ADVANCED SITE RESTORATION, LLC
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

July 2, 2019

New York City Office of Environmental Remediation
City Voluntary Cleanup Program
c/o Shaminder Chawla
100 Gold Street, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10038

Re: VCP # 19CVCP079K
113 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, NY
Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) Stipulation List

Dear Mr. Chawla:

Advanced Site Restoration, LLC hereby submits a Remedial Action Plan (RAWP) Stipulation List for the Site to the New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) on behalf of 113 Hamilton Avenue LLC. This letter serves as an addendum to the RAWP to stipulate additional content, requirements, and procedures that will be followed during the site remediation. The contents of this list are added to the RAWP and will supersede the content in the RAWP where there is a conflict in purpose or intent. The additional requirements/procedures include the following Stipulation List below:

1. The criterion attached in **Appendix 1** will be utilized if additional petroleum containing tank or vessel is identified during the remedial action or subsequent redevelopment excavation activities. All petroleum spills will be reported to the NYSDEC hotline as required by applicable laws and regulations. This contingency plan is designed for heating oil tanks and other small or moderately sized storage vessels. If larger tanks, such as gasoline storage tanks are identified, OER will be notified before this criterion is utilized.

2. A pre-construction meeting is required prior to start of remedial excavation work at the site. A pre-construction meeting will be held at the site and will be attended by OER, the developer or developer representative, the consultant, excavation/general contractor, and if applicable, the soil broker.

3. A Historic Fill Transfer and Disposal Notification Form to each disposal facility and a pre-approval letter from all disposal facilities will be provided to OER prior to any soil/fill material removal from the site. The Historic Fill Transfer and Disposal Notification Form template is attached in **Appendix 2**. Documentation specified in the RAWP - Appendix 3 - Section 1.6 “Materials Disposal Off-Site” will be provided to

Environmental Services
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TEL: 212▪809▪1110
www.askasr.com

OER. If a different disposal facility for the soil/fill material is selected, OER will be notified immediately.

4. Signage for the project will include a sturdy placard mounted in a publically accessible right of way to building and other permits signage will consist of the NYC VCP Information Sheet (attached **Appendix 3**) announcing the remedial action. The Information sheet will be laminated and permanently affixed to the placard.

5. If the site contains hazardous waste that will be excavated and disposed of offsite, OER will work with the development team to seek an exemption for the property from the state Hazardous Waste Program Fee ($130/ton) and Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste (up to $27/ton). To qualify for an exemption, the site must be enrolled in the city Voluntary Cleanup Program; hazardous waste must result from remedial action set forth in a cleanup plan approved by OER; and OER must oversee the cleanup. It is the applicant's responsibility to notify the OER Project Manager, copying the supervising Project Manager and OER Deputy Director Shaminder Chawla, before hazardous waste is shipped from the site. Unless the Department of Environmental Conservation is notified before waste is shipped from the site, the project may not receive an exemption from the fee. This exemption does not cover, and the project remains responsible for, a Hazardous Waste Annual Report to be filed with DEC and Quarterly Returns for Special Assessments on Hazardous Waste to be filed with the state Department of Taxation and Finance. **Appendix 4** includes additional information about the exemption from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee and the Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste.

6. OER requires parties seeking City Brownfield Incentive Grants to carry insurance. For a cleanup grant, both the excavator and the trucking firm(s) that handle removal of soil must carry or be covered under a commercial general liability (CGL) policy that provides $1 million per claim in coverage. OER recommends that excavators and truckers also carry contractors pollution liability (CPL) coverage, also providing $1 million per claim in coverage. The CGL policy, and the CPL policy if obtained, must be in force during the period when the party excavates and disposes of soil. For an investigation grant, an environmental consultant must be a qualified vendor in the BIG program and carry $1 million of professional liability (PL) coverage. A fact sheet regarding insurance is attached as **Appendix 5**.

7. Monthly reports are required on the project's status and schedule to the OER project manager after RAWP is approved/NTP issued until the Remedial Action Report is received. It is the Environmental Consultant's responsibility to provide this report. If the environmental consultant is no longer retained for continuation of project, they are required to notify OER about this. After excavation work is completed, monthly reports are still required and will be provided by the consultant or owner/developer for the duration of the construction period. Monthly report template is attached in **Appendix 7**.

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8. Daily reports will be provided during active excavation work. If no work is performed for extended time period, daily report frequency will be reduced to weekly basis. Daily report template is attached in **Appendix 6.**

9. Trucking log sheets will be utilized as trucks are transported from sites and completed logs should be attached to the Remedial Action Report (RAR) as an appendix. The goal of this log is to clearly document the destination of material leaving the site, the parties responsible for its transfer, and other pertinent details. The trucking log template is provided in **Appendix 8**.

10. Truck routing to the project site shall only occur according with the approved RAWP. The applicant, applicant's consultant and contractors are responsible for maintaining proper traffic in the vicinity of the site during all field operations, truck loading/unloading, etc.

11. Stabilized construction entrance and decontamination area will be constructed. All vehicle will be cleaned on-site to avoid any tracked materials (e.g., soils) spilling on roadways. Also, erosion controls must be installed, if necessary.

12. Applicant, Applicant's consultant and contractors are responsible for obtaining all permits necessary for the performance of the work, as well as, paying all associated fees (e.g., demolition, temporary water connection, dewatering, temporary electric connection, etc.).

13. Applicants and Applicant's consultant shall be solely responsible for initiating, maintaining, and supervising all safety precautions and programs in connection with the work. Copy of the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) must be provided to the subcontractor (s). Copy of the HASP should be available at the site at all times. A copy of the HASP is provided in **Appendix 9.**

Sincerely,

Richard Levato
Principal

Cc: S. Pong, NYCOER

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Appendix 1
Generic Procedures for Management of Underground Storage Tanks
Identified under the NYC VCP

Prior to Tank removal, the following procedures should be followed:

- Remove all fluid to its lowest draw-off point.
- Drain and flush piping into the tank.
- Vacuum out the "tank bottom" consisting of water product and sludge.
- Dig down to the top of the tank and expose the upper half.
- Remove the fill tube and disconnect the fill, gauge, product, vent lines and pumps. Cap and plug open ends of lines.
- Temporarily plug all tank openings, complete the excavation, remove the tank and place it in a secure location.
- Render the tank safe and check the tank atmosphere to ensure that petroleum vapors have been satisfactorily purged from the tank.
- Clean tank or remove to storage yard for cleaning.
- If the tank is to be moved, it must be transported by licensed waste transporter. Plug and cap all holes prior to transport leaving a 1/8 inch vent hole located at the top of the tank during transport.
- After cleaning, the tank must be made acceptable for disposal at a scrap yard, cleaning the tanks interior with a high pressure rinse and cutting the tank in several pieces.

During the tank and pipe line removal, the following field observations should be made and recorded:

- A description and photographic documentation of the tank and pipe line condition (pitting, holes, staining, leak points, evidence of repairs, etc.).
- Examination of the excavation floor and sidewalls for physical evidence of contamination (odor, staining, sheen, etc.).
- Periodic field screening (through bucket return) of the floor and sidewalls of the excavation, with a calibrated photoionization detector (PID).

<u>Impacted Soil Excavation Methods</u>
The excavation of the impacted soil will be performed following the removal of the existing tanks. Soil excavation will be performed in accordance with the procedures described under Section 5.5 of Draft DER-10 as follows:

- A description and photographic documentation of the excavation.
- Examination of the excavation floor and sidewalls for physical evidence of contamination (odor, staining, sheen, etc.).
- Periodic field screening (through bucket return) of the floor and sidewalls of the excavation, with calibrated photoionization detector (PID).

Final excavation depth, length, and width will be determined in the field, and will depend on the horizontal and vertical extent of contaminated soils as identified through physical examination (PID response, odor, staining, etc.). Collection of verification samples will be performed to evaluate the success of the removal action as specified in this document.
The following procedure will be used for the excavation of impacted soil (as necessary and appropriate):

- Wear appropriate health and safety equipment as outlined in the Health and Safety Plan.

- Prior to excavation, ensure that the area is clear of utility lines or other obstructions. Lay plastic sheeting on the ground next to the area to be excavated.
- Using a rubber-tired backhoe or track mounted excavator, remove overburden soils and stockpile, or dispose of, separate from the impacted soil.
- If additional UST's are discovered, the NYSDEC will be notified and the best course of action to remove the structure should be determined in the field. This may involve the continued trenching around the perimeter to minimize its disturbance.
- If physically contaminated soil is present (e.g., staining, odors, sheen, PID response, etc.) an attempt will be made to remove it, to the extent not limited by the site boundaries or the bedrock surface. If possible, physically impacted soil will be removed using the backhoe or excavator, segregated from clean soils and overburden, and staged on separated dedicated plastic sheeting or live loaded into trucks from the disposal facility. Removal of the impacted soils will continue until visibly clean material is encountered and monitoring instruments indicate that no contaminants are present.
- Excavated soils which are temporarily stockpiled on-site will be covered with tarp material while disposal options are determined. Tarp will be checked on a daily basis and replaced, repaired or adjusted as needed to provide full coverage. The sheeting will be shaped and secured in such a manner as to drain runoff and direct it toward the interior of the property.

Once the site representative and regulatory personnel are satisfied with the removal effort, verification of confirmatory samples will be collected from the excavation in accordance with DER-10.

