

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
5, 10, 25, 40, 45, 60, 80, AND 85 EXCEL DRIVE
and 424 AND 510 NORTON STREET
(FORMERLY 424-500 NORTON STREET)
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This site-specific Environmental Management Plan ("EMP") has been prepared on behalf of the City of Rochester for the property addresses provided in the table below, referred to herein as the "Site".

Parcel Address	Parcel Owner as of May 2022	Parcel Improvements as of May 2022
5 Excel Drive	City of Rochester	~1,088 ft ² and ~1,773 ft ² buildings
10 Excel Drive	10 Excel Drive LLC	~21,000 ft ² building
25 Excel Drive	City of Rochester	Vacant
40 Excel Drive	10 Excel Drive LLC	Vacant
60 Excel Drive	City of Rochester	Vacant
80 Excel Drive	Macauto USA Inc	~15,000 ft ² building
85 Excel Drive	Spex LLC	~13,000 ft ² building
424 Norton Street	City of Rochester	Vacant
510 Norton Street	City of Rochester	Vacant

This EMP should be implemented when work has the potential to disturb subsurface materials at the Site that may be impacted with contaminants.

1.1 Site Background

The Site is located within the City of Rochester, New York. The "Site" consists of approximately 11.32 acres of vacant and improved parcels (refer to table included above) located on the north side of Norton Street and the south side of Bastian Street (refer to Figure EMP-1 included in Appendix A). The majority of the Site (11.2 acres) was formerly used as a minor league baseball stadium, known as Silver Stadium (formerly addressed as 462-500 Norton Street). Studies completed at the Site identified potential environmental impacts (refer to Section 2.0). The location of the Site is shown on a Project Locus Map included as Figure 1. A Site Plan depicting Site boundaries, existing buildings as of May 2022, and previous test locations (i.e., test borings, test pits, soil gas monitoring points and groundwater monitoring wells) is included as Figure 2. A Site plan depicting Site boundaries, existing buildings as of May 2022 and estimated areas of impact is included as Figure 3.

Three known areas of petroleum and/or volatile organic compound (VOC) impacted media (e.g., soil, fill, groundwater) are located on 5 Excel Drive, 10 Excel Drive and 60 Excel Drive. Additionally, ammonia impacted media is present along the eastern property line of 60 Excel Drive. Fill material containing elevated concentrations of metals of concern is present throughout the Site. This fill is typically encountered at or near the ground surface (i.e., it is generally characterized as a cinder/slag/soil mixture). Further discussion regarding the Site's historical use and the known environmental conditions are presented in Section 2.0.

1.2 Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this EMP is to present procedures to evaluate and manage material that was found to be impacted with contaminants, if the material is encountered during future subsurface

activities. Parties that engage in subsurface activities at the Site should utilize this EMP, as necessary. Specifically, this EMP is to address the handling of: (1) petroleum-impacted soil and fill; (2) ammonia impacted soil/fill (3) fill materials that contain elevated concentrations of metals; and (4) free product and contaminated groundwater that may be encountered during ground intrusive activities at the Site.

This EMP addresses how to identify, characterize, and handle these media if they are encountered. The EMP establishes goals, procedures, and appropriate response actions to be used by on-site personnel should petroleum-impacted material, ammonia-impacted material, fill material, or free product and contaminated groundwater be encountered/disturbed during future Site activities. The EMP also identifies how to dispose of or re-use these materials in accordance with applicable regulations when they are encountered and disturbed.

1.3 Responsibility for Implementation of the EMP

The EMP is intended to be used by developers, construction workers, engineers/architects, maintenance personnel, City of Rochester employees, or other entities involved with the redevelopment of the Site and/or other activities that may result in the disturbance of subsurface media (i.e., soil, fill materials, or groundwater) at the Site. These entities are responsible for implementing, and adhering to, this EMP.

2.0 SITE HISTORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The Site (also formerly referred to as 424-500 Norton Street) was used as a minor league baseball stadium from the 1930s until the fall of 1996 when the team moved to a new stadium in downtown Rochester. Since that time, the Silver Stadium baseball stadium and stands, concession building, box/ticket offices, a small storage building, and a maintenance building have been demolished by the City of Rochester. Only a two-story office building and a City of Rochester Neighborhood Service Center remain on the parcel at 5 Excel Drive. The 424 Norton Street parcel borders the 5 Excel Drive parcel and formerly contained a two-family residence and a vacant bar prior to demolition activities at the Site in 1998.

Southeast Portion of the Site

Intrusive environmental studies conducted within and in the vicinity of 10 Excel Drive parcel (i.e., formerly the southeastern parking lot of the Site). have included the excavation and observation/monitoring of test pits, the advancement and observation/monitoring of test borings and soil gas points, and the installation and sampling of groundwater monitoring wells. The location of these test pits, test borings and wells are illustrated on Figure EMP-2 in Appendix A. This intrusive work was conducted to characterize environmental conditions at the Site and to delineate the extent of contamination in vicinity of the former southeastern parking lot.

According to analytical laboratory analysis, soil, fill, and groundwater on portions of the Site contain petroleum-related VOCs at concentrations that exceed the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) groundwater standards and soil cleanup levels (SCL) referenced in NYSDEC Commissioner Policy 51: Soil Cleanup Guidance, October 21, 2010 (CP-51), and also current soil cleanup objectives (SCO) for unrestricted use and protection of groundwater that are referenced in Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs, December 14, 2006 (Part 375). This contamination has been characterized as a primarily lightweight petroleum hydrocarbon (most-likely gasoline) with some heavy weight petroleum hydrocarbons such as diesel fuel located primarily within the fill materials of the 10 Excel Drive parcel. The groundwater in this area appears to contain dissolved phase hydrocarbons, but small quantities of residual free phase product were observed on a soil sample collected from one of the test borings.

The source of the contamination at 10 Excel Drive (i.e., former southeastern parking lot) is not known; however, it appears to be located on Site, and may possibly be the result of contaminated fill materials brought onto the Site, or due to spills or leaks of petroleum and/or petroleum products at the Site. The estimated areal extent of VOC, Semi-Volatile Organic Compound (SVOC), and/or Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) impact observed in the 10 Excel Drive parcel is illustrated on Figure EMP-3 included in Appendix A.

Subsurface materials in the 10 Excel Drive (and generally throughout the Site) include heterogeneous fill materials above native soils, weathered bedrock, and more competent rock. The fill materials consist of a poorly sorted, heterogeneous mixture of dark black cinders, slag, and coal fragments, with lesser amounts of brick fragments, ash, and reworked soils. A sample of fill material that was collected from the 10 Excel Drive parcel for laboratory analysis contained concentrations of lead, mercury, and zinc that exceeded their respective NYSDEC unrestricted use soil cleanup objective.

Southwestern Portion of Site

Intrusive environmental studies in vicinity of the 424 Norton Street, 5 Excel Drive, 25 Excel Drive and 45 Excel Drive parcels have included the excavation and observation/monitoring of test pits, the installation and monitoring of one monitoring well and four sentry monitoring wells, and the installation and observation/monitoring of soil borings (refer to Figure EMP-2 in Appendix A).

Previous environmental studies on 424 Norton Street and 5 Excel Drive parcels indicates that soil beneath this portion of the Site is impacted with medium weight petroleum hydrocarbons that could be attributable to kerosene, stoddard solvents, paint thinner, etc. The concentrations of some of the VOCs detected in the soil exceed their respective NYSDEC guidance values including one or more Part 375 SCO for unrestricted use and/or protection of groundwater. Medium weight petroleum hydrocarbons were also detected in a groundwater sample that was collected from one of the test borings that was advanced in this area. A sheen was detected in one of the sentry wells (SMW-4) on the 424 Norton Steet parcel and laboratory analysis indicates that the groundwater contains petroleum hydrocarbon constituents. The estimated areas of VOC and/or TPH impact observed on 424 Norton Street and 5 Excel Drive is illustrated on Figure EMP-3 included in Appendix A. A composite soil sample collected from test pits located in the western portion of the Site contained concentration of lead exceeding its' respective NYSDEC unrestricted use SCO.

The adjacent property west of the 424 Norton Street parcel formerly operated as Cadet Cleaners, a dry-cleaning facility (i.e., plant) and a gasoline service station with a long history of underground storage tanks (USTs) containing petroleum products and stoddard solvents. It is possible that this adjacent property is a source of the contamination detected on the 424 Norton Street and 5 Excel Drive parcels.

Eastern Portion of Site Near E.I. DuPont deNemours & Co.

An E.I. DuPont deNemours & Co. (DuPont) plant is located along the eastern property boundary of the 40, 60 and 80 Excel Drive parcels. This adjoining property was formerly occupied by the Pepsi Cola Rochester Bottling Co. City of Rochester and County of Monroe records reviewed as part of a previous study indicate that this property has a history of storage tank use and that spillage of petroleum and chemical products reportedly occurred at this property.

In August 1998, six test pits were excavated along the eastern property line of 40, 60 and 80 Excel Drive parcels in proximity to the adjoining DuPont property (refer to Figure EMP-2 in Appendix A). A Day Environmental Inc. (DAY) representative observed and documented the subsurface conditions encountered, screened selected samples with a photoionization detector (PID) and flame ionization detector (FID), and collected samples for analytical laboratory analysis. Based upon testing, TPH, ammonia, dieldrin (a pesticide), and other "non-target" petroleum hydrocarbon compounds (e.g., tetradecane; pentadecane, hexatriacontane, etc.) were detected within the soil/fill in a limited area on 60 Excel Street near the DuPont plant.

Additional studies were completed in June, 1999 along the eastern property line of 60 Excel Street by DAY and consultants from Dupont. A soil-gas survey and the advancement of test borings indicated that elevated concentrations of ammonia (up to 9 ppm), and VOCs were

detected in the soil. In addition, laboratory analysis indicated that the SVOC naphthalene was detected at a concentration that slightly exceeds the NYSDEC STARS Memo #1 guidance values. The concentrations encountered were generally low and do not appear to warrant removal; however, a soil vapor intrusion evaluation will be required for new construction on the Site to determine if soil vapor mitigation measures are warranted. The impact to the groundwater in this portion of the Site appears to be limited (i.e., concentrations of ammonia were detected in samples collected from groundwater monitoring wells, however, the concentrations were relatively low and declined over time to the extent that the NYSDEC closed the associated spill file, NYSDEC Spill 9970361). The estimated areas of ammonia and/or VOC impacted soil observed, to date, along the eastern property line of 60 Excel Street, based upon PID readings and ammonia readings, are illustrated on Figure EMP-3 included in Appendix A.

Additional information regarding the intrusive activities conducted at the Site is available from the City of Rochester Department of Environmental Services (DES), Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

2.1 Corrective Actions

Based on the environmental studies performed to date, and on the anticipated use of the Site for commercial and manufacturing purposes, the following corrective actions were developed, some of which have been implemented, to address the impacted media (i.e., soil, fill, and groundwater) at the Site. These corrective actions include:

10 Excel Drive

Based upon the subsurface studies completed, a limited soil removal was conducted at 10 Excel Drive on June 17, 18, and 21, 1999 by the City in accordance with the NYSDEC-approved *Remediation Work Plan* dated March, 1999. DAY and Gordon J. Phillips, Inc. were retained by the City to conduct the soil removal. DAY assisted Gordon J. Phillips, Inc. in defining the amount of soil requiring removal using visual observations and real-time monitoring of in-situ and excavated soils using a PID. This work included the removal of contaminated soil from the 10 Excel Drive parcel. A total of approximately 2,353 tons of petroleum contaminated soil were removed to an approximate depth of 9.1 feet below ground surface within an approximate 6,200 square foot area. The extent of the soil removal area is depicted in figure EMP-4. Based upon observations made during the limited soil removal and previous subsurface activities, it appears that the contamination left in place was limited to the weathered bedrock, which is present at the top of the groundwater table at approximately 7-10 feet below ground surface.

In addition, prior to backfilling the excavation resulting from the limited soil removal, a passive vent system was installed. This system was installed to reduce exposure to future tenants, contractors, construction workers, etc. Also, an additional passive vent system has been installed beneath the 10 Excel Drive building overlying the area of the limited soil removal. This system was installed to further reduce the migration of contaminants and potential nuisance odors from entering the building.

A qualitative risk assessment was conducted to identify and evaluate potential receptors and preferred migration pathways of the contamination present at the Site. In addition, a qualitative risk assessment using GSI Tier II software, NYSDEC default parameters, and site-specific data

was also performed. The exposure assessment indicates that the residual contamination present at the Site does not appear to pose an unacceptable risk to human health.

424 Norton Street and 5 Excel Drive

The City of Rochester notified the NYSDEC of the subsurface conditions that exist on this portion of the Site. Since VOC/petroleum impact in this area appears attributable to an off-site source, no remediation on this portion of the Site is anticipated at this time. However, sentry wells have been installed, and a groundwater monitoring program is documenting any future migration of VOCs or petroleum impact onto this portion of the Site. In addition, a soil vapor intrusion evaluation will be required for new construction on the Site to determine if soil vapor mitigation measures are warranted for buildings constructed on the Site.

60 Excel Street (Near E.I. DuPont deNemours & Co.)

Chemical/petroleum impact in this area appears to be attributable to an off-site source. The concentrations and/or types of impact do not appear to warrant aggressive remediation at this time; however, a soil vapor intrusion evaluation will be required for new construction on the Site to determine if soil vapor mitigation measures are warranted

Metal/solid waste impact in this area consists of wood, plastic, brick, cinders, slag, various metal fragments, paint chips, and glass. This material is generally located east of the former stadium, does not appear to be attributable to an off-site source and is most likely attributable to the past placement of waste on the Site. No analysis of the metal content was conducted on this material.

3.0 SITE CONTACTS

A copy of this EMP has been provided to the NYSDEC and the City. In the event that subsurface material (e.g., soil, groundwater, etc.) containing residual constituent impacts is encountered during future Site activities, the NYSDEC Spill Unit and the City must be notified within two hours. The contact information for NYSDEC and the City is listed below.

NYSDEC Contact as of June 2022:

Mr. Michael F. Zamiarski, P.E.
Regional Spill Engineer
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
6274 E. Avon-Lima Rd., Avon, NY 14414
mike.zamiarski@dec.ny.gov
(585) 226-5438
Spills Hotline: (800) 457-7362

City of Rochester (Current Owner), contact as of June 2022:

Mr. Dennis Peck
Environmental Technician
City of Rochester – Division of Environmental Quality
30 Church Street Room 300B
Rochester, NY 14614
dennis.peck@cityofrochester.gov
(585) 428-6884 (office)

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This EMP provides guidance on the identification, characterization, management, disposal and/or re-use of potentially impacted soil, fill and groundwater. This EMP also provides a protocol for preventing fugitive emissions during disturbance of these materials, and reducing future impacts associated with these materials. The EMP describes the procedures to be implemented in order to manage these materials in accordance with applicable regulations if they are encountered and/or disturbed during development activities. The procedures presented herein are intended to reduce potential exposure to future workers conducting subsurface activities at the Site, and future occupants of the Site.

