

Symptoms: Eruption of red pimples around sweat ducts accompanied by intense itching and tingling.

Treatment: Remove source of irritation and cool skin with water or wet cloths.

##### b. Heat Cramps (or heat prostration)

Cause: Profuse perspiration accompanied by inadequate replenishment of body water and electrolytes.

Symptoms: Muscular weakness, staggering gait, nausea, dizziness, shallow breathing, pale and clammy skin, approximately normal body temperature.

Treatment: Perform the following while making arrangement for transport to a medical facility. Remove the worker to a contamination reduction zone. Remove protective clothing. Lie worker down on back in a cool place and raise feet 6 to 12 inches. Keep warm, but loosen all clothing. If conscious, provide sips of salt-water solution, using one teaspoon of salt in 12 ounces of water. Transport to a medical facility.

##### c. Heat Stroke

Cause: Same as heat exhaustion. This is also an extremely serious condition.

Symptoms: Dry hot skin, dry mouth, dizziness, nausea, headache, rapid pulse.

Treatment: Cool worker immediately by immersing or spraying with cool water or sponge bare skin after removing protective clothing. Transport to hospital.

### 3.2.2 Cold Exposure

Exposure to cold weather, wet conditions and extreme wind-chill factors may result in excessive loss of body heat (hypothermia) and /or frostbite. To guard against cold exposure and to prevent cold injuries, appropriate warm clothing should be worn, warm shelter must be readily available, rest periods should be adjusted as needed, and the physical conditions of on-site field personnel should be closely monitored. Personnel and supervisors working on-site will be made aware of the signs and symptoms of frost bite and hypothermia such as shivering, reduced blood pressure, reduced coordination, drowsiness, impaired judgment, fatigue, pupils dilated but reactive to light and numbing of the toes and fingers.

## 3.3 Chemical Hazards

“Urban fill” materials, present throughout the New York City area typically contain elevated levels of semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. These “contaminants” are not related to a chemical release occurring on the site, but are inherent in the reworked fill material in the area which contains ash and bits of tar and asphalt. Considering the previous sampling results and the past and present use of the site, the following compounds are considered for the site as potential contaminants:

Volatile organic compounds reported to be present at elevated concentrations in soil and/or soil gas at the Site include the following:

Acetone	TCE	PCE
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Metals reported to be present at elevated concentrations in soil at the Site include the following:

Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Lead	Mercury	Zinc
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Pesticides reported to be present at elevated concentrations in soil at the Site include the following:

4,4'-DDD	4,4'-DDE	4,4'-DDT
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The primary routes of exposure to these contaminants are inhalation, ingestion and absorption.

### 3.3.1 Respirable Dust

Dust may be generated from vehicular traffic and/or excavation activities. If visible observation detects elevated levels of dust, a program of wetting will be employed by the site safety officer. If elevated dust levels persist, the site safety office will employ dust monitoring using a particulate monitor (Miniram or equivalent). If monitoring detects concentrations greater than 150 µg/m3 over daily background, the site safety officer will take corrective actions as defined herein, including the use of water for dust suppression and if this is not effective, requiring workers to wear APRs with efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges.

Absorption pathways for dust and direct contact with soils or groundwater will be mitigated with the implementation of latex gloves, hand washing and decontamination exercises when



necessary.

### *3.3.2 Dust Control and Monitoring During Earthwork*

Dust generated during excavation activities or other earthwork may contain contaminants identified in soils at the site. Dust will be controlled by wetting the working surface with water. Calcium chloride may be used if the problem cannot be controlled with water. Air monitoring and dust control techniques are specified in a site specific Dust Control Plan (if applicable). Site workers will not be required to wear APR's unless dust concentrations are consistently over 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  over site-specific background in the breathing zone as measured by a dust monitor unless the site safety officer directs workers to wear APRs. The site safety officer will use visible dust as an indicator to implement the dust control plan.

### *3.3.3 Organic Vapors*

Elevated levels of VOCs were detected in both soil and soil vapor samples collected during previous investigations at the site. Therefore, excavation activities may cause the release of organic vapors to the atmosphere. The site safety officer will periodically monitor organic vapors with a Photoionization Detector (PID) during excavation activities to determine whether organic vapor concentrations exceed action levels shown in Section 5 and/or the Community Air Monitoring Plan.



## 4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be selected in accordance with the site air monitoring program, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(c), (g), and 1910.132. Protective equipment shall be NIOSH approved and respiratory protection shall conform to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.133 and 1910.134 specifications; head protection shall conform to 1910.135; eye and face protection shall conform to 1910.133; and foot protection shall conform to 1910.136. The only true difference among the levels of protection from D thru B is the addition of the type of respiratory protection. **It is anticipated that work will be performed in Level D PPE.**

### 4.1 Level D

Level D PPE shall be donned when the atmosphere contains no known hazards and work functions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of harmful chemicals. Level D PPE consists of:

- standard work uniform, coveralls, or tyvek, as needed;
- steel toe and steel shank work boots;
- hard hat;
- gloves, as needed;
- safety glasses;
- hearing protection;
- equipment replacements are available as needed.

### 4.2 Level C

Level C PPE shall be donned when the concentrations of measured total organic vapors in the breathing zone exceed background concentrations (using a portable OVA, or equivalent), but are less than 5 ppm. The specifications on the APR filters used must be appropriate for contaminants identified or expected to be encountered. Level C PPE shall be donned when the identified contaminants have adequate warning properties and criteria for using APR have been met. Level C PPE consists of:

- chemical resistant or coated tyvek coveralls;
- steel-toe and steel-shank workboots;
- chemical resistant overboots or disposable boot covers;
- disposable inner gloves (surgical gloves);
- disposable outer gloves;
- full face APR fitted with organic vapor/dust and mist filters or filters appropriate for the identified or expected contaminants;
- hard hat;
- splash shield, as needed; and,
- ankles/wrists taped with duct tape.

The site safety officer will verify if Level C is appropriate by checking organic vapor concentrations using compound and/or class-specific detector tubes.

- chemical resistant coveralls;
- steel-toe and steel-shank workboots;
- chemical resistant overboots or disposable boot covers;
- disposable inner gloves;
- disposable outer gloves;
- hard hat; and,
- ankles/wrists taped.

The exact PPE ensemble is decided on a site-by-site basis by the Site Safety Officer with the intent to provide the most protective and efficient worker PPE.

### 4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection

The required level of PPE is activity-specific and is based on air monitoring results (Section 4.0) and properties of identified or expected contaminants. **It is expected that site work will be performed in Level D.** If air monitoring results indicate the necessity to upgrade the level of protection engineering controls (i.e. Facing equipment away from the wind and placing site personnel upwind of drilling locations, active venting, etc.) will be implemented before requiring the use of respiratory protection.

## 5.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

29 CFR 1910.120(h) specifies that monitoring shall be performed where there may be a question of employee exposure to hazardous concentrations of hazardous substances in order to assure proper selection of engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment so that employees are not exposed to levels which exceed permissible exposure limits, or published exposure levels if there are no permissible exposure limits, for hazardous substances.

### 5.1 Air Monitoring Requirements

If excavation work is performed, air will be monitored for VOCs with a portable ION Science 3000EX photoionization detector, or the equivalent. If necessary, Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) and oxygen will be monitored with a Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI). If appropriate, fugitive dust will be monitored using a MiniRam Model PDM-3 aerosol monitor. Air will be monitored when any of the following conditions apply:

- initial site entry;
- during any work where a potential IDLH condition or flammable atmosphere could develop;
- excavation work begins on another portion of the site;
- contaminants, other than those previously identified, have been discovered;
- each time a different task or activity is initiated;
- during trenching and/or excavation work.

The designated site safety officer will record air monitoring data and ensure that air monitoring instruments are calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Instruments will be zeroed daily and checked for accuracy. Monitoring results will be recorded in a field notebook and will be transferred to instrument reading logs.

### 5.2 Work Stoppage Responses

The following responses will be initiated whenever one or more of the action levels necessitating a work stoppage are exceeded:

- 1 The SSO will be consulted immediately
- 2 All personnel (except as necessary for continued monitoring and contaminant migration, if applicable) will be cleared from the work area (eg from the exclusion zone).
- 3 Monitoring will be continued until intrusive work resumes.

### 5.3 Action Levels During Excavation Activities

Instrument readings will be taken in the breathing zone above the excavation pit unless otherwise noted. Each action level is independent of all other action levels in determining responses.

Organic Vapors (PID)	LEL %	Responses
0-1 ppm above background	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue excavating</li><li>• Level D protection</li><li>• Continue monitoring every 10 minutes</li></ul>

1-5 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	1-10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue excavating</li> <li>• Go to Level C protection or employ engineering controls</li> <li>• Continue monitoring every 10 minutes</li> </ul>
5-25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	10-20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discontinue excavating, unless PID is only action level exceeded.</li> <li>• Level C protection or employ engineering controls</li> <li>• Continue monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind</li> <li>• Continuous monitoring for LEL at excavation pit</li> </ul>
>25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	>20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discontinue excavating</li> <li>• Withdraw from area, shut off all engine ignition sources.</li> <li>• Allow pit to vent</li> <li>• Continuous monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind.</li> </ul>

Notes: Air monitoring will occur in the breathing zone 30 inches above the excavation pit. Readings may also be taken in the excavation pit but will not be used for action levels.

If action levels for any one of the monitoring parameters are exceeded, the appropriate responses listed in the right hand column should be taken. If instrument readings do not return to acceptable levels after the excavation pit has been vented for a period of greater than one-half hour, a decision will then be made whether or not to seal the pit with suppressant foam.

If, during excavation activities, downwind monitoring PID readings are greater than 5 ppm above background for more than one-half hour, excavation will stop until sustained levels are less than 5 ppm (see Community Air Monitoring Plan).

