

Site Characterization Work Plan

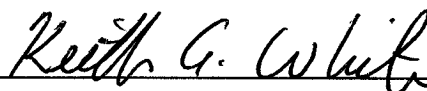
***Geneva (Wadsworth Street) Former MGP Site
Geneva, New York***

**New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Binghamton, New York**

November 2005

Respectfully submitted,

BLASLAND, BOUCK & LEE, INC.



**Keith A. White, C.P.G.
Associate**



**Scott A. Powlin
Sr. Geologist I**

BBL[®]
BLASLAND, BOUCK & LEE, INC.
engineers, scientists, economists

Table of Contents

Section	1. Introduction	1-1
	1.1 General	1-1
	1.2 SC Objectives	1-1
	1.3 Site Description and History	1-2
	1.4 Summary of Previous Investigation	1-3
	1.5 Geologic Setting	1-4
Section	2. DNAPL Contingency Plan.....	2-1
Section	3. Soil Investigation.....	3-1
	3.1 Soil Investigation Objectives.....	3-1
	3.2 Soil Boring Drilling and Sampling	3-1
	3.3 Test Pit Excavation and Sampling.....	3-1
	3.4 Surface Soil Sampling	3-2
Section	4. Groundwater Investigation	4-1
	4.1 Groundwater Investigation Objectives.....	4-1
	4.2 Groundwater Flow Patterns/Hydraulic Characteristics.....	4-1
	4.3 Groundwater Quality Analysis	4-1
Section	5. Survey, Decontamination, and Waste Handling	5-1
	5.1 Survey.....	5-1
	5.2 Decontamination.....	5-1
	5.3 Waste Handling	5-1
Section	6. Project Schedule and Reporting	6-1
	6.1 Project Schedule.....	6-1
	6.2 Reporting	6-1
Section	7. References	7-1

Table

- 1 Site Characterization Work Plan

Figures

- 1 Site Location
- 2 Proposed Investigation Locations

Appendices

- A Field Sampling Plan
- B Quality Assurance/Sampling and Analysis Project Plan
- C Health and Safety Plan
- D Community Air Monitoring Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 General

At the request of New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG), Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. (BBL) has prepared this work plan for conducting a Site Characterization (SC) at the Geneva (Wadsworth Street) Former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) Site (the “site”), in Geneva, New York. This SC Work Plan was prepared in accordance with the multi-site Order on Consent (Index #D0-00209309) between New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and NYSEG, effective March 30, 1994. As detailed in Section II of the Order on Consent, NYSEG is required to prepare a Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) Work Plan; however, NYSDEC has requested that the term “Site Characterization” be used in lieu of “Preliminary Site Assessment”. The objective of the SC remains the same as that of the PSA, and is described in Section 1.2 of this Work Plan.

The work described herein largely reflects agreements made during a June 23, 2005 site meeting between NYSEG, BBL, and NYSDEC, and in the following correspondence:

- NYSEG’s July 28, 2004 letter to the NYSDEC, which proposed the scope of work for a PSA; and
- E-mail correspondence between NYSEG and NYSDEC on August 3 and August 10, 2005.

The SC will consist of the following two general tasks, discussed in the subsequent sections and summarized in Table 1 of this plan:

- Soil Investigation (Section 3); and
- Groundwater Investigation (Section 4).

Section 2, the DNAPL Contingency Plan, describes procedures to be followed during drilling to limit the potential for remobilizing dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL), if encountered. Section 5 describes general field procedures for survey, waste handling, and decontamination. Section 6 provides the anticipated schedule for completing the SC field work and submitting the SC Report. Appendix A – *Field Sampling Plan* (FSP) contains detailed field procedures and protocols that will be followed during the SC. Appendix B – *Quality Assurance/Sampling and Analysis Project Plan* (QA/SAPP) presents the analytical methods and procedures that will be used to analyze soil and groundwater samples collected during the SC. Appendix C – *Health and Safety Plan* (HASP) presents the health and safety procedures, methods, and requirements that will apply to field personnel during implementation of the field work. Appendix D- *Community Air Monitoring Plan* (CAMP) presents procedures that will be taken to protect the community from potential airborne releases of constituents of concern during the SC.

1.2 SC Objectives

The overall objectives of the SC are to 1) determine whether former MGP impacts to the site have a potential to pose a significant threat to public health or the environment; 2) determine whether a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the site will be required; and 3) refine the site conceptual model.