If unanticipated environmental conditions are encountered that differ from the environmental conditions documented herein, corrective environmental actions beyond those included in this EMP may be warranted.

This EMP was prepared in general accordance with the current NYSDEC Region 8 Soil Groundwater Management Plan (SGMP) Criteria and Guidance document dated November 8, 2018 and current United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and NYSDEC non-hazardous waste disposal regulations. In addition, the “Beneficial Use” provisions in 6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 360.12 and 360.13 are included in Appendix B to assist with the management of soil and fill materials encountered at the Site. Any changes made to these standards or guidelines subsequent to the date of this EMP may result in portions of this EMP becoming obsolete.

4.1 Environmental Project Monitor

It is recommended that an environmental project monitor be present during construction activities. The environmental project monitor will assist in identifying contaminated soil and/or fill and monitoring/documenting conditions encountered. The environmental project monitor must be on-site during construction activities when disturbance of contaminated media is anticipated and/or exposure potential is the greatest (e.g., during foundation excavation work, installation of utilities, site grading, etc.)

If VOCs are suspected in the work area through visual and/or olfactory inspection, a PID should be used during excavation activities to assist in detecting total VOC vapors on the excavated material. The PID can detect many VOCs typically present in petroleum products/stoddard solvents. If PID readings in the air above excavated and/or in-situ material and/or selected samples of the material exceed typical upwind air background measurements by 5.0 parts per million (ppm) or more, it will be presumed that VOC contamination is present. The environmental project monitor will document information regarding suspect areas that have PID readings that show contamination is present. The material exhibiting evidence of contamination will require disposal or treatment, unless analytical laboratory data confirms otherwise.

If ammonia is detected in the work area through olfactory observation, a Honeywell MultiRAE Chemical Detector, Model PGM-6228 with an ammonia sensor (or similar) should be used during excavation activities to assist in detecting ammonia concentrations on the excavated material. If the meter readings indicate that the concentration of ammonia in the air above excavated and/or in-situ material and/or selected samples of the material exceed typical upwind

air background measurements, it will be presumed that ammonia is present. The environmental project monitor will document information regarding suspect areas that ammonia is detected and/or have ammonia odors indicating that ammonia contamination is present.

The environmental project monitor will also use a real time aerosol monitor (RTAM) when fill materials are to be disturbed during redevelopment activities. The RTAM will be used to monitor the air for particulates. The RTAM measurements will be compared to the NYSDEC TAGM 4031, which uses an action limit of 150 microns/liter. If the action limit is exceeded, then site controls could be implemented (e.g., dust suppression, change the way work is being done, upgrade personal protective equipment, etc.) until the particulate levels are below the action level.

4.2 Potentially Impacted Material

This section describes the media that may be impacted based on information provided in the previous study, soil and groundwater analytical laboratory test results associated with the Phase II ESA, supplemental filed work, long-term groundwater monitoring and soil removal activity. This section provides information on the identification, handling, analytical laboratory testing, disposal, or re-use of these materials.

4.2.1 In-Field Identification

Media that are potentially impacted at the Site include soil, fill material and groundwater. These media will be considered contaminated unless it can be proved otherwise via appropriate analytical laboratory testing.

Certain types of impacts in soil, fill and groundwater may not be detectable via field observation or environmental screening. However, potential field evidence of impact on soil, fill, and groundwater for this Site may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

- Petroleum, chemical or unknown odors;
- A strong pungent odor associated with ammonia,
- Free product or sheen with an oily-type texture that would float on water;
- Gray, or black staining;
- Discernable material that can be considered a regulated solid waste, such as cinders, slag, coal fragments, brick, ash, etc.;
- Elevated VOC readings exceeding ambient air background when measured in the field using a real-time photoionization detector (PID) meter;
- Elevated ammonia measurements using a Honeywell MultiRAE Chemical Detector, Model PGM-6228 with an ammonia sensor (or similar) or field test kits; and;
- Elevated metals readings exceeding ambient background when measured in the field using a real-time X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (XRF) meter.

The appropriate regulatory authorities (e.g., NYSDEC, Monroe County Department of Health [MCDOH]) and the City of Rochester must be notified regarding any suspect contamination encountered. If contaminated material is to be staged on-site, any disposal, treatment, etc. must be conducted within 60 days, unless otherwise authorized by the NYSDEC.

4.2.2 Handling

Displaced or removed fill material, soil and groundwater must be managed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Fill Material and Soil

Fill material and native soil will be considered impacted. If fill material or soil is removed/displaced, these materials must be segregated from each other and handled on-site in one or more of the following methods:

- Place on, and cover with, a layer of reinforced plastic sheeting at least 10 millimeters in thickness or two layers of regular plastic sheeting at least 12 millimeters thick. Secure plastic sheeting with sand bags or other suitable inert weights, and replace as needed if damaged by wind, site activities or other factors.
- Place in New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT)-approved 55-gallon drums with secure lids. Label drums with date, contents, and generator.
- Place in one or more lined roll-off dumpster with a secure cover.

Groundwater

Groundwater, and precipitation that enters excavations, will be considered impacted. If groundwater or precipitation that enters excavations is to be removed/displaced, it must be containerized (i.e., placed in sealed NYSDOT-approved 55-gallon drums, holding tanks or frac tanks) and staged on-site prior to characterization and disposal. A suitable pump may need to be utilized to pump the water from the work areas (e.g., excavations) until such time that the work is completed.

4.2.3 Characterization

Displaced/removed fill material, soil and water should be characterized in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, and disposal facility requirements when it cannot be re-used. The following is general guidance for characterizing these media.

Fill Material and Soil Characterization

If removed/displaced soil or fill material is being considered for on-site or off-site re-use, NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 360.13(c), current through October 31, 2020, must be followed. This part of NYSDEC solid waste regulations outlines the requirements for sample frequency, analytical parameters to be tested, and laboratory requirements. If this part of the regulations is no longer in force at the time the work is to be performed under this EMP, then the characterization must be completed in accordance with the applicable NYSDEC regulations that are in-place at that time. A copy of NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 360.12 and Part 360.13 is included in Appendix B. Each sample of fill material or soil to be characterized must be submitted to a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certified analytical laboratory for

testing. Based on NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 360.13, it is anticipated that the waste characterization analytical testing for each sample of fill material or soil being considered for re-use from this Site may include, but may not be limited to, one or more of the following:

- Target compound list (TCL) VOCs using USEPA Method 8260
- TCL SVOCs using USEPA Method 8270
- TAL Metals using USEPA Methods 6010 and 7471.
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) using USEPA Method 8082
- Pesticides using USEPA Method 8081
- Asbestos via method polarized light microscopy (PLM) 198.1, PLM 198.6 and/or transmission electron microscopy 198.4

Under Part 360.13, it appears there may be circumstances where potentially impacted solid waste soil or material from the Site does not require chemical testing if it is re-used on-site in accordance with these regulations. Part 360.13(c) states “Fill material used as backfill for the excavation from which the fill material was taken, or as fill in areas of similar physical characteristics on the project property is exempt from regulation under this Part. If fill material exhibits historical or visual evidence of contamination (including odors), and will be used in an area with public access, the relocated fill material must be covered with a minimum of 12 inches of soil or fill material that meets the criteria for general fill, as defined in this Part. This provision does not apply to sites which are subject to a department-approved or undertaken program pursuant to Part 375 of this Title.”

If removed/displaced soil or fill material is being considered for off-site disposal at a regulated landfill facility, then the requirements of the operator of the landfill facility concerning sample frequency, analytical parameters to be tested, and laboratory requirements must be satisfied. Based on disposal facility requirements for similar sites in the Rochester, New York area, it is anticipated that the waste characterization analytical testing for each sample of removed/displaced soil or fill material being considered for off-site disposal at a regulated landfill facility from this Site may include, but may not be limited to, one or more of the following:

- TCL VOCs using USEPA Method 8260;
- TCL SVOCs using USEPA Method 8270;
- Total RCRA metals using USEPA Methods 6010 and 7471.
- Ammonia via Method SM 4500
- Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) metals using USEPA Method 13110, 6010 and 7470.
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls using USEPA Method 8082.
- Flashpoint using USEPA Method 1010 or 1030;
- Corrosivity (pH) using USEPA Method 9045D; and
- Reactivity using USEPA Method 7.3.

Groundwater/Excavation Water Characterization

A sample of each allotment of removed/displaced water must be collected, and each sample must be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified analytical laboratory for testing of appropriate waste characterization parameters. The proposed waste disposal company or wastewater treatment facility will identify the number of samples and the test parameters required. For this Site, it is anticipated that the waste characterization analytical program for each water sample may include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following:

- Purgeable Organic VOCs using USEPA Method 624;
- SVOCs using USEPA Method 625; and
- RCRA Metals using USEPA Method 200.7/245.2.

Free product and/or contaminated groundwater that is encountered during intrusive activities must be removed from excavations using pumps and associated hoses. The material can be pumped into a holding tank or vacuum tank truck, and must be disposed off-site in accordance with applicable regulations. Transporters of free product and/or contaminated groundwater must have the appropriate permits, and the disposal/recycling facility must be approved by the NYSDEC.

4.2.4 Disposal and Re-Use Options

This section addresses disposal and re-use options for soil/fill material, and groundwater/excavation water.

Soil/Fill Material

Per the definition in NYSDEC Part 360.2(a)(1), *Solid waste* or *waste* is defined as “discarded materials including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, institutional, mining or agricultural operations or from residential activities including materials that are recycled or that may have value”. Per the definition in NYSDEC Part 360.2(b)(107), *Fill material* is defined as “soil and similar material excavated for the purpose of construction or maintenance, but does not include overburden generated from mining operations regulated pursuant to Part 422 of this Title”

Based on the previous observations and analytical testing, soil or other material at the Site can be considered fill material if excavated for the purpose of construction or maintenance, and some of this fill material could be considered solid waste if it is displaced and contains contaminants, or materials such as ash, cinders, slag, etc. Displaced fill material from the Site requires disposal at a regulated landfill facility unless it meets a Pre-Determined Beneficial Use, or a Case-Specific Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) is obtained, as referenced in NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 360.12 and Part 360.13 (included in Appendix B) [NYCRR Part 360 Regulations](#).

On-site or off-site re-use of displaced/removed/staged fill material or soil must be in compliance with NYSDEC Part 360 regulations. Under a Pre-Determined Beneficial Use, or a Case-Specific BUD, it is possible that fill material can be re-used as General Fill, Restricted-Use Fill, or Limited-Use Fill as defined in Part 360.13(f). Depending upon the type of material and its analytical laboratory test results, a BUD approved by the NYSDEC may be required, and re-use restrictions may apply. If fill material or soil is to be re-used, its geotechnical properties should also be considered.

If the fill material cannot be re-used on-site or off-site and requires off-site disposal, a waste profile must be prepared and submitted to the waste disposal company to obtain approval for disposal at an appropriate waste disposal facility (e.g., regulated landfill). Once approved, the fill material, and any plastic sheeting or drums, must be loaded onto NYSDEC Part 364-permitted trucks or trailers for transport of the fill material to the approved waste disposal facility for disposal. As an option, waste characterization samples can be collected and analyzed, and waste profiling can be approved for a designated waste disposal facility (e.g., regulated landfill) prior to excavation so that the material can be direct-loaded onto NYSDEC Part 364 permitted trucks and transported to the designated waste disposal facility for disposal.

Water

Options for addressing groundwater and excavation water include, but may not be limited to one or more of the following:

- Discharge water into the excavation or adjacent ground surface at the Site provided that the water does to not exceed NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 groundwater standards and guidance values, and the discharge will not adversely impact the Site, adjoining/nearby properties, public right-of-way, and utilities.
- Discharge to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) sanitary or combined sewer system under a Monroe County, New York sewer use permit in accordance with applicable regulations. If the water exceeds Monroe County sewer use limits or other criteria, it will require pre-treatment and re-testing prior to discharge under a sewer use permit.
- Off-site transport, and treatment or disposal, in accordance with applicable regulations.

4.3 Health and Safety Plan

The Site owner is responsible for notifying Site workers involved with intrusive activities (e.g., excavation, dewatering, etc.) of the potential harmful exposures that may be present in subsurface media at the Site. This EMP should be provided to Site workers for their review. The Site owner will discuss with the Site workers the proper identification, handling, and disposal/re-use methods described herein, and will caution the Site workers to avoid or minimize disturbance of impacted material in order to reduce or eliminate exposure to contaminants. Areas that have been disturbed (e.g., excavated, etc.) that contain potentially contaminated media should be restored (e.g., backfilled/covered with clean soil/fill cover, paved, etc.).

The entity conducting intrusive activities (e.g., excavation, dewatering, etc.) that have the potential to disturb impacted media must conduct its work in accordance with a Health and Safety Plan (HASP). An example HASP that contains on-site air monitoring requirements is included as Appendix C. An example Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) that includes air monitoring for the protection of the adjoining/nearby community is part of the HASP included as Appendix C. The CAMP was sourced from NYSDEC DER-10. The entity can implement this HASP and CAMP during its intrusive activities, or prepare and implement its own HASP and CAMP, which must first be accepted by the City.

4.4 Dust Suppression

If dust suppression is required during construction activities, the techniques that can be implemented include, but are not limited to: applying water to haul roads; wetting equipment and excavation faces; spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping; covering materials that are being hauled; restricting equipment speeds; or other approved methods covering excavated areas and exposed areas of fill and/or petroleum-impacted material. Dust suppression techniques will be utilized until air monitoring indicates that dust levels are within an acceptable range.

4.5 Site Controls

If unanticipated fill materials and/or unanticipated contaminated media are encountered (e.g., fill that is different than that characterized during previous studies), a temporary fence will be placed around these areas in order to restrict access and exposure. Fencing will also be placed around excavations into fill materials, petroleum and/or ammonia impacted materials that are to be left open overnight, over the weekend, or for any other extended periods of time. Excavations may have to be backfilled or otherwise contained to prevent the potential release of odors, vapors, liquids, etc.

During construction activities that involve the excavation or disturbance of impacted media and/or fill material, erosion and siltation control measures will be implemented. These control measures are intended to prevent surface runoff.