Appendix 2

Historic Fill Transfer and Disposal Notification Form

Historic Fill & Soil Disposal Notification Form
New York City Office of Environmental Remediation

Date: July 2, 2019

To operators and representatives of disposal facilities and government regulators:

The New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) operates several environmental remediation regulatory programs in New York City that manage light to moderately contaminated properties that are planned for redevelopment. These projects commonly involve the removal of historical fill and soil from properties for development and other purposes. As with any environmental regulatory program, lawful transport and disposal of historic fill and soil is mandatory. It is also our highest priority.

Disposal facilities, recycling facilities and clean fill facilities (collectively, "receiving facilities") for historic fill and soil may be located in New York or neighboring states. Our research has indicated that a wide range of facility types and a complex set of regulatory requirements and obligations for a receiving facility operation exist within each jurisdiction. Receiving facilities are required to comply with applicable laws and regulations and may operate under state and local authority via permits, licenses, registrations, agreements and other legal instruments that dictate requirements for the material they can receive. Operating requirements may include adherence to applicable chemical standards, guidance levels, criteria, policy or other bases to determine the suitability for receipt of historical fill or soil at a receiving facility. Such requirements may also specify sample frequency, location, sampling method, chemical analytes, or analytical methods. Receiving facility soil/fill sampling requirements often differ from standard remedial investigation protocol performed in the original environmental study of the property.

Given the variability of data requirements for receiving facilities, the wide range of receiving facility types, and the complexity of regulatory requirements and obligations, OER is seeking to assist government regulators and facility operators and their technical representatives to achieve compliance with regulatory requirements for disposal of historic fill and soil at receiving facilities for projects we administer. Further, we seek to ensure that all of the data and information that is developed in OER's regulatory programs (for instance, site environmental history and soil chemistry) is available to government regulators and to facility managers when making decisions on suitability for disposal to a receiving facility.

This document provides formal notification from OER of the availability of environmental information regarding the physical and chemical content of historical fill and soil that is proposed for transfer to a disposal, recycling or clean fill facility from a property located at:

113 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
OER Site # 19CVCP079K

The above referenced property has undergone regulated environmental investigation and is the subject of remedial action work plan under the authority of OER. All environmental data and information generated during this regulatory process is available online in OER's Document Repository listed below. Be advised that many properties are also regulated under state environmental law, and additional data may be available from state agencies. OER reserves the right to share this information with applicable state regulators.

https://a002-epic.nyc.gov/app/workspace/5167/docrepository

According to New York State DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, historical fill is non-indigenous fill material deposited on a property to raise its topographic elevation. The origin of historical fill is unknown but it is commonly known to contain ash from wood and coal combustion, slag, clinker, construction debris, dredge spoils, incinerator residue, and demolition debris. Historic fill is a regulated solid waste in the State of New York. Prior to making a determination regarding the suitability of historic fill and/or soil from this property for disposal at this receiving facility, **we strongly recommend that you review all of the data and information available for this property in our Document Repository** listed above. The repository includes:

- A Phase 1 history of use of the property;
- A Remedial Investigation Report for the property which includes:
    - Boring logs that describe physical observations of the historical fill material made by a trained environmental professional;
    - Chemical data for grab samples of historical fill collected during the remedial investigation;
- A Remedial Action Work Plan for the property.

If you have any questions, please contact Scott Tardif at (212) 676-4925 or STardif@dep.nyc.gov for more information.

Appendix 3
NYC VCP Signage

NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program

113 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn
Site #: 19CVCP079K

This property is enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program for environmental remediation. This is a voluntary program administered by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation.

For more information,
log on to: www.nyc.gov/oer

Or scan with smart phone:

If you have questions or would like more information, please contact:

Shaminder Chawla at (212) 442-3007
or email us at brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov

Appendix 4
Hazardous Waste Exemptions Fact Sheet

NYC Office of Environmental Remediation

Exemptions from the state Hazardous Waste Program Fee & Special Assessment

If your site is enrolled in the city Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) and contains hazardous waste that will be excavated and disposed of offsite, OER can work with your development team to exempt your property from the $130/ton state Hazardous Waste Program Fee and the Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste.

Exemption from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee

To qualify for an exemption from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee:

1. A site must be enrolled in the city Voluntary Cleanup Program;
2. Hazardous waste must result from remedial action set forth in a cleanup plan approved by OER; and
3. OER must oversee the cleanup.

Process for obtaining a Hazardous Waste Program Fee exemption:

For each VCP site, OER will submit three certifications to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC):

1. OER will prepare a Notice of Potential Generation of Hazardous Waste after a soil test shows a site contains hazardous waste. To prepare this Notice, you must provide your OER project manager with:
   - the site's EPA generator ID number;
   - the date of the soil test confirming hazardous waste;
   - the quantity of hazardous waste, in tons, anticipated to be shipped; and
   - the anticipated dates for the start and completion of remediation.

   DEC must receive this form **before** hazardous waste is shipped from your site. Otherwise, your claim for an exemption may be denied.

For further information, please contact:

Michelle Sarro
Assistant General Counsel
(212) 341-2015
MSarro@dep.nyc.gov

2. After hazardous waste has been removed from the site, you must notify your OER project manager that removal is complete. OER will then distribute a Certification of Hazardous Waste Generation to your project team which, when filled out, documents how the hazardous waste was managed. Once completed, it must be signed by the generator (or site owner) and the site's Qualified Environmental Professional and returned to your OER project manager with a copy to Michelle Sarro, msarro@dep.nyc.gov.

   Upon receipt of the Certification of Hazardous Waste Generation, OER will issue a **$10/ton fee** for services to obtain the exemption from the state Hazardous Waste Program Fee.

3. OER will then issue a Certification of Remedial Action that Generated Hazardous Waste to DEC representing OER's approval of how a site managed its hazardous waste.

DEC will make its determination after receiving the last two certifications. OER will then notify the project of the exemption.

Exemption from the Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste

VCP sites are also eligible for an exemption from the Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste, which can cost projects up to $27/ton.

It is advised that you assert your interest in obtaining the Special Assessment exemption when you file a TP-550 Quarterly Return for Special Assessments on Hazardous Waste Generated in New York State form with the state Department of Taxation and Finance within 20 days of the end of the calendar quarter in which the waste was generated. In line item 3 on the form, indicate the number of tons of hazardous waste that were generated in New York State under an order of, or agreement or contract with, DEC. For access to the TP-550 form and further instructions see http://www.tax.ny.gov/bus/haz/hzrdwste.htm.

Ongoing Obligations

Regardless of the exemptions from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee and Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste, parties must:

- File a Hazardous Waste Annual Report with DEC by March 1 of each year if your site generated 15 tons or more of hazardous waste in the prior calendar year. For details, see http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html. To set forth the basis for an exemption from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee, put an X in the Exempt Remedial box in Box H of Section 1 of the Waste Generation and Management (GM) form and in the Comments Box (at the bottom of the form) include "New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program, VCP Site Number_____)"; and

- File a TP-550 Quarterly Return for Special Assessments on Hazardous Waste Generated in New York State form with the state Department of Taxation and Finance within 20 days of the end of the calendar quarter in which the waste was generated. For access to the TP-550 form and further instructions see http://www.tax.ny.gov/bus/haz/hzrdwste.htm.

Appendix 5
BIG Program Insurance Fact Sheet

NYC Office of Environmental Remediation

NYC BIG Brownfield Incentive Grant Program

FACT SHEET – BIG PROGRAM INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Investigation Grants – for a developer or site owner to be eligible for a BIG investigation grant, its environmental consultant(s) must be:

- a Qualified Vendor in the BIG Program; and
- maintain Professional Liability (PL) insurance of $1M per claim and annual aggregate.

Cleanup Grants – for a developer or site owner to be eligible for a BIG cleanup grant:

- Its general contractor or excavation/foundation contractor hired to perform remedial work must maintain Commercial General Liability (CGL) insurance of at least $1M per occurrence and $2M in the general aggregate. It is recommended that the general contractor or excavation/foundation contractor also maintain a Contractors Pollution Liability policy (CPL) of at least $1M per occurrence.

- Its subcontractors who are hired by the general contractor etc. to perform remedial work at a site, including soil brokers and truckers, must also maintain a CGL policy in the amount and with the terms set forth above. It is recommended that subcontractors also maintain a CPL policy in the amount and with the terms set forth above.