NYSEG has developed the following specific objectives for the SC:

- Determine the presence and level of MGP impacts in soil at the site by collecting, visually characterizing, and analyzing soil samples;
- Determine the presence and level of MGP impacts in groundwater affected by the site by collecting and analyzing groundwater samples;
- Develop an understanding of the subsurface geological conditions;
- Characterize the general shape of the water table, and develop a preliminary assessment of shallow groundwater flow patterns at the site;
- Develop a general understanding of the groundwater/surface-water interactions at the site; and
- Investigate the condition, configuration, and potential impacts associated with the remnants of selected former MGP structures (e.g., gas holders and purifier).

A dynamic SC will be implemented; that is, available data will be continually evaluated while still in the field and, in consultation with the NYSDEC, be used to guide field activities. If, in consultation with the NYSDEC, it is determined that MGP impacts pose a significant threat to public health or the environment, the SC will be transitioned to a Remedial Investigation (RI). The purpose of the RI would be to more fully delineate the nature and extent of MGP impacts to the site soil and groundwater, as appropriate. The site investigation procedures presented herein may be used to transition to a RI and expand the scope of the site investigation work during the course of the SC field work, as necessary.

The technical approach to address the above objectives is provided in Sections 3 and 4, and in Table 1. The balance of this section describes the site and its history, the previous investigation performed at the site, and the site's geologic setting. Together these form the conceptual site model, or CSM. The CSM provides a standard means to summarize what is known about the site, and to identify what additional information must be known to characterize the nature and extent of any site impacts, and, if necessary, the risks posed to receptors (if any).

1.3 Site Description and History

The site is located in the City of Geneva, near the northwestern shore of Seneca Lake in eastern Ontario County, New York (Figure 1). The site comprises a rectangular piece of land that is now located in a mixed commercial and residential area in the east-central part of Geneva, New York. Seneca Lake is located about 900 feet to the southeast. The site is bordered by Wadsworth Street to the east, a railroad to the south, Nonna's Trattoria (restaurant) to the west, and residential properties to the north. A dry cleaner is located northeast of the site, on the east side of Wadsworth Street. Railroad Place intersects Wadsworth Street and bisects the site. A gas holder and coal shed formerly stood where Railroad Place now runs. The City of Geneva's Public Safety Building is located south of Railroad Place where the several MGP structures previously existed. Figure 2 shows the locations of the former MGP structures as they relate to present-day features.

The area of the former MGP north of Railroad Place (the "northern area") is currently owned by NYSEG, while the area south of Railroad Place (the "southern area") is owned by the City of Geneva. The northern area is grass covered to the east while a fenced in asphalt parking area is located west. Nonna's Trattoria leases the parking area from NYSEG. A gravel parking area located in the extreme northeast of the site is apparently used by residential property owners. A gas regulator shed maintained by NYSEG sits in the northern area near the intersection of Railroad Place and Wadsworth Street. The City of Geneva's Public Safety Building is located in the southern area. The Public Safety Building is comprised of office space in the western portion and an attached pole barn structure in the eastern portion.

The Wadsworth Street Former MGP was established in 1853, and operated continuously until 1903, producing gas by the coal carbonization method (Atlantic 1991). Limited information is available regarding gas production at the Wadsworth MGP; however, a review of the publication "Survey of Town Gas and By-Product Production and Locations in the U.S." indicates that approximately 7 and 16 million cubic feet of gas was produced at the MGP in 1890 and 1900 (Radian Corporation, 1985).

The coal carbonization method consisted of heating bituminous coal in a sealed chamber (i.e., retorts), with destructive distillation of gas from the coal and the formation of coke. The gases were collected, cleaned, and distributed while coke was removed and sold or used. The main byproducts of the coal carbonization method were tars, oils, coke, ammoniacal liquor, ash and clinker, and purifier residuals. The tars were generally viscous (as compared to carbureted water-gas tars) and contained substantial amounts of phenols and base nitrogen organics. Coal carbonization also produced substantial amounts of cyanide in the gas, which was removed during gas cleaning and often appears in wastes such as lime and wood chips. Ammonia was also produced by coal carbonization. Ammonia was recovered at many coal carbonization plants through the use of ammonia stills (USEPA, 1988).

