

**1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK**

Remedial Action Work Plan

**NYC VCP Project Number TBD
OER Project Number TBD**

Prepared For:

Rubin Development and Construction
BTA Building & Developing, Inc.
3021 Avenue J, Brooklyn, NY 11210
(718) 338-7434

Prepared By:



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 Middle Country Road
Ridge, NY 11961

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

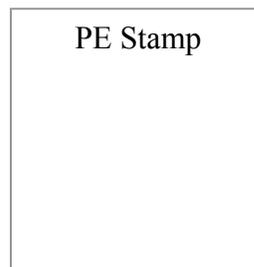
- I have reviewed this document and the Stipulation List, to which my signature and seal are affixed.
- Engineering Controls developed for this remedial action were designed by me or a person under my direct supervision and designed to achieve the goals established in this Remedial Action Work Plan for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

Name

PE License Number

Signature

Date



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

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

QEP Name

QEP Signature

Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rubin Development and Construction is working with the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program to investigate and remediate a 10,000-square foot site located at 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue in Brooklyn, New York. A remedial investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP). The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment consistent with the intended property use, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and conforms with applicable laws and regulations.

Site Location and Background

The Site is located at 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, New York, and is currently identified as Block 6774, Lots 57, 59 and 61 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Lots are rectangular shaped and consist of 100 feet of street frontage on Coney Island Avenue for a total of approximately 10,000 ft². The Site is located on the east side of Coney Island Avenue between Avenue P and Quentin Road. To the north the Site is bordered by a commercial building. A mixed use residential and commercial building borders the Site to the south. Several residential buildings border the Site to the east. Beyond Coney Island Avenue, the Site is borders by residential and commercial buildings. A map of the site boundary is shown on Figure 2.

The entire footprint is currently developed by three 2-story commercial buildings. 1987 Coney Island Avenue is currently occupied by a restaurant and 1989 and 1997 Coney Island Avenue are currently vacant. These three buildings encompass the entire lot.

Summary of Redevelopment Plan

The redevelopment project consists of renovating the existing buildings to add two additional floors and the expansion of basements. The slab and some of the footings will be removed and

approximately 2 feet of soil will be excavated from the cellar areas. The slab on grade area will be excavated to a depth of 14 inches. A new elevator pit will be installed to a depth of 4 to 6 feet. The cellar areas will be utilized for storage. The basement floor will be utilized as a commercial retail space. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors will be utilized as office space. No parking areas of rear yard is planned for the site.

Therefore, an estimated 900 tons of soil will require excavation for the new building's cellar and slab on grade area. The water table is expected at approximately 15-20 feet below grade surface (bgs), and will therefore not be encountered during excavation.

Layout of the redevelopment plans for the cellar level as well as the proposed building's front elevation drawing are presented in Figure 3. The current zoning designation is R7A and C2-3. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The remedial action contemplated under this RAWP may be implemented independently of the proposed redevelopment plan.

Summary of Surrounding Property

The area immediately surrounding Site consists of mixed use residential and commercial building adjacent to the north and south. Residential buildings are located adjacent to the east of the site. Beyond Coney Island Avenue are residential and commercial buildings. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of the adjacent properties listed below as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. No hospitals are located within a 250 ft radius of the Site. A two school facilities are located within a 500 ft radius of the Site at 901 Quentin Road to the southwest and 1202 Avenue P to the north.

Surrounding Property Usage

Direction	Property Description
North – Adjacent	<u>Block 6774, Lot 62,</u> – 1985 Coney Island Avenue; mixed use residential and commercial building
South – Adjacent	<u>Block 6774, Lot 55 –</u> 1999 Coney Island Avenue ; mixed use residential and commercial building
East – Adjacent	<u>Block 6774, Lot 28, 30, 31 & 32</u> – 1650- 1660 East 12 th Avenue; residential buildings

West – Beyond Coney Island Avenue	<u>Block 6642, Lots 27, 28, 29 and 31 – 1990- 2000 Coney Island Avenue; developed with residential and commercial buildings</u>
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Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage.

Summary of Past Site Uses and Areas of Concern

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the portion of the Site located at 1987 and 1999-2003 Coney Island Avenue was prepared by Singer Environmental Group (SEG) on October 7, 2011 and provided the following information:

- According to SEG's review of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the 1987 Coney Island Avenue portion of the site was occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

The October 7, 2011 SEG Phase I ESA is included in **Attachment B**.

An additional Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the portion of the Site located at 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue was prepared by Singer Environmental Group (SEG) on October 11, 2011 and provided the following information:

- SEG observed 6 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering in good condition and suspect asbestos-containing non friable 9x9 floor tile in good condition in vacant store on the first floor. Additionally, 65 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering was observed in good condition in the meters area of the cellar at 1989 Coney Island Avenue. 35 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering associated with a boiler was observed in the meters area of the cellar at 1993 Coney Island Avenue.
- Two fuel oil lines leading into the backyard were noted during the site inspection at the 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portion of the Site indicating the potential presence of a tank.

According to the review of historic Sanborn maps, the 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portions of the site were occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

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

1. The presence of historic fill material was approximately 2 feet deep.
2. According to the review of historic Sanborn maps, the 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portions of the site were occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

According to SEG's review of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the 1987 Coney Island Avenue portion of the site was occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

Summary of Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation

EBC performed the following scope of work at the Site in July of 2015:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed seven soil borings across the Site on July 17, 2015 and collected 14 soil samples for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed 2 groundwater monitoring wells throughout the Site and collected 2 groundwater samples and two duplicate groundwater sample for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality. EBC attempted to install a 3rd well but hit refusal on several attempts; and
4. Installed five sub slab soil gas implants and collected five soil gas samples for chemical analysis.

Summary of Findings of Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called "Remedial Investigation Report, 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue", dated September 2015 (RIR).

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 24 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater is estimated to be approximately 20 feet below sidewalk grade.
3. Groundwater flow is generally south.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.

5. The stratigraphy of the Site surrounding the existing foundation slab from the surface down consists of historic fill material to depths as great as 2 feet, underlain by native silty-sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to NYSDEC Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives as presented in 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8 and CP51. No pesticides or PCBs were detected in any of the soil samples. Two VOCs were detected at trace concentrations and below Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UUSCOs) including acetone (max of 41 µg/kg) and methyl ethyl ketone (max of 5.4 µg/kg). One SVOC; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (max of 520 µg/kg) was detected above Restricted Residential Use SCOs within one of the seven shallow soil samples. Several other SVOCs were detected in trace amounts below UUSCOs in the soil samples. Several metals including chromium (max of 51.4 mg/kg), lead (max of 147 mg/kg), mercury (max of 0.64 mg/kg) and nickel (max of 59.2 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs within soil samples. Of these only Chromium exceeded Restricted Residential standards.
7. Groundwater samples results were compared to New York State 6NYCRR Part 703.5 Class GA groundwater quality standards (GQS). Groundwater samples showed no PCBs or pesticides at detectable concentrations. Three VOCs were detected at trace amounts including acetone (maximum of 2.9 µg/L), chloroform (maximum of 0.91 µg/L) and chloromethane (max of 2.2 µg/L), all were below their respective GQSs. Five SVOCs, including bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (max of 20 µg/L), benz(a)anthracene (0.04 µg/L) and chrysene (0.03 µg/L), di-n-butylphthalate (16 µg/L), and phenanthrene (16 µg/L) were detected groundwater samples. Of these only bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, benz(a)anthracene, and chrysene were found above GQS. Several dissolved metals were identified, but only sodium (max of 69.2 µg/L) exceeded GQS.

Soil vapor results collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Vapor Intrusion Matrices in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion, dated October 2006. Total concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) were detected at concentrations ranging from 8.91 to

36.87 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. All compounds were detected at concentrations less than 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, except for acetone which was detected at 2,640 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and ethanol (217 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The CVOCs trichloroethylene (TCE) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane were not detected in any of the soil vapor samples. Tetrachloroethylene was detected in all five soil gas samples ranging in concentration from 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 6.24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Carbon Tetrachloridewas detected within four of the five soil gas samples ranging from 0.35 to 0.58 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. All chlorinated VOCs were below the monitoring level ranges established within the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion.

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

Summary of the Remedial Action

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Track 2 Restricted Residential/ Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.

5. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation activities. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency dictated by disposal facility(s).
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding **Track 2 Commercial** SCOs.
The cellar area will be excavated to a depth of 2 feet and the slab on grade area will be excavated to a depth of 14 inches below grade for development purposes. In addition, the area of B2 will be over excavated to a depth of 2 feet.
7. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
9. Removal of all UST's that are encountered during soil/fill removal actions.
Registration of tanks and reporting of any petroleum spills associated with UST's and appropriate closure of these petroleum spills in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.
10. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at licensed or permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
11. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
12. Demarcation of residual soil/fill in landscaped areas.
13. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
14. Construction of an engineered composite cover consisting of 4-inch poured concrete slab for the entire site."
15. Installation of a vapor barrier system consisting of vapor barrier beneath the building slab and outside of sub-grade foundation sidewalls to mitigate soil vapor migration

- into the building. The vapor barrier system will consist of a 20-mil Raven Industries VaporBlock 20+ below the slab throughout the full building area and a 20-mil Raven Industries VaporBlock 20+ outside all sub-grade foundation sidewalls. All welds, seams and penetrations will be properly sealed to prevent preferential pathways for vapor migration. The vapor barrier system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the vapor barrier system was designed and properly installed to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building.
16. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
 17. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including acquisition of required permits and attainment of pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
 18. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
 19. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, lists any changes from this RAWP, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site.
 20. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the Remedial Action Plan (RAR) for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
 21. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT

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

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

Project Information:

- Site Address: 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
- NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program Project Number: TBD

Project Contacts:

- OER Project Manager: Samantha Morris, 212-341-2082
- Site Project Manager: Chawinie Reilly, 631-504-6000
- Site Safety Officer: Kevin Waters, 631-504-6000
- Online Document Repository: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/oer/html/document-repository/document-repository.shtml>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

1.0 Project Background

Rubin Development and Construction is working with the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program and/or in the “E” Designation Program to investigate and remediate a property located at 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, New York (the “Site”). A Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) in a manner that will render the Site protective of public health and the environment consistent with the contemplated end use. This RAWP establishes remedial action objectives, provides a remedial alternatives analysis that includes consideration of a permanent cleanup, and provides a description of the selected remedial action. The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment, and complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and applicable laws and regulations.

1.1 Site Location and Background

The Site is located at 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, New York, and is currently identified as Block 6774, Lots 57, 59 and 61 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Lots are rectangular shaped and consist of 100 feet of street frontage on Coney Island Avenue for a total of approximately 10,000 ft². The Site is located on the east side of Coney Island Avenue between Avenue P and Quentin Road. To the north the Site is bordered by a commercial building. A mixed use residential and commercial building borders the Site to the south. Several residential buildings border the Site to the east. Beyond Coney Island Avenue, the Site is bordered by residential and commercial buildings. A map of the site boundary is shown on Figure 2.

The entire footprint is currently developed by three 2-story commercial buildings. 1987 Coney Island Avenue is currently occupied by a restaurant and 1989 and 1997 Coney Island Avenue are currently vacant. These three buildings encompass the entire lot.

1.2 Redevelopment Plan

The redevelopment project consists of renovating the existing buildings to add two additional floors and the expansion of basements. The slab and some of the footings will be removed and approximately 2 feet of soil will be excavated from the cellar areas. The slab on grade area will be excavated to a depth of 14 inches. A new elevator pit will be installed to a depth of 4 to 6 feet. The cellar areas will be utilized for storage. The basement floor will be utilized as a commercial retail space. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors will be utilized as office space. No parking areas of rear yard is planned for the site.

Therefore, an estimated 900 tons of soil will require excavation for the new building's cellar and slab on grade area. The water table is expected at approximately 15-20 feet below grade surface (bgs), and will therefore not be encountered during excavation.

Layout of the redevelopment plans for the cellar level as well as the proposed building's front elevation drawing are presented in Figure 3. The current zoning designation is R7A and C2-3. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The remedial action contemplated under this RAWP may be implemented independently of the proposed redevelopment plan.

1.3 Description of Surrounding Property

The area immediately surrounding Site consists of mixed use residential and commercial building adjacent to the north and south. Residential buildings are located adjacent to the east of the site. Beyond Coney Island Avenue are residential and commercial buildings. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of the adjacent properties listed below as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. No hospitals are located within a 250 ft radius of the Site. A two school facilities are located within a 500 ft radius of the Site at 901 Quentin Road to the southwest and 1202 Avenue P to the north.

Surrounding Property Usage

Direction	Property Description
North – Adjacent	<u>Block 6774, Lot 62</u> , – 1985 Coney Island Avenue; mixed use residential and commercial building
South – Adjacent	<u>Block 6774, Lot 55</u> – 1999 Coney Island Avenue ; mixed use residential and commercial building
East – Adjacent	<u>Block 6774, Lot 28, 30, 31 & 32</u> – 1650- 1660 East 12 th Avenue; residential buildings
West – Beyond Coney Island Avenue	<u>Block 6642, Lots 27, 28, 29 and 31</u> – 1990- 2000 Coney Island Avenue; developed with residential and commercial buildings

Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage.

1.4 Summary of Past Site Uses and Areas of Concern

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the portion of the Site located at 1987 and 1999-2003 Coney Island Avenue was prepared by Singer Environmental Group (SEG) on October 7, 2011 and provided the following information:

- According to SEG's review of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the 1987 Coney Island Avenue portion of the site was occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

The October 7, 2011 SEG Phase I ESA is included in **Attachment B**.

An additional Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the portion of the Site located at 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue was prepared by Singer Environmental Group (SEG) on October 11, 2011 and provided the following information:

- SEG observed 6 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering in good condition and suspect asbestos-containing non friable 9x9 floor tile in good condition in vacant store on the first floor. Additionally, 65 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering was observed in good condition in the meters area of the cellar at 1989 Coney Island Avenue. 35 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering associated with a boiler was observed in the meters area of the cellar at 1993 Coney Island Avenue.

- Two fuel oil lines leading into the backyard were noted during the site inspection at the 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portion of the Site indicating the potential presence of a tank.

According to the review of historic Sanborn maps, the 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portions of the site were occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

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

3. The presence of historic fill material was approximately 2 feet deep.
4. According to the review of historic Sanborn maps, the 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portions of the site were occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

According to SEG's review of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the 1987 Coney Island Avenue portion of the site was occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

1.5 Summary of Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation

EBC performed the following scope of work at the Site in July of 2015:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed seven soil borings across the Site on July 17, 2015 and collected 14 soil samples for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed 2 groundwater monitoring wells throughout the Site and collected 2 groundwater samples and two duplicate groundwater sample for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality. EBC attempted to install a 3rd well but hit refusal on several attempts; and
4. Installed five sub slab soil gas implants and collected five soil gas samples for chemical analysis.

1.6 Summary of Findings of Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called "Remedial Investigation Report, 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue", dated September 2015 (RIR).

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 24 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater is estimated to be approximately 20 feet below sidewalk grade.
3. Groundwater flow is generally south.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.
5. The stratigraphy of the Site surrounding the existing foundation slab from the surface down consists of historic fill material to depths as great as 2 feet, underlain by native silty-sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to NYSDEC Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives as presented in 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8 and CP51. No pesticides or PCBs were detected in any of the soil samples. Two VOCs were detected at trace concentrations and below Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UUSCOs) including acetone (max of 41 µg/kg) and methyl ethyl ketone (max of 5.4 µg/kg). One SVOC; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (max of 520 µg/kg) was detected above Restricted Residential Use SCOs within one of the seven shallow soil samples. Several other SVOCs were detected in trace amounts below UUSCOs in the soil samples. Several metals including chromium (max of 51.4 mg/kg), lead (max of 147 mg/kg), mercury (max of 0.64 mg/kg) and nickel (max of 59.2 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs within soil samples. Of these only Chromium exceeded Restricted Residential standards.
7. Groundwater samples results were compared to New York State 6NYCRR Part 703.5 Class GA groundwater quality standards (GQS). Groundwater samples showed no PCBs or pesticides at detectable concentrations. Three VOCs were detected at trace amounts including acetone (maximum of 2.9 µg/L), chloroform (maximum of 0.91 µg/L) and chloromethane (max of 2.2 µg/L), all were below their respective GQSs. Five SVOCs, including bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (max of 20 µg/L), benz(a)anthracene (0.04 µg/L) and chrysene (0.03 µg/L), di-n-butylphthalate (16 µg/L), and phenanthrene (16 µg/L)

were detected groundwater samples. Of these only bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, benz(a)anthracene, and chrysene were found above GQS. Several dissolved metals were identified, but only sodium (max of 69.2 µg/L) exceeded GQS.

Soil vapor results collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Vapor Intrusion Matrices in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion, dated October 2006. Total concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) were detected at concentrations ranging from 8.91 to 36.87 µg/m³. All compounds were detected at concentrations less than 40 µg/m³, except for acetone which was detected at 2,640 µg/m³ and ethanol (217 µg/m³). The CVOCs trichloroethylene (TCE) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane were not detected in any of the soil vapor samples. Tetrachloroethylene was detected in all five soil gas samples ranging in concentration from 0.5 µg/m³ to 6.24 µg/m³. Carbon Tetrachloridewas detected within four of the five soil gas samples ranging from 0.35 to 0.58 µg/m³. All chlorinated VOCs were below the monitoring level ranges established within the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion.

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

2.0 Remedial Action Objectives

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

Soil

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil.

Groundwater

- Remove contaminant sources causing impact to groundwater.
- Prevent direct exposure to contaminated groundwater.

Soil Vapor

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

3.0 Remedial Alternatives Analysis

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

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

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

Alternative 1:

- Selection of NYSDEC 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use (Track 1) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
- Removal of all soil/fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs throughout the Site and confirmation that Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs have been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Based on the results of the Remedial Investigation, it is expected that this alternative would be achieved by excavating the entire Site to a depth of approximately to 2 feet. In addition, over excavation of the B2 area down to 2 feet

will be performed. If soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Unrestricted Use SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new building's cellar level is complete, additional excavation would be performed to ensure complete removal of soil/ fill that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

- No Engineering or Institutional Controls are required for a Track 1 cleanup. “As part of development a vapor barrier, would be installed to prevent potential exposures from soil vapor in the future.”

Alternative 2:

- Removal of all soil/fill exceeding Track 2 Restricted Commercial SCO's, as defined in NYSDEC 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8, and confirmation that Track 2 Restricted Commercial SCOs have been achieved with post-excitation endpoint sampling. The new building's cellar level to a depth of approximately 2 feet within the cellar area and approximately 14 inches in the slab on grade area. Based on the results of the Remedial Investigation, it is expected that SCO's would be achieved by excavating for construction to a depth of 4 feet and thus SCO's are expected to be achieved. If soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Track 2 SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation, additional excavation would be performed to meet Track 2 SCOs.
- Placement of a composite cover system over the entire Site to prevent exposure to remaining soil/fill;
- Installation of a vapor barrier system beneath the building slab and along foundation side walls to prevent potential exposures from soil vapor;
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the Site; prohibitions of restricted Site uses, such as farming or vegetable gardening, to prevent future exposure pathways; and prohibition of a higher level of land use without OER approval;

- Establishment of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) to ensure long-term management of these Engineering and Institutional Controls including the performance of periodic inspections and certification that the controls are performing as they were intended. The SMP will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP; and
- The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department.

3.1 Threshold Criteria

Protection of Public Health and the Environment

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

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

Alternative 2 would achieve comparable protections of human health and the environment by excavation and removal of most of the historic fill at the Site and by ensuring that remaining soil/fill on-Site meets **Track 2 Restricted Residential/ Commercial** SCO's, as well as by placement of Institutional and Engineering Controls, including a composite cover system. The composite cover system would prevent direct contact with any remaining on-Site soil/fill. Implementing Institutional Controls including a Site Management Plan and continuing the E-designation, instituting a deed notice on the property would ensure that the composite cover system remains intact and protective of public health. Establishment of **Track 2 Restricted**

Residential/ Commercial SCO's would minimize the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater.

For both Alternatives, potential exposure to contaminated soils or groundwater during construction would be minimized by implementing a Construction Health and Safety Plan, an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan, and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). Potential contact with contaminated groundwater would be prevented as its use is prohibited by city laws and regulations. Potential future migration of off-Site soil vapors into the new building would be prevented by installing a vapor barrier below the building slab and outside foundation walls below grade.

3.2 Balancing Criteria

Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

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

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

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

Health and safety measures contained in the CHASP and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be implemented during Site redevelopment under this RAWP. For both Alternatives, focused attention on means and methods employed during the remedial action

would ensure that handling and management of contaminated material would be in compliance with applicable SCGs. These measures will protect on-site workers and the surrounding community from exposure to Site-related contaminants.

Short-Term Effectiveness and Impacts

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

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

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

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

protection from on-Site contaminants by using personal protective equipment would be worn consistent with the documented risks within the respective work zones.

Long-term effectiveness and permanence

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

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

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

Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material

This evaluation criterion assesses the remedial alternative's use of remedial technologies that permanently and significantly reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminants as their principal element. The following is the hierarchy of source removal and control measures that

are to be used to remediate a Site, ranked from most preferable to least preferable: removal and/or treatment, containment, elimination of exposure and treatment of source at the point of exposure. It is preferred to use treatment or removal to eliminate contaminants at a Site, reduce the total mass of toxic contaminants, cause irreversible reduction in contaminants mobility, or reduce of total volume of contaminated media.

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

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

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

Implementability

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

The techniques, materials and equipment to implement both Alternatives 1 and 2 are readily available and have been proven to be effective in remediating the contaminants present on the Site. They use standard equipment and technologies that are well established in the industry. The reliability of each remedy is also high. There are no special difficulties associated with any of the activities proposed.

Cost effectiveness

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

Since historic fill at the Site was found to extend to a depth of up to 2 feet below grade during the RI, and the new building requires excavation of the cellar area to a depth of 2 feet and slab on grade area to a depth of 14 inches, the costs associated with both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 will likely be comparable. Costs associated with Alternative 1 could potentially be higher than Alternative 2 if soil with analytes above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs is encountered below the excavation depth required for development. Additional costs would include installation of additional shoring/underpinning, disposal of additional soil, and import of clean soil for backfill. However, long-term costs for Alternative 2 are likely higher than Alternative 1 based on implementation of a Site Management Plan as part of Alternative 2.

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

Community Acceptance

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

This RAWP will be subject to a public review under the NYC VCP and will provide the opportunity for detailed public input on the remedial alternatives and the selected remedy. This public comment will be considered by OER prior to approval of this plan. The Citizen Participation Plan for the project is provided in Appendix 2. Observations here will be supplemented by public comment received on the RAWP. Under both alternatives, the overall

goals of the remedial program, to protect public health and the environment and eliminate potential contaminant exposures, have been broadly supported by citizens in NYC communities.

Land use

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

The current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the Site and its surroundings are compatible with the selected remedy of soil remediation. The proposed future use of the Site includes renovating the existing buildings to add two additional floors and the expansion of basements. The cellar areas will be utilized for storage. The basement floor will be utilized as a commercial retail space. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors will be utilized as office space. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use or **Track 2 Restricted Residential/Commercial SCOs**, both of which are protective of public health and the environment for its planned residential use.