- **The CGL policy must cover the period when the project seeking a BIG grant performed remedial work, including excavation and disposal of soil.**

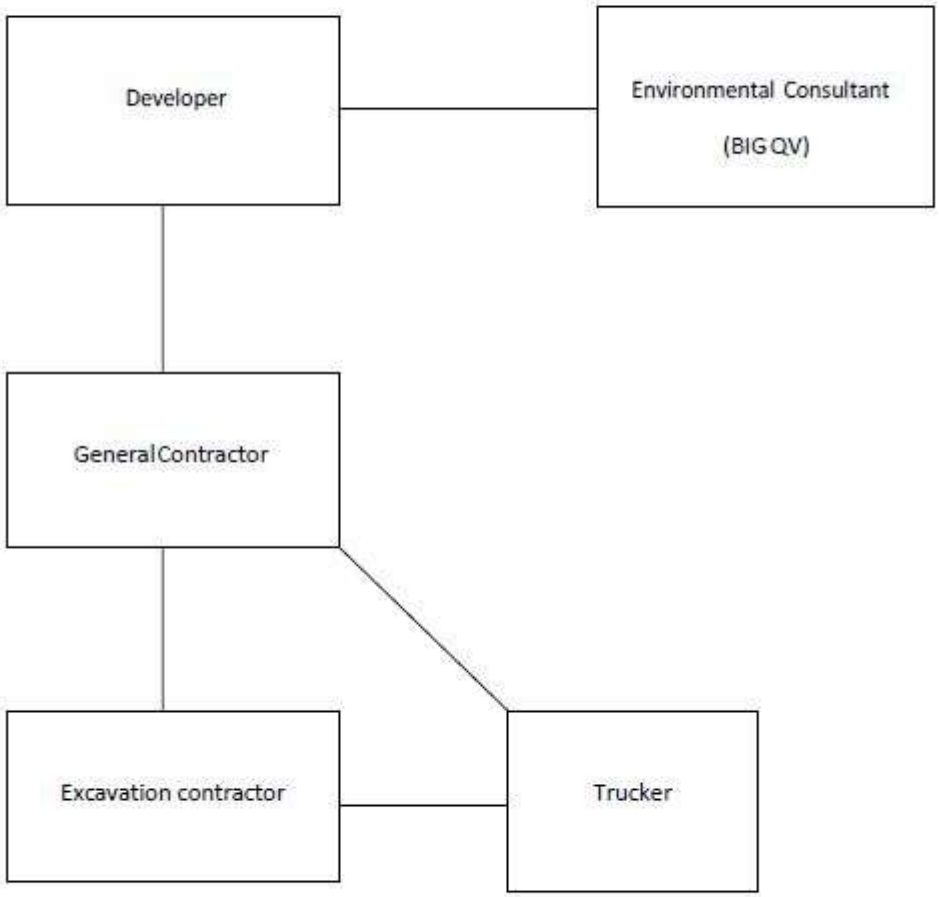
- Its environmental consultant(s) hired to oversee the cleanup must be:
  a. a BIG Qualified Vendor; and
  b. maintain Professional Liability (PL) insurance of $1M per claim and annual aggregate.

If, in the alternative, the developer hires its environmental consultant to perform the cleanup, the environmental consultant must maintain CGL insurance in the amount and with the terms set forth above. It is recommended that the environmental consultant also maintain CPL coverage in the amount and with the terms set forth in the first two bulleted items listed above.

A schematic presenting the contractual relationships described above appears on page 2.

Example of Contractual Relationships for Cleanup Work

The Office of Environmental Remediation's Voluntary Cleanup Plan program requires applicants to identify the parties who are engaged in active remediation of their sites including: the General Contractor hired to remediate and/or the excavation contractor hired to excavate soil from the site and the trucking firm(s) that remove soil from the site for disposal at approved facilit(ies).



The chart above shows contractual relationships that typically exist for projects that are enrolled in the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

Appendix 6
Daily Report Template

NYC Office of Environmental Remediation

Daily Status Report Template
Version 1.4

Generic Template for Daily Status Report

Instructions

The Daily Status Report submitted to OER should adhere to the following conventions:

- Remove this cover sheet prior to editing.
- Remove all the red text and replace with site-specific information.
- Submit the final version as a Word or PDF file.

Daily Status Reports

Daily status 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 day. Those reports will include:

- Project number and statement of the activities and an update of progress made and locations of 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 excursions, if any;
- 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.

DAILY STATUS REPORT
Prepared By: Enter Your Name Here

WEATHER	Snow		Rain		Overcast		Partly Cloudy	x	Bright Sun	
TEMP.	< 32		32-50		50-70	x	70-85		>85	

VCP Project No.:	16CVCP000M	E-Number Project No.:	16EHAN000M	Date:	01/01/2016
Project Name:	Name or Address				

Consultant: Person(s) Name and Company Name	Safety Officer: Person(s) Name and Company Name
General Contractor: Person(s) Name and Company Name	Site Manager/ Supervisor: Person(s) Name and Company Name

Work Activities Performed (Since Last Report):
Provide details about the work activities performed.

Working In Grid #: A1, B1, C1

Samples Collected (Since Last Report):
No samples collected or provide details

Air Monitoring (Since Last Report):
No air monitoring performed or provide details
Prestart Conditions – PID = 0.0 ppm, Dust = 0.000
High Conditions – PID = 0.0 ppm, Dust = 0.000

Problems Encountered:
No problems encountered or provide details

Planned Activities for the Next Day/ Week:
Provide details about the work activities planned for the next day/ week.

Example:

Facility # Name/ Location Type of Waste Solid Or Liquid	Facility # Name Location Type of Waste Solid *Or* Liquid		Facility # Name Location Type of Waste Solid *Or* Liquid		Facility # Name Location Type of Waste Solid *Or* Liquid		Facility # Name Location Type of Waste Solid *Or* Liquid		# # # # # # # ABC Facility New York, NY petroleum soils Solid	
(Trucks, Cu.Yds. Or Gallons)	Trucks	Cu. Yds. *Or* Gallons	Trucks	Cu. Yds. *Or* Gallons	Trucks	Cu. Yds. *Or* Gallons	Trucks	Cu. Yds. *Or* Gallons	Trucks	Cu. Yds.
Today									5	120
Total									25	600

NYC Clean Soil Bank		Receiving Facility: Name/ Address (Approved by OER)
Tracking No.:	16CCSB000	

Today	Trucks 5	Cu. Yds. 25	Total	Trucks 120	Cu. Yds. 600

Site Grid Map

Insert the site grid map here

Photo Log

Photo 1 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the entire site
Photo 2 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the work activities performed
Photo 3 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the work activities performed

Appendix 7

Weekly / Monthly Report Template

WEEKLY / MONTHLY STATUS REPORT

Prepared By: Enter Your Name Here

VCP Project No.:	16CVCP000M	E-Number Project No.:	16EHAN000M	Date:	01/01/2016

Project Name:	Name or Address

Project Updates (Since Last Report):
Provide details about the work activities performed.

Problems Encountered:
No problems encountered or provide details

Planned Activities for the Next three months:
Provide details about the future work activities.

Photo Log

Photo 1 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the entire site
Photo 2 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the work activities performed
Photo 3 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the work activities performed

Appendix 8
Soil Disposal and Trucking Log Sheet

Soil Disposal and Trucking Log Sheet

Shipment Date	Manifest Number	Transporter Name/Truck Name	License Plate	On-Site Location (approx. depth)	Off-Site Disposal Facility	Material Type (Contaminated soil, native soil, C&D, etc.)	Tonnage
8/25/2013	66357	ABC Trucking/201	NJ-AP458	WC-1(0-8')	Jones Landfill	Contaminated Soil	32.90

Appendix 9
Construction Health and Safety Plan

Construction Health and Safety Plan

Remedial Action Work Plan
June 2019

113 Hamilton Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
NYC VCP Project Number 18TMP0589K

Prepared for:
113 Hamilton Avenue LLC
1946 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11223

Submitted to:
New York City Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation
Office of Environmental Remediation
100 Gold Street
New York, New York 10038

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

1. 0 Introduction

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) describes the procedures to be followed in order to reduce employee exposure to potential health and safety hazards that may be present during environmental investigation activities being performed at the site. The emergency response procedures necessary to respond to such hazards are also described within this HASP. The project involves environmental sampling activities that will include the collection of soil and groundwater samples. All activities performed under this HASP are targeted to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations 29 CFR Part 1910. 1025.

This document is not, nor does it purport to be, a complete description of all safety and health requirements applicable to work performed at the site. Rather, the HASP is a general overview of the compliance policies and work practices applicable to the primary tasks and hazards associated with the environmental assessment portion of the development project, as well as a recitation of minimum safety and health compliance obligations for contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site. All subcontractors of any tier operating at the worksite are obligated to implement and maintain comprehensive safety and health plans for their own employees and to ensure that their employees comply with all applicable safety and health requirements. All subcontractors operating at the worksite should refer to the applicable specific OSHA Standards for detailed requirements.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this HASP is to provide the contractors' field personnel, as well as other site-occupants, with an understanding of the potential chemical and physical hazards that exist or may arise while portions of this project are being performed. To this end, this HASP also presents information on the progression of the environmental restoration activities and specific details regarding the handling of materials excavated from the site.

The primary objective is to ensure the well being of all field personnel and the community surrounding this site. In order to accomplish this, project staff and approved subcontractors of any tier shall acknowledge and adhere to the policies and procedures established herein. Accordingly, all personnel assigned to the remediation activities associated with this project (Remedial Personnel) shall read this HASP and sign the Agreement and Acknowledgment Statement (Appendix F) to certify that they have read, understood, and agrees to abide by its provisions. A copy of this HASP will be available to anyone that requests it. Personnel involved in construction activities (Construction Personnel) and other Personnel (e.g. government officials, administrators, bank inspectors, assessors, etc.) that will have limited exposure to the site native soil/fill material during construction activities will be instructed on how to reduce the probability of exposure to site contaminants, but will not be required read the HASP.

2.0 Application of Health and Safety Plan

The procedures of this HASP apply for any person that will enter the boundaries of the site or a portion of the Site during environmental remediation activities or construction, until the existing soil/fill material has been covered with either a paved surface or an uncontaminated soil cap. When the Project Manager has designated an area of the site as clear of any environmental

issues, construction contractors and subcontractors of any tier will perform the balance of the work in accordance with their individual OSHA-compliant corporate HASP.

