

212-218 N 9TH STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Remedial Action Work Plan

NYC VCP Number: 13CVCP122K

Prepared for:

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REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	
CERTIFICATION	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT	v
REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN	1
1.0 SITE BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Site Location and Current Usage	1
1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan	1
1.3 Description of Surrounding Property	2
1.4 Remedial Investigation	2
2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES	6
3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS	7
3.1 Threshold Criteria	9
3.2. Balancing Criteria	10
4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION	16
4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action	16
4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill Management	18
4.3 Engineering Controls	21
4.4 Institutional Controls	22
4.5 Site Management Plan	23
4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment	24
5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT	28
5.1 Project Organization and Oversight	28
5.2 Site Security	28
5.3 Work Hours	28
5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan	28
5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan	29
5.6 Agency Approvals	31
5.7 Site Preparation	32
5.8 Traffic Control	36
5.9 Demobilization	36
5.10 Reporting and Record Keeping	36
5.11 Complaint Management	37
5.12 Deviations from the Remedial Action Work Plan	38
5.13 Data Usability Summary report	39
6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT	39
7.0 SCHEDULE	40

REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

Table 1	Imported Backfill and Clean Soil Limits
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FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location Map
Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Layout of Proposed Site Development
Figure 4	Surrounding Land Usage
Figure 5	Excavation Plan
Figure 6	Endpoint Sampling Plan
Figure 7	Capping and Vapor Barrier Plan

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A	Proposed Development Plans
Attachment B	Citizen Participation Plan
Attachment C	Sustainability Statement
Attachment D	Soil Materials Management Plan
Attachment E	Vapor Barrier Specifications
Attachment F	Site-Specific Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AOC	Area of Concern
AS/SVE	Air Sparging/Soil Vapor Extraction
BOA	Brownfield Opportunity Area
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
C/D	Construction/Demolition
COC	Certificate of Completion
CQAP	Construction Quality Assurance Plan
CSOP	Contractors Site Operation Plan
DCR	Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions
ECs/ICs	Engineering and Institutional Controls
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
VCA	Voluntary Cleanup Agreement
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
NOC	Notice of Completion
NYC VCP	New York City Volunteer Cleanup Program
NYC DEP	New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NYC DOHMH	New York State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
NYCRR	New York Codes Rules and Regulations
NYC OER	New York City Office of Environmental Remediation
NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYS DEC DER	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Remediation
NYS DOH	New York State Department of Health
NYS DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
ORC	Oxygen-Release Compound
OSHA	United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PE	Professional Engineer

PID	Photo Ionization Detector
QEP	Qualified Environmental Professional
QHHEA	Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment
RAOs	Remedial Action Objectives
RAR	Remedial Action Report
RAWP	Remedial Action Work Plan or Plan
RCA	Recycled Concrete Aggregate
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RMZ	Residual Management Zone
SCOs	Soil Cleanup Objectives
SCG	Standards, Criteria and Guidance
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

CERTIFICATION

I, Ariel Czemerinski, am a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of New York. I have primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial action for the Redevelopment Project located at 212-218 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York, Site number 13CVCP122K.

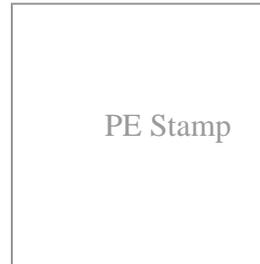
I certify that this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) has a plan for handling, transport and disposal of soil, fill, fluids and other materials removed from the property in accordance with applicable City, State and Federal laws and regulations. Importation of all soil, fill and other material from off-Site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

Name

NYS PE License Number

Signature

Date



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC has enrolled in the New York City Volunteer Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a 14,838-ft² Site located at 212-218 North 9th Street in Brooklyn, New York. A remedial investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP). The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment consistent with the intended property use, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and conforms with applicable laws and regulations.

Site Location and Current Usage

The Site is located at 212-218 N 9th Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York, and is identified as Block 2313 and Lots 5 and 7 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The combined lots total approximately 14,838-square feet and are currently vacant.

The Site is bounded by N. 9th Street to the north, commercial properties to the west and east, and residential and commercial properties to the south. A map of the site boundary is shown in Figure 2. Currently, the Site is vacant.

Summary of Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of residential use. Redevelopment plans include the new construction of a 7-story residential building. The building will be slab-on-grade with no cellar level. The first floor will cover the entire property and feature a 16 space parking garage in the rear of the building with recreation space, storage, mechanical rooms and the residential lobby. Floors 2 through 7 will consist of residential apartments with a total of 32 units. Layout of the proposed Site development is presented in Figure 3. The current zoning designation is R3-1. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

Excavation to a depth of approximately 2 to 3 feet will be performed across the entire Site for construction of the new building's foundation and slab. The building does not include a cellar level.

Summary of the Remedy

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and implementation of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establish Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs);
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs. Most of the

- property will be excavated to depths of 2 to 3 feet for new building's footings and foundation. The metals hotspot identified (in 2007 at SB-3) will be excavated below grade to remove the hotspot;
6. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
 7. Removal of underground storage tanks (if encountered) and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
 8. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities.
 9. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
 10. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
 11. Demarcation of residual soil/fill.
 12. Installation of a vapor barrier below the concrete slab and behind the foundation walls of the new building;
 13. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of a 2ft thick concrete building foundation slab;
 14. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
 15. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
 16. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP.

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

COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT

The Office of Environmental Remediation created the New York City Volunteer Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to provide governmental oversight for the cleanup of contaminated property in NYC. This Remedial Action Work Plan (“cleanup plan”) describes the findings of prior environmental studies that show the location of contamination at the Site, and describes the plans to clean up the Site to protect public health and the environment.

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

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

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

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

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

Site Safety Coordinator. This project has a designated Site Safety Coordinator to implement the Health and Safety Plan. The Site Safety Coordinator maintains an emergency contact sheet and protocol for management of emergencies. The Site Safety Coordinator is Mr. Kevin Waters of Environmental Business Consultants. Mr. Waters can be reached at (631) 504-6000.

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

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

Odor, Dust and Noise Control. This cleanup plan includes actions for odor and dust control. These actions are designed to prevent off-Site odor and dust nuisances and includes steps to be taken if nuisances are detected. Generally, dust is managed by application of physical covers and by water sprays. Odors are controlled by limiting the area of open excavations, physical covers, spray foams and by a series of other actions (called operational measures). The project is also required to comply with NYC noise control standards. If you observe problems in these areas, please contact the on-Site Project Manager, Kevin Brussee at (631) 504-6000 or NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager, Breanna Gribble (212) 442-7126.

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

Storm-Water Management. To limit the potential for soil erosion and discharge, this cleanup plan has provisions for storm-water management. The main elements of the storm water management include physical barriers such as tarp covers and erosion fencing, and a program for frequent inspection.

Hours of Operation. The hours for operation of cleanup will comply with the NYC Department of Buildings construction code requirements or according to specific variances issued by that agency. For this cleanup project, the hours of operation are 7:00AM to 6:00PM Monday through Friday.

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

Complaint Management. The contractor performing this cleanup is required to address all complaints. If you have any complaints, you can call the facility Project Manager, Mr. Kevin Brussee (EBC) at (631) 504-6000, the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager, Breanna Gribble at (212) 442-7126, or call 311 and mention the Site is in the NYC Volunteer Cleanup Program.

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

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

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

Stockpile Management. Soil stockpiles will be kept covered with tarps to prevent dust, odors and erosion. Stockpiles will be frequently inspected. Damaged tarp covers will be promptly replaced. Stockpiles will be protected with silt fences. Hay bales will be used, as needed to protect storm water catch basins and other discharge points.

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

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

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

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

Truck Routing. Truck routes have been selected to: (a) limit transport through residential areas and past sensitive nearby properties; (b) maximize use of city-mapped truck routes; (c) limit total distance to major highways; (d) promote safety in entry to highways; (e) promote overall safety

in trucking; and (f) minimize off-Site line-ups (queuing) of trucks entering the property. Operators of loaded trucks leaving the Site will be instructed not to stop or idle in the local neighborhood.

Final Report. The results of all cleanup work will be fully documented in a final report (called a Remedial Action Report) that will be available for you to review in the public document repositories located at the Leonard Library (81 Devoe Street)..

Long-Term Site Management. To provide long-term protection after the cleanup is complete, the property owner will be required to comply with an ongoing Site Management Plan that calls for continued inspection of protective controls, such as Site covers. The Site Management Plan is evaluated and approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation. Requirements that the property owner must comply with are defined in the property's deed. A certification of continued protectiveness of the cleanup will be required from time to time to show that the approved cleanup is still effective.

REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND

FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, has enrolled in the New York City Volunteer Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a property located at 212-218 North 9th Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York (the Site). A Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) in a manner that will render the Site protective of public health and the environment consistent with the contemplated end use. This RAWP establishes remedial action objectives, provides remedial alternatives analysis that includes consideration of a permanent cleanup, and provides a description of the selected remedial action. The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and applicable laws and regulations.

1.1 Site Location and Current Usage

The Site is located at 212-218 N 9th Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York, and is identified as Block 2313 and Lots 5 and 7 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The combined lots total approximately 14,838-square feet and are currently vacant.

The Site is bounded by N. 9th Street to the north, commercial properties to the west and east, and residential and commercial properties to the south. A map of the site boundary is shown in Figure 2. Currently, the Site is vacant.

1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of residential use. Redevelopment plans include the new construction of a 7-story residential building. The building will be slab-on-grade with no cellar level. The first floor will cover the entire property and feature a 16 space parking garage in the rear of the building with recreation space, storage, mechanical rooms and the residential lobby. Floors 2 through 7 will consist of residential apartments with a total of 32 units. Layout of

the proposed Site development is presented in Figure 3. The current zoning designation is R3-1. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

Excavation to a depth of approximately 2 to 3 feet will be performed across the entire Site for construction of the new building's foundation and slab. The building does not include a cellar level.

Architectural plans of the proposed redevelopment are provided in Attachment A.

1.3 Description of Surrounding Property

The area surrounding the Site consists of a mix of residential and commercial properties. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of the adjacent properties listed below as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. No hospitals, schools or daycare facilities are located within a 250 ft radius of the Site. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage.

Surrounding Property Usage

Direction	Property Description
North – Opposite side of N 9th Street	<u>Block 2306, Lots 28 and 30</u> (213 to 219 N 9th Street) – Developed with a multi-story residential apartment building.
South – Adjacent properties	<u>Block 2313, Lots 24 and 26 to 29</u> (203 to 213 N 8th Street) – Lots 24 and 26 are industrial/commercial facilities. Lot 27 is a vacant uncapped parcel measuring 20 x 100ft. Lots 28 and 29 consist of 5-story residential apartment buildings. All Lost front N 8th Street.
East – Adjacent property	<u>Block 2313, Lot 1</u> (505 Driggs Avenue) – Developed with a 2-story industrial/manufacturing facility.
West – Adjacent property	<u>Block 2313, Lot 11</u> (N 9th Street) – Undeveloped asphalt paved parking lot.

1.4 Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called “*Remedial Investigation Report, 212-218 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, NY*”, dated March 2013 (RIR).

Summary of Past Uses of Site and Areas of Concern

According to historical Sanborn maps, in 1887 the northern portion (212-216 9th Street) of the Site was developed with single story commercial building occupied by Excelsior Whitening Mills and the southern portion of the Site (218 9th Street) was developed with one two-story commercial building occupied by a slaughter house and a single story shed. From 1905 to 1916, the northern portion of the Site is occupied by J.A. McCafferty National White Lead and Color Works and the southern portion of the property remains unchanged. In 1942, the northern portion of the Site remains unchanged and the southern portion of the site is vacant land. In 1951, the northern portion of the Site is vacant and open land and the southern portion of the Site is developed with a single story commercial building utilized for parking. From 1965 to 2007, the northern portion of the Site is open land which was utilized for parking and the southern portion of the Site remains unchanged.

The AOCs identified for this Site include:

1. The northern portion of the Site was occupied by J.A. McCafferty National White Lead and Color Works; a paint manufacture. As such, there is a potential for historic site operations to have impacted soil, groundwater and/or soil vapor quality beneath the Site.
2. In the July 2007 Phase II Report, elevated levels of Chromium, Lead and Barium were identified in the area of SB-3.
3. Historic fill layer is present at the Site from grade to depths as great as 5 feet below grade.

Summary of the Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation

FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC performed the following scope of work:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed six soil borings across the entire project Site, and collected 10 soil samples and one duplicate soil sample for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed three groundwater monitoring wells throughout the Site to establish groundwater flow and collected three groundwater samples and one duplicate groundwater sample for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality;

4. Installed five soil vapor probes across the Site and collected four soil vapor samples for chemical analysis;

Summary of Environmental Findings

1. Elevation of the property is approximately 15 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater is approximately 5 feet below grade at the Site. Groundwater flow is generally to the northwest.
3. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet. The stratigraphy of the Site, from the surface down, consists of approximately 5 feet of historic fill underlain by a native fine brown sand.
4. 2007 Investigation results: Soil/Fill samples analyzed detected VOCs and included naphthalene (max. of 21,000 ppb), Butylbenzene (max. of 177 ppb), 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (1094 ppb) and 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (671 ppb). SVOCs including benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and chrysene were detected above Restricted Residential SCOs. Metals including Barium (maximum of 5,901 ppm), Chromium (maximum of 33,402 ppm), Lead (maximum of 28,231 ppm) and Zinc (maximum of 576 ppm) were detected above Unrestricted Residential SCOs. Pesticides and PCBs were below unrestricted Use SCOs. A metals hotspot area has been identified around boring SB3.

2013 Investigation Results: Soil/fill samples collected during the RI showed no Pesticides or PCBs at detectable concentrations. VOC, naphthalene (9100 ppb) was detected in one soil boring, below Unrestricted Use SCOs. PCE, TCE, and carbon tetrachloride were not detected in soil samples collected from this Site. Several PAH related SVOCs were detected above Restricted Residential SCOs in shallow soil samples and included benz(a)anthracene (maximum of 15,000 ppm), benzo(a)pyrene (maximum of 12,000 ppb), benzo(b)fluoranthene (maximum of 17,000 ppb), benzo(k)fluoranthene (maximum of 5,100 ppb), Chrysene (maximum of 14,000 ppb), dibenz(a,h)anthracene (maximum of 1,700 ppb), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (maximum of 4,600 ppb). Nine metals exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs in both shallow and deep soil samples and included arsenic (maximum of 125 ppm), barium (maximum of 7,380 ppm), cadmium (maximum of 6.96 ppm), chromium

(maximum of 496 ppm), copper (maximum of 157 ppm), lead (maximum of 6,620 ppm), mercury (maximum of 2.1 ppm), nickel (maximum of 35.8 ppm), and zinc (maximum of 5,240 ppm). Of these metals, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential SCOs.

5. 2007 Investigation Results: No Pesticides, PCBs or SVOCs were reported in any of the groundwater samples above their GQS. Only two VOCs , xylene and 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene were reported above standards at 11 ug/L and 17 ug/L respectively.
6. 2013 Investigation Results: No Pesticides or PCBs were detected in any of the groundwater samples collected at the Site. Only one VOC, naphthalene, was detected at a maximum concentration of 5.9 ppb, below its GQS. PCE, TCE, and carbon tetrachloride were not detected in groundwater samples collected from this Site. Several SVOCs were detected in all three groundwater samples exceeding GQS and included 2-Methylphenol (o-cresol) (maximum of 130 ppb), 3&4-Methylphenol (m&p-cresol) (maximum of 390 ppb), naphthalene (maximum of 15 ppb), phenol (maximum of 98 ppb), benzo(a)anthracene (maximum of 4.2 ppb), benzo(b)fluoranthene (maximum of 4.4 ppb), benzo(k)fluoranthene (maximum of 1.8 ppb), chrysene (maximum of 3.8 ppb), and indeno(a,2,3-cd)pyrene (maximum of 2.7 ppb). The dissolved concentration of the metals magnesium, manganese and sodium were detected above their respective GQS.
7. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI showed petroleum VOCs at generally moderate concentrations and chlorinated VOCs at generally low concentrations. Total BTEX concentrations were present at each of the four locations at a maximum of 202.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. PCE was identified in all samples at a maximum concentration of 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. TCE was identified in all soil vapor samples at a maximum concentration of 0.591 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 1,1,1 – TCA was identified in all soil vapor samples at a maximum concentration of 5.83 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Carbon Tetrachloride was identified in all soil vapor samples at a maximum concentration of 0.629 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. All of these concentrations are below the monitoring level ranges established within the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix.

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

2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

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

Soil

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil.

Groundwater

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated groundwater.

Soil Vapor

- Prevent migration of soil vapor into dwelling and other occupied structures.

3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

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

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

The following is a detailed description of the alternatives analysis and remedy selection to address impacted media at the Site. As required, a minimum of two remedial alternatives (including a Track 1 scenario) are evaluated, as follows:

Alternative 1 involves

- Establishment of Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs throughout the Site and confirmation that Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs have been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling.
- Removal of all soil/ fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs throughout the Site and confirmation that Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs has been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Based on the results of the remedial investigation, it is expected that this alternative would require excavation to a depth of at least 6 feet to remove all historic fill at the Site. Excavation for construction of the building would take place to a depth of approximately 2 to 3 feet. Therefore, soil/fill containing analytes at

concentrations above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new building would require additional excavation to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

- Installation of a vapor barrier beneath building slab of the new building as a part of development to prevent any potential future exposures from off-Site soil vapor.

Alternative 2 involves

- Removal of all soil/ fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs and confirmation that Track 4 has been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Excavation for construction of the building would take place to a depth of approximately 2 to 3 feet. Therefore, if soil/ fill containing SVOCs or metals at concentrations above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new building and rear courtyard is complete, additional excavation will be performed to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs.
- Placement of a final cover over the entire Site to eliminate exposure to remaining soil/fill;
- Placement of a soil vapor barrier beneath the building slab and behind foundation walls to prevent any potential future exposures from off-Site soil vapor;
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the site and prohibitions on sensitive site uses, such as farming or vegetable gardening, to eliminate future exposure pathways.
- Establishment of an approved Site Management Plan to ensure long-term management of these engineering and institutional controls including the performance of periodic inspections and certification that the controls are performing as they were intended.
- Continued registration as an E-designated property to memorialize the remedial action and the Engineering and Institutional Controls required by this RAWP.

3.1 Threshold Criteria

Protection of Public Health and the Environment

This criterion is an evaluation of the remedy's ability to protect public health and the

environment, and an assessment of how risks posed through each existing or potential pathway of exposure are eliminated, reduced or controlled through removal, treatment, and implementation of Engineering Controls or Institutional Controls. Protection of public health and the environment must be achieved for all approved remedial actions.

Both remedial alternatives would be protective of human health and the environment by removing all soil above Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs beneath the building areas. Alternative 1 would also achieve Track 1 SCOs while Alternative 2 would manage some material in place. Alternative 1 would eliminate the potential for human and environmental exposure to contaminated soil/fill once construction is complete. Alternative 2 would achieve Track 4 -Site Specific SCOs and would protect public health and the environment by placement of composite cap meeting the Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives.

Potential exposure to contaminated soils during construction would be minimized by implementing an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). There is a potential for contact with groundwater as it is at a depth of approximately 3.5 feet below ground surface. Although Alternative 1 would require excavation below the groundwater table to remove all soil at the Site that exceeds Unrestricted Use SCOs (excavation to a depth of at least 6ft in some areas), Alternative 2 may require limited excavation below the groundwater table if additional excavation is required to attain Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs after excavation for construction of the new building. Potential post-remediation exposures to potential off-Site soil vapors would be addressed by installing a vapor barrier (GSE Lining Technologies of North America or approved equal) beneath the new building's slab as part of development. Under Alternative 2, implementing Institutional Controls including a Site Management Plan and continued "E" designation of property would ensure that the composite cover system remains intact and protective. Potential exposure to contaminated soils during construction would be minimized by implementing a Construction Health and Safety Plan, an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan, and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP).

3.2 Balancing Criteria

Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

Alternative #1 (Track 1) would address the chemical-specific SCGs, as soil/fill in excess of the NYSDEC Part 375 Unrestricted Use SCOs would be removed and Alternative #2 (Track 4) would address the chemical-specific SCGs, as soil/fill in excess of the NYSDEC Part 375 Restricted Residential SCOs and Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs for barium, chromium and lead would be removed. Soil/fill excavated from the Site would be managed and disposed in accordance with applicable City, State, and Federal regulations. As an added protection against the potential for future soil vapor intrusion from off-Site, a vapor barrier will be installed below the new building's slab and as part of development.

Focused attention on means and methods employed during the remedial action would ensure that handling and management of contaminated material would be in compliance with applicable SCGs. Health and safety measures contained in the CHASP and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) that comply with the applicable SCGs shall be implemented during Site redevelopment under this RAWP. These measures will protect on-site workers and the surrounding community from exposure to Site-related contaminants. A site management plan under Alternative 2 would ensure that controls remained protective for the long term.

Short-term effectiveness and impacts

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

Both alternatives have similar-short term effectiveness during their respective implementations, as each requires excavation of all or most historic fill material. Short term impacts are likely to be higher for the Alternative #1 due to excavation of greater amounts of historical fill material. However, focused attention to means and methods during the remedial action during a Track 1

removal action, including community air monitoring and appropriate truck routing, would minimize or negate the overall impact of these activities and any differences between these alternatives. Both alternatives would both employ appropriate measures to prevent short term impacts, including a Construction Health and Safety Plan, a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) and a Soil/Materials Management Plan (SMMP), during all on-Site soil disturbance activities and would minimize the release of contaminants into the environment. Both alternatives provide short term effectiveness in protecting the surrounding community by decreasing the risk of contact with on-Site contaminants. Construction workers operating under appropriate management procedures and a Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) will be protected from on-Site contaminants (personal protective equipment would be worn consistent with the documented risks within the respective work zones).

Long-term effectiveness and permanence

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

Alternative #1 would achieve long-term effectiveness and permanence related to on-Site contamination by permanently removing all impacted soil/fill and enabling unrestricted usage of the property.

