SOIL AND GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
55-57 AND 61 ST. PAUL STREET
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Prepared for: City of Rochester
Division of Environmental Quality
30 Church Street, Room 300B
Rochester, New York 14614-1278

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Project #: 5720S-20

Date: August 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the City of Rochester (City), Day Environmental Inc. (DAY) prepared this Soil and Groundwater Management Plan (SGMP) for properties addressed as 55-57 and 61 St. Paul Street, Rochester, New York (Site). The SGMP should be implemented when work has the potential to disturb soil and/or groundwater that is contaminated with residual constituents at the Site.

1.1 Site Background

The Site is located within the City of Rochester, New York. The Site consists of two contiguous parcels (i.e., 55-57 St. Paul Street is approximately 0.53 acres, and 61 St. Paul Street is approximately 0.23 acres). The Site is bound by St. Paul Street to the east and Bragdon Place (formerly known as United Way) to the north, south, and west. The Site is developed with an office building and associated parking lot. The location of the Site is shown Figure 1.

1.2 Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this SGMP is to present procedures to evaluate and manage soil and groundwater that is contaminated with residual constituents that were detected during a limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Phase II ESA), if such impacts are encountered during future subsurface activities. This SGMP was prepared in general accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Region 8 Spills Unit document titled, "*Soil and Groundwater Management Plan Criteria*", updated August 2016. Parties that engage in subsurface activities at the Site should utilize this SGMP, as necessary.

2.0 PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL WORK AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

LiRo Engineers, Inc. (LiRo) prepared an April 5, 2019 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report (Phase I ESA) for the Site, which identified the following Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs):

1. Former owners and/or operations at the Site that included painting, clothing manufacturing, carbon paper manufacturing, printing operations, bottling works (including a machine shop), New York trade ("assn ret petroleum"), FI Oil Heat Institute of Western NY, and the Department of Transportation/Transportation Bureau.

2. The historical use of adjoining properties that included dry cleaners, Rochester Lead Works, clothing factories, patent medicines, roof manufacturing, painting and printing facilities, sheet metal works, a gas station, plating works, an agricultural chemicals facility, coal sales, a bus terminal, and the presence of petroleum storage tanks (including underground storage tanks [USTs]).

In addition, LiRo prepared an August 6, 2019 Phase II ESA Report for the Site. The scope of work of the Phase II ESA was limited and included:

- A geophysical survey.

- The advancement of seven soil borings (SB), three of which were converted to temporary well points (TWP).

- The collection of soil and groundwater samples, which were tested by an analytical laboratory for Target Compound List (TCL) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), TCL Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), TCL Pesticides, Polycyclic Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Metals.

- The collection of a basement sump groundwater sample, which was tested by an analytical laboratory for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and RCRA metals.

The findings of the Phase II ESA included the following:

- Fill soils were encountered in each of the seven borings installed, with thicknesses ranging from at least 8 feet to greater than 17.6 feet. The fill material consisted primarily of silty sand and some gravel with varying admixtures of debris, including brick fragments, cinders, and coal. Where observed, native soil beneath the fill consisted of interbedded tan to brown subglacial till (i.e., very hard silt with sub angular to sub rounded gravel) and sand lenses. Bedrock was not encountered in the borings. Groundwater was encountered in overburden soils at depths ranging from 9.5 to 16.5 feet below the ground surface. Field evidence of chemical or petroleum impact (e.g., elevated photoionization detector readings, odors, sheen or product) was not encountered.

- Analytical Laboratory Results for Soil/Fill Samples included the following results:

  a. VOCs were not detected in the seven soil samples tested.

  b. SVOCs were detected in five of the seven soil samples tested. The SVOC benzo(a)pyrene was detected at concentrations exceeding its NYSDEC Part 375 Restricted Use-Commercial SCO in the composite soil samples collected from soil borings SB-4, SB-5, and SB-6. The SVOCs benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene were also detected at concentrations exceeding Restricted Use-Commercial SCOs in the composite sample collected from soil boring SB-4. The elevated concentrations of SVOCs in the composite soil sample from soil boring SB-4 is likely the result of cinders and coal that were observed within the fill noted at that location.

  c. Two pesticides (4,4-DDE and 4,4-DDT) were detected in the sample collected from soil boring SB-6, but at concentrations below their respective Restricted Use-Commercial SCOs.

  d. One PCB (Aroclor-1254) was detected in the sample collected from soil boring SB-6, but at a concentration below its Restricted Use-Commercial SCO.

  e. Metals were detected in the seven soil samples collected. Arsenic was detected in the sample collected from soil boring SB-4 at a concentration exceeding its Restricted Use-Commercial SCO; and lead was detected in the sample collected from soil boring SB-6 at a concentration exceeding its Restricted Use-Commercial SCO. The other detected metals concentrations in the samples were below their respective Restricted Use-Commercial SCOs.

  Refer to Table 1 through Table 5 and Figure 4 in Appendix A of this SGMP for further presentation and summary of these previous analytical test results.

- Analytical Laboratory Results for Groundwater Samples

  a. One VOC (chloroform) was detected at a concentration of 1 part per billion (ppb) in a groundwater sample collected from the temporary well point that was installed within soil boring SB-4 which was below its NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1) groundwater standard of guidance value.

  b. SVOCs, including phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and pyrene, were detected in the groundwater sample collected from the TWP that was installed within soil boring SB-4 at concentrations exceeding their respective TOGS 1.1.1 groundwater standards or guidance values. The SVOCs detected in the groundwater sample collected within soil boring SB-4 may have been biased high due to turbidity during sample collection. One SVOC, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in the groundwater sample that was collected from the building sump at a concentration exceeding its TOGS 1.1.1 groundwater standard or guidance value. No SVOCs were detected in the groundwater sample collected from the TWP that was installed within soil boring SB-2.

c. Pesticides and PCBs were not detected in the groundwater sample that was collected from the building sump. Chromium was detected in the groundwater sample that was collected from the building sump at a concentration exceeding its TOGS 1.1.1 groundwater standard or guidance value. The metals, arsenic, barium and lead were also detected in the sump groundwater sample, but at concentrations below their respective TOGS 1.1.1 groundwater standards or guidance values.