The proposed use is compliant with the property's zoning and is consistent with recent development patterns. The areas surrounding the site describe area, for example: is urban and consists of predominantly mixed residential and commercial buildings in zoning districts designated for commercial and residential uses. The development would remediate a partially vacant structure and provide a modern commercial building. The proposed development would

clean up the property and make it safer, create new employment opportunities, and associated societal benefits to the community, and other economic benefits from land revitalization.

Temporary short-term project impacts are being mitigated through site management controls and truck traffic controls during remediation activities. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs or **Track 2 Restricted Residential/ Commercial** SCOs, both of which are protective of public health and the environment for its planned use.

The Site is not in close proximity to important cultural resources, including federal or state historic or heritage sites or Native American religious sites, natural resources, waterways, wildlife refuges, wetlands, or critical habitats of endangered or threatened species. The Site is located in an urban area and not in proximity to fish or wildlife and neither alternative would result in any potential exposure pathways of contaminant migration affecting fish or wildlife. The remedial action is also protective of groundwater natural resources. The Site does not lie in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated flood plain. Both alternatives are equally protective of natural resources and cultural resources. Improvements in the current environmental condition of the property achieved by both alternatives considered in this plan are consistent with the City's goals for cleanup of contaminated land.

Sustainability of the Remedial Action

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

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

4.0 Remedial Action

4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Track 2 Restricted Residential/ Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
5. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation activities. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency dictated by disposal facility(s).
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding **Track 2 Commercial** SCOs.
The cellar area will be excavated to a depth of 2 feet and the slab on grade area will be excavated to a depth of 14 inches below grade for development purposes. In addition, the area of B2 will be over excavated to a depth of 2 feet.

7. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
9. Removal of all UST's that are encountered during soil/fill removal actions. Registration of tanks and reporting of any petroleum spills associated with UST's and appropriate closure of these petroleum spills in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.
10. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at licensed or permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
11. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
12. Demarcation of residual soil/fill in landscaped areas.
13. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
14. Construction of an engineered composite cover consisting of 4-inch poured concrete slab for the entire site."
15. Installation of a vapor barrier system consisting of vapor barrier beneath the building slab and outside of sub-grade foundation sidewalls to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building. The vapor barrier system will consist of a 20-mil Raven Industries VaporBlock 20+ below the slab throughout the full building area and a 20-mil Raven Industries VaporBlock 20+ outside all sub-grade foundation sidewalls. All welds, seams and penetrations will be properly sealed to prevent preferential pathways for vapor migration. The vapor barrier system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the vapor barrier system was designed and properly installed to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building.

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

4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/ Fill Management

Track 2 Restricted Commercial SCOs are proposed for this project and SCO's are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375, Table 6.8 Track 2 Restricted Commercial Use. If these Track 2 SCO's are not achieved, the following site-specific SCO's will be utilized:

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

Soil/Fill Excavation and Removal

The new cellar area will be excavated to a depth of 2 feet and the slab on grade area will be excavated to a depth of 14 inches. The location of planned excavations is shown in Figure 5. The total quantity of soil/fill expected to be excavated and disposed off-Site is 900 tons. For each disposal facility to be used in the remedial action, a letter from the developer/QEP to the receiving facility requesting approval for disposal and a letter back to the developer/QEP providing approval for disposal will be submitted to OER prior to any transport and disposal of soil at a facility.

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

End-point Sampling

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

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

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

Confirmation End-point Sampling

Removal actions for development purposes under this plan will be performed in conjunction with confirmation end-point soil sampling. Six confirmation samples will be collected from the base of the excavation at locations to be determined by OER. To evaluate attainment of Track 2 Site-specific SCOs, analytes will include those for which SCOs have been developed, including SVOCs and metals (chromium, lead, mercury and nickel) according to analytical methods described above. If Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs are pursued, samples will be analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs and metals according to analytical methods described above.

Hotspot End-point Sampling

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

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

Post-remediation end-point sample locations and depth will be biased towards the areas and depths of highest contamination identified during previous sampling episodes unless field

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

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

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

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

One blind duplicate sample for every 20 samples collected will be submitted to the approved laboratory for analysis of the same parameters. Trip blanks will be used whenever samples are transported to the laboratory for analysis of VOCs. One trip blank will be submitted to the laboratory with each shipment of soil samples. Trip blanks will not be used for samples to be analyzed for metals, SVOCs or pesticides.

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

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

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

Field blanks will be prepared by pouring distilled or deionized water over decontaminated equipment and collecting the water in laboratory provided containers. Trip blanks will be used whenever samples are transported to the laboratory for analysis of VOCs.

Import of Soils

Import of soils onto the property will be performed in conformance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix 4. Imported soil will meet the lower of:

- Track 2 Restricted Commercial Use SCO's, and
- Groundwater Protection Standards in Part 375-6.8.

Soil import is not planned on this project.

Reuse of Onsite Soils

Soil reuse is not planned on this project.

4.3 Engineering Controls

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

- (1) Composite Cover System
- (2) Soil Vapor Barrier System

Composite Cover System

Exposure to residual soil/fill will be prevented by an engineered, composite cover system to be built on the Site. This composite cover system will be comprised of 4 inches of reinforced concrete slab across the site.

Figure 5 shows the typical design for each remedial cover type used on this Site. Figure 5 shows the location of each cover type built at the Site.

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

Vapor Barrier System

Migration of soil vapor from onsite or offsite sources into the building will be mitigated with a combination of building slab and vapor barrier. The vapor barrier will be installed beneath the cellar area and the slab on grade area. The vapor barrier will consist of Raven Industries' VaporBlock 20 Plus, which is a seven layer co-extruded barrier made from state-of-the-art polyethylene and EVOH resins. The specifications for installation will be provided to the construction management company and the foundation contractor or installer of the liner. The specifications state that all vapor barrier seams, penetrations, and repairs will be sealed either by the tape method or weld method, according to the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

The vapor barrier will extend throughout the area occupied by the footprint of the new building and up the foundation sidewalls and will be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

A plan view showing the location of the proposed vapor barrier system is provided in Figure 7. Typical design sections for the vapor barrier on slab and sidewalls are provided in Figure 7.

Product specification sheets are provided in Appendix F. The Remedial Action Report will include as-built drawings and diagrams; manufacturer documentation; and photographs.

The Remedial Action Report will include a PE-certified letter (on company letterhead) from the primary contractor responsible for installation oversight and field inspections and a copy of the manufacturer's certificate of warranty.

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

4.4 Institutional Controls

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

- Continued registration of the E-Designation for the property. This RAWP includes a description of all ECs and ICs and summarizes the requirements of the SMP which will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP;
- Submittal of a SMP in the RAR for approval by OER that provides procedures for appropriate operation, maintenance, inspection, and certification of ECs and IC's. SMP will require that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns will submit to OER a periodic written statement that certifies that: (1) controls employed at

the Site are unchanged from the previous certification or that any changes to the controls were approved by OER; and, (2) nothing has occurred that impairs the ability of the controls to protect public health and environment or that constitute a violation or failure to comply with the SMP. OER retains the right to enter the Site in order to evaluate the continued maintenance of any controls. This certification shall be submitted at a frequency to be determined by OER in the SMP and will comply with RCNY §43-1407(1)(3).

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

4.5 Site Management Plan

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

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

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

4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment

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

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

Known and Potential Contaminant Sources

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

Soil:

- SVOCs including indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene exceeding Restricted Residential Use SCO;

Groundwater:

- SVOCs including bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, benz(a)anthracene, chrysene exceeding its GQS; and
- Dissolved metal sodium exceeding GQS.

Soil Vapor:

- Low levels of chlorinated VOCs TCE and carbon tetrachloride detected below NYS DOH Soil Vapor Matrix

Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants

The information compiled during previous investigations has confirmed the presence of contaminated fill material from surface grade to an approximate depth of 2 feet bgs.

Soil: One SVOC above and several metals were Restricted Residential Use SCOs and several metals were above Unrestricted Use SCOs in shallow samples representing the historical fill materials throughout the site.

Groundwater: Three SVOCs and one dissolved metal were detected in the groundwater samples at concentrations above their respective GQSs. Metals detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs in soils were not detected in dissolved water above GQS.

Soil Vapor: Soil vapor samples exhibited low levels of petroleum-related BTEX compounds. The chlorinated VOCs TCE and carbon tetrachloride identified in the soil vapor samples were not found in the groundwater samples collected. This indicates that contaminants are migrating to the site from an off site source.

Receptor Populations

On-Site Receptors: The site is currently developed with three two-story commercial buildings with basements. The site is fully capped. Access to the Site is restricted by located entrance doors. Onsite receptors are limited to trespassers, site representatives, employees, patrons and visitors granted access to the property. During construction, potential on-site receptors include

construction workers, site representatives, and visitors. Under proposed future conditions, potential on-site receptors include workers and visitors.

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

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

Potential Routes of Exposure

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

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

Potential Exposure Points

Current Conditions: The site is currently capped with asphalt there are no potential exposure pathways from ingestion, inhalation, or dermal absorption of soil/ fill. Access to the property includes owner representatives, patrons and employees. Groundwater is not exposed at the site. The site is served by the public water supply and groundwater is not used at the site for potable supply and there is no potential for exposure. Because the site is currently undeveloped, there is no potential for soil vapor to accumulate on site. The Site is currently developed with three commercial buildings with basements. Based upon data collected from the RI, soil vapor is accumulating beneath the current building slab.

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

Proposed Future Conditions: Under future remediated conditions, all soils in excess of Track 2 SCOs will be removed. The site will be fully capped, preventing potential direct exposure to soil and groundwater remaining in place, and engineering controls (vapor barrier/) will prevent any potential exposure due to inhalation by preventing soil vapor intrusion. The site is served by the public water supply, and groundwater is not used at the site. There are no plausible off-site pathways for oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure to contaminants derived from the site.

Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment

There are potential complete exposure pathways for the current site condition. There are potential complete exposure pathways that require mitigation during implementation of the remedy. There are no complete exposure pathways under future conditions after the site is developed. This assessment takes into consideration the reasonably anticipated use of the site, which includes a commercial structure, site-wide surface cover, and a subsurface vapor barrier system for the building. Under current conditions, on-Site exposure pathways exist for those with access to the Site and trespassers. During remedial construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from historic fill material will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air Monitoring Program, the Soil/Materials Management Plan, and a Construction Health and Safety Plan. Potential post-construction use of groundwater is not considered an option because groundwater in this area of

New York City is not used as a potable water source. There are no surface waters in close proximity to the Site that could be impacted or threatened.

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

	be prevented by a soil vapor barrier •
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5.0 Remedial Action Management

5.1 Project Organization and Oversight

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

5.2 Site Security

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

5.3 Work Hours

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

5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan

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

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

Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the HASP and will comply with all requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120. Site-specific training will be provided to field personnel. Additional safety training may be added depending on the tasks performed. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted at the site location before any remedial work begins. A safety meeting will be conducted before each shift begins. Topics to be discussed include task hazards and protective measures (physical, chemical, environmental); emergency procedures; PPE levels and other relevant safety topics. Meetings will be documented in a log book or specific form.

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

5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan

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

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

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

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work.

Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

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

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

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

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

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

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m³) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m³ above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m³ above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m³ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

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

5.6 Agency Approvals

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

5.7 Site Preparation

Pre-Construction Meeting

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

Mobilization

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

Utility Marker Layouts, Easement Layouts

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

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

Dewatering

Dewatering is not anticipated during remediation and construction. In the event that dewatering of groundwater or surface water during construction will be necessary, the water will be disposed into the New York City combined sanitary/storm sewer system. A permit to discharge will be obtained from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). As part of the permit to discharge, the location of discharge will be based on the Site-Specific requirements of the DEP. The need for pretreatment will be determined by DEP's requirements for the discharge permit. If pretreatment is required by the DEP, it will be performed in accordance with the requirements of the DEP.

Equipment and Material Staging

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

Stabilized Construction Entrance

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

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

Truck Inspection Station

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

Extreme Storm Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan

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

Storm Preparedness

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

Storm Response

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

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

Storm Response Reporting

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

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

5.8 Traffic Control

Drivers of trucks leaving the Site with soil/fill will be instructed to proceed without stopping in the vicinity of the Site to prevent neighborhood impacts. The planned route on local roads for trucks leaving the site is shown on Figure 8.

5.9 Demobilization

Demobilization will include:

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

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

5.10 Reporting and Record Keeping

Daily reports

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

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

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

Record Keeping and Photo Documentation

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

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

5.11 Complaint Management

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

5.12 Deviations From The Remedial Action Work Plan

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

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

6.0 Remedial Action Report

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

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

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

Remedial Action Report Certification

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

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

Name

PE License Number

Signature

Date

PE Stamp

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

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

QEP Name

QEP Signature

Date

7.0 Schedule

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

Schedule Milestone	Weeks from Remedial Action Start	Duration (weeks)
OER Approval of RAWP	0	-
Fact Sheet 2 announcing start of remedy	0	-
Mobilization	1	1
Remedial Excavation	2	8
Demobilization	10	1
Record Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions	15	-
Submit Remedial Action Report	20	-

TABLES

TABLE 1
Soil Cleanup Objectives

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

TABLE 1
Soil Cleanup Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Analytical Results
Volatile Organic Compounds

COMPOUND	NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives*	NYDEC Part 375.6 Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives*	B1		B2		B3		B4		B5		B6		B7															
			(0-2)		(2-4)		(0-2)		(2-4)		(0-2)		(2-4)		(0-2)		(2-4)													
			Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL												
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	680	100,000	< 12	12	< 10	10	< 19	19	< 22	22	< 3.3	3.3	< 16	16	< 13	13	< 2.1	2.1	< 3.5	3.5	< 14	14	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.7	2.7
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,1-Dichloroethane	270	26,000	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,1-Dichloroethene	330	100,000	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,4-Dichloropropene			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3,600	52,000	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2-Dibromomethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,100	100,000	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2-Dichloroethane	20	3,100	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,2-Dichloropropane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	8,400	52,000	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,400	4,900	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,3-Dichloropropane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,800	13,000	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
2,2-Dichloropropane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
2-Chlorotoluene			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone)			< 16	16	< 13	13	< 23	23	< 28	28	< 16	16	< 16	16	< 16	16	< 26	26	< 16	16	< 18	18	< 13	13	< 14	14	< 26	26	< 34	34
2-Isopropyltoluene			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
4-Chlorotoluene			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone			< 16	16	< 13	13	< 23	23	< 28	28	< 16	16	< 16	16	< 16	16	< 26	26	< 16	16	< 18	18	< 13	13	< 14	14	< 26	26	< 34	34
Acetone	50	100,000	< 3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	4.1	4.7	< 50	50	< 33	33	< 39	39	37	34	< 50	50	< 35	35	< 35	35	< 27	27	5.5	27	< 50	50	< 50	50
Acrolein			< 12	12	< 10	10	< 19	19	< 22	22	< 13	13	< 16	16	< 13	13	< 2.1	2.1	< 15	15	< 14	14	< 1.1	1.1	< 1.1	1.1	< 20	20	< 27	27
Acrylonitrile			< 12	12	< 10	10	< 19	19	< 22	22	< 13	13	< 16	16	< 13	13	< 2.1	2.1	< 15	15	< 14	14	< 5.4	5.4	< 1.1	1.1	< 20	20	< 27	27
Benzene	60	4,800	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Bromobenzene			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Bromochloromethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Bromodichloromethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Bromoforn			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Bromomethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Carbon Disulfide			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Carbon tetrachloride	760	2,400	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Chlorobenzene	1,100	100,000	< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5.2	< 3.5	3.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.7	2.7	< 5.1	5.1	< 6.7	6.7		
Chloroethane			< 3.1	3.1	< 2.6	2.6	< 4.7	4.7	< 5.5	5.5	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.2	3.2	< 5.2	5												

TABLE 4
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Analytical Results
Pesticides PCBs

COMPOUND	NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives*	NYDEC Part 375.6 Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives*	B1				B2				B3				B4				B5				B6				B7				
			(0-2') µg/Kg		(2-4') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(2-4') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(2-4') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(2-4') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(2-4') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(2-4') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(2-4') µg/Kg		
			Result	RL																											
Pesticides	4,4' -DDD	3.3	13,000	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.2	2.2	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.2	2.2	< 2.3	2.3	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.1	2.1		
	4,4' -DDE	3.3	8,900	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.2	2.2	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.2	2.2	< 2.3	2.3	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.1	2.1		
	4,4' -DDT	3.3	7,900	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.2	2.2	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.2	2.2	< 2.3	2.3	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.1	2.1	< 2.1	2.1		
	a-BHC	20	480	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	a-Chlordane	94	4,200	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	Aldrin	5	97	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	b-BHC	36	360	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Chlordane	94	4,200	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	d-BHC	40	100,000	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Dieldrin	5	200	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	Endosulfan I	2,400	24,000	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Endosulfan II	2,400	24,000	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Endosulfan sulfate	2,400	24,000	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Endrin	14	11,000	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Endrin aldehyde			< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Endrin ketone			< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	g-BHC			< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4
	g-Chlordane			< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	Heptachlor	42	2,100	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
	Heptachlor epoxide			< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.8	7.8	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.6	7.6	< 6.9	6.9	< 6.8	6.8	< 6.7	6.7	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.1	7.1
Methoxychlor			< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	
Toxaphene			< 140	140	< 130	130	< 150	150	< 160	160	< 140	140	< 140	140	< 140	140	< 150	150	< 140	140	< 140	140	< 130	130	< 140	140	< 140	140	< 140	140	
PCBs	PCB-1016	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1221	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1232	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1242	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1248	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1254	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1260	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1262	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6
	PCB-1268	100	1,000	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.3	3.3	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6

Notes:

* - 6 NYCRR Part 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives

RL- Reporting Limit

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC UUSCO Guidance Value

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC RRSO Guidance Value

TABLE 5
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Analytical Results
Metals

COMPOUND	NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives*	NYDEC Part 375.6 Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives*	B1				B2				B3				B4				B5				B6				B7			
			(0-2') mg/Kg		(2-4') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(2-4') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(2-4') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(2-4') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(2-4') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(2-4') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(2-4') mg/Kg	
			Result	RL																										
Aluminum			5,210	33	5,240	34	11,200	34	14,400	36	4,460	32	5,070	31	11,200	35	15,900	36	6,260	35	5,590	32	4,780	33	5,730	35	11,700	34	14,100	32
Antimony			< 1.6	1.6	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.6	1.6
Arsenic	13	16	1.9	0.7	2	0.7	5.3	0.7	8	0.7	2	0.6	2.2	0.6	6	0.7	6.3	0.7	2.8	0.7	1.9	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.1	0.7	9.2	0.7	6.9	0.6
Barium	350	350	21.1	0.7	21	0.7	106	0.7	90.5	0.7	22.8	0.6	21	0.6	135	0.7	143	0.7	32.1	0.7	28.9	0.6	27.3	0.7	33.5	0.7	84.2	0.7	87.5	0.6
Beryllium	7.2	14	0.36	0.26	0.37	0.27	0.52	0.27	0.89	0.29	0.34	0.26	0.38	0.25	0.59	0.28	0.9	0.29	0.4	0.28	0.35	0.25	0.34	0.26	0.33	0.28	0.58	0.28	0.77	0.25
Cadmium	2.5	2.5	0.16	0.33	0.15	0.34	< 0.34	0.34	< 0.36	0.36	< 0.32	0.32	0.15	0.31	0.14	0.35	< 0.36	0.36	0.16	0.35	< 0.32	0.32	0.13	0.33	< 0.35	0.35	0.49	0.34	< 0.32	0.32
Calcium			5,830	3.3	4,410	3.4	5,660	3.4	2,050	3.6	1,950	3.2	1,290	3.1	14,300	35	4,010	3.6	14,900	35	1,610	3.2	2,620	3.3	3,920	3.5	3,690	3.4	2,030	3.2
Chromium	30	180	21.8	0.33	38.6	0.34	20.4	0.34	20.5	0.36	33.1	0.32	17.8	0.31	20.2	0.35	26.5	0.36	51.4	0.35	19.8	0.32	18	0.33	50.6	0.35	22.1	0.34	20.7	0.32
Cobalt			7.07	0.33	7.88	0.34	7.19	0.34	7.58	0.36	6.99	0.32	6.72	0.31	7.34	0.35	7.35	0.36	8.75	0.35	6.71	0.32	7.63	0.33	7.62	0.35	8.43	0.34	6.96	0.32
Copper	50	270	13.2	0.33	13.1	0.34	21.9	0.34	18.8	0.36	11.7	0.32	10.6	0.31	30	0.35	19.4	0.36	18.2	0.35	11.1	0.32	11.4	0.33	14.5	0.35	32.8	0.34	25.8	0.32
Iron			12,100	33	12,200	34	15,300	34	15,800	36	9,740	32	11,700	31	16,600	35	16,400	36	14,200	35	11,800	32	12,100	33	12,400	35	38,200	34	15,800	32
Lead	63	400	49.7	0.7	60.1	0.7	124	0.7	50.8	0.7	5	0.6	4.3	0.6	147	6.9	80.7	0.7	13.9	0.7	9.7	0.6	6.3	0.7	8.1	0.7	134	0.7	59.8	0.6
Magnesium			2,180	3.3	2,220	3.4	2,810	3.4	2,390	3.6	1,930	3.2	2,790	3.1	2,450	3.5	2,210	3.6	2,690	3.5	2,670	3.2	1,910	3.3	2,800	3.5	2,510	3.4	1,960	3.2
Manganese	1,600	2,000	326	3.3	336	3.4	338	3.4	588	3.6	260	3.2	227	3.1	446	3.5	635	3.6	331	3.5	307	3.2	307	3.3	225	3.5	455	3.4	560	3.2
Mercury	0.18	0.81	< 0.03	0.03	< 0.03	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.33	0.03	< 0.03	0.03	< 0.03	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.03	< 0.03	0.03	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.03	0.03	< 0.02	0.02	0.64	0.03	0.23	0.03
Nickel	30	140	48.1	0.33	54.4	0.34	31.5	0.34	27.5	0.36	50.6	0.32	48	0.31	33.9	0.35	27.3	0.36	54.7	0.35	54.3	0.32	58.9	0.33	59.2	0.35	33.4	0.34	22.7	0.32
Potassium			799	7	778	7	1,260	7	893	7	816	6	729	6	1,050	7	992	7	969	7	883	6	682	7	1,140	7	912	7	695	6
Selenium	3.9	36	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.2	1.2	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3
Silver	2	36	< 0.33	0.33	< 0.34	0.34	< 0.34	0.34	< 0.36	0.36	< 0.32	0.32	< 0.31	0.31	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.36	0.36	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.32	0.32	< 0.33	0.33	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.34	0.34	< 0.32	0.32
Sodium			370	65	353	68	384	69	394	72	314	64	315	62	131	7	103	7	138	7	72	6	136	7	193	7	73	7	61	6
Thallium			< 1.3	1.3	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.2	1.2	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3
Vanadium			17.8	0.3	18.7	0.3	25.6	0.3	26.7	0.4	14.1	0.3	17.8	0.3	22.3	0.3	28	0.4	21.5	0.4	15.9	0.3	16.9	0.3	17.7	0.3	26.3	0.3	23.8	0.3
Zinc	109	2,200	20.1	0.7	20.8	0.7	78.4	0.7	41.5	0.7	18.5	0.6	24.8	0.6	99.3	0.7	75.2	0.7	31.3	0.7	24.2	0.6	19.8	0.7	22.9	0.7	79	0.7	40.5	0.6