Alternative #2 would provide long-term effectiveness by removing most on-Site contamination and attaining Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, establishing Engineering Controls including a composite cover system across the Site; establishing Institutional Controls to ensure long-term management including use restrictions, a Site Management Plan and continued registration as E-designated property. The SMP will ensure long-term effectiveness of all ECs and ICs by requiring periodic inspection and certification that these controls and restrictions continue to be

in place and are functioning as they were intended assuring that protections designed into the remedy will provide continued high level of protection in perpetuity.

Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material

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

Alternative #1 would permanently eliminate the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants from on-Site soil by removing all soil in excess of Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. Alternative 1 would eliminate a greater total mass of contaminants on Site.

Alternative #2 would remove a portion of the impacted soil present on the Site and remaining soil beneath the new buildings and rear backyard would meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs.

Implementability

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

The techniques, materials and equipment to implement Alternatives 1 and 2 are readily available and have been proven effective in remediating the contaminants associated with the Site. They use standard materials and services that are well established technology. The reliability of each

remedy is also high. There are no special difficulties associated with any of the activities proposed.

Cost effectiveness

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

Costs associated with Alternative 1 are approximately \$375,000. This cost estimate includes the following elements and assumptions:

- Excavate to depths of at least 6 ft within entire 14,838 ft² area of the Site;
- Install shoring and/or construct underpinning along property lines to allow excavation to required depths;
- Backfill the over excavated areas to the required depth for construction of the new building;
- Disposal of 3,300 cy (5,000 tons) of excavated soil as non-hazardous;
- Installation of a vapor barrier beneath the slab of the new building;
- Collection and laboratory analysis of end point soil samples;
- HASP and CAMP monitoring for the duration of the remedial activities.

Costs associated with Alternative 2 are approximately \$225,000. This cost estimate includes the following elements and assumptions:

- Excavate to a depth of 2 to 3 ft within entire 14,838 ft² area of the Site;
- Disposal of 1,550 cy (2,500 tons) of excavated soil as nonhazardous;
- Installation of a vapor barrier beneath the slab of the new building;
- Collection and laboratory analysis of end point soil samples;
- HASP and CAMP monitoring for the duration of the remedial activities.

The costs associated with the Track 1 alternative are significantly more than that of the Track 4 alternative. Long-term costs for Alternative 2 are likely higher than Alternative 1 based on costs

for long term implementation of a Site Management Plan.

Community Acceptance

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

Based on the overall goals of the remedial program and the intended Site use, it is anticipated that both Alternatives #1 and #2 for the Site would be acceptable to the community. This RAWP will be subject to a public review under the NYC VCP and will provide the opportunity for detailed public input on the remedial alternatives and the selected remedy. This public comment will be considered by OER prior to approval of this plan. The Citizen Participation Plan for the project is provided in Attachment B.

Land use

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

The proposed redevelopment of the Site is compatible with its current zoning and is consistent with recent development patterns. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use or Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, which is appropriate for its planned residential use. However, the Track 1 alternative does not allow ECs or ICs that would provide protection against off-Site vapor migration which would be needed for residential use. Improvements in the current brownfield condition of the property achieved by both alternatives are also consistent

with the City's goals for cleanup of contaminated land and bringing such properties into productive reuse. Both alternatives are equally protective of natural resources and cultural resources.

Sustainability of the Remedial Action

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

While Alternative #2 would potentially result in lower energy usage based on reducing the volume of material transported off-Site, both remedial alternatives are comparable with respect to the opportunity to achieve sustainable remedial action. The sustainability statement is provided in Attachment C.

4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION

4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and implementation of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establish Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs);
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs. Most of the property will be excavated to depths of 2 to 3 feet for new building's footings and foundation. Approximately 2,500 tons of soil will be removed. The metals hotspot identified in 2007 at SB-3 will be excavated below grade to remove the hotspot;
6. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
7. Removal of underground storage tanks (if encountered) and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;

8. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities;
9. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs;
10. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
11. Demarcation of residual soil/fill;
12. Installation of a vapor barrier below the concrete slab and behind the foundation walls of the new building. The vapor barrier will consist of a 20 mil polyethylene and EVOH resin vapor barrier liner (Vapor Block Plus 20);
13. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of a 2ft thick concrete building foundation slab;
14. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
15. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
16. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP;
17. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and
18. Continued registration of the property with an E-Designation property; establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP.

Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill Management

Track 4 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) are proposed for this project. The following Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs will be used:

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Track 4 SCOs</u>
Total SVOCs	250 ppm
Arsenic	23 ppm
Barium	850 ppm
Chromium	1,000 ppm
Lead	1,200 ppm
Mercury	2.5 ppm

Soil and materials management on-Site and off-Site, including excavation, handling and disposal, will be conducted in accordance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Attachment D. The location of planned excavations is shown in Figure 5.

Discrete contaminant sources (such as hotspots) identified during the remedial action will be identified by GPS or surveyed. This information will be provided in the Remedial Action Report.

Estimated Soil/Fill Removal Quantities

The total quantity of soil/fill expected to be excavated and disposed off-Site is 2,500 tons. Disposal location(s) will be reported promptly to the OER Project Manager prior to the start of the remedial action.

End-Point Sampling

Removal actions under this plan will be performed in conjunction with remedial end-point sampling. The RI provided endpoint data that met Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs at the 4 to 6 feet

interval. However, additional post-excavation end-point sampling and testing will be performed promptly following materials removal and completed prior to Site development activities. To evaluate attainment of Track 4 - Site-Specific SCOs, samples will be collected and analyzed for SVOCs (PAHs), and RCRA Metals. The approximate collection location of the endpoint soil samples is shown on Figure 6.

Since a hotspot area was previously identified at boring SB3, hotspot removal end-point sampling frequency will consist of the following:

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

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

New York State ELAP certified labs will be used for all end-point sample analyses. Labs for end-point sample analyses will be reported in the RAR. The RAR will provide a tabular and map summary of all end-point sample results and will include all data including non-detects and applicable standards and/or guidance values. End-point samples will be analyzed for trigger analytes (those for which SCO exceedence is identified) utilizing the following methodology:

Soil analytical methods will include:

- Semi-volatile organic compounds (PAHs) by EPA Method 8270; and,
- RCRA List metals

Endpoint samples collected for confirmation of Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs will include the full suite of analysis. If either LNAPL and/or DNAPL are detected, appropriate samples will be collected for characterization and required regulatory reporting (i.e. spills hotline) will be performed.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

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

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

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

for every eight samples collected. Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment will consist of the following:

- Gently tap or scrape to remove adhered soil
- Rinse with tap water
- Wash withalconox® detergent solution and scrub
- Rinse with tap water
- Rinse with distilled or deionized water

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

Import and Reuse of Soils

Import of soils onto the property and reuse of soils already onsite will be performed in conformance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix 3. The estimated quantity of soil to be imported into the Site for backfill and cover soil is 0 tons. The estimated quantity of onsite soil/fill expected to be reused/relocated on Site is 0 tons.

4.3 Engineering Controls

Engineering Controls were employed in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the site. The following controls will be incorporated into the foundation design as part of the development: composite cover system and soil vapor barrier will constitute Engineering Controls that will be employed in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the Site.

Composite Cover System

The entire property will be covered by an engineered permanent cover system. This cover system will be comprised of a 6 inch thick concrete-building slab beneath the area of the proposed building.

The composite cover system is a permanent engineering control for the Site. Under Alternative 2, the system will be inspected and reported at specified intervals as required by this RAWP and the SMP. A Soil Management Plan will be included in the Site Management Plan and will outline the procedures to be followed in the event that the composite cover system and underlying residual soil/fill is disturbed after the remedial action is complete. Maintenance of this composite cover system will be described in the Site Management Plan in the RAR. The location and typical design for each remedial cover type used on this Site is depicted on Figure 7.

Vapor Barrier

Migration of soil vapor will be mitigated with a combination of building slab and vapor barrier. The vapor barrier will consist of a 20 mil polyethylene and EVOH resin vapor barrier liner (Vapor Block Plus 20), or OER-approved equivalent. The vapor barrier will extend throughout the area occupied by the footprint of the new building which is to be constructed at the Site. The specifications for installation will be provided to the construction management company and the foundation contractor or installer of the liner. The specifications state that all vapor barrier seams, penetrations, and repairs will be sealed either by the tape method or weld method, according to the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

The extent of the proposed vapor barrier membrane is provided in Figure 7. Installation details with respect to the proposed building slab are also provided in Figure 7. Product specification sheets are provided in Attachment E. The Remedial Closure Report will include photographs (maximum of two photos per page) of the installation process, PE/RA certified letter (on company letterhead) from primary contractor responsible for installation oversight and field inspections, and a copy of the manufacturers certificate of warranty.

4.4 Institutional Controls

Institutional Controls (IC) have been incorporated in this remedial action to manage residual soil/fill and other media and render the Site protective of public health and the environment. Institutional Controls are listed below. Long-term employment of EC/ICs will be implemented under a site-specific Site Management Plan (SMP) that will be included in the RAR. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation by the NYC Buildings Department.

Institutional Controls for this remedial action are:

- The property will continue to maintain an E-Designation. This RAWP includes a description of all ECs and ICs and summarizes the requirements of the Site Management Plan which will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP;
- Submittal of a Site Management Plan in the RAR for approval by OER that provides procedures for appropriate operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection, reporting and certification of ECs. SMP will require that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns will submit to OER a periodic written statement that certifies that: (1) controls employed at the Site are unchanged from the previous certification or that any changes to the controls were approved by OER; and, (2) nothing has occurred that impairs the ability of the controls to protect public health and environment or that constitute a violation or failure to comply with the SMP. OER retains the right to enter the Site in order to evaluate the continued maintenance of any controls. This certification shall be submitted annually and will comply with RCNY §43-1407(1)(3).
- Vegetable gardens and farming on the Site are prohibited;
- Use of groundwater underlying the Site is prohibited without treatment rendering it safe for its intended use;
- All future activities on the Site that will disturb residual material must be conducted pursuant to the soil management provisions in an approved SMP;
- The Site will be used for residential use and will not be used for a higher level of use without prior approval by OER.

4.5 Site Management Plan

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

The SMP will provide a detailed description of the procedures required to manage residual soil/fill left in place following completion of the remedial action in accordance with the Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with OER. This includes a plan for: (1) implementation of EC's and ICs; (2) implementation of monitoring programs; (3) operation and maintenance of EC's; (4) inspection and certification of EC's; and (5) reporting.

Site management activities, reporting, and EC/IC certification will be scheduled on a periodic basis to be established in the SMP and will be subject to review and modification by OER. The Site Management Plan will be based on a calendar year and certification reports will be due for submission to OER by March 31 of the year following the reporting period.

4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment

Investigations reported in the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA).

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

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

Known and Potential Sources

Historic fill material is present at the Site from grade to approximately 6 feet below grade. Based on the results of the Remedial Investigation Report, the contaminants of concern found are:

Soil

- VOC, naphthalene was detected below Unrestricted Use SCOs;
- Metals, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, copper, chromium, lead, mercury and zinc exceeding Track 1 unrestricted or Restricted Residential use SCOs; and
- SVOCs mostly PAH compounds, included benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene were detected above Restricted Residential Use SCOs.

Groundwater

- Metals including sodium, magnesium and manganese exceeding GQS;
- Several SVOCs including 2-Methylphenol (o-cresol), 3&4-Methylphenol (m&p-cresol), naphthalene, phenol, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, and indeno(a,2,3-cd)pyrene were detected above GQS.

Soil vapor

- Chlorinated VOCs detected well below NYS DOH monitoring thresholds including PCE and TCE; and
- Petroleum VOCs detected at low concentrations including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene.

Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants

SVOCs and metals are present in the historic fill materials throughout the Site. Metals found in soil were not found dissolved in groundwater samples (except for sodium, magnesium and manganese) at concentrations above their respective GQSs, indicating that this contamination is not mobilizing into groundwater or migrating off-Site. Dissolved metals (manganese, iron and sodium) above GQS are ubiquitous in Brooklyn and are associated with saline intrusion regional impacts, rather than any on-Site source. The GQS exceedences for SVOCs in the groundwater samples are likely associated with sample turbidity. The chlorinated VOCs tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) were detected at trace concentrations in soil vapor. The petroleum and chlorinated VOCs identified in the soil vapor were well below guidance issued by New York State DOH and were not found in any of the on-site soil samples collected.

Potential Routes of Exposure

The five elements of an exposure pathway are: (1) a contaminant source; (2) contaminant release and transport mechanisms; (3) a point of exposure; (4) a route of exposure; and (5) a receptor population. An exposure pathway is considered complete when all five elements of an exposure pathway are documented. A potential exposure pathway exists when any one or more of the five elements comprising an exposure pathway cannot be documented. An exposure pathway may be eliminated from further evaluation when any one of the five elements comprising an exposure pathway has not existed in the past, does not exist in the present, and will never exist in the future. Three potential primary routes exist by which chemicals can enter the body:

- Ingestion of water, fill, or soil;
- Inhalation of vapors and particulates; and
- Dermal contact with water, fill, soil, or building materials.

Existence of Human Health Exposure

Current Conditions: The potential for exposure to historic fill is limited due to the fence around the entire lot. Groundwater is not exposed at the Site, and because the Site is served by the public water supply, groundwater is not used at the Site.

Construction/ Remediation Activities: Once redevelopment activities begin, construction workers will come into direct contact with surface and subsurface soils, as a result of on-Site construction and excavation activities. Due to the depth of groundwater at the Site (approximately 3.5 feet), exposure to groundwater is likely. Therefore on-Site construction workers potentially could ingest, inhale or have dermal contact with any exposed impacted soil, and groundwater. Off-Site receptors could be exposed to dust and vapors from on-Site activities. During construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from on-Site will be addressed through the Soil/Materials Management Plan, dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air-Monitoring Program and a Construction Health and Safety Plan.

Proposed Future Conditions: Under future remediated conditions, all soils in excess of Track 4 SCOs will be removed from the site. The site will be fully capped, limiting potential direct exposure to soil and groundwater remaining in place, and a vapor barrier system will prevent any exposure to potential off-site soil vapors in the future. The Site is served by a public water supply, and groundwater is not used at the site for potable supply. There are no plausible off-Site pathways for ingestion, inhalation, or dermal exposure to contaminants derived from the site under future conditions.

Receptor Populations

On-Site Receptors - The entire Site is currently fenced. Therefore, the only potential on-Site receptors are Site representatives and trespassers. During redevelopment of the Site, the on-Site potential receptors will include construction workers, site representatives, and visitors. Once the Site is redeveloped, the on-Site potential sensitive receptors will include adult and child building residents, workers, and visitors.

Off-Site Receptors - Potential off-Site receptors within a 0.25-mile radius of the Site include: adult and child residents, and commercial and construction workers, pedestrians, trespassers, and cyclists, based on the following:

1. Commercial Businesses (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
2. Residential Buildings (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future

3. Building Construction/Renovation (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
4. Pedestrians, Trespassers, Cyclists (up to .25 mile) – existing and future
5. Schools (up to .25 mile) – existing and future

Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment

The proposed development will consist of the construction of a 7-story residential building. The proposed building will be slab-on-grade with no cellar level and will cover the entire property. The first floor will cover the entire property and feature a 16 space parking garage in the rear of the building with recreation space, storage, mechanical rooms and the residential lobby. Floors 2 through 7 will consist of residential apartments. Soil/fill material exceeding Track 4 Site Specific SCOs will be removed during Site development, eliminating a threat to human health or the environment. Additionally, the impermeable cap (i.e., the proposed development) and vapor barrier will eliminate threat to human health.

Based upon this analysis, complete on-Site exposure pathways appear to be present only during the remedial action phase. Under current conditions, on-Site exposure pathways exist for contractors and others that may access the Site. During remedial construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from historic fill material will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air Monitoring Program, the Soil/Materials Management Plan, and a Construction Health and Safety Plan. After the remedial action is complete, there will be no remaining exposure pathways to on-Site soil/fill, as all soil above Track 4 SCOs will have been removed from the Site and a vapor barrier system will have been installed as part of development.

5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT

5.1 Project Organization and Oversight

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

5.2 Site Security

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

5.3 Work Hours

The hours for operation of remedial construction will be from 7:00AM to 6:00PM. These hours conform to the New York City Department of Buildings construction code requirements.

5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan

The Health and Safety Plan is included in Appendix 4. The Site Safety Coordinator will be Kevin Waters - EBC. Remedial work performed under this RAWP will be in full compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations, including Site and OSHA worker safety requirements and HAZWOPER requirements. Confined space entry, if any, will comply with OSHA requirements and industry standards and will address potential risks. The parties performing the remedial construction work will ensure that performance of work is in compliance with the HASP and applicable laws and regulations. The HASP pertains to remedial and invasive work performed at the Site until the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

All field personnel involved in remedial activities will participate in training if required under 29 CFR 1910.120, including 24 and 40-hour hazardous waste operator training and annual 8-hour refresher training if handling hazardous materials. The Site Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining workers training records.

Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the HASP and be required to sign an HASP acknowledgment. Site-specific training will be provided to field personnel. Additional safety training may be added depending on the tasks performed. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted at the site location before any remedial work begins. A safety meeting will be conducted before each shift begins. Topics to be discussed include task hazards and protective measures (physical, chemical, environmental); emergency procedures; PPE levels and other relevant safety topics. Meetings will be documented in a log book or specific form.

An emergency contact sheet with names and phone numbers is included in the HASP. That document will define the specific project contacts for use in case of emergency. The construction HASP prepared for this project is provided in Attachment F

5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan

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

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

of the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be reported to the OER Project Manager and included in the Daily Report.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

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

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

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

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

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

5.6 Agency Approvals

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

5.7 Site Preparation

Pre-Construction Meeting

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

Mobilization

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

Utility Marker Layouts, Easement Layouts

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

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

Dewatering

No dewatering is proposed for the project, however, it may be necessary to dewater some areas of the site during the installation of foundation components. If dewater is required then a sewer discharge permit will be obtained from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection.

Equipment and Material Staging

Equipment and materials will be stored and staged in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations. Staging locations will be reported to OER prior to the start of the remedial action.

Stabilized Construction Entrance

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

Truck Inspection Station

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

Extreme Storm Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan

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

extreme storm event, the FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, will undertake the following steps for site preparedness prior to the event and response after the event.

Storm Preparedness

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

Storm Response

At the conclusion of an extreme storm event, as soon as it is safe to access the property, a complete inspection of the property will be performed. A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection and after the site security is assessed. Site conditions will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. Damage from storm conditions that result in acute public safety threats, such as downed power lines or imminent collapse of buildings, structures or equipment will be reported to public safety authorities via appropriate means such as calling 911. Petroleum spills will be reported to NYS DEC within 2 hours of identification and consistent with State regulations. Emergency and spill conditions will also be reported to OER. Public safety structures, such as construction security fences will be repaired promptly to eliminate public safety threats. Debris will be collected and removed. Dewatering will be performed in compliance with existing laws and regulations and consistent with emergency notifications, if any, from proper authorities. Eroded areas of soil including unsafe slopes will be stabilized and fortified. Dislocated materials will be collected and appropriately managed.

Support of excavation structure will be inspected and fortified as necessary. Impacted stockpiles will be contained and damaged stockpile covers will be replaced. Storm-water control systems and structures will be inspected and maintained as necessary. If soil or fill materials are discharged off site to adjacent properties, property owners and OER will be notified and corrective measure plan designed to remove and clean dislocated material will be submitted to OER and implemented following approval by OER and granting of site access by the property owner. Impacted offsite areas may require characterization based on site conditions, at the discretion of OER. If onsite petroleum spills are identified, a qualified environmental professional will determine the nature and extent of the spill and report to NYS DEC's spill hotline at DEC 800-457-7362. If the source of the spill is ongoing and can be identified, it should be stopped if this can be done safely. Potential hazards will be addressed immediately, consistent with guidance issued by NYS DEC.

Storm Response Reporting

A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection. An inspection report established by OER is available on OER's website (www.nyc.gov/oer) and will be used for this purpose. Site conditions will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. The site inspection report will be sent to the OER project manager and will include the site name, address, tax block and lot, site primary and alternate contact name and phone number. Damage and soil release assessment will include: whether the project had stockpiles; whether stockpiles were damaged; photographs of damage and notice of plan for repair; report of whether soil from the site was dislocated and whether any of the soil left the site; estimates of the volume of soil that left the site, nature of impact, and photographs; description of erosion damage; description of equipment damage; description of damage to the remedial program or the construction program, such as damage to the support of excavation; presence of onsite or offsite exposure pathways caused by the storm; presence of petroleum or other spills and status of spill reporting to NYS DEC; description of corrective actions; schedule for corrective actions. This report should be completed and submitted to OER project manager with photographs within 24 hours of the time of safe entry to the property after the storm event.

5.8 Traffic Control

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

Head east on North 9th Street. Turn left onto Withers Street and an immediate right onto Union Avenue. Turn right onto Meeker Avenue for I-278 West, or pass under the BQE and turn left on Meeker Avenue for I-278 East.

5.9 Demobilization

Demobilization will include:

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

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

5.10 Reporting and Record Keeping

Daily Reports

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

Record Keeping and Photo-Documentation

Job-site record keeping for all remedial work will be performed. These records will be maintained on-Site during the project and will be available for inspection by OER staff. Representative photographs will be taken of the Site prior to any remedial activities and during major remedial activities to illustrate remedial program elements and contaminant source areas. Photographs will be submitted at the completion of the project in the RAR in digital format (i.e. jpeg files).

5.11 Complaint Management

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

5.12 Deviations from the Remedial Action Work Plan

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

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

6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT

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

- Information required by this RAWP;
- As-built drawings for all constructed remedial elements, required certifications, manifests and other written and photographic documentation of remedial work performed under this remedy;
- Site Management Plan;
- Description of any changes in the remedial action from the elements provided in this RAWP and associated design documents;
- Tabular summary of all end point sampling results and all material characterization results, QA/QC results for end-point sampling, and other sampling and chemical analysis performed as part of the remedial action and DUSR;
- Test results or other evidence demonstrating that remedial systems are functioning properly;
- Account of the source area locations and characteristics of all contaminated material removed from the Site including a map showing source areas;
- Account of the disposal destination of all contaminated material removed from the Site. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include transportation and disposal records, and letters approving receipt of the material.
- Account of the origin and required chemical quality testing for material imported onto the Site.
- Recorded Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions.
- Continue registration of the property with an E-Designation by the NYC Department of Buildings.
- Reports and supporting material will be submitted in digital form.