5.0 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Prior to the construction of any enclosed structures (e.g., buildings) on the Site, the potential for soil vapor intrusion (SVI) impacts must be evaluated. Any potential SVI impacts that are identified must be mitigated. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, the use of engineering controls such as a vapor barrier and sub-slab depressurization system. Measures to be employed to mitigate potential vapor intrusion will be evaluated, selected, designed, installed, and maintained based on the most recent NYSDOH “Guidance for Evaluating Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York” and construction details of any planned enclosed structures. The City must be notified and consulted to approve any SVI evaluation and mitigation measures associated with any planned enclosed structures.

6.0 INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

As an institutional control, the Site is flagged in the City Building Information System (BIS), which requires the City's Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to be consulted prior to issuing permits for the Site. This institutional control ensures that the environmental conditions at the Site are evaluated prior to new construction. If a permit is approved that has the potential to result in encountering impacted material, City DEQ will provide a copy of this SGMP to the involved parties, notify the involved parties of the environmental conditions at the Site, and require the work to be completed in accordance with the SGMP.

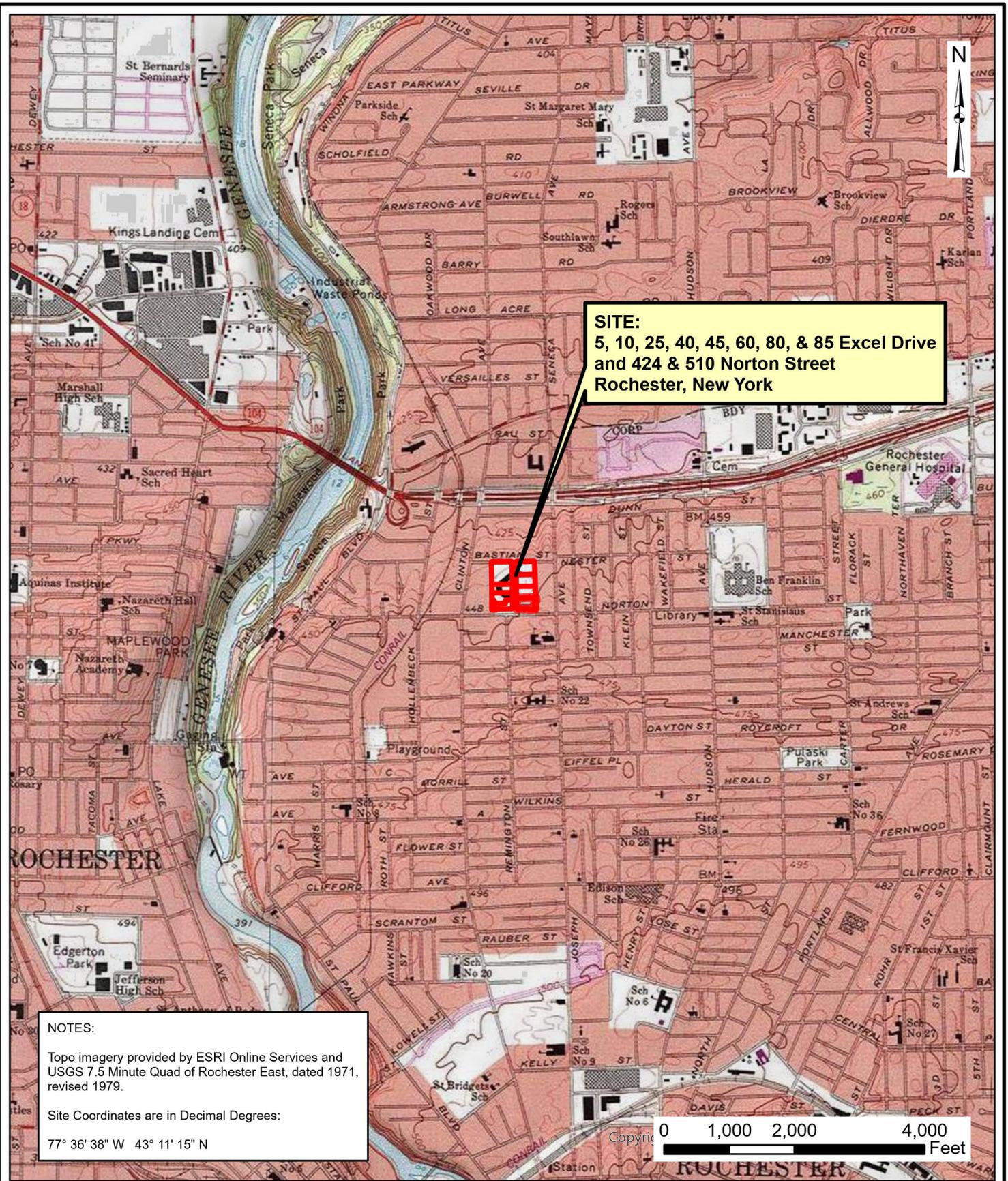
Chapter 59 (Health and Sanitation), Article III (Nuisances and Sanitation) § 59-27 (Water Supply) of the current Charter and Code of the City of Rochester, New York states:

- A. No person shall use for drinking purposes, or in the preparation of food intended for human consumption, any water except the potable water supply authorized for public use by the City of Rochester; and
- B. Other water supplies, wells or springs used for cooling and washing purposes only, where food is prepared or sold for human consumption, shall be tested and approved by the Monroe County Health Director. All auxiliary water supplies used for commercial or industrial use shall have all hydrants and faucets conspicuously posted indicating that such water is not for drinking use, and such water supplies shall not be cross-connected or interconnected with the public water supply.

This City Code has been interpreted to represent an institutional control that prohibits groundwater within the City limits, including the Site, from being used as a source of potable water.

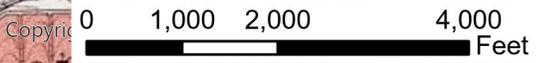
APPENDIX A

Figures



SITE:
 5, 10, 25, 40, 45, 60, 80, & 85 Excel Drive
 and 424 & 510 Norton Street
 Rochester, New York

NOTES:
 Topo imagery provided by ESRI Online Services and USGS 7.5 Minute Quad of Rochester East, dated 1971, revised 1979.
 Site Coordinates are in Decimal Degrees:
 77° 36' 38" W 43° 11' 15" N



Date	05-16-2022
Drawn By	CPS
Scale	AS NOTED

day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
 Environmental Consultants
 Rochester, New York 14606

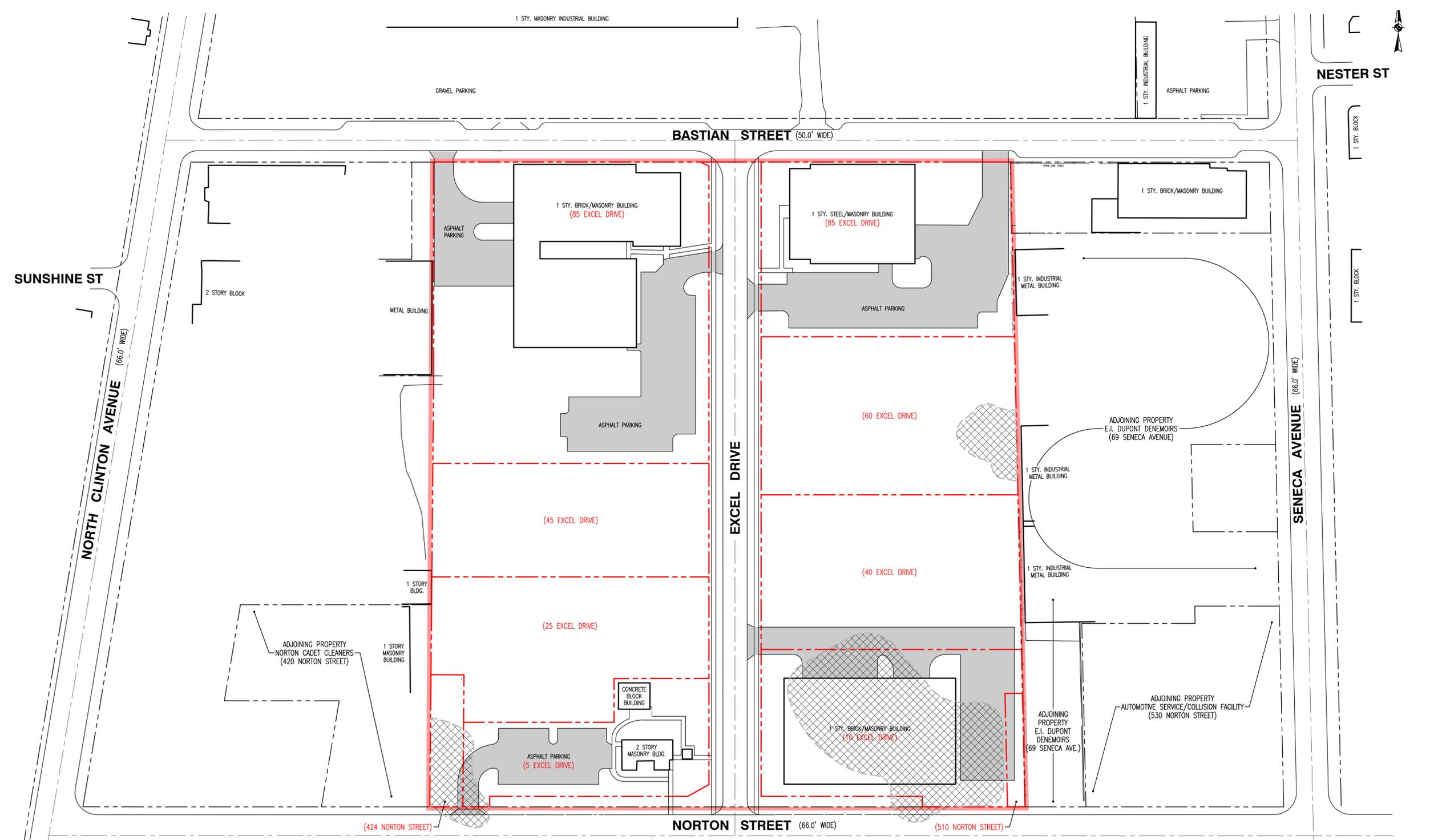
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Drawing Title	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN Project Locus Map

Project No.	5951S-22 EMP-1
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References Files Attached:
 REF1: 5951S-22 Site Plan May 2022.dwg
 REF2: REF3:
 REF4: REF5:
 REF6: REF7:
 REF8: REF9:
 REF10: REF11:

File Name: P:\09mga\09mga\09mga\5951S-22\5951S-22 EMP-3 May 2022.dwg
 User: DoyEnv
 Date: May 20, 2022 9:07:37 AM
 Pen Setting File: 800gafulcolor.ctb

ANSI "D" (22x34)
 DoyEnv_AnsiD



NOTES

- DRAWING ADAPTED FROM A CAD DRAWING FILE BY: FLINT, ALLEN, WHITE & RADLEY CONSULTING ENGINEERS, P.C., ENTITLED "NORTON STREET URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT, ENHANCED CONCEPT PLAN", DATED MARCH 20, 1998, A DRAWING BY: DAY ENGINEERING, P.C., ENTITLED "TEST PIT, BORING & MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS WITH PEAK PID/FID READINGS", DATED FEBRUARY 6, 1995, A DRAWING BY DAY ENGINEERING, P.C. ENTITLED "SOIL GAS POINT, SOIL SAMPLE & TEST PIT LOCATIONS", DATED OCTOBER 30, 1995, AND FROM A AERIAL IMAGERY PROVIDED BY MONROE COUNTY GIS AND PICTOMETRY, DATED 2021.
- LOCATIONS TAPED MEASURED FROM EXISTING SITE STRUCTURES AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ACCURATE TO THE DEGREE IMPLIED BY THE METHOD USED.
- NOT ALL AREAS OF IMPACTED MEDIA ARE IDENTIFIED ON THIS DIAGRAM. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT AREAS NOT IDENTIFIED TO DATE WILL BE ENCOUNTERED DURING SITE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. IF SUCH AREAS ARE ENCOUNTERED THEY SHOULD BE EVALUATED AND HANDLED AS OUTLINED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN - 424-500 NORTON STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK (EMP).
- FILL MATERIAL POTENTIALLY CONTAINING ELEVATED CONCENTRATIONS OF METALS AND OTHER COMPONENTS IS LOCATED ACROSS THE SITE, AND NOT IDENTIFIED IN THIS FIGURE. THE EMP SHOULD BE REFERENCED WHEN FILL MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED.

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF VOC, SVOC, TPH, AND/OR AMMONIA IMPACTED MEDIA IDENTIFIED TO DATE BASED ON PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR OR FLAME IONIZATION DETECTOR METER READINGS, AND/OR ANALYTICAL LABORATORY TEST RESULTS.
- PROPERTY LINE
- SITE BOUNDARY

SITE PLAN
 SCALE: 1" = 60'



PROJECT MANAGER	JAD	DATE	4/20/22
DRAWN BY	RJM	DATE DRAWN	5/17/2022
CHECKED BY	NES	DATE	5/19/2022
APPROVED BY	JAD	DATE	5/20/2022
SCALE	As Noted	DATE REVISION	5/20/2022

DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
 DRAWING ALTERATION
 THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF
 DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
 WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF
 DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	BY
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1			

day
 DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14608
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170

PROJECT TITLE
 5, 10, 25, 40, 45, 60, 80 & 85 EXCEL DRIVE AND
 424 & 510 NORTON ST. (FORMERLY 424-500 NORTON ST.)
 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

DRAWING TITLE
 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
 SITE PLAN - APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF VOC, SVOC,
 TPH, AND/OR AMMONIA IMPACTED MEDIA