Notes:
* - 6 NYCRR Part 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives
RL- Reporting Limit

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC UUSCO Guidance Value

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC RRSCO Guidance Value

Table 6
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Ground Water Analytical Results
Volatile Organic Compounds

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards µg/L	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
		µg/L		µg/L		µg/L	
		Results	RL	Results	RL	Results	RL
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,1-Dichloropropene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.04	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.04	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	0.0006	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	< 0.60	0.60	< 0.60	0.60	< 0.60	0.60
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	3	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,3-Dichloropropane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2,2-Dichloropropane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2-Chlorotoluene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone)	50	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5
2-Isopropyltoluene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
4-Chlorotoluene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone		< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5
Acetone	50	< 5.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.9	5.0
Acrolein	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Acrylonitrile	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Benzene	1	< 0.70	0.70	< 0.70	0.70	< 0.70	0.70
Bromobenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Bromochloromethane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Bromodichloromethane	50	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Bromoform	50	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Bromomethane	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Carbon Disulfide		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Carbon tetrachloride	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Chlorobenzene	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Chloroethane	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Chloroform	7	0.52	5.0	0.91	5.0	0.51	5.0
Chloromethane	5	0.91	5.0	1.5	5.0	2.2	5.0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.4	< 0.40	0.40	< 0.40	0.40	< 0.40	0.40
Dibromochloromethane	50	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Dibromomethane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Ethylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.5	0.5
Isopropyltoluene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
m&p-Xylenes		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone)	50	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Methylene chloride	5	< 3.0	3.0	< 3.0	3.0	< 3.0	3.0
Naphthalene	10	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
n-Butylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
n-Propylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
o-Xylene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
p-Isopropyltoluene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
sec-Butylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Styrene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
tert-Butylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Tetrachloroethene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	50	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Toluene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.4	< 0.40	0.40	< 0.40	0.40	< 0.40	0.40
trans-1,4-dichloro-2-butene	5	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.5	2.5
Trichloroethene	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Vinyl Chloride	2	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0

Notes:

RL - Reporting Limit

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

TABLE 7
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards µg/L	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
		µg/L		µg/L		µg/L	
		Results	RL	Results	RL	Results	RL
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.1	1.1	< 1.0	1.0
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	3	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.1	1.1	< 1.0	1.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.1	1.1	< 1.0	1.0
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2,4-Dinitrophenol	5	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
2-Chloronaphthalene	10	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
2-Chlorophenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2-Methylnaphthalene		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
2-Methylphenol (o-cresol)	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
2-Nitroaniline	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
2-Nitrophenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
3&4-Methylphenol (m&p-cresol)		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.1	1.1	< 1.0	1.0
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
3-Nitroaniline	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
4-Chloroaniline	5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.6	3.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
4-Nitroaniline	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
4-Nitrophenol		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Acenaphthene		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Acetophenone		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Aniline	5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.6	3.6
Anthracene	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Benzidine	5	< 4.6	4.6	< 4.9	4.9	< 4.6	4.6
Benzoic acid		< 26	26	< 27	27	< 26	26
Benzyl butyl phthalate	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	5	20	5.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.0
Carbazole		< 26	26	< 27	27	< 26	26
Dibenzofuran		< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Diethyl phthalate	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Dimethylphthalate	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Di-n-butylphthalate	50	< 5.1	5.1	16	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Di-n-octylphthalate	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Fluoranthene	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Fluorene	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	5	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
Isophorone	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Naphthalene	10	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0	< 5.0	5.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine		< 1.0	1.0	< 1.1	1.1	< 1.0	1.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine		< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Phenol	1	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0	< 1.0	1.0
Pyrene	50	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene		< 0.51	0.51	< 0.54	0.54	< 0.51	0.51
Acenaphthene	20	< 5.1	5.1	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.1	5.1
Acenaphthylene		< 0.10	0.10	< 0.11	0.11	< 0.10	0.10
Benz(a)anthracene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzo(a)pyrene		< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzo(ghi)perylene		< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Chrysene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene		< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Hexachlorobenzene	0.04	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Hexachloroethane	5	< 0.51	0.51	< 0.54	0.54	< 0.51	0.51
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Pentachloronitrobenzene		< 0.10	0.10	< 0.11	0.11	< 0.10	0.10
Pentachlorophenol	1	< 0.82	0.82	< 0.86	0.86	< 0.82	0.82
Phenanthrene	50	< 0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	< 0.10	0.10
Pyridine	50	< 10	10	< 11	11	< 10	10

Notes:

RL- Reporting Limit

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

TABLE 8
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
Pesticides/PCBs

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards µg/L	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
		µg/L		µg/L		µg/L	
		Results	RL	Results	RL	Results	RL
PCB-1016	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1221	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1232	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1242	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1248	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1254	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1260	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1262	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
PCB-1268	0.09	< 0.058	0.058	< 0.066	0.066	< 0.067	0.067
4,4-DDD	0.3	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
4,4-DDE	0.2	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
4,4-DDT	0.11	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
a-BHC	0.94	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
a-Chlordane		< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Alachlor		< 0.075	0.075	< 0.075	0.075	< 0.075	0.075
Aldrin		< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002
b-BHC	0.04	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Chlordane	0.05	< 0.05	0.05	< 0.05	0.05	< 0.05	0.05
d-BHC	0.04	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Dieldrin	0.004	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Endosulfan I		< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Endosulfan II		< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Endosulfan Sulfate		< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Endrin		< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Endrin aldehyde	5	< 0.020	0.020	< 0.015	0.015	< 0.030	0.030
Endrin ketone		< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
gamma-BHC	0.05	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
g-Chlordane		< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Heptachlor	0.04	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Heptachlor epoxide	0.03	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010	< 0.010	0.010
Methoxychlor	35	< 0.10	0.10	< 0.10	0.10	< 0.10	0.10
Toxaphene		< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25

Notes:

RL- Reporting limit

ND - Non-detect

ND* - Due to matrix interference from non target compounds in the sample an elevated RL was reported.

TABLE 8
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
Pesticides/PCBs

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

Table 9
 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
 Brooklyn, New York
 Groundwater Analytical Results
 TAL Filtered Metals

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards mg/L	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
		mg/L		mg/L		mg/L	
		Results	RL	Results	RL	Results	RL
Aluminum	NS	0.035	0.011	0.034	0.011	0.025	0.011
Antimony	0.003	< 0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	< 0.003	0.003
Arsenic	0.025	< 0.003	0.003	< 0.003	0.003	< 0.003	0.003
Barium	1	0.048	0.011	0.033	0.011	0.05	0.011
Beryllium	0.003	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001
Cadmium	0.005	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004
Calcium	NS	18.1	0.01	30.5	0.01	18	0.01
Chromium	0.05	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001
Cobalt	NS	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	0.001	0.005
Copper	0.2	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Iron	0.5	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.01
Lead	0.025	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Magnesium	35	12.1	0.01	6.9	0.01	12.2	0.01
Manganese	0.3	0.179	0.005	0.038	0.005	0.202	0.005
Mercury	0.0007	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002
Nickel	0.1	0.037	0.004	0.016	0.004	0.04	0.004
Potassium	NS	2.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	3	0.1
Selenium	0.01	< 0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.004
Silver	0.05	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Sodium	2	69.2	1.1	17.9	0.11	67.8	1.1
Thallium	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005
Vanadium	NS	0.001	0.011	0.001	0.011	< 0.011	0.011
Zinc	2	0.001	0.011	< 0.011	0.011	0.003	0.011

Notes:

RL- Reporting limit

NS - No Standard

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

Table 10
 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
 Brooklyn, New York

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater mg/L	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
		mg/L		mg/L		mg/L	
		Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
Aluminum	NS	1.47	0.010	11.8	0.010	5.76	0.010
Antimony	0.003	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Arsenic	0.025	< 0.004	0.004	0.005	0.004	< 0.004	0.004
Barium	1	0.062	0.010	0.133	0.010	0.097	0.010
Beryllium	0.003	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001
Cadmium	0.005	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004
Calcium	NS	17.8	0.010	34.3	0.010	18.9	0.010
Chromium	0.05	0.005	0.001	0.035	0.001	0.016	0.001
Cobalt	NS	0.004	0.005	0.023	0.005	0.012	0.005
Copper	0.2	0.004	0.005	0.036	0.005	0.016	0.005
Iron	0.5	2.27	0.01	21.2	0.01	9.72	0.01
Lead	0.025	0.001	0.002	0.016	0.002	0.005	0.002
Magnesium	35	12.6	0.01	13.1	0.01	14.6	0.01
Manganese	0.3	0.29	0.005	0.981	0.005	0.743	0.005
Mercury	0.0007	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002
Nickel	0.1	0.052	0.004	0.212	0.004	0.123	0.004
Potassium	NS	3.6	0.1	5.5	0.1	5	0.1
Selenium	0.01	< 0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Silver	0.05	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Sodium	2	69.8	1.0	18.8	0.1	72.1	1.0
Thallium	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005
Vanadium	NS	0.004	0.010	0.031	0.010	0.014	0.010
Zinc	2	0.007	0.010	0.066	0.010	0.03	0.010

TABLE 11
1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Gas - Volatile Organic Compounds

COMPOUNDS	NYSDOH Maximum Sub-Slab Value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^(a)	NYSDOH Soil Outdoor Background Levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^(b)	SS 1 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		SS 2 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		SS 3 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		SS 4 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		SS 5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	
			Result	RL								
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane			< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	100	<2.0 - 2.8	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		<1.5	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,1,2-Trichloroethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,1-Dichloroethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,1-Dichloroethene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		<1.0	1.5	1.00	2.07	1.00	3.45	1.00	3.29	1.00	4.96	1.00
1,2-Dibromoethane		<1.5	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		<2.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,2-Dichloroethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,2-Dichloropropane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.54	1.00
1,3-Butadiene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,3-Dichlorobenzene		<2.0	3.45	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
1,4-Dioxane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
2-Hexanone		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	7.7	1.00	20.8	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
4-Ethyltoluene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	1.17	1.00
4-Isopropyltoluene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	2.19	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
4-Methyl-2-pentanone		<1.0	3.99	1.00	1.15	1.00	3.61	1.00	3.5	1.00	6.47	1.00
Acetone		NA	2,640	29.9	199	5.00	304	5.00	278	5.00	356	5.00
Acrylonitrile		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Benzene		<1.6 - 4.7	1.03	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	1.48	1.00
Benzyl Chloride		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Bromodichloromethane		<5.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Bromoform		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Bromomethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Carbon Disulfide		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	<3.1	0.58	0.25	0.46	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.38	0.25	0.35	0.25
Chlorobenzene		<2.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Chloroethane		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Chloroform		<2.4	4.93	1.00	2.98	1.00	3.12	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Chloromethane		<1.0 - 1.4	< 1.00	1.00	2.05	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Cyclohexane		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	1.11	1.00
Dibromochloromethane		<5.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Dichlorodifluoromethane		NA	1.7	1.00	1.47	1.00	1.57	1.00	1.43	1.00	1.35	1.00
Ethanol		<1.0	217	1.00	33.7	1.00	23.9	1.00	19.8	1.00	36.2	1.00
Ethyl Acetate		NA	1.74	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Ethylbenzene		<4.3	1.5	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	2.16	1.00	2.35	1.00	4.43	1.00
Heptane		NA	2.79	1.00	2.15	1.00	4.38	1.00	3.85	1.00	6.39	1.00
Hexachlorobutadiene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Hexane		<1.5	4.02	1.00	2.22	1.00	2.66	1.00	2.21	1.00	4.83	1.00
Isopropylalcohol		NA	41.5	1.00	15.4	1.00	22.1	1.00	11.2	1.00	18.2	1.00
Isopropylbenzene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Xylene (m&p)		<4.3	6.29	1.00	3.56	1.00	6.9	1.00	7.55	1.00	13.9	1.00
Methyl Ethyl Ketone		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	14.9	1.00	40.4	1.00	38.6	1.00	80.2	1.00
MTBE		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Methylene Chloride		<3.4	5.9	1.00	2.42	1.00	2.1	1.00	1.2	1.00	2.07	1.00
n-Butylbenzene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Xylene (o)		<4.3	1.71	1.00	1.64	1.00	2.83	1.00	2.9	1.00	5.16	1.00
Propylene		NA	28.7	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	2.08	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
sec-Butylbenzene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Styrene		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00
Tetrachloroethene	100	<1.0	0.5	0.25	6.24	0.25	4.68	0.25	3.47	0.25	1.21	0.25
Tetrahydrofuran		NA	2.09	1.00	1.26	1.00	1.8	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	1.23	1.00
Toluene		1.0 - 6.1	2.93	1.00	3.71	1.00	6.29	1.00	7.27	1.00	11.9	1.00
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		NA	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Trichloroethene	5	<1.7	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25
Trichlorofluoromethane		NA	2.1	1.00	1.46	1.00	1.27	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.41	1.00
Trichlorotrifluoroethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00	< 1.00	1.00
Vinyl Chloride		<1.0	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25
BTEX			13.46		8.91		18.18		20.07		36.87	
Total VOCs			2971.54		294.07		434.38		387.87		557.17	

Notes:

- NA No guidance value or standard available
- (a) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York, October 2006, New York State Department of Health.
- (b) NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York, February 2005, Summary of Background Levels for Selected Compounds (NYSDOH)

FIGURES

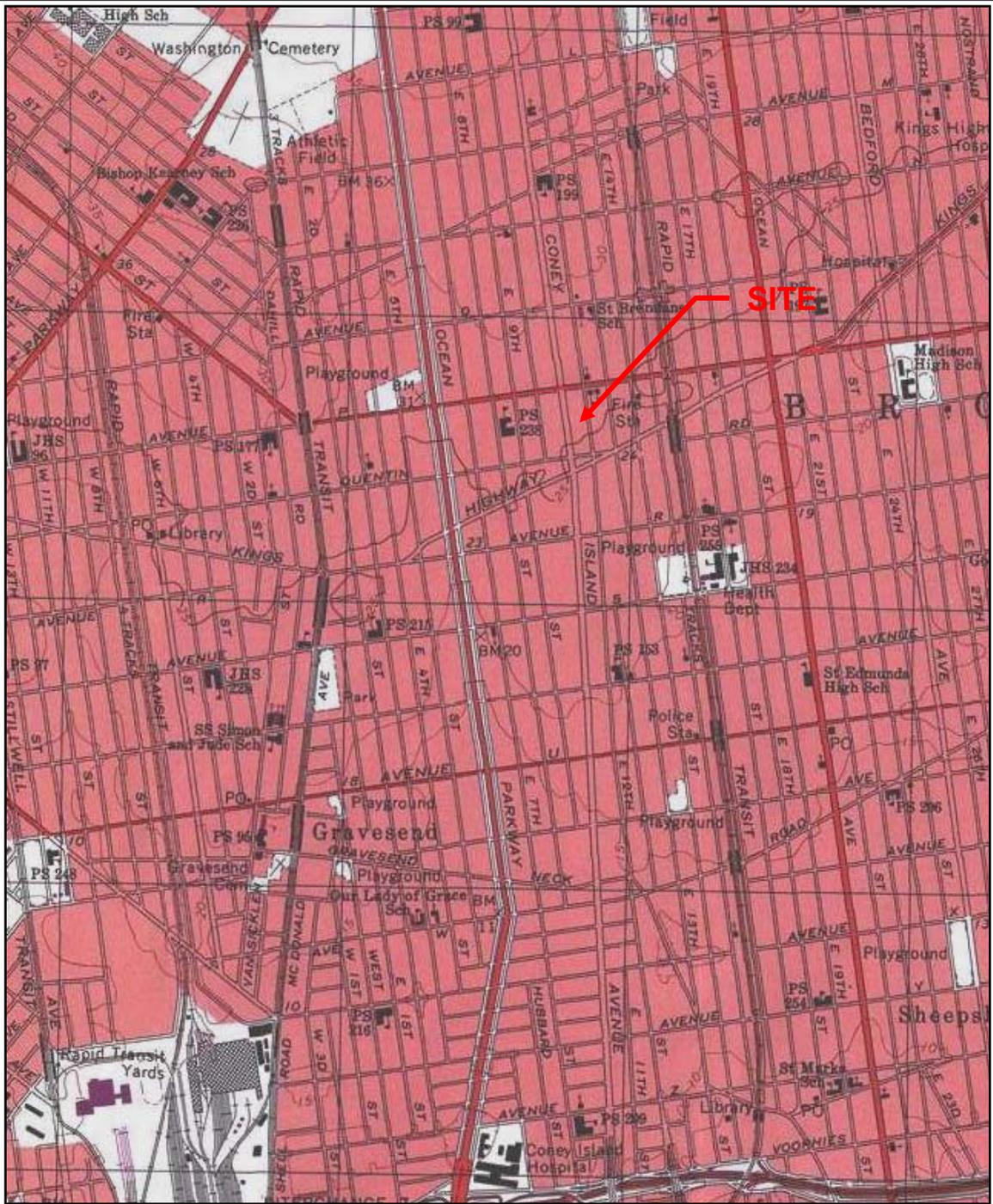
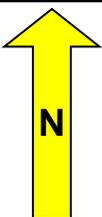


FIGURE 1 – SITE LOCATION MAP



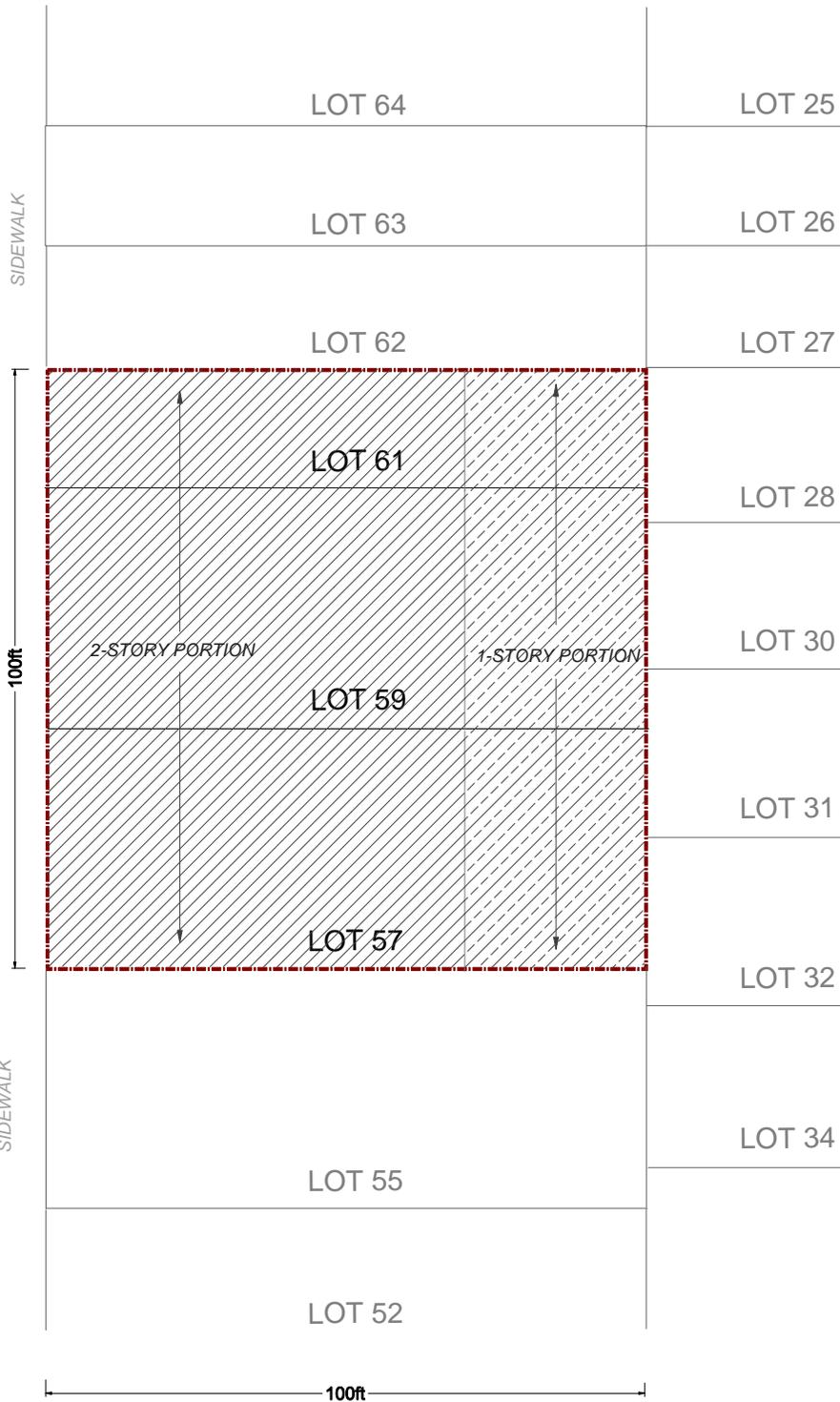
SITE NAME: 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
STREET ADDRESS: 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue
CITY, STATE, ZIP: Brooklyn, NY 11223



Phone 631.504.6000
Fax 631.924.2870

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

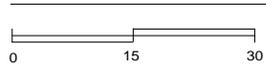
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE



KEY:

 Property Boundary

SCALE:



Scale: 1 inch = 30 feet



Phone 631.504.6000
Fax 631.924.2870

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

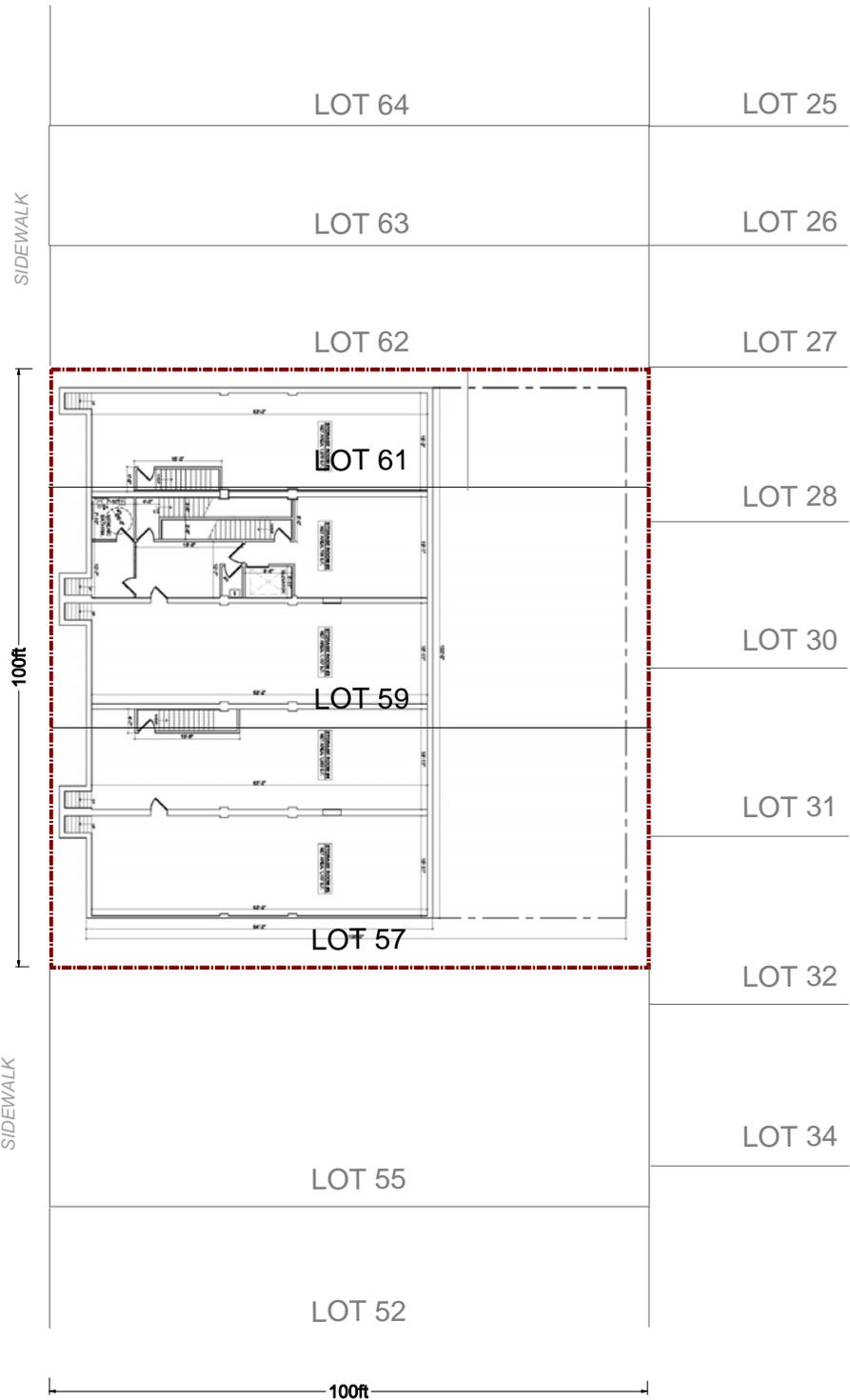
Figure No.
2

Site Name: CONEY ISLAND AVENUE

Site Address: 1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY

Drawing Title: SITE PLAN

CONEY ISLAND AVENUE



KEY:
□ Property Boundary

SCALE:
0 15 30
Scale: 1 inch = 30 feet



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Fax 631.924.2870

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Figure No.
3

Site Name: CONEY ISLAND AVENUE

Site Address: 1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY

Drawing Title: REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

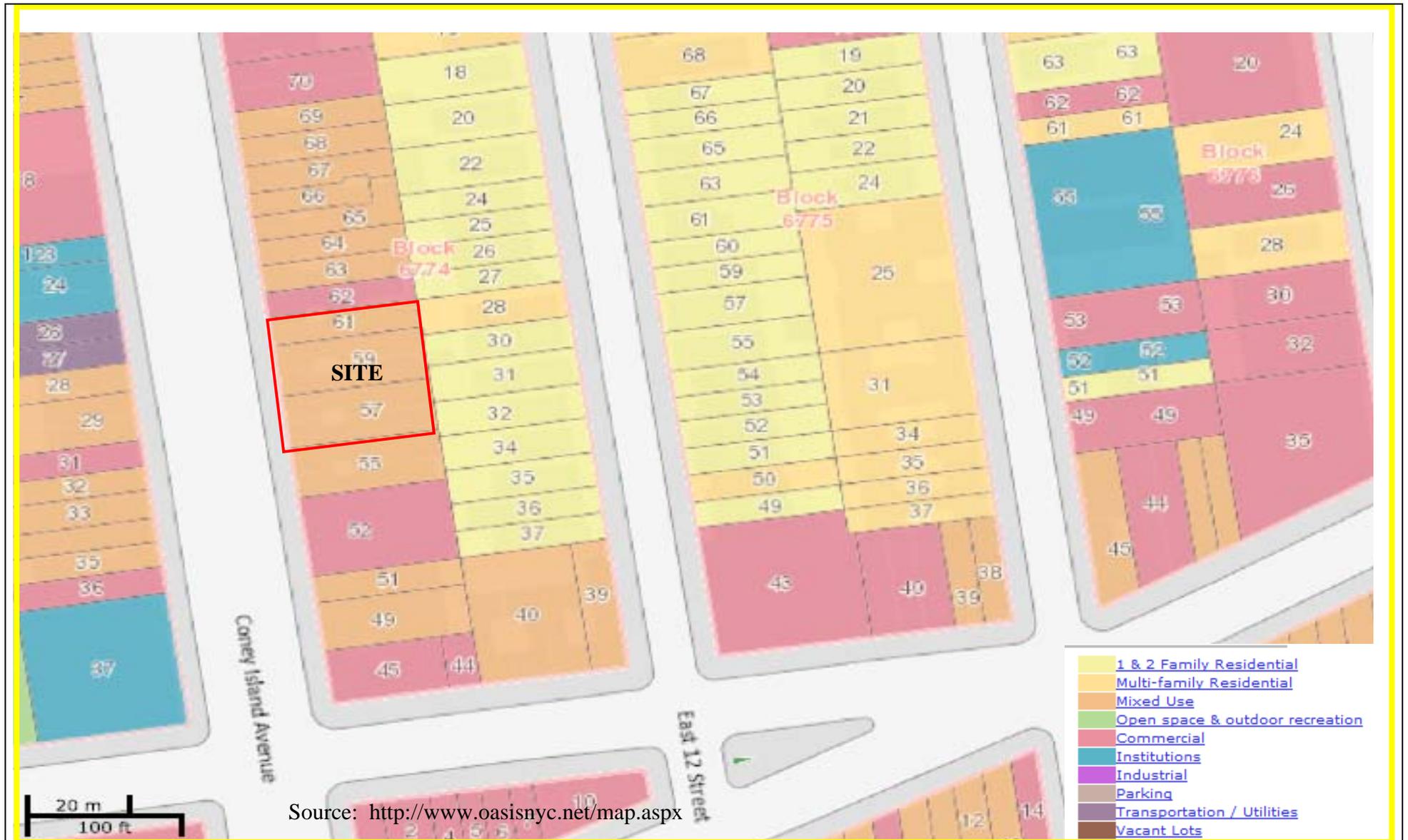


FIGURE 4 SURROUNDING LAND USE MAP

1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN NY 11206
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

EBC

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

SIDEWALK

LOT 62

LOT 27

LOT 61

LOT 28

Excavate an additional
2 ft bgs

LOT 30

Excavate to
14 inches
Capped with a 4 inch
concrete slab

LOT 59

Capped with a 4 Inch concrete slab

LOT 31

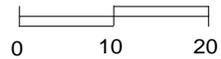
LOT 57

LOT 32

KEY:

 Property Boundary

SCALE:



Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet



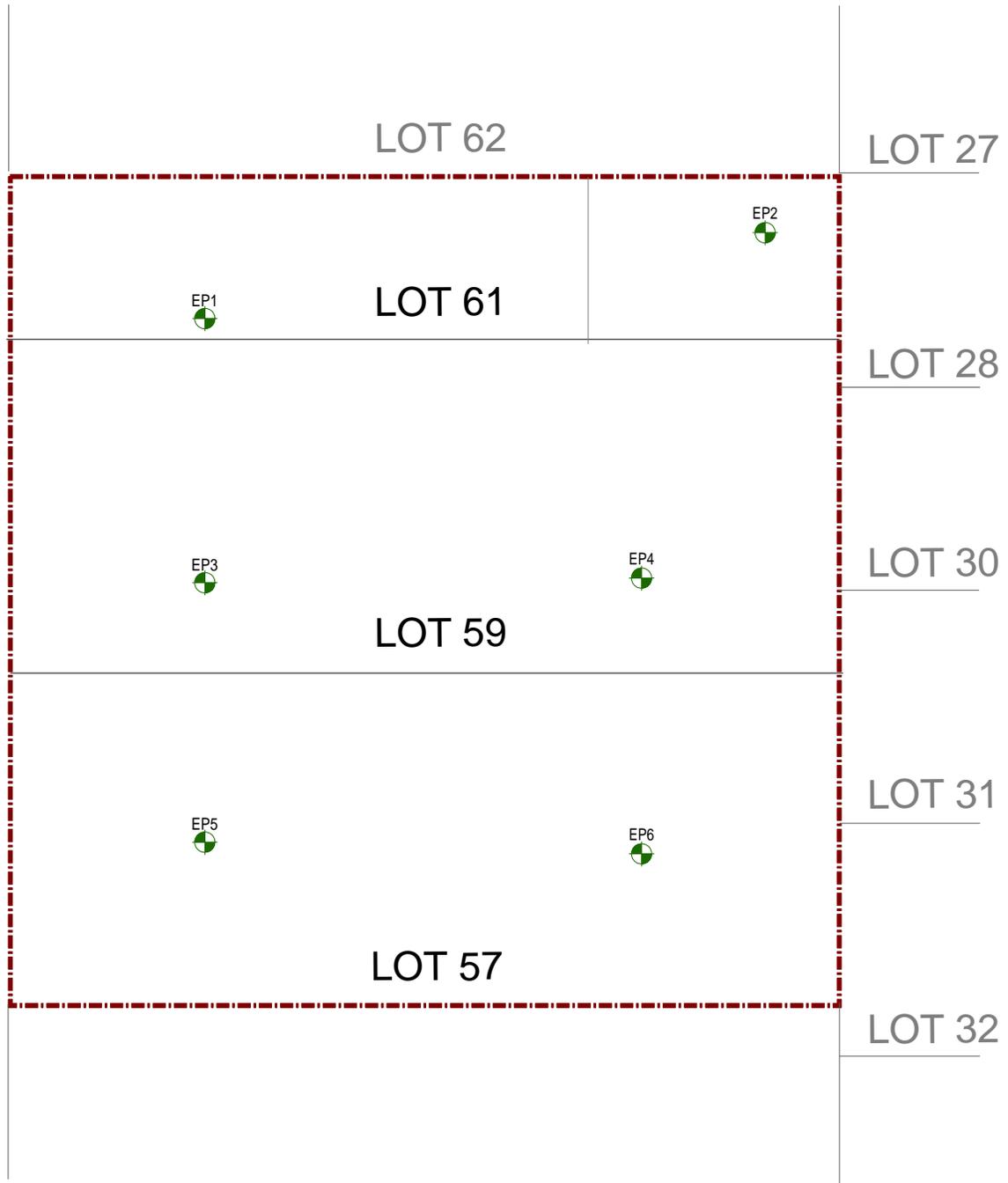
ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Phone 631.504.6000
Fax 631.924.2870

Figure No.
5

Site Name: REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Site Address: 1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY
Drawing Title: EXCAVATION AND CAPPING PLAN

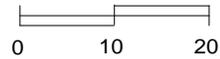
SIDEWALK



KEY:

-  Property Boundary
-  Endpoint Sample Location

SCALE:



Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet



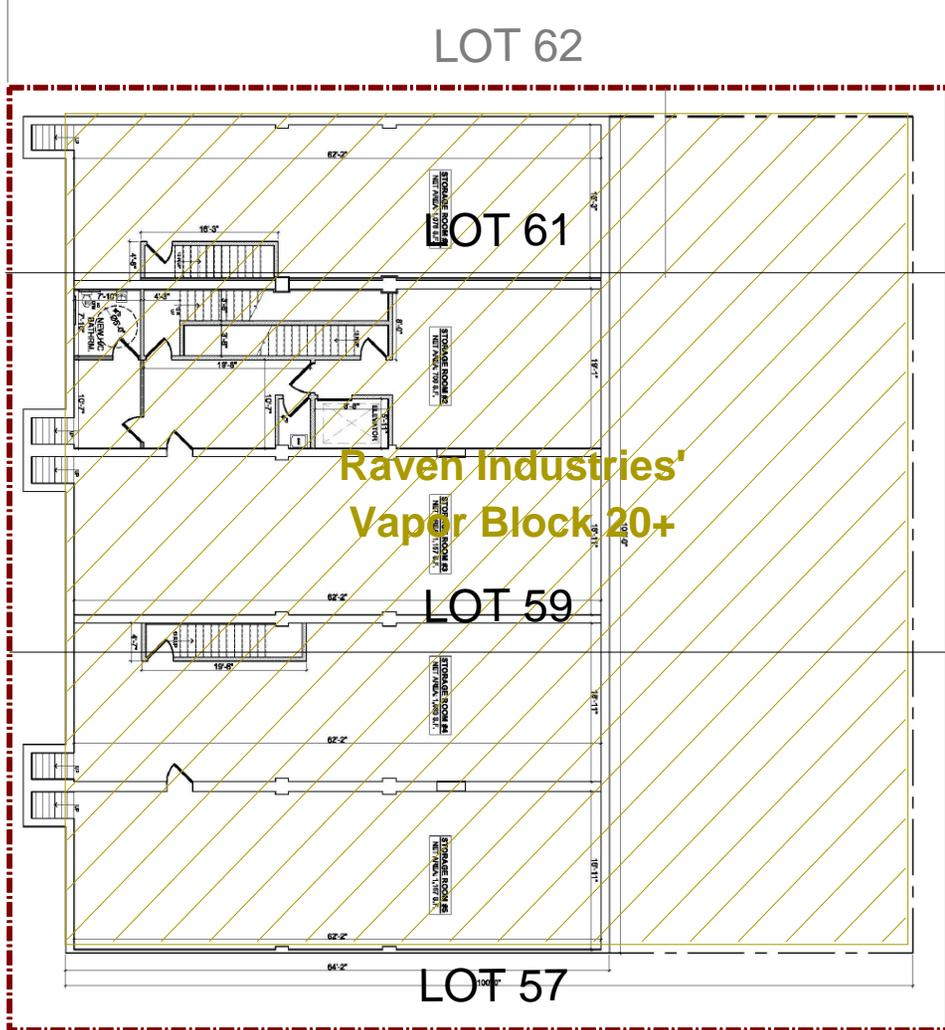
ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Phone 631.504.6000
Fax 631.924.2870

Figure No.
6

Site Name: **REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**
Site Address: **1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY**
Drawing Title: **ENDPOINT SAMPLING PLAN**

SIDEWALK

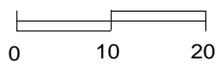


**Raven Industries'
Vapor Block 20+**

KEY:

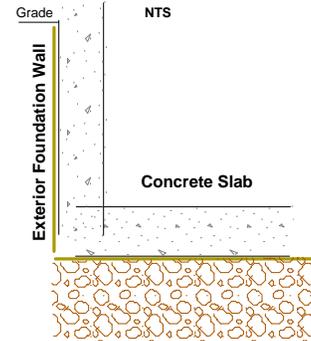
-  Property Boundary
-  Raven Industries' Vapor Block 20+

SCALE:

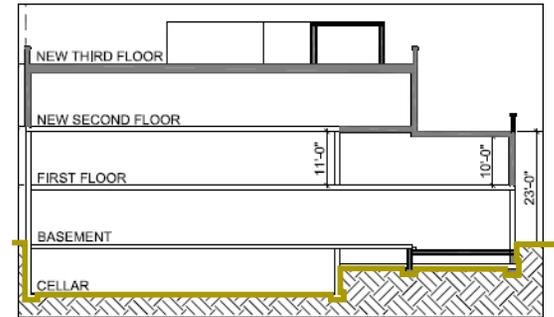


Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet

Detail A



Detail B



ATTACHMENT A
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PROPOSED ZONING CALCULATIONS

ZONE C2-3 (R7A)	MAP # 22D	BLOCK 6771	LOT 61,59,57
EXISTING USE GROUP - 216	CONST. CLASS - 3-NFP (OLD CODE)		CB# 312
PROPOSED USE GROUP - 614	CONST. CLASS - II B		
EXISTING OCCUPANCY GROUP- COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL			
PROPOSED OCCUPANCY GROUP- MERCANTILE & BUSINESS			

LOT AREA = 100'-0" X 100'-0" = 10,000 S.F.
 FLOOR AREA RATIO = 4.0 (COMMERCIAL & COMMUNITY FACILITY) ZR: 33-121
 MAX. FAR PERMITTED = 10,000 S.F. X 4.0 = 40,000 S.F.

FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS FOR PROPOSED OCCUPANCY GROUPS [M]

FLOOR	EXISTING FLOOR AREA	AREA TO BE REMOVED	PROPOSED AREA	TOTAL
BASEMENT	LOT 61: (20'-0" X 100'-0") = 2,000 S.F.			9,913.01 S.F.
	LOT 59: (40'-0" X 100'-0") = 4,000 S.F.	- 19'-4" X 4'-6" = 86.99 S.F.		
	LOT 57: (40'-0" X 100'-0") = 4,000 S.F.			
	10,000 S.F.	- 86.99 S.F.		
TOTAL F.A. =	= 10,000 S.F.	(-) 86.99 S.F.		9,913.01 S.F.

FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS FOR PROPOSED OCCUPANCY GROUPS [B]

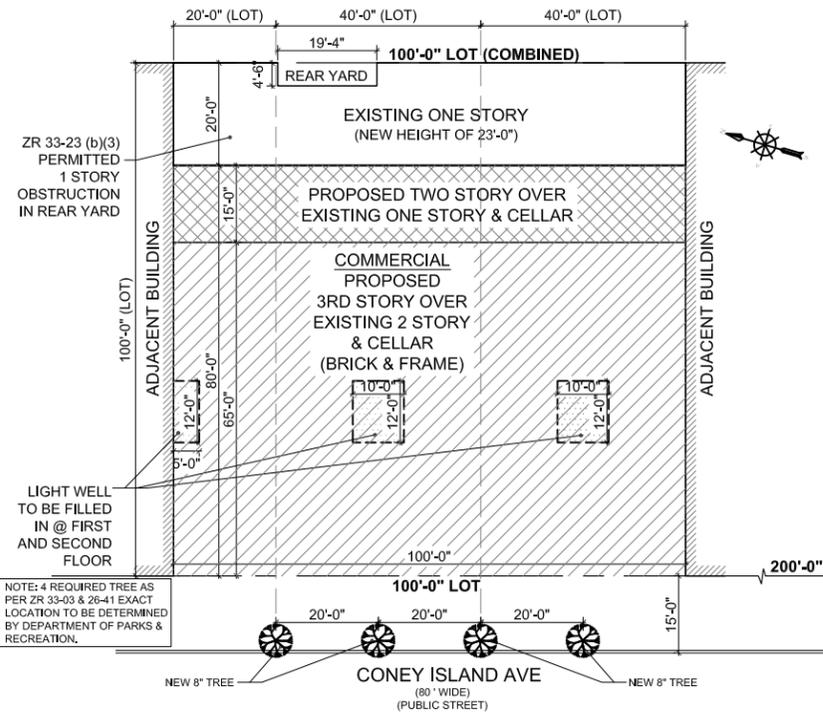
FLOOR	EXISTING FLOOR AREA	AREA TO BE REMOVED	PROPOSED AREA	TOTAL
1ST FLOOR	LOT 61: (20'-0" X 65'-0") = 1,300 S.F.		LOT 61: (20'-0" X 15'-0") = 300 S.F.	8,000 S.F.
	LOT 59: (40'-0" X 65'-0") = 2,600 S.F.		LOT 59: (40'-0" X 15'-0") = 600 S.F.	
	LOT 57: (40'-0" X 65'-0") = 2,600 S.F.		LOT 57: (40'-0" X 15'-0") = 600 S.F.	
	6,500 S.F.		1,500 S.F.	
2ND FLOOR			LOT 61: (20'-0" X 80'-0") = 1,600 S.F.	8,000 S.F.
			LOT 59: (40'-0" X 80'-0") = 3,200 S.F.	
			LOT 57: (40'-0" X 80'-0") = 3,200 S.F.	
			8,000 S.F.	
TOTAL F.A. =	= 6,500 S.F.		9,500 S.F.	16,000 S.F.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL & COMMUNITY FACILITY 25,913.01 S.F. < 40,000 S.F. Z.R. 33-121
 PROPOSED F.A.R. FAR OF 2.59 < 4.00 OK Z.R. 33-121

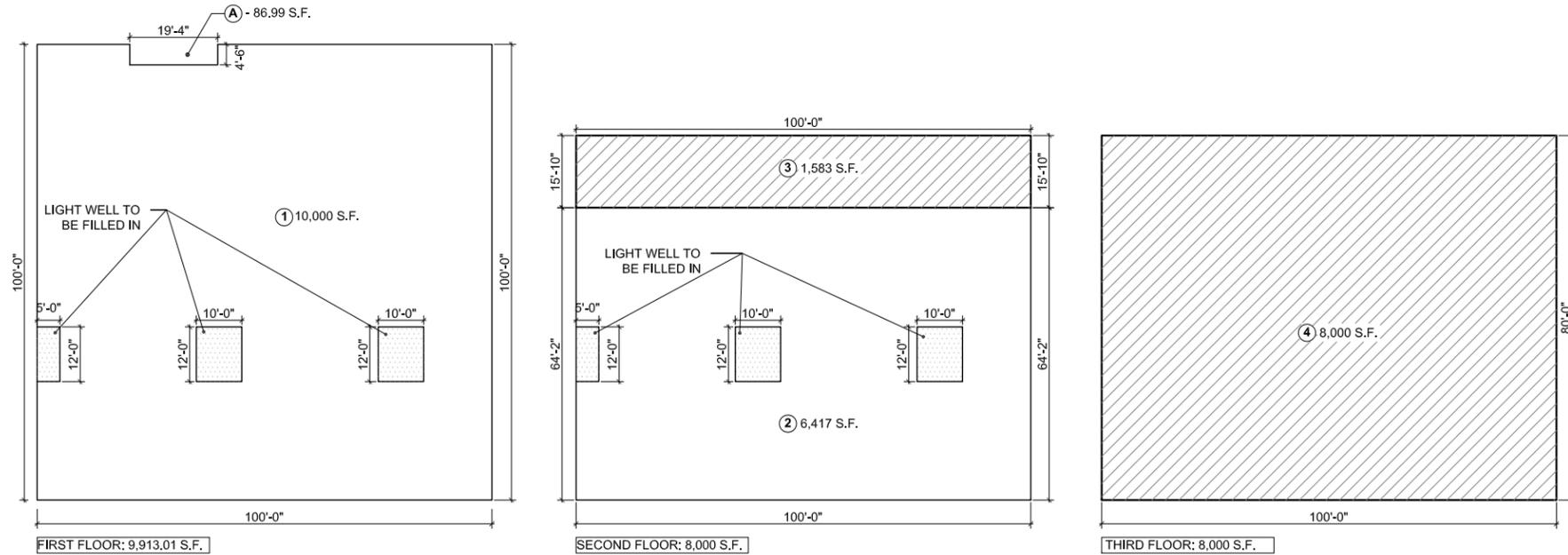
REQ. FRONT YARD = NONE REQUIRED	Z.R. 33-25	COMPLIES
PROPOSED FRONT YARDS = 0'-0"	Z.R. 33-25	COMPLIES
REQ. MIN. SIDE YARDS = NONE REQUIRED	Z.R. 33-25	COMPLIES
PROPOSED SIDE YARDS = 0'-0"	Z.R. 33-26	COMPLIES
MIN. REQ. REAR YARD = 20'-0"	Z.R. 33-431	COMPLIES
PROPOSED REAR YARD = 20'-0"	Z.R. 33-431	COMPLIES
MAX. HEIGHT OF FRONT WALL	60'-0" (4 STORIES) - R7A	Z.R. 33-431
REQUIRED FRONT SETBACK	INITIAL SETBACK 15'-0" (5,6;1)	
EXISTING HEIGHT OF FRONT WALL	24'-0"	COMPLIES
PROPOSED HEIGHT OF FRONT WALL	36'-8" (3 STORIES)	COMPLIES