Refer to Table 6 through Table 10 and Figure 4 in Appendix A of this SGMP for further presentation and summary of these previous analytical test results.

Based on the VOC results for soil and groundwater samples, the Phase II ESA report concluded that vapor intrusion mitigation measures do not appear warranted.

Based on the results of the Phase II ESA, the following recommendations were provided in the Phase II ESA repot.

1. Prepare an Environmental Site Management Plan (SMP) or SGMP to provide guidance on health and safety monitoring, characterization, handling, and disposal/re-use of potentially regulated solid waste materials that might be disturbed or displaced during any future Site redevelopment.

2. Flag the Site in the City of Rochester's electronic Building Information System to prohibit the issuance of a City building permit until an environmental review is completed.

3.0 SITE CONTACT

The current owner is responsible for implementing and following the SGMP. A copy of this SGMP has been provided to the City. In the event that environmental media (e.g., soil, groundwater, etc.) containing contamination is encountered during future Site activities, the impacts need to be addressed at that time in accordance with this SGMP, and the City contact listed below should be notified.

City of Rochester (Current Owner), contact as of June 2020:

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

4.0 SOIL AND GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

This SGMP provides procedures to assist in identifying Site media that may be impacted with contaminants (e.g., SVOCs and metals) that were detected during the limited Phase II ESA. This SGMP also provides options for the management, disposal and/or re-use of these impacted media. The procedures presented herein are intended to reduce potential exposure to workers conducting subsurface activities at the Site should these impacted subsurface materials be encountered that require management.

If unanticipated environmental conditions are encountered that differ from the environmental conditions documented in the August 6, 2019 Phase II ESA Report, corrective environmental actions beyond those included in this SGMP may be warranted. Also, if a significant redevelopment project is planned for the Site, a more comprehensive and defined SGMP should be prepared and implemented.

4.1 Potentially Contaminated Material

This section describes the media that may be impacted based on the 2019 Phase II ESA findings, and provides information on the identification, handling, analytical laboratory testing, disposal, or re-use of these materials.

4.1.1 In-Field Identification

Media that are potentially impacted at the Site include fill material and groundwater. These media will be considered contaminated unless it can be proved otherwise via appropriate analytical laboratory testing. Based on the limited testing completed to date, native soils should also be considered to be impacted. Fill material may be encountered from near the ground surface to depths greater than 17.6 feet. The fill material may consist of silty sand, some gravel, with varying admixtures of brick fragments, cinders, and coal. Native soils beneath the fill consist of interbedded tan to brown subglacial till (very hard silt with sub angular to sub rounded gravel) and sand lenses. The top of the groundwater table may be encountered at depths ranging between 9.5 and 16.5 feet, and is within the overburden fill and native soil deposits. Other than the presence of certain components in the fill material (e.g., cinders and coal), the presence of SVOC or metals impact cannot be easily discerned in the field. An X-ray fluorescence (XRF) can be used in the field to screen fill material and soil for elevated levels of metals.

4.1.2 Handling

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

<u>Fill Material and Soil</u>

Fill material and native soil will be considered contaminated and will be segregated from each other. These materials will be handled in one or more of the following methods:

- Place on, and cover with, a layer of reinforced plastic sheeting at least 10 millimeters in thickness or two layers of regular plastic sheeting at least 12 millimeters thick. Secure plastic

sheeting with sand bags or other suitable inert weights, and replace as needed if damaged by wind, site activities or other factors.

- Place in New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT)-approved 55-gallon drums with secure lids. Label drums with date, contents, and generator.

- Place in one or more lined roll-off dumpster with secure cover.

Groundwater

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

4.1.3 Characterization

Displaced/removed fill material, soil and water will be characterized in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations and disposal facility requirements. The following is general guidance for characterizing these media.

Fill Material and Soil

One or more representative samples of staged fill material and soil will be collected, and the samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified analytical laboratory for testing of appropriate waste characterization parameters. The proposed waste disposal company will identify the number of samples and the test parameters required. However, based on the results of previous analytical laboratory testing conducted for this Site and disposal facility requirements in the Greater Rochester area, it is anticipated that the waste characterization sampling and analysis program required by the disposal facility may include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following:

- Collect one sample for the first 500 tons of soil, and one sample for each 1,000 tons thereafter.

- Test each sample at a NYSDOH ELAP-certified analytical laboratory for:

    - United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) target compound list (TCL) SVOCs using USEPA Method 8270; and
    - Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Metals using USEPA Methods 1311, 6010 and 7470.

The disposal facility may also require testing of one or more sample at a NYSDOH ELAP-certified analytical laboratory for one or more of the following:

- Full TCLP using USEPA Methods 1311, 8260, 8270, 6010/7470, 8081, and 8151;
- TCL VOCs using USEPA Method 8260;

- PCBs using USEPA Method 8082;
- Flashpoint using USEPA Method 1010 or 1030;
- Reactivity using USEPA Methods 7.3, 9012, 9034; and
- Corrosivity (pH) using USEPA Method 9045.

Water

One or more representative samples of staged water will be collected, and the samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified analytical laboratory for testing of appropriate waste characterization parameters. The proposed waste disposal company or wastewater treatment facility will identify the number of samples and the test parameters required. However, based on the results of previous analytical laboratory testing conducted for this Site, it is anticipated that the waste characterization sampling and analysis program that is required for water may include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following:

- Collect one sample for each allotment of water.
- Test each sample at a NYSDOH ELAP-certified analytical laboratory for:
  - Purgeable Organic VOCs using USEPA Method 624;
  - SVOCs using USEPA Method 625; and
  - RCRA Metals using USEPA Method 200.7/245.2.