PROJECT NO.
5951S-22

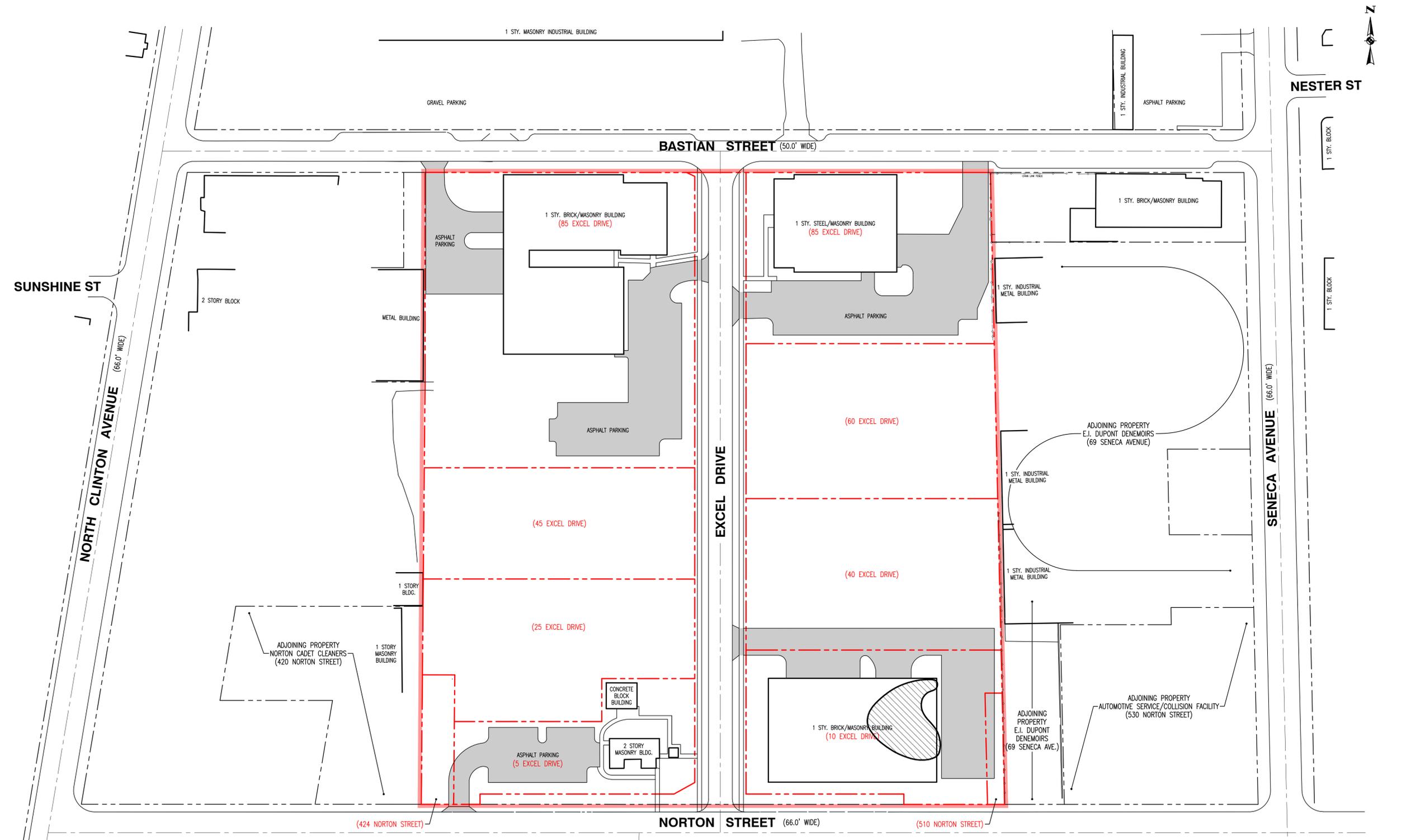
FIGURE NO.
EMP-3

SHEET
 1 OF 1

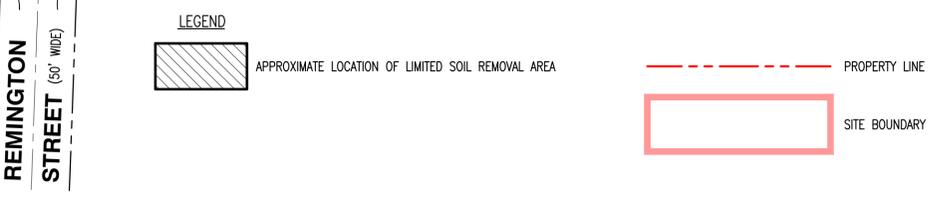
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 REF2: REF3:
 REF4: REF5:
 REF6: REF7:
 REF8: REF9:
 REF10: REF11:

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- NOTES**
- DRAWING ADAPTED FROM A CAD DRAWING FILE BY: FLINT, ALLEN, WHITE & RADLEY CONSULTING ENGINEERS, P.C., ENTITLED "NORTON STREET URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT, ENHANCED CONCEPT PLAN", DATED MARCH 20, 1998, A DRAWING BY: DAY ENGINEERING, P.C., ENTITLED "TEST PIT, BORING & MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS WITH PEAK PID/FID READINGS", DATED FEBRUARY 6, 1995, A DRAWING BY DAY ENGINEERING, P.C. ENTITLED "SOIL GAS POINT, SOIL SAMPLE & TEST PIT LOCATIONS", DATED OCTOBER 30, 1995, AND FROM A AERIAL IMAGERY PROVIDED BY MONROE COUNTY GIS AND PICTOMETRY, DATED 2021.
 - LOCATIONS TAPED MEASURED FROM EXISTING SITE STRUCTURES AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ACCURATE TO THE DEGREE IMPLIED BY THE METHOD USED.
 - NOT ALL AREAS OF IMPACTED MEDIA ARE IDENTIFIED ON THIS DIAGRAM. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT AREAS NOT IDENTIFIED TO DATE WILL BE ENCOUNTERED DURING SITE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. IF SUCH AREAS ARE ENCOUNTERED THEY SHOULD BE EVALUATED AND HANDLED AS OUTLINED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN - 424-500 NORTON STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK (EMP).
 - FILL MATERIAL POTENTIALLY CONTAINING ELEVATED CONCENTRATIONS OF METALS AND OTHER COMPONENTS IS LOCATED ACROSS THE SITE, AND NOT IDENTIFIED IN THIS FIGURE. THE EMP SHOULD BE REFERENCED WHEN FILL MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED.



SITE PLAN
 SCALE: 1" = 60'



PROJECT MANAGER	JAD	DATE	4/20/22
DRAWN BY	RJM	DATE DRAWN	5/17/2022
CHECKED BY	NES	DATE	5/19/2022
APPROVED BY	JAD	DATE	5/20/2022
SCALE	As Noted	DATE REVISION	5/20/2022

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NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	BY
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1			

day
 DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14608
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170

PROJECT TITLE
 5, 10, 25, 40, 45, 60, 80 & 85 EXCEL DRIVE AND
 424 & 510 NORTON ST. (FORMERLY 424-500 NORTON ST.)
 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

DRAWING TITLE
 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
 SITE PLAN - APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF LIMITED
 SOIL REMOVAL AREA

PROJECT NO.
5951S-22

FIGURE NO.
EMP-4

SHEET
 1 OF 1

APPENDIX B

NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 360.12 and Part 360.13

6 CRR-NY 360.12
NY-CRROFFICIAL COMPILATION OF CODES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
TITLE 6. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
CHAPTER IV. QUALITY SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER B. SOLID WASTES
PART 360. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

6 CRR-NY 360.12

6 CRR-NY 360.12

360.12 Beneficial use.

(a) Applicability.

(1) This section applies to the use of certain wastes as effective substitutes for commercial products or raw materials as determined by the department. The materials cease to be solid waste when used according to this section. This section does not apply to materials that are being sent to facilities subject to regulation under Part 361 of this Title. This section also does not apply to waste used in a manner that constitutes disposal. Specific requirements for the beneficial use of navigational dredge material (NDM), brine, and fill material are found in sections 360.12(e)-(f) and 360.13 of this Part.

(2) The department reserves the right to require a permit pursuant to section 360.17 of this Part for land placement, including mine reclamation or subsurface mine filling, in place of a beneficial use determination, if deemed necessary by the department to prevent adverse impacts to public health and the environment.

(3) Materials must not be stored for more than 365 days prior to beneficial use unless otherwise approved through a registration, permit condition or case-specific beneficial use determination.

(b) Unacceptable uses.

Wastes used in the following manner are not eligible for a beneficial use determination:

- (1) the use of flowable fill for mined land reclamation;
- (2) the encasement of waste tires in concrete;
- (3) the use of waste tires as fences or screening.

(c) Pre-determined beneficial uses.

(1) The following cease to be waste when used as described in this paragraph:

(i) materials identified in section 371.1(e)(1)(vi) through (viii) of this Title that cease to be solid waste as defined in section 371.1 of this Title;

(ii) fill material generated outside of New York City with no evidence of historical impacts such as reported spill events, or visual or other indication (odors, etc.) of chemical or physical contamination;

(iii) fill material when used in accordance with section 360.13 of this Part; and

(iv) NDM used outside ecologically sensitive areas, as commercial aggregate in place of sand or gravel if the NDM contains at least 90 percent sand and gravel, as determined by a standard grain size analysis method approved by the department and performed by an independent laboratory, and if the NDM contains less than 0.5 percent total organic carbon.

(2) The following cease to be waste when received at the location of use as described in this paragraph:

(i) uncontaminated newsprint used as animal bedding;

(ii) uncontaminated used wood pallets that are used to produce reconditioned or remanufactured wood pallets;

(iii) street sweepings, car wash grit, and water system catch basin materials that consist of sand and gravel and are free from litter and objectionable odors, when used in the following applications:

- (a) as a substitute for commercial aggregate for the construction of roads or parking areas;
- (b) as backfill for utilities within transportation corridors other than potable water utility lines;
- (c) or in commercial or industrial land use locations as defined by section 375-1.8(g)(2)(iii) and (iv) of this Title;

(iv) waste tires required to secure tarpaulins in common weather protection practices such as agricultural storage covers and salt pile protection, provided the number of passenger tire equivalents used does not exceed 0.25 passenger tire equivalents per square foot of cover or bunker area, and whole tires are cut in half or have sufficient number of holes drilled in them to prevent retention of water;

(v) 150 or fewer waste tires or tire equivalents at a single site for purposes such as retaining walls, decoration, playground components, bumper guards, manufactured products feedstock, and similar purposes; and

(vi) bread and other similar grain products (spent brewery grains, etc.) used for animal feed or pet food, provided all packaging is removed prior to use;

(vii) source-separated recyclables that are typically managed at a recyclables handling and recovery facility but instead are received directly by a manufacturing plant for use as an ingredient in the manufacturing of a product.

(3) The following cease to be waste when the material meets the requirements for the intended use identified in this paragraph:

(i) ground granulated blast-furnace slag for use as a raw feed in the manufacture of cement and in concrete which meets an industry standard acceptable to the department;

(ii) unadulterated wood combustion ash for use as a soil amendment, provided the application rate is limited to the soil pH requirement of the crops grown;

(iii) industrial wastes historically used as an ingredient in a manufacturing process;

(iv) fats, oil, grease, and rendered animal parts, except for use as or in production of fuels;

(v) coal combustion fly ash which meets an industry standard acceptable to the department for use in concrete, concrete products, light-weight block, light-weight aggregate and flowable fill;

(vi) flue gas desulfurization or other gas-scrubbing byproducts when used to replace manufactured gypsum or manufactured calcium chloride, except for land application;

(vii) coal combustion bottom ash for use as an aggregate in portland cement, concrete, asphalt pavement, or roofing materials;

(viii) recycled aggregate or residue which meets a municipal or State specification or standard for use as commercial aggregate if generated from uncontaminated, recognizable concrete and other masonry products, brick, or rock that is separated from other waste prior to processing and subsequently processed and stored in a separate area as a discrete material stream;

(ix) recycled material or residue generated from uncontaminated asphalt pavement and asphalt millings which meets a municipal or State specification or standard for use as an ingredient in asphalt pavement or other paved surface construction and maintenance uses if separated from other waste prior to processing and subsequently processed and stored in a separate area as a discrete material stream;

(x) asphalt pavement and asphalt millings received at an asphalt manufacturing plant for incorporation into an asphalt product;

(xi) clay, till, or rock excavated as part of navigational dredging, which is separated from overlying navigational dredged material and used as fill or aggregate.

(4) The following cease to be waste when the material leaves a facility subject to exemption or regulation under Part 361 or 362 of this Title, provided the material is ultimately recycled or reused. If the material is taken to another facility regulated under this Part or Parts 361, 362, 363, or 365 of this Title, these provisions do not apply:

(i) materials produced by a recyclables handling and recovery facility for use as an ingredient in a manufacturing process or other acceptable end use. For glass, this includes uncontaminated glass-derived aggregate that meets a governmental or industrial organization specification acceptable to the department. The glass aggregate must not exceed the following measure of non-glass material content:

(a) five percent by volume; or

(b) 0.05 percent by mass of paper and 1 percent by mass of other non-glass materials;

(ii) compost and other soil conditioning products produced from facilities regulated under Subpart 361-3 of this Title provided the use restrictions are followed;

(iii) ground tree debris, wood debris, and yard trimmings used for mulch and other common uses;

(iv) tire-derived aggregate for use as:

(a) residential on-site septic system drainage media, provided the tire-derived aggregate meets the specification found in 10 NYCRR Appendix 75-A;

(b) mulch provided the tire-derived aggregate has a nominal size of less than 1 inch in any direction, is at least 99.9 percent wire free, and has no protruding wire; or

(c) playground surface and athletic field material, provided the tire-derived aggregate has a nominal size of less than 3/8 inches in any direction, is at least 99.9 percent wire free, and has no protruding wire;

(v) scrap metal;

(vi) used cooking oil and yellow grease processed in accordance with Subpart 361-8 of this Title, for use in animal feed, soap or other products, provided an applicable industry and/or government standard is met.

(5) By March 1st following each calendar year of operation, any person that distributes 10,000 tons or more of any pre-determined beneficial use material must submit a report to the department on a form acceptable to the department identifying the type and quantity of material beneficially used during the previous calendar year.

(d) Case-specific beneficial use determinations – general.

(1) For a determination that a specific waste may be beneficially used either in a manufacturing process to make a product, or as an effective substitute for a commercial product or raw material, a written petition must be submitted to the department.

(2) A petition must contain the following information:

(i) a detailed description of the waste and the proposed use of the waste;

(ii) a description of the annual quantity, by weight and volume, of the waste proposed for beneficial use;

(iii) a detailed description of the source, process, or treatment systems from which the waste originated, including a list of all chemicals and the quantity of all chemicals added during these processes;

(iv) analytical data concerning the chemical and physical characteristics of the waste and of each type of proposed product, and the chemical and physical characteristics of any analogous raw material or commercial product for which the waste is proposed to be an effective substitute;

(v) justification that the waste functions as an effective substitute for the commercial product or raw material and that the use meets or exceeds governmental or industry standards or specifications;

(vi) demonstration that there is a known or reasonably probable market for the intended use of the quantity and type of waste and of all proposed products by providing one or more of the following:

(a) a contract or agreement to purchase the proposed product or to have the waste used in the manner proposed; or

(b) other documentation that a market for the proposed product or use exists; and

(vii) demonstration that the management of the waste when used in accordance with the beneficial use will not adversely affect public health and the environment by providing, at a minimum:

(a) a waste control plan that describes the following:

(1) procedures for periodic testing of the waste, and as necessary, the product;

(2) the type of storage and the maximum anticipated volume of the waste to be stored before beneficial use. Storage before beneficial use must not exceed 365 days, unless a different time period for storage is approved by the department;

(3) procedures for run-on and run-off control at the storage areas for the waste; and

(4) a program and implementation schedule of best management practices designed to minimize uncontrolled dispersion of the waste before and during all aspects of its storage as inventory and during beneficial use;

(b) a comparison of the chemical and physical characteristics of the waste to applicable or relevant and appropriate criteria for the proposed beneficial use; and

(c) other information as the department determines to be appropriate to demonstrate that the proposed use will not adversely affect public health and the environment.