Remedial Action Report Certification

The following certification will appear in front of the Executive Summary of the Remedial Action Report. The certification will include the following statements:

I, _____, am currently a professional engineer licensed by the State of New York. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial program for the Site name Site Site number.

I certify that the OER-approved Remedial Action Work Plan dated month day year and Stipulations in a letter dated month day, year; if any were implemented and that all requirements in those documents have been substantively complied with. I certify that contaminated soil, fill, liquids or other material from the property were taken to facilities licensed to accept this material in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

7.0 SCHEDULE

The table below presents a schedule for the proposed remedial action and reporting. If the schedule for remediation and development activities changes, it will be updated and submitted to OER. Currently, a 4 week remediation period is anticipated.

Schedule Milestone	Weeks from Remedial Action Start	Duration (weeks)
OER Approval of RAWP	0	-
Fact Sheet 2 announcing start of remedy	0	-
Mobilization	0	1
Remedial Excavation	1	4
Demobilization	5	1
Record Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions	24	1
Submit Remedial Action Report	25	1

TABLES



TABLE 1 - LIST OF PROPOSED SCOS

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
Metals		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	13 ^c
Barium	7440-39-3	350 ^c
Beryllium	7440-41-7	7.2
Cadmium	7440-43-9	2.5 ^c
Chromium, hexavalent ^e	18540-29-9	1 ^b
Chromium, trivalent ^e	16065-83-1	30 ^c
Copper	7440-50-8	50
Total Cyanide ^{e, f}		27
Lead	7439-92-1	63 ^c
Manganese	7439-96-5	1600 ^c
Total Mercury		0.18 ^c
Nickel	7440-02-0	30
Selenium	7782-49-2	3.9 ^c
Silver	7440-22-4	2
Zinc	7440-66-6	109 ^c
PCBs/Pesticides		
2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex) ^f	93-72-1	3.8
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.0033 ^b
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0033 ^b
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	0.0033 ^b
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.005 ^c
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.02
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.036
Chlordane (alpha)	5103-71-9	0.094

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
delta-BHC ^g	319-86-8	0.04
Dibenzofuran ^f	132-64-9	7
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.005 ^c
Endosulfan I ^{d,f}	959-98-8	2.4
Endosulfan II ^{d,f}	33213-65-9	2.4
Endosulfan sulfate ^{d,f}	1031-07-8	2.4
Endrin	72-20-8	0.014
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.042
Lindane	58-89-9	0.1
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	0.1
Semivolatile organic compounds		
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	20
Acenaphthylene ^f	208-96-8	100 ^a
Anthracene ^f	120-12-7	100 ^a
Benz(a)anthracene ^f	56-55-3	1 ^c
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1 ^c
Benzo(b)fluoranthene ^f	205-99-2	1 ^c
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene ^f	191-24-2	100
Benzo(k)fluoranthene ^f	207-08-9	0.8 ^c
Chrysene ^f	218-01-9	1 ^c
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene ^f	53-70-3	0.33 ^b
Fluoranthene ^f	206-44-0	100 ^a
Fluorene	86-73-7	30
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene ^f	193-39-5	0.5 ^c
m-Cresol ^f	108-39-4	0.33 ^b
Naphthalene ^f	91-20-3	12
o-Cresol ^f	95-48-7	0.33 ^b

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
p-Cresol ^f	106-44-5	0.33 ^b
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.8 ^b
Phenanthrene ^f	85-01-8	100
Phenol	108-95-2	0.33 ^b
Pyrene ^f	129-00-0	100
Volatile organic compounds		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane ^f	71-55-6	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane ^f	75-34-3	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene ^f	75-35-4	0.33
1,2-Dichlorobenzene ^f	95-50-1	1.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.02 ^c
cis -1,2-Dichloroethene ^f	156-59-2	0.25
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene ^f	156-60-5	0.19
1,3-Dichlorobenzene ^f	541-73-1	2.4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	1.8
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	0.1 ^b
Acetone	67-64-1	0.05
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene ^f	104-51-8	12
Carbon tetrachloride ^f	56-23-5	0.76
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	1.1
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.37
Ethylbenzene ^f	100-41-4	1
Hexachlorobenzene ^f	118-74-1	0.33 ^b
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.12
Methyl tert-butyl ether ^f	1634-04-4	0.93
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.05

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
n - Propylbenzene ^f	103-65-1	3.9
sec-Butylbenzene ^f	135-98-8	11
tert-Butylbenzene ^f	98-06-6	5.9
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	0.47
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene ^f	95-63-6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^f	108-67-8	8.4
Vinyl chloride ^f	75-01-4	0.02
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20-7	0.26

All soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) are in parts per million (ppm).

Footnotes

^a The SCOs for unrestricted use were capped at a maximum value of 100 ppm. See [Technical Support Document \(TSD\)](#), section 9.3.

^b For constituents where the calculated SCO was lower than the contract required quantitation limit (CRQL), the CRQL is used as the Track 1 SCO value.

^c For constituents where the calculated SCO was lower than the rural soil background concentration, as determined by the Department and Department of Health rural soil survey, the rural soil background concentration is used as the Track 1 SCO value for this use of the site.

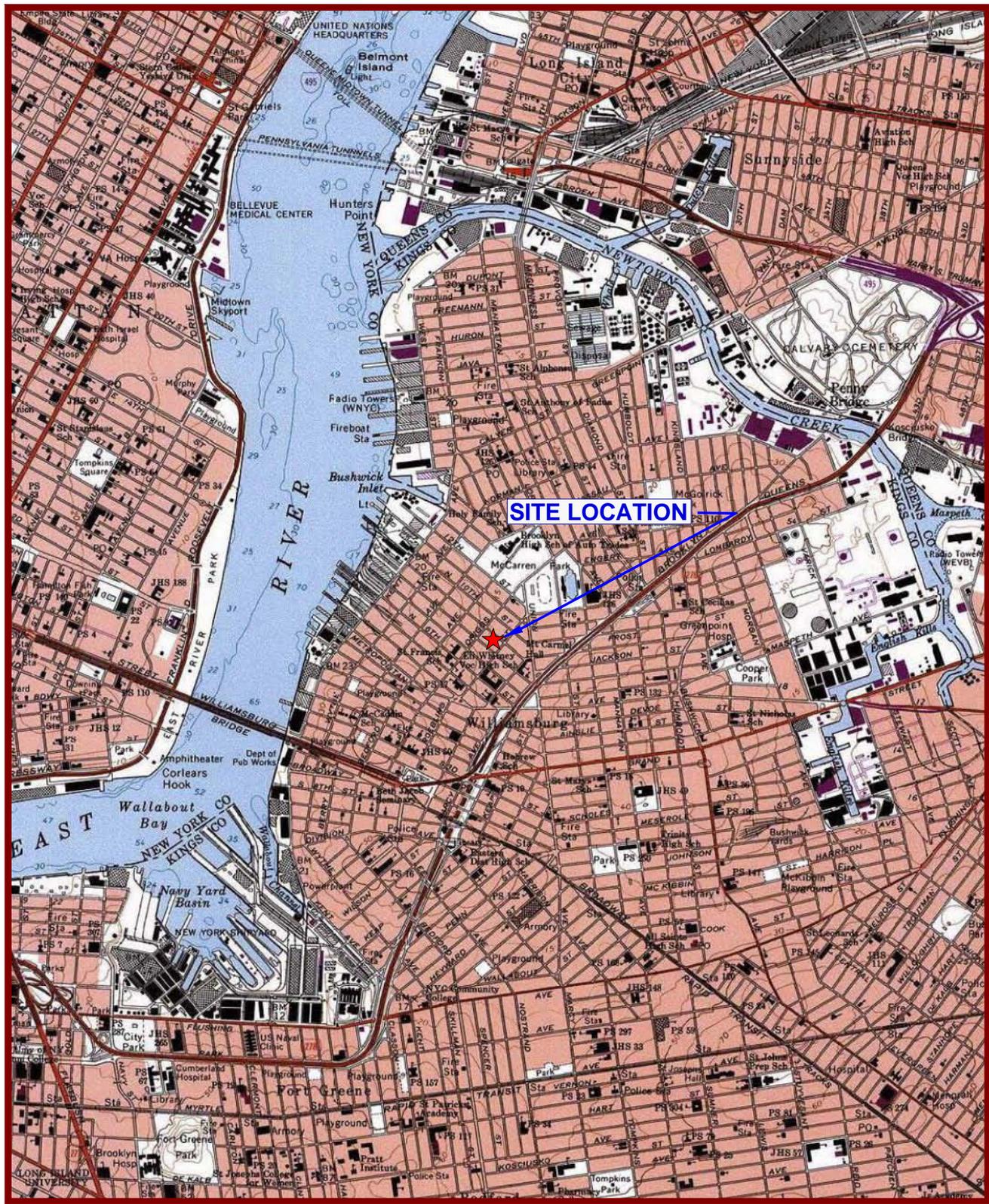
^d SCO is the sum of endosulfan I, endosulfan II and endosulfan sulfate.

^e The SCO for this specific compound (or family of compounds) is considered to be met if the analysis for the total species of this contaminant is below the specific SCO.

^f Protection of ecological resources SCOs were not developed for contaminants identified in Table 375-6.8(b) with “NS”. Where such contaminants appear in Table 375-6.8(a), the applicant may be required by the Department to calculate a protection of ecological resources SCO according to the TSD.

FIGURES





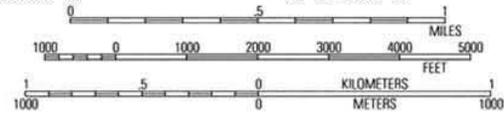
40°45.000' N

40°44.000' N

40°43.000' N

40°42.000' N

73°59.000' W 73°58.000' W 73°57.000' W WGS84 73°56.000' W



06/04/11

USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle 1995, Contour Interval = 10 feet

EBC
ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Phone 631.504.6000
 Fax 631.924.2870

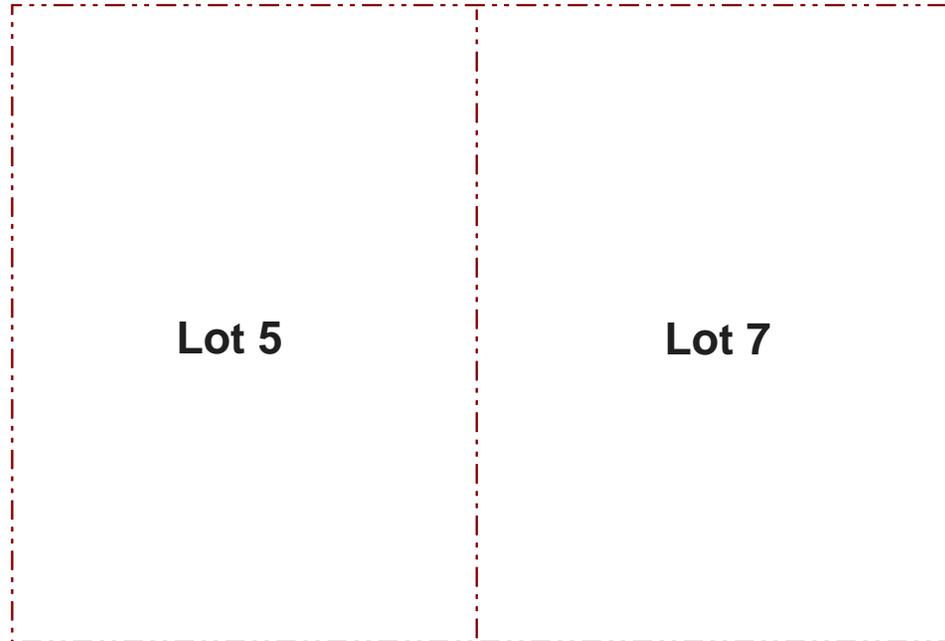
212 - 218 N. 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY
 BLOCK 2313 LOTS 1 & 5

FIGURE 1 **SITE LOCATION MAP**

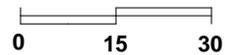


N. 9th STREET

Adjacent Lot 1



Adjacent Lot 11



1 Inch = 30 feet



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NY 11961

Phone: 631.504.6000

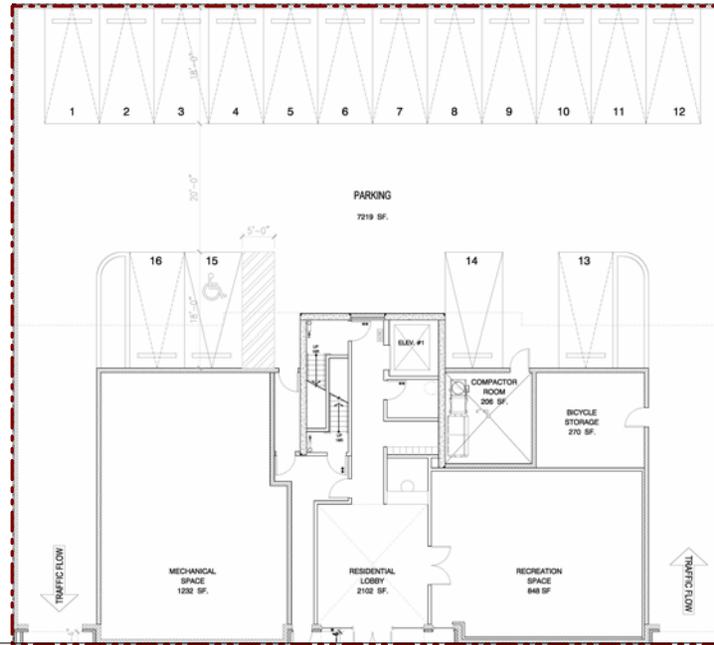
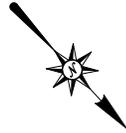
Fax: 631.924.2780

212-218 N. 9TH STREET

BROOKLYN, NY

FIGURE 2

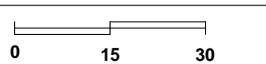
SITE PLAN



SIDEWALK

N. 9th STREET

SCALE:



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NY 11961

Phone: 631.504.6000

Fax: 631.924.2780

212-218 N. 9TH STREET
BROOKLYN, NY

FIGURE 3 REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

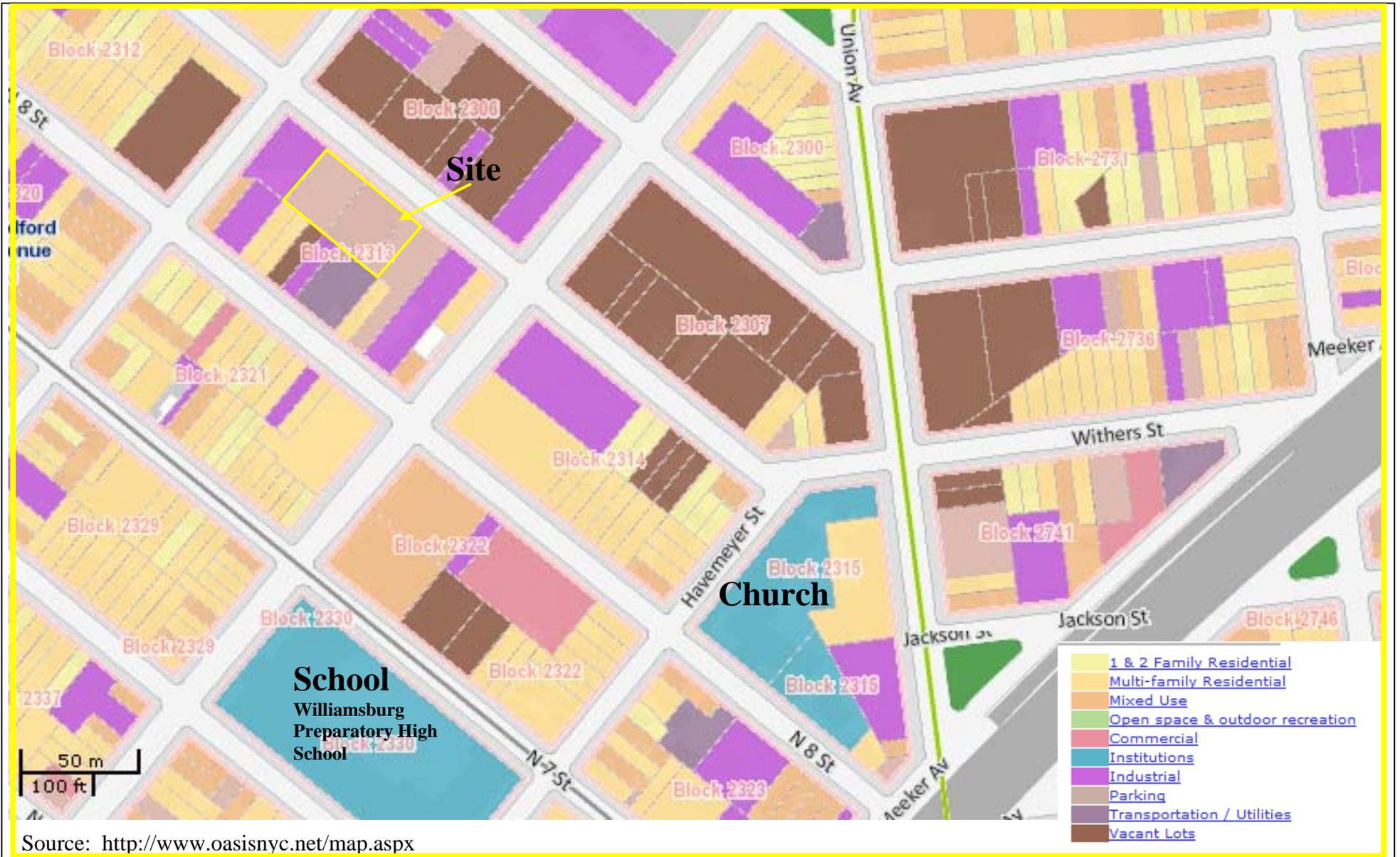


FIGURE 4
SURROUNDING LAND USE MAP

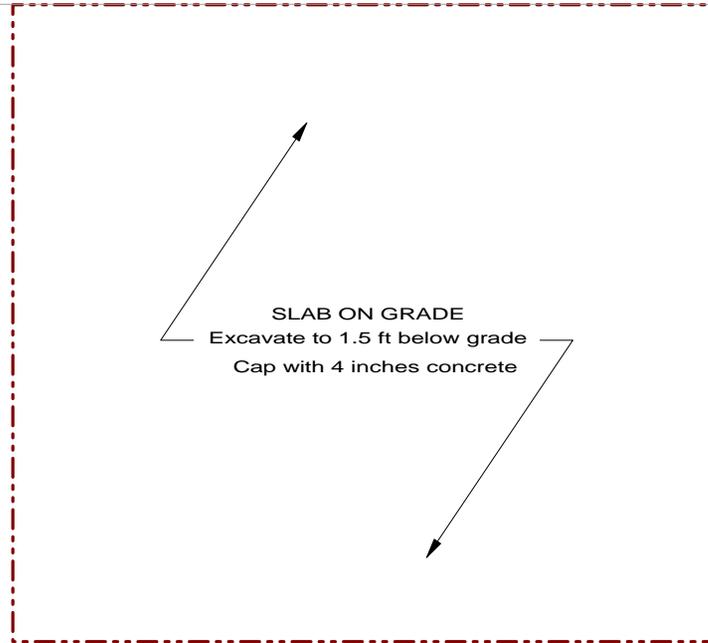
212-218 N. 9th STREET, BROOKLYN, NY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT



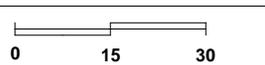
ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS
1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NEW YORK 11961
PHONE: (631) 504-6000 FAX: (631) 924-2870

N. 9th STREET

SIDEWALK



SCALE:



1 Inch = 30 feet



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NY 11961

Phone: 631.504.6000

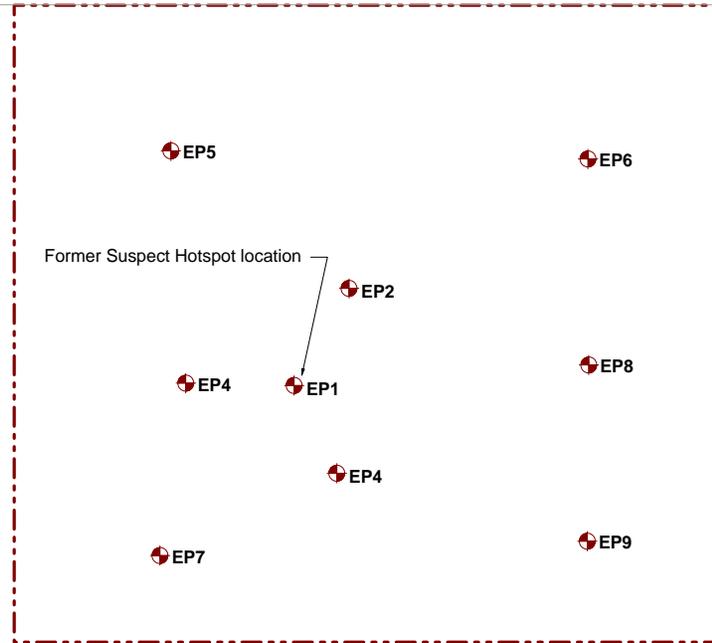
Fax: 631.924.2780

212-218 N. 9TH STREET
BROOKLYN, NY

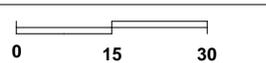
FIGURE 5 EXCAVATION & CAPPING PLAN

N. 9th STREET

SIDEWALK



SCALE:



1 Inch = 30 feet

KEY:

EPx End Point Location



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NY 11961

Phone: 631.504.6000

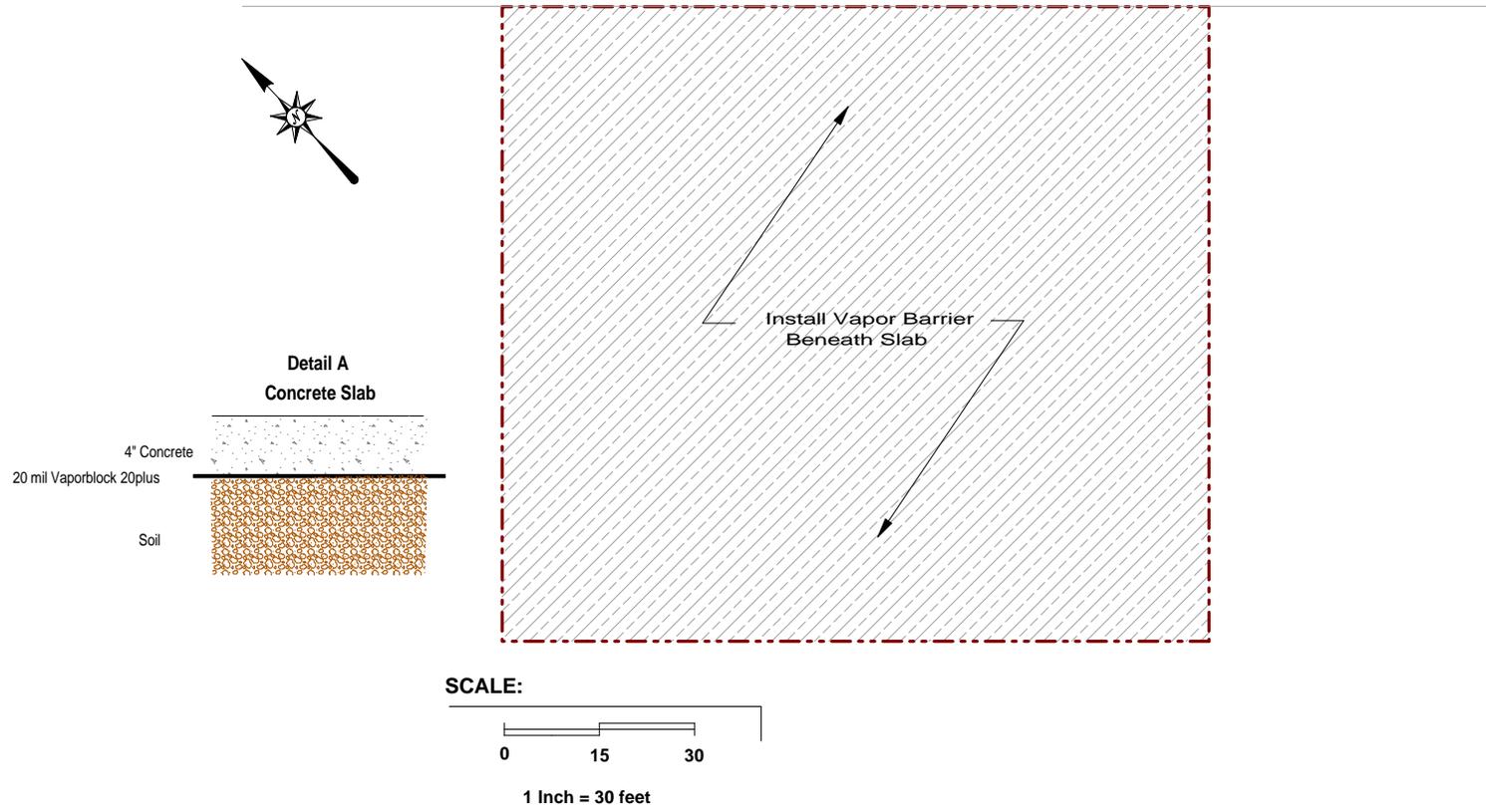
Fax: 631.924.2780

212-218 N. 9TH STREET
BROOKLYN, NY

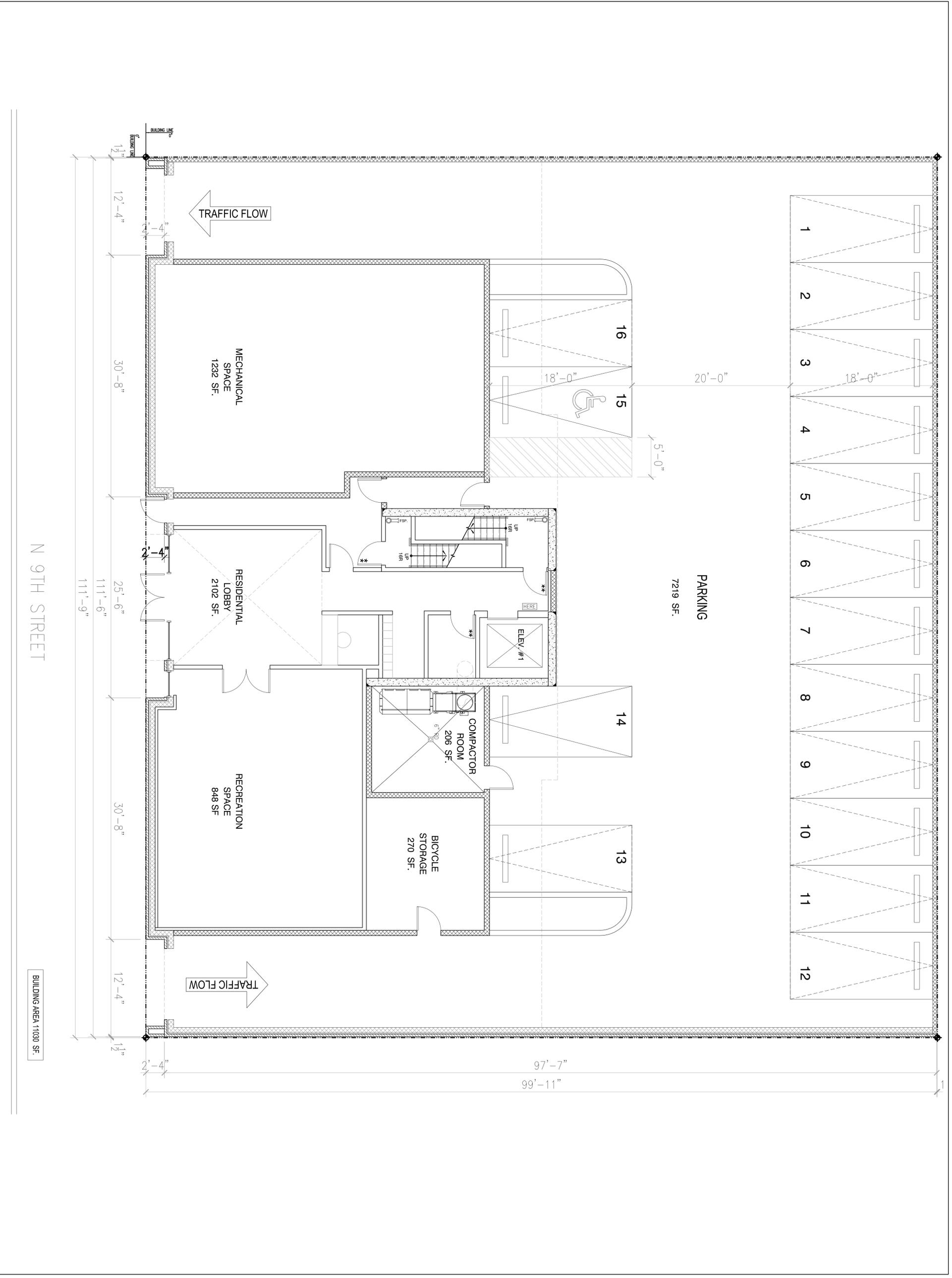
FIGURE 6 ENDPOINT SAMPLING LOCATIONS

N. 9th STREET

SIDEWALK



ATTACHMENT A
Redevelopment Plans



N 9TH STREET

BUILDING AREA 11030 SF.

KEY PLAN

BLOCK	LOT
-------	-----

issue rev	date	description
ISSUES/REVISIONS		

MEP ENGINEER:

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

INTERIOR DESIGNER:

CLIENT:

SEAL

KARL FISCHER ARCHITECT
 250 BROADWAY, 9th FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10012
 TEL: (212) 219-9233 FAX: (212) 219-8880
 1425 NORTH QUAIL WEST, MONROE, LA 70113
 TEL: (504) 231-9233 FAX: (504) 231-9233
 WEB SITE: WWW.KFARCHITECT.COM
 E-MAIL: K@KFARCHITECT.COM

project title
MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT
 212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY

drawing title
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

drawing file

date
 12/10/12

sheet no.
 18 OF 35

drawing no.

checked
 KF

scale
 3/16" = 1'-0"

project no.
 12-47

sheet no.
 18 OF 35

drawing no.
A-101

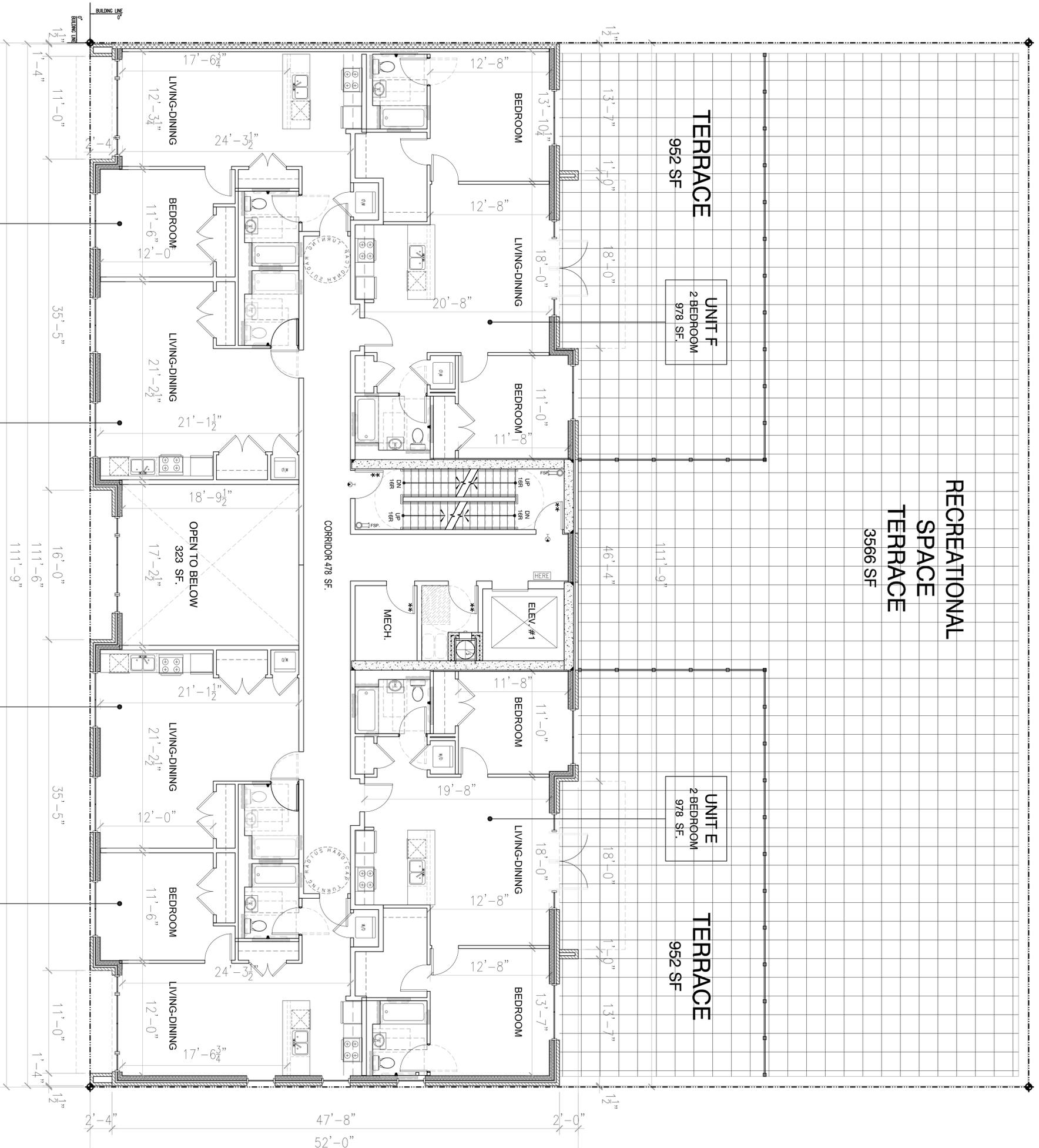
RECREATIONAL
SPACE
TERRACE
3566 SF

TERRACE
952 SF

UNIT F
2 BEDROOM
978 SF.

UNIT E
2 BEDROOM
978 SF.

TERRACE
952 SF



KEY PLAN

BLOCK LOT

issue rev	date	description
ISSUES/REVISIONS		

MEP ENGINEER:

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

INTERIOR DESIGNER:

CLIENT

SEAL

KARL ESCHER ARCHITECT
 539 BRADDOCK, 9th FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10012
 TEL: (212) 219-9133 FAX: (212) 219-8880
 1420 NORTH QUAIL WEST, MONROE, LA 70135
 TEL: (504) 231-1111 FAX: (504) 231-1111
 WEB SITE: WWW.KESCHERARCHITECT.COM
 E-MAIL: KESCHERARCHITECT.COM

PROJECT TITLE
MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY

drawing title
2ND FLOOR PLAN

date
12/10/12

scale
3/16" = 1'-0"

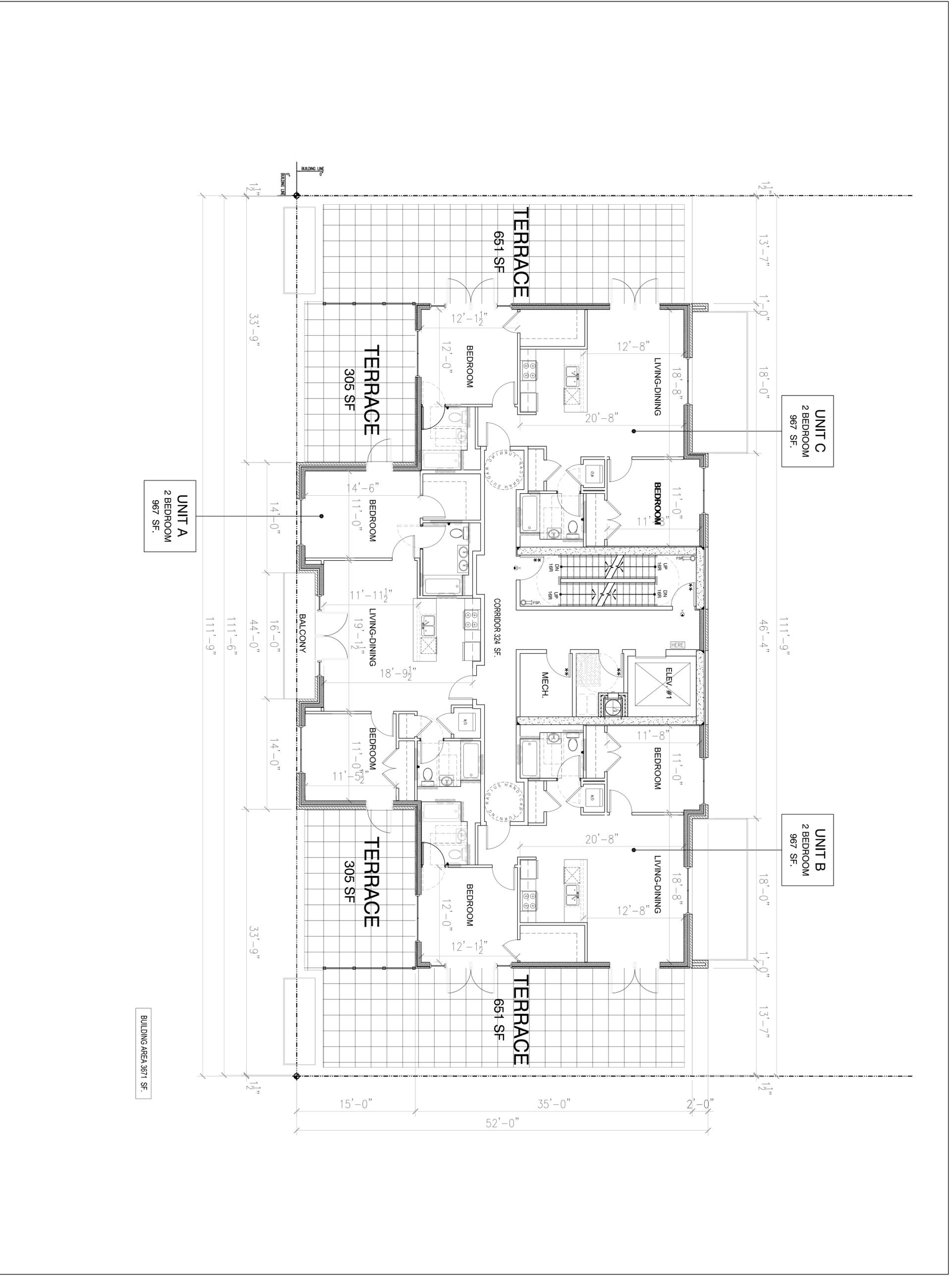
sheet no.
18 OF 35

drawing no.
A-102

project no. 12-47

sheet no. 18 OF 35

drawing no. A-102



KEY PLAN

BLOCK LOT

issue	rev	date	description
ISSUES/REVISIONS			

MEP ENGINEER:

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

INTERIOR DESIGNER:

CLIENT:

SEAL

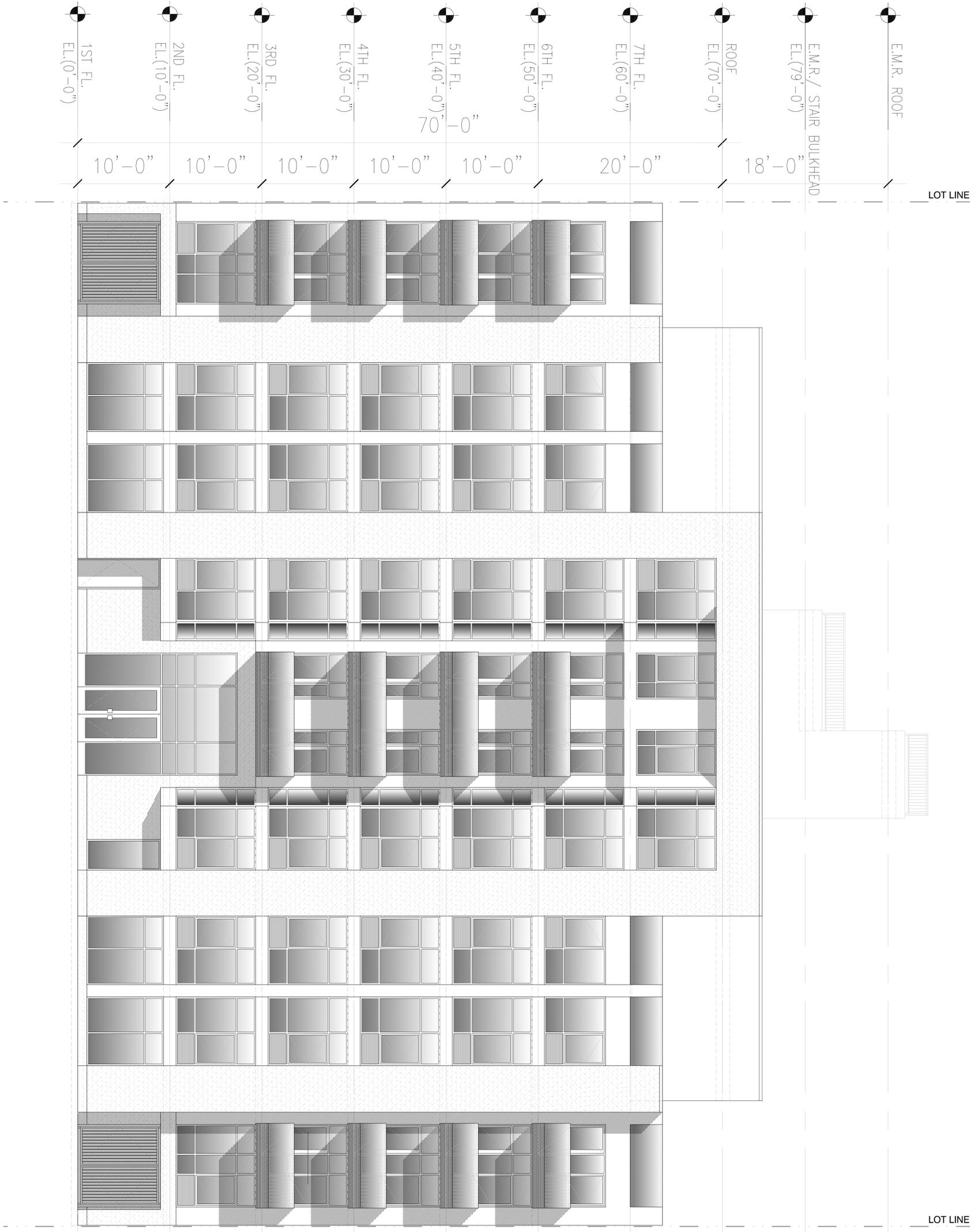
KARL FISCHER ARCHITECT
 ONE OMA BLDG A1A
 530 BROOKLYN, 9th FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10012
 TEL: (212) 219-9733 FAX: (212) 219-8880
 1429 NORTH QUAIL WEST, MONTECLA, NJ 08816
 TEL: (908) 529-8888 FAX: (908) 529-8888
 WEB SITE: WWW.KFARCHITECT.COM
 E-MAIL: KARL@KFARCHITECT.COM

Project title
MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY

drawing title
 7TH FLOOR PLAN

scale	3/16" = 1'-0"	project no.	12-47
date	12/10/12	sheet no.	18 OF 35
drawn	TL	drawing no.	
checked	KF		A-105



ELEVATION LEGEND

- STUCCO COLOR
- ELEVATION
- PLAN
- BRICK ELEVATION
- PLAN
- GRANITE ELEVATION
- PLAN
- ARCHITECTURAL CONC. FINISH
- ELEVATION
- WINDOW SHADOWBOX ELEVATION
- WINDOW FRAME COLOR: #

NOTE:

- CURtain WALL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE 1/4" TEMPERED CLEAR GLASS AT ALL FRAMED LOCATIONS HAVING INSULATED CLEAR GLASS ASSEMBLY.
- OPERABLE WINDOWS WILL NOT OPEN MORE THAN 4" WIDE.
- GLASS SPEC: 013
- GLASS U-VALUE: 0.13

NOTE:

- ALL STUCCO, REPAIRS OR THICKNESS, SHALL INCLUDE ALL NECESSARY COMPONENTS TO PROVIDE A 3 COAT BRICKMAYER STUCCO SYSTEM AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER SYSTEM.
 - 7/16" BRANDED MATT (INTERMIX OR EQUAL)
 - ADVANCED SET
 - FURNISH METAL LATH
 - 3/8" SCRECH COAT PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO
 - 3/8" BROWN COAT PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO
 - FINISH: FRESH REINFORCED SHALE COAT W/ ELASTOMERIC
 - METL. CDSNG BEAS WITH KEEPS

NOTE: @ LOT LINE WINDOWS PROVIDE TEMPERED GLASS IN NON-COMBUSTIBLE ALUMINUM FRAMES WITH SPRINKLER HEAD LOCATED ADJACENT TO WINDOW (SEE PLUMBING FLOOR PLANS). ALL LOT LINE WINDOWS ARE OPERABLE BUT NOT COUNT FOR REQUIRED VENTILATION ADJACENT BUILDING UNDERGOES CONSTRUCTION THAT WOULD CAUSE ANY LOT LINE WINDOWS TO NOT BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH LIMITATIONS AS PER TABLE 3-4. THOSE WINDOWS WILL BE CLOSED OFF (WITH THE SAME FIRE RESISTIVE RATED CONSTRUCTION AS THE LOT LINE WALL) BY THE BUILDING OWNER.