PARKING REQUIREMENTS	
PARKING CATEGORY PRC-B, USE GROUP 6; REQUIRES 1 PER 400 SF OF F.A.	Z.R. 36-21
FIRST FLOOR - EXISTING F.A. = 9,913.01 S.F.	Z.R. 33-25
REQUIRED # OF PARKING SPACES 9,913.01/400 S.F. = 24.78 (24 SPACES)	Z.R. 36-231
WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS FOR SPACES BELOW MINIMUM NUMBER LESS THAN 25 SPACES (C2-3)	Z.R. 36-231
REQUIRED # OF PARKING SPACES: 24 < 25 SPACES (WAIVED)	COMPLIES
PROVIDED PARKING SPACES: NONE	COMPLIES
COMMUNITY FACILITY (PHILANTHROPIC USE GROUP 4); NONE REQUIRED - R7A	Z.R. 25-31
PROVIDED: NONE	COMPLIES

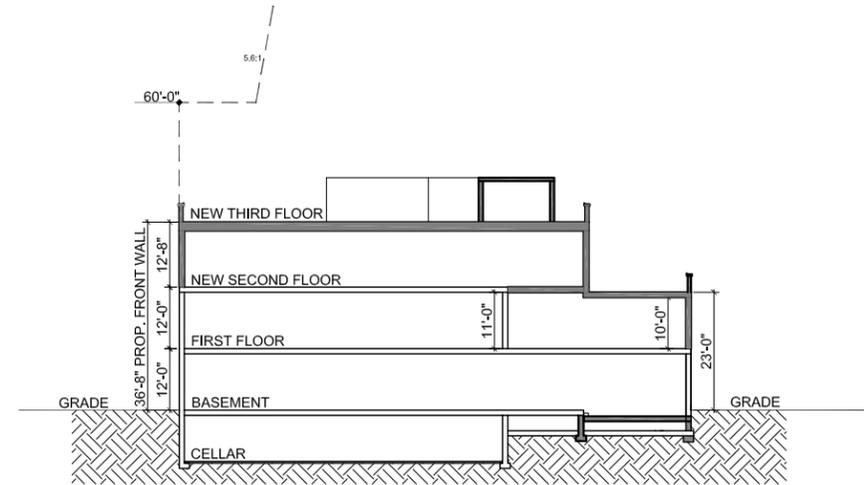
ENCLOSED BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS	
COMMERCIAL BICYCLE PARKING REQUIRED: 1 PER 10,000 S.F.	Z.R. 36-711
NONE REQUIRED: COMMERCIAL FLOOR AREA = 9,913.01 S.F.	COMPLIES
COMMUNITY FACILITY: 1 PER 10,000 S.F.	Z.R. 36-711
COMMUNITY FACILITY FLOOR AREA = 16,500 S.F./10,000 S.F. = 1.65 ~ 2 SPACES	COMPLIES
WAIVED LESS THAN THREE SPACES; REQUIRED 2 < 3 SPACES	COMPLIES
36-711 (d) all other community facility not otherwise listed in the table where the number of required bicycle parking spaces is three or less	
STREET TREE PLANTING	Z.R. 33-03
ONE STREET TREE PER EVERY 25' OF STREET FRONTAGE OF THE ZONING LOT	
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE: 100'-0"/25' = 4 TREES REQUIRED	
TOTAL TREES REQUIRED: 4 TREES	COMPLIES
TOTAL TREES PROVIDED: 4 TREES	



1 PLOT PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



2 FLOOR AREA DIAGRAMS
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



3 SECTION DIAGRAM
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEWIS ELIEZER GARFINKEL, R.A.
 ARCHITECT
 N.Y. REG. NO. 025123
 2819 AVENUE J
 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11210
 TEL. 718-951-6551

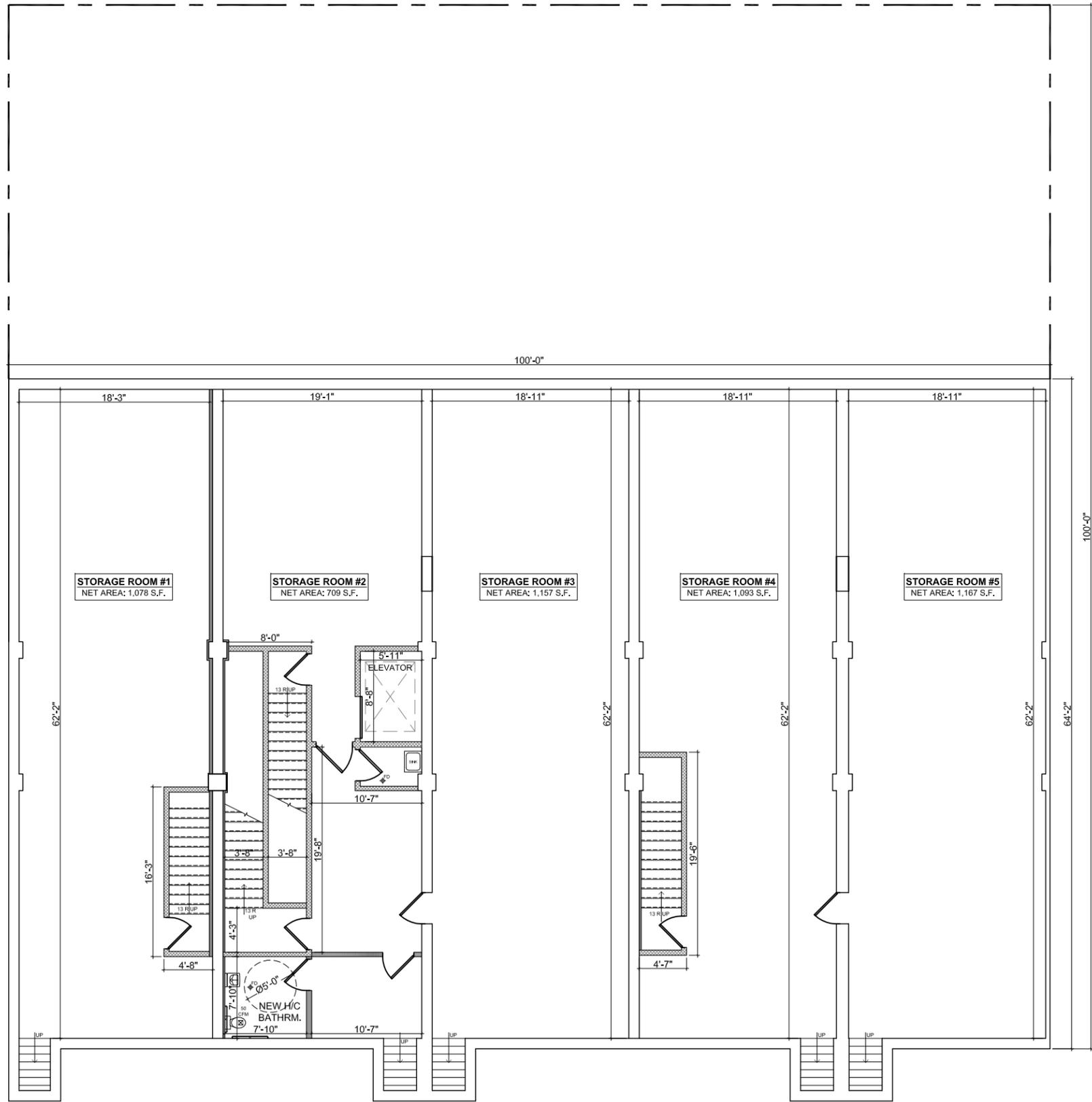
CONSULTANTS:
 REVISIONS:
 6/10/13
 NOTES:

PROJECT:
PROPOSED ALTERATIONS
 1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVE
 BROOKLYN, NY

ZONING, PLOT PLAN, & BUILDING ANALYSIS

SEAL & SIGNATURE
 DATE: 05/24/15
 PROJECT No. 15-039
 DRAWING BY: DV
 CHK BY: LG
 DWG No.
Z-100.00
 DWG SCALE: AS NOTED
 1 OF 12

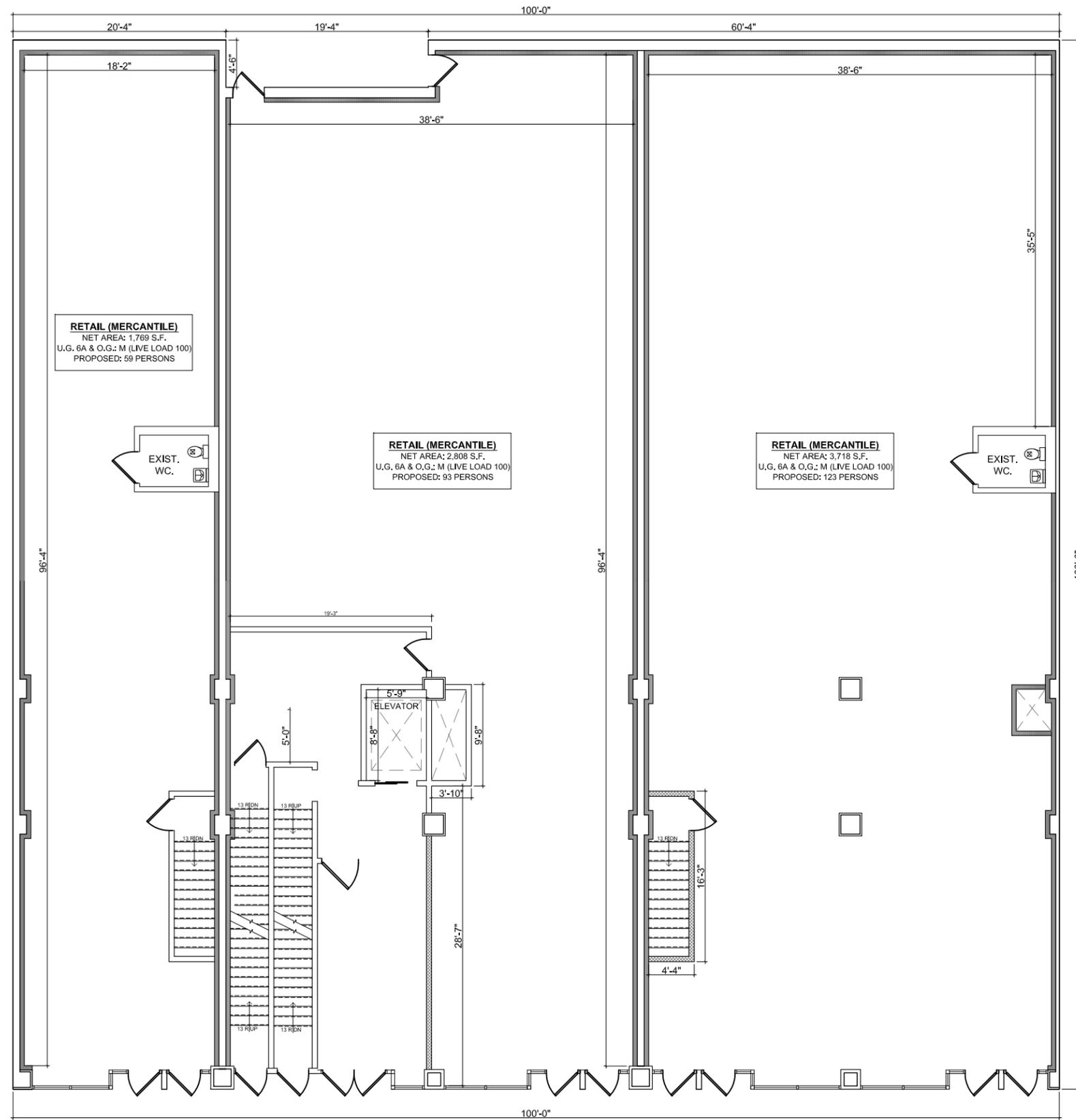
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PLOT DATE: 6/12/2015 5:19:30 PM



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

LEWIS ELIEZER GARFINKEL, R.A. ARCHITECT N.Y. REG. NO. 025123 2819 AVENUE J BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11210 TEL. 718-951-6551	
CONSULTANTS:	
REVISIONS:	NOTES:
PROJECT: PROPOSED ALTERATION 1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVE BROOKLYN, NY	
PROPOSED CELLAR FLOOR PLAN	
SEAL & SIGNATURE	DATE: 5/18/2015 PROJECT No. 15-039 DRAWING BY: DV CHK BY: LG DWG No. A-100.00 DWG SCALE: AS NOTED 1 OF 1

FILE NAME: S:\Drawings\1515-039 Schechter\Construction Documents\1987-1997\15-039_1987-1997_Construction Documents 1
PLOT DATE: 6/12/2015 5:19:50 PM



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

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ARCHITECT
N.Y. REG. NO. 025123
2819 AVENUE J
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11210
TEL. 718-951-6551

CONSULTANTS:

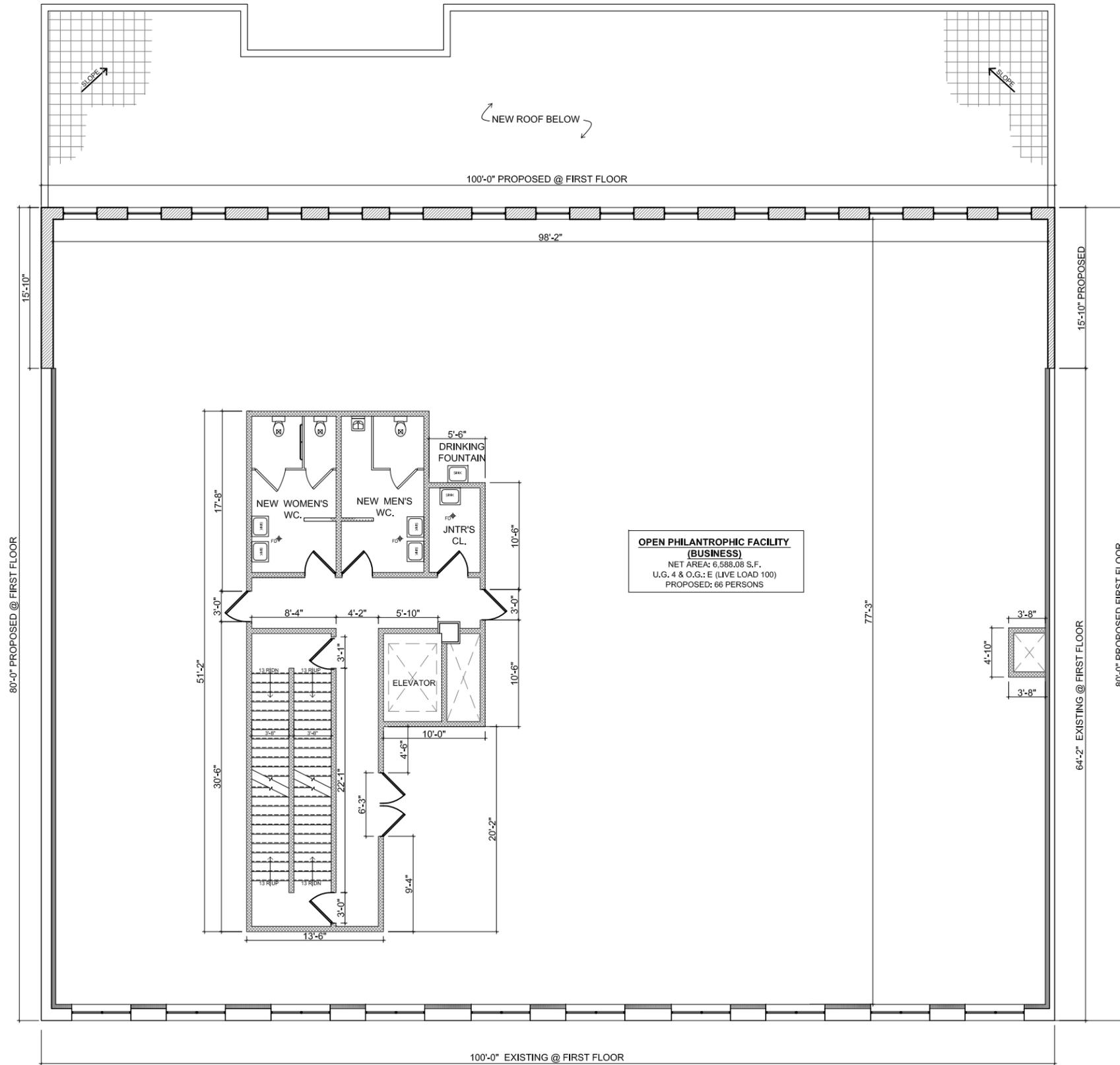
REVISIONS: | NOTES:

PROJECT:
PROPOSED ALTERATION
1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVE
BROOKLYN, NY

PROPOSED BASEMENT PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE	DATE: 5/18/2015
	PROJECT No. 15-039
	DRAWING BY: DV
	CHK BY: LG
	DWG No.
	A-101.00
	DWG SCALE: AS NOTED
	1 OF 1

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PLOT DATE: 6/20/15 5:26:19 PM



**OPEN PHILANTHROPIC FACILITY
(BUSINESS)**
NET AREA: 6,588.08 S.F.
U.G., 4 & O.G.: E (LIVE LOAD 100)
PROPOSED: 66 PERSONS

1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

LEWIS ELIEZER GARFINKEL, R.A.
ARCHITECT
N.Y. REG. NO. 025123
2819 AVENUE J
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11210
TEL. 718-951-6551

CONSULTANTS:

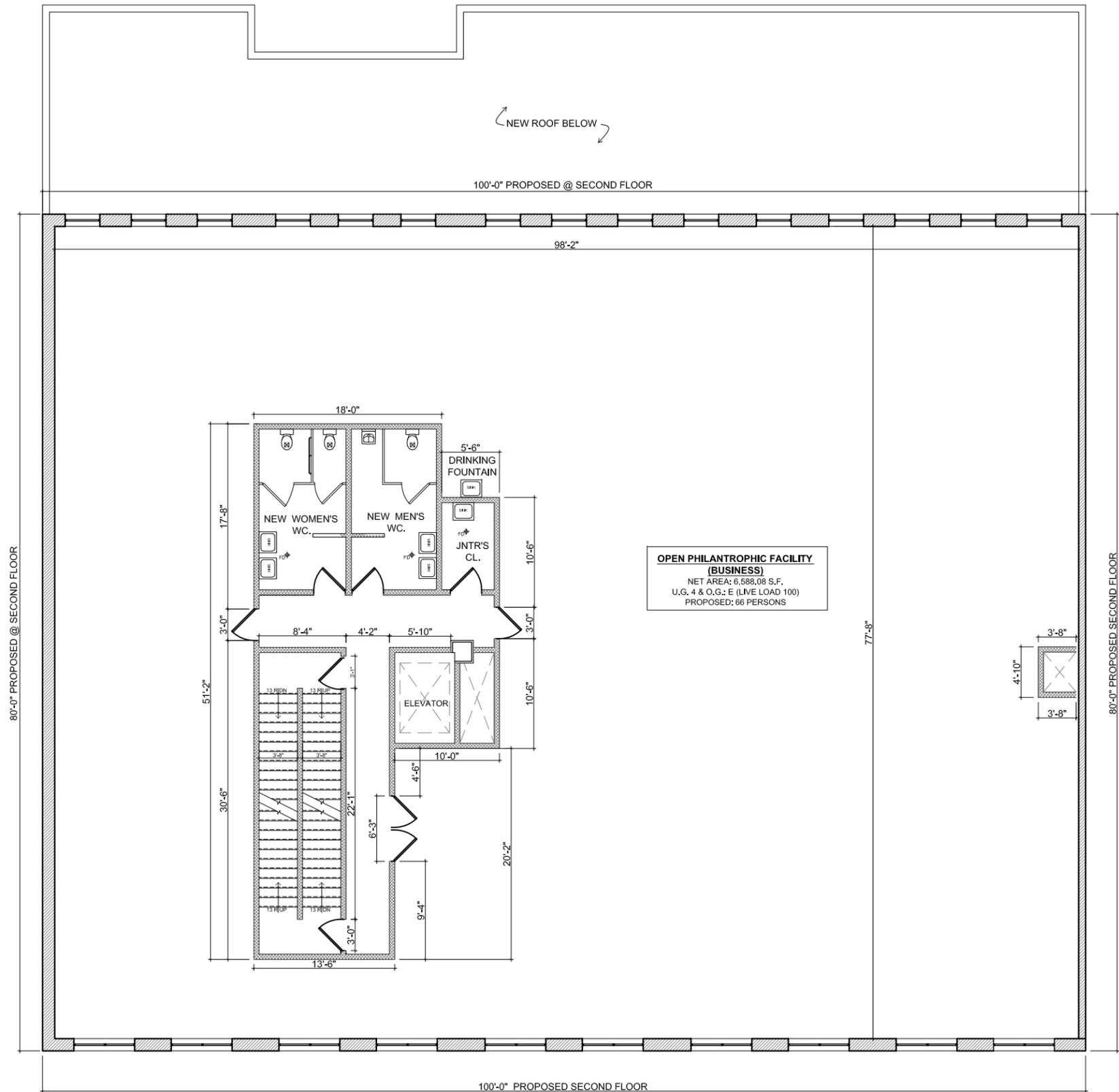
REVISIONS: | NOTES:

PROJECT:
PROPOSED ALTERATION
1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVE
BROOKLYN, NY

**PROPOSED
FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

SEAL & SIGNATURE | DATE: 5/18/2015
PROJECT No. 15-039
DRAWING BY: DV
CHK BY: LG
DWG No. A-102.00
DWG SCALE: AS NOTED
1 OF 1