(3) The department will determine that the use constitutes a beneficial use only if the following criteria are satisfied:

- (i) the petition contains all necessary technical information as required under paragraph (2) of this subdivision;
- (ii) the essential nature of the proposed use of the waste constitutes use rather than disposal;
- (iii) the waste will be managed as a commodity and intended to function or serve as an effective substitute for an analogous commercial product or raw material;
- (iv) at the point of beneficial use, the waste will not require decontamination or other processing;
- (v) a market exists or is reasonably certain to be developed for the proposed quantity and use of the waste or the product into which the waste is proposed to be incorporated;
- (vi) heavy metals or other pollutants present in the waste are present at acceptable concentrations for the proposed product or use as determined by the department. For use of materials on the land as fill or cover, the material must not be used in ecologically sensitive areas and must not contain pollutants above the concentrations indicated in section 375-6.8(b) of this Title, for Residential Use and Protection of Groundwater, unless the petitioner can demonstrate properties or characteristics unique to the material or use that are acceptable to the department. Nothing in this subparagraph will have the effect of modifying any existing Memorandum of Understanding to which the department is a party; and
- (vii) the proposed use will not significantly adversely affect public health and the environment.

(4) Approved petitions will be subject to conditions the department deems necessary to prevent adverse environmental impacts. When granting a beneficial use determination, the department will determine the precise point at which the waste ceases to be waste. Unless otherwise determined by the department, that point occurs when it is received for use in a manufacturing process, or for use as an effective substitute for a commercial product or raw material.

(5) The department will modify, suspend, or revoke any determination made under this section, upon notice and an opportunity to be heard, if it finds that one or more of the factors serving as the basis for the department's determination were incorrect or are no longer valid, that there has been noncompliance with any condition attached to the determination, or if necessary to prevent adverse impacts to public health and the environment, or control nuisances.

(6) Processing and review of a petition will be suspended if an enforcement action has been commenced against the petitioner for alleged violations of the ECL or other environmental laws administered by the department at the facility or site that is the subject of the petition.

(7) An approved case-specific beneficial use determination is valid for no more than five years from the date of approval. Case-specific beneficial use determinations may be renewed upon review and approval of the department.

(8) By March 1st following each calendar year of approval, the petitioners of an approved case-specific beneficial use determinations must submit a report to the department, on a form acceptable to the department that includes the quantity of waste beneficially used during the previous calendar year of operation and any analytical data or other information required in the approved case-specific beneficial use determination. The report must also contain a signed statement by a responsible official of the petitioner's organization that the organization has been in compliance with the terms and conditions of the approved case-specific beneficial use determination during the reporting period.

(e) Case-specific beneficial use determinations - navigational dredged materials (NDM).

(1) Applicability. This subdivision applies to the upland management of NDM in a beneficial manner. This subdivision does not apply to NDM management in surface water, or in the riparian zone, or to the upland management of NDM if it is included under a dredging permit or other applicable permits specified in section 360.2(a)(4)(xi) of this Part.

(2) Case-specific NDM beneficial use determination petition. A written petition must be submitted to the department, containing the following information:

- (i) the source of the NDM, estimated quantity for use, and the proposed schedule of use;
- (ii) a sampling plan that describes how representative samples of the NDM will be obtained and the analytical methods that will be used to assess the samples;
- (iii) analytical results of the untreated, unamended NDM and of the treated or amended NDM in compliance with subdivision (d) of this section;
- (iv) a description of known or probable markets for the intended use of the NDM or end product, including one or more of the following:
 - (a) the location and description of the placement site and a description of the intended end use of the NDM or end product at that site;
 - (b) a contract to purchase the NDM or end product after processing, or to use the NDM in the manner proposed;
 - (c) a demonstration that the NDM or end product after processing complies with industry standards and specifications for that product; or

- (d) other documentation that a legitimate market for the NDM or end product exists;
- (v) a material management plan that describes the following:
 - (a) the disposition of any waste (e.g., separated debris) which may result from processing of the NDM;
 - (b) a description of the type of storage and maximum anticipated inventory of NDM before being used;
 - (c) procedures for run-on and run-off control at the storage areas for the NDM and end product after processing;
 - (d) a program and implementation schedule of best management practices designed to minimize uncontrolled dispersion of the NDM before and during all aspects of its processing, transportation, and storage as inventory and during beneficial use;
 - (e) if applicable, a description of how unamended or amended NDM that will be used as structural fill will attain project-specific fill geotechnical or engineering specifications when received at the site of placement; and
- (vi) a detailed description of all amendment or treatment that will occur before NDM use. The description must include the type and quantity of amendment or treatment procedures, and location of all processing operations.

(3) General provisions.

- (i) The department will determine in writing, on a case-specific basis, whether the proposal constitutes a beneficial use, based on requirements described in this section. For use of NDM as general fill or cover, the requirements of subparagraph (d)(3)(vi) of this section must be met, except where NDM will meet criteria for and will be used in the same manner as restricted-use or limited-use fill material as described in section 360.13 of this Part.
- (ii) NDM approved for beneficial use under this section ceases to be a waste when it meets the technical requirements or specifications for the intended end use, provided it is not stored for longer than 365 days after meeting the technical requirements or specifications, unless otherwise approved by the department.

(4) Sampling protocol and analytical methods. In support of a petition for a beneficial use determination, the petitioner may submit analytical results generated for another purpose, including 'in-situ' sediment sampling performed in support of a State or Federal permit to dredge, which may not conform to the sampling described in this paragraph.

- (i) Untreated, unamended NDM and treated or amended NDM must be analyzed for the following parameters, unless otherwise approved by the department, using department-approved analytical methods: volatile organic compounds; semivolatile organic compounds; pesticides; polychlorinated biphenyls; metals; sulfides; salt content; grain-size distribution; chlorinated dioxins/furans; carbazole; mirex; hexavalent chromium and cyanides. In addition, the department may require the submission of Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (EPA SW-846 Method 1312) or Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (EPA SW-846 Method 1311) results, as incorporated by reference in section 360.3 of this Part, and other data needed to justify the proposed end use (e.g., nutrient content, geotechnical testing, etc.).
- (ii) The NDM must be analyzed as prescribed in the following table unless otherwise approved by the department. If the source of the NDM has a history of significant contamination or highly variable contamination, additional sampling will be required. The sampling plan must be submitted and approved by the department prior to sampling the NDM.

TABLE: Analyses Required for NDM	
Cubic Yards of NDM	Minimum Number of Analyses
Under 5,000	1 for each 1,000 Cubic Yards
5,000-10,000	6
10,000-20,000	7
20,000-30,000	8
Over 30,000	*

*The department will require a project-specific approved sampling frequency.

- (iii) All samples taken must be representative of the NDM that will be used. A written record of all sampling details must be submitted to the department and must include the date, location, and protocol used to obtain representative samples.
- (iv) Statistical analysis in accordance with USEPA SW-846, as incorporated by reference in section 360.3 of this Part, may be used to justify compliance of NDM with contaminant limits where results show an exceedance. If the pollutant limit for beneficial use is lower than the required detection limit, an analytical result less than the required detection limit will be considered to comply with the pollutant limit.

(f) Case-specific beneficial use determinations – gas storage brine or production brine (brine).

- (1) Applicability. In addition to the criteria outlined in subdivision (d) of this section, this subdivision applies to the use of gas storage brine or production brine on roads to control dust, stabilize unpaved road surfaces, reduce ice, or reduce snow.
- (2) Case-specific brine beneficial use determination petition. The department will determine in writing, on a case-specific basis, whether the petition constitutes a beneficial use, based on requirements described in this section and subdivision (d) of this section. A written petition must be submitted to the department, containing the following information:

- (i) the name, address and telephone number of the person or entity that is road spreading the brine;
- (ii) a map or a listing of roads where brine will be applied;
- (iii) an original, signed, and dated brine spreading authorization letter from the government agency or other property owner of the road(s);
- (iv) the physical address of the brine storage location(s) or wells from which the brine is transported;
- (v) a description of any system used at the well location(s) to separate brine and minimize any oil or gas in brine;
- (vi) an analysis of a representative sample of the brine, obtained at a proposed point of use, for the parameters found in subparagraph (3)(iii) of this subdivision. All analyses must be performed by a laboratory certified by the New York State Department of Health using methods specified in this subdivision or otherwise acceptable to the department;
- (vii) a road spreading plan that includes a description of the procedures to prevent the brine from flowing or running off into streams, creeks, lakes and other bodies of water. The plan should include, at a minimum:
 - (a) the type of use: dust control, road stabilization, or ice and snow control;
 - (b) a description of how the brine will be applied, including the equipment to be used and the method for controlling the rate of application;
 - (c) the proposed rate and frequency of application; and
 - (d) if the proposed use is ice or snow control, a description of how the operation complies with Department of Transportation guidelines for snow and ice control.

(3) Conditions for brine use. The conditions set forth below apply to all case specific beneficial use determinations for gas storage brine and production brine on all roads.

- (i) Only gas storage brine and production brine from wells producing from formations other than the Marcellus Shale are approvable for road spreading.
- (ii) Road spreading of drilling fluids and flowback water is prohibited.
- (iii) Brine must comply with the following standards (test methods are incorporated by reference in section 360.3 of this Part):
BUD Criteria for the Use of Oil/Gas Brine for Road Uses

Parameter	Criteria, mg/L	Test Method
Total Dissolved Solids	>170,000*	Method approved by Department
Chloride	>80,000*	EPA Method 300.00
Sodium	>40,000*	SW-846 6010C
Calcium	>20,000*	SW-846 6010C
Iron	<250	SW-846 6010C
Barium	<1.0	SW-846 6010C
Lead	<2.5	SW-846 6010C
Sulfate	<2500	EPA Method 300.0
Oil/Grease	<15	EPA Method 1664
Benzene	<0.5	SW-846 8260
Ethylbenzene	<0.5	SW-846 8260
Toluene	<0.5	SW-846 8260
Xylene	<0.5	SW-846 8260

* lower levels may be considered when brine is used for dust control

- (iv) Methods must be employed at the well site to minimize the amount of hydrocarbons present in the brine.
- (v) Brine application within 50 feet of a stream, creek, lake, or other body of water is prohibited.
- (vi) Brine application measurement methods must be used to ensure that brine application rates are within limits.
- (vii) The vehicle used for brine application must be dedicated for that use or must be cleaned to remove any waste material prior to loading with brine.
- (viii) Personnel that will be applying brine must be properly trained and educated on the equipment that will be used for brine application, the allowable application rates, and the use restrictions.
- (ix) One representative analysis of the brine prior to use for the constituents in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph must be submitted annually to the department. All analyses must be performed by a laboratory certified by the New York State Department of Health using methods acceptable to the department.

(x) In lieu of paragraph (d)(8) of this section an annual report must be submitted to the department by March 31st of each year containing data for the previous calendar year. The report must include:

- (a) the source of the brine;
- (b) analytical data;
- (c) total amount of brine applied;
- (d) dates of brine application;
- (e) name of roads where applied, distance applied, and gallons applied; and
- (f) effectiveness of brine application (excellent, good, fair, poor), etc.

(xi) Brine approved for beneficial use under this section ceases to be a waste when it meets the technical requirements or specifications for the intended end use.

(4) The following additional conditions set forth below apply to case specific beneficial use determinations for gas storage brine and production brine on unpaved roads for dust control and road stabilization:

- (i) brine application is prohibited between sundown and sunrise;
- (ii) brine application is prohibited on sections of road with a grade exceeding 10 percent;
- (iii) brine application is prohibited on wet or frozen roads, during rain, or when rain is imminent;
- (iv) brine application for dust control must occur only on unpaved roads;
- (v) a spreader bar or similar device designed to deliver a uniform application of brine must be used;
- (vi) the application vehicle must have brine shut-off controls in the cab;
- (vii) brine cannot be applied directly to vegetation near the surface that is being treated;
- (viii) application of brine within 12 feet of structures crossing bodies of water or crossing drainage ditches is prohibited;
- (ix) when the application vehicle stops, the discharge of brine must stop;
- (x) the vehicle must be moving at least five miles per hour when brine is being applied.

(5) The following additional conditions set forth below apply to case specific beneficial use determinations for gas storage brine and production brine on roads for ice and snow reduction:

- (i) the brine application must not be used at a rate greater than needed for snow and ice control.

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END OF DOCUMENT

6 CRR-NY 360.13
NY-CRROFFICIAL COMPILATION OF CODES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
TITLE 6. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
CHAPTER IV. QUALITY SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER B. SOLID WASTES
PART 360. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES GENERAL REQUIREMENTS6 CRR-NY 360.13
6 CRR-NY 360.13

360.13 Special requirements for pre-determined beneficial use of fill material.

(a) Applicability.

This section applies to the direct use of fill material under a pre-determined beneficial use. This section does not apply to:

- (1) fill material sent to facilities subject to regulation under Subpart 361-5 of this Title; and
- (2) fill material generated outside of New York City with no evidence of historical impacts such as reported spill events, or visual or other indication (odors, etc.) of chemical or physical contamination as identified in section 360.12(c)(1)(ii) of this Part.

(b) Waste cessation.

Fill material ceases to be solid waste in accordance with the following:

- (1) restricted-use fill and limited-use fill - once delivered to the site of reuse;
- (2) general fill generated outside of the City of New York – once a determination that it is general fill has been made;
- (3) general fill generated within the City of New York - once delivered to the site of reuse.

(c) Exemption for on-site reuse of fill material.

Fill material used as backfill for the excavation from which the fill material was taken, or as fill in areas of similar physical characteristics on the project property is exempt from regulation under this Part. If fill material exhibits historical or visual evidence of contamination (including odors), and will be used in an area with public access, the relocated fill material must be covered with a minimum of 12 inches of soil or fill material that meets the criteria for general fill, as defined in this Part. This provision does not apply to sites which are subject to a department-approved or undertaken program pursuant to Part 375 of this Title.

(d) Testing requirements for fill material.