2.1 Restoration Personnel

Employees of contractors and subcontractors of any tier performing the following activities will be considered Restoration Personnel:

- Excavation of native soil/fill material
- Loading of native soil/fill onto vehicles
- Processing of native soil/fill into components
- Transporting of native soil/fill across the site
- Sampling of native soil/fill material for subsequent physical or chemical analysis
- Cleaning or decontaminating equipment or personnel
- Handling of ground waters

All subcontractors, of any tier, must submit a HASP to the Site Health and Safety Officer for review and approval prior to mobilizing to the site. Only HASPs that comply with this HASP will be approved. Where a subcontractors HASP is deficient, the Site Health and Safety Officer will provide written notification of any required changes. Approved HASPs will be submitted to the Project Manager and retained on-site for reference by the Site Health and Safety Officer.

2.1.1 Construction Personnel

For this document, "Construction Personnel" is the term given for those employees of contractors and subcontractors of any tier performing activities associated with site development other than those performed by the Remedial Personnel. This designation does not preclude that Construction Personnel will traverse or work upon native soil/fill material, rather, it infers that it will not involve performing tasks that will create a route of exposure to the contaminants contained therein.

Construction Personnel will receive instruction to limit the potential for exposure to these contaminants. Construction Personnel will be prohibited from entering Environmental Remediation Areas (i.e., active excavation *I* handling *I* processing areas, loading areas, exclusion zones or support zones).

3.0 Key Personnel I Identification of Health & Safety Personnel

3.1 Key Personnel

A list of the pertinent personnel authorized to be present on site is as follows:

1. **Project Manager**
   Richard Levato
   62 William Street, 3rd Floor
   New York, NY 10005
   Office: (212) 809.1110
   Cell: (646) 235.4800
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2. **Field Operations Leader**
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3. **Site Health & Safety Officer**
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3.2 Organizational Responsibility

3.2.1 Project Manager

The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the project and obtaining any necessary personnel or resources for the completion of the project. Specific duties will include:

- Coordinating the activities of all construction and Remedial Personnel, to include informing them of the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and insuring their signature acknowledging this HASP;
- Selecting a Site Health and Safety Officer and field personnel for the work to be undertaken on site;
- Ensuring that the tasks assigned are being completed as planned and on schedule;
- Providing authority and resources to ensure that the Site Health and Safety Officer are able to implement and manage safety procedures;
- Preparing reports and recommendations about the project to clients and affected personnel;
- Ensuring that all persons allowed to enter the site (e.g. OER, EPA, contractors, state officials, visitors) are made aware of the potential hazards associated with the substances known or suspected to be on site, and are knowledgeable as to the on-site copy of the specific HASP;
- Ensuring that the Site Health and Safety Officer is aware of all of the provisions of this HASP and is instructing all personnel on site about the safety practices and emergency procedures defined in the plan;
- Serving as liaison with public officials where there are no Public Affairs official designated.

3.2.2 Field Operations Leader

The Field Operations Leader will be responsible for field operations and safety. Specific duties will include, but are not limited to:

- Scheduling with the construction company and their subcontractors;

• Coordinating with the Site Health & Safety Officer in determining protection levels;
• Documenting field activities;
• Coordinate activities between environmental and construction personnel.
• Coordination with waste management contractors.
• Review and approval of waste disposal facilities. In the event that the Project Manager and the Site Health and Safety Officer are not on site, the Field Operations Leader will assume all responsibility of the Site Health and Safety Officer.

3.2.3 Site Health and Safety Officer

The Site Health and Safety Officer shall be responsible for the implementation of the HASP on site. Specific duties will include:

• Monitoring the compliance of construction and environmental remediation activities personnel (field personnel) for the routine and proper use of the PPE that has been designated for each task;
• Routinely inspecting PPE and clothing to ensure that it is in good condition and is being stored and maintained properly;
• Stopping work on the site or changing work assignments or procedures if any operation threatens the health and safety of workers or the public;
• Monitoring personnel who enter and exit the site and all controlled access points.
• Reporting any signs of fatigue, work-related stress, or chemical exposures to the Project Manager;
• Dismissing field personnel from the site if their actions or negligence endanger themselves, co-workers, or the public, and reporting the same to the Project Manager;
• Reporting any accidents or violations of the HASP plan to the Project Manager and documenting the same for the project in the records;
• Knowing emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and the telephone numbers of the ambulance, local hospital, poison control center, fire and police departments;
• Ensuring that all project-related personnel have signed the personnel agreement and acknowledgments form contained in this HASP;
• Coordinate upgrading and downgrading PPE as necessary due to changes in exposure levels, monitoring results, weather, and other site conditions;
• Perform air monitoring with approved instruments in accordance with requirements stated in this HASP.

4.0 Health and Safety Risk Analysis

The field tasks covered by the HASP will include material excavation with hydraulic equipment and hand tools, the manual sorting of materials, and disposal of site soils. Groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered. Site soils are historically contaminated with petroleum compounds (gasoline and diesel fuel oil) that were, at one time, above the recommended clean-up objective levels (NYSDEC TAGM 40-46 levels). There are in the form of Volatile and Semi volatile contamination which has been investigated and remediated. Metals were not found on the site.

Additionally, standard job task hazards that are inherent to a construction project will exist. There exists the potential for exposure to the historic contaminants which were present on the site during the following activities: material excavation, manual sorting of materials, and disposal of site soils. The site was contaminated through its use as a gasoline service station. The majority of the contamination on the site was identified as petroleum hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons were released from underground storage tanks and leaks or overfills associated with these tanks.

Historic documents, included within the remedial action reports, indicate that this contamination traveled from the old tanks, now removed, to the soils and to the groundwater. A plume of contamination on the groundwater was identified and delineated. The tanks were removed as a function of the remediation and a substantial amount of soils were removed down to the groundwater level. Groundwater contamination was approximately 9 to 12 feet below surface grade. A biological solution was applied to the groundwater and soils to address any residual contamination found on the site. All indications are that there should be a 7 to 10 foot buffer zone between any potential residual contamination and site workers. Even though this is the case, contamination could exist on the site that was missed during the remediation process. The potential for missed contamination was taken into account during the design phase of the project. The building is being constructed "slab on grade" to minimize soil disturbance. The excavations for footings and during the grading process are the times most likely to pose a potential threat.

The routes of exposure for both hydrocarbons are inhalation, absorption through skin and eyes and ingestion. Concentrations which could be encountered are unknown, because no contamination is expected. Historic contamination levels ranged between zero and free product. As with all hydrocarbon contamination, olfactory detection is usually more sensitive that any mechanical device. The site must be screened with a Photo Ionization Detector (PID) during excavation or ground breaking events, excavation with hydraulic equipment and hand tools, the manual sorting of materials, and disposal of site soils. All three of the potential exposure activities should be monitored with a PID, visually and by olfactory methods. If contamination is encountered or suspected, the Site Safety Supervisor must be notified and the appropriate measure taken. Class D worker protection is adequate for situations where no elevated or detectable contamination levels are present. If detectable levels are encountered, the Site Safety Officer must determine the proper protection levels and actions to safe guard workers. As always, to avoid ingestion hazards, care should be taken not to eat within a potentially contaminated area. A dedicated eating area should be established. Section 7.1 of this chapter should be reviewed as a guide to contamination exposure.

4.1 Explosion and Fire

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to explosion and fire. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Fire Protection and Prevention Standard, set forth at 29 C.F.R. § 1910 part 1926.35, as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations. The 10 following are possible fire and explosion hazards that

may be encountered on the job site along with fire preventive measures to take. Fire extinguishers will be posted on the site.

4.1.1 Flammable Vapors

The presence of flammable vapors can pose a potential fire and health hazard. Hazard reduction procedures include monitoring the ambient air with an oxygen/LEL meter (combustible gas indicator). If the LEL reading exceeds 20%, all work will stop and employees will leave the site immediately and contact the fire department. For OSHA-defined "confined space" activities, work will stop if the LEL reading exceeds 10%.

4.1.2 Hi Oxygen Levels

Atmospheres that contain a level of oxygen greater than 23% pose an extreme fire hazard (the usual ambient oxygen level is approximately 20.5%). All personnel encountering atmospheres that contain a level of oxygen greater than 23% must evacuate the site immediately and must notify the Fire Department. If the oxygen level is less than 19 .5%, do not enter the space without level B PPE.

4.1.3 Fire Prevention

• During equipment operation, periodic vapor concentration measurements should be taken with an explosimeter or combustimeter. If at any time the vapor concentrations exceed 20% of the lower explosive limit (LEL), then the Site Health and Safety Officer or designated field worker should immediately shut down all operations.
• Only approved safety cans will be used to transport and store flammable liquids.
• All gasoline and diesel-driven engines requiring refueling must be shut down and allowed to cool prior to filling.
• Smoking is not allowed during any operations within the work area in which petroleum products or solvents in free-floating, dissolved, or vapor forms, or other flammable liquids may be present.
• No open flame or spark is allowed in any area containing petroleum products or other flammable liquids.

4.2 Operational Safety Hazards

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to earth moving equipment. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Excavation Standard, set forth at 29 C.F.R. § 1910 Subpart P as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

4.2.1 Heavy Machinery I Equipment I Spill Containment

All site employees must remain aware of those site activities that involve the use of heavy equipment and machinery. Respiratory protection and protective eyewear may be worn frequently during site activities. This protective equipment significantly reduces peripheral vision of the wearer. Therefore, it is essential that all employees at the site exercise extreme caution during operation of equipment and machinery to avoid physical injury to themselves or others.