## 6.0 SITE CONTROL

### 6.1 Work Zones

The primary purpose of site controls is to establish the perimeter of a hazardous area, to reduce the migration of contaminants into clean areas, and to prevent access or exposure to hazardous materials by unauthorized persons. When operations are to take place involving hazardous materials, the site safety officer will establish an exclusion zone, a decontamination zone, and a support zone. These zones "float" (move around the site) depending on the tasks being performed on any given day. The site safety officer will outline these locations before work begins and when zones change. The site safety officer records this information in the site log book.

**Due to the dimensions of the Site and the work area, it is expected that an exclusion zone will include the entire fenced area with the exception of the construction entrance area, which will serve as the decontamination zone. A support zone if needed will be located outside of the fenced area.** All onsite workers engaged in the excavation of hazardous or contaminated materials must provide evidence of OSHA 24 or 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Operations training to conduct work within the exclusion zone established by the site safety officer. Gross decontamination (as determined by the site Health and Safety Officer) is conducted in the exclusion zone; all other decontamination is performed in the decontamination zone or trailer.

Protective equipment is removed in the decontamination zone. Disposable protective equipment is stored in receptacles staged in the decontamination zone, and non-disposable equipment is decontaminated. All personnel and equipment exit the exclusion zone through the decontamination zone. If a decontamination trailer is provided the first aid equipment, an eye wash unit, and drinking water are kept in the decontamination trailer.

The support zone is used for vehicle parking, daily safety meetings, and supply storage. Eating, drinking, and smoking are permitted only in the support zone. When a decontamination trailer is not provided, the eye wash unit, first aid equipment, and drinking water are kept at a central location designated by the site safety officer.

## 7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Site personnel must be prepared in the event of an emergency. Emergencies can take many forms: illnesses, injuries, chemical exposure, fires, explosions, spills, leaks, releases of harmful contaminants, or sudden changes in the weather.

Emergency telephone numbers and a map to the hospital will be posted in the command post. Site personnel should be familiar with the emergency procedures, and the locations of site safety, first aid, and communication equipment.

### 7.1 Emergency Equipment On-site

Private telephones:	Site personnel.
Two-way radios:	Site personnel where necessary.
Emergency Alarms:	On-site vehicle horns*.
First aid kits:	On-site, in vehicles or office.
Fire extinguisher:	On-site, in office or on equipment.

\* Horns: Air horns will be supplied to personnel at the discretion of the project superintendent or site safety officer.

### 7.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

General Emergencies	911
New York City Police	911
NYU Langone Cobble Hill	1-646-754-7900
NYSDEC Spills Division	1-800-457-7362
NYSDEC Hazardous Waste Division	1-718-482-4994
NYCDEP	1-718-699-9811
NYC Department of Health	1-212-788-4711
NYC Fire Department	911
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Poison Control	1-212-340-4494
Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000
Alternate Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000

### 7.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency

The project manager is primarily responsible for responding to and correcting any emergency situations. However, in the absence of the project manager, the site safety officer shall act as the project manager's on-site designee and perform the following tasks:

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, evacuate and secure the site, or upgrade/downgrade the level of protective clothing and respiratory protection;
- Ensure that appropriate federal, state, and local agencies are informed and emergency response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department

should be summoned immediately. If toxic materials are released to the air, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation;

- Ensure appropriate decontamination, treatment, or testing for exposed or injured personnel;
- Determine the cause of incidents and make recommendations to prevent recurrence; and,
- Ensure that all required reports have been prepared.

The following key personnel are planned for this project:

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • Project Manager             | Mrs. Chawinie Reilly (631) 504-6000 |
| • Construction Superintendent | To be added                         |
| • Site Safety Officer         | Mr. Kevin Waters (631) 504-6000     |

#### 7.4 Medical Emergencies

A person who becomes ill or injured in the exclusion zone will be decontaminated to the maximum extent possible. If the injury or illness is minor, full decontamination will be completed and first aid administered prior to transport. First aid will be administered while waiting for an ambulance or paramedics. A Field Accident Report (**Appendix D**) must be filled out for any injury.

A person transporting an injured/exposed person to a clinic or hospital for treatment will take the directions to the hospital (**Appendix D**).and information on the chemical(s) to which they may have been exposed (**Appendix C**).

#### 7.5 Fire or Explosion

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department will be summoned immediately. The site safety officer or his designated alternate will advise the fire commander of the location, nature and identification of the hazardous materials on-site. If it is safe to do so, site personnel may:

- use fire fighting equipment available on site; or,
- remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials that may contribute to the fire.

#### 7.6 Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes established by work area locations for each site will be reviewed prior to commencing site operations. As the work areas change, the evacuation routes will be altered accordingly, and the new route will be reviewed.

Under extreme emergency conditions, evacuation is to be immediate without regard for equipment. The evacuation signal will be a continuous blast of a vehicle horn, if possible, and/or by verbal/radio communication. When evacuating the site, personnel will follow these instructions:

- Keep upwind of smoke, vapors, or spill location.
- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.
- If evacuation through the decontamination corridor is not possible, personnel should remove contaminated clothing once they are in a safe location and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.
- The site safety officer will conduct a head count to ensure that all personnel have been evacuated safely. The head count will be correlated to the site and/or exclusion zone entry/exit log.
- If emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to escape the emergency situation and decontaminate to the maximum extent practical.

### **7.7 Spill Control Procedures**

Spills associated with site activities may be attributed to project equipment and include gasoline, diesel and hydraulic oil. In the event of a leak or a release, site personnel will inform their supervisor immediately, locate the source of spillage and stop the flow if it can be done safely. A spill containment kit including absorbent pads, booms and/or granulated speedy dry absorbent material will be available to site personnel to facilitate the immediate recovery of the spilled material. Daily inspections of site equipment components including hydraulic lines, fuel tanks, etc. will be performed by their respective operators as a preventative measure for equipment leaks and to ensure equipment soundness. In the event of a spill, site personnel will immediately notify the NYSDEC (1-800-457-7362), and a spill number will be generated.

### **7.8 Vapor Release Plan**

If work zone organic vapor (excluding methane) exceeds 5 ppm, then a downwind reading will be made either 200 feet from the work zone or at the property line, whichever is closer. If readings at this location exceed 5 ppm over background, the work will be stopped.

If 5 ppm of VOCs are recorded over background on a PID at the property line, then an off-site reading will be taken within 20 feet of the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is closer. If efforts to mitigate the emission source are unsuccessful for 30 minutes, then the designated site safety officer will:

- contact the local police;
- continue to monitor air every 30 minutes, 20 feet from the closest off-site property. If two successive readings are below 5 ppm (non-methane), off-site air monitoring will be halted.
- All property line and off site air monitoring locations and results associated with vapor releases will be recorded in the site safety log book.



***APPENDIX A***  
***SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM***



**DAILY BRIEFING SIGN-IN SHEET**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Person Conducting Briefing: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name and Location: \_\_\_\_\_

1. AWARENESS (topics discussed, special safety concerns, recent incidents, etc...):

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2. OTHER ISSUES (HASP changes, attendee comments, etc...):

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3. ATTENDEES (Print Name):

1.	11.
2.	12.
3.	13.
4.	14.
5.	15.
6.	16.
7.	17.
8.	18.
9.	19.



10.	20.
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***APPENDIX B***  
***SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS***



## SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT FORM

Site Safety Plan Amendment #: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Amendment: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Alternative Procedures: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Required Changes in PPE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Project Superintendent (signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Health and Safety Consultant (signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

---

Site Safety Officer (signature)

---

Date



# ***APPENDIX C***

## ***CHEMICAL HAZARDS***

### **CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

The attached International Chemical Safety Cards are provided for contaminants of concern that have been identified in soils and/or groundwater at the site.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**ACETONE**

ICSC: 0087



2-Propanone  
Dimethyl ketone  
Methyl ketone  
 $C_3H_6O / CH_3COCH_3$   
Molecular mass: 58.1

ICSC # 0087  
CAS # 67-64-1  
RTECS # [AL3150000](#)  
UN # 1090  
EC # 606-001-00-8  
April 22, 1994 Validated  
Fi, review at IHE: 10/09/89



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water in large amounts, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
<b>EXPOSURE</b>			
• <b>INHALATION</b>	Sore throat. Cough. Confusion. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• <b>SKIN</b>	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• <b>EYES</b>	Redness. Pain. Blurred vision. Possible corneal damage.	Safety spectacles or face shield . Contact lenses should not be worn.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Nausea. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Then wash away with plenty of water.	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	F symbol Xi symbol R: 11-36-66-67 S: 2-9-16-26 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0087**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.



# International Chemical Safety Cards

**ACETONE**

**ICSC: 0087**

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> The substance can form explosive peroxides on contact with strong oxidants such as acetic acid, nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide. Reacts with chloroform and bromoform under basic conditions, causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks plastic.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 500 ppm as TWA, 750 ppm as STEL; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); BEI issued; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 500 ppm 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Peak limitation category: I(2); Pregnancy risk group: D; (DFG 2006). OSHA PEL<sup>+</sup>: TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) NIOSH REL: TWA 250 ppm (590 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) NIOSH IDLH: 2500 ppm 10%LEL See: <a href="#">67641</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and through the skin.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> The vapour irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , liver , kidneys and gastrointestinal tract .</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the blood and bone marrow .</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point: 56°C Melting point: -95°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.8 Solubility in water: miscible Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 24</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.0 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.2 Flash point: -18°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 465°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 2.2-13 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: -0.24</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	
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## NOTES

<p>Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1090</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NFPA Code: H 1; F 3; R 0;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Card has been partially updated in July 2007: see Occupational Exposure Limits. Card has been partially updated in January 2008: see Storage.</p>
--

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p><b>ICSC: 0087</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ACETONE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>
--

<p><b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b></p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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## Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.0

Revision Date 03/12/2010

Print Date 12/09/2011

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 4,4'-DDD PESTANAL,250 MG (2,2-BIS(4-CHL&

Product Number : 35486

Brand : Fluka

Company : Sigma-Aldrich  
3050 Spruce Street  
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103  
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

---

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## Emergency Overview

## OSHA Hazards

Toxic by ingestion, Harmful by skin absorption., Possible carcinogen.

## GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

## HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2

Chronic Health Hazard: \*

Flammability: 0

Physical hazards: 0

## NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2

Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

## Potential Health Effects

**Inhalation** May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

**Skin** Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

**Eyes** May cause eye irritation.

**Ingestion** Toxic if swallowed.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane  
4,4'-DDD  
TDE

Formula :  $C_{14}H_{10}Cl_4$   
Molecular Weight : 320.04 g/mol

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
<b>2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane</b>			
72-54-8	200-783-0	-	-

---

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

#### If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

#### In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

#### In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

#### If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

---

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

#### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

---

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

#### Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

---

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.  
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

#### Conditions for safe storage

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

#### Hand protection

Handle with gloves.

#### Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses

#### Skin and body protection

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

#### Hygiene measures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

---

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Appearance

Form                      solid

### Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point	94.0 - 96.0 °C (201.2 - 204.8 °F)
Boiling point	193.0 °C (379.4 °F) at 1.3 hPa (1.0 mmHg)
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	< 0.00001 hPa (< 0.00001 mmHg) at 25.0 °C (77.0 °F)
Density	1.38 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 6.02

---

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

### Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride gas

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nature of decomposition products not known.

---

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION



**Acute toxicity**

LD50 Oral - Hamster - > 5,000 mg/kg

TDLo Oral - Human - 428.5 mg/kg

Remarks: Endocrine:Adrenal cortex hypoplasia.

TDLo Oral - rat - 6,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Cardiac:Other changes. Gastrointestinal:Other changes. Kidney, Ureter, Bladder:Changes in both tubules and glomeruli.

TDLo Oral - rat - 14 mg/kg

Remarks: Liver:Changes in liver weight. Endocrine:Estrogenic. Musculoskeletal:Other changes.

TDLo Oral - rat - 2,100 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex).

LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 1,200 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Excitement. Behavioral:Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold. Skin irritation

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

no data available

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

**Carcinogenicity**

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (GHS)**

no data available

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (GHS)**

no data available

**Aspiration hazard**

no data available

**Potential health effects****Inhalation**

May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

**Ingestion**

Toxic if swallowed.

**Skin**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

**Eyes**

May cause eye irritation.

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure**

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

**Additional Information**

RTECS: KI0700000

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - other fish - 1.18 - 9 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 0.04 - 0.05 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.06 - 0.09 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 3.47 - 5.58 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.	EC50 - Daphnia pulex (Water flea) - 0.01 mg/l - 48 h

**Persistence and degradability**

no data available

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Indication of bioaccumulation.

**Mobility in soil**

no data available

**PBT and vPvB assessment**

no data available

**Other adverse effects**

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

---

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Product**

Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

**Contaminated packaging**

Dispose of as unused product.

---

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****DOT (US)**

UN-Number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III  
Proper shipping name: Toxic solids, organic, n.o.s. (2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane)  
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs  
Marine pollutant: No  
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

**IMDG**

UN-Number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-A  
Proper shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane)  
Marine pollutant: No

**IATA**

UN-Number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III  
Proper shipping name: Toxic solid, organic, n.o.s. (2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane)

---

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### OSHA Hazards

Toxic by ingestion, Harmful by skin absorption., Possible carcinogen.

### DSL Status

This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL lists.

2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	CAS-No. 72-54-8
---	--------------------

### SARA 302 Components

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

### SARA 313 Components

SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

### Massachusetts Right To Know Components

2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	CAS-No. 72-54-8	Revision Date
---	--------------------	---------------

### Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	CAS-No. 72-54-8	Revision Date
---	--------------------	---------------

### New Jersey Right To Know Components

2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	CAS-No. 72-54-8	Revision Date
---	--------------------	---------------

### California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.	CAS-No. 72-54-8	Revision Date
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane		

---

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Further information

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The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Co., shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.



**Sprayon® LU711 Lubricant**  
Because your environment demands a  
TRUE Industrial Lubricant  
[Sprayon.com](http://Sprayon.com)

**CYTOP Phosphines by Cytec**  
Buy from one of the global leaders.  
Discover Cytec's full product range  
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72-55-9 msds

+ G.O

MSDS 250,000+

MSDS : 2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99%  
CAS : 72-55-9  
SYNONYMS : p,p'-DDE ; ethylene,1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis-(p-chlorophenyl)- ; DDT dehydrochloride ; DDE; 1-1'-(Dichloroethenylidene)bis(4-chlorobenzene)

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Catalog of Chemical Suppliers, Buyers, Custom Synthesis Companies And Equipment Manufacturers  
[ 2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99% 72-55-9 ]

Suppliers:

Not Available

Buyers:

Not Available

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#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS \*\*\*\*

+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+
	CAS#		Chemical Name		%		EINECS#	
	-----		-----		-----		-----	
	72-55-9		2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro		99		200-784-6	
	ethylene							
+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+	-----	+

Hazard Symbols: XN

Risk Phrases: 22 33

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION \*\*\*\*

##### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Harmful if swallowed. Danger of cumulative effects.Cancer suspect  
agent.Possible risks of irreversible effects.

##### Potential Health Effects

Eye:

May cause eye irritation.

Skin:

May cause skin irritation.

Ingestion:

May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May be harmful if  
swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause liver and/or kidney  
damage.

Inhalation:

May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Chronic:

May cause cancer according to animal studies. Adverse reproductive  
effects have been reported in animals. Laboratory experiments have  
resulted in mutagenic effects.

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES \*\*\*\*

Eyes:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes,  
occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

Skin:

Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15  
minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing  
before reuse.

Ingestion:

If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical  
aid immediately.

Inhalation:

Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not  
breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult,  
give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician:

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES \*\*\*\*

General Information:



# MSDS PAGE: MSDS 72-55-9 CAS 2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99% p,p'-DDE ; ethylene,1,1-di...

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Will burn if involved in a fire.

#### Extinguishing Media:

For large fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES \*\*\*\*

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

#### Spills/Leaks:

Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE \*\*\*\*

#### Handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Use with adequate ventilation.

#### Storage:

Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION \*\*\*\*

#### Engineering Controls:

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

#### Exposure Limits

CAS# 72-55-9:

#### Personal Protective Equipment

#### Eyes:

Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

#### Skin:

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

#### Clothing:

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

#### Respirators:

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES \*\*\*\*

Physical State: Crystals

Color: white

Odor: None reported.

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 6.5106 mm Hg @ 20 C

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 336 deg C

Freezing/Melting Point: 88.00 - 90.00 deg C

Autoignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Point: Not available.

Explosion Limits, lower: Not available.

Explosion Limits, upper: Not available.

Decomposition Temperature:

Solubility in water: 0.010 ppm

Specific Gravity/Density:

Molecular Formula: C14H8Cl4

Molecular Weight: 318.02

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY \*\*\*\*

#### Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

#### Conditions to Avoid:

Incompatible materials, dust generation, strong oxidants.

#### Incompatibilities with Other Materials:

Strong oxidizing agents - strong bases.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

#### \*\*\*\* SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

#### RTECS#:

CAS# 72-55-9: KV9450000

#### LD50/LC50:

CAS# 72-55-9: Oral, mouse: LD50 = 700 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 880 mg/kg.

#### Carcinogenicity:

2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene -

California: carcinogen, initial date 1/1/89

# MSDS PAGE: MSDS 72-55-9 CAS 2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99% p,p'-DDE ; ethylene,1,1-di...

Other:

See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

## \*\*\*\* SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

### Ecotoxicity:

Estimated BCF value = 8,300 based on water solubility. Estimated Koc value = 8,300. There was no movement of DDE reported in soil column mobility experiments.

## \*\*\*\* SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS \*\*\*\*

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

## \*\*\*\* SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

### IATA

Not regulated as a hazardous material.

### IMO

Not regulated as a hazardous material.

### RID/ADR

Not regulated as a hazardous material.

USA RQ: CAS# 72-55-9: 1 lb final RQ; 0.454 kg final RQ

## \*\*\*\* SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

### European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: XN

### Risk Phrases:

R 22 Harmful if swallowed.

R 33 Danger of cumulative effects.

### Safety Phrases:

S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 72-55-9: 3

### Canada

None of the chemicals in this product are listed on the DSL/NDL list.

CAS# 72-55-9 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

### US FEDERAL

### TSCA

CAS# 72-55-9 is not listed on the TSCA inventory.

It is for research and development use only.

## \*\*\*\* SECTION 16 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

MSDS Creation Date: 9/28/1998 Revision #3 Date: 3/18/2003

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no way shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

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NAME	CAS
<a href="#">M-Benzoyloxybenzyl Alcohol , 97%</a>	1700-30-7
<a href="#">Octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, 98%</a>	546-56-5
<a href="#">Cetylpyridinium chloride</a>	123-03-5
<a href="#">3,4-Difluorophenol, 99%</a>	2713-33-9
<a href="#">1-Benzyl-4-Hydroxypiperidine, 97%</a>	4727-72-4
<a href="#">4-tert-Butylbenzoyl chloride</a>	1710-98-1
<a href="#">Borane-morpholine complex, 97%</a>	4856-95-5
<a href="#">Benzyl Ether, 99%</a>	103-50-4
<a href="#">5-Amino-1-Naphtol (Pract)</a>	83-55-6
<a href="#">Pyridinium-P-Toluenesulfonate 98%</a>	24057-28-1
<a href="#">Pyrogallol Red, 98% (Titr.)</a>	32638-88-3
<a href="#">Amberlite ira 416</a>	9002-26-0
<a href="#">3-Methoxybenzonitrile, 98%</a>	1527-89-5
<a href="#">1-Adamantanemethanol, 99%</a>	770-71-8
<a href="#">Inosine, 99%</a>	58-63-9
<a href="#">Pentafluoropropionic Acid</a>	422-64-0
<a href="#">Pyruvic Acid</a>	127-17-3
<a href="#">Potassium hydrogen fluoride, 99+%</a>	7789-29-9
<a href="#">Aluminum Nitride, 98% Particle Size &lt;10 Micron</a>	24304-00-5
<a href="#">Nickel(II) hydroxide, c.p., 60-61% Ni</a>	12054-48-7
<a href="#">1-Adamantanamine sulfate, 99%</a>	31377-23-8
<a href="#">S-(Thiobenzoyl)-Thioglycolic Acid, 97%</a>	942-91-6
<a href="#">N,N-Dimethyl-P-Nitroaniline</a>	100-23-2
<a href="#">Benzofuroxan</a>	480-96-6
<a href="#">cis-2-Aminomethyl-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride, 99%</a>	24947-68-0
<a href="#">Silver Phosphate, 98% (Titr.)</a>	7784-09-0