Fill material that is not otherwise excluded or exempt from regulation under this section must be sampled and analyzed pursuant to subdivision (e) of this section if:

- (1) the fill material originates from a location within the City of New York unless the quantity of fill material does not exceed 10 cubic yards from one site and the 10 cubic yards or less of material does not contain historical evidence of impacts such as reported spill events, or visual or other indication (odors, etc.) of chemical or physical contamination;
- (2) the fill material originates from a location outside the City of New York if:
 - (i) there is historical evidence of impacts such as reported spill events, or visual or other indication (odors, etc.) of chemical or physical contamination;
 - (ii) the fill material originates from a site with industrial land use as defined in section 375-1.8(g)(2)(iv) of this Title; or
 - (iii) if, during excavation, visual indication of chemical or physical contamination is discovered.

(e) Sampling and analysis requirements for fill material.

- (1) Sample method and frequency. Samples must be representative of the fill material. The sampling program must be designed and implemented by or under the direction of a qualified environmental professional (QEP), using the table below as a minimum

sampling frequency. Written documentation of the sampling program with certification from the QEP that samples were representative of the fill material must be retained for three years after the sampling occurs and must be provided to the department upon request.

TABLE 1: Minimum Analysis Frequency for Fill Material

Fill Material Quantity (cubic yards)	Minimum Number of Analyses for Volatile Organic Compounds, if Required	Minimum Number of Analyses for all other parameters
0-300	2	1
301-1000	4	2
1001-10,000	6	3
10,001+	Two for every additional 10,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof	One per every additional 10,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof

(2) Analytical parameters. Fill material samples must be analyzed for:

- (i) the Metals, PCBs/Pesticides, and Semivolatile organic compounds listed in section 375-6.8(b) of this Title;
- (ii) asbestos if demolition of structures has occurred on the site;
- (iii) volume of physical contaminants, if present, based on visual observation; and
- (iv) volatile organic compounds listed in section 375-6.8(b) of this Title, if their presence is possible based on site events such as an historic petroleum spill, odors, photoionization detector meter or other field instrument readings.

(3) Laboratory and analytical requirements. Laboratory analyses must be performed by a laboratory currently certified by the New York State Department of Health's Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP).

(f) Acceptable fill material uses.

Fill material can be beneficially used in accordance with table 2 below.

TABLE 2: Fill Material Beneficial Use

Fill Material Type	Fill Material End Use	Physical Criteria	Maximum Concentration Levels
General Fill	Any setting where the fill material meets the engineering criteria, for use, except: 1. Undeveloped land; and 2. Agricultural crop land. General Fill may also be used in the same manner as Restricted-Use Fill and Limited-Use Fill.	Only soil, sand, gravel or rock; no non-soil constituents.	Lower of Protection of Public Health-Residential Land Use and Protection of Groundwater in section 375-6.8(b) of this Title.
Restricted-Use Fill ¹	Engineered use for embankments or subgrade in transportation corridors, or on sites where in-situ materials exceed Restricted-Use Fill or Limited-Use Fill criteria. Must be placed above the seasonal high water table. May also be used in the same manner as Limited-Use Fill.	Up to 40 percent by volume inert, non-putrescible non-soil constituents. ²	General Fill criteria except that up to 3 mg/kg (dry weight) total benzo(a)pyrene (BAP) equivalent. ³ No detectable asbestos. In Nassau or Suffolk County – BAP equivalent does not apply. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons must not exceed Protection of Groundwater Soil Cleanup Objectives in section 375-6.8(b) of this Title.
Limited-Use Fill ¹	Engineered use under foundations and pavements above the seasonal high water table. ⁴ Placement in Nassau and Suffolk Counties is prohibited.	No volume limit for inert, non-putrescible non-soil constituents. ²	General Fill criteria, except up to Protection of Public Health-Commercial SCOs for metals; up to 3 mg/kg (dry weight) benzo(a)pyrene equivalent is allowed. ³ No detectable asbestos.

(g) Other fill material use criteria.

(1) Payment. A person must not receive payment or other form of consideration for allowing beneficial use of restricted-use fill or limited-use fill material on land under that person's control.

(2) Notification in the City of New York. The department must be notified at least five days in advance of transfers of general fill, restricted-use fill and limited-use fill material generated in, imported to, or relocated within the City of New York in amounts greater than 10 cubic yards. Notifications must be made on forms or in a manner acceptable to the department and must include

any analytical data required by this section. The department reserves the right to inspect any site of generation or placement of fill material.

(3) Notification of fill material placement. For restricted-use fill and limited-use fill material, the department must be notified at least 5 days before delivery of greater than 10 cubic yards of fill material. Notification must be made on forms or in a manner acceptable to the department and must include any analytical data required by this section. The department reserves the right to inspect any site receiving fill material.

(4) Recordkeeping. The generator, processor, and receiver of fill material subject to sampling under this section must retain records of fill material quantities, with analytical data, for a minimum of three years after the fill material is removed or received, as applicable. These records must be made available to the department upon request.

(5) Transport.

(i) Transport of fill material that originates in the City of New York is subject to the requirements of Part 364 of this Title.

(ii) Transport of limited-use fill and restricted-use fill generated outside of New York City, is subject to the requirements of Part 364 of this Title.

(iii) Limited-use fill and restricted-use fill generated outside of Nassau and Suffolk counties is prohibited from being transported to any destination within Nassau or Suffolk County.

(6) Fill material not used in accordance with this section is a solid waste and must be managed at a facility authorized to receive it, or used pursuant to a case-specific beneficial use determination in accordance with section 360.12(d) of this Part.

Footnotes

- 1 Use of restricted or limited use fill material can only occur at a project in accordance with an approved local building permit or other municipal authorization that includes the need for the fill material. Fill material must be used within 30 days of arriving at the project site.
- 2 Inert, non-putrescible materials excludes plastic, gypsum wallboard, wood, paper, or other material that may readily degrade or produce odors.
- 3 Benzo(a)pyrene (BAP) equivalent is calculated using the following formula: $BAPE = 1 \times \text{conc. Benzo(a)pyrene} + 0.1 \times [\text{conc. Benz(a)anthracene} + \text{conc. Benzo(b)fluoranthene} + \text{conc. Benzo(k)fluoranthene} + \text{conc. Dibenz(a,h)anthracene} + \text{conc. Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene}] + 0.01 \times \text{conc. Chrysene}$ (All concentrations in mg/kg or ppm, dry weight.)
- 4 If foundation or pavement is not installed within 365 days of fill material placement, it placement will constitute prohibited disposal.

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END OF DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C

Health and Safety Plan

**HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
(REVISED JUNE 2022)**

**5, 10, 25, 40, 45, 60, 80, AND 85 EXCEL DRIVE
and 424 AND 510 NORTON STREET
(FORMERLY 424-500 NORTON STREET)
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**

Prepared by: Day Environmental, Inc
1563 Lyell Avenue
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Project No.: 5951S-22

Revised Date: June 2022

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 Analytical Laboratory Data

Attachment 2 Map to Hospital

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) outlines the policies and procedures to protect workers and the public from potential environmental hazards associated with soil, fill material and/or groundwater conditions that are posed during intrusive work at 5, 10, 25, 40, 45, 60, 80, and 85 Excel Drive and 424 and 510 Norton Street, City of Rochester, County of Monroe, New York ("Site"). As outlined in this HASP, activities shall be conducted in a manner to minimize the probability of injury, accident, or incident occurrence.

Although the HASP focuses on the specific work activities planned for this Site, it must remain flexible because of the nature of this work. Conditions may change and unforeseen situations can arise that require deviations from the original HASP.

1.1 Site History and Environmental Conditions

The stadium was used until the fall of 1996 when the team moved to a new stadium. Since that time, the baseball stadium and stands, concession building, box/ticket offices, a small storage building, and a maintenance building have been demolished. Only a two-story office building and a former souvenir building currently used as the City of Rochester Neighborhood Service Center, remain. The 424 parcel contained a two-family residence and a vacant bar prior to demolition activities at the Site in 1998.

Southeast Portion of the Site

Intrusive environmental studies conducted within and in the vicinity of 10 Excel Drive parcel (i.e., formerly the southeastern parking lot of the Site). have included the excavation and observation/monitoring of test pits, the advancement and observation/monitoring of test borings and soil gas points, and the installation and sampling of groundwater monitoring wells. The location of these test pits, test borings and wells are illustrated on Figure EMP-2 in Appendix A. This intrusive work was conducted to characterize environmental conditions at the Site and to delineate the extent of contamination in vicinity of the former southeastern parking lot.

According to analytical laboratory analysis, soil, fill, and groundwater on portions of the Site contain petroleum-related VOCs at concentrations that exceed the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) groundwater standards and soil cleanup levels (SCL) referenced in NYSDEC Commissioner Policy 51: Soil Cleanup Guidance, October 21, 2010 (CP-51), and also current soil cleanup objectives (SCO) for unrestricted use and protection of groundwater that are referenced in Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs, December 14, 2006 (Part 375). This contamination has been characterized as a primarily lightweight petroleum hydrocarbon (most-likely gasoline) with some heavy weight petroleum hydrocarbons such as diesel fuel located primarily within the fill materials of the 10 Excel Drive parcel. The groundwater in this area appears to contain dissolved phase hydrocarbons, but small quantities of residual free phase product were observed on a soil sample collected from one of the test borings.

The source of the contamination at 10 Excel Drive (i.e., former southeastern parking lot) is not known; however, it appears to be located on Site, and may possibly be the result of contaminated fill materials brought onto the Site, or due to spills or leaks of petroleum and/or petroleum products at the Site. The estimated areal extent of VOC, Semi-Volatile Organic Compound (SVOC), and/or Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) impact observed in the 10 Excel Drive parcel is illustrated on Figure EMP-3 included in Appendix A.

Subsurface materials in the 10 Excel Drive (and generally throughout the Site) include heterogeneous fill materials above native soils, weathered bedrock, and more competent rock. The fill materials consist of a poorly sorted, heterogeneous mixture of dark black cinders, slag, and coal fragments, with lesser amounts of brick fragments, ash, and reworked soils. A sample of fill material that was collected from the 10 Excel Drive parcel for laboratory analysis contained concentrations of lead, mercury, and zinc that exceeded their respective NYSDEC unrestricted use soil cleanup objective.

Southwestern Portion of Site

Intrusive environmental studies in vicinity of the 424 Norton Street, 5 Excel Drive, 25 Excel Drive and 45 Excel Drive parcels have included the excavation and observation/monitoring of test pits, the installation and monitoring of one monitoring well and four sentry monitoring wells, and the installation and observation/monitoring of soil borings (refer to Figure EMP-2 in Appendix A).

Previous environmental studies on 424 Norton Street and 5 Excel Drive and parcels indicates that soil beneath this portion of the Site is impacted with medium weight petroleum hydrocarbons that could be attributable to kerosene, stoddard solvents, paint thinner, etc. The concentrations of some of the VOCs detected in the soil exceed their respective NYSDEC guidance values including one or more Part 375 SCO for unrestricted use and/or protection of groundwater. Medium weight petroleum hydrocarbons were also detected in a groundwater sample that was collected from one of the test borings that was advanced in this area. A sheen was detected in one of the sentry wells (SMW-4) on the 424 Norton Street parcel and laboratory analysis indicates that the groundwater contains petroleum hydrocarbon constituents. The estimated areas of VOC and/or TPH impact observed on 424 Norton Street and 5 Excel Drive is illustrated on Figure EMP-3 included in Appendix A. A composite soil sample collected from test pits located in the western portion of the Site contained concentration of lead exceeding its' respective NYSDEC unrestricted use SCO.

The adjacent property west of the 424 Norton Street parcel formerly operated as Cadet Cleaners, a dry-cleaning facility (i.e., plant) and a gasoline service station with a long history of underground storage tanks (USTs) containing petroleum products and stoddard solvents. It is possible that this adjacent property is a source of the contamination detected on the 424 Norton Street and 5 Excel Drive parcels.

Eastern Portion of Site Near E.I. DuPont deNemours & Co.

An E.I. DuPont deNemours & Co. (DuPont) plant is located along the eastern property boundary of the 40, 60 and 80 Excel Drive parcels. This adjoining property was formerly occupied by the Pepsi Cola Rochester Bottling Co. City of Rochester and County of Monroe records reviewed as part of a previous study indicate that this property has a history of storage tank use and that spillage of petroleum and chemical products reportedly occurred at this property.

In August 1998, six test pits were excavated along the eastern property line of 40, 60 and 80 Excel Drive parcels in proximity to the adjoining DuPont property (refer to Figure EMP-2 in Appendix A). A Day Environmental Inc. (DAY) representative observed and documented the subsurface conditions encountered, screened selected samples with a photoionization detector (PID) and flame ionization detector (FID), and collected samples for analytical laboratory analysis. Based upon testing, TPH, ammonia, dieldrin (a pesticide), and other "non-target" petroleum hydrocarbon compounds (e.g., tetradecane; pentadecane, hexatriacontane, etc.) were detected within the soil/fill in a limited area on 60 Excel Street near the DuPont plant.

Additional studies were completed in June, 1999 along the eastern property line of 60 Excel Street by DAY and consultants from Dupont. A soil-gas survey and the advancement of test borings indicated that elevated concentrations of ammonia (up to 9 ppm), and VOCs were detected in the soil. In addition, laboratory analysis indicated that the SVOC naphthalene was detected at a concentration that slightly exceeds the NYSDEC STARS Memo #1 guidance values. The concentrations encountered were generally low and do not appear to warrant removal; however, a soil vapor intrusion evaluation will be required for new construction on the Site to determine if soil vapor mitigation measures are warranted. The impact to the groundwater in this portion of the Site appears to be limited (i.e., concentrations of ammonia were detected in samples collected from groundwater monitoring wells, however, the concentrations were relatively low and declined over time to the extent that the NYSDEC closed the associated spill file, NYSDEC Spill 9970361). The estimated areas of ammonia and/or VOC impacted soil observed, to date, along the eastern property line of 60 Excel Street, based upon PID readings and ammonia readings, are illustrated on Figure EMP-3 included in Appendix A.

Additional information regarding the intrusive activities conducted at the Site is available from the City of Rochester Department of Environmental Services (DES), Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

1.2 Planned Activities Covered by HASP

This HASP is to be implemented during the activities where fill material, potentially petroleum/VOC and/or ammonia-impacted media (e.g., soil, groundwater, etc.) can be, or will be, disturbed during redevelopment of the Site.

This HASP can be modified to cover other site activities, when appropriate. This HASP is not intended to cover general health and safety regulations that are associated with normal construction

activities. The owner of the property, its contractors, and other site workers will be responsible for the development and/or implementation of health and safety provisions associated with normal construction activities or site activities.

2.0 KEY PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT

The Project Manager and Environmental Project Monitor are responsible for formulating and enforcing health and safety requirements. The aforementioned responsibilities of the project manager and environmental project monitor can be performed by the same individual.