4.1.4 Disposal and Re-Use Options

This section addresses disposal and re-use options for contaminated soil and liquids.

Contaminated Soil

If the contaminated soil is to be disposed, a waste profile will be prepared and submitted to the waste disposal company to obtain approval for disposal at an appropriate waste disposal facility (e.g., regulated landfill). Once approved, load the contaminated soil and any plastic sheeting or drums onto NYSDEC Part 364-permitted trucks or trailers, and transport the material to the approved waste disposal facility for disposal.

As an option, waste characterization samples can be collected and analyzed, and waste profiling can be approved for a designated waste disposal facility (e.g., regulated landfill) prior to excavation so that the material can be direct-loaded onto NYSDEC Part 364 permitted trucks and transported to the designated waste disposal facility for disposal.

On-site or off-site re-use of displaced/removed/staged fill material or soil must be in compliance with NYSDEC Part 360 regulations. Depending upon the type of material and its analytical laboratory test results, a Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) may be required, and re-use restrictions may apply. If fill material or soil is to be re-used, its geotechnical properties should also be considered

Water

Options for addressing contaminated water (e.g., groundwater, stormwater, snowmelt) may include:

- Discharge to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) sanitary or combined sewer system under a Monroe County, NY sewer use permit in accordance with applicable regulations. If the water exceeds Monroe County sewer use limits or other criteria, it will require pre-treatment and re-testing prior to discharge under a sewer use permit.

- Off-site transport, and treatment or disposal, in accordance with applicable regulations.

4.2 Health and Safety

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

The entity conducting intrusive activities (e.g., excavation, dewatering, etc.) that have the potential to disturb contaminated media must conduct its work in accordance with a Health and Safety Plan (HASP). A HASP that contains on-site air monitoring requirements and a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) is included as Appendix B. The entity can implement this HASP during its intrusive activities, or can prepare and implement its own HASP, which must first be accepted by the City.

5.0 INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

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

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

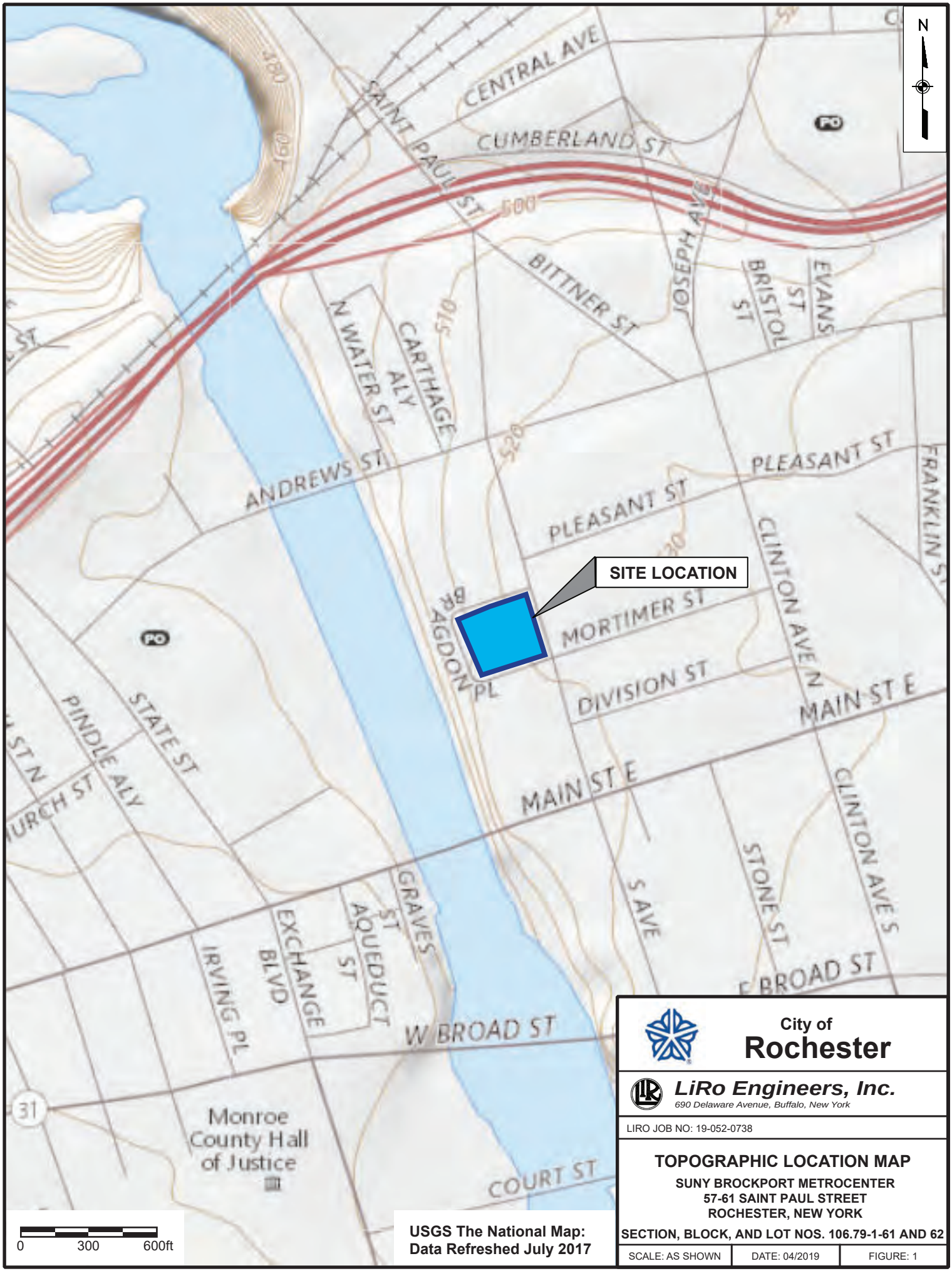
A. No person shall use for drinking purposes, or in the preparation of food intended for human consumption, any water except the potable water supply authorized for public use by the City of Rochester; and