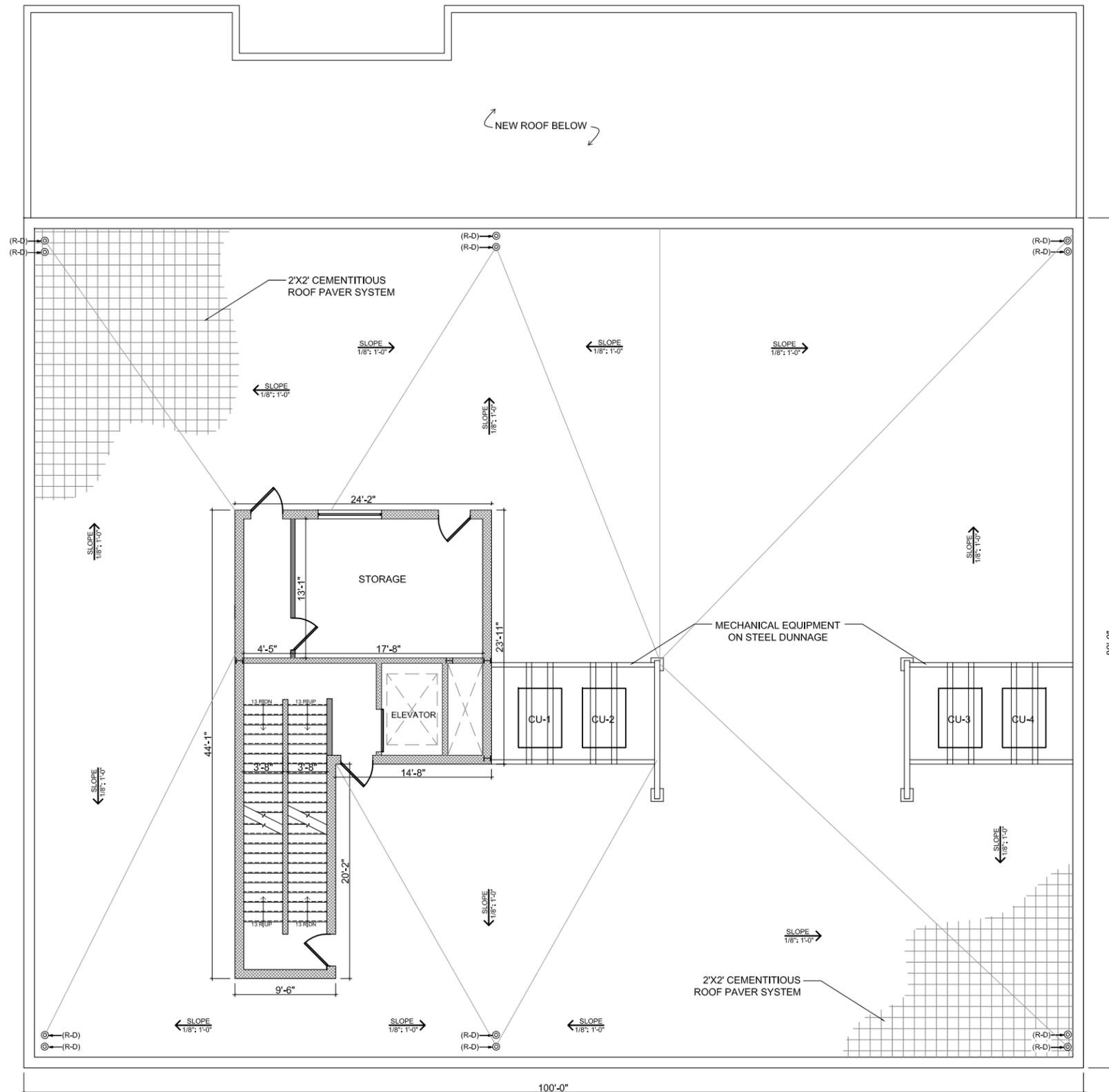
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PLOT DATE: 6/12/2015 5:20:37 PM



1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

LEWIS ELIEZER GARFINKEL, R.A. ARCHITECT N.Y. REG. NO. 025123 2819 AVENUE J BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11210 TEL. 718-951-6551	
CONSULTANTS:	
REVISIONS:	NOTES:
PROJECT: PROPOSED ALTERATION 1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVE BROOKLYN, NY	
PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN	
SEAL & SIGNATURE	DATE: 5/18/2015 PROJECT No. 15-039 DRAWING BY: DV CHK BY: LG DWG No. A-103.00 DWG SCALE: AS NOTED 1 OF 1

FILE NAME: S:\Drawings\1515-039 Schechter\Construction Documents\1987-1997\15-039_1987-1997_Construction Documents 1
 PLOT DATE: 6/12/2015 5:22:26 PM



1 ROOF FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

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 ARCHITECT
 N.Y. REG. NO. 025123
 2819 AVENUE J
 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11210
 TEL. 718-951-6551

CONSULTANTS:

REVISIONS: | NOTES:

PROJECT:
PROPOSED ALTERATION
 1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVE
 BROOKLYN, NY

PROPOSED ROOF PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE	DATE: 5/18/2015
	PROJECT No. 15-039
	DRAWING BY: DV
	CHK BY: LG
	DWG No.
	A-104.00
	DWG SCALE: AS NOTED
	1 OF 1

ATTACHMENT B
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

APPENDIX 2

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and Ruben Development and Construction have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program. This Citizen Participation Plan describes how information about the project will be disseminated to the Community during the remedial process. As part of its obligations under the NYC VCP, Ruben Development and Construction will maintain a repository for project documents and provide public notice at specified times throughout the remedial program. This Plan also takes into account potential environmental justice concerns in the community that surrounds the project Site. Under this Citizen Participation Plan, project documents and work plans are made available to the public in a timely manner. Public comment on work plans is strongly encouraged during public comment periods. Work plans are not approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) until public comment periods have expired and all comments are formally reviewed. An explanation of cleanup plans in the form of a public meeting or informational session is available upon request to OER's project manager assigned to this Site, Samantha Morris, who can be contacted about these issues or any other questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 341-2082.

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

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

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

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

Kings Highway Library
2115 Ocean Avenue Brooklyn NY 11229
718-375-3037

Repository Hours of Operation:

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

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

Issues of Public Concern:

The major issues of concern to the public will be potential impacts of nuisance odors and dust during the disturbance of historic fill soils at the Site. This work will be performed in accordance with procedures which will be specified under a detailed Remedial Program which considers and takes preventive measures for exposures to future residents of the property and those on adjacent properties during construction. Detailed plans to monitor the potential for exposure including a Construction Health and Safety Plan and a Community Air Monitoring Plan are required components of the remedial program. Implementation of these plans will be under the direct oversight of the New York City Department of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT C
SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

APPENDIX 3

SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

Reduced Energy Consumption and Promotion of Greater Energy Efficiency:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Site will be equipped with a vapor barrier which will provide protection against recontamination originating from currently unknown off-Site sources. An estimate of the area of the Site that utilizes recontamination controls under this plan will be reported in the RAR in square feet.

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

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

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

No Green Building designs are associated with this site.

Paperless Voluntary Cleanup Program: Rubin Development and Construction is participating in OER's Paperless Voluntary Cleanup Program. Under this program, submission

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

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

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

No trees or plantings are associated with this development.

ATTACHMENT D
SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 4

SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Soil Screening Methods

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

1.2 Stockpile Methods

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

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

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

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

1.3 Characterization of Excavated Materials

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

1.4 Materials Excavation, Load-Out, and Departure

The PE/QEP overseeing the remedial action will:

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

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

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

1.5 Off-Site Materials Transport

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

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

1.6 Materials Disposal Off-Site

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

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

All impacted soil/fill or other waste excavated and removed from the Site will be managed as regulated material and will be disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Historic fill and contaminated soils taken off-Site will be handled as solid waste and will not be disposed at a Part 360-16 Registration Facility (also known as a Soil Recycling Facility). Waste characterization will be performed for off-Site disposal in a manner required by the receiving facility and in conformance with its applicable permits. Waste characterization sampling and analytical methods, sampling frequency, analytical results and QA/QC will be

reported in the final remedial report. A manifest system for off-Site transportation of exported materials will be employed. Manifest information will be reported in the final remedial report. Hazardous wastes derived from on-Site will be stored, transported, and disposed of in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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

1.7 Materials Reuse On-Site

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

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

1.8 Demarcation

After completion of hotspot removal and any other invasive remedial activities, and prior to backfilling, the top of the residual soil/fill will be defined by one of three methods: (1) placement of a demarcation layer. The demarcation layer will consist of geosynthetic fencing or equivalent

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

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

1.9 Import of Backfill Soil From Off-Site Sources

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

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

- Clean soil from construction projects at non-industrial sites in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean soil from roadway or other transportation-related projects in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) from facilities permitted or registered by the regulations of NYS DEC.

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

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

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

1.10 Fluids Management

All liquids to be removed from the Site, including dewatering fluids, will be handled, transported and disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Liquids discharged into the

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

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

1.11 Stormwater Pollution Prevention

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

1.12 Contingency Plan for Unknown Contamination Sources

This contingency plan is developed for the remedial construction to address the discovery of unknown structures or contaminated media during excavation. Identification of unknown contamination source areas during invasive Site work will be promptly communicated to OER's Project Manager. Petroleum spills will be reported to the NYS DEC Spill Hotline. These findings

will be included in the daily report. If previously unidentified contaminant sources are found during on-Site remedial excavation or development-related excavation, sampling will be performed on contaminated source material and surrounding soils and reported to OER. Chemical analytical testing will be performed for TAL metals, TCL volatiles and semi-volatiles, TCL pesticides and PCBs, as appropriate.

1.13 Odor, Dust, and Nuisance Control

Odor Control

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

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

Dust Control

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

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

This dust control plan is capable of controlling emissions of dust. If nuisance dust emissions are identified, work will be halted and the source of dusts will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance dust emissions have been abated. OER will be notified of all

dust complaint events. Implementation of all dust controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE/QEP's responsible for certifying this remedial plan.

Other Nuisances

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

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

ATTACHMENT E
SITE SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Site: **Redevelopment Project**

Location: **1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, NY**

Prepared By: **ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

Date Prepared: **September- 2015**

Version: **1**

Revision: **0**

Project Description:

Waste types: Solid

Characteristics: Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds in
historic fill (From grade to depths as great as 2 feet)

Overall Hazard: Low

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

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1987-1997 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY

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APPENDIX D	HOSPITAL INFORMATION, MAP AND FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the Remedial Action at 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, NY.

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC) for the planned Remedial Action at 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue, New York, NY to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes during remedial activities. In accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR Part 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Final rule, this CHASP, including the attachments, addresses safety and health hazards related to excavation, loading and other soil disturbance activities and is based on the best information available. The CHASP may be revised by EBC at the request of the developer and/or a regulatory agency upon receipt of new information regarding site conditions. Changes will be documented by written amendments signed by EBC's project manager, site safety officer and/or the EBC health and safety consultant.

1.1 Training Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

hazardous gases.

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

1.2 Medical Monitoring Requirements

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

1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments

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

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

1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities

Personnel responsible for implementing this Health and Safety Plan are:

Name	Title	Address	Contact Numbers
Mrs. Chawinie Reilly	EBC Project Manager	1808 Middle Country Rd Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000 (631) 827-5007
Mr. Kevin Waters	Site Safety Officer	1808 Middle Country Rd Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000 (516) 287-9023

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

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

1. Educating personnel about information in this CHASP and other safety requirements to

be observed during site operations, including, but not limited to, decontamination procedures, designation of work zones and levels of protection, air monitoring, fit testing, and emergency procedures dealing with fire and first aid.

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

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

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

The Site is located at 1987-1997 Coney Island Avenue in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, New York, and is currently identified as Block 6774, Lots 57, 59 and 61 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Lots are rectangular shaped and consist of 100 feet of street frontage on Coney Island Avenue for a total of approximately 10,000 ft². The Site is located on the east side of Coney Island Avenue between Avenue P and Quentin Road. To the north the Site is bordered by a commercial building. A mixed use residential and commercial building borders the Site to the south. Several residential buildings border the Site to the east. Beyond Coney Island Avenue, the Site is borders by residential and commercial buildings. A map of the site boundary is shown on Figure 2.

The entire footprint is currently developed by three 2-story commercial buildings. 1987 Coney Island Avenue is currently occupied by a restaurant and 1989 and 1997 Coney Island Avenue are currently vacant. These three buildings encompass the entire lot.

2.1 Previous Investigations

2.1.1 Phase I ESA (Singer Environmental Group, October 7, 2011)

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the portion of the Site located at 1987 and 1999-2003 Coney Island Avenue was prepared by Singer Environmental Group (SEG) on October 7, 2011 and provided the following information:

- According to SEG's review of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the 1987 Coney Island Avenue portion of the site was occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

2.1.2 Phase I ESA (Singer Environmental Group, October 11, 2011)

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the portion of the Site located at 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue was prepared by Singer Environmental Group (SEG) on October 11, 2011 and provided the following information:

- SEG observed 6 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering in good condition and suspect asbestos-containing non friable 9x9 floor tile in good condition in vacant store on the first floor. Additionally, 65 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering was observed in good condition in the meters area of the cellar at 1989 Coney Island Avenue. 35 linear feet of suspect asbestos-containing pipe covering associated with a boiler was observed in the meters area of the cellar at 1993 Coney Island Avenue.
- Two fuel oil lines leading into the backyard were noted during the site inspection at the 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portion of the Site indicating the potential presence of a tank.

According to the review of historic Sanborn maps, the 1989-1993 and 1995-1997 Coney Island Avenue portions of the site were occupied by part of an auto repair facility from the 1970's to the mid 1980's.

2.1.3 Phase II Subsurface Investigation Report (EBC August 2015)

In accordance with the approved Phase II Work Plan, a total of seven soil borings, two monitoring wells and five subslab soil gas implants were installed on July 17, 2015 to gain representative soil, groundwater and subslab soil vapor information across the site.

Soil Borings

On July, 2014 three soil borings (B1 through B7) were installed in the approximate locations shown on Figure 5. The seven soil boring locations were chosen to gain representative soil quality information across the Site. For each of the borings soil samples were collected continuously from grade to a final depth of 4 feet below existing grade using a hand auger. Soil recovered from each of the soil borings was field screened for the presence of VOCs with a photoionization detector (PID) and visually inspected for evidence of contamination. No PID readings were noted in any sample. Soil samples were retained for laboratory analysis from intervals 0 to 2 feet below grade and 2 to 4 feet below grade.

A total of fourteen soil samples were collected in pre-cleaned, laboratory supplied glassware, stored in a cooler with ice and submitted for analysis with proper chain of custody to Phoenix Environmental Laboratories (Phoenix) of 587 East Middle Turnpike, Manchester, CT 06040, a New York State ELAP certified environmental laboratory (ELAP Certification No. 11301). All soil samples were analyzed for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by EPA Method 8260, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) by EPA Method 8270, pesticides/PCBs by EPA Methods 8081/8082, and target analyte list (TAL) metals.

Monitoring Wells / Groundwater Sampling

Two temporary 1-inch diameter PVC monitoring wells (MW1 and MW2) with 10 feet of 0.010 slot screen were installed by EBC at the approximate locations shown on Figure 5, set to intersect the water table. A third well was attempted but refusal was encountered several times. Since groundwater was encountered at approximately 20 feet below grade, monitoring wells were installed to a depth of approximately 30 feet. The two groundwater samples were collected in pre-cleaned, laboratory supplied glassware, stored in a cooler with ice and submitted to Phoenix for analysis of VOCs by EPA Method 8260, SVOCs by EPA Method 8270, pesticides/PCBs by EPA Methods 8081/8082 and TAL metals.

Soil Gas Sampling

To evaluate the potential for VOC contamination site-wide, five sub-slab sampling points (SG1-SG5) were installed on July 17, 2015. The points were installed through a borehole pre-cleared by a core drill. At each drilled location, a length of disposable polyethylene tubing was installed to a depth of approximately 2 inches below the concrete slab surface. The surface of the drilled hole was sealed with hydrated granular bentonite and a 1 foot square sheet of 2 mil HDPE plastic sheeting.

Samples were then collected following NYSDOH sampling procedures over a 2-hour period

using a 6-liter Summa® canister. Samples were submitted to a NYSDOH certified laboratory for analysis of VOCs by EPA method TO15.

Findings

The Phase II Investigation Report prepared by EBC concluded that the subsurface soil at the site consisted of silty sand to a depth of 4 feet below grade. The fill material contained one SVOC above NYSDEC Part 375 Restricted Residential Use and several metals above NYSDEC Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives. No pesticides or PCBs were reported above SCOs. The parameters detected and the concentrations reported are consistent with that commonly reported in historic fill materials and are not associated with any release of contamination at the Site.

There were no pesticides / PCBs reported above standards in any of the groundwater samples. Several chlorinated VOCs were detected in trace amounts in the groundwater samples. Several SVOCs were detected in trace amounts in one of the groundwater samples. Several metals were detected but only Sodium (max. of 69.2 µg/L) exceeded its respective GQS in one of the groundwater samples and the duplicate. These metals are typically found in groundwater above standards throughout Brooklyn and Queens and reflect traces of salt water intrusion from historical groundwater pumping.

The petroleum VOCs reported in soil gas were also consistent with background conditions typical of the area. The chlorinated VOCs TCE and 1,1,-trichloroethane were not detected in any of the soil vapor samples collected. Tetrachloroethylene was detected in all five soil vapor samples and carbon tetrachloride was detected within four of the five soil vapor samples. All chlorinated VOCs were below the monitoring level ranges established within the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion.

The report recommended specific management and handling of soils excavated during construction and proper off-site disposal of this material including:

- Visual separation of the historic fill and native soil layer while excavating for the new building(s).
- Proper disposal of excavated fill materials at a permitted disposal facility.
- Pre-classified in-situ sampling or excavated stockpile sampling as required to properly classify the materials and at intervals specified by the disposal facility.
- Installation vapor barrier beneath the proposed building's slab unless this portion of the Site were to remain open or if it were to be used for parking.

2.2 Redevelopment Plans

The redevelopment project consists of renovating the existing buildings to add floors and expansion of basements. The slab and some of the footings will be removed and approximately 2 feet of soil will be excavated from the cellar areas. The slab on grade area will be excavated to a depth of 6-12 inches. A new elevator pit will be installed to a depth of 4 to 6 feet.

2.3 Description of Remedial Action

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Track 2 Restricted Residential/ Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
5. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation activities. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency dictated by disposal facility(s).
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 2 Commercial SCOs.
The cellar area will be excavated to a depth of 2 feet and the slab on grade area will be excavated to a depth of 14 inches below grade for development purposes. In addition, the area of B2 will be over excavated to a depth of 2 feet.
7. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.

8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
9. Removal of all UST's that are encountered during soil/fill removal actions. Registration of tanks and reporting of any petroleum spills associated with UST's and appropriate closure of these petroleum spills in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.
10. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at licensed or permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
11. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
12. Demarcation of residual soil/fill in landscaped areas.
13. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
14. Construction of an engineered composite cover consisting of 4-inch poured concrete slab for the entire site."
15. Installation of a vapor barrier system consisting of vapor barrier beneath the building slab and outside of sub-grade foundation sidewalls to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building. The vapor barrier system will consist of a 20-mil Raven Industries VaporBlock 20+ below the slab throughout the full building area and a 20-mil Raven Industries VaporBlock 20+ outside all sub-grade foundation sidewalls. All welds, seams and penetrations will be properly sealed to prevent preferential pathways for vapor migration. The vapor barrier system is an Engineering Control for the remedial action. The remedial engineer will certify in the RAR that the vapor barrier system was designed and properly installed to mitigate soil vapor migration into the building.
16. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

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

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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

3.1 Physical Hazards

3.1.1 Tripping Hazards

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

3.1.2 Climbing Hazards

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

3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations

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

3.1.4 Lifting Hazards

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

3.1.5 Utility Hazards

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

3.1.6 Traffic Hazards

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

3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures

Work under extremely hot or cold weather conditions requires special protocols to minimize the

chance that employees will be affected by heat or cold stress.

3.2.1 Heat Stress

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

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

1. Prevention

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

2. Recognition and Treatment

a. Heat Rash (or prickly heat):

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

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

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

b. Heat Cramps (or heat prostration)

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

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

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

c. Heat Stroke

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

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

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

Transport to hospital.

3.2.2 Cold Exposure

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

3.3 Chemical Hazards

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

The primary routes of exposure to these contaminants are inhalation, ingestion and absorption.

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

3.3.1 Respirable Dust

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

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

3.3.2 Dust Control and Monitoring During Earthwork

Dust generated during excavation activities or other earthwork may contain contaminants identified in soils at the site. Dust will be controlled by wetting the working surface with water. Calcium chloride may be used if the problem cannot be controlled with water. Air monitoring and dust control techniques are specified in a site specific Dust Control Plan (if applicable). Site workers will not be required to wear APR's unless dust concentrations are consistently over 150

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over site-specific background in the breathing zone as measured by a dust monitor unless the site safety officer directs workers to wear APRs. The site safety officer will use visible dust as an indicator to implement the dust control plan.

3.3.3 Organic Vapors

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

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

4.1 Level D

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

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

4.2 Level C

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection

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

5.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

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

5.1 Air Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

5.2 Work Stoppage Responses

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

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

5.3 Action Levels During Excavation Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.0 SITE CONTROL

6.1 Work Zones

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

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

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

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

7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

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

7.1 Emergency Equipment On-site

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

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

7.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

General Emergencies	911
New York City Police	911
Coney Island Hospital	1-718-616-3000
NYSDEC Spills Division	1-800-457-7362
NYSDEC Hazardous Waste Division	1-718-482-4994
NYCDEP	1-718-699-9811
NYC Department of Health	1-212-788-4711
NYC Fire Department	911
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Poison Control	1-212-340-4494
Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000
Alternate Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000

7.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency

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

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

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

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

The following key personnel are planned for this project:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • Project Manager | Mrs. Chawinie Reilly (631) 504-6000 |
| • Site Safety Officer | Mr. Kevin Waters (631) 504-6000 |
| • Alternate | Mr. Charles Sosik (631) 504-6000 |

7.4 Medical Emergencies

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

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

7.5 Fire or Explosion

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

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

7.6 Evacuation Routes

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

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

instructions:

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

7.7 Spill Control Procedures

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

7.8 Vapor Release Plan

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

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

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

APPENDIX A
SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM



DAILY BREIFING SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: _____ Person Conducting Briefing: _____

Project Name and Location: _____

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

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

3. ATTENDEES (Print Name):

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

APPENDIX B
SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS



SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT FORM

Site Safety Plan Amendment #: _____

Site Name: _____

Reason for Amendment: _____

Alternative Procedures: _____

Required Changes in PPE: _____

Project Superintendent (signature)

Date

Health and Safety Consultant (signature)

Date

Site Safety Officer (signature)

Date

APPENDIX C

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0385



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0385

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ICSC: 0385

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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

DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE

ICSC: 0271



Diocylphthalate
DOP; DEHP
Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
 $C_{24}H_{38}O_4 / C_6H_4(COOC_8H_{17})_2$
Molecular mass: 390.6

ICSC # 0271
CAS # 117-81-7
RTECS # [TI0350000](#)
EC # 607-317-00-9
October 18, 2001 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal cramps. Diarrhoea. Nausea.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Chemical protection suit.	Separated from strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, and nitrates. Cool. Dry. Well closed.	T symbol R: 60-61 S: 53-45

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0271

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE

ICSC: 0271

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO LIGHT COLOURED VISCOUS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating producing irritating fumes . Reacts with strong oxidants acids alkalis and nitrates</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 5 mg/m³; < A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 10 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(8); Carcinogen category: 4; Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[±]: TWA 5 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 5 mg/m³ ST 10 mg/m³ See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 5000 mg/m³ See: 117817</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract .</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the testes. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 385°C Melting point: -50°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.986 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.001 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 13.45 Flash point: 215°C o.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 350°C Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.03</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.</p>	
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NOTES

Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits. NFPA Code: H 0; F 1; R 0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0271</p>	<p>DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

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

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1672

CHRYSENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1433



Pseudocumene
 C_9H_{12}
 Molecular mass: 120,2

ICSC # 1433
 CAS # 95-63-6
 RTECS # [DC3325000](#)
 UN # 1993
 EC # 601-043-00-3
 March 06, 2002 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 44°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 44°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
• INHALATION	Confusion. Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat. Vomiting.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness. Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	(See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Xn symbol N symbol R: 10-20-36/37/38-51/53 S: 2-26-61 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1433

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1433

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and irritating fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (as mixed isomers) 25 ppm as TWA (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (as mixed isomers) 20 ppm 100 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: none NIOSH REL: TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure , resulting in chronic bronchitis The substance may have effects on the central nervous system blood See Notes.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Boiling point: 169°C Melting point: -44°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water: very poor Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.1</p>	<p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 44°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 500°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-6.4 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.8</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.</p>	
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. See also ICSC 1155 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene), ICSC 1362 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene (Hemimellitene), ICSC 1389 Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers). 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene) is classified as a marine pollutant.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30GF1-III
NFPA Code: H0; F2; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 1433	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
<small>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</small>	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1155



Mesitylene
 C_9H_{12}
 Molecular mass: 120.2

ICSC # 1155
 CAS # 108-67-8
 RTECS # [OX6825000](#)
 UN # 2325
 EC # 601-025-00-5
 March 06, 2002 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 50°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 50°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
•INHALATION	Confusion. Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat. Vomiting.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Redness. Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	(See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Marine pollutant. Xi symbol N symbol R: 10-37-51/53 S: 2-61 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1155

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1155

I M P O R T A N T A D V I S I O N	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and irritating fumes. Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV (as mixed isomers): 25 ppm; (ACGIH 2001). MAK (all isomers): 20 ppm; 100 mg/m³; class II 1 © (2001) OSHA PEL[†]: none NIOSH REL: TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure, resulting in chronic bronchitis. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system blood See Notes.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Boiling point: 165°C Melting point: -45°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: very poor Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.25</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.1 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 50°C (c.c.) Auto-ignition temperature: 550°C Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.42</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.</p>	
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. See ICSC 1433 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (Pseudocumene), ICSC 1362 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene (Hemimellitene), ICSC 1389 Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers).