2.1 Project Manager

The project manager has the overall responsibility for the project and to assure that the goals of the EMP are attained in a manner consistent with the HASP requirements outlined herein. The project manager will coordinate with the environmental project monitor to ensure that the EMP goals are completed in a manner consistent with the HASP.

2.2 Environmental Project Monitor

The environmental project monitor has responsibility for implementing and administering the HASP and EMP relative to Site activities, and will be in the field full-time while site development activities associated with potentially disturbing petroleum-impacted material and/or fill material are in progress. The environmental project monitor's operational responsibilities will be monitoring, including personal and environmental monitoring, personal protective equipment maintenance, establishing and ensuring compliance with Site control areas and procedures, and assignment of protection levels. The environmental project monitor will be the primary contact in any on-site emergency situation. The environmental project monitor will direct field activities involved with safety and be responsible for stopping work when unacceptable health or safety risks exist. The environmental project monitor is responsible for ensuring that on-site personnel understand and comply with safety requirements. Qualifications of the environmental project monitor include a current certificate for 40-hour Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous waste site worker training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and appropriate in Red Cross CPR/first-aid training.

3.0 SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY

City of Rochester employees, contractors, developers, and their employees, involved with the development of the Site will be responsible for their own safety. The City of Rochester employees, the contractor's employees, and the developer's employees will be required to understand the information contained in this HASP, and must follow the recommendations that are made in this document.

4.0 JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

There are many hazards associated with construction work, and this HASP discusses some of the anticipated hazards for this Site. The hazards listed below deal specifically with those hazards associated with the management of the fill material and impacted media (e.g., petroleum and/or ammonia -impacted soil, groundwater, fill, etc.).

4.1 Chemical Hazards

Chemical substances can enter the unprotected body by inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, or through a puncture wound (injection). A contaminant can cause damage to the point of contact or can act systemically, causing a toxic effect at a part of the body distant from the point of initial contact.

A list of selected site-specific analytes (i.e., metals), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and ammonia that have been detected at the Site are presented in the following table. This list also presents the available OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELs), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs), as well as the levels that are considered immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

The potential routes of exposure for these analytes and chemicals include inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption and skin/eye contact. The potential for exposure through any one of these routes will depend on the activity conducted. The most likely routes of exposure for the activities that are performed during development of the Site include inhalation and skin contact.

If other chemicals are encountered during the re-development activities, this HASP may need to be modified to include those chemicals.

During development activities that involve the removal and/or disturbance of fill material and impacted media, the worker's breathing zone shall be monitored by the environmental project monitor for dusts and particulates using a real-time aerosol monitor (RTAM), for ammonia using an ammonia meter or similar, and for VOCs using a photoionization detector (PID) and/or a Flame Ionization Detector (FID). The RTAM, PID/FID, and ammonia readings can be used to determine the level of personal protective equipment (PPE) required (see Section 8.0).

**EXPOSURE CRITERIA FOR SELECTED
CONSTITUENTS DETECTED AT THE SITE**

CONSTITUENT	OSHA PEL	IDLH
Ethylbenzene	100 ppm	800 ppm
1,1,1,-Trichloroethane	350 ppm	700 ppm
Naphthalene	10 ppm	250 ppm
Benzene	1 ppm	500 ppm
2-Butanone (MEK)	200 ppm	3000 ppm
Isopropyl Benzene (Cumene)	50 ppm	900 ppm
1,3,5,-Trimethylbenzene	--	10 ppm*
m+p-xylene	100 ppm	900 ppm
1,2,.4-Trimethylbenzene	--	10 ppm*
Stoddard Solvent	500 ppm	20,000 mg/m ³
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether	--	50 ppm*
n-Propyl Benzene	--	--
Ammonia	50 ppm	300 ppm
Dieldrin	0.25 mg/m ³	50 mg/m ³
Arsenic	0.01 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³ (.01 mg/m ³ *)
Chromium	0.5 mg/m ³	25 mg/m ³
Lead	0.05 mg/m ³	100 mg/m ³
Mercury	0.1 mg/m ³ ^	10 mg/m ³

Notes:

- PEL = OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (TWA for 8-hour day)
- IDLH = Immediate Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration
- = OSHA PEL and/or IDLH not available
- * ACGIH Threshold Limit Value
- ^ OSHA ceiling limit

4.2 Physical Hazards

There are physical hazards associated with this project, which might compound the chemical hazards. Hazard identification, training, adherence to the planned remedial measures and development plans, and careful housekeeping can prevent many problems or

accidents arising from physical hazards. Potential physical hazards associated with this project and suggested preventative measures include:

- Slip/Trip/Fall Hazards - Some areas may have wet surfaces that will greatly increase the possibility of inadvertent slips. Caution must be exercised when using steps and stairs due to slippery surfaces in conjunction with the fall hazard. Good housekeeping practices are essential to minimize the trip hazards.
- Small Quantity Flammable Liquids - Small quantities of flammable liquids will be stored in "safety" cans and labeled according to contents.
- Electrical Hazards - Electrical devices and equipment shall be de-energized prior to working near them. All extension cords will be kept out of water, protected from crushing, and inspected regularly to ensure structural integrity. Temporary electrical circuits will be protected with ground fault circuit interrupters. Only qualified electricians are authorized to work on electrical circuits. Heavy equipment (e.g., backhoe, drill rig) shall not be operated within 10 feet of high voltage lines.
- Noise - Work around large equipment often creates excessive noise. The effects of noise can include:
 - Workers being startled, annoyed, or distracted.
 - Physical damage to the ear resulting in pain, or temporary and/or permanent hearing loss.
 - Communication interference that may increase potential hazards due to the inability to warn of danger and proper safety precautions to be taken.

If employees are subjected to noise exceeding an 8-hour time weighted average sound level of 90 d(B)A (decibels on the A-weighted scale), feasible administrative or engineering controls shall be utilized. In addition, whenever employee noise exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour, time weighted average sound level of 85 d(B)A, employers shall administer a continuing, effective hearing conservation program as described in OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910.95.

Heavy Equipment - Each morning before start-up, heavy equipment will be inspected to ensure safety equipment and devices are operational and ready for immediate use.

Subsurface and Overhead Hazards - Before any excavation activity, efforts will be made to determine whether underground utilities and potential overhead hazards will be encountered. Underground utility clearance must be obtained prior to subsurface work.

4.3 Environmental Hazards

Environmental factors such as weather, wild animals, insects, and irritant plants always pose a hazard when performing outdoor tasks. The environmental project monitor shall make every reasonable effort to alleviate these hazards should they arise.

4.3.1 Heat Stress

The combination of warm ambient temperature and protective clothing increases the potential for heat stress. In particular:

- Heat rash
- Heat cramps
- Heat exhaustion
- Heat stroke

Site workers will be encouraged to increase consumption of water and electrolyte-containing beverages such as Gatorade when the potential for heat stress exists. In addition, workers are encouraged to take rests whenever they feel any adverse effects that may be heat-related. The frequency of breaks may need to be increased upon worker recommendation to the environmental project monitor.

4.3.2 Exposure to Cold

With outdoor work in the winter months, the potential exists for hypothermia and frostbite. Protective clothing greatly reduces the possibility of hypothermia in workers. However, personnel will be instructed to wear warm clothing and to stop work to obtain more clothing, or spend time in a heated environment if they become too cold. Employees will also be advised to change into dry clothes if their clothing becomes wet from perspiration or from exposure to precipitation.

5.0 SITE CONTROLS

To prevent migration of contamination caused through tracking by personnel or equipment, work areas, and personal protective equipment staging/decontamination areas will be clearly specified prior to beginning operations.

5.1 Site Zones

In the area where fill material, petroleum/VOC, and/or ammonia-impacted material present a potential for worker exposure (work zone), personnel entering the area must wear the mandated level of protection for the area. A "transition zone" shall be established where personnel can begin personal and equipment decontamination procedures. This can reduce potential off-site migration of fill material and impacted media. Contaminated equipment or clothing will not be allowed outside the transition zone (e.g., on clean portions of the Site). Operational support facilities will be located outside the transition zone (i.e., in a "support zone"), and normal work clothing and support equipment are appropriate in this area. If possible, the support zone should be located upwind of remedial activities.

5.2 General

The following items will be requirements to protect the health and safety of workers during implementation of construction activities that disturb petroleum contaminated material or fill material.

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, or any practice that increases the probability of hand to mouth transfer and ingestion of contamination shall not occur in the work zone and/or transition zone during disturbance of fill material or impacted soil.
- Personnel admitted in the work zone shall be properly trained in health and safety techniques and equipment usage.
- No personnel shall be admitted in the work zone without the proper safety equipment.
- Proper decontamination procedures shall be followed before leaving the Site.

6.0 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

This section addresses the various levels of personal protective equipment (PPE) which are or may be required at this job site. Personnel entering the work zone and transition zone shall be trained in the use of the anticipated PPE to be utilized.

6.1 Anticipated Protection Levels

TASK	PROTECTION LEVEL	COMMENTS/MODIFICATIONS
Site mobilization	D	
Site preparation	D	
Extrusive work (e.g., surveying, etc.)	D	
Intrusive work (e.g., soil excavation, dewatering, etc.)	C//D	Based on air monitoring
Support zone	D	
Site demobilization	D	

6.2 Protection Level Descriptions

This section lists the minimum requirements for each protection level. Modifications to these requirements can be made upon approval of the environmental project monitor. If Level A, Level B, and/or Level C PPE is required, Site personnel that enter the work zone and/or transition zone must be properly trained in the use of those levels of PPE.

6.2.1 Level D

Level D consists of the following:

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Hard hat
- Steel-toed work boots
- Work gloves
- Work clothing as prescribed by weather

6.2.2 Modified Level D

Modified Level D consists of the following:

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Hard hat
- Steel-toed work boots
- Work gloves
- Outer protective wear, such as Tyvek coverall [Tyveks (Sarans) and PVC acid gear will be required when workers have a potential to be exposed to impacted liquids or particulates].

6.2.3 Level C

Level C consists of the following:

- Air-purifying respirator with appropriate cartridges
- Outer protective wear, such as Tyvek coverall [Tyveks (Sarans) and PVC acid gear will be required when workers have a potential to be exposed to impacted liquids or particulates].
- Hard hat
- Steel-toed work boots
- Nitrile, neoprene, or PVC overboots, if appropriate
- Nitrile, neoprene, or PVC gloves, if appropriate
- Face shield (when projectiles or splashes pose a hazard)

Note: If the need for higher levels of PPE (e.g., Level A or Level B) becomes evident, the activities must be ceased until Site conditions are further evaluated, and any necessary modifications to the HASP have been accepted by the NYSDEC and the City.

6.3 Respiratory Protection

Any respirator used will meet the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Both the respirator and cartridges specified shall be fit-tested prior to use in accordance with OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910). Air purifying respirators shall not be worn if contaminant levels exceed designated use concentrations. The workers will wear respirators with approval for: organic vapors <1,000 ppm; and dusts, fumes and mists with a TWA <0.05 mg/m³.

No personnel who have facial hair, which interferes with the respirator's sealing surface, will be permitted to wear a respirator and will not be permitted to work in areas requiring respirator use.

Only workers who have been certified by a physician as being physically capable of respirator usage shall be issued a respirator. Personnel unable to pass a respiratory fit test or without medical clearance for respirator use will not be permitted to enter or work in areas on-site that require respirator protection.

7.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

This section describes the procedures necessary to ensure that both personnel and equipment are free from contamination when they leave the work Site.

7.1 Personnel Decontamination

Personnel involved with development activities that involve disturbing fill material or impacted media follow the decontamination procedures described herein to ensure that material which workers may have contacted in the work zone and/or transition zone does not result in personal exposure and is not spread to clean areas of the Site. This sequence describes the general decontamination procedure. The specific stages can vary depending on the Site, the task, and the protection level, etc.

1. Leave work zone and go to transition zone
2. Remove soil/debris from boots and gloves
3. Remove boots
4. Remove gloves
5. Remove Tyvek suit and discard, if applicable
6. Remove and wash respirator, if applicable
7. Go to support zone

7.2 Equipment Decontamination

Contaminated equipment shall be decontaminated in the transition zone before leaving the Site. Decontamination procedures can vary depending upon the contaminant involved, but may include sweeping, wiping, scraping, hosing, or steam cleaning the exterior of the equipment. Personnel performing this task will wear the proper PPE.

7.3 Disposal

Disposable clothing will be treated as contaminated waste and be disposed of properly. Liquids (e.g., decontamination water, etc.) generated by remedial and/or development activities will be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

8.0 AIR MONITORING

During activities where contaminated materials (e.g., soil, fill, etc.) may be disturbed, air monitoring will be conducted in order to determine airborne particulate and contamination levels. This ensures that respiratory protection is adequate to protect personnel against the chemicals that are encountered and that chemical contaminants are not migrating off-site. Additional air monitoring may be conducted at the discretion of the environmental project monitor.

The following chart describes the direct reading instrumentation that will be utilized and the currently anticipated action levels.

Monitoring Device	Action level	Action/Level of PPE
PID Volatile Organic Compound Meter	< 5 ppm (above background) in breathing zone, sustained 5 minutes	<u>Level D</u>
	>5-25 ppm in breathing zone, sustained 5 minutes	<u>Level C</u>
	> 25 ppm in breathing zone, sustained 5 minutes	Stop work and evaluate condition with the City
RTAM Particulate Meter	< 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over an integrated period not to exceed 15 minutes	Continue working
	> 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Cease work, implement dust suppression, change in way work performed, etc. If levels cannot be brought below 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, then upgrade PPE to <u>Level C</u>
Ammonia Meter or similar	< 10 ppm in breathing zone, sustained 5 minutes	Level D
	10-50 ppm in breathing zone, sustained 5 minutes	<u>Level D</u> , Monitor for ammonia using an ammonia meter or drager tubes
	50-150 ppm	Cease work, implement dust suppression, change in way work performed, etc. If levels cannot be brought below 50 ppm, then upgrade PPE to <u>Level C</u>

8.1 Particulate Monitoring

Air monitoring will include real-time monitoring for particulates using a real-time aerosol monitor (RTAM) particulate meter at the perimeter of the work zone in accordance with the Final DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) dated May 2010. Action levels are provided in the preceding table

8.2 Volatile Organic Compound Monitoring

An upwind PID measurement will be taken each day before operations begin in an area to determine the amount of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) naturally occurring in the air. This is referred to as a background level. Levels of VOCs will periodically be measured in the worker breathing zone air within the work zone and transition zone. Action levels are provided in the preceding table.