Although not anticipated, spills from mechanical equipment can occur. The contractor shall maintain on site a spill control kit to address potential releases of contamination from these vehicles. Prompt notification to the State Department of Environmental Conservation shall be made via the NYS Spill hotline at 1-800-457-7362.

4.2.2 Vehicular Traffic

All employees will be required to wear a fluorescent safety vest at all times while on site. In addition, supplemental traffic safety equipment use can be exercised when warranted by specific task. Supplemental equipment can be items such as cones, flags, barricades, and/or caution tape. Drivers of waste transportation vehicles will only exit vehicles in designated areas within the Support Zone. During this time, drivers will only be allowed to inspect the placement of waste loads and cover their trailers.

4.3 Noise Hazards

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to noise hazards. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Occupational Noise Exposure Standard, set forth at 29 C.F.R. § 1910 part 1926.52, as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

Hearing protection shall be provided to the employees where sound pressure levels exceed 85 dB. Hearing protection shall be worn where sound pressure levels in areas and/or on equipment exceeds 90 dB. Typical heavy excavation operations have been monitored with a sound level meter and indicate that hearing protection is required for all personnel while engaged in this action.

4.4 Safe Material Handling

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to safe material (soil/fill) handling. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Eye and Face, and Respiratory Safety Standards, set forth at 29 C.P.R. § 1910 Parts 1926. 102 and 1926.103 as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

Skin and eye contact with contaminated soil/fill or materials in contact with the soil/fill may occur during excavation, handling and decontamination activities. Nitrile gloves and approved safety glasses must be worn to prevent exposure to the associated contaminants. Employees working at or near (within ten feet of) excavation fronts could be required to wear respiratory protection. If necessary, all associated activities will be performed pursuant to 29 C.P.R.§ 1910 Parts 1926.134 (a)(2) and 1926.55.

4.5 Temperature Hazards

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to temperature stresses. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Technical Manual (TED 1-0.15A), Section III- Chapter 4 (1999) as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

Since climatic changes cannot be avoided, work schedules will be adjusted to provide time intervals for intake of juices, juice products, and water in an area free from contamination and in quantities appropriate for fluid replacement to prevent heat stress conditions from occurring.

4.5.1 Types of Heat Stress

Heat stress may occur even in moderate temperature areas and may present any or all of the following:

4.5.1.1 Heat Rash

Result of continuous exposure to heat, humid air, and chafing clothes. Heat rash is uncomfortable and decreases the ability to tolerate heat.

4.5.1.2 Heat Cramps

Result of the inadequate replacement of body electrolytes lost through perspiration. Signs include severe spasms and pain in the extremities and abdomen.

4.5.1.3 Heat Exhaustion

Result of increased stress on the vital organs of the body in the effort to meet the body's cooling demands. Signs include shallow breathing; pale, cool, moist skin; profuse sweating; and dizziness.

4.5.1.4 Heat Stroke

Result of overworked cooling system. Heat stroke is the most serious form of heat stress. Body surfaces must be cooled and medical help must be obtained immediately to prevent severe injury and/or death. Signs include red, hot, dry skin, absence of perspiration, nausea, dizziness and confusion, strong, rapid pulse that could lead to coma or death.

4.5.2 Heat Stress Prevention

A. Replace body fluids (water and electrolytes) lost through perspiration. Solutions may include a 0.1% salt and water solution or commercial mixes such as "Gatorade". Employees must be encouraged to drink more than the amount required in order to satisfy thirst.

B. Use cooling devices to aid the natural body ventilation. Cooling occurs through evaporation of perspiration and limited body contact with heat-absorbing protective clothing. Utilize fans and air conditioners to assist in evaporation. Long, cotton underwear is suggested to absorb perspiration and limit any contact with heat-absorbing protective clothing (i.e., coated Tyvek suits).

C. Conduct non-emergency response activities in the early morning or evening during very hot weather.

D. Provide shelter against heat and direct sunlight to protect personnel. Take breaks in shaded areas.

E. Rotate workers utilizing protective clothing during hot weather.

F. Establish a work regime that will provide adequate rest periods, with personnel working in shifts.

4.6 Cold Exposure Hazards

Work schedules will be adjusted to provide sufficient rest periods in a heated area for warming up during operations conducted in cold weather. Also, thermal protective clothing such as wind and/or moisture resistant outerwear is recommended to be worn.

If work is performed continuously in the cold at or below -7 °C (20 °F), including wind chill factor, heated warming shelters (tents, cabins, company vehicles, rest rooms, etc.) shall be made available nearby and the worker should be encouraged to use these shelters at regular intervals, the frequency depending on the severity of the environmental exposure. The onset of heavy shivering, frostbit, the feeling of excessive fatigue, drowsiness, irritability, or euphoria, are indications for immediate return to the shelter. When entering the heated shelter, the outer layer of clothing shall be removed and the remainder of the clothing loosened to permit sweat evaporation. A change of dry work clothing shall be provided as necessary to prevent workers from returning to their work with wet clothing.

Dehydration, or the loss of body fluids, occurs in the cold environment and may increase the susceptibility of the worker to cold injury due to a significant change in blood flow to the extremities. Warm sweet drinks and soups should be provided at the work site to provide caloric intake and fluid volume. The intake of coffee should be limited because of a diuretic and circulatory effect (adapted from TL V's and Biological Exposure Indices 1988-1989, ACGIH).

5.0 Personnel Training

5.1 Pre-assignment and OSHA Training

All Remedial Personnel that will be in direct contact (that is hand digging, sampling, processing) with the native soil/fill materials must complete an initial 40-hour Hazardous

Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training course and, where necessary, a current eight hour refresher course (as required annually after initial40-hour training completion). Restoration Personnel that will not be in direct contact with native soil/fill materials are only required to prove they have read and understood the procedures presented in this HASP.

On-site managers and supervisors of Restoration Personnel (Field Operations Leader, Site Health and Safety Officer) directly responsible for employees engaged in hazardous substance operations have received an initial 40-hour HAZWOPER training course and an additional (above the 40-hour HAZWOPER) eight hours of supervisory training. These training requirements comply with the OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Regulation, 29 CFR 1910.120. The Site Health and Safety Officer will be certified in First Aid and Cardiovascular Pulmonary Resuscitation.

The Site Health and Safety Officer will conduct an on-site training meeting for all Construction Personnel and observers that could potentially be exposed to the native soil/fill material during construction activities. Training meetings will be provided routinely for any new project personnel. This program will cover specific health and safety equipment and protocols and potential problems inherent to each project operation. The Site Health and Safety Officer will be present for any activities being performed by Construction Personnel that will involve the handling of soil/fill during construction activities to provide supervision on exposure reduction. This may include insuring the use of proper PPE and air quality monitoring.

5.2 Respirator Requirements

5.2.1 Respirator Requirements and Fit Testing

The OSHA respiratory protection standard, 29 CFR 1910. 134, under paragraph (f)(2), require fit testing for all employees using tight fitting respirators including filtering face piece respirator. The fit test must be performed before the respirator is used and must be repeated at least annually and whenever a different respirator face piece is used or a change in the employee's physical condition could affect the respirator fit. The user seal check is a separate requirement under paragraph (g)(1)(iii) and must be performed each time the employee dons the respirator. Employers must adhere to the recommendations of the respirator's manufacturer; different manufacturers recommend different procedures.

5.2.2 Medical Surveillance

OSHA requires a medical evaluation to determine whether each employee required to wear a respirator is physically able to wear a respirator and perform the work. An evaluation can be a performed by the physician of the employee prior to the start of the project.

6.0 Personal Protective Equipment

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to personal protective equipment. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Personal Protective Equipment Standard, set forth at 29 C.P.R.§ 1910. Part 1926.28(a) as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

The purpose of personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE) is to shield or isolate individuals from the chemical, physical, and biological hazards that may be encountered on-site when engineering and other controls are not feasible or cannot provide adequate protection. Careful selection and use of adequate PPE should protect the health of all on-site workers. No single combination of PPE is capable of protecting against all hazards. Therefore, PPE should be used in conjunction with, not in place of, other protective methods, such as engineering controls and safe work practices.

Site-specific chemicals of concern include semi-volatile organic compounds. These chemicals are of moderate to low hazard. Therefore, level D personal protective equipment will be required at all times when on site. The following is a breakdown of the types of protective clothing and equipment to be used during the site activities.

6.1.1 Levels of Protection

The Site Health and Safety Officer will determine whether a level of protection should be upgraded or downgraded. Changes in the level of protection will be recorded in the dedicated site logbook along with the rationale for the changes (see Section 7.1.3 for additional information on PPE upgrades). Level D PPE will be the minimum requirement at all times during the environmental remediation portion of the project.

6.1.2 Level D Personal Protective Equipment

All initial site access and activities will be done in Level D attire. Level D protection is sufficient under conditions where no contaminants are present or those activities that do not pose a potential threat of unexpected inhalation of or contact with hazardous levels of any substances. Typical Level D activities may include sediment, logging and groundwater sampling, and as surficial site surveys.