<a href="#">4-Cyano-4-Phenylpiperidine Hydrochloride, 99% (TLC)</a>	51304-58-6
<a href="#">Methanesulfonamide</a>	3144-09-0
<a href="#">gamma-Octanoic lactone, 98%</a>	104-50-7
<a href="#">Cis,cis,cis-1,2,3,4-cyclopentane- tetracarboxylic dianhydride,</a>	4802-47-5
<a href="#">Tetrachloroethylene Carbonate, 98+ %</a>	22432-68-4
<a href="#">Oxamic Acid, 98%</a>	471-47-6
<a href="#">10,11-Dihydro-5H-Dibenzo(A,D)-Cycloheptene, 98%</a>	833-48-7
<a href="#">Thallium (I) Sulfate, 99.9+ %</a>	7446-18-6
<a href="#">N-(2,6-Dimethylphenylcarbamoyl-Methyl)-Iminodiacetic Acid, 99%</a>	59160-29-1
<a href="#">P-(Dimethylamino)cinnamic Acid, 99%</a>	1552-96-1
<a href="#">Biebrich Scarlet, 99% (UV-VIS)</a>	4196-99-0
<a href="#">4-Chlorobenzenediazonium hexafluoro- phosphate</a>	1582-27-0
<a href="#">Ammonium hexachloroiridate(IV), 99.99%</a>	16940-92-4
<a href="#">Methylamine-d2 deuteriochloride, 98+ atom % D</a>	593-51-1
<a href="#">2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99%</a>	72-55-9
<a href="#">Nitro red</a>	56431-61-9
<a href="#">Methyl 2,3-dichlorobenzoate, 98+ %</a>	2905-54-6
<a href="#">Isopropyl Bromoacetate, 98% (GC)</a>	29921-57-1
<a href="#">1-Iodo-4-Nitrobenzene, 99%</a>	636-98-6
<a href="#">4-Ethylcyclohexanol, 99% cis/trans mixture</a>	4534-74-1
<a href="#">Fluorescamine</a>	38183-12-9
<a href="#">Tris(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-3,5-Heptanedionato)Dysprosium(III), 99+ %</a>	15522-69-7
<a href="#">3-Amino-2,2,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-Pyrrolidinyloxy, 99% (Titr.)</a>	34272-83-8
<a href="#">3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic Acid,98%</a>	102-32-9

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

DDT

ICSC: 0034



Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane  
 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane  
 2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane  
 1,1'-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chlorobenzene)  
 p,p'-DDT  
 $C_{14}H_9Cl_5$   
 Molecular mass: 354.5



ICSC # 0034

CAS # 50-29-3

RTECS # [KJ3325000](#)

UN # 2761

EC # 602-045-00-7

April 20, 2004 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>	Redness.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Tremors. Diarrhoea. Dizziness. Headache. Vomiting. Numbness. Paresthesias. Hyperexcitability. Convulsions.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable non-metallic containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.		Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from iron, aluminum and its salts, food and feedstuffs See Chemical Dangers.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 25-40-48/25-50/53 S: 1/2-22-36/37-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0034

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


# International Chemical Safety Cards

DDT

ICSC: 0034

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS CRYSTALS WHITE POWDER. TECHNICAL PRODUCT IS WAXY SOLID.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> On combustion, forms toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride. Reacts with aluminium and iron.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA A3 (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> H Peak limitation category: II(8) (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL: TWA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix A</a> NIOSH IDLH: Ca 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> See: <a href="#">50293</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly especially if powdered.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> May cause mechanical irritation. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in convulsions and respiratory depression. Exposure at high levels may result in death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the central nervous system and liver. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point: 260°C Melting point: 109°C Density: 1.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Solubility in water: poor Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.36</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to birds. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur along the food chain, for example in milk and aquatic organisms. This substance does enter the environment under normal use. Great care, however, should be given to avoid any additional release, e.g. through inappropriate disposal.</p>	
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## NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. Do NOT take working clothes home. Consult national legislation. Agritan, Azotox, Anofex, Ixodex, Gesapon, Gesarex, Gesarol, Guesapon, Clofenotane, Zeidane, Dicophane, Neocid are trade names.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT7-III

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0034

DDT

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p><b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b></p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**CADMIUM**

ICSC: 0020



Cd  
Atomic mass: 112.4

ICSC # 0020  
CAS # 7440-43-9  
RTECS # [EU9800000](#)  
UN # 2570  
EC # 048-002-00-0  
April 22, 2005 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Flammable in powder form and spontaneously combustible in pyrophoric form. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with heat or acid(s).	Dry sand. Special powder. NO other agents.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
• <b>INHALATION</b>	Cough. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove all ignition sources. Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Fireproof. Dry. Keep under inert gas. Separated from ignition sources, oxidants acids, food and feedstuffs	Airtight. Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Note: E T+ symbol N symbol R: 45-26-48/23/25-62-63-68-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0020**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## CADMIUM

ICSC: 0020

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T A D D A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> SOFT BLUE-WHITE METAL LUMPS OR GREY POWDER. MALLEABLE. TURNS BRITTLE ON EXPOSURE TO 80°C AND TARNISHES ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Reacts with acids forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001.) Dust reacts with oxidants, hydrogen azide, zinc, selenium or tellurium , causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: (Total dust) 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Respirable fraction) 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA A2 (suspected human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1027 TWA 0.005 mg/m<sup>3</sup> *Note: The PEL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH REL*: Ca <a href="#">See Appendix A</a> *Note: The REL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH IDLH: Ca 9 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Cd) See: <a href="#">IDLH INDEX</a></p> <p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> The fume is irritating to the respiratory tract Inhalation of fume may cause lung oedema (see Notes). Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles. The substance may have effects on the kidneys , resulting in kidney impairment This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point: 765°C Melting point: 321°C Density: 8.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Solubility in water: none Auto-ignition temperature: (cadmium metal dust) 250°C</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	
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### NOTES

Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, foam, carbon dioxide and halons. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Do NOT take working clothes home. Cadmium also exists in a pyrophoric form (EC No. 048-011-00-X), which bears the additional EU labelling symbol F, R phrase 17, and S phrases 7/8 and 43. UN numbers and packing group will vary according to the physical form of the substance.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<p>ICSC: 0020</p>	<p>CADMIUM</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

<p><b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b></p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**CHROMIUM**

ICSC: 0029



Chrome  
Cr  
Atomic mass: 52.0  
(powder)

ICSC # 0029  
CAS # 7440-47-3  
RTECS # [GB4200000](#)  
October 27, 2004 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible under specific conditions.	No open flames if in powder form.	In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>		Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
•INHALATION	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
•EYES	Redness.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.		R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

**ICSC: 0029**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**CHROMIUM**

ICSC: 0029

<b>I</b>	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> GREY POWDER	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.	<b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.
<b>P</b>		



O R T A N T D A T A	<b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Chromium is a catalytic substance and may cause reaction in contact with many organic and inorganic substances , causing fire and explosion hazard.		<b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> May cause mechanical irritation to the eyes and the respiratory tract.					
	<b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: (as Cr metal, Cr(III) compounds) 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA A4 (ACGIH 2004). MAK not established.		<b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b>					
	OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ <a href="#">See Appendix C</a> *Note: The PEL also applies to insoluble chromium salts.							
	NIOSH REL: TWA 0.5 mg/m³ <a href="#">See Appendix C</a>							
	NIOSH IDLH: 250 mg/m³ (as Cr) See: <a href="#">7440473</a>							
<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>		Boiling point: 2642°C Melting point: 1900°C Density: 7.15 g/cm³			Solubility in water: none			
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>								
<b>NOTES</b>								
The surface of the chromium particles is oxidized to chromium(III)oxide in air. See ICSC 1531 Chromium(III) oxide.								
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>								
<b>ICSC: 0029</b>							<b>CHROMIUM</b>	
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994								
<b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b>		Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.						

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**COPPER**

ICSC: 0240



Cu  
(powder)

ICSC # 0240

CAS # 7440-50-8

RTECS # [GL5325000](#)

September 24, 1993 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>	Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• <b>SKIN</b>	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Separated from - See Chemical Dangers.	R: S:

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0240**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**COPPER**

ICSC: 0240

<b>I</b>	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> RED POWDER, TURNS GREEN ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.
<b>M</b>	<b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b>	<b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.
<b>P</b>	<b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b>	

O R T A N T  D A T A	Shock-sensitive compounds are formed with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxides and azides. Reacts with strong oxidants like chlorates, bromates and iodates, causing explosion hazard.		<b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. See Notes.
	<b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ fume (ACGIH 1992-1993). TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): 1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-1993). Intended change 0.1 mg/m³ Inhal., A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ (Inhalable fraction) Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except copper fume. NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Cu) See: <a href="#">7440508</a>		<b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.
<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	Boiling point: 2595°C Melting point: 1083°C Relative density (water = 1): 8.9	Solubility in water: none	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>			
<b>NOTES</b>			
The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours.			
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>			
<b>ICSC: 0240</b> <div>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</div>			
<b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b>	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.		