B. Other water supplies, wells or springs used for cooling and washing purposes only, where food is prepared or sold for human consumption, shall be tested and approved by the Monroe County Health Director. All auxiliary water supplies used for commercial or industrial use shall have all hydrants and faucets conspicuously posted indicating that such water is not for drinking use, and such water supplies shall not be cross-connected or interconnected with the public water supply.

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

APPENDIX A

Figure 1, Figure 4, and Table 1 through Table 10 from
LiRo August 6, 2019 Phase II ESA Report



City of
Rochester

LiRo Engineers, Inc.
690 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York

LIRO JOB NO: 19-052-0738

TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP

SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER
57-61 SAINT PAUL STREET
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

SECTION, BLOCK, AND LOT NOS. 106.79-1-61 AND 62

SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: 04/2019	FIGURE: 1

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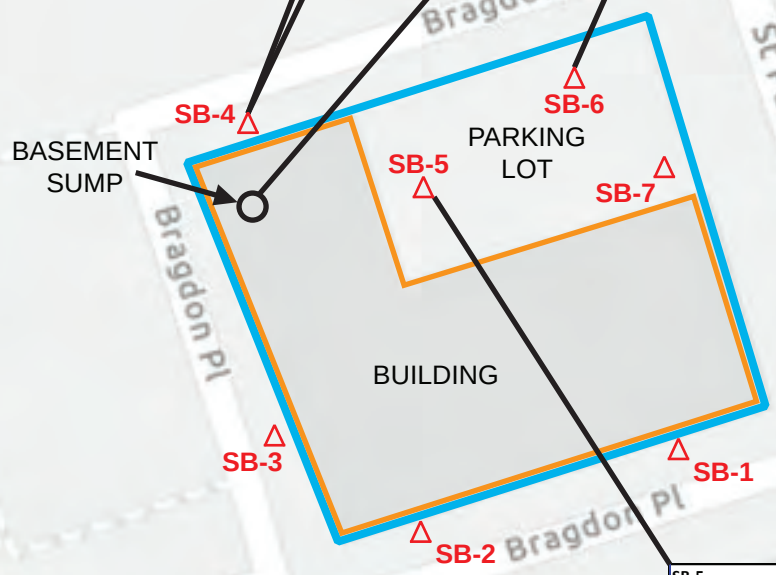
SB-4	6/27/2019		
Parameter	Depth Ft. BGS	µg/kg	NYS Part 375(b) Restricted Use-Commercial SCO
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.5-8.5	130,000	5,600
Chrysene	0.5-8.5	120,000	56,000
Benzo(b)fluouranthene	0.5-8.5	140,000	5,600
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.5-8.5	110,000	1,000
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.5-8.5	55,000	5,600
Dibenzo(a)anthracene	0.5-8.5	17,000	560
Arsenic	0.5-8.5	28	16

SB-4	6/28/2019	
Parameter	µg/L	NYS Ambient Water Quality Standard/Guidance Value
Phenanthrene	240	50
Anthracene	55	50
Fluouranthene	330	50
Benzo(a)anthracene	150	0.002
Chrysene	140	0.002
Benzo(b)fluouranthene	160	0.002
Benzo(k)fluouranthene	44	0.002
Benzo(a)pyrene	130	ND
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	59	0.002

Building Sump	6/28/2019	
Parameter	µg/L	NYS Ambient Water Quality Standard/Guidance Value
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	110	5
Chromium	94	50

SB-6	6/27/2019		
Parameter	Depth Ft. BGS	µg/kg	NYS Part 375(b) Restricted Use-Commercial SCO
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.3-9	2,000	1,000
Lead	0.3-9	1,300	1,000



SB-5	6/27/2019		
Parameter	Depth Ft. BGS	µg/kg	NYS Part 375(b) Restricted Use-Commercial SCO
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.3-8.5	3,200	1,000

SITE LOCATION

△ Soil Boring

57-61 St. Paul Street
Rochester, New York

LiRo-Engineers, Inc.
690 Delaware Ave.
Buffalo, New York

SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER PHASE II ESA SOIL AND GROUNDWATER EXCEEDANCES

FIGURE NO.

4

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TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) DETECTED IN SOIL
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

TCL VOC	NYSDEC Part 375-6.8 (b) Restricted Use - Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)	Sample ID, Depth, and Date Collected						
		SB-1	SB-2	SB-3	SB-4	SB-5	SB-6	SB-7
		0.5-1'	1.5-2.5'	7-8'	8-8.5'	8-8.5'	0.3-1.2'	8-8.6'
		6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019
Total VOCs	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/kg)

NS = No Standard

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

SCOs = Soil Cleanup Objectives as per the NYSDEC Regulations 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (December 14, 2006).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS DETECTED IN SOIL
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