- Hard hat
- Safety glasses (as appropriate)
- Steel toe and shank boots
- Fluorescent vest
- Hearing protection (as appropriate)

6.1.3 Modified Level D Personal Protective Equipment

- Hard hat
- Safety glasses
- Steel toe and shank boots

- Fluorescent vest
- Nitrile "N-Dex" inner gloves
- Latex outer boots (chemical resistant)
- Polyethylene coated Tyvek suit
- Hearing protection (as appropriate)

6.1.4 Level C Personal Protective Equipment

Level C protection, as described in this plan, will be available at a minimum for those activities that involve surface and subsurface soil (strata disturbance such as well installation, and all subsurface media sampling activities such as split-spoon sampling and borings). Level C protection equipment should be readily available at all times. Consistent with OSHA training, prior to donning Level C, oxygen percent must be continuously monitored.

- Buddy system required at all times
- Full face respirator with NIOSH approved OV/AG/HEPA combination cartridges (MSA GMC-H)
- Saranex coated Tyvek Suit
- Inner Nitrile "N-Dex" gloves
- Outer Nitrile (NBR) gloves
- Steel toe and shank boots
- Outer boots (chemical resistant)
- Hard hat
- Hearing protection (as appropriate)

6.1.5 Level B Personal Protective Equipment

Some activities may require Level B protection. In atmospheres potentially containing organic vapors, the protective ensemble should include chemical resistant clothing since the two compounds have skin absorption potential. Regional Health and Safety representatives must be on site upon start-up of any project requiring level B protection. This should be understood to include subcontractors conducting Level B activity.

- Buddy system required at all times
- Supplied air respirator or SCBA
- Saranex coated Tyvek Suit
- Inner Nitrile "N-Dex" gloves
- Outer Nitrile (NBR) gloves
- Steel toe and shank boots
- Outer boots (chemical resistant)
- Hard hat
- Hearing protection (as appropriate)

6.1.6 Personal Use Factors and Equipment Change out Schedule

Prohibitive or precautionary measures should be taken as necessary to prevent workers from jeopardizing safety during equipment use.

If necessary, all respiratory protective equipment used will be approved by NIOSH/MSHA. Respirator cartridges will be changed once per eight-hour shift at a minimum. This can be accomplished at the end of the workday during respirator decontamination. Employees working within the excavation front should change the cartridge of their respirators once every four hours. If odor breakthrough is detected while wearing the respirator or if breathing becomes difficult, change cartridges immediately. A filter change out schedule is provided below.

Remedial Worker	Work Area	Filter Type	Replacement Rate
Site Screener	EZ - At Excavation Front	MSA GMC	Every 4 Hours
Laborer	EZ - At Excavation Front	MSA GMC	Every 2 Hours
	SZ,CRZ	MSA GMC	Every 8 Hours
Equipment Operator	EZ	MSA GMC	Every 4 Hours
	SZ, CRZ	MSA GMC	Every 8 Hours
Administrator	EZ	MSA GMC	Every 4 Hours
	SZ,CRZ	MSA GMC	Every 8 Hours

When utilizing protective garments such as Tyvek suits, gloves, and booties, all seams between protective items will be sealed with duct tape.

Contact with contaminated surfaces, or surfaces suspected of being contaminated, should be avoided. This includes walking through, kneeling in, or placing equipment in puddles, mud, discolored surfaces, or on drums and other containers.

Eating, smoking, drinking, and/or the application of cosmetics in the immediate work area are prohibited. Ingestion of contaminants or absorption of contaminants into the skin may occur.

The use of contact lenses on the job site is strongly advised against. Contact lenses may trap contaminants and/or particulate between the lens and eye, causing irritation. However, when glasses are not available, contact lenses are preferred over faulty vision. When contact lenses are worn, safety glasses and/or goggles must be worn at all times while on the job site. Wearing contact lenses with a respirator in a contaminated atmosphere is prohibited under 29 CFR ss1910. 134 (e)(5)(iii).

7.0 Community Air Monitoring Program

During excavation, waste handling, and material transport, the air in work areas will be sampled periodically (on the site and at the property lines) for the presence of contaminants. Levels of organic vapors in the ambient air will be monitored during the fieldwork to ensure that appropriate levels of respiratory protection are employed at all times. Additionally, the testing will be performed to determine if changes to this plan are warranted to protect workers, the community and the environment.

7.1 Organic Compounds

When deemed appropriate, a member of the safety team will use a real-time, organic vapor analyzer to monitor the concentration VOCs in the air in the work areas, and will determine when changes in site operations and personal protection equipment are necessary. No changes in the levels of respiratory protection specified above will be made without the approval of the site safety supervisor and the project team leader.

During the environmental restoration activities, the site workers will use a photo ionization detector (PID) and/or a combustible gas indicator (CGI) to monitor levels of organic vapor in the air and verify that they are within the safety guidelines established by the preliminary assessment of the risks associated with site investigations. The PID has an audible alarm set for 5 ppm (the lowest action threshold presented within this plan). If used, the GCI will have an audible alarm set to detect explosive atmospheres. Testing will be performed as necessary within the exclusion zone and at the nearest down-wind property line to insure the protection of the surrounding community.

Screening activities with respect to soil quality are detailed in section 8 of this report. At a minimum, where monitoring equipment is used, the following information will be logged.

- Instrument type and detection range
- Control settings
- Reading locations
- Atmospheric conditions
- Calibration Records- To be performed a minimum of once per day

For health and safety purposes, the benzene concentration in air will be identified as 2% of the total concentration of detected hydrocarbons. This method is consistent with air monitoring conducted by the NYSDEC.

The data collected during monitoring will be used to guide site operations in a manner that is consistent with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan.

Accordingly, 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 must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous

readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can 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 must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can 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 must be shutdown.

7.2 Fugitive Emissions and Odor Monitoring

Airborne fugitive particulate emissions at the site EZ and at the nearest downwind property line will be measured by the Site Safety Officer on a continuous basis during waste handling activities.

The measurements will be made using a portable particulate monitoring device manufactured by the Casella Corporation. The monitoring device is capable of detecting airborne particulate (PM-10) at concentrations ranging from 1 to 1000 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3).

Detected concentrations are logged within the instrument memory and can be retrieved using Microsoft Windows-based software provided by the manufacturer. Retrieved data can be imported into standard PC-based spreadsheet and database software for analysis and report presentation.

At a minimum, where the particulate monitoring device is used, the following information will be logged.

- Instrument type and detection range
- Control settings
- Reading locations
- Atmospheric conditions
- Calibration Records- To be performed a minimum of once per day

The data collected during monitoring will be used to guide site operations in a manner that is consistent, or due to the presence of heavy metal contaminants within the soil is more restrictive than those presented within the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, DER-IO Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan.

If during handling or the historic fill the total downwind PM-1 0 particulate level is 150 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then the handling activities must immediately stop, and the dust suppression techniques listed in section 8.3

of this document must be employed. Activities cannot resume until the mitigating measures result in a net downwind PM-10 particulate concentration below I 50 ug/m3.

If during handling of certified clean soil the total downwind PM-I 0 particulate level is 200 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques listed in section 8.3 of this document must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM -1 0 particulate levels do not exceed 200 ug/m3 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 - 1 0 particulate levels are greater than 150 ug/m3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-IO particulate concentration to within 150 ug/m3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

Because the detection of odors is subjective, the Site Health and Safety Officer will be charged with the responsibility of making a determination if measures are required to abate odors. Since the contaminant concentrations in the soil/fill are generally below the odor threshold, the odor sources during the site will be the operation of diesel engines associated with hydraulic material handling and transportation.

7.3 Site Matrix for Protection Level Determinations

Action levels represent those conditions requiring an upgrade of personal protective equipment (PPE). The information presented below applies to the above chemical constituents.

All air monitoring results should be logged in the Site Safety Log. The following tables provide for quick reference for each monitored parameter.

- Ionization Detector Response
- Combustible Gas Response
- Particulate Detector Response

7.4 Work Zone Definitions

Level C Protection- Discontinue site activities- initiate dust control activities listed in Section 8.3 of this document Work and support areas shall be established based on ambient air data and proposed work sites. They shall be established in order to contain contamination within the smallest areas possible and shall ensure that each employee has the proper PPE for the area or zone in which work is to be performed.

7.4.1 Exclusion Zone (EZ)

It is within this zone that the excavation or environmental remediation activities such as tank abandonment operations (as described in 8.1.1.1) are performed. No one shall enter this zone unless the appropriate PPE is donned. The location of

this zone will change as the construction-related excavation activities are performed.

7.4.2 Contaminant Reduction Zone (CRZ)

It is within this zone that the decontamination process is undertaken. Personnel and their equipment must be adequately decontaminated before leaving this zone for the support zone.

This zone will be set up between the EZ (no less than 100 feet away) and the site boundary.

7.4.3 Support Zone (SZ)

The support zone is considered to be uncontaminated; as such, protective clothing and equipment are not required but should be available for use in emergencies. All equipment and materials are stored and maintained within this zone. Protective clothing is put on within the SZ before entering the EZ or the CRZ. The SZ will be established in a safe environment at least 50 feet away from the EZ.

7.4.4 Fugitive Dust Control Measures

To prevent the occurrence of fugitive emissions the following procedures will be implemented.

- A strict facility speed limit will be set at 15 miles per hour.
- Roads will be wetted using potable water.
- Media stockpiles over 500 cubic yards will be covered with plastic poly sheeting.
- Excavation and handling activities will be halted where winds exceed 40 miles per hour.
- Loading and mechanical screening of material will be performed within the central portions of the site as to provide maximum distance to the property lines.
- Media handled about the site will be covered while being transported within trucks.