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**LEAD**

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal  
Plumbum  
Pb  
Atomic mass: 207.2  
(powder)

ICSC # 0052

CAS # 7439-92-1


RTECS # [OF7525000](#)

October 08, 2002 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.		Separated from food and feedstuffs incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers.	R: S:
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			
<b>ICSC: 0052</b>		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

# International Chemical Safety Cards

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T T A D A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> BLUISH-WHITE OR SILVERY-GREY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. TURNS TARNISHED ON EXPOSURE TO AIR.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> On heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts with oxidants. Reacts with hot concentrated nitric acid, boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. Attacked by pure water and by weak organic acids in the presence of oxygen.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). EU OEL: as TWA 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (EU 2002). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1025 TWA 0.050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix C</a> *Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- <a href="#">see Appendix C</a>. NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix C</a> *Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- <a href="#">see Appendix C</a>. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Pb) See: <a href="#">7439921</a></p> <p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b></p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the blood bone marrow central nervous system peripheral nervous system kidneys , resulting in anaemia, encephalopathy (e.g., convulsions), peripheral nerve disease, abdominal cramps and kidney impairment. Causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	<p>Boiling point: 1740°C Melting point: 327.5°C</p> <p>Density: 11.34 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Solubility in water: none</p>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	<p>Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in plants and in mammals. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p> 

**NOTES**

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-51S1872

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

<p><b>ICSC: 0052</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>LEAD</b></span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

<b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**MERCURY**

ICSC: 0056



Quicksilver  
Liquid silver  
Hg  
Atomic mass: 200.6

ICSC # 0056  
CAS # 7439-97-6  
RTECS # [OV4550000](#)  
UN # 2809  
EC # 080-001-00-0  
April 22, 2004 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Risk of fire and explosion.		In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
• <b>INHALATION</b>	Abdominal pain. Cough. Diarrhoea. Shortness of breath. Vomiting. Fever or elevated body temperature.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
• <b>SKIN</b>	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
• <b>EYES</b>		Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area in case of a large spill! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable non-metallic containers as far as possible. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs Well closed.	Special material. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. T symbol N symbol R: 23-33-50/53 S: 1/2-7-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 8 UN Packing Group: III

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0056**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


# International Chemical Safety Cards

## MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

<b>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</b>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> ODOURLESS, HEAVY AND MOBILE SILVERY LIQUID METAL.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with ammonia and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks aluminium and many other metals forming amalgams.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Sh Peak limitation category: II(8) Carcinogen category: 3B (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL: C 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> NIOSH REL: Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin Other: C 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin NIOSH IDLH: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Hg) See: <a href="#">7439976</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and through the skin, also as a vapour!</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> The substance is irritating to the skin. Inhalation of the vapours may cause pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system and kidneys. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the central nervous system kidneys, resulting in irritability, emotional instability, tremor, mental and memory disturbances, speech disorders. Danger of cumulative effects. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.</p>
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<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	<p>Boiling point: 357°C Melting point: -39°C Relative density (water = 1): 13.5 Solubility in water: none</p> <p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.26 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 6.93 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.009</p>
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<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in fish.</p> 
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### NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. No odour warning if toxic concentrations are present. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-80GC9-II+III

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<b>ICSC: 0056</b>	<div> <div></div> <div>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</div> <div>MERCURY</div> </div>
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<b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

## ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205



Blue powder  
Merrillite  
Zn  
Atomic mass: 65.4  
(powder)

ICSC # 1205  
CAS # 7440-66-6  
RTECS # [ZG8600000](#)  
UN # 1436 (zinc powder or dust)  
EC # 030-001-00-1  
October 24, 1994 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Highly flammable. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with acid(s), base (s) and incompatible substances (see Chemical Dangers).	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. NO water.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Risk of fire and explosion on contact with acid(s), base(s), water and incompatible substances.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Prevent deposition of dust.	In case of fire: cool drums, etc., by spraying with water but avoid contact of the substance with water.
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		<b>PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!</b>	
• <b>INHALATION</b>	Metallic taste and metal fume fever. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Local exhaust.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• <b>SKIN</b>	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Extinguish or remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into containers. then remove to safe place. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus.	Fireproof. Separated from acids, bases oxidants Dry.	Airtight. F symbol N symbol R: 15-17-50/53 S: 2-7/8-43-46-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 4.3 UN Subsidiary Risks: 4.2

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 1205**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.



# International Chemical Safety Cards

## ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205

I M P O R T A N T  D A T A	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> ODOURLESS GREY TO BLUE POWDER.	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.
	<b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. If dry, it can be charged electrostatically by swirling, pneumatic transport, pouring, etc.	<b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.
	<b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts violently with oxidants. Reacts with water and reacts violently with acids and bases forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) Reacts violently with sulfur, halogenated hydrocarbons and many other substances causing fire and explosion hazard.	<b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed.
	<b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV not established.	<b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.
<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	Boiling point: 907°C Melting point: 419°C Relative density (water = 1): 7.14	Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, kPa at 487°C: 0.1 Auto-ignition temperature: 460°C
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>		
<b>NOTES</b>		
Zinc may contain trace amounts of arsenic, when forming hydrogen, may also form toxic gas arsine (see ICSC 0001 and ICSC 0222). Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, halons, foam and carbon dioxide. The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours later. Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water. <div>Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43GWS-II+III NFPA Code: H0; F1; R1;</div>		
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>		
<b>ICSC: 1205</b>		<b>ZINC POWDER</b>
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994		

### IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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***APPENDIX D***  
***HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP***  
***FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT***



FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

This report is to be filled out by the designated Site Safety Officer after EVERY accident.

PROJECT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Accident \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ Report By \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Accident (Check One):

☐ ( ) Vehicular

☐ ( ) Personal

☐ ( ) Property

Name of Injured \_\_\_\_\_ DOB or Age \_\_\_\_\_

How Long Employed \_\_\_\_\_

Names of Witnesses \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Accident \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken \_\_\_\_\_

Did the Injured Lose Any Time? \_\_\_\_\_ How Much (Days/Hrs.)? \_\_\_\_\_

Was Safety Equipment in Use at the Time of the Accident (Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Gloves, Safety Shoes, etc.)? \_\_\_\_\_

(If not, it is the EMPLOYEE'S sole responsibility to process his/her claim through his/her Health and Welfare Fund.)

INDICATE STREET NAMES, DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLES, AND NORTH ARROW



## HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP

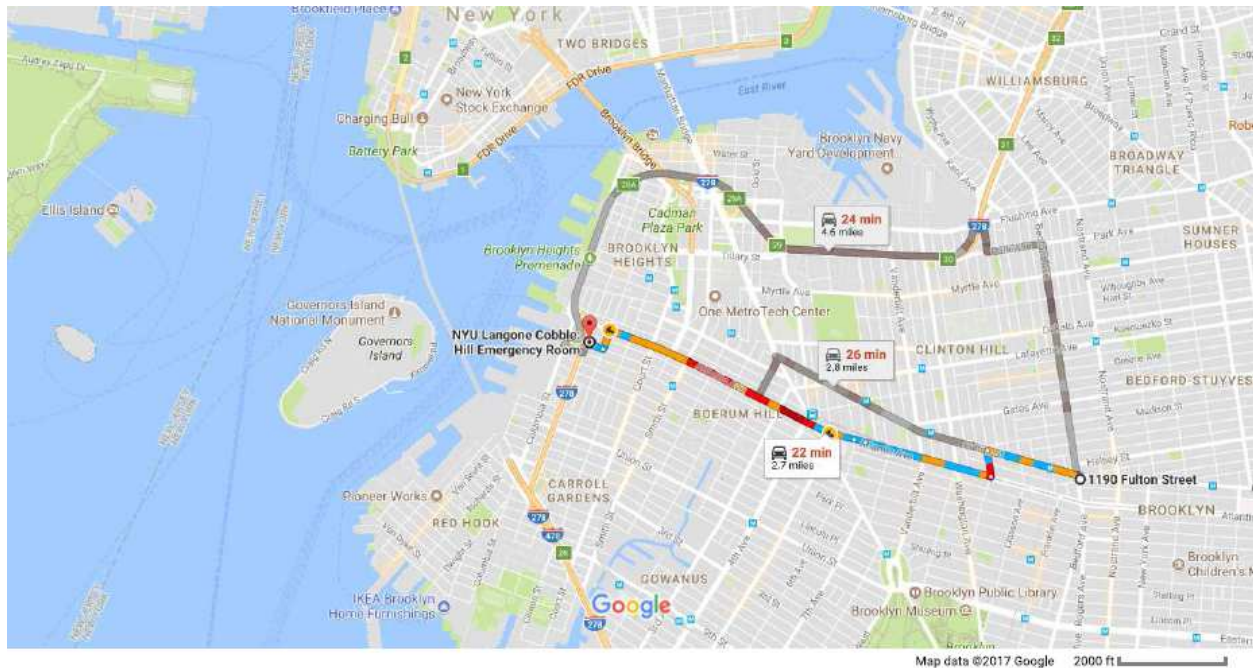
The hospital nearest the site is:

### NYU Langone Cobble Hill

83 Amity Street Brooklyn NY 11201

646-754-7900

2.7 Miles – About 15 Minutes



1190 Fulton St

Brooklyn, NY 11216

- ↑ 1. Head west on Fulton St toward Bedford Ave

0.5 mi

- ↙ 2. Turn left onto Grand Ave

0.1 mi

- ↘ 3. Turn right onto Atlantic Ave

0.6 mi

- ↑ 4. Continue straight to stay on Atlantic Ave

289 ft

- ↑ 5. Continue straight to stay on Atlantic Ave

1.3 mi

- ↙ 6. Turn left onto Henry St

0.1 mi

- ↘ 7. Turn right onto Amity St

Destination will be on the right

387 ft

NYU Langone Cobble: Hill Emergency Room

83 Amity St, Brooklyn, NY 11201

## **APPENDIX 6**

### **MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS FOR VAPOR BARRIER**

# VaporBlock®

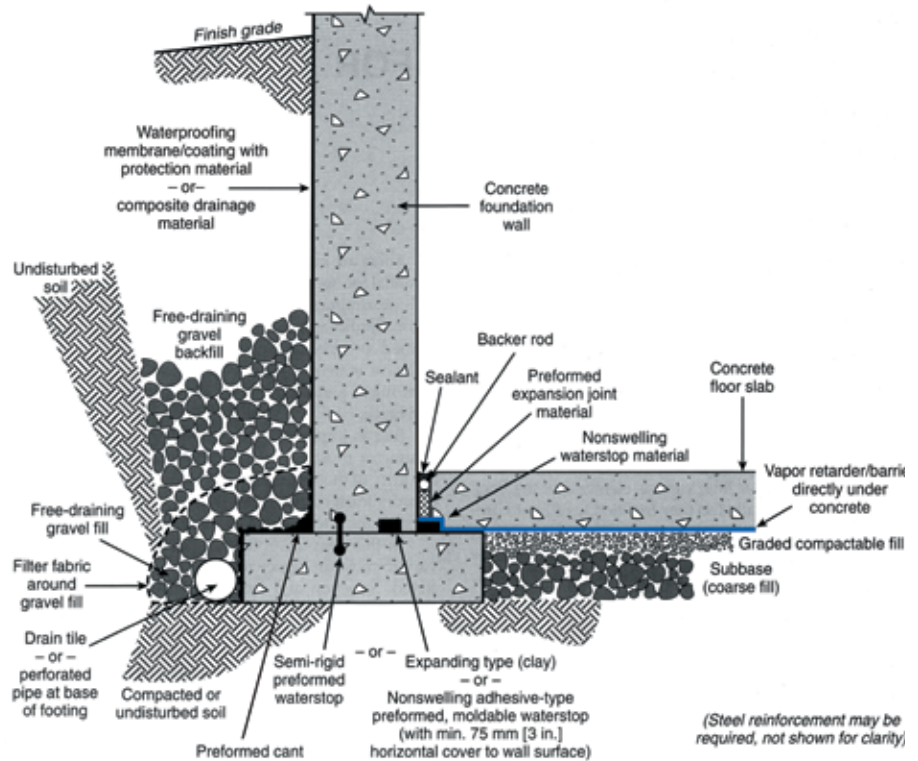
UNDERSLAB VAPOR RETARDER

## INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

**Please Note:** Read these instructions thoroughly before installation to ensure proper use of **VaporBlock®**. ASTM E 1643 can also provide valuable information regarding the installation of vapor retarders. When installing this product, contractors shall conform to all applicable local, state and federal regulations and laws pertaining to residential and commercial building construction.

### Materials List:

VaporBlock® Vapor Retarder (Barrier)  
 VaporBond 4" Seaming Tape  
 Butyl Seal 2-Sided Tape  
 VaporBoot Pipe Boot System 25/Tube plus Tape  
 VaporBoot Tape (optional)

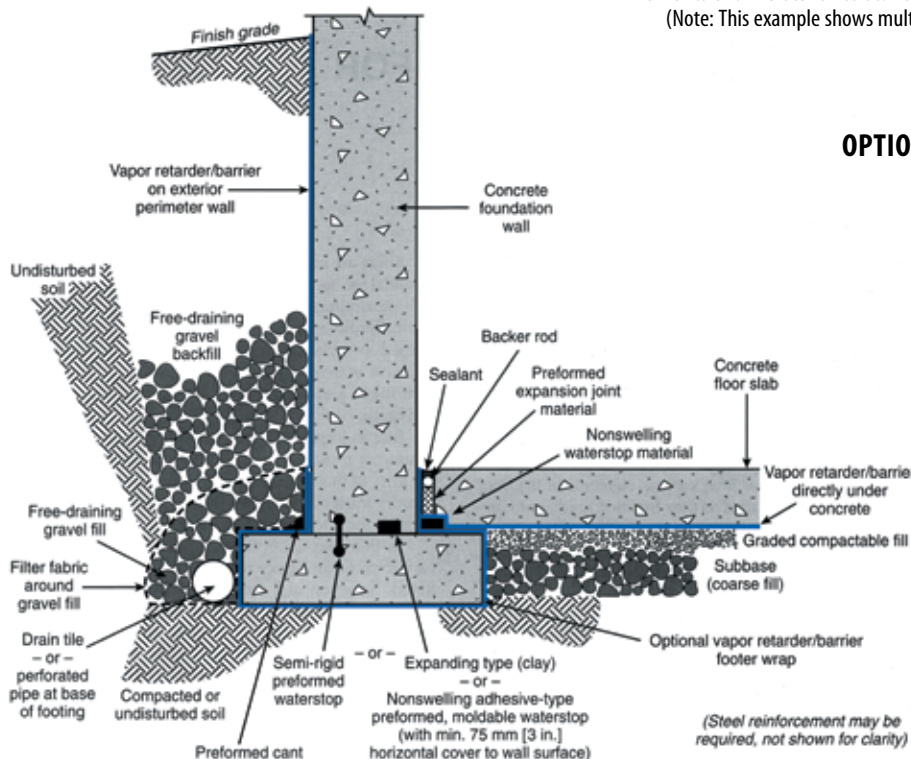


**Elements of a moisture-resistant floor system. General illustration only.**  
 (Note: This example shows multiple options for waterstop placement.)

### OPTIONAL PERIMETER WALL & FOOTER METHODS

An optional perimeter wall class "A" vapor retarder can be installed with or without a bituminous coating applied to the concrete.

Raven VaporBlock® 10 or 15 mil (Class A) vapor retarders can be sealed to the perimeter wall with Raven Butyl Seal Tape. An optional footer wrap may also be applied.



**Elements of a moisture-resistant floor system. General illustration only.**  
 (Note: This example shows multiple options for waterstop placement.)

Original diagrams on this page were reprinted with permission by the Portland Cement Association.  
 Reference: Kanare, Howard M., Concrete Floors and Moisture, EB119, Portland Cement Association, Skokie, Illinois, and National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA, 2008, 176 pages.



## VAPORBLOCK® PLACEMENT

- 1.1. Level and tamp or roll granular base as specified by your architectural or structural drawings. If sharp crushed rock is used, a 1/2" layer of fine grade compactable fill is required between the base and the vapor retarder.
- 1.2. Unroll **VaporBlock®** running the longest dimension parallel with the direction of the pour and pull open all folds to full width. (Fig. 1)
- 1.3. Lap **VaporBlock®** over the footings and seal with Raven 2-sided Butyl Seal tape. Prime concrete surfaces and assure they are dry and clean prior to applying Raven Butyl Seal Tape. Apply even and firm pressure with a rubber roller.

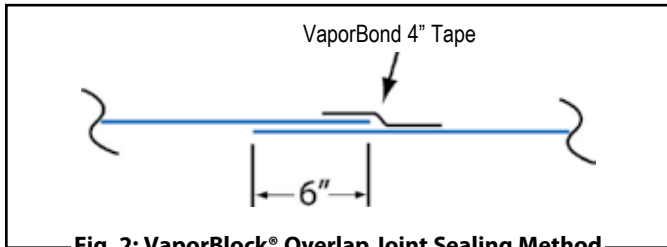


Fig. 2: VaporBlock® Overlap Joint Sealing Method

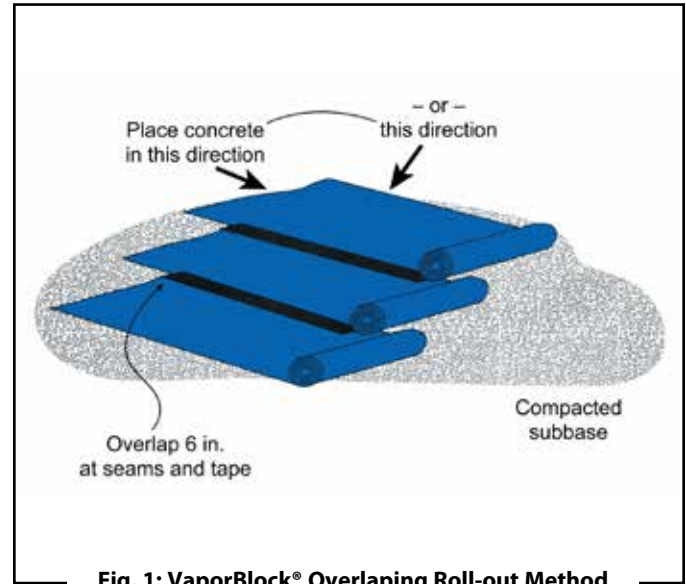


Fig. 1: VaporBlock® Overlapping Roll-out Method

## SINGLE PENETRATION PIPE BOOT INSTALLATION

Overlap joints a minimum of 6" and seal overlap with Raven VaporBond Tape.

- 1.4. Seal around all plumbing, conduit, support columns or other penetrations that come through the **VaporBlock®** membrane. The Raven VaporBoot Pipe Boot System is the recommended sealing method. (Includes 25 pre-cut VaporBlock® pipe boots along with 1 roll of VaporBoot Tape). (Fig. 3 & 4)

Pipe boots may also be fabricated from excess **VaporBlock®** membrane (Fig. 3 & 4) and sealed with VaporBoot Tape or VaporBond Tape (sold separately).

*Reminder Note: All holes or penetrations through the membrane will need a patch cut to a minimum of 6" from the opening in all directions.*

To fabricate pipe boots from **VaporBlock®** excess material (see Fig. 3 & 4 for A-E):

- A) Cut a square large enough to overlap 6" in all directions.
- B) Mark where to cut opening on the center of the square and cut four to eight slices about 3/8" less than the diameter of the pipe.

- C) Force the square over the pipe leaving the tightly stretched cut area around the bottom of the pipe with approximately a 1/2" of the boot material running vertically up the pipe. *(no more than a 1/2" of stretched boot material is recommended)*

- D) Use VaporBoot Tape or VaporBond Tape to secure the boot to the pipe.

VaporBoot Tape (option) – fold tape in half lengthwise, remove half of the release liner and wrap around the pipe allowing 1" extra for overlap sealing. Peel off the second half of the release liner and work the tape outward gradually forming a complete seal.

VaporBond Tape (option) - Tape completely around the pipe overlapping the to get a tight seal against the pipe.