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S2325
NFPA Code: H0; F2; R0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1155	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
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International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE

ICSC: 1095



m-Dichlorobenzene
m-Phenylene dichloride
 $C_6H_4Cl_2$
Molecular mass: 147.00

ICSC # 1095
CAS # 541-73-1
RTECS # [CZ4499000](#)
UN # 2810
EC # 602-067-00-7
April 10, 2000 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 63°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 63°C use a closed system, ventilation.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Drowsiness. Nausea. Sore throat. Vomiting. See Notes.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: A/P2 filter respirator for organic vapour and harmful dust).	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Separated from strong oxidants, aluminium, food and feedstuffs. Well closed.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Xn symbol N symbol R: 22-51/53 S: 2-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1095

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE

ICSC: 1095

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic fumes including hydrogen chloride . Reacts with strong oxidants. Reacts violently with aluminium .</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK: 2 ppm, 12 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2008).</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The vapour irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. See Notes.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the kidneys and liver . See Notes.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 173°C Melting point: -24.8°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.288 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, kPa at 25°C: 0.286 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.1 Flash point: 63°C Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.53</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in fish .</p>	
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NOTES

Data on the toxicity of m-dichlorobenzene are limited. Also consult ICSC #0037 (p-Dichlorobenzene) and #1066 (o-Dichlorobenzene).
Card has been partially updated in November 2008: see Occupational Exposure Limits, Storage.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 1095</p>	<p>1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

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

BENZENE

ICSC: 0015



Cyclohexatriene
Benzol
C₆H₆
Molecular mass: 78.1

ICSC # 0015
CAS # 71-43-2
RTECS # [CY1400000](#)
UN # 1114
EC # 601-020-00-8
May 06, 2003 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive. Risk of fire and explosion: see Chemical Dangers.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. Use non-sparking handtools. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Shortness of breath. Convulsions. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Dry skin. Redness. Pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Sore throat. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Fireproof. Separated from food and feedstuffs oxidants halogens	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Note: E F symbol T symbol R: 45-46-11-36/38-48/23/24/25-65 S: 53-45 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0015

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZENE

ICSC: 0015

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with oxidants, nitric acid, sulfuric acid and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks plastic and rubber.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.5 ppm as TWA 2.5 ppm as STEL (skin) A1 BEI (ACGIH 2004). MAK: H Carcinogen category: 1 Germ cell mutagen group: 3A (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1028 TWA 1 ppm ST 5 ppm See Appendix F NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.1 ppm ST 1 ppm See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 500 ppm See: 71432</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation through the skin and by ingestion</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , resulting in lowering of consciousness Exposure far above the occupational exposure limit value may result in unconsciousness death</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the bone marrow immune system , resulting in a decrease of blood cells. This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 80°C Melting point: 6°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 0.18 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 10 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.7</p>	<p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.2 Flash point: -11°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 498°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.2-8.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.13</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1114 / 30GF1-II
NFPA Code: H2; F3; R0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0015 **BENZENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

ACETONE

ICSC: 0087



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0087

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ACETONE

ICSC: 0087

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance can form explosive peroxides on contact with strong oxidants such as acetic acid, nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide. Reacts with chloroform and bromoform under basic conditions, causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks plastic.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 500 ppm as TWA, 750 ppm as STEL; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); BEI issued; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 500 ppm 1200 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: I(2); Pregnancy risk group: D; (DFG 2006). OSHA PEL[±]: TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 250 ppm (590 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 2500 ppm 10%LEL See: 67641</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and through the skin.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The vapour irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , liver , kidneys and gastrointestinal tract .</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the blood and bone marrow .</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 56°C Melting point: -95°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.8 Solubility in water: miscible Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 24</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.0 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.2 Flash point: -18°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 465°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 2.2-13 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: -0.24</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1090

NFPA Code: H 1; F 3; R 0;

Card has been partially updated in July 2007: see Occupational Exposure Limits.
Card has been partially updated in January 2008: see Storage.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0087	ACETONE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

ICSC: 0024



Tetrachloromethane
Tetrachlorocarbon
Tetra
CCl₄

Molecular mass: 153.8

ICSC # 0024
CAS # 56-23-5
RTECS # [FG4900000](#)
UN # 1846
EC # 602-008-00-5
November 04, 2000 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Separated from food and feedstuffs, metals (see Chemical Dangers). Ventilation along the floor. Cool.	Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 23/24/25-40-48/23-52/53-59 S: 1/2-23-36/37-45-59-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

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

ICSC: 0024

OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

ICSC: 0024

<p>I</p> <p>M</p> <p>P</p> <p>O</p> <p>R</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p> <p>N</p> <p>T</p> <p>D</p> <p>A</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming toxic and corrosive fumes (hydrogen chloride ICSC0163, chlorine fumes ICSC0126, phosgene ICSC0007). Reacts with some metals such as aluminium, magnesium, zinc causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 5 ppm as TWA, 10 ppm as STEL; (skin); A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.5 ppm, 3.2 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 4; Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2006). OSHA PEL_T: TWA 10 ppm C 25 ppm 200 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 4 hours) NIOSH REL: Ca ST 2 ppm (12.6 mg/m³) 60-minute See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 200 ppm See: 56235</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes . The substance may cause effects on the liver , kidneys and central nervous system , resulting in unconsciousness. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 76.5°C Melting point: -23°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.59 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.1 poor</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 12.2 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.3 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.5 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.64</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to its impact on the ozone layer.</p>	
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding. Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, Emergency Response. Card has been partly updated in October 2006. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits and Ingestion first aid.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61S1846

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0024</p>	<p>CARBON TETRACHLORIDE</p>

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

CHLOROBENZENE

ICSC: 0642



Benzene chloride
Chlorobenzol
Phenyl chloride
C₆H₅Cl
Molecular mass: 112.6

ICSC # 0642
CAS # 108-90-7
RTECS # [CZ0175000](#)
UN # 1134
EC # 602-033-00-1

November 27, 2003 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 27°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 27°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE			
•INHALATION	Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Redness. Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. (See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants.	Xn symbol N symbol R: 10-20-51/53 S: 2-24/25-61 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0642

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHLOROBENZENE

ICSC: 0642

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating, on contact with hot surfaces or flames producing toxic and corrosive fumes . Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks rubber and some plastic.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 ppm as TWA; A3; BEI issued; (ACGIH 2003). MAK: 10 ppm, 47 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL: TWA 75 ppm (350 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: See Appendix D NIOSH IDLH: 1000 ppm See: 108907</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin . If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , resulting in lowering of consciousness .</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys .</p>
<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 132°C Melting point: -45°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.11 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.05 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 1.17 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.88</p>	<p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.03 Flash point: 27°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 590°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.3-11 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.18-2.84</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center;">NOTES</p>		
<p>Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1134 NFPA Code: H2; F3; R0;</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>		
<p> </p>		
<p>ICSC: 0642</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">CHLOROBENZENE</p>
<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>	

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHLOROFORM

ICSC: 0027



Trichloromethane
Methane trichloride
Formyl trichloride
CHCl₃

Molecular mass: 119.4

ICSC # 0027
CAS # 67-66-3
RTECS # [FS9100000](#)
UN # 1888
EC # 602-006-00-4
November 04, 2000 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. See Notes. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness. Pain. Dry skin.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Separated from food and feedstuffs and incompatible materials ,(see Chemical Dangers). Ventilation along the floor.	Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Xn symbol R: 22-38-40-48/20/22 S: 2-36/37 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0027

European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHLOROFORM

ICSC: 0027

<p style="text-align: center;">I M P O R T A N T A D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: VOLATILE COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming toxic and corrosive fumes (hydrogen chloride ICSC0163,phosgene ICSC0007 andchlorine fumes ICSC0126). Reacts violently withstrong bases,strong oxidants, some metals, such as aluminium, magnesium and zinc, causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks plastic, rubber and coatings.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 ppm as TWA; A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.5 ppm, 2.5 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 4; Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: C 50 ppm (240 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: Ca ST 2 ppm (9.78 mg/m³) 60-minute See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 500 ppm See: 67663</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes . The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , liver and kidneys . The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys . This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 62°C Melting point: -64°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.48 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.8</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 21.2 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.12 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.97</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p> 	
<p>NOTES</p>		
<p>Turns combustible on addition of small amounts of a flammable substance or an increase in the oxygen content of the air. Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding. Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61S1888</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NFPA Code: H 2; F 0; R 0;</p>		
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>		
<p>ICSC: 0027</p>	<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	<p>CHLOROFORM</p>

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International Chemical Safety Cards

METHYL CHLORIDE

ICSC: 0419



Chloromethane
Monochloromethane
CH₃Cl

Molecular mass: 50.5

ICSC # 0419
CAS # 74-87-3
RTECS # [PA6300000](#)
UN # 1063
EC # 602-001-00-7
March 25, 1999 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable. Heating will cause rise in pressure with risk of bursting.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Shut off supply; if not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out; in other cases extinguish with water spray.
EXPLOSION	Gas/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Use non-sparking handtools.	In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE!	
• INHALATION	Staggering gait. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Convulsions. Unconsciousness. See Notes.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.	Cold-insulating gloves. Protective clothing.	ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes.
• EYES	(See Skin).	Safety goggles face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	
• INGESTION			

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. NEVER direct water jet on liquid. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Fireproof. Ventilation along the floor.	F+ symbol Xn symbol R: 12-40-48/20 S: 2-9-16-33 UN Hazard Class: 2.1

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0419

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

METHYL CHLORIDE

ICSC: 0419

<p>I M P O R T A N T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUEFIED GAS.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The gas is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible, and may accumulate in low ceiling spaces causing deficiency of oxygen. See Notes.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride and phosgene . Reacts violently with powdered aluminium, powdered zinc, aluminium trichloride and ethylene causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many metals in the presence of moisture.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 50 ppm as TWA, 100 ppm as STEL; (skin); A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 50 ppm 100 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3B; Pregnancy risk group: B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm 300 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 3 hours) NIOSH REL: Ca See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 2000 ppm See: 74873</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and through the skin.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system . Exposure may result in unconsciousness. Exposure far above the OEL may result in liver, cardiovascular system and kidney damage. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the central nervous system , resulting in effects measured using behavioural tests. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: -24.2°C Melting point: -97.6°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.92 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 0.5 Vapour pressure, kPa at 21°C: 506</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 1.8 Flash point: Flammable Gas Auto-ignition temperature: 632°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 8.1-17.4 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 0.91</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	
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NOTES

Following intoxication patient should be observed carefully for 48 hours. Check oxygen content before entering area. Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, Emergency Response.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-20S1063 or 20G2F

NFPA Code: H2; F4; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0419	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	METHYL CHLORIDE
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<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE

ICSC: 0048



Difluorodichloromethane
 R 12
 CFC 12
 CCl_2F_2
 Molecular mass: 120.9
 (cylinder)

ICSC # 0048
 CAS # 75-71-8
 RTECS # [PA8200000](#)
 UN # 1028
 July 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE			
•INHALATION	Cardiac arrhythmia. Confusion. Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.	Cold-insulating gloves.	ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation.	Separated from incompatible materials . See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Ventilation along the floor.	Special insulated cylinder. UN Hazard Class: 2.2

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0048 Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE

ICSC: 0048

<p>I M P O R T A N T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS COMPRESSED LIQUEFIED GAS , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The gas is heavier than air and may accumulate in low ceiling spaces causing deficiency of oxygen.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming toxic and corrosive gases(hydrogen chloride ICSC 0163,phosgene ICSC 0007,hydrogen fluoride ICSC 0283,carbonyl fluoride ICSC 0633). Reacts violently with metals such as zinc and powdered aluminium . Attacks magnesium and its alloys.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 1000 ppm as TWA A4 (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 1000 ppm; 5000 mg/m³; IV, C (DFG 2001). OSHA PEL: TWA 1000 ppm (4950 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 1000 ppm (4950 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 15,000 ppm See: 75718</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the cardiovascular system and central nervous system , resulting in cardiac disorders and central nervous system depression. Exposure could cause lowering of consciousness. See Notes.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Boiling point: -30°C Melting point: -158°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.5 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.03</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 568 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.2 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.16</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<p>This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to its impact on the ozone layer.</p>	
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NOTES

High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death. Check oxygen content before entering area. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding. Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state. Freon 12, Frigen 12, Halon 122 are trade names.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-20G2A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0048	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE
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IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

ETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 0268



Ethylbenzol
Phenylethane
EB
 $C_8H_{10} / C_6H_5C_2H_5$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0268
CAS # 100-41-4
RTECS # [DA0700000](#)
UN # 1175
EC # 601-023-00-4
March 13, 1995 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain. Blurred vision.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	(Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: A filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants.	F symbol Xn symbol R: 11-20 S: 2-16-24/25-29 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0268

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 0268

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH AROMATIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks plastic and rubber.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 125 ppm as STEL A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 125 ppm (545 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 800 ppm 10%LEL See: 100414</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 136°C Melting point: -95°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.9 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.015 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.9 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7</p>	<p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 18°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 432°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.0-6.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.2</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1175 or 30GF1-I+II
NFPA Code: H2; F3; R0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0268 **ETHYLBENZENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

DICHLOROMETHANE

ICSC: 0058



Methylene chloride
DCM
CH₂Cl₂
Molecular mass: 84.9

ICSC # 0058
CAS # 75-09-2
RTECS # [PA8050000](#)
UN # 1593
EC # 602-004-00-3
December 04, 2000 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible under specific conditions. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion (see Chemical Dangers).	Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! STRICT HYGIENE!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Weakness. Unconsciousness. Death.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness. Burning sensation.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain. Severe deep burns.	Safety goggles, face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink. Rest.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.	Separated from metals (see Chemical Dangers), food and feedstuffs . Cool. Ventilation along the floor.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Xn symbol R: 40 S: (2-)23-24/25-36/37 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0058

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

DICHLOROMETHANE

ICSC: 0058

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming toxic and corrosive fumes. Reacts violently with metals such as aluminium powder and magnesium powder, strong bases and strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks some forms of plastic rubber and coatings.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 50 ppm as TWA; A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1052 TWA 25 ppm ST 125 ppm NIOSH REL: Ca See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 2300 ppm See: 75092</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes , the skin and the respiratory tract . Exposure could cause lowering of consciousness. Exposure could cause the formation of methaemoglobin.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system and liver . This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 40°C Melting point: -95.1°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.3 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 1.3 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 47.4</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.9 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.9 Auto-ignition temperature: 556°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 12-25 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.25</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to ground water contamination.</p>	
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NOTES

Addition of small amounts of a flammable substance or an increase in the oxygen content of the air strongly enhances combustibility. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding. R30 is a trade name. Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61S1593

NFPA Code: H2; F1; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0058</p>	<p>DICHLOROMETHANE</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084



ortho-Xylene
 1,2-Dimethylbenzene
 o-Xylol
 $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 / C_8H_{10}$
 Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0084
 CAS # 95-47-6
 RTECS # [ZE2450000](#)
 UN # 1307
 EC # 601-022-00-9
 August 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 32°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 32°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants and strong acids .	Note: C Xn symbol R: 10-20/21-38 S: 2-25 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0084

European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids and strong oxidants .</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA; 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI specified by (ACGIH 2001). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA; 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin . The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system . If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system. Exposure to the substance may enhance hearing damage caused by exposure to noise. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 144°C Melting point: -25°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.7</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 32°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 463°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-6.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.12</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0086 p-Xylene and 0085 m-Xylene.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III

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

Card has been partially updated in January 2008: see Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0084	o-XYLENE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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

modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084



ortho-Xylene
1,2-Dimethylbenzene
o-Xylol
 $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 / C_8H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0084
CAS # 95-47-6
RTECS # [ZE2450000](#)
UN # 1307
EC # 601-022-00-9
August 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 32°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 32°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants strong acids	Note: C Xn symbol R: 10-20/21-38 S: 2-25 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0084

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084

<p>I M P O R T A N T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system. Exposure to the substance may enhance hearing damage caused by exposure to noise. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 144°C Melting point: -25°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.7</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 32°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 463°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-6.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.12</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0086 p-Xylene and 0085 m-Xylene.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III
NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0084	o-XYLENE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

p-XYLENE

ICSC: 0086



para-Xylene
1,4-Dimethylbenzene
p-Xylol
 $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 / C_8H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0086
CAS # 106-42-3
RTECS # [ZE2625000](#)
UN # 1307
EC # 601-022-00-9
August 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 27°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 27°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong acids	Note: C Xn symbol R: 10-20/21-38 S: 2-25 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0086

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

p-XYLENE

ICSC: 0086

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[±]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 138°C Melting point: 13°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.9</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 27°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 528°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.15</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0084 o-Xylene and 0085 m-Xylene.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III
NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0086	p-XYLENE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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

m-XYLENE

ICSC: 0085



meta-Xylene
1,3-Dimethylbenzene
m-Xylol
 $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 / C_8H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0085
CAS # 108-38-3
RTECS # [ZE2275000](#)
UN # 1307
EC # 601-022-00-9
August 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 27°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 27°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants strong acids	Note: C Xn symbol R: 10-20/21-38 S: 2-25 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0085

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

m-XYLENE

ICSC: 0085

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[±]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 139°C Melting point: -48°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.8</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 27°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 527°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.20</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0084 o-Xylene and 0086 p-Xylene.

NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0085	m-XYLENE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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International Chemical Safety Cards

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

ICSC: 0076



1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene
 Perchloroethylene
 Tetrachloroethene
 $C_2Cl_4 / Cl_2C=CCl_2$
 Molecular mass: 165.8

ICSC # 0076
 CAS # 127-18-4
 RTECS # [KX3850000](#)
 UN # 1897
 EC # 602-028-00-4
 April 13, 2000 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
•INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Weakness. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles , face shield .	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink. Rest.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	Separated from metals ,(see Chemical Dangers), food and feedstuffs . Keep in the dark. Ventilation along the floor.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Xn symbol N symbol R: 40-51/53 S: (2-)23-36/37-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0076

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

ICSC: 0076

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming toxic and corrosive fumes (hydrogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine). The substance decomposes slowly on contact with moisture producing trichloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid. Reacts with metals such as aluminium, lithium, barium, beryllium.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 25 ppm as TWA, 100 ppm as STEL; A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL⁺: TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm 300 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 3-hours) NIOSH REL: Ca Minimize workplace exposure concentrations. See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 150 ppm See: 127184</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes , the skin and the respiratory tract . If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure at high levels may result in unconsciousness.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys. This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 121°C Melting point: -22°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.6 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.015</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 1.9 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.8 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.09 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.9</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding. An added stabilizer or inhibitor can influence the toxicological properties of this substance, consult an expert. Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61S1897

NFPA Code: H2; F0; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0076</p>	<p>TETRACHLOROETHYLENE</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

TOLUENE

ICSC: 0078



Methylbenzene
Toluol
Phenylmethane
 $C_6H_5CH_3 / C_7H_8$
Molecular mass: 92.1

ICSC # 0078
CAS # 108-88-3
RTECS # [XS5250000](#)
UN # 1294
EC # 601-021-00-3
October 10, 2002 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. Use non-sparking handtools.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
•INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area in large spill! Consult an expert in large spill! Remove all ignition sources. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants.	F symbol Xn symbol R: 11-38-48/20-63-65-67 S: 2-36/37-46-62 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0078

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

TOLUENE

ICSC: 0078

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are formed easily. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 50 ppm as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 50 ppm 190 mg/m³ H Peak limitation category: II(4) Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 200 ppm C 300 ppm 500 ppm (10-minute maximum peak) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (560 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 500 ppm See: 108883</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. Exposure at high levels may result in cardiac dysrhythmia and unconsciousness.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system Exposure to the substance may enhance hearing damage caused by exposure to noise. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 111°C Melting point: -95°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.87 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 25°C: 3.8 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.1	Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 4°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 480°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.1 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.69
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1294

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0078

TOLUENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE

ICSC: 0047



Trichloromonofluoromethane
 Fluorotrichloromethane
 CFC 11
 R 11
 CCl_3F
 Molecular mass: 137.4

ICSC # 0047
 CAS # 75-69-4
 RTECS # [PB6125000](#)
 July 03, 2002 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE			
•INHALATION	Cardiac arrhythmia. Confusion. Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE. Dry skin.	Cold-insulating gloves.	ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation.	Separated from incompatible materials . See Chemical Dangers. Cool.	