8.3 Ammonia Monitoring

A Honeywell MultiRAE Chemical Detector, Model PGM-6228 with an ammonia sensor (or similar) will be used to monitor ammonia content in the ambient air. The ammonia meter will be used to determine if the current respiratory protection is adequate or needs to be upgraded. The environmental project monitor will take measurements before operations begin in an area to determine the amount of ammonia naturally occurring in the air for background levels. If ammonia odors are detected, ammonia levels following that time will be measured with the ammonia meter. Only if the ammonia odor is encountered, will concentrations be monitored in the active work sites and the transition zone.

8.4 Community Air Monitoring Plan

The purpose of the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) is to protect the general public from the potential release of volatile organic and/or ammonia vapors. Such a release is not anticipated during intrusive work at the Site; however, this HASP provides the procedures and responses in the event a release occurs. The following sections describe the components of the CAMP.

8.4.1 VOC Vapor Emission Response Plan

VOCs vapors will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the work area. VOCs vapors will be monitored daily at two-hour intervals at the work zone and transition zone. The readings will be recorded in a field logbook by the environmental project monitor. If the ambient air concentration of VOC vapors exceeds 5 ppm above background at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be halted and monitoring continued. If the VOC vapor level decreases below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume. During the work activities, if the VOC vapor levels are greater than 5 ppm but less than 25 ppm over background at the perimeter of the work area, activities will resume provided the VOC vapor level 200 feet downwind of the work area or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, whichever is less, is below 5 ppm above background.

If the VOC vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown. When work shutdown occurs, downwind air monitoring as directed by the environmental project monitor will be implemented to ensure the VOC emissions do not impact the buildings tenants, or the nearest residential or commercial structure at levels exceeding those specified in the Major Vapor Emission section described below.

8.4.2 Major VOC Vapor Emission

If VOC levels greater than 5 ppm above background are identified 200 feet downwind from the work area, half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, or in areas in the immediate vicinity where tenants may be exposed, work activities will be halted. If following the cessation of the work activities, or as the result of an emergency, VOC levels persist above 5 ppm above background then the air quality will be monitored within 20 feet of the perimeter of the nearest residential or commercial structure (20-foot zone), or in areas in the immediate vicinity where site workers are working. If efforts to abate the emission source are unsuccessful, and if VOC levels of 5 ppm above background or greater persist for more than 30 minutes in the 20-foot zone, then the Major Emission Response Plan described below shall automatically be placed into effect. If VOC vapor levels greater than 10 ppm above background are measured 200 feet downwind from the work area or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, whichever is less, the Major Emission Response Plan shall immediately be placed into effect.

8.4.3 Ammonia Emission Response Plan

Ammonia vapors will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the work area. Ammonia vapors shall be monitored daily at two-hour intervals at the work zone and transition zone. The readings shall be recorded in a field logbook by the environmental project monitor. When the ambient air concentration of ammonia vapors exceeds 50 ppm above background at the perimeter of the work area, activities shall be halted and monitoring continued. If the ammonia vapor level decreases below 50 ppm above background, work activities can resume. During the work activities, if the ammonia vapor levels are greater than 50 ppm but less than 25 ppm over background at the perimeter of the work area, activities can resume provided the ammonia vapor level 200 feet downwind of the work area or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, whichever is less, is below 50 ppm above background.

If the ammonia vapor level is above 150 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown. When work shutdown occurs, downwind air monitoring as directed by the environmental project monitor will be implemented to ensure the ammonia emissions do not impact the buildings tenants, or the nearest residential or commercial structure at levels exceeding those specified in the Major Vapor Emission section described below.

8.4.4 Major Ammonia Emission Response Plan

If ammonia levels greater than 50 ppm above background are identified 200 feet downwind from the work area, half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, or in areas in the immediate vicinity where tenants may be exposed, work activities will be halted. If following the cessation of the work activities, or as the result of an emergency, ammonia levels persist above 50 ppm above background then the air quality will be monitored within 20 feet of the perimeter of the nearest residential or commercial structure (20-foot zone), or in areas in the immediate vicinity where site workers are working. If efforts to abate the emission source are unsuccessful, and if ammonia levels of 50 ppm above background or greater persist for more than 30 minutes in the 20-foot zone, then the Major Emission Response Plan described below shall automatically be placed into effect. If ammonia vapor levels greater than 100 ppm above background are measured 200 feet downwind from the work area or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial structure, whichever is less, the Major Emission Response Plan shall immediately be placed into effect.

8.4.5 Major Emission Response Plan

Upon activation, the following activities will be undertaken:

1. Emergency response contacts listed in Section 9.1 of this HASP will go into effect.
2. Frequent air monitoring will be conducted at 30 minute intervals within the 20-foot zone. If two successive readings below action levels are measured, the air monitoring may be halted or modified by the environmental project monitor.

9.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

To provide first-line assistance to field personnel in the case of illness or injury, the following items will be made immediately available on the Site:

- First-aid kit
- Portable emergency eye wash
- Supply of clean water

9.1 Emergency Telephone Numbers

The following telephone numbers are listed in case there is an emergency at the Site:

Fire/Police Department:	911
Poison Control Center:	275-5151
NYSDEC Spills	226-2466
MCDOH (Richard Elliott, P.E.) After Hours	274-6067 529-0756
City of Rochester Contact Joe Biondolillo (Division of Environmental Quality)	428-6649
Nearest Hospital:	Rochester General Hospital 1425 Portland Avenue Rochester, New York
Hospital Phone Number: Emergency Dept:	338-4000 338-2300
Directions to the Hospital (refer to map in Attachment 2):	Exit Site and turn left onto Norton Street. Follow Norton Street and turn left onto Portland Avenue. Rochester General will be on the left. Follow signs to the Emergency Room.

9.2 Evacuation

Although unlikely, it is possible that a site emergency could require evacuating all personnel from the site. If required, the environmental project monitor will give the appropriate signal for site evacuation. (See also Section 8.0 of this HASP).

All personnel shall exit the site and shall congregate in an area designated by the environmental project monitor. The environmental project monitor shall ensure that all personnel are accounted for. If someone is missing, the environmental project monitor will alert emergency personnel. The appropriate regulatory authorities will be notified as soon as possible regarding the evacuation, and any necessary measures that may be required to mitigate the reason for the evacuation.

9.3 Medical Emergency

In the event of a medical emergency involving illness or injury to one of the on-site personnel, the site should be shut-down and immediately secured. The appropriate regulatory authorities should be notified immediately. The area in which the injury or illness occurred should not be entered until the cause of the illness or injury is known. The nature of injury or illness should be assessed. If the victim appears to be critically injured, administer first aid and/or CPR as needed. Instantaneous real-time air monitoring should be done in accordance with air monitoring outlined in Section 8.0 of this HASP.

9.4 Contamination Emergency

It is unlikely that a contamination emergency will occur; however, if such an emergency does occur, the site should be shut-down and immediately secured. If an emergency rescue is needed, notify, Police, Fire Department and EMS units immediately. Advise them of the situation and request an expedient response. The appropriate regulatory authorities should be notified immediately. The area in which the contamination occurred should not be entered until the arrival of trained personnel who are properly equipped with the appropriate PPE and monitoring instrumentation. (See also Section 8.0 of this HASP).

9.5 Fire Emergency

In the event of a fire on-site, the site should be shut-down and immediately secured. The area in which the fire occurred should not be entered until the cause can be determined. All non-essential site personnel should be evacuated from the site to a safe, secure area. Notify the Fire Department immediately. Advise the Fire Department of the situation and the identify of any hazardous material involved. The appropriate regulatory authorities should be notified as soon as possible.

The four classes of fire along with their constituents are as follows:

- Class A: Wood, cloth, paper, rubber, many plastics, and ordinary combustible materials.
- Class B: Flammable liquids, gases and greases.
- Class C: Energized electrical equipment.
- Class D: Combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, sodium, potassium.

Small fires on-site may be actively extinguished; however, extreme care should be taken while in this operation. All approaches to the fire should be done from the upwind side if

possible. Distance from on-site personnel to the fire should be close enough to ensure proper application of the extinguishing material, but far enough away to ensure that the personnel are safe. The proper extinguisher should be utilized for the Class(s) of fire present on the site. If possible, the fuel source should be cut off or separated from the fire. Care must be taken when performing operations involving the shut-off valves and manifolds, if present.

Examples of proper extinguishing agent as follows:

Class A: Water
 Water with 1% AFFF Foam (Wet Water)
 Water with 6% AFFF or Fluorprotein Foam
 ABC Dry Chemical

Class B: ABC Dry Chemical
 Purple K
 Carbon Dioxide
 Water with 6% AFFF Foam

Class C: ABC Dry Chemical
 Carbon Dioxide

Class D: Metal-X Dry Powder

No attempt should be made against large fires. These should be handled by the Fire Department.

9.6 Spill or Air Release

In the event of a spill or air release of a hazardous material on-site, the site should be shut-down and immediately secured. The area in which the spill or release occurred should not be entered until the cause can be determined and site safety can be evaluated. All non-essential site personnel should be evacuated from the Site to a safe, secure area. The appropriate regulatory authorities should be notified as soon as possible. The spilled or released material should be immediately identified and appropriate containment measures should be implemented, if possible. Real-time air monitoring should be implemented as outlined in Section 8.0 of this HASP. If the material is unknown, Level B protection is mandatory. Samples of the material should be acquired to facilitate identification of the material.

9.7 Locating Containerized Waste or Buried Tanks

In the event that containerized waste (e.g., drums) or buried tanks are located during development activities, the site should be shut-down and immediately secured. The area in which containerized wastes and/or tanks are discovered should not be entered until site safety can be evaluated. All non-essential site personnel should be evacuated from the site

to a safe, secure area. The appropriate regulatory authorities should be notified as soon as possible. The environmental project monitor shall monitor the area as outlined in Section 8.0 of this HASP.

Prior to any handling, containers and/or tanks will be visually assessed by the environmental project monitor to gain as much information as possible about their contents. As a precautionary measure, personnel shall assume that unlabelled containers contain hazardous materials until their contents are characterized. If the material is unknown, Level B protection is mandatory. To the extent possible based upon the nature of the containers encountered, actions may be taken to stabilize the area and prevent migration (e.g., placement of berms, etc.). Subsequent to initial visual assessment and any required stabilization, an environmental contractor will sample, test, remove, and dispose of any containers, tanks, and their contents in accordance with applicable regulations.

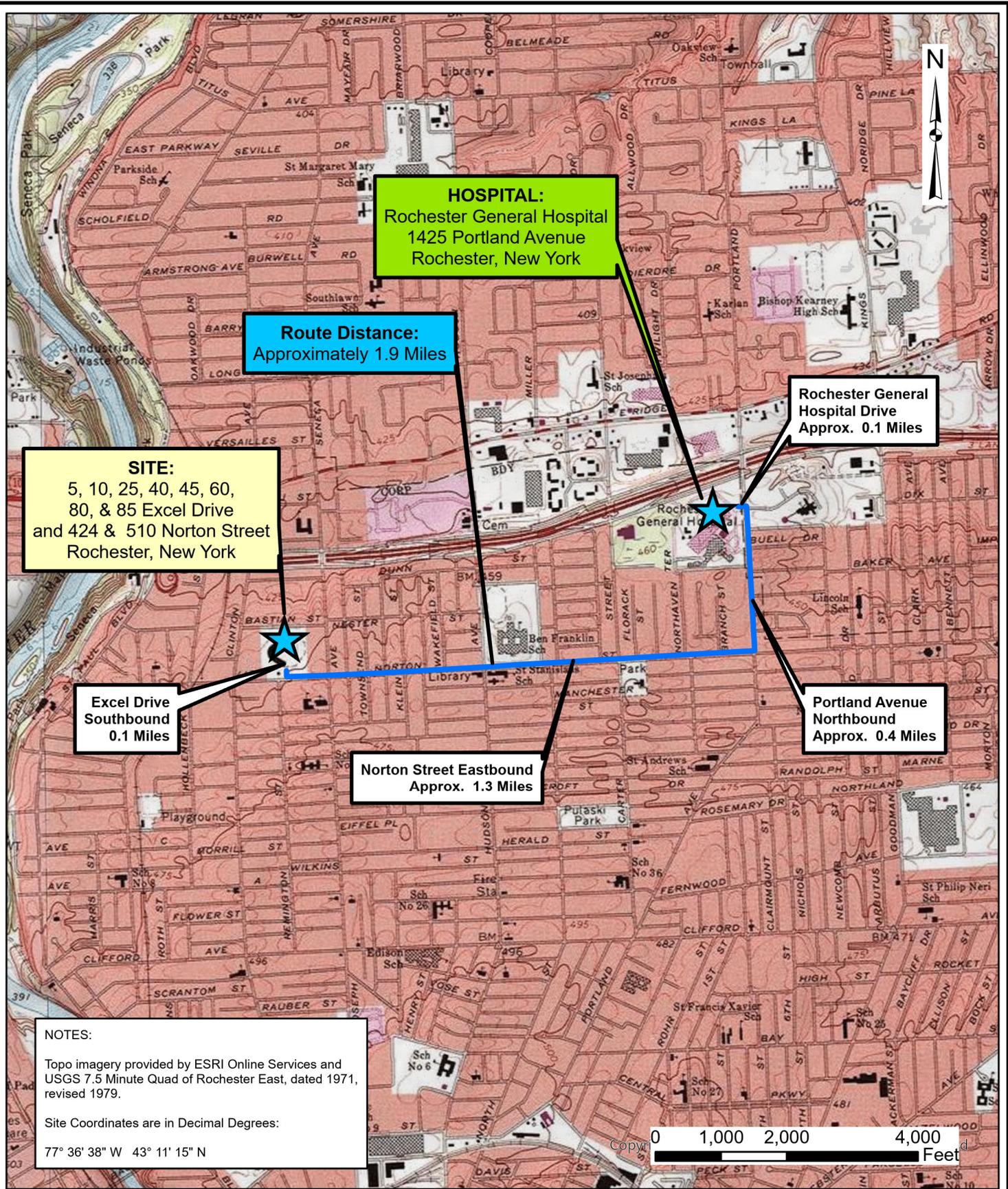
ATTACHMENT 1

Laboratory Data

Note: Test Pit (TP), Test Boring (TB), and Groundwater (GW) samples from the Site were analyzed as part of studies by Day Environmental, Inc. The location of the test pits, test borings, and wells are depicted on Figure EMP-2 (Site Plan) which is included in Appendix A of the Environmental Management Plan.

ATTACHMENT 2

Map to Hospital



Date	06-02-2022
Drawn By	CPS
Scale	AS NOTED

day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
Environmental Consultants
Rochester, New York 14606

Project Title	5, 10, 25, 40, 45, 60, 80, & 85 EXCEL DRIVE AND 424 & 510 NORTON STREET ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
Drawing Title	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN Project Locus Map

Project No.	5951S-22
	FIGURE 1