EL. --- EXPANSION JOINT
 REPAIR JOINT



issue rev	date	description
ISSUES/REVISIONS		

MEP ENGINEER:

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

INTERIOR DESIGNER:

CLIENT:

KARL FSCHER ARCHITECT
 535 BROOKLYN, 9th FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10012
 TEL: (212) 219-9733 FAX: (212) 219-8889
 1429 WHITE STONE WEST, MOUNTAIN, QC H1S 1A9
 TEL: (416) 719-9733 FAX: (416) 719-8889
 WEB SITE: WWW.KFSCHERARCHITECT.COM
 E-MAIL: KARL@KFSCHERARCHITECT.COM

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY.

PROJECT TITLE: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

DRAWING TITLE: N 9TH STREET BUILDING ELEVATION

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

DATE: 12/10/12

DRAWN: TL

CHECKED: KF

PROJECT NO.: 12-47

SHEET NO.: 24 OF 35

DRAWING NO.: A-200.00

ELEVATION LEGEND

- STUCCO COLOR
- ELEVATION
- PLAN
- BRICK
- ELEVATION
- PLAN
- GRANITE
- ELEVATION
- PLAN
- ARCHITECTURAL CONC. FINISH
- ELEVATION
- WINDOW SHADOWBOX
- ELEVATION
- WINDOW FRAME
- COLOR #
- LOWER COLOR TO MATCH ACCORDING TO WINDOW FRAME

NOTE:

GLASS SHGC: <0.3
GLASS U-VALUE: <0.3

OPERABLE WINDOWS WILL NOT OPEN MORE THAN 4" WIDE.

1. CURTAIN WALL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE 1/4" TAPERED ALUMINUM ANGLE WITH PAPER FACED LOCATIONS HAVING INSULATED CLEAR GLASS ASSEMBLY.

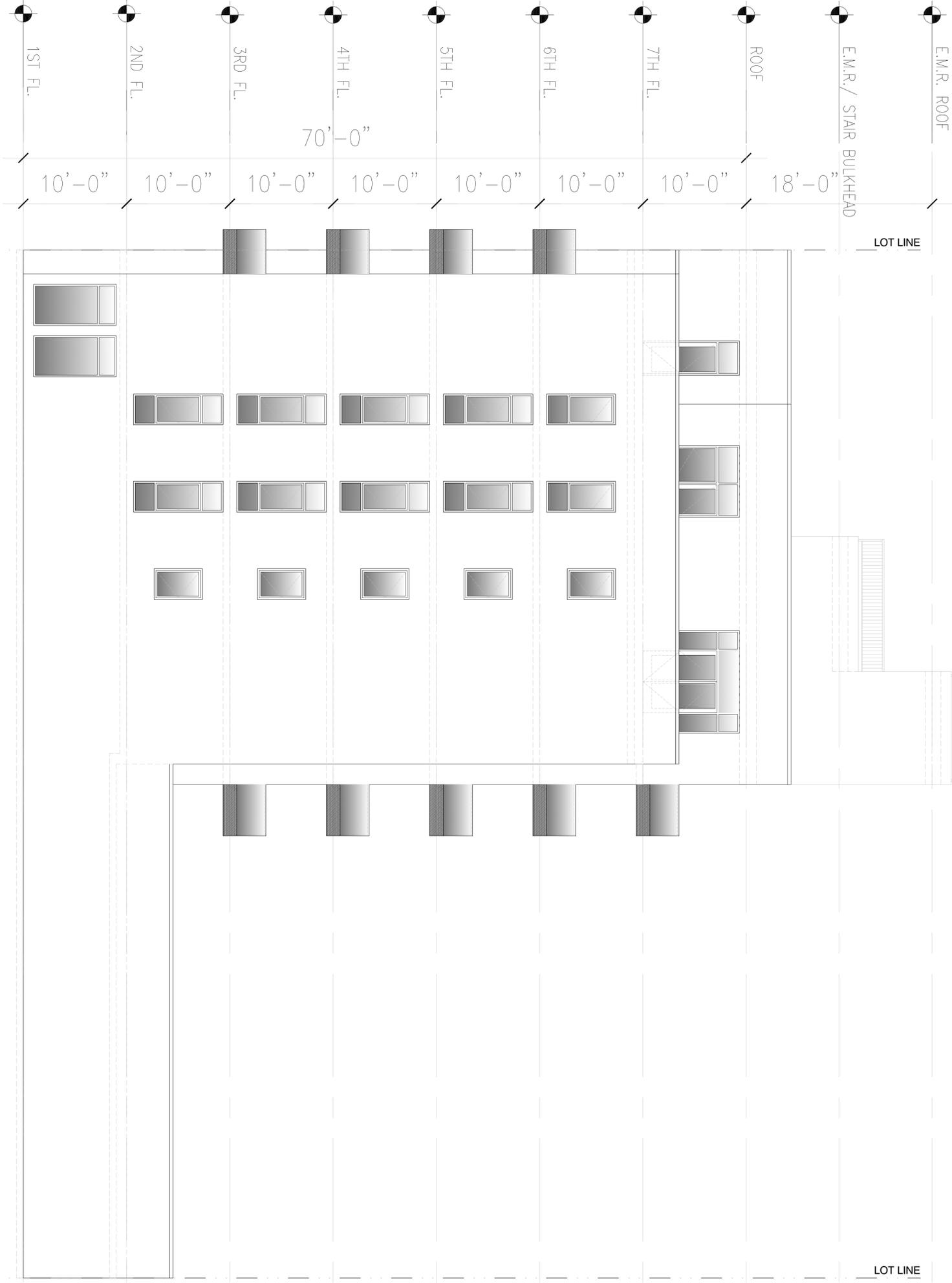
2. ALL STUCCO, REGARDLESS OF THICKNESS, SHALL INCLUDE ALL NECESSARY COMPONENTS TO PROVIDE A 3 HOUR DEMONABLE CURTAIN WALL SYSTEM. THIS SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- 7/16" DRAMMAGE MAT (WATERWAY OR EQUAL)
- ADVANCED SELF
- FIBRING METAL LATH
- 3/8" SANDICH COAT PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO
- 3/8" BROWN COAT PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO
- 1" FIBER REINFORCED BASE COAT W/ CUSTOMER FINISH
- METAL CASING BEADS WITH WEEPS

NOTE: @ LOT LINE WINDOWS PROVIDE TAPERED GLASS IN NON-COMMENSURABLE ALUMINUM FRAMES WITH SPRINKLER HEAD LOCATED ADJACENT TO WINDOW (SEE PLUMBING FLOOR PLANS). ALL LOT LINE WINDOWS ARE OPERABLE BUT NOT COUNT FOR REQUIRED IN THE EVENT OF ADJACENT BUILDING UNDERGOES CONSTRUCTION THAT WOULD CAUSE ANY LOT LINE WINDOWS TO NOT BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH LIMITATIONS AS PER TABLE 3-4. THOSE WINDOWS WILL BE CLOSED OFF (WITH THE SAME FIRE RESISTIVE RATED CONSTRUCTION AS THE LOT LINE WALL) BY THE BUILDING OWNER.

EXPANSION JOINT

REGUL. JOINT



issue rev	date	description
ISSUES/REVISIONS		

MEP ENGINEER:

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

INTERIOR DESIGNER:

CLIENT:

SEAL

KARL FISCHER ARCHITECT
 530 BROOKLYN, 9th FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10012
 TEL: (212) 219-9733 FAX: (212) 219-9880
 1429 NORTH 34th STREET, AURORA, CO 80013
 TEL: (303) 733-8888 FAX: (303) 733-9199
 WWW.KARLFISCHERARCHITECT.COM

PROJECT TITLE:
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY

drawing title:
SIDE BUILDING ELEVATION

dob no:

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

DATE: 12/10/12

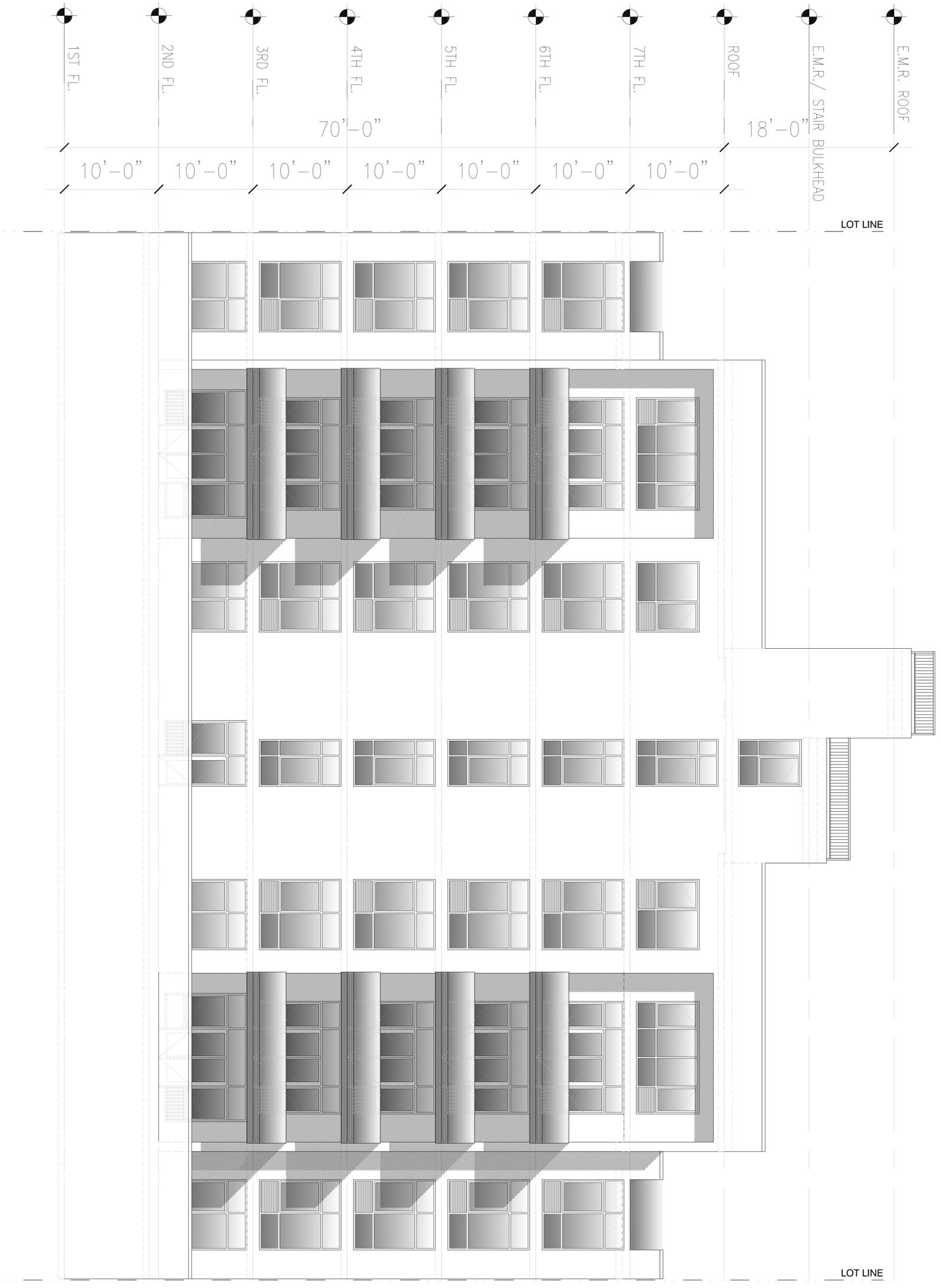
PROJECT NO.: 12-47

SHEET NO.: 25 OF 35

DRAWING NO.: TL

CHECKED: KF

A-201.00



ELEVATION LEGEND

- STUCCO
- ELEVATION COLOR: _____
- PLAN _____
- BRICK: _____
- ELEVATION _____
- PLAN _____
- GRANITE: _____
- ELEVATION _____
- PLAN _____
- ARCHITECTURAL CONC. FINISH
- ELEVATION _____
- WINDOW SHADOWBOX
- ELEVATION _____
- WINDOW FRAME
- COLOR: # _____
- LOWER COLOR TO MATCH ACCORDING TO WINDOW FRAME

NOTE:
 GLASS SPEC: 01.3
 GLASS U-VALUE: 0.33
 OPERABLE WINDOWS WILL NOT OPEN MORE THAN 4" WIDE.

1. CURTAIN WALL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE 1/4" TEMPERED CLEAR GLASS ASSEMBLY LOCATIONS HAVING INSULATED CLEAR GLASS ASSEMBLY.

2. ALL STUCCO, REPAIRS OF THICKNESS, SHALL INCLUDE ALL NECESSARY COMPONENTS TO PROVIDE A 3 COAT DRAINAGE CURTAIN WALL SYSTEM. THE MANUFACTURER'S SYSTEM MUST INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:
 -QUANIZED SET
 -FURRING METAL LATH
 -3/8" SPANCH COAT PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO
 -1/2" BROWN COAT PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO
 -1/8" RED REINFORCED STEEL COAT W/ EPOXYMERG FINISH
 -METAL CASING BEAMS WITH WEBS

NOTE: ● LOT LINE WINDOWS PERIOD TEMPERED GLASS IN NON-COMBUSTIBLE ALUMINUM FRAMES WITH SPRINKLER HEAD LOCATED ADJACENT TO WINDOW (SEE PLUMBING FLOOR PLANS). ALL LOT LINE WINDOWS ARE OPERABLE BUT NOT COUNT FOR REQUIRED IN THE EVENT OF ADJACENT BUILDING UNDERGOES CONSTRUCTION THAT WOULD CAUSE ANY LOT LINE WINDOWS TO NOT BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH LIMITATIONS AS PER TABLE 3-4. THOSE WINDOWS WILL BE CLOSED OFF (WITH THE SAME FIRE RESISTIVE RATED CONSTRUCTION AS THE LOT LINE WALL) BY THE BUILDING OWNER.

EL _____ EXPANSION JOINT
 BL _____ REGULAR JOINT



issue rev	date	description
ISSUES/REVISIONS		

MEP ENGINEER:

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

INTERIOR DESIGNER:

CLIENT:

SCALE:

KARL ESCHER ARCHITECT
 ONE OLA BLDG A1A
 530 BROOKLYN, 9th FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10012
 TEL: (212) 219-9733 FAX: (212) 219-9880
 1429 NORTH 20th WEST, MONTECAL, QC H5S 1A9
 TEL: (514) 739-9733 FAX: (514) 739-9880
 WWW.KARLESCHER.COM
 E-MAIL: KARLESCHER@CARLESCHER.COM

PROJECT TITLE:
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY.

drawing title:
REAR BUILDING ELEVATION

date: 12/10/12 **sheet no.:** 26 OF 35

checked: KF **project no.:** 12-47

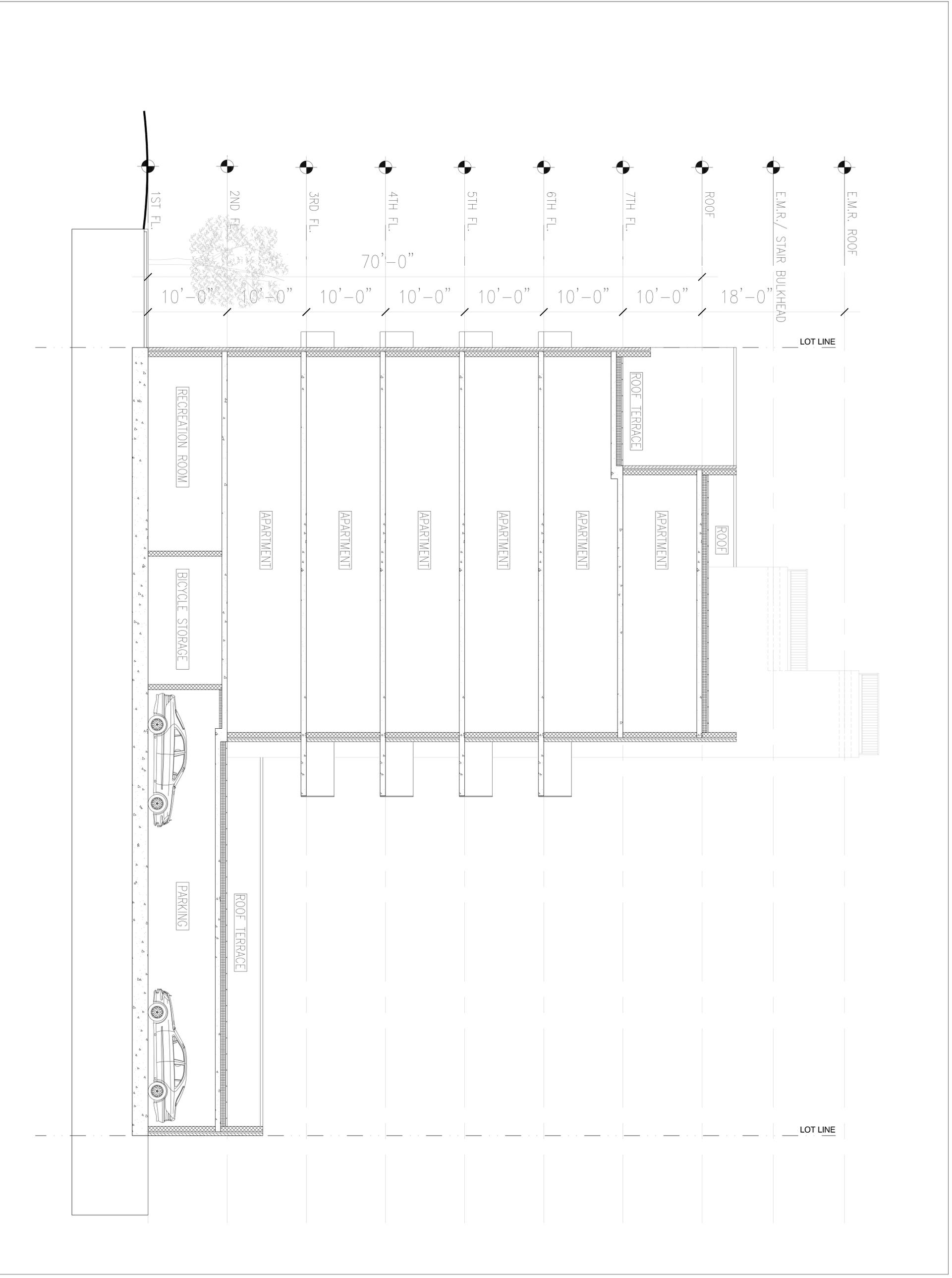
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

date: 12/10/12 **sheet no.:** 26 OF 35

checked: KF **project no.:** 12-47

drawing title: REAR BUILDING ELEVATION

drawing no.: A-202.00



issue	rev	date	description
ISSUES/REVISIONS			

MEP ENGINEER:
 STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
 INTERIOR DESIGNER:

CLIENT:
 SEAL:

KARL ESCHER ARCHITECT
 535 BROOKLYN, 9th FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10012
 TEL: (212) 219-9733 FAX: (212) 219-8880
 1429 NORTH 50th STREET WEST, ANNEHUA, QC H3E 1A9
 TEL: (514) 719-9733 FAX: (514) 719-8880
 WEB SITE: WWW.KESCHERARCHITECT.COM
 E-MAIL: KARL@KESCHERARCHITECT.COM

project title
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
 212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY.
 drawing title
EAST / WEST BUILDING ELEVATION

scale 3/16" = 1'-0"
 date 12/10/12
 sheet no. 24 OF 35
 drawing no. TL
 project no. 12-47
 checked KF
A-300.00

AREA CHART - 212 NORTH 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN

Floor	Total Gross Floor Area	Commercial Space	Commun. Facility	Residential Area	Residential Unit Area Net	Units													Units	Deduction										Total Deduction	Commercial Gross Area	Commun. Facility Gross Area	Residential Gross Area	Commercial Zoning Floor Area	Commun. Facility Zoning Floor Area	Residential Zoning Floor Area							
						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		Garage Ramp	Refuse	Mech. Deduct	Bicycle Storage	Laundry Room	Open to Below	Bulkhead	Rec. Space	Light. 50%	Densit. 50%														
1st	11,030.00			11,030.00	0.00																					7219.00		1232.00	270.00				848.00				9569.00			11030.00			1461.00
2nd	5,583.00			5,583.00	4,290.00	669	498	498	669	978	978																12.00	47.19			323.00			239.00	239.00	860.19	0.00	0.00	5583.00	0.00	0.00	4722.81	
3rd	5,588.00			5,588.00	4,663.00	670	679	679	669	983	983																12.00	51.29					234.50	234.50	532.29	0.00	0.00	5588.00	0.00	0.00	5055.71		
4th	5,588.00			5,588.00	4,663.00	670	679	679	669	983	983																12.00	51.29					234.50	234.50	532.29	0.00	0.00	5588.00	0.00	0.00	5055.71		
5th	5,588.00			5,588.00	4,663.00	670	679	679	669	983	983																12.00	51.29					234.50	234.50	532.29	0.00	0.00	5588.00	0.00	0.00	5055.71		
6th	5,583.00			5,583.00	4,763.00	982	893	982	953	953																	12.00	52.39					184.50	184.50	433.39	0.00	0.00	5583.00	0.00	0.00	5149.61		
7th	3,671.00			3,671.00	2,901.00	967	967	967																			12.00	31.91					162.00	162.00	367.91	0.00	0.00	3671.00	0.00	0.00	3303.09		
Roof	545.00			545.00																																							
Total	43,176.00	0.00	0.00	43,176.00	25,943.00													7219.00	72.00	1517.37	270.00	0.00	323.00	200.00	848.00	1289.00	1289.00	13027.37	0.00	0.00	43,176.00	0.00	0.00	43,176.00	0.00	0.00	30,148.63						

TOTAL LOT AREA 11,175 SF
 TOTAL MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RES. FLOOR AREA (FAR=2.7) 30,173 SF

498 SF	STUDIO	2 UNITS	6%
674 SF	1 BDRM	14 UNITS	44%
970 SF	2 BDRMS	16 UNITS	50%
		32 UNITS	100%

GROSS COMMERCIAL FLOOR AREA =	0 SF
COMMERCIAL NET FLOOR AREA FOR F.A.R.	0 SF
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL F.A.R.	0.00
GROSS COMMUNITY FACILITY FLOOR AREA =	0 SF
COMMUNITY FACILITY NET FLOOR AREA FOR F.A.R.	0 SF
PROPOSED COMMUNITY FACILITY F.A.R.	0.00
TOTAL PROPOSED COMMUNITY FACILITY & COMMERCIAL NET FLOOR AREA FOR F.A.R.	0.00
TOTAL PROPOSED COMMUNITY FACILITY & COMMERCIAL F.A.R.	0.00
GROSS RESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA =	43,176 SF
RESIDENTIAL NET FLOOR AREA FOR F.A.R.	30,173 SF
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL F.A.R.	2.70
TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA =	43,176 SF
TOTAL NET FLOOR AREA FOR F.A.R.	30,149 SF
UNDER DEVELOPPED BY	-23.87

ATTACHMENT B

Citizen Participation Plan



ATTACHMENT B

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Volunteer Cleanup Program. This Citizen Participation Plan describes how information about the project will be disseminated to the Community during the remedial process. As part of its obligations under the NYC VCP, FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, will maintain a repository for project documents and provide public notice at specified times throughout the remedial program. This Plan also takes into account potential environmental justice concerns in the community that surrounds the project Site. Under this Citizen Participation Plan, project documents and work plans are made available to the public in a timely manner. Public comment on work plans is strongly encouraged during public comment periods. Work plans are not approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) until public comment periods have expired and all comments are formally reviewed. An explanation of cleanup plans in the form of a public meeting or informational session is available upon request to OER's project manager assigned to this Site, Breanna Gribble, who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 442-7126.