TCL SVOC	NYSDEC Part 375-6.8 (b) Restricted Use - Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)	Sample ID, Depth, and Date Collected						
		SB-1	SB-2	SB-3	SB-4	SB-5	SB-6	SB-7
		0.5-9.6'	0.5-7.8'	0.5-8'	0.5-8.5'	0.3-8.5'	0.3-9'	0.5-8.6'
		6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019
Naphthalene	500,000	19	ND	ND	8,600	98	ND	17
2-Methylnaphthalene	NS	ND	ND	ND	4,300	ND	ND	ND
Acenaphthylene	500,000	120	ND	ND	12,000	ND	ND	ND
Acenaphthene	500,000	63	ND	ND	14,000	370	190	98
Dibenzofuran	350,000	42	ND	ND	12,000	210	80	43
Fluorene	500,000	140	ND	ND	19,000	390	ND	92
Phenanthrene	500,000	1,100	ND	ND	210,000	ND	3,000	1,200
Anthracene	500,000	300	ND	ND	44,000	1,000	520	200
Carbazole	NS	ND	ND	ND	17,000	550	420	150
Di-n-butylphthalate	NS	11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fluoranthene	500,000	1,700	ND	ND	250,000	7,700	5,400	2,400
Pyrene	500,000	1,800	ND	ND	240,000	ND	5,000	2,100
Benzo(a)anthracene	5,600	1,100	ND	ND	**130,000**	3,100	2,100	830
Chrysene	56,000	1,000	ND	ND	**120,000**	3,300	2,400	900
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5,600	1,100	ND	ND	**140,000**	4,300	2,700	1,100
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	56,000	360	ND	ND	53,000	1,500	900	410
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,000	880	ND	ND	**110,000**	**3,200**	**2,000**	810
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	5,600	420	ND	ND	**55,000**	1,800	1,100	470
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	560	140	ND	ND	**17,000**	490	290	120
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	500,000	480	ND	ND	60,000	2,000	1,200	490

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/kg)

NS = No Standard

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

SCOs = Soil Cleanup Objectives as per the NYSDEC Regulations 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (December 14, 2006).

Bold Shaded = Concentration exceeds Commercial Use Soil Cleanup Objectives

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF PESTICIDES DETECTED IN SOIL
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Pesticide	NYSDEC Part 375-6.8 (b) Restricted Use - Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)	Sample ID, Depth, and Date Collected						
		SB-1	SB-2	SB-3	SB-4	SB-5	SB-6	SB-7
		0.5-9.6'	0.5-7.8'	0.5-8'	0.5-8.5'	0.3-8.5'	0.3-9'	0.5-8.6'
		6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019
4,4-DDE	62,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	28	ND
4,4-DDT	47,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	55	ND

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/kg)

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

SCOs = Soil Cleanup Objectives as per the NYSDEC Regulations 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (December 14, 2006).

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) DETECTED IN SOIL
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

PCB	NYSDEC Part 375-6.8 (b) Restricted Use - Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)	Sample ID, Depth, and Date Collected						
		SB-1	SB-2	SB-3	SB-4	SB-5	SB-6	SB-7
		0.5-9.6'	0.5-7.8'	0.5-8'	0.5-8.5'	0.3-8.5'	0.3-9'	0.5-8.6'
		6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019
Aroclor-1254	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	68	ND
Total PCBs	1,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	68	ND

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/kg)

NS = No Standard

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

SCOs = Soil Cleanup Objectives as per the NYSDEC Regulations 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (December 14, 2006).

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF RCRA METALS DETECTED IN SOIL
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Metal	NYSDEC Part 375-6.8 (b) Restricted Use - Commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)	Sample ID, Depth, and Date Collected						
		SB-1	SB-2	SB-3	SB-4	SB-5	SB-6	SB-7
		0.5-9.6'	0.5-7.8'	0.5-8'	0.5-8.5'	0.3-8.5'	0.3-9'	0.5-8.6'
		6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019	6/27/2019
Arsenic	16	4.4	4.5	1.6	**28**	3.5	11	4
Barium	400	44	94	37	170	110	340	75
Cadmium	9.3	ND	ND	ND	3.4	ND	0.52	ND
Chromium	1,500	9.9	22	12	15	18	36	34
Lead	1,000	7	23	5.7	280	290	**1,300**	43
Mercury	2.8	ND	0.11	ND	1.1	ND	0.22	ND
Selenium	1,500	ND	ND	ND	7	ND	ND	ND
Silver	1,500	ND	ND	ND	0.4	ND	0.45	ND

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per million (ppm or mg/kg)

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

SCOs = Soil Cleanup Objectives as per the NYSDEC Regulations 6 NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (December 14, 2006).

Bold Shaded = Concentration exceeds Commercial Use Soil Cleanup Objectives

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) DETECTED IN GROUNDWATER
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

TCL VOC	NYS TOGS 1.1.1 AMBIENT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS/GUIDANCE VALUES CLASS GA WATERS	Location, Sample ID, and Date Collected		
		SB-2	SB-4	Sump
		TWP-SB-2-062819	TWP-SB-4-062819	Sump-062819
		6/28/2019	6/28/2019	6/28/2019
Chloroform	7	ND	1	ND
Total VOCs	NS	ND	1	ND

Notes:
All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/l)
NS = No Standard
ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (SVOCs) DETECTED IN GROUNDWATER
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

TCL SVOC	NYS TOGS 1.1.1 AMBIENT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS/GUIDANCE VALUES CLASS GA WATERS	Location, Sample ID, and Date Collected		
		SB-2	SB-4	Sump
		TWP-SB-2-062819	TWP-SB-4-062819	Sump-062819
		6/28/2019	6/28/2019	6/28/2019
Naphthalene	10	ND	7.1	ND
Acenaphthylene	NS	ND	16	ND
Acenaphthene	20	ND	19	ND
Dibenzofuran	NS	ND	15	ND
Fluorene	50	ND	24	ND
Phenanthrene	50	ND	**240**	ND
Anthracene	50	ND	**55**	ND
Carbazole	NS	ND	19	ND
Fluoranthene	50	ND	**330**	ND
Pyrene	50	ND	310	ND
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.002	ND	**150**	ND
Chrysene	0.002	ND	**140**	ND
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	5	ND	ND	**110**
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.002	ND	**160**	ND
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.002	ND	**44**	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ND	**130**	ND
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.002	ND	**59**	ND
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	NS	ND	15	ND
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	NS	ND	63	ND