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0047

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE

ICSC: 0047

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS GAS OR HIGHLY VOLATILE	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by
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<p>M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The gas is heavier than air. The vapour is heavier than air and may accumulate in low ceiling spaces causing deficiency of oxygen.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming toxic and corrosive gases(hydrogen chloride ICSC 0163,phosgene ICSC 0007,hydrogen fluoride ICSC 0283,carbonyl fluoride ICSC 0633). Reacts with powders of aluminium, zinc, magnesium and lithium shavings; granular barium.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 1000 ppm (Ceiling value); A4; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 1000 ppm; 5700 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL_T: TWA 1000 ppm (5600 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: C 1000 ppm (5600 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 2000 ppm See: 75694</p>	<p>inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the cardiovascular system and central nervous system , resulting in cardiac disorders and central nervous system depression. Exposure could cause lowering of consciousness. See Notes.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 24°C Melting point: -111°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.49 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.1</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 89.0 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 4.4 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.53</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to its impact on the ozone layer.</p>	
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NOTES

High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death. Check oxygen content before entering area. The occupational exposure limit value should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding. Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state. Freon 11, Frigen 11, Halon 11 are trade names. Card has been partly updated in October 2004. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0047	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029



Chrome
Cr
Atomic mass: 52.0
(powder)

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

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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0029

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029

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

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

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

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

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV: (as Cr metal, Cr(III) compounds) 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA A4 (ACGIH 2004).

MAK not established.

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

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

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

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

Solubility in water:
none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0029

CHROMIUM

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE

ICSC: 1241



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1241

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE

ICSC: 1241

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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International Chemical Safety Cards

LEAD

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal
Plumbum
Pb
Atomic mass: 207.2
(powder)

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

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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International Chemical Safety Cards

MANGANESE

ICSC: 0174






Mn
Atomic mass: 54.9
(powder)



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

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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0174

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

MANGANESE

ICSC: 0174

I	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: GREY - WHITE POWDER</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p>
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<p>M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts slowly with water more rapidly with steam and acids forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ (as TWA); (ACGIH 2003). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.5 mg/m³; Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2007). OSHA PEL*: C 5 mg/m³ *Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl and Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl. NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ ST 3 mg/m³ *Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl, Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl, and Manganese tetroxide. NIOSH IDLH: 500 mg/m³ (as Mn) See: 7439965</p>	<p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The aerosol is irritating to the respiratory tract .</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the lungs and central nervous system , resulting in increased susceptibility to bronchitis, pneumonitis and neurologic, neuropsychiatric disorders (manganism). Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 1962°C Melting point: 1244°C Density: 7.47 g/cm³</p>	<p>Solubility in water: none</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0174	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994		MANGANESE
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International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056



Quicksilver
Liquid silver
Hg
Atomic mass: 200.6

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0056

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062



Ni
Atomic mass: 58.7
(powder)

ICSC # 0062
CAS # 7440-02-0
RTECS # [QR5950000](#)
EC # 028-002-00-7
October 17, 2001 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable as dust. Toxic fumes may be released in a fire.		Dry sand. NO carbon dioxide. NO water.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Shortness of breath.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Vacuum spilled material. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.	Separated from strong acids.	Xn symbol R: 40-43 S: 2-22-36

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0062

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062

I	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SILVERY METALLIC SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of the dust.</p>
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Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Reacts violently, in powder form, with titanium powder and potassium perchlorate, and oxidants such as ammonium nitrate, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts slowly with non-oxidizing acids and more rapidly with oxidizing acids. Toxic gases and vapours (such as nickel carbonyl) may be released in a fire involving nickel.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV: (Inhalable fraction) 1.5 mg/m³ as TWA A5 (not suspected as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) sensitization of respiratory tract and skin (Sah); Carcinogen category: 1; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL*†: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl. NIOSH REL*: Ca TWA 0.015 mg/m³ [See Appendix A](#) *Note: The REL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl. NIOSH IDLH: Ca 10 mg/m³ (as Ni) See: [7440020](#)

INHALATION RISK:

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

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

May cause mechanical irritation. Inhalation of fumes may cause pneumonitis.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 2730°C
Melting point: 1455°C
Density: 8.9 g/cm³

Solubility in water: none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

At high temperatures, nickel oxide fumes will be formed. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0062

NICKEL

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

SODIUM

ICSC: 0717



Natrium
Na
Atomic mass: 23.0

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0717

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

SODIUM

ICSC: 0717

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SILVERY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with water , causing fire and explosion hazard . The substance decomposes rapidly under the influence of air and moisture , forming flammable/explosive gas (Hydrogen - see ICSC0001) .</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK not established.</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: See ICSC 0360 (Sodium hydroxide)</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 880°C Melting point: 97.4°C Density: 0.97 g/cm ³	Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: negligible Auto-ignition temperature: 120-125°C
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	
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NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0717	SODIUM
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

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

FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

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

PROJECT NAME _____ PROJECT. NO. _____

Date of Accident _____ Time _____ Report By _____

Type of Accident (Check One):

Vehicular Personal Property

Name of Injured _____ DOB or Age _____

How Long Employed _____

Names of Witnesses _____

Description of Accident _____

Action Taken _____

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

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

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

INDICATE STREET NAMES, DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLES, AND NORTH ARROW

HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP

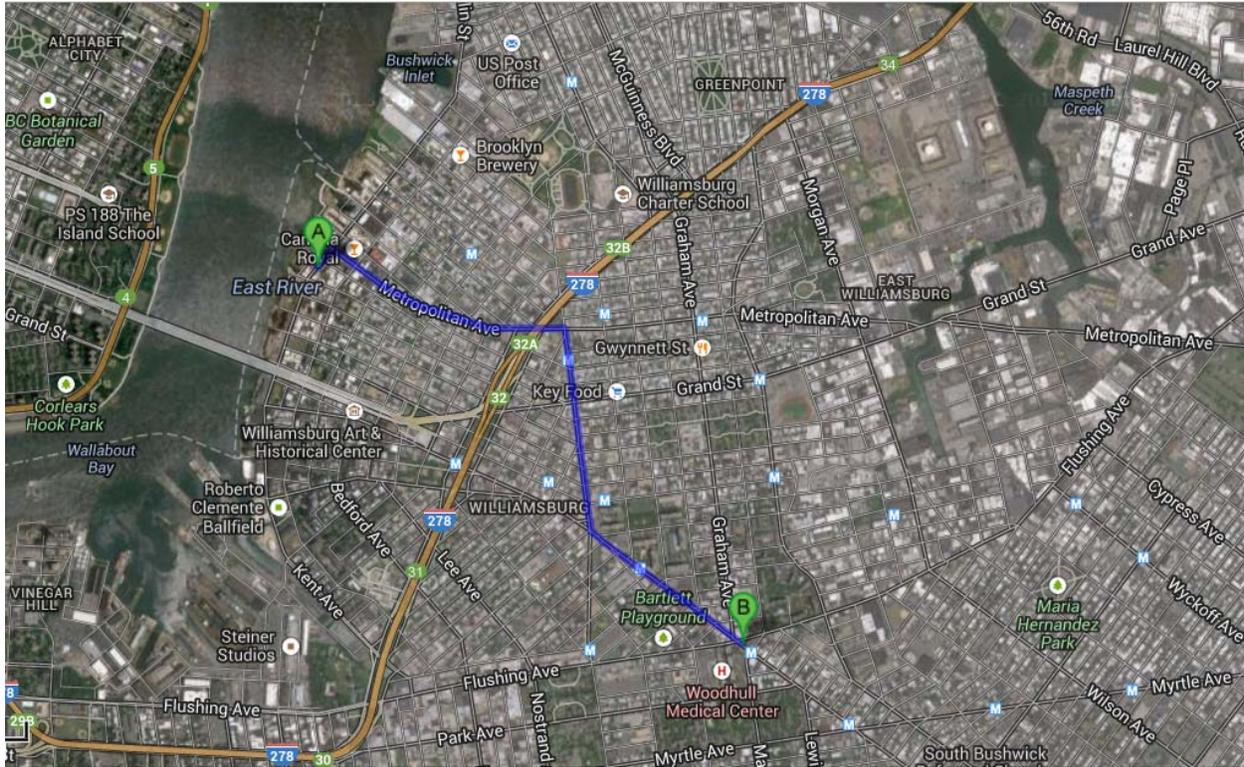
The hospital nearest the site is:

WOODHULL MEDICAL CENTER

760 Broadway, Brooklyn, New York 11206

718-963-8000

2.0 Miles – About 7-13 Minutes



Map Data ©2013 Google

A 235 Kent Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11249

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|
| 1. | Head northeast on Kent Ave toward N 1st St | go 390 ft
total 390 ft |
| 2. | Turn right onto Metropolitan Ave
About 3 mins | go 0.7 mi
total 0.8 mi |
| 3. | Turn right onto Union Ave
About 2 mins | go 0.6 mi
total 1.4 mi |
| 4. | Slight left onto Broadway
Destination will be on the right
About 2 mins | go 0.6 mi
total 2.0 mi |

B **Woodhull Medical Center**
760 Broadway, Brooklyn, NY 11206

ATTACHMENT F
VAPOR BARRIER SPECIFICATIONS

VaporBlock®

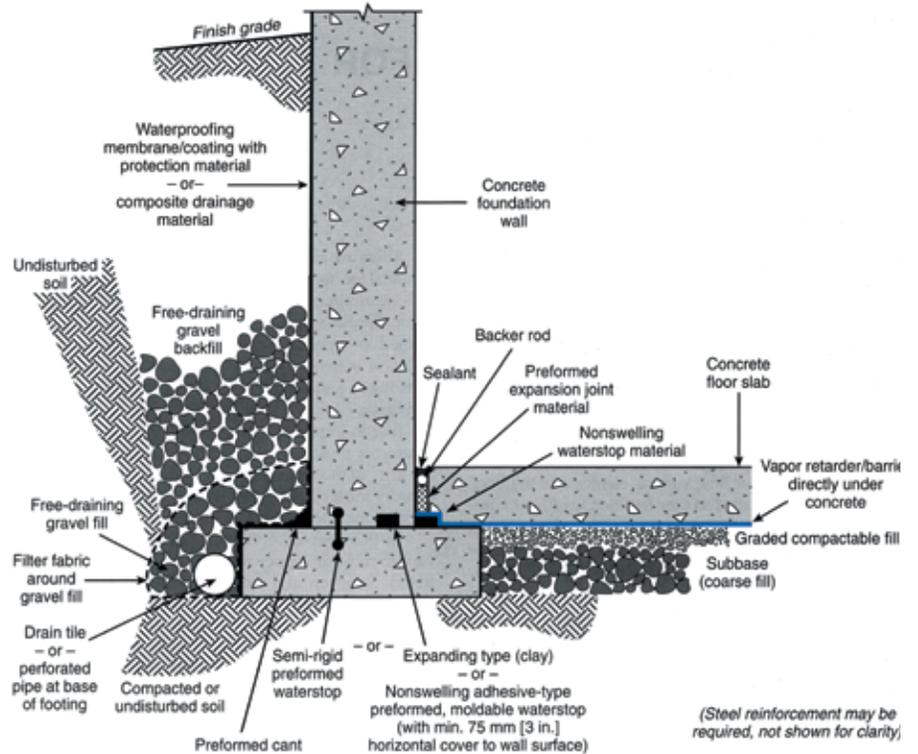
UNDERSLAB VAPOR RETARDER

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

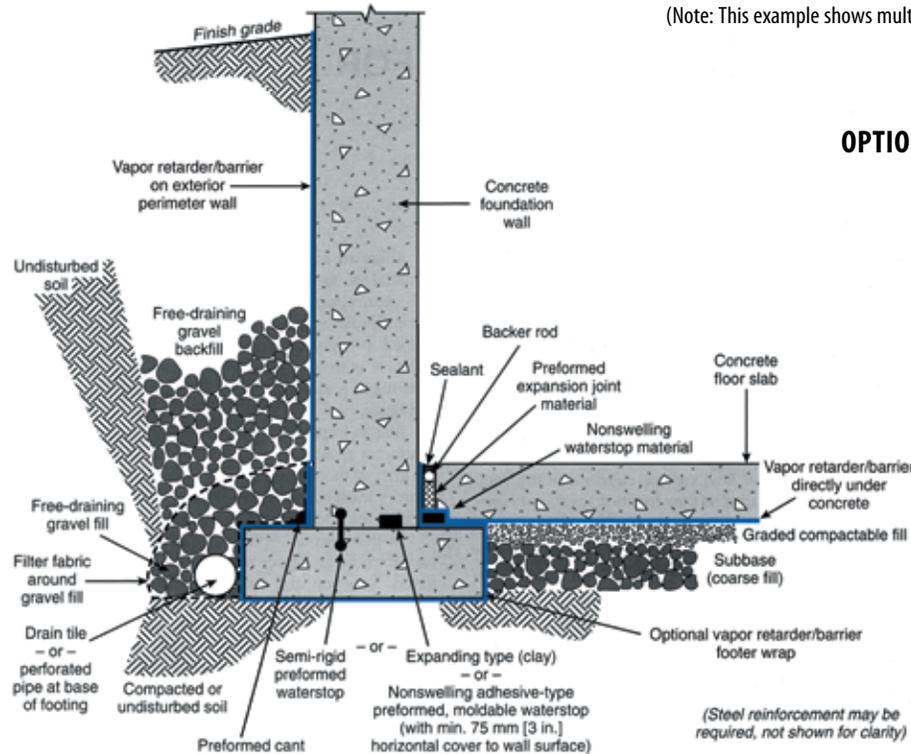
Please Note: Read these instructions thoroughly before installation to ensure proper use of VaporBlock®. ASTM E 1643 can also provide valuable information regarding the installation of vapor retarders. When installing this product, contractors shall conform to all applicable local, state and federal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

Materials List:

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



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



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

OPTIONAL PERIMETER WALL & FOOTER METHODS

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

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

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

VAPORBLOCK® PLACEMENT

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

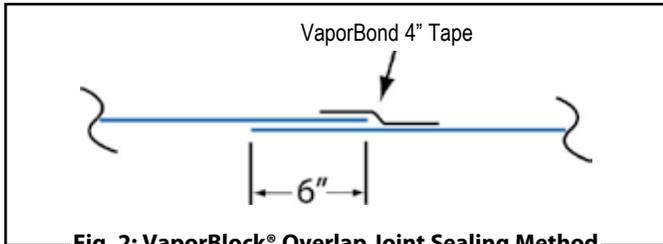


Fig. 2: VaporBlock® Overlap Joint Sealing Method

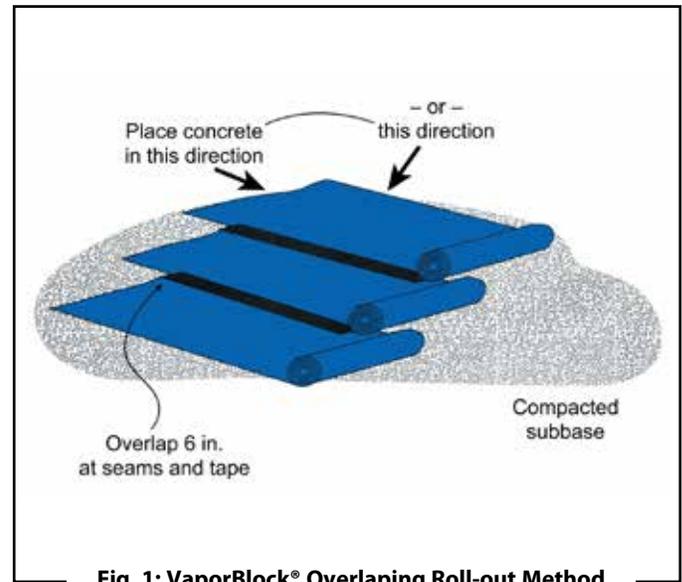


Fig. 1: VaporBlock® Overlapping Roll-out Method

SINGLE PENETRATION PIPE BOOT INSTALLATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

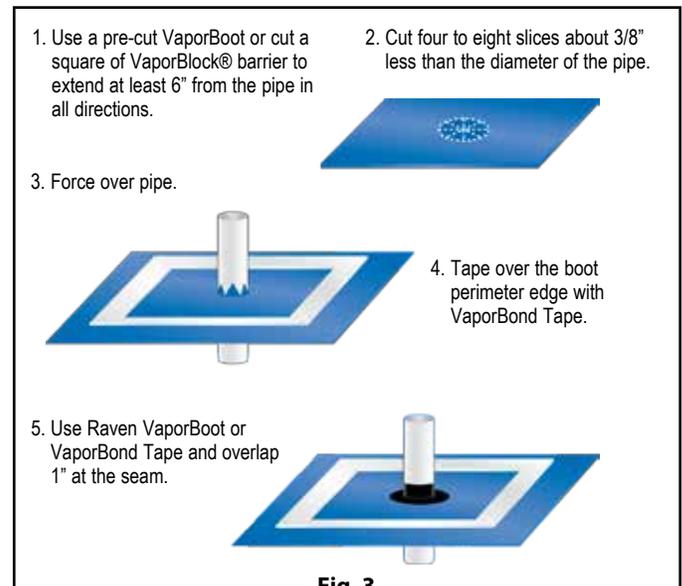


Fig. 3

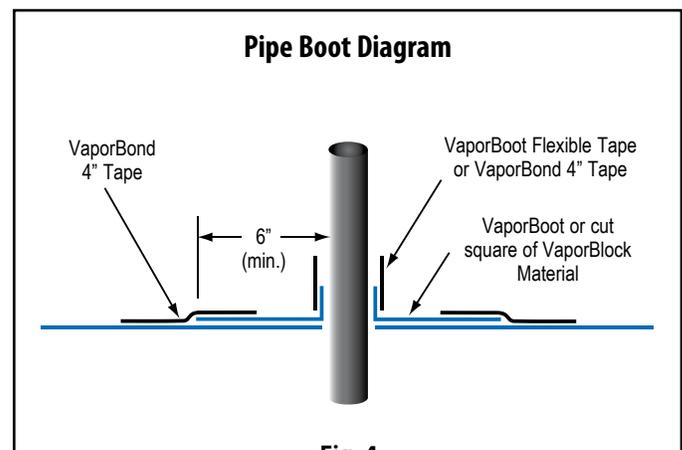


Fig. 4

MULTIPLE PENETRATION PIPE BOOT INSTALLATION

1.5. For side-by-side multiple penetrations;

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

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

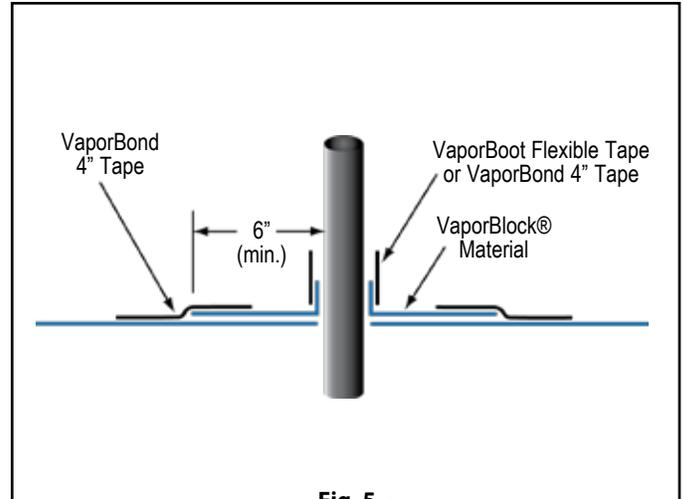


Fig. 5

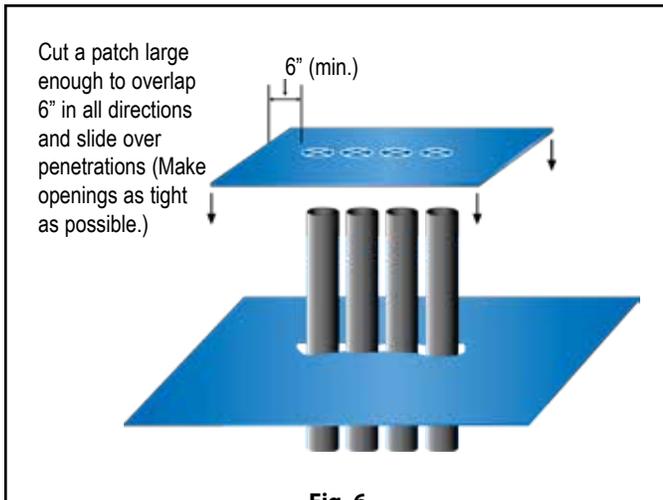


Fig. 6

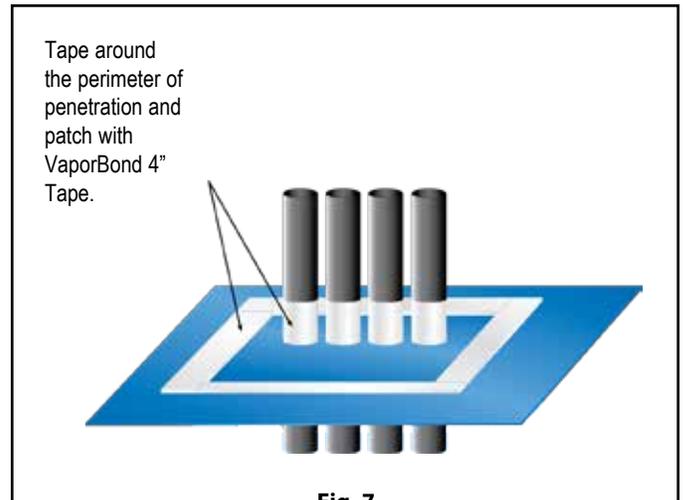


Fig. 7

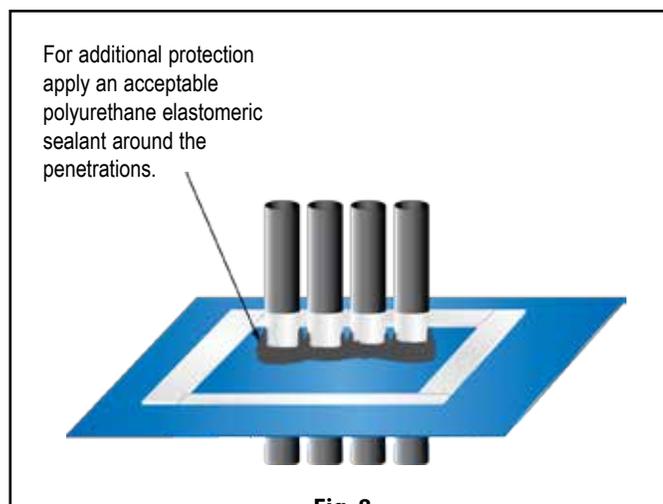


Fig. 8

VAPORBLOCK® PROTECTION

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



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



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



Engineered Films Division
P.O. Box 5107
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5107
Ph: (605) 335-0174 • Fx: (605) 331-0333

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Toll Free: 800-635-3456
Email: efdsales@ravenind.com
www.ravenefd.com
2/14 EFD 1156

VAPORBLOCK® PLUS™ VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier

Product Description

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

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

Product Use

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

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

Size & Packaging

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



Under-Slab Vapor/Gas Retarder

Product

Part

VaporBlock Plus 20 VBP 20

APPLICATIONS

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

VaporBlock® Plus™
UNDERSLAB VAPOR RETARDER / GAS BARRIER

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

VaporBlock[®] Plus[™] Placement

All instructions on architectural or structural drawings should be reviewed and followed.
Detailed installation instructions accompany each roll of VaporBlock[®] Plus[™] and can also be located on our website.
ASTM E-1643 also provides general installation information for vapor retarders.



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

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