- E) Complete the process by taping over the boot perimeter edge with VaporBond Tape to create a monolithic membrane between the surface of the slab and moisture sources below and at the slab perimeter. (Fig. 3 & 4)

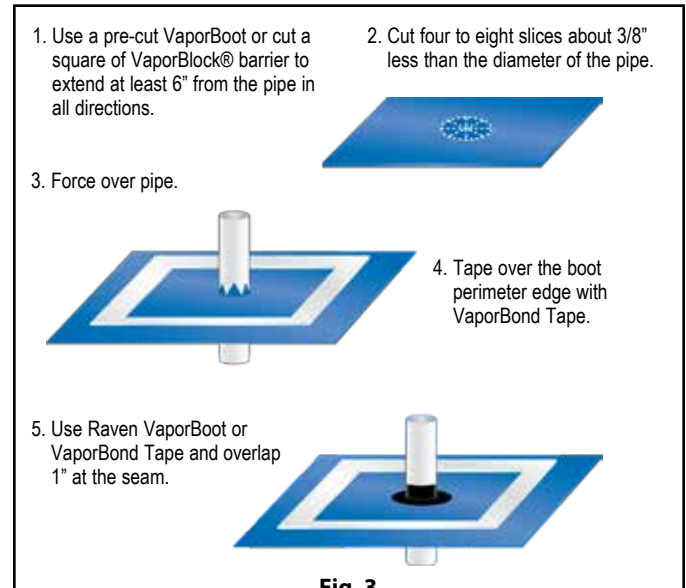


Fig. 3

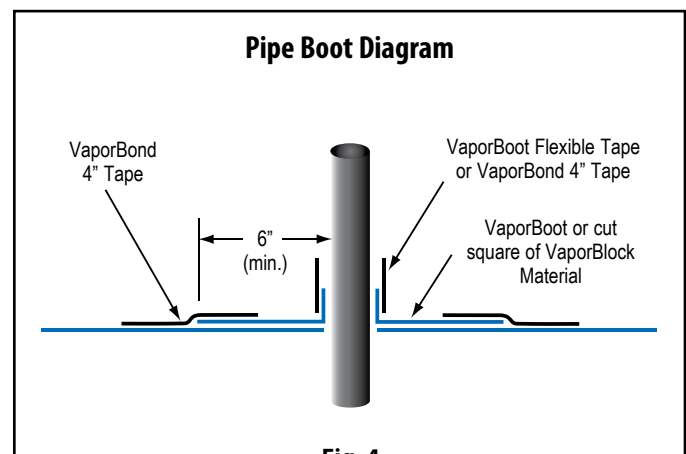


Fig. 4

## MULTIPLE PENETRATION PIPE BOOT INSTALLATION

### 1.5. For side-by-side multiple penetrations;

- A) Cut a patch large enough to overlap 6" in all directions (Fig. 6) of penetrations.
- B) Mark where to cut openings and cut four to eight slices about 3/8" less than the diameter of the penetration for each.
- C) Slide patch material over penetration to achieve a tight fit.
- D) Tape around each of the penetrations and the patch with VaporBond 4" Tape. (Fig. 7) For additional protection apply an acceptable polyurethane elastomeric sealant around the penetrations. (Fig. 8)

### 1.6. Holes or openings through **VaporBlock®** are to be repaired by cutting a piece of **VaporBlock®** 6" larger in all directions from the opening. Seal the edges of the patch with VaporBond Tape.

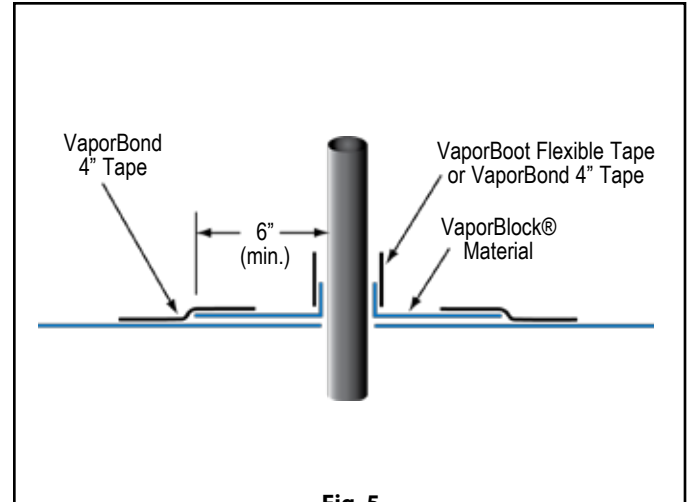


Fig. 5

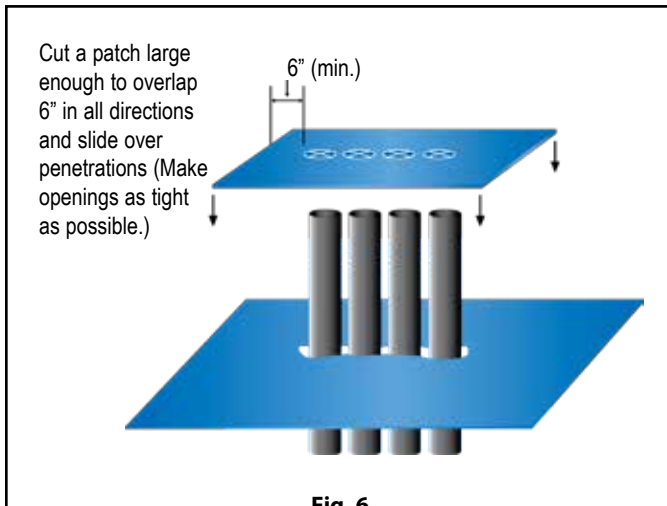


Fig. 6

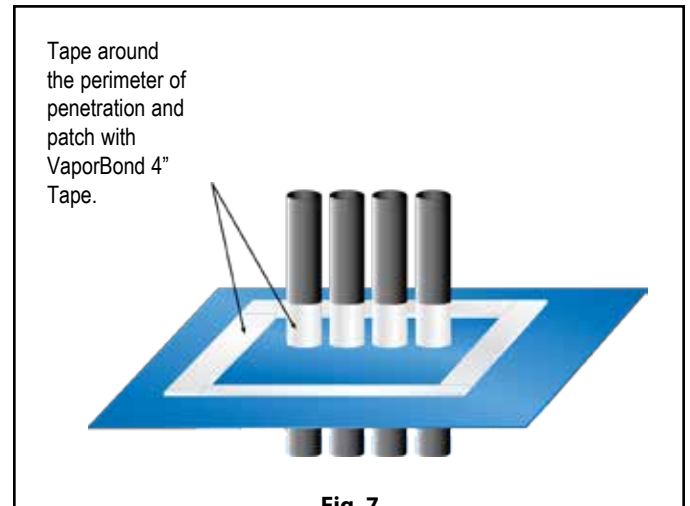


Fig. 7

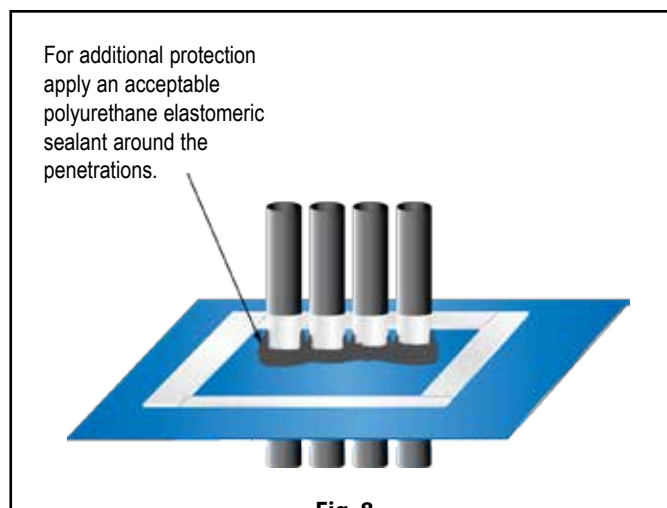


Fig. 8



## VAPORBLOCK® PROTECTION

- 2.1. When installing reinforcing steel and utilities, in addition to the placement of concrete, take precaution to protect **VaporBlock®**. Carelessness during installation can damage the most puncture-resistant membrane. Sheets of plywood cushioned with geotextile fabric temporarily placed on **VaporBlock®** provide for additional protection in high traffic areas including concrete buggies.
- 2.2. Use only brick-type or chair-type reinforcing bar supports to protect **VaporBlock®** from puncture.
- 2.3. Avoid driving stakes through **VaporBlock®**. If this cannot be avoided, each individual hole must be repaired.
- 2.4. If a cushion or blotter layer is required in the design between **VaporBlock®** and the slab, additional care should be given if sharp crushed rock is used. Washed rock will provide less chance of damage during placement. Care must be taken to protect blotter layer from precipitation before concrete is placed.

**VaporBlock®** Vapor Barrier can be identified on site as blue in color printed in black ink with the following logo and classification listing:



Note: To the best of our knowledge, these are typical installation procedures and are intended as guidelines only. Architectural or structural drawings must be reviewed and followed as well as on a project basis. NO WARRANTIES ARE MADE AS TO THE FITNESS FOR A SPECIFIC USE OR MERCHANTABILITY OF PRODUCTS OR GUIDELINES REFERRED TO, no guarantee of satisfactory results from reliance upon contained information or recommendations and we disclaim all liability for resulting loss or damage.

**RAVEN**  
INDUSTRIES

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2/14 EFD 1156

# VAPORBLOCK® PLUS™ VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier

RAVEN  
INDUSTRIES

## Product Description

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is a seven-layer co-extruded barrier made from state-of-the-art polyethylene and EVOH resins to provide unmatched impact strength as well as superior resistance to gas and moisture transmission. VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is a highly resilient underslab / vertical wall barrier designed to restrict naturally occurring gases such as radon and/or methane from migrating through the ground and concrete slab. VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is more than 100 times less permeable than typical high-performance polyethylene vapor retarders against Methane, Radon and other harmful VOCs.

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is one of the most effective underslab gas barriers in the building industry today far exceeding ASTM E-1745 (Plastic Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs) Class A, B and C requirements. Available in a 20 (Class A) mil thicknesses designed to meet the most stringent requirements. VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is produced within the strict guidelines of our ISO 9001:2008 Certified Management System.