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/l)

NYS Ambient Water Quality Standards/Guidance Values for Class GA Waterbody

NS = No Standard

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

Bold Shaded = Concentration exceeds NYS Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards/Guidance Values - Class GA Waters

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF PESTICIDES DETECTED IN GROUNDWATER
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Pesticide	NYS TOGS 1.1.1 AMBIENT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS/GUIDANCE VALUES CLASS GA WATERS	Location, Sample ID, and Date Collected		
		SB-2	SB-4	Sump
		TWP-SB-2-062819	TWP-SB-4-062819	Sump-062819
		6/28/2019	6/28/2019	6/28/2019
Total Pesticides	NS	NA	NA	ND

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/l)

NA = Not Analyzed

NS = No Standard

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) DETECTED IN GROUNDWATER
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

PCB	NYS TOGS 1.1.1 AMBIENT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS/GUIDANCE VALUES CLASS GA WATERS	Well ID, Sample ID, and Date Collected		
		SB-2	SB-4	Sump
		TWP-SB-2-062819	TWP-SB-4-062819	Sump-062819
		6/28/2019	6/28/2019	6/28/2019
Total PCBs	0.09	NA	NA	ND

Notes:

All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/l)

NA = Not Analyzed

NS = No Standard

ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF RCRA METALS DETECTED IN GROUNDWATER
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUNY BROCKPORT METROCENTER (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
57-61 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Metals	NYS TOGS 1.1.1 AMBIENT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS/GUIDANCE VALUES CLASS GA WATERS	Well ID, Sample ID, and Date Collected		
		SB-2	SB-4	Sump
		TWP-SB-2-062819	TWP-SB-4-062819	Sump-062819
		6/28/2019	6/28/2019	6/28/2019
Arsenic	25	NA	NA	22
Barium	1,000	NA	NA	99
Chromium	50	NA	NA	**94**
Lead	25	NA	NA	5.9

Notes:
All concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb or ug/l)
NA = Not Analyzed
NS = No Standard
ND = Parameter not detected above minimun detection limits (MDL)

Bold Shaded = Concentration exceeds NYS Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards/Guidance Values - Class GA Waters

APPENDIX B

Health and Safety Plan

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

55-57 AND 61 ST PAUL STREET
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Prepared for:	City of Rochester Division of Environmental Quality 30 Church Street, Room 300B Rochester, New York 14614-1278
Prepared by:	Day Environmental, Inc. 1563 Lyell Avenue Rochester, New York 14606
Project No.:	5720S-20
Date:	June 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) outlines the policies and procedures necessary to protect workers and the public from potential environmental hazards associated with contaminants that are posed during intrusive work at 55-57 and 61 St. Paul Street, Rochester, New York (Site). As outlined in this HASP, project activities shall be conducted in a manner to minimize the probability of injury, accident, or incident occurrence.

This HASP can be modified to cover other site activities when appropriate. The owner of the property (currently the City of Rochester [City]), its contractors, and other site workers are responsible for the development and/or implementation of health and safety provisions associated with normal construction activities or site activities.

2.0 SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY

Any entity (including contractors, consultants, state or local agencies, or other parties) and its employees that are involved with intrusive work at the Site will be responsible for their own safety while on-site. The entity's employees will be required to understand the information contained in this HASP, and must follow the recommendations that are made in this document. As an alternative, any entity can prepare and implement its own HASP, which must first be accepted by the City.

3.0 JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

There are many hazards associated with intrusive work, and this HASP discusses some of the anticipated hazards related to this Site. The hazards listed below deal specifically with those hazards associated with the disturbance and management of potentially contaminated media (e.g., fill material, groundwater, and possibly soil).

3.1 Chemical Hazards

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

A list of selected constituents that have been detected at the Site at concentrations that exceed soil or groundwater standards, criteria and guidance (SCG) values established by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) are presented below. This list also presents the available Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limits (PELs), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommended exposure limits (RELs), and NIOSH immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) levels.

CONSTITUENT	OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	IDLH
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.2 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3	80 mg/m^3
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3	80 mg/m^3
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.2 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3	80 mg/m^3
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.2 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3	80 mg/m^3
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	0.2 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3	80 mg/m^3
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	0.2 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3	80 mg/m^3
Anthracene	0.2 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3	80 mg/m^3
Fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-Ethyhexyl)phthalate	5 mg/m^3	5 mg/m^3	5000 mg/m^3
Lead	0.05 mg/m^3	0.05 mg/m^3	100 mg/m^3
Arsenic	0.01 mg/m^3	0.002 mg/m^3	5 mg/m^3
Chromium	1 mg/m^3	0.5 mg/m^3	250 mg/m^3

NA = Not Available ppm = Parts Per Million mg/m^3 = Milligrams per Cubic Meter

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

3.2 Physical Hazards

There are physical hazards associated with the Site, which might compound the chemical hazards. Hazard identification, training, adherence to the planned Site activities, and careful housekeeping can prevent many problems or accidents arising from physical hazards. Potential physical hazards associated with the Site and suggested preventative measures include:

- Slip/Trip/Fall Hazards - Some areas may have wet surfaces that will greatly increase the possibility of inadvertent slips. Caution must be exercised due to slippery surfaces in conjunction with the fall hazard. Good housekeeping practices are essential to minimize the trip hazards.

- Small Quantity Flammable Liquids - Small quantities of flammable liquids will be stored in "safety" cans and labeled according to contents.