7.5 Backfilling

All backfill material must be demonstrated to be free of any detectable concentrations of organic compounds and have concentrations of inorganic compounds that are consistent with uncontaminated regional soils (McGovern, NYSDEC, 1987).

8.0 General Safety and Health Provisions

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to general safety and health provisions. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's General Safety and Health Provision Standard, set forth at 29 C.F.R. § 1910 subparts C and G as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

8.1 Safety Practices I Standing Orders

The following are important safety precautions that will be enforced during work activities.

1. Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, or any practice that increases the probability of hand-to-mouth transfer and ingestion of material is prohibited in any area designated as contaminated.
2. Hands and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the work area and before eating, drinking, or any other activity.
3. Whenever decontamination procedures for outer garments are in effect, the entire body should be thoroughly washed as soon as possible after the protective garments are removed.
4. No excessive facial hair that interferes with the effectiveness of a respirator will be permitted on personnel required to wear respiratory protection equipment. The respirator must seal against the face so that the wearer receives air only through the air purifying cartridges attached to the respirator. Fit testing shall be performed prior to respirator use to ensure the wearer obtains a proper seal.
5. Contact with potentially contaminated surfaces should be avoided whenever possible. One should not walk through puddles; kneel on the ground; lean, sit, or place equipment on drums, containers, vehicles, or the ground.
6. Medicine and alcohol can potentate the effect from exposure to certain compounds. Prescribed drugs and alcoholic beverages should not be consumed by personnel involved in the project.
7. Personnel and equipment in the work areas should be minimized, consistent with effective site operations.
8. Work areas for various operational activities should be established.
9. Procedures for leaving the work area must be planned and implemented prior to going to the site. Work areas and decontamination procedures must be established on the basis of prevailing site conditions.
10. Respirators will be issued for the exclusive use of one worker and will be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
11. Safety gloves and boots shall be taped to the disposable, chemical-protective suits as necessary.
12. All unsafe equipment left unattended will be identified by a "DANGER, DO NOT OPERATE" tag.
13. Noise mufflers or earplugs may be required for all site personnel working around heavy equipment. This requirement will be at the discretion of the Site Health and Safety Officer. Disposable, form-fitting plugs are preferred.
14. Cartridges for air-purifying respirators in use will be changed daily at a minimum.

8.2 Buddy System

Site personnel will employ the buddy system when working under certain circumstances, such as enclosed spacing. Under the buddy system, each site worker is responsible for monitoring the well-being of another worker. No one will work alone when the buddy system is implemented. At no time will fewer than two employees be present at the site if activities are underway.

8.3 Site Communications Plan

Mobile telephone and/or two-way radios will be used to communicate between the work parties on the site. The following standard hand signals will be used in case of failure of radio communication:

Hands on top of head = Need assistance
Thumbs up = OK, I am alright, I understand
Thumbs down = No, negative

Personnel in the Contaminated Zone should remain in constant radio communication or within sight of the project team leader. Any failure of radio communication will require the team leader to evaluate whether personnel should leave the zone.

8.4 Retention of Records

The following records will be maintained on-site and in corporate records for no less than three years.

- Fit test results
- OSHA Training Certification
- Medical Questionnaire and/or Medical Clearance
- Medical Data Sheets
- Accident Report Forms

9.0 Decontamination Plan

9.1 General

Personnel involved in work activities at the site may be exposed to compounds in a number of ways, despite the most stringent protective procedures. Site personnel may come in contact with vapors, gases, mists, particulates in the air, or other site media while performing site duties. Use of monitoring instruments and site equipment can also result in exposure and transmittal of hazardous substances.

In general, decontamination involves scrubbing with a detergent water solution followed by clean water rinses. All disposable items shall be disposed of in a dry container. Certain parts of contaminated respirators, such as harness assemblies and leather or cloth components, are difficult to decontaminate. If grossly contaminated, they may have to be discarded. Rubber components can be soaked in detergent and water and scrubbed with a brush. In addition to being contaminated, all respirators, non-disposable protective clothing, and other personal articles must be sanitized or replaced before they can be used again if they become soiled from exhalation, body oils, and perspiration. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed in sanitizing the respirator masks.

The Site Health and Safety Officer will be responsible for the proper maintenance, decontamination, and sanitizing of any respirator equipment that may be used on-site. The decontamination zone layout and procedures should match the prescribed levels of personal protection.

The following procedures have been established to provide site personnel with minimum guidelines for proper decontamination. Personnel leaving the point of operations designated as the EZ must follow these minimum procedures. The decontamination process shall take place within the contaminant reduction zone.

9.2 Minimum Decontamination Procedure

Personnel leaving the point of operations should remove or change outer gloves. At a minimum, boots shall be cleaned of all accumulated soil/fill. Outer boots must be properly washed where gross contamination is evident or disposed of. If Tyvek suits are being utilized, they should be removed or changed. Personnel should remove the Tyvek suits so that the inner clothing does not come in contact with any contaminated surfaces. After Tyvek removal, personnel shall remove and discard outer Nitrile gloves. Personnel shall then remove the respirator, where applicable. Respirators shall be disinfected between uses with towelettes or other sanitary methods. Potable water, at a minimum, will be present so that site personnel can thoroughly wash hands and face after leaving the point of operations.

The Site Health and Safety Officer will monitor decontamination procedures to ensure their effectiveness. Modifications of the decontamination procedure may be necessary as determined by the Site Health and Safety Officer's observations.

9.3 Standard Decontamination Procedure

The following decontamination procedures should be implemented during site operations for the appropriate level of protection.

9.3.1 Level B

Segregated equipment drop	Deposit equipment (tools, sampling devices, notes, monitoring instruments, radios, etc.) used on the site onto plastic drop cloths.
Boot covers and glove wash	Outer boots and outer gloves should be scrubbed with a decontamination solution of detergent and water or replaced.
Rinse off boot covers and gloves	Decontamination solution should be rinsed off boot covers and gloves using generous amounts of water. Repeat as many times as necessary.
Tape removal	Remove tape from around boots and gloves and place into container with plastic liner.
Boot cover removal	Remove disposable boot covers and place into container with plastic liner.
Outer glove removal	Remove outer gloves and deposit in container with plastic liner.
Suit/safety boot wash	Completely wash splash suit, SCBA, gloves, and safety boots. Care should be exercised that no water is allowed into the SCBA regulator. It is suggested that the SCBA regulator be wrapped in plastic.

Suit/safety boot rinse	Thoroughly rinse off all decontamination solution from protective clothing.
Tank or canister change	This is the last step in the decontamination procedure for those workers wishing to change air tanks and return to the EZ. The worker's air tank or cartridge is exchanged, new outer glove and boot covers are donned, and joints taped.
Removal of safety boots	Remove safety boots and deposit in container with a plastic liner.
SCBA backpack removal	Without removing the face piece, the SCBA backpack should be removed and placed on a table. The face piece should then be disconnected from the remaining SCBA unit and then proceed to the next station.
Splash suit removal	With care, remove the splash suit. The exterior of the splash suit should not come in contact with any inner layers of clothing.
Inner glove wash	The inner gloves should be washed with a mild decontamination solution (detergent/ water).
Inner glove rinse	Generously rinse the inner gloves with water.
Face piece removal	Without touching the face with gloves, remove the face piece. The face piece should be deposited into a container that has a plastic liner.
Inner glove removal	Remove the inner glove and deposit into a container that has a plastic liner.
Field wash	Wash hands and face thoroughly. If highly toxic, skin corrosive, or skin absorbent materials are known or suspected to be present, a shower should be taken.

9.3.2 Level C and Level D

The decontamination procedure for Level C and Level D will be satisfied with the Minimum procedures outlined in section 8.2.

9.4 Heavy Equipment and Handling Equipment Decontamination

Equipment traversing the site and exiting the site will be subjected to a decontamination protocol.

At a minimum the protocol will consist of an inspection of the truck fenders, tires and mud flaps for accumulated soil/fill, and removal of all accumulations using hand tools (brush, broom and scrapers). If deemed necessary by the Health and Safety Officer, this inspection will be performed over a thirty by fifteen foot area that has been filled with 3/4 inch crushed recycled concrete aggregate to facilitate the removal of soil/fill

accumulations from the tires, and to immobilize soil/fill removed from the truck body. Additionally, all trucks hauling waste will be required to be covered prior to exiting the site.

At the conclusion of the use of each piece of excavation equipment on the site, it will be decontaminated with an Alconox/water solution followed by a clean water rinse within the Contaminant Reduction Zone. The rinse will be allowed to charge into the site ground.

10.0 Emergency Response / Contingency Plan

10.1 Pre-Emergency Planning

In order to properly prepare for emergencies, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be maintained on-site for the type of contaminants to which workers may be exposed. Based upon the results of previous investigations, the contaminants found at the site consist of a mixture of different organic compounds that may exceed state guidelines. The MSDS for these products and other compounds which could potentially be found are hereto attached as Appendix C.

In the event a suspected or known hazardous substance or substance container is encountered during site activities, a contingency plan will be triggered (see Section 11.3).