## Product Use

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 resists gas and moisture migration into the building envelop when properly installed to provide protection from toxic/harmful chemicals. It can be installed as part of a passive or active control system extending across the entire building including floors, walls and crawl spaces. When installed as a passive system it is recommended to also include a ventilated system with sump(s) that could be converted to an active control system with properly designed ventilation fans.

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 works to protect your flooring and other moisture-sensitive furnishings in the building's interior from moisture and water vapor migration, greatly reducing condensation, mold and degradation.

## Size & Packaging

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is available in 10' x 150' rolls to maximize coverage. All rolls are folded on heavy-duty cores for ease in handling and installation. Other custom sizes with factory welded seams are available based on minimum volume requirements. Installation instructions and ASTM E-1745 classifications accompany each roll.



Under-Slab Vapor/Gas Retarder

## Product

## Part #

VaporBlock Plus 20 ..... VBP 20

## APPLICATIONS

Radon Barrier	Under-Slab Vapor Retarder
Methane Barrier	Foundation Wall Vapor Retarder
VOC Barrier	

**VaporBlock® Plus™**  
UNDERSLAB VAPOR RETARDER / GAS BARRIER

PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	VAPORBLOCK PLUS 20	
		IMPERIAL	METRIC
APPEARANCE		White/Gold	
THICKNESS, NOMINAL		20 mil	0.51 mm
WEIGHT		102 lbs/MSF	498 g/m <sup>2</sup>
CLASSIFICATION	ASTM E 1745	CLASS A, B & C	
TENSILE STRENGTH LBF/IN (N/CM) AVERAGE MD & TD (NEW MATERIAL)	ASTM E 154 Section 9 (D-882)	58 lbf	102 N
IMPACT RESISTANCE	ASTM D 1709	2600 g	
MAXIMUM USE TEMPERATURE		180° F	82° C
MINIMUM USE TEMPERATURE		-70° F	-57° C
PERMEANCE (NEW MATERIAL)	ASTM E 154 Section 7  ASTM E 96 Procedure B	0.0051 Perms grains/(ft <sup>2</sup> ·hr·in·Hg)	0.0034 Perms g/(24hr·m <sup>2</sup> ·mm Hg)
RADON DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT	K124/02/95	< 1.1 x 10 <sup>-13</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /s	
METHANE PERMEANCE	ASTM D 1434	< 1.7 x 10 <sup>-10</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /d·atm 0.32 GTR (Gas Transmission Rate) ml/m <sup>2</sup> ·D·ATM	

## VaporBlock® Plus™ Placement

All instructions on architectural or structural drawings should be reviewed and followed.

Detailed installation instructions accompany each roll of VaporBlock® Plus™ and can also be located on our website.

ASTM E-1643 also provides general installation information for vapor retarders.



VaporBlock® Plus™ is a seven-layer co-extruded barrier made using high quality virgin-grade polyethylene and EVOH resins to provide unmatched impact strength as well as superior resistance to gas and moisture transmission.

Note: To the best of our knowledge, unless otherwise stated, these are typical property values and are intended as guides only, not as specification limits. Chemical resistance as well as other performance criteria is not implied or given and actual testing must be performed for applicability in specific applications and/or conditions. RAVEN INDUSTRIES MAKES NO WARRANTIES AS TO THE FITNESS FOR A SPECIFIC USE OR MERCHANTABILITY OF PRODUCTS REFERRED TO, no guarantee of satisfactory results from reliance upon contained information or recommendations and disclaims all liability for resulting loss or damage.



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**Toll Free: 800-635-3456**  
**Email: [efdsales@ravenind.com](mailto:efdsales@ravenind.com)**  
**[www.ravenefd.com](http://www.ravenefd.com)**

10/10 EFD 1125

## **APPENDIX 7**

### **MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS FOR SSDS**



FLUSH MOUNTED 6"Ø CLEANOUT  
FEMALE QUICK-CONNECT FITTING WITH  
1/4"Ø MNPT THREADS, SHUT-OFF VALVE  
AND VITON SEAL AS MANUFACTURED BY  
LANDFILL CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES  
(LANDTEC) OR APPROVED EQUAL

1"Ø THREADED PVC CAP

20 MIL VAPOR BARRIER

POLYPROPYLENE CABLE TIE 2" MIN. ABOVE  
BASE OF PENETRATION

NON-SHRINK CEMENT GROUT

1"Ø SCH. 80 PVC PIPE

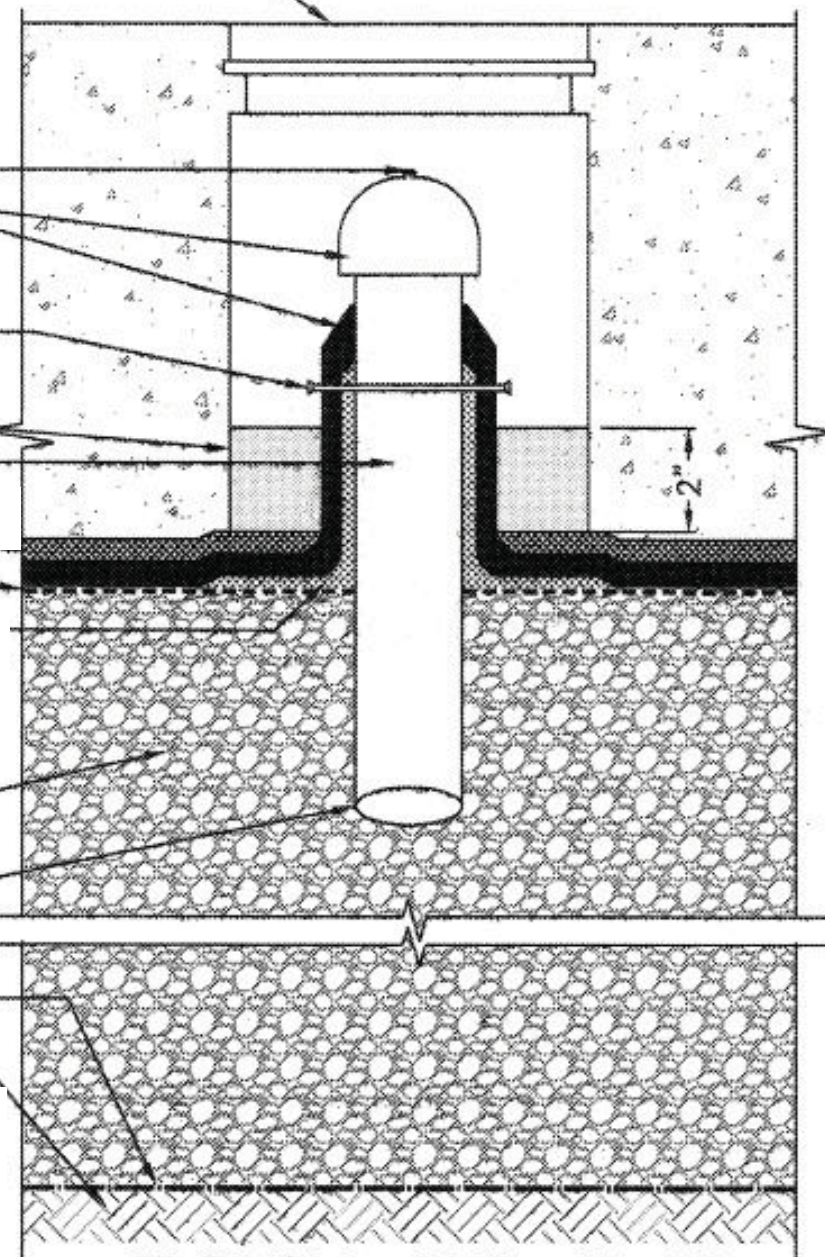
20 MIL VAPOR BARRIER

MIN. 12" THICK GAS PERMEABLE  
AGGREGATE LAYER

TERMINATE 2" BELOW TOP OF GAS  
PERMEABLE AGGREGATE LAYER

NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE

PREPARED SUBGRADE



NOTES:

1. ANY DEVIATION FROM THIS INSTALLATION MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL.
2. NOT ALL REQUIRED ACCESSORIES ARE SHOWN. REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

TYPICAL SUB-SLAB  
MONITORING POINT DETAIL

NTS

6



# RP Series

## Radon Mitigation Fan

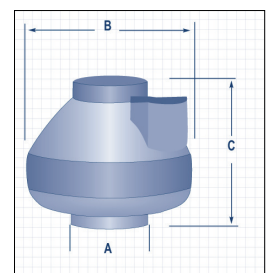
All RadonAway® fans are specifically designed for radon mitigation. RP Series Fans provide superb performance, run ultra-quiet and are attractive. They are ideal for most sub-slab radon mitigation systems.

## Features

- Energy efficient
- Ultra-quiet operation
- Meets all electrical code requirements
- Water-hardened motorized impeller
- Seams sealed to inhibit radon leakage (RP140 & RP145 double snap sealed)
- ETL Listed - for indoor or outdoor use
- Thermally protected motor
- Rated for commercial and residential use



MODEL	P/N	FAN DUCT DIAMETER	WATTS	MAX. PRESSURE"WC	TYPICAL CFM vs. STATIC PRESSURE WC				
					0"	.5"	1.0"	1.5"	2.0"
RP140*	23029-1	4"	15-21	0.8	135	70	-	-	-
RP145	23030-1	4"	41-72	2.1	166	126	82	41	3
RP260	23032-1	6"	50-75	1.6	272	176	89	13	-
RP265	23033-1	6"	91-129	2.3	334	247	176	116	52
RP380	28208	8"	95-152	2.3	497	353	220	130	38



Model	A	B	C
RP140	4.5"	9.7"	8.5"
RP145	4.5"	9.7"	8.5"
RP260	6"	11.75"	8.6"
RP265	6"	11.75"	8.6"
RP380	8"	13.41"	10.53"



Made in USA with US and imported parts



ETL Listed



All RadonAway inline radon fans are covered by our 5-year, hassle-free warranty



\*Energy Star® Rated

**For Further Information Contact**