- Electrical Hazards - Electrical devices and equipment shall be de-energized prior to working near them. All extension cords will be kept out of water, protected from crushing, and inspected regularly to ensure structural integrity. Temporary electrical circuits will be protected with ground fault circuit interrupters. Only qualified electricians are authorized to work on electrical circuits. Heavy equipment (e.g., backhoe, drill-rig) shall not be operated within 10 feet of high voltage lines, unless proper protection from the high voltage lines is provided by the appropriate utility company.

- Noise - Work around large equipment often creates excessive noise. The effects of noise can include:

  - Workers being startled, annoyed, or distracted.

  - Physical damage to the ear resulting in pain, or temporary and/or permanent hearing loss.

  - Communication interference that may increase potential hazards due to the inability to warn of danger and proper safety precautions to be taken.

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

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

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

3.3 Environmental Hazards

Environmental factors such as weather, wild animals, insects, and irritant plants can pose a hazard when performing outdoor tasks. The entity conducting the work shall make every reasonable effort to alleviate these hazards should they arise.

3.3.1 Heat Stress

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

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

The entity conducting the work will encourage Site workers to increase consumption of water or electrolyte-containing beverages such as Gatorade® when the potential for heat stress exists. In addition, workers will be encouraged to take rests whenever they feel any adverse effects that may be heat-related.

3.3.2 Exposure to Cold

With outdoor work in the winter months, the potential exists for hypothermia and frostbite. Protective clothing greatly reduces the possibility of hypothermia in workers. However, the entity conducting the work will instruct Site workers to wear warm clothing and to stop work to obtain more clothing if they become too cold. The Site workers will also be advised to change into dry clothes if their clothing becomes wet from perspiration or from exposure to precipitation.

4.0 SITE CONTROLS

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

4.1 Site Zones

In the area where contaminated materials present the potential for worker exposure (work zone), personnel entering the area must wear the mandated level of protection for the area. A "transition zone" shall be established where personnel can begin personal and equipment decontamination procedures. This can reduce potential off-site migration of contaminated media. Contaminated equipment or clothing will not be allowed outside the transition zone (e.g., on clean portions of the Site) unless properly containerized for disposal. Operational support facilities will be located outside the transition zone (i.e., in a "support zone"), and normal work clothing and support equipment are appropriate in this area. If possible, the support zone should be located upwind of work activities that have the potential to encounter contamination.

4.2 General

The following items will be required to protect the health and safety of workers during implementation of activities that disturb impacted material.

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, or any practice that increases the probability of hand to mouth transfer and ingestion of contamination shall not occur in the work zone and transition zone during disturbance of impacted material.

- Personnel admitted in the work zone shall be properly trained in health and safety techniques and equipment usage.

- No personnel shall be admitted in the work zone without the proper safety equipment.

- Proper decontamination procedures shall be followed before leaving the Site.

5.0 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

5.1 Anticipated Protection Levels

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

5.2 Protection Level Descriptions

This section lists the typical requirements for each protection level.

5.2.1 Level D

Level D consists of the following:

- Work clothing as prescribed by weather
- Steel-toed or composite-toed work boots
- Safety glasses
- Hard hat
- Work gloves
- Chemical resistant protective gloves (e.g., disposable nitrile) during sampling or handling of potentially contaminated media
- Additional outer protective wear, such as face shield, side shields on safety glasses, and splash proof clothing (Saran coated Tyvek), if workers have a potential to be exposed to impacted liquids

5.2.2 Level C

Level C consists of the following:

- Air-purifying respirator with appropriate cartridges
- Work clothing as prescribed by weather
- Steel-toed or composite-toed work boots
- Safety glasses
- Hard hat

- Work gloves
- Chemical resistant protective gloves (e.g., disposable nitrile) during sampling or handling of potentially contaminated media
- Additional outer protective wear, such as face shield, side shields on safety glasses, and splash proof clothing (Saran coated Tyvek), if workers have a potential to be exposed to impacted liquids
- Nitrile, neoprene, or PVC overboots and/or outer gloves, as deemed appropriate

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

5.3 Respiratory Protection

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

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

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

6.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

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

6.1 Personnel Decontamination

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

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

6.2 Equipment Decontamination

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

6.3 Disposal

Decontamination wastes (e.g., disposable clothing, soil removed from equipment, decontamination water, etc.) will be treated as contaminated waste, and will be disposed in accordance with provisions of the SGMP and applicable regulations.

7.0 AIR MONITORING

During activities that have the potential to disturb contaminated soil, fill material, or groundwater, air monitoring will be conducted in order to determine airborne particulate and contamination levels. This ensures that respiratory protection is adequate to protect personnel against the chemicals that are encountered, and that chemical contaminants are not migrating off-site. Additional air monitoring may be conducted at the discretion of the Site safety Officer (SSO). Readings will be recorded and be available for review.

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

Monitoring Device	Action Level	Response/Level of PPE
RTAM Particulate Meter	< 100 μg/m^3 over an integrated period not to exceed 15 minutes	Continue working
	> 100 μg/m^3	Cease work, implement dust suppression, change in way work performed, etc. If levels cannot be brought below 150 μg/m^3, then upgrade PPE to Level C

μg/m^3 = microgram per cubic meter ppm = parts per million

7.1 Particulate Monitoring

During activities where contaminated materials (e.g., soil, fill, etc.) may be disturbed, air monitoring will include real-time monitoring for particulates using a real-time aerosol monitor (RTAM) particulate meter at the perimeter of the work zone in accordance with the Final DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) dated May 2010. DER-10 uses an action level of 100 μg/m^3 (0.10 mg/m^3) over background conditions for an integrated period not to exceed 15 minutes. If the action level is exceeded, or if visible dust is encountered, then work shall be discontinued until corrective actions are implemented. Corrective actions may include dust suppression, change in the way work is performed, and/or upgrade of personal protective equipment.