Project Contact List. OER has established a Site Contact List for this project to provide public notices in the form of fact sheets to interested members of the Community. Communications will include updates on important information relating to the progress of the cleanup program at the Site as well as to request public comments on the cleanup plan. The Project Contact List includes owners and occupants of adjacent buildings and homes, principal administrators of nearby schools, hospitals and day care centers, the public water supplier that serves the area, established document repositories, the representative Community Board, City Council members, other elected representatives and any local Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grantee organizations. Any member of the public or organization will be added to the Site Contact List on request. A copy of the Site Contact List is maintained by OER's project manager. If you would like to be added to the Project Contact List, contact NYC OER at (212) 788-8841 or by email at

brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov.

Repositories. A document repository is maintained in the nearest public library that maintains evening and weekend hours. This document repository is intended to house, for community review, all principal documents generated during the cleanup program including Remedial Investigation plans and reports, Remedial Action work plans and reports, and all public notices and fact sheets produced during the lifetime of the remedial project. FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, will inspect the repositories to ensure that they are fully populated with project information. The repository for this project is:

Repository Name: Leonard Library

Repository Address: 81 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215

Repository Telephone Number: (718) 486-3365

Repository Hours of Operation:

Mon	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Tue	1:00 PM - 8:00 PM
Wed	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Thu	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Fri	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Sat	10:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Sun	closed

Digital Documentation. NYC OER strongly encourages the use of digital documents in repositories as a means of minimizing paper use while also increasing convenience in access and ease of use.

Identify Issues of Public Concern. The major issues of concern to the public will be potential impacts of nuisance odors and dust during the disturbance of historic fill soils at the Site. This work will be performed in accordance with procedures which will be specified under a detailed Remedial Program which considers and takes preventive measures for exposures to future

residents of the property and those on adjacent properties during construction. Detailed plans to monitor the potential for exposure including a Construction Health and Safety Plan and a Community Air Monitoring Plan are required components of the remedial program. Implementation of these plans will be under the direct oversight of the New York City Department of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER).

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

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

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

Public Notice and Public Comment. Public notice to all members of the Project Contact List is required at three major steps during the performance of the cleanup program (listed below) and at other points that may be required by OER. Notices will include Fact Sheets with descriptive project summaries, updates on recent and upcoming project activities, repository information, and important phone and email contact information. All notices will be prepared by FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, , reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, . Public comment is solicited in public notices for all work plans developed under the NYC Volunteer Cleanup Program. Final review of all work plans by OER will consider all public comments. Approval will not be granted until the public comment period has been completed.

Citizen Participation Milestones. Public notice and public comment activities occur at several steps during a typical NYC VCP project. See flow chart on the following page, which identifies when during the NYC VCP public notices are issued: These steps include:

- **Public Notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan.**

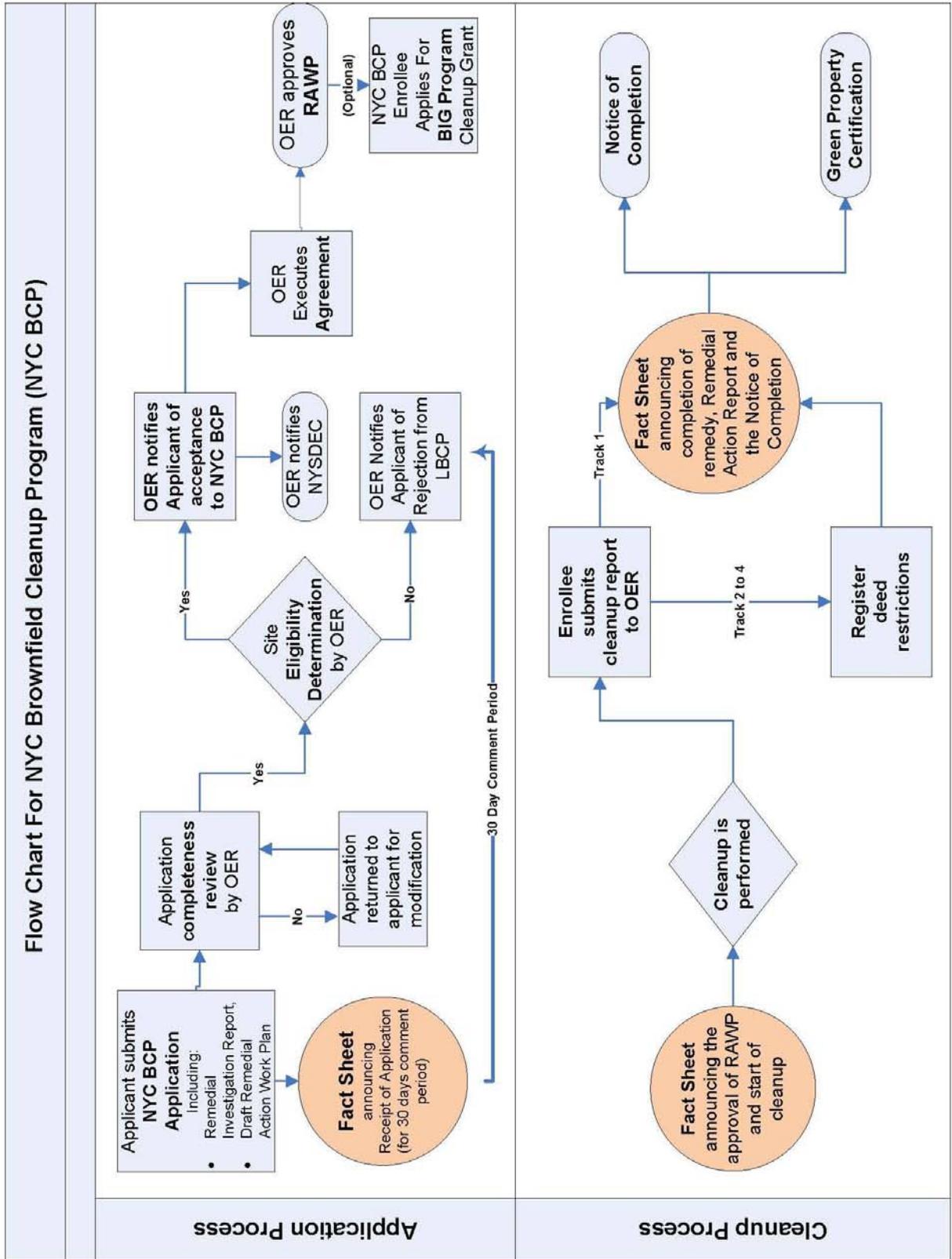
Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and the initiation of a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan. The Fact Sheet summarizes the findings of the RIR and provides details of the RAWP. The public comment period will be extended an additional 15 days upon public request. A public meeting or informational session will be conducted by OER upon request.

- **Public Notice announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation.

- **Public Notice announcing the completion of remediation, designation of Institutional and Engineering Controls and issuance of the Notice of Completion**

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



ATTACHMENT C
Sustainability Statement

ATTACHMENT C SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

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

Reuse of Clean, Recyclable Materials. Reuse of clean, locally-derived recyclable materials reduces consumption of non-renewable virgin resources and can provide energy savings and greenhouse gas reduction.

This project intends to use recycled concrete aggregate wherever possible in grading and backfilling the Site. An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of clean, non-virgin materials (reported by type of material) reused under this plan will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

Reduce Consumption of Virgin and Non-Renewable Resources. Reduced consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources lowers the overall environmental impact of the project on the region by conserving these resources.

The project will reduce the consumption of virgin materials by substituting recycled concrete aggregate for mined gravel and/or sand backfill whenever possible. An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of virgin and non-renewable resources, the use of which will be avoided under this plan, will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

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

Recycled concrete materials and other backfill materials will be locally sourced reducing the energy consumption associated with transporting these materials to the Site. Best efforts will be made to quantify energy efficiencies achieved during the remediation and will be reported in the Remedial Action Report (RAR). Where energy savings cannot be easily quantified, a gross indicator of the amount of energy saved or the means by which energy savings was achieved will be reported.



Paperless Volunteer Cleanup Program. FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, is participating in OER's Paperless Volunteer Cleanup Program. Under this program, submission of electronic documents will replace submission of hard copies for the review of project documents, communications and milestone reports.

Low-Energy Project Management Program. FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, is participating in OER's low-energy project management program. Under this program, whenever possible, meetings are held using remote communication technologies, such as videoconferencing and teleconferencing to reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion associated with personal transportation.

ATTACHMENT D
Soil / Materials Management Plans

ATTACHMENT D

SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 SOIL SCREENING METHODS

Visual, olfactory and PID soil screening and assessment will be performed under the supervision of a Qualified Environmental Professional and will be reported in the RAR. Soil screening will be performed during invasive work performed during the remedy and development phases prior to issuance of the Notice of Completion.

1.2 STOCKPILE METHODS

Excavated soil from suspected areas of contamination (e.g., hot spots, USTs, drains, etc.) will be stockpiled separately and will be segregated from clean soil and construction materials. Stockpiles will be used only when necessary and will be removed as soon as practicable. While stockpiles are in place, they will be inspected daily, and before and after every storm event. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. Excavated soils will be stockpiled on, at minimum, double layers of 8-mil minimum sheeting, will be kept covered at all times with appropriately anchored plastic tarps, and will be routinely inspected. Broken or ripped tarps will be promptly replaced.

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

1.3 CHARACTERIZATION OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS

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

1.4 MATERIALS EXCAVATION, LOAD-OUT AND DEPARTURE

The PE/QEP overseeing the remedial action will:

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

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

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

1.5 OFF-SITE MATERIALS TRANSPORT

Loaded vehicles leaving the Site will comply with all applicable materials transportation requirements (including appropriate covering, manifests, and placards) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including use of licensed haulers in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 364. If loads contain wet material capable of causing leakage from trucks, truck liners will be used. Queuing of trucks will be performed on-Site, when possible in order to minimize off Site disturbance. Off-Site queuing will be minimized.

Outbound truck transport routes are follow North 9th Street east. Turn left onto Withers and an immediate right onto Union Avenue. Turn right onto Meeker Avenue for I-278 West, or pass under the BQE and turn left on Meeker Avenue for I-278 East. This routing takes into account the following factors: (a) limiting transport through residential areas and past sensitive sites; (b) use of mapped truck routes; (c) minimizing off-Site queuing of trucks entering the facility; (d) limiting total distance to major highways; (e) promoting safety in access to highways; and (f) overall safety in transport. To the extent possible, all trucks loaded with Site materials will travel from the Site using these truck routes. Trucks will not stop or idle in the neighborhood after leaving the project Site.

1.6 MATERIALS DISPOSAL OFF-SITE

The following documentation will be established and reported by the PE/QEP for each disposal destination used in this project to document that the disposal of regulated material exported from the Site conforms with applicable laws and regulations: (1) a letter from the PE/QEP or FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC, to each disposal facility describing the material to be disposed and requesting written acceptance of the material. This letter will state that material to be disposed is regulated material generated at an environmental remediation Site in Brooklyn, New York under a governmental remediation program. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the PE/QEP or FPG 212-218 N 9th Property LLC,. The letter will include as an attachment a summary of all chemical data for the material being transported; and (2) a letter from each disposal facility stating it is in receipt of the correspondence (1, above) and is approved to accept the material. These documents will be included in the RAR.

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

All impacted soil/fill or other waste excavated and removed from the Site will be managed as regulated material and will be disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Historic fill and contaminated soils taken off-Site will be handled as solid waste and will not be disposed at a Part 360-16 Registration Facility (also known as a Soil Recycling Facility).

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

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

1.7 MATERIALS REUSE ON-SITE

Soil and fill that is derived from the property that meets the soil cleanup objectives established in this plan may be reused on-Site. The soil cleanup objectives for on-Site reuse are listed in Table 1. 'Reuse on-Site' means material that is excavated during the remedy or development, does not leave the property, and is relocated within the same property and on comparable soil/fill material, and addressed pursuant to the NYC VCP agreement subject to Engineering and Institutional Controls. The PE/QEP will ensure that reused materials are segregated from other materials to be exported from the Site and that procedures defined for material reuse in this RAWP are followed.

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

1.8 DEMARCATION

After completion of hotspot removal and any other invasive remedial activities, and prior to backfilling, the top of the residual soil/fill will be defined by one of three methods: (1) placement

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

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

1.9 IMPORT OF BACKFILL SOIL FROM OFF-SITE SOURCES

This Section presents the requirements for imported fill materials to be used below the cover layer and within the clean soil cover layer. All imported soils will meet OER-approved backfill and cover soil quality objectives for this Site. The backfill and cover soil quality objectives are listed in Table 1.

A process will be established to evaluate sources of backfill and cover soil to be imported to the Site, and will include an examination of source location, current and historical use(s), and any applicable documentation. Material from industrial sites, spill sites, environmental remediation sites or other potentially contaminated sites will not be imported to the Site.

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

- Clean soil from construction projects at non-industrial sites in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean soil from roadway or other transportation-related projects in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

- Clean recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) from facilities permitted or registered by the regulations of NYS DEC.

All materials received for import to the Site will be approved by a PE/QEP and will be in compliance with provisions in this RAWP. The RAR will report the source of the fill, evidence that an inspection was performed on the source, chemical sampling results, frequency of testing, and a Site map indicating the locations where backfill or soil cover was placed.

Source Screening and Testing

Inspection of imported fill material will include visual, olfactory and PID screening for evidence of contamination. Materials imported to the Site will be subject to inspection, as follows:

- Trucks with imported fill material will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and will enter the Site at designated locations;
- The PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that every truck load of imported material is inspected for evidence of contamination; and
- Fill material will be free of solid waste including pavement materials, debris, stumps, roots, and other organic matter, as well as ashes, oil, perishables or foreign matter.

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

Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) will be imported from facilities permitted or registered by NYSDEC. Facilities will be identified in the RAR. A PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that the facility is compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360 registration and permitting requirements for the period of acquisition of RCA. RCA imported from compliant facilities will not require additional testing, unless required by NYSDEC under its terms for operation of the facility. RCA imported to the Site must be derived from recognizable and uncontaminated concrete. RCA material is not acceptable for, and will not be used as cover material.

1.10 FLUIDS MANAGEMENT

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

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

1.11 STORM-WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

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

1.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN

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

1.13 ODOR, DUST AND NUISANCE CONTROL

Odor Control

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

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

Dust Control

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

- Use of a dedicated water spray methodology for roads, excavation areas and stockpiles.
- Use of properly anchored tarps to cover stockpiles.
- Exercise extra care during dry and high-wind periods.

- Use of gravel or recycled concrete aggregate on egress and other roadways to provide a clean and dust-free road surface.

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

Other Nuisances

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

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

ATTACHMENT E
Vapor Barrier Specifications

VAPORBLOCK® PLUS™ VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier



Product Description

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

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

Product Use

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

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

Size & Packaging

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



Under-Slab Vapor/Gas Retarder

Product

Part

VaporBlock Plus 20 VBP 20

APPLICATIONS

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



VAPORBLOCK[®] PLUS[™] VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier

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

VaporBlock[®] Plus[™] Placement

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

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

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



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

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



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ATTACHMENT F
Construction
Health and Safety Plan

212 – 219 N. 9th AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Block 2313, Lots 1 and 5

CONSTRUCTION
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

MARCH 2013

Prepared By:

EBC

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 Middle Country Road
Ridge, NY 11961

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Site: **212-218 N. 9th Street**

Location: **212-218 N. 9th Street**
Brooklyn, New York

Prepared By: **ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

Date Prepared: **March - 2013**

Version: **1**

Revision: **0**

Project Description: **REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN**

Media types: Solid, groundwater

Characteristics: Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds – PAHs
Heavy Metals

Overall Hazard: Low to Moderate

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS (EBC) AND EBC'S SUBCONTRACTORS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE HEALTH OR SAFETY OF ANY PERSON ENTERING THIS SITE. DUE TO THE NATURE OF THIS SITE AND THE ACTIVITY OCCURRING THEREON, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DISCOVER, EVALUATE, AND PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR ALL POSSIBLE HAZARDS WHICH MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES SET FORTH HEREIN WILL REDUCE, BUT NOT ELIMINATE, THE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY AT THIS SITE. THE HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES IN THIS PLAN WERE PREPARED SPECIFICALLY FOR THIS SITE AND SHOULD NOT BE USED ON ANY OTHER SITE WITHOUT PRIOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.



CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
Table of Contents

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 Application	1
1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments	1
1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities	1
2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK	3
2.1 Location	3
2.2 Current Use	3
2.3 Historic Use	3
2.4 Prior Investigations	3
2.4.1 <i>Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – EBC April 2012</i>	3
2.4.2 <i>Remedial Investigation Report – EBC May 2012</i>	4
2.5 Redevelopment Plans	4
2.6 Description of Remedial Action	4
3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT	6
3.1 Physical Hazards	6
3.1.1 <i>Tripping Hazards</i>	6
3.1.2 <i>Climbing Hazards</i>	6
3.1.3 <i>Cuts and Lacerations</i>	6
3.1.4 <i>Lifting Hazards</i>	6
3.1.5 <i>Utility Hazards</i>	6
3.1.6 <i>Traffic Hazards</i>	6
3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures	6
3.2.1 <i>Heat Stress</i>	7
3.2.2 <i>Cold Exposure</i>	8
3.3 Chemical Hazards	8
3.3.1 <i>Respirable Dust</i>	8
3.3.2 <i>Dust Control and Monitoring During Earthwork</i>	9
3.3.3 <i>Organic Vapors</i>	9

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
Table of Contents

4.0	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	10
4.1	Level D	10
4.2	Level C	10
4.3	Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection	11
5.0	AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS	12
5.1	Air Monitoring Requirements	12
5.2	Work Stoppage Responses	12
5.3	Action Levels During Excavation Activities	12
6.0	SITE CONTROL	14
6.1	Work Zones	14
7.0	CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN	15
7.1	Emergency Equipment On-site.....	15
7.2	Emergency Telephone Numbers.....	15
7.3	Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency	15
7.4	Medical Emergencies.....	16
7.5	Fire or Explosion.....	16
7.6	Evacuation Routes	16
7.7	Spill Control Procedures	17
7.8	Vapor Release Plan.....	17

FIGURES

Figure 1 Route to Hospital (Appendix D)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM
APPENDIX B	SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS
APPENDIX C	CHEMICAL HAZARDS
APPENDIX D	HOSPITAL INFORMATION, MAP AND FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT



STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the Remedial Action planned for 212-218 N. 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC) for implementation of Remedial Action at the site located 212-218 N. 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York, to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes during subsurface investigation activities. In accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR Part 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Final rule, this CHASP, including the attachments, addresses safety and health hazards related to subsurface sample collection activities and is based on the best information available. The CHASP may be revised by EBC at the request of FPG W. 48th Street LLC (“the owner”) or upon receipt of new information regarding site conditions. Changes will be documented by written amendments signed by EBC’s project manager, site safety officer and/or the EBC health and safety consultant.

1.1 Scope

This CHASP addresses the potential hazards related to the site Remedial Action Plan (RAP). The RAP activities are as described below:

- 1) Site mobilization of General Contractor (GC) and Subcontractors to install the building foundation.
 - a) Excavate historic fill as necessary for installation of new building's foundation and transport off-site

1.2 Application

The CHASP applies to all personnel involved in the above tasks who wish to gain access to active work areas, including but not limited to:

- EBC employees and subcontractors;
- Client representatives; and
- Federal, state or local representatives.