10.2 Emergency Contact Information

In the event of an accident or emergency situation, emergency procedures will be executed. Said procedures can and will be executed by the first person to observe an accident or emergency situation. The Project Field Manager will be notified about the situation immediately after emergency procedures are implemented

10.2.1 Emergency Contacts

Driving Direction to the hospital are attached as Appendix E

Emergency:	911	
Hospital:	212-263-5550	NYU Langone Cobble: Hill Emergency Room
Police:	911	Police
Fire Department:	911	NYFD
Chemtrec:	800-424-9300	
Poison Control Center:	800-336-6997	
National Response Center:	800-424-8802	
US EPA (24-hour hotline):	800-424-9346	

10.2.2 Utility Emergencies I Initiating Subsurface Investigation Work

Where necessary, utility mark outs will be called in via the one call center or to the individual entities listed below.

Mark Out One-Call Center	1-800-272-4480	No-Cuts
Gas Company:	718-643-4050	Keyspan/Con Edison
Telephone Company:	516-661-6000	Bell Atlantic / Verizon
Electric Company:	718-643-4050	Keyspan/Con Edison

10.3 Contingency/Evacuation Plan

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to emergency procedures. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Employee Emergency Action Plan Standard, set forth at 29 C.P.R.§ 1910 Part 1926.35(a), as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

If an unknown substance or substance container is encountered during site activities, the following contingency plan will be triggered.

1. The Site Health and Safety Officer, Project Manager and Field Operations Leader will be notified and an Exclusion Zone (the aerial extent of which will be determined by the above safety staff) will be established.
2. All staff will be evacuated from the Exclusion Zone.
3. Air monitoring will be conducted down-wind of the Exclusion Zone.
4. The NYSDEC, as well as any other Government regulatory agency whose need may be prompted by the particular situation, will be notified.
5. Upon arrival of the NYSDEC or Government regulatory agency representative(s), site control will transfer to the appropriate Government personnel.

It may be possible that a situation could develop site emergency could necessitate the evacuation of all personnel from the site. If such a situation develops, an audible alarm shall be given for site evacuation (consisting of an air hom). Personnel shall evacuate the site in a calm and controlled fashion and regroup at a predetermined location. The route of evacuation will be dependent on wind direction, severity, type of incident, etc. The site must not be reentered until back-up help, monitoring equipment, and/or personal protective equipment are on hand and the appropriate regulatory agencies have been notified.

10.4 Emergency Medical Treatment Procedures

This Section is not, nor does it purport to be, a comprehensive recitation of safety and health requirements applicable to medical treatment and first aid. Rather, contractors, subcontractors and workers at the site must refer to OSHA's Medical Services and First Aid Standard, set forth at 29 C.F.R. § 1910 Part 1926.23 and 1926.50, as well as all supporting OSHA Compliance Directives and Letters of Interpretation, for complete information on safety and health compliance obligations.

All injuries, no matter how slight, will be reported to the site safety supervisor immediately. The safety supervisor will complete an accident report for all incidents (Appendix B). Some injuries, such as severe lacerations or bums, may require immediate treatment. Unless required due to immediate danger, seriously injured persons should not be moved without direction from attending medical personnel.

1 0.4.1 Standard Procedures for Injury

1. Notify the Site Health and Safety Officer, Project Manager, and the NYCDEP and NYCDHPD of all accidents, incidents, and near emergency situations.
2. If the injury is minor, trained personnel should proceed to administer appropriate first aid.
3. Telephone for ambulance/medical assistance if necessary. Whenever possible, notify the receiving hospital of the nature of physical injury or chemical overexposure. If no phone is available, transport the person to the nearest hospital. Refer to the map in section 11.2.1.
4. When transporting an injured person to a hospital, bring this Health and Safety Plan with the attached MSDS to assist medical personnel with diagnosis and treatment.

1 0.4.2 Chemical Overexposure

In all cases of chemical overexposure, follow standard procedures as outlined below for poison management, first aid, and, if applicable, cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Different routes of exposure and their respective first aid/poison management procedures are outlined below.

Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless prompted by a health professional. Transport person to nearest hospital immediately.
Inhalation/Confined Space	Do not enter a confined space to rescue someone who has been overcome unless properly equipped and a standby person present.
Inhalation/Other	Move the person from the contaminated environment. Initiate CPR if necessary. Call or have someone call for medical assistance. Refer to MSDS for additional specific information. If necessary, transport the victim to the nearest hospital as soon as possible.
Skin Contact/Non-Caustic Contaminant (Petroleum, Gasoline, etc.)	Wash off skin with a large amount of water immediately. Remove any affected clothing and rewash skin using soap, if available. Transport person to a medical facility if necessary.
Skin Contact/ Corrosive Contaminant (Acids, Hydrogen Peroxide, etc.)	Wash off skin with a large amount of water immediately. Remove any affected clothing and rewash skin with water. Transport person to a medical facility if necessary.
Eyes	Hold eyelids open and rinse the eyes immediately with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Never permit the eyes to be rubbed. Transport person to a medical facility as soon as possible.

10.4.3 First Aid for Injuries Incurred During Field Work

A first aid kit and an emergency eyewash will be available on-site. Field crews, when performing field operations, will carry portable first aid kits that include emergency eye wash stations.

1 0.4.4 First Aid Equipment List

The first aid kit(s) kept at the site will consist of a weatherproof container with individually sealed packages for each type of item. The kit will include at least the following items:

- Gauze roller bandages, l-inch and 2-inch
- Gauze compress bandages, 4-inch
- Gauze pads, 2-inch
- Adhesive tape, l-inch
- Bandage, l-inch
- Butterfly bandages
- Triangular bandages, 40-inch
- Ampules of ammonia inhalants
- Antiseptic applicators or swabs
- Bum dressing and sterilized towels
- Surgical scissors
- Eye dressing
- Portable emergency eye wash
- Emergency oxygen supply
- Alcohol
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Clinical grade thermometer
- Tourniquet

10.4.5 Other Emergency Equipment

One portable fire extinguisher with a rating (ratio) of 20 pound *AlBIC* and one portable fire extinguisher with a rating of 2A will be conspicuously and centrally located between the restricted and non-restricted zones. In addition, similar extinguishers of the same size and class will be located in the site office trailer so that maximum travel distance to the nearest unit shall not exceed 50 feet. Portable extinguishers will be properly tagged with inspection dates and maintained in accordance with standard maintenance procedures for portable fire extinguishers. Field personnel will be trained in fire extinguisher use before field operations begin.

An emergency at any part of the site, such as fire or chemical release, might require that some appropriately trained site workers direct traffic on or near the site.

The following safety equipment to be used for traffic should be kept readily available on site in the field office:

- reflective/fluorescent vests

- flares
- traffic cones (and flags, or the equivalent, as needed)
- hazard tape (barricades as needed)
- working flashlights

10.5 Record of Injuries Incurred On-Site

10.5.1 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Form (OSHA 300)

All occupational injuries and illnesses that are required to be recorded under the Occupational Safety and Health Act will be registered on OSHA Form 300. The site safety supervisor will record occupational injuries and illnesses within 48 hours of occurrence, as required by statute.

10.5.2 Employer's First Report of Injury

The site safety supervisor for all accidents involving work injury at the site will complete this form (Appendix D). Follow-up procedures will include investigation of each accident or near-miss by the safety supervisor to assure that no similar accidents occur in the future.

APPENDIX A

Safety Meeting Sheet

Safety Meeting Sheet

Date: Time:

Site Location:

Print Name

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

11) _____

12) _____

13) _____

14) _____

15) _____

16) _____

17) _____

18) _____

19) _____

APPENDIX B

Vapor Monitoring Sheet

Vapor Monitoring Sheet

Date: Time:

Site Location:

	Sample Location	PID Reading (ppm)	Check Box if sample was sent to Laboratory
1			☐
2			☐
3			☐
4			☐
5			☐
6			☐
7			☐
8			☐
9			☐
10			☐
11			☐
12			☐
13			☐
14			☐
15			☐
16			☐
17			☐
18			☐
19			☐
20			☐

APPENDIX C

MSDS Sheets

APPENDIX D

Accident Report Form

Accident Report Form

Date: Time:

Name of injured:

Employer:

Site Location:

Where did incident occur?

Briefly describe the accident and how accident occurred:

Name/Address/telephone of Witness: Name/Address/telephone of Witness:

Were local Emergency facilities contacted? Yes _ No _

Which facility?

Were the injuries enough to cause hospitalization? Yes _ No _

If yes, specify complaint that caused hospitalization and time/date and hospital sent to.

Was ASR Corporate notified? Yes _ No _

Specify Corporate Officer notified, date and time of notification:

Name/number of Direct Supervisor of injured person (print):

Name of person filing report (print):

Signature of person filing report:
By signing this report I hereby attest that the information included in this report is accurate and correct.

Accident Report Form

Date: Time:

Name of injured:

Employer:

Site Location:

Where did incident occur?

Briefly describe the accident and how accident occurred:

Name/Address/telephone of Witness: Name/Address/telephone of Witness:

Were local Emergency facilities contacted? Yes _ No _

Which facility?

Were the injuries enough to cause hospitalization? Yes _ No _

If yes, specify complaint that caused hospitalization and time/date and hospital sent to.

Was ASR Corporate notified? Yes _ No _

Specify Corporate Officer notified, date and time of notification:

Name/number of Direct Supervisor of injured person (print):

Name of person filing report (print):

Signature of person filing report:
By signing this report I hereby attest that the information included in this report is accurate and correct.

APPENDIX E

Hospital Driving Directions