7.2 Community Air Monitoring Plan

During activities that have the potential to disturb contaminated soil, fill material, or groundwater, a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be implemented. The CAMP includes real-time monitoring for particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area when activities with the potential to release dust are in progress at the Site. Continuous monitoring will be conducted during ground intrusive activities involving potentially contaminated soil, fill material or groundwater. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, excavating, trenching, staging, backfilling, etc. This CAMP is based on the NYSDOH Generic CAMP included as Appendix 1A DER-10. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, the intent of this CAMP is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors, including residences/businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of project activities.

7.2.1 Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind perimeter of the work zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The particulate monitoring should 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 must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during work activities.

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period, or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques, provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 $\mu g/m^3$ above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 $\mu g/m^3$ above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 $\mu g/m^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

Readings will be recorded and made available for review.

8.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

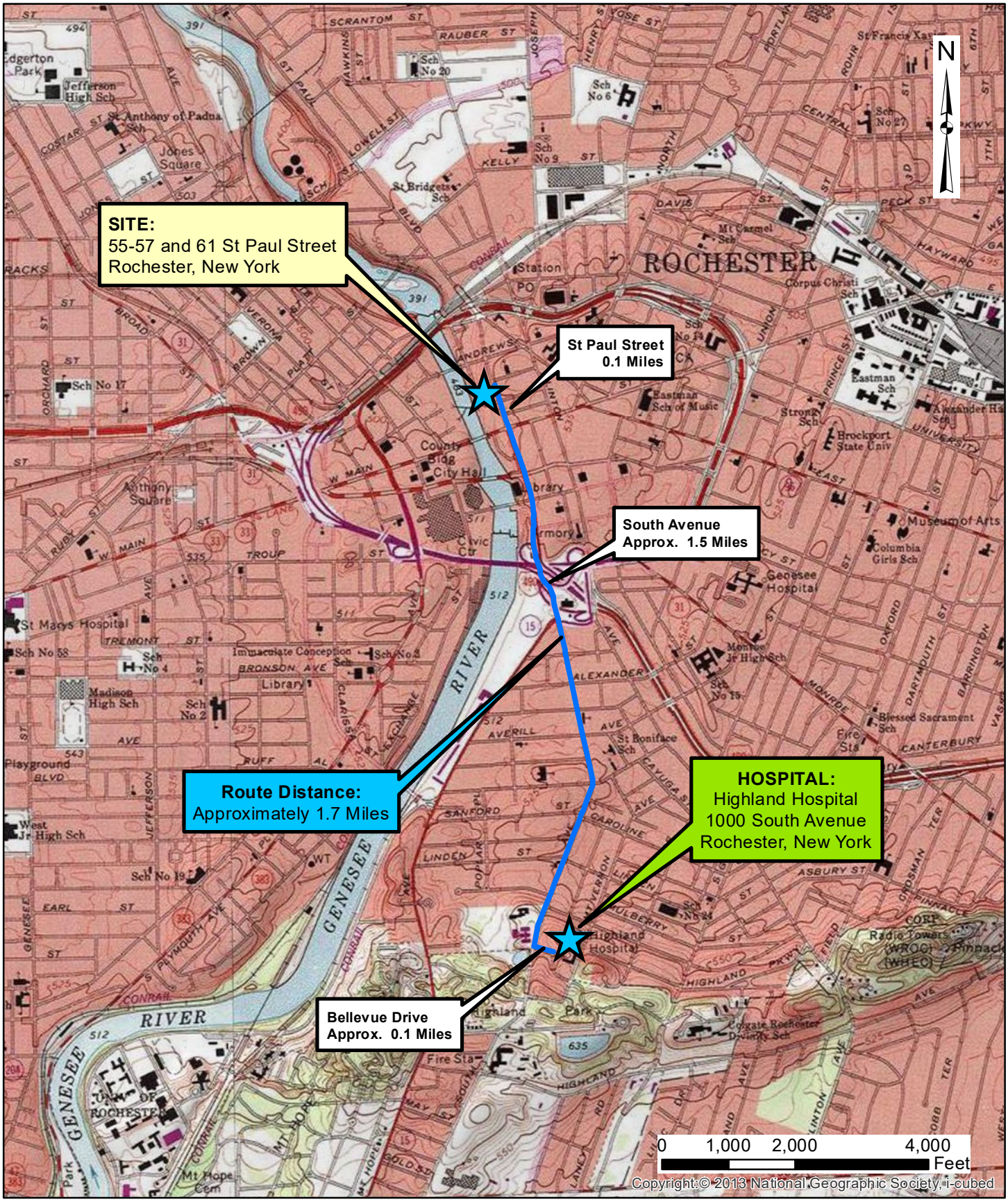
- First-aid kit
- Portable emergency eye wash
- Supply of clean water

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

Fire/Police Department:	911
Poison Control Center:	(800) 222-1222
NYSDEC Spills Hotline:	(800) 457-7362
NYSDEC Local Office:	(585) 226-2466
MCDPH (John Frazer, P.E.):	(585) 753-5564
City of Rochester DEQ (Dennis Peck):	(585) 428-6884
Nearest Hospital	Highland Hospital 1000 South Avenue Rochester, NY 14620
Hospital Emergency Phone Number:	(585) 341-6880
Directions to the Hospital	Refer to Attachment 1

ATTACHMENT 1

Directions to the Hospital



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Last Date Saved: 09 Jun 2020

Date: 06-09-2020 Drawn By: CPS Scale: AS NOTED	**DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.** Environmental Consultants Rochester, New York 14606 New York, New York 10170	Project Title: 55-57 AND 61 ST PAUL STREET ROCHESTER, NEW YORK HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN Drawing Title: Route to Emergency Services	Project No.: 5720S-20 FIGURE 1