1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments

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

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

1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities

Personnel responsible for implementing this Construction Health and Safety Plan are:

Name	Title	Address	Contact Numbers
Mr. Charles B. Sosik	EBC Principal	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000 Cell (631) 357-4927

To Be Added	Construction Supervisor	To Be Added	To Be Added
Ms. Kristen DiScenza	EBC Project Manager	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000
Mr. Kevin Waters	EBC Site Safety Officer	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000

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

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

1. Educating personnel about information in this CHASP and other safety requirements to be observed during site operations, including, but not limited to, decontamination procedures, designation of work zones and levels of protection, air monitoring, fit testing, and emergency procedures dealing with fire and first aid.
2. Coordinating site safety decisions with the project manager.
3. Designating exclusion, decontamination and support zones on a daily basis.
4. Monitoring the condition and status of known on-site hazards and maintaining and implementing the air quality monitoring program specified in this CHASP.
5. Maintaining the work zone entry/exit log and site entry/exit log.
6. Maintaining records of safety problems, corrective measures and documentation of chemical exposures or physical injuries (the site safety officer will document these conditions in a bound notebook and maintain a copy of the notebook on-site).

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

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 Location

The Site is located at 212-218 N 9th Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York, and is identified as Block 2313 and Lots 5 and 7 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The combined lots total approximately 14,838 square feet and are currently vacant.

2.2 Current Use

Currently, Lot 5 and Lot 7 are vacant.

2.3 Historic Use

According to historical Sanborn maps, in 1887 the northern portion (212-216 9th Street) of the Site was developed with single story commercial building occupied by Excelsior Whitening Mills and the southern portion of the Site (218 9th Street) was developed with one two-story commercial building occupied by a slaughter house and a single story shed. From 1905 to 1916, the northern portion of the Site is occupied by J.A. McCafferty National White Lead and Color Works and the southern portion of the property remains unchanged. In 1942, the northern portion of the Site remains unchanged and the southern portion of the site is vacant land. In 1951, the northern portion of the Site is vacant and open land and the southern portion of the Site is developed with a single story commercial building utilized for parking. From 1965 to 2007, the northern portion of the Site is open land which was utilized for parking and the southern portion of the Site remains unchanged.

2.4 Prior Investigations

2.4.1 Phase II Environmental Site Assessment. ESPL Environmental Consultants Corporation. December 2007.

A Phase II Environmental Site Assessment was performed by ESPL in December of 2007.

ESPL Environmental Services, Inc. (ESPL) installed eight soil borings on December 20th and 26th 2007 to assess the environmental condition of the property. Six soil borings were installed within the footprint of the planned building, two of the borings were located within planned elevator shafts and two were located within the proposed rear yard area. The investigation included the analysis of one sample from each boring (total of 6) and two groundwater samples. Sample analysis included VOCs, SVOCs, pesticide/PCBs and metals.

The results of the investigation identified fill materials to approximately 8 feet below grade followed by fine sandy clay with some gravel. The fill material was reported to have elevated levels of some metals and SVOCs as is typically associated with such material. One of the groundwater samples had slightly elevated levels of two petroleum related VOCs.

The AOCs identified for this Site include:

1. One of the groundwater samples had elevated levels of two petroleum related VOCs..
2. Historic fill is present at the Site to a depth of at least 8 feet below grade followed by fine sandy clay with some gravel.. The fill material was reported to have elevated levels of some metals and SVOCs as is typically associated with such material.

2.4.2 Remedial Action Work Plan. ESPL Environmental Consultants Corporation. February 2008.

As indicated in the Phase II ESA, elevated levels of SVOCs, VOCs and metals were present at the subject site. The proposed development of the subject site will disturb the soils by excavating to approximately below the frost line (approximately 4 feet) in the area of the building's foot print.

A soil management plan will be employed to ensure proper handling and disposal of excess soil generated from the construction of the building. Additionally, the potential of future vapor migration is of concern and will be addressed through the installation of a vapor barrier beneath any impervious areas of the subject site. Contaminants of concern are listed below in **Section 3.3 Chemical Hazards**.

The AOCs identified for this Site include:

1. Elevated levels of SVOCs, VOCs and metals were present at the site.
2. Historic fill is present at the Site to a depth of at least 8 feet below grade followed by fine sandy clay with some gravel. The fill material was reported to have elevated levels of some metals and SVOCs as is typically associated with such material.
3. A soil management plan will be employed to ensure proper handling and disposal of excess soil generated from the construction of the building.

2.5 Redevelopment Plans

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of residential use. Redevelopment plans include the new construction of a 7-story residential building. The building will be slab-on-grade with no cellar level. The first floor will cover the entire property and feature a 16 space parking garage in the rear of the building with recreation space, storage, mechanical rooms and the residential lobby. Floors 2 through 7 will consist of residential apartments with a total of 32 units. The current zoning designation is R3-1. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

Little or no soil disturbance/excavation will be performed as redevelopment plans call for slab-on-grade construction with no cellar.

2.6 Description of Remedial Action

Site activities included within the Remedial Action that are included within the scope of this CHASP include the following:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and implementation of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establish Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding SCOs.
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs

- and marking & staking excavation areas;
5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs. Most of the property will be excavated to depths of 2 to 3 feet;
 6. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
 7. Removal of underground storage tanks (if encountered) and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
 8. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities.
 9. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
 10. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
 11. Demarcation of residual soil/fill.
 12. As part of development, installation of a vapor barrier below the concrete slab of the new building;
 13. As part of development, construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of a 2ft thick concrete building foundation slab;
 14. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
 15. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
 16. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP.
 17. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
 18. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation by the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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

3.1 Physical Hazards

3.1.1 Tripping Hazards

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

3.1.2 Climbing Hazards

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

3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations

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

3.1.4 Lifting Hazards

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

3.1.5 Utility Hazards

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

3.1.6 Traffic Hazards

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

3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures

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

3.2.1 Heat Stress

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

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

1. Prevention

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

2. Recognition and Treatment

a. Heat Rash (or prickly heat):

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

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

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

b. Heat Cramps (or heat prostration)

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

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

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

c. Heat Stroke

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

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

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

3.2.2 Cold Exposure

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

3.3 Chemical Hazards

Soil, groundwater and soil gas samples collected from the site as part of several subsurface investigations performed at the site have elevated concentrations of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and metals.

No volatile organic compounds were reported to be present in soil gas.

Semi-Volatile organic compounds reported to be present soil and/or groundwater include the following:

Benzo(a)anthracene	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Benzo(a)pyrene
Chrysene	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2-Methylphenol (o-cresol)
3&4-Methylphenol (m&p-cresol)	Naphthalene	Phenol	

No pesticides reported to be present soil and / or groundwater .

Metals reported to be present soil and / or groundwater include the following:

Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium
Copper	Lead	Mercury	Sodium
Zinc	Iron	Manganese	Magnesium

Elevated levels of SVOCs and Metals may be associated with historic fill material common in Brooklyn. The primary routes of exposure to identified contaminants in soil, soil gas and groundwater to on-site investigation and remediation workers is through inhalation, ingestion and absorption.

Appendix C includes information sheets for the known and suspected chemicals that may be encountered at the site.

3.3.1 Respirable Dust

Dust may be generated from vehicular traffic and/or excavation activities. If visible observation detects elevated levels of dust, a program of wetting will be employed by the site safety officer. If elevated dust levels persist, the site safety office will employ dust monitoring using a particulate monitor (Miniram or equivalent). If monitoring detects concentrations greater than 5000 µg/m³ over daily background, the site safety officer will take corrective actions as defined

herein, including the use of water for dust suppression and if this is not effective, requiring workers to wear APRs with efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges.

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

3.3.2 Dust Control and Monitoring During Earthwork

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

3.3.3 Organic Vapors

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

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

4.1 Level D

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

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

4.2 Level C

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

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

The site safety officer will verify if Level C is appropriate by checking organic vapor concentrations using compound and/or class-specific detector tubes. The exact PPE ensemble is decided on a site-by-site basis by the Site Safety Officer with the intent to provide the most protective and efficient worker PPE.

4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection

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

5.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

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

5.1 Air Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

5.2 Work Stoppage Responses

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

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

5.3 Action Levels During Excavation Activities

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

Organic Vapors (PID)	LEL %	Responses
0-1 ppm above background	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue excavating • Level D protection • Continue monitoring every 10 minutes
1-5 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	1-10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue excavating • Go to Level C protection or employ

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

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

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

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

6.0 SITE CONTROL

6.1 Work Zones

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

Due to the dimensions of the Site and the work area, it is expected that an exclusion zone will include the entire fenced area with the exception of the construction entrance area, which will serve as the decontamination zone. A support zone if needed will be located outside of the fenced area. All onsite workers engaged in the excavation or disturbance of hazardous materials must provide evidence of OSHA 24 or 40 hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Operations training to conduct work within the exclusion zone established by the site safety officer. The exclusion zone is defined by the site safety officer but will typically be a 50-foot area around work activities. Gross decontamination (as determined by the site Health and Safety Officer) is conducted in the exclusion zone; all other decontamination is performed in the decontamination zone or trailer, if provided. Once the fill materials have been removed, a general excavation contractor may excavate/grade as needed for basement excavation, shoring, and other building requirements as deemed necessary by the Remedial Action Work Plan and/or Project Manager.

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

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

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

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

7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

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

7.1 Emergency Equipment On-site

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

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

7.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

General Emergencies	911
NYC Police Department	911
NYC Fire Department	911
Roosevelt Hospital Center	1-212-523-4000
NYSDEC Spills Hotline	1-800-457-7362
NYSDEC Project Manager	(718) 482-4909
NYC Department of Health	(212) 676-2400
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Poison Control	1-800-222-1222
Project Manager	1-631-504-6000
Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000

7.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency

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

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, evacuate and secure the site, or upgrade/downgrade the level of protective clothing and respiratory protection;
- Ensure that appropriate federal, state, and local agencies are informed and emergency response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. If toxic materials are released to the air, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation;

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

The following key personnel are planned for this project:

- Project Manager Mr. Kevin Brussee (631) 504-6000
- Construction Superintendent To Be Added
- Site Safety Officer Mr. Kevin Waters (631) 504-6000

7.4 Medical Emergencies

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

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

7.5 Fire or Explosion

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

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

7.6 Evacuation Routes

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

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

- Keep upwind of smoke, vapors, or spill location.
- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.
- If evacuation through the decontamination corridor is not possible, personnel should

remove contaminated clothing once they are in a safe location and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.

- The site safety officer will conduct a head count to ensure that all personnel have been evacuated safely. The head count will be correlated to the site and/or exclusion zone entry/exit log.
- If emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to escape the emergency situation and decontaminate to the maximum extent practical.

7.7 Spill Control Procedures

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

7.8 Vapor Release Plan

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

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

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

APPENDIX A
SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

DAILY BRIEFING SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: _____ Person Conducting Briefing: _____

Project Name and Location: _____

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

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

3. ATTENDEES (Print Name):

1.	11.
2.	12.
3.	13.
4.	14.
5.	15.
6.	16.
7.	17.
8.	18.
9.	19.
10.	20.

APPENDIX B
SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS

SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT FORM

Site Safety Plan Amendment #: _____

Site Name: _____

Reason for Amendment: _____

Alternative Procedures: _____

Required Changes in PPE: _____

Project Superintendent (signature)

Date

Health and Safety Consultant (signature)

Date

Site Safety Officer (signature)

Date

APPENDIX C

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0385



1,2-Benzoanthracene
Benzo(a)anthracene
2,3-Benzphenanthrene
Naphthanthracene
 $C_{18}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 228.3

ICSC # 0385
CAS # 56-55-3
RTECS # [CV9275000](#)
EC # 601-033-00-9
October 23, 1995 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.		Water spray, powder. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety goggles face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0385

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ICSC: 0385

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO YELLOW BROWN FLUORESCENT FLAKES OR POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2 (as pyrolysis product of organic materials) (DFG 2005).</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Sublimation point: 435°C Melting point: 162°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.274 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 292 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.61</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.</p>	
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NOTES

This substance is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, it may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Do NOT take working clothes home. Tetraphene is a common name. Card has been partly updated in October 2005 and August 2006: see sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0385</p>	<p>BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

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

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0721



Dibenzo(b,jk)fluorene
8,9-Benzofluoranthene
11,12-Benzofluoranthene
 $C_{20}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0721
CAS # 207-08-9
RTECS # [DF6350000](#)
EC # 601-036-00-5
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0721

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0721

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW CRYSTALS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.
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PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV not established.

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;
(DFG 2004).

INHALATION RISK:

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 480°C
Melting point: 217°C
Solubility in water:
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.84

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in crustacea and in fish.



NOTES

Benzo(k)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(k)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0721

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720



Benz(e)acephenanthrylene
2,3-Benzofluoranthene
Benzo(e)fluoranthene
3,4-Benzofluoranthene
 $C_{20}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0720
CAS # 205-99-2
RTECS # [CU1400000](#)
EC # 601-034-00-4
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0720

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation
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PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004).

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;
(DFG 2004).

of its aerosol and through the skin.

INHALATION RISK:

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. May cause genetic damage in humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 481°C
Melting point: 168°C
Solubility in water:
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.12

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality.



NOTES

Benzo(b)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(b)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0720

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104



Benz(a)pyrene
3,4-Benzopyrene
Benzo(d,e,f)chrysene
 $C_{20}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0104
CAS # 50-32-8
RTECS # [DJ3675000](#)
EC # 601-032-00-3
October 17, 2005 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-46-60-61-43-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0104

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104

I M P O R T A N T A D V I S I O N	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: PALE-YELLOW CRYSTALS</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2005). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; Germ cell mutagen group: 2; (DFG 2005).</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is carcinogenic to humans. May cause heritable genetic damage to human germ cells. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 496°C Melting point: 178.1°C Density: 1.4 g/cm ³	Solubility in water: none (<0.1 g/100 ml) Vapour pressure : negligible Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.04
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish, in plants and in molluscs. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.	
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NOTES

Do NOT take working clothes home. Benzo(a)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the environment, usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0104

BENZO(a)PYRENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672



Benzoaphenanthrene
 1,2-Benzophenanthrene
 1,2,5,6-Dibenzonaphthalene
 $C_{18}H_{12}$
 Molecular mass: 228.3

ICSC # 1672
 CAS # 218-01-9
 RTECS # [GC0700000](#)
 UN # 3077
 EC # 601-048-00-0
 October 12, 2006 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety goggles	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants, Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-68-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 9 UN Packing Group: III Signal: Warning Aqua-Cancer Suspected of causing cancer Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects Very toxic to aquatic life

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO BEIGE CRYSTALS OR POWDER</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2006). MAK not established.</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 448°C Melting point: 254 - 256°C Density: 1.3 g/cm³</p>	<p>Solubility in water: very poor Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.9</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. This substance does not usually occur as a pure substance but as a component of polyaromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) mixtures. Human population studies have associated PAH's exposure with cancer and cardiovascular diseases.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-90GM7-III

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1672

CHRYSENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0431



1,25,6-Dibenzanthracene



Molecular mass: 278.4

ICSC # 0431
 CAS # 53-70-3
 RTECS # [HN2625000](#)
 EC # 601-041-00-2
 October 23, 1995 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, powder.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN	Redness. Swelling. Itching.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.	Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0431

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0431

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALLINE POWDER.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.
M	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration
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CHEMICAL DANGERS:

of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV not established.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

The substance may have effects on the skin, resulting in photosensitization. This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 524°C
Melting point: 267°C
Relative density (water = 1): 1.28

Solubility in water:
none
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.5

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.



NOTES

This is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, it may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Do NOT take working clothes home. DBA is a commonly used name. This substance is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0431

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

ICSC: 0730



o-Phenylenepyrene
2,3-Phenylenepyrene
 $C_{22}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 276.3

ICSC # 0730
CAS # 193-39-5
RTECS # [NK9300000](#)
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0730

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

ICSC: 0730

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW CRYSTALS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.
M	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	INHALATION RISK:
P		

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CHEMICAL DANGERS:
Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV not established.
MAK:
Carcinogen category: 2;
(DFG 2004).

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 536°C
Melting point: 164°C
Solubility in water:
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.58

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.



NOTES

Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0730

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

o-CRESOL

ICSC: 0030



2-Hydroxy-1-methylbenzene
 2-Methylphenol
 ortho-Hydroxytoluene
 2-Cresol
 $C_7H_8O / CH_3C_6H_4OH$
 Molecular mass: 108.1

ICSC # 0030
 CAS # 95-48-7
 RTECS # [G06300000](#)
 UN # 3455
 EC # 604-004-00-9



November 13, 2008 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 81°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 81°C use a closed system, ventilation.	
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
•INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat. Burning sensation. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Shortness of breath. Laboured breathing.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer immediately for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain. Blisters. Skin burns.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer immediately for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain. Severe deep burns.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer immediately for medical attention
•INGESTION	Burns in mouth and throat. Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Nausea. Vomiting. Abdominal pain. Shock or collapse.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer immediately for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING	

<p>Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance . Chemical protection suit. Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.</p>	<p>Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs . Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing.</p>	<p>Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Note: C T symbol C symbol R: 24/25-34 S: 1/2-36/37/39-45 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Subsidiary Risks: 8 UN Packing Group: II Signal: Danger Corr-Skull-Health haz Toxic if swallowed Toxic in contact with skin Causes severe skin burns and eye damage Causes damage to the central nervous system and blood cells Causes damage to nervous system and blood cells through prolonged or repeated exposure Toxic to aquatic life</p>
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK		
ICSC: 0030	<p>Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>	

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-CRESOL

ICSC: 0030

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALS , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR. TURNS DARK ON EXPOSURE TO AIR AND LIGHT .</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with strong oxidants . The solution in water is a weak acid.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 5 ppm as TWA (skin) (ACGIH 2008). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3A; BAT issued; (DFG 2008). tions for the allocation into the category 4 or 5 would be fulfilled but there is not enough information to derive a MAK-value. OSHA PEL: TWA 5 ppm (22 mg/m³) skin NIOSH REL: TWA 2.3 ppm (10 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 250 ppm See: cresol</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion. Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema, but only after initial corrosive effects on eyes and/or airways have become manifest. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , resulting in lowering of consciousness. The substance may cause effects on the blood , resulting in destruction of blood cells. Exposure far above the OEL may result in death . Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</p>
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T A	Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the nervous system, resulting in impaired functions. The substance may have effects on the blood, resulting in anaemia.			
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 191°C Melting point: 31°C Density: 1.05 g/cm ³ Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 2.5 (moderate) Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 33	Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.00 Flash point: 81°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 555°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.3-? Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.95		
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.			
NOTES				
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GTC2-II NFPA Code: H 3; F 2; R 0;				
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>				
ICSC: 0030	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	o-CRESOL		
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.			



International Chemical Safety Cards

4-NITROANILINE

ICSC: 0308



p-Nitroaniline
 1-Amino-4-nitrobenzene
 C.I. 37035
 $C_6H_6N_2O_2$
 Molecular mass: 138.1

ICSC # 0308
 CAS # 100-01-6
 RTECS # [BY7000000](#)
 UN # 1661
 EC # 612-012-00-9
 December 03, 2001 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion.	NO open flames. NO contact with combustible substances.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
•INHALATION	Blue lips or finger nails. Blue skin. Headache. Dizziness. Nausea. Confusion. Convulsions. Laboured breathing. Unconsciousness.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! (Further see Inhalation).	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	(Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING

Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water. (Extra personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.) Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Separated from strong acids, strong oxidants, combustible and reducing substances, food and feedstuffs . Dry.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Note: C T symbol R: 23/24/25-33-52/53 S: 1/2-28-36/37-45-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II
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SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0308 Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

4-NITROANILINE

ICSC: 0308

<p>I</p> <p>M</p> <p>P</p> <p>O</p> <p>R</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p> <p>N</p> <p>T</p> <p>D</p> <p>A</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW CRYSTALS OR POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: May explode on heating. On combustion, forms toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides. Reacts with strong acids , strong oxidants and strong reducing agents . Reacts with organic materials in presence of moisture causing fire hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 3 mg/m³ (as TWA) (skin) A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3A (DFG 2005). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 6 mg/m³ (1 ppm) skin NIOSH REL: TWA 3 mg/m³ skin NIOSH IDLH: 300 mg/m³ See: 100016</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is mildly irritating to the eyes . The substance may cause effects on the blood , resulting in formation of methaemoglobin. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated. See Notes.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the blood , resulting in the formation of methaemoglobin. See Notes.</p>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 332°C Melting point: 148°C Density: 1.4 g/cm ³ Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 18.5°C: 0.08	Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.2 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.8 Flash point: 199°C Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.66
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms. Do not let this chemical enter the environment.	



NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. Specific treatment is necessary in case

of poisoning with this substance; the appropriate means with instructions must be available. Also consult ICSC 0306 2-Nitroaniline, and ICSC 0307 3-Nitroaniline.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61G12b

NFPA Code: H 3; F 1; R 2;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0308

4-NITROANILINE

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International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667



Naphthene
C₁₀H₈

Molecular mass: 128.18

ICSC # 0667
CAS # 91-20-3
RTECS # QJ0525000
UN # 1334 (solid); 2304 (molten)
EC # 601-052-00-2
April 21, 2005 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 80°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed. Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
•INHALATION	Headache. Weakness. Nausea. Vomiting. Sweating. Confusion. Jaundice. Dark urine.	Ventilation (not if powder), local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! (Further see Inhalation).	Protective gloves.	Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
•EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Convulsions. Unconsciousness. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Xn symbol. N symbol. R: 22-40-50/53. S: 2-36/37-46-60-61. UN Hazard Class: 4.1. UN Packing Group: III.

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0667

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International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: WHITE SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On combustion, forms irritating and toxic gases. Reacts with strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 ppm as TWA 15 ppm as STEL (skin) A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 2; Germ cell mutagen group: 3B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m³) ST 15 ppm (75 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 250 ppm See: 91203</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C. See Notes.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance may cause effects on the blood , resulting in lesions of blood cells (haemolysis) See Notes. The effects may be delayed. Exposure by ingestion may result in death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the blood , resulting in chronic haemolytic anaemia. The substance may have effects on the eyes , resulting in the development of cataract. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Boiling point: 218°C Sublimation slowly at room temperature Melting point: 80°C Density: 1.16 g/cm³ Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 11 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.42 Flash point: 80°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 540°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-5.9 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.3</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p>	
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NOTES

Some individuals may be more sensitive to the effect of naphthalene on blood cells.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-41S1334 (solid); 41GF1-II+III (solid); 41S2304 (molten)
NFPA Code: H2; F2; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0667

NAPHTHALENE

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International Chemical Safety Cards

PHENOL

ICSC: 0070



Carbolic acid
 Phenic acid
 Hydroxybenzene
 C_6H_6O / C_6H_5OH
 Molecular mass: 94.1

ICSC # 0070
 CAS # 108-95-2
 RTECS # [SJ3325000](#)
 UN # 1671
 EC # 604-001-00-2
 October 15, 2001 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames. NO contact with strong oxidants.	Alcohol-resistant foam, powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 79°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 79°C use a closed system, ventilation.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
•INHALATION	Sore throat. Burning sensation. Cough. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Shortness of breath. Laboured breathing. Unconsciousness. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Avoid inhalation of fine dust and mist. Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	EASILY ABSORBED. Serious skin burns. Numbness. Convulsion. Collapse. Coma. Death.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. To remove substance use polyethylene glycol 300 or vegetable oil. Refer for medical attention. Wear protective gloves when administering first aid.
•EYES	Pain. Redness. Permanent loss of vision. Severe deep burns.	Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Corrosive. Abdominal pain. Convulsions. Diarrhoea. Shock or collapse. Sore throat. Smoky, greenish-dark urine.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING		
Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs . Dry. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. T symbol C symbol R: 23/24/25-34-48/20/21/22-68 S: 1/2-24/25-26-28-36/37/39-45 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II		
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK				
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">ICSC: 0070</td> <td>Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</td> </tr> </table>			ICSC: 0070	Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.
ICSC: 0070	Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.			

International Chemical Safety Cards

PHENOL

ICSC: 0070

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO YELLOW OR LIGHT PINK CRYSTALS , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. The solution in water is a weak acid. Reacts with oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 5 ppm as TWA; (skin); A4; BEI issued; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: H; Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 3B (DFG 2009). OSHA PEL: TWA 5 ppm (19 mg/m³) skin NIOSH REL: TWA 5 ppm (19 mg/m³) C 15.6 ppm (60 mg/m³) 15-minute skin NIOSH IDLH: 250 ppm See: 108952</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body rapidly by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance and the vapour is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour may cause lung oedema (see Notes). The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , heart and kidneys , resulting in convulsions, coma, cardiac disorders respiratory failure, collapse. Exposure may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys .</p>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 182°C Melting point: 43°C Density: 1.06 g/cm ³ Solubility in water: moderate Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 47	Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.2 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.001 Flash point: 79°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 715°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.36-10 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.46

**ENVIRONMENTAL
DATA**

The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.



NOTES

Other UN numbers: 2312 (molten); 2821 (solution). Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61S1671

NFPA Code: H 3; F 2; R 0;

Card has been partially updated in October 2004: see Occupational Exposure Limits, EU Classification, Emergency Response.

Card has been partially updated in April 2010: see Occupational Exposure Limits, Ingestion First Aid, Storage.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0070

PHENOL

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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NOTICE:**

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International Chemical Safety Cards

ARSENIC

ICSC: 0013



Grey arsenic
As
Atomic mass: 74.9

ICSC # 0013
CAS # 7440-38-2
RTECS # [CG0525000](#)
UN # 1558
EC # 033-001-00-X

October 18, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames. NO contact with strong oxidizers. NO contact with hot surfaces.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion is slight when exposed to hot surfaces or flames in the form of fine powder or dust.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
•INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Weakness. See Ingestion.	Closed system and ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
•EYES	Redness.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting. Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Shock or collapse. Unconsciousness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Separated from strong oxidants, acids, halogens, food and feedstuffs. Well closed.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 23/25-50/53 S: 1/2-20/21-28-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0013

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ARSENIC

ICSC: 0013

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS, BRITTLE, GREY, METALLIC-LOOKING CRYSTALS.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with strong oxidants and halogens, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with acids to produce</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.01 mg/m³ as TWA A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1018 TWA 0.010 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: Ca C 0.002 mg/m³ 15-minute See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 5 mg/m³ (as As) See: 7440382</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly, when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the gastrointestinal tract cardiovascular system central nervous system kidneys , resulting in severe gastroenteritis, loss of fluid, and electrolytes, cardiac disorders shock convulsions and kidney impairment Exposure above the OEL may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the mucous membranes, skin, peripheral nervous system liver bone marrow , resulting in pigmentation disorders, hyperkeratosis, perforation of nasal septum, neuropathy, liver impairment anaemia This substance is carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Sublimation point: 613°C Density: 5.7 g/cm³</p>	<p>Solubility in water: none</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p>	
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NOTES

The substance is combustible but no flash point is available in literature. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. Refer also to cards for specific arsenic compounds, e.g., Arsenic pentoxide (ICSC 0377), Arsenic trichloride (ICSC 0221), Arsenic trioxide (ICSC 0378), Arsine (ICSC 0222).

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT5-II

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0013 **ARSENIC**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

BARIUM SULFATE

ICSC: 0827



Barium sulphate
Blanc fixe
Artificial barite
BaSO₄

Molecular mass: 233.43

ICSC # 0827

CAS # 7727-43-7

RTECS # [CR0600000](#)

October 20, 1999 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: P1 filter respirator for inert particles.			R: S:
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			
ICSC: 0827		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

International Chemical Safety Cards

BARIUM SULFATE

ICSC: 0827

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS TASTELESS, WHITE OR YELLOWISH CRYSTALS OR POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with aluminium powder.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 mg/m³ as TWA; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 4 mg/m³; (Respirable fraction) 1.5 mg/m³; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 15 mg/m³ (total) TWA 5 mg/m³ (resp) NIOSH REL: TWA 10 mg/m³ (total) TWA 5 mg/m³ (resp) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles, resulting in baritosis (a form of benign pneumoconiosis).</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Melting point (decomposes): 1600°C Density: 4.5 g/cm³</p>	Solubility in water: none
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	
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NOTES

Occurs in nature as the mineral barite; also as barytes, heavy spar. Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0827	BARIUM SULFATE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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

CADMIUM

ICSC: 0020



Cd
Atomic mass: 112.4

ICSC # 0020
CAS # 7440-43-9
RTECS # [EU980000](#)
UN # 2570
EC # 048-002-00-0
April 22, 2005 Peer reviewed



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0020

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

CADMIUM

ICSC: 0020

<p>I M P O R T A N T A D V I S I O N</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SOFT BLUE-WHITE METAL LUMPS OR GREY POWDER. MALLEABLE. TURNS BRITTLE ON EXPOSURE TO 80°C AND TARNISHES ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with acids forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001.) Dust reacts with oxidants, hydrogen azide, zinc, selenium or tellurium, causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (Total dust) 0.01 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction) 0.002 mg/m³ as TWA A2 (suspected human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1027 TWA 0.005 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH REL*: Ca See Appendix A *Note: The REL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH IDLH: Ca 9 mg/m³ (as Cd) See: IDLH INDEX</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The fume is irritating to the respiratory tract Inhalation of fume may cause lung oedema (see Notes). Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles. The substance may have effects on the kidneys, resulting in kidney impairment This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 765°C Melting point: 321°C Density: 8.6 g/cm³</p>	<p>Solubility in water: none Auto-ignition temperature: (cadmium metal dust) 250°C</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	
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NOTES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<p>ICSC: 0020</p>	<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	<p>CADMIUM</p>
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<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029



Chrome
Cr
Atomic mass: 52.0
(powder)

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

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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0029

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029

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

Chromium is a catalytic substance and may cause reaction in contact with many organic and inorganic substances , causing fire and explosion hazard.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

May cause mechanical irritation to the eyes and the respiratory tract.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV: (as Cr metal, Cr(III) compounds) 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA A4 (ACGIH 2004).
MAK not established.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ [See Appendix C](#) *Note: The PEL also applies to insoluble chromium salts.

NIOSH REL: TWA 0.5 mg/m³ [See Appendix C](#)

NIOSH IDLH: 250 mg/m³ (as Cr) See: [7440473](#)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 2642°C
Melting point: 1900°C
Density: 7.15 g/cm³

Solubility in water:
none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

The surface of the chromium particles is oxidized to chromium(III)oxide in air. See ICSC 1531 Chromium(III) oxide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0029

CHROMIUM

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

COPPER

ICSC: 0240



Cu
(powder)

ICSC # 0240

CAS # 7440-50-8

RTECS # [GL5325000](#)

September 24, 1993 Validated

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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0240

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

COPPER

ICSC: 0240

<p>I</p> <p>M</p> <p>P</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: RED POWDER, TURNS GREEN ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p>
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Shock-sensitive compounds are formed with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxides and azides. Reacts with strong oxidants like chlorates, bromates and iodates, causing explosion hazard.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. See Notes.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ fume (ACGIH 1992-1993).
TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): 1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-1993).
Intended change 0.1 mg/m³
Inhal.,
A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen);
MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ (Inhalable fraction)
Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005).
OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except copper fume.
NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume.
NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Cu) See: [7440508](#)

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 2595°C Melting point: 1083°C Relative density (water = 1): 8.9	Solubility in water: none
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	
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NOTES

The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0240	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	COPPER
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International Chemical Safety Cards

LEAD

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal
Plumbum
Pb
Atomic mass: 207.2
(powder)

ICSC # 0052
CAS # 7439-92-1
RTECS # [OF7525000](#)
October 08, 2002 Peer reviewed

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

<p>I M P O R T A N T T A D A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: BLUISH-WHITE OR SILVERY-GREY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. TURNS TARNISHED ON EXPOSURE TO AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts with oxidants. Reacts with hot concentrated nitric acid, boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. Attacked by pure water and by weak organic acids in the presence of oxygen.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.05 mg/m³ A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). EU OEL: as TWA 0.15 mg/m³ (EU 2002). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1025 TWA 0.050 mg/m³ See Appendix C *Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C. NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m³ See Appendix C *Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Pb) See: 7439921</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the blood bone marrow central nervous system peripheral nervous system kidneys , resulting in anaemia, encephalopathy (e.g., convulsions), peripheral nerve disease, abdominal cramps and kidney impairment. Causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 1740°C Melting point: 327.5°C	Density: 11.34 g/cm ³ Solubility in water: none
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in plants and in mammals. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home.
 Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-51S1872

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0052	LEAD
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056



Quicksilver
Liquid silver
Hg
Atomic mass: 200.6

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0056

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS, HEAVY AND MOBILE SILVERY LIQUID METAL.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with ammonia and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks aluminium and many other metals forming amalgams.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.025 mg/m³ as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ Sh Peak limitation category: II(8) Carcinogen category: 3B (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL_f: C 0.1 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m³ skin Other: C 0.1 mg/m³ skin NIOSH IDLH: 10 mg/m³ (as Hg) See: 7439976</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and through the skin, also as a vapour!</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the skin. Inhalation of the vapours may cause pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system and kidneys. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the central nervous system kidneys, resulting in irritability, emotional instability, tremor, mental and memory disturbances, speech disorders. Danger of cumulative effects. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 357°C Melting point: -39°C Relative density (water = 1): 13.5 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.26 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 6.93 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.009</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in fish.</p>	
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NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0056

MERCURY

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

SODIUM

ICSC: 0717



Natrium
Na
Atomic mass: 23.0

ICSC # 0717
CAS # 7440-23-5
RTECS # [VY0686000](#)
UN # 1428
EC # 011-001-00-0
April 06, 2006 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO contact with water, acid(s) or halogens . NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion. on contact with acid(s) , halogens , water .		Combat fire from a sheltered position.
EXPOSURE			
•INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat. Burning sensation.	Closed system and ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Pain. Blisters. Serious skin burns.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Severe deep burns. loss of vision.	Face shield .	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Cover the spilled material with dry powder.	Fireproof. Keep under mineral oil. Dry. Well closed.	Airtight. Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. F symbol C symbol R: 14/15-34 S: (1/2)-5 -8-43-45 UN Hazard Class: 4.3 UN Packing Group: I Signal: Danger Flame-Corr In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0717

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

SODIUM

ICSC: 0717

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SILVERY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with water , causing fire and explosion hazard . The substance decomposes rapidly under the influence of air and moisture , forming flammable/explosive gas (Hydrogen - see ICSC0001) .</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK not established.</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: See ICSC 0360 (Sodium hydroxide)</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 880°C Melting point: 97.4°C Density: 0.97 g/cm³</p>	<p>Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: negligible Auto-ignition temperature: 120-125°C</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	
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NOTES

Sodium is always kept under mineral oil. Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water and carbon dioxide .

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43S1428a
NFPA Code: H3; F3; R2;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<p>ICSC: 0717</p>	<p>SODIUM</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205



Blue powder
Merrillite
Zn
Atomic mass: 65.4
(powder)

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1205

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS GREY TO BLUE POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. If dry, it can be charged electrostatically by swirling, pneumatic transport, pouring, etc.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts violently with oxidants. Reacts with water and reacts violently with acids and bases forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) Reacts violently with sulfur, halogenated hydrocarbons and many other substances causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established.</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 907°C Melting point: 419°C Relative density (water = 1): 7.14</p>	<p>Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, kPa at 487°C: 0.1 Auto-ignition temperature: 460°C</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	
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NOTES

Zinc may contain trace amounts of arsenic, when forming hydrogen, may also form toxic gas arsine (see ICSC 0001 and ICSC 0222). Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, halons, foam and carbon dioxide. The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours later. Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43GWS-II+III
NFPA Code: H0; F1; R1;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1205	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	ZINC POWDER
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International Chemical Safety Cards

IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE

ICSC: 1241



Ferric arsenite
 $As_2Fe_2O_6 \cdot Fe_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$
 Molecular mass: 607.3

ICSC # 1241
 CAS # 63989-69-5
 RTECS # [NO4600000](#)
 UN # 1607
 EC # 033-002-00-5
 October 27, 1994 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
•INHALATION	Cough. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. Weakness. See Ingestion.	Avoid inhalation of fine dust and mist. Closed system and ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Redness. Burning sensation.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Vacuum spilled material. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.	Separated from food and feedstuffs .	Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Note: A, 1 T symbol N symbol R: 23/25-50/53 S: 1/2-20/21-28-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1241

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE

ICSC: 1241

<p>I</p> <p>M</p> <p>P</p> <p>O</p> <p>R</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p> <p>N</p> <p>T</p> <p>D</p> <p>A</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: BROWN POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating or on burning producing toxic fumes of arsenic and iron.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (as As) 0.01 mg/m³ as TWA; A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); BEI issued; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004).</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes , the skin and the respiratory tract . The substance may cause effects on the nervous system, liver, skin, kidneys and gastrointestinal tract , resulting in kidney impairment, neuropathy, severe gastroenteritis, degenerative liver damage and dermatitis. Exposure may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis, grey skin and hyperkeratosis. The substance may have effects on the nervous system,liver,cardiovascular system and respiratory tract , resulting in neuropathy, gangrene, degenerative liver damage and perforation of nasal septum. This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Solubility in water: none
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to plants, air quality and water quality. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.	
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NOTES

Do NOT take working clothes home. See also ICSC0013 Arsenic. Card has been partly updated in April and October 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT5-II

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 1241	IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

MANGANESE

ICSC: 0174






Mn
Atomic mass: 54.9
(powder)



ICSC # 0174
CAS # 7439-96-5
RTECS # [OO9275000](#)
November 27, 2003 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Dry sand, special powder.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
•INHALATION	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN		Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Nausea.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.)	Separated from acids. Dry.	

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0174

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

MANGANESE

ICSC: 0174

I	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: GREY - WHITE POWDER</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p>
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<p>M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts slowly with water more rapidly with steam and acids forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ (as TWA); (ACGIH 2003). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.5 mg/m³; Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2007). OSHA PEL*: C 5 mg/m³ *Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl and Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl. NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ ST 3 mg/m³ *Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl, Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl, and Manganese tetroxide. NIOSH IDLH: 500 mg/m³ (as Mn) See: 7439965</p>	<p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The aerosol is irritating to the respiratory tract .</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the lungs and central nervous system , resulting in increased susceptibility to bronchitis, pneumonitis and neurologic, neuropsychiatric disorders (manganism). Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 1962°C Melting point: 1244°C Density: 7.47 g/cm ³	Solubility in water: none
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to aquatic organisms.	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The recommendations on this Card also apply to ferro manganese.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0174	MANGANESE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

MAGNESIUM (POWDER)

ICSC: 0289



Mg
Atomic mass: 24.30

ICSC # 0289
CAS # 7439-95-4
RTECS # [OM2100000](#)
UN # 1418
EC # 012-001-00-3 (pyrophoric)
April 12, 2000 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with moisture, acids, halogens and many other substances.	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. NO water.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Do NOT expose to friction or shock. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Laboured breathing. Headache. Dullness. Weakness. Fever or elevated body temperature.		
• SKIN			
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, acids. Dry.	Airtight. F symbol R: 15-17 S: 2-7/8-43 UN Hazard Class: 4.3 UN Subsidiary Risks: 4.2 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0289

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

MAGNESIUM (POWDER)

ICSC: 0289

I M	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: GREY POWDER	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.
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P
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PHYSICAL DANGERS:

Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. If dry, it can be charged electrostatically by swirling, pneumatic transport, pouring, etc.

INHALATION RISK:

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

The substance may spontaneously ignite on contact with air or moisture producing irritating or toxic fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants. Reacts violently with many substances causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with acids and water forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) causing fire and explosion hazard.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV not established.
MAK not established.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 1100°C
Melting point: 651°C
Density: 1.7 g/cm³

Solubility in water: none
Auto-ignition temperature: 473°C
Explosive limits, vol% in air: see Notes

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Burns with an intense flame. In order to prevent eye injury do not look directly at magnesium fires. Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, carbon dioxide and powder. Explosive limits, vol% in air: (LEL) 0.03 kg/m³.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43GWS-II+III
NFPA Code: H0; F1; R2;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0289

MAGNESIUM (POWDER)

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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

APPENDIX D
HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP
FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

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

PROJECT NAME _____ PROJECT. NO. _____

Date of Accident _____ Time _____ Report By _____

Type of Accident (Check One):

Vehicular Personal Property

Name of Injured _____ DOB or Age _____

How Long Employed _____

Names of Witnesses _____

Description of Accident _____

Action Taken _____

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

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

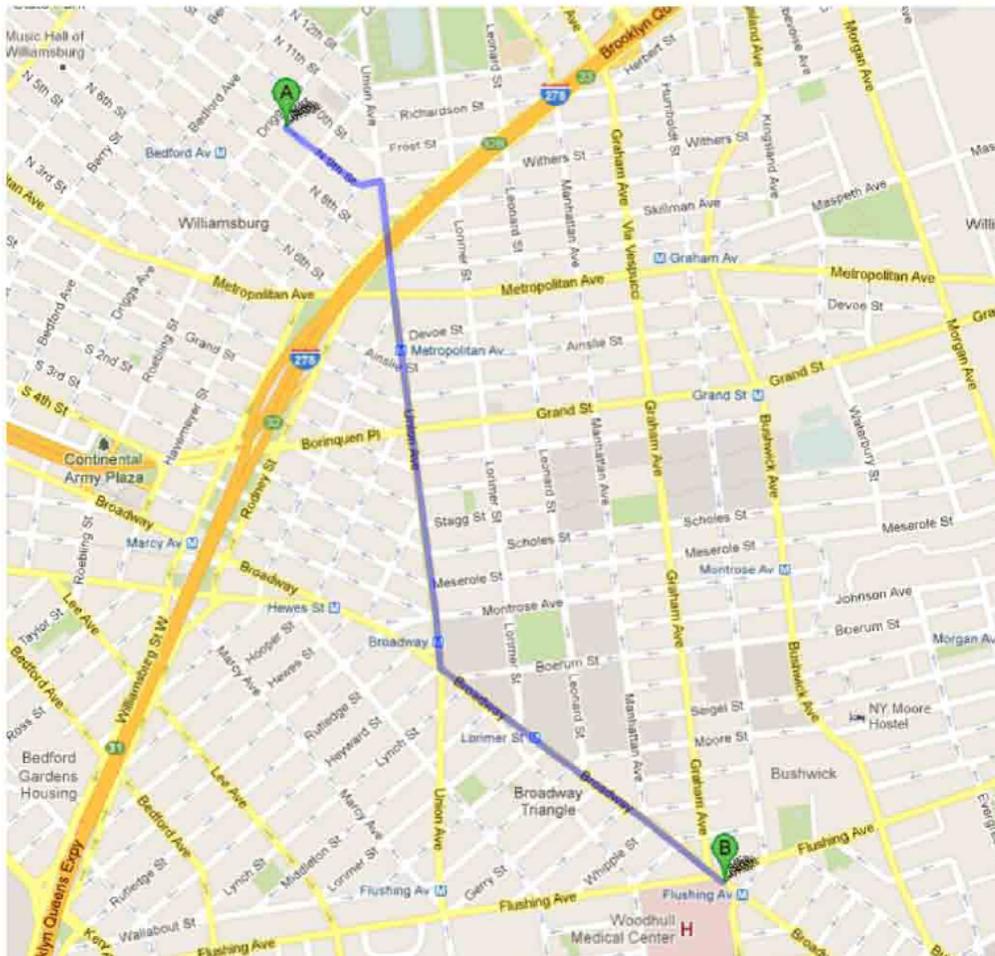
(If not, it is the EMPLOYEE'S sole responsibility to process his/her claim through his/her Health and Welfare Fund.)

INDICATE STREET NAMES, DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLES, AND NORTH ARROW

HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP

The hospital nearest the site is:

WOODHULL MEDICAL CENTER
760 Broadway, Brooklyn, New York 11206
718-963-8000
1.5 Miles – About 7 Minutes



A 212 N 9th St, Brooklyn, NY 11211

1. Head **southeast** on **N 9th St** toward **Roebling St** go 0.2 mi
total 0.2 mi
2. **N 9th St** turns slightly left and becomes **Withers St** go 174 ft
total 0.2 mi
3. Turn right onto **Union Ave**
About 4 mins go 0.8 mi
total 1.0 mi
4. Turn left onto **Broadway**
Destination will be on the right.
About 2 mins go 0.6 mi
total 1.5 mi

B 760 Broadway, Brooklyn, NY 11206