Based on review of available Sanborn Maps, the gas plant was constructed in 1853 and included a retort and condenser house, a purification building (including lime room, ammonia tank and cistern) a coal shed, and a single gas holder. A second gas holder was constructed around 1900 in the northwest corner of the site. Between 1903 and 1909, the gas plant was demolished; the only remaining structures were the second gas holder, a tool house, and a meter house. The remaining holder was demolished between 1915 and 1925. Between 1925 and 1943, a 500,000 cubic foot gas holder and a regulator house were constructed at the site to serve as a storage/distribution facility. This newer holder could have served as a remote distribution holder for the Border City MGP which was built as the Wadsworth MGP was decommissioned. The 500,000 cubic foot gas holder was demolished sometime after 1946. Railroad Place was constructed through the center of the former MGP site, covering the location of the southernmost former gas holder. The locations of the historic MGP structures and present-day features are shown on Figure 2.

1.4 Summary of Previous Investigation

On NYSEG's behalf, Atlantic Environmental Services, Inc. performed a site screening investigation of the site between November 1990 and September 1991. The purposes of the investigation were to: 1) determine whether site conditions posed an imminent threat to human health or the environment, and 2) provide data necessary to prioritize the site for further investigation. NYSEG performed this work voluntarily prior to the 1995 Order on Consent and outside the purview of the NYSDEC. This investigation consisted of performing historical research, site reconnaissance, and surface-soil sampling. Four surface-soil samples were collected and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and inorganics (including lead, chromium, and total cyanide). The results of the site screening investigation were transmitted to the NYSDEC in the September 1991 *Site Screening Report*, and are summarized below:

- Toluene was detected in one surface soil sample (at an estimated concentration of 0.59 parts per million [ppm]);
- PAHs were detected in each surface soil sample (at concentrations ranging from 6.74 to 49.85 ppm); and

-
- All of the surface soil samples contained concentrations of several metals (arsenic, beryllium, and mercury). Cyanide was also detected in three of the four samples collected at concentrations ranging from 2 to 37 ppm.

The site was evaluated using a Site Screening Priority Setting System (SPSS) developed by the Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI). The SPSS evaluation produced an actual risk score of 20.3 and a perceived risk score of 24.3. Direct contact with surficial soils containing constituents associated MGP residuals was identified as the major route of exposure.

The Site Screening Report recommended that the site be fenced and that NYSEG conduct an investigation of the groundwater use in the vicinity of the site. No other field investigations were recommended unless the usage of the site changes. If the site usage changed, the recommended investigations would include groundwater and subsurface soil studies focusing in areas where former MGP structures existed, and where relatively elevated levels of MGP-related constituents were detected during the site screening investigation.

In addition to the site screening investigation, on NYSEG's behalf, JBM Construction Company excavated a trench along Railroad Street to enable the City of Geneva to install a new waterline in May 1999. The trench was approximately 6 feet wide by 6 feet deep by 100 feet in length and ran through the foundation of the southernmost gas holder. Three subsurface soil samples were collected during the excavation, one from bottom of the excavation within the gas holder, and one from each of the side walls of the excavation. BTEX and PAH compounds and total cyanide were detected in each sample. Total BTEX concentrations ranged from 0.003 ppm to 0.407 ppm; total PAH concentrations ranged from 23.79 to 181.9 ppm; and total cyanide concentrations ranged from 110 to 250 ppm.

1.5 Geologic Setting

The City of Geneva is located along the northern edge of the Appalachian Uplands and the southern edge of the Erie-Ontario Lowlands physiographic regions of New York State. The Erie-Ontario province is characterized by low plains with little relief. Glacial processes have shaped the geomorphology of the region. Continental ice sheets smoothed the upland and scoured the valleys in the Finger Lakes area of New York. Both Seneca Lake and neighboring Cayuga Lake have bedrock floors cut below sea level. The area was buried by glacial ice during the Wisconsin glaciation, which ended approximately 12,500 years ago. During the glaciations and subsequent glacial retreats, glacial ice eroded soil material and bedrock, which were ultimately re-deposited as a mixture of unconsolidated glacial sediment.

The glacial sediments in the area of the site have been mapped as either a till moraine which was likely deposited adjacent to ice, or lacustrine silts and clays which were deposited in the deep waters of a much larger pro-glacial Seneca Lake. The till moraine is comprised of an unsorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel (Cadwell, et al., 1986). The permeability of the till moraine is expected to vary spatially due to its unsorted nature. The lacustrine silts and clays are generally laminated to massive silts and clays with low permeability. The bedrock beneath the overburden glacial deposits in the site area has been mapped as the Devonian age Onondaga Limestones (Rickard and Fisher, 1970). The bedrock generally strikes east to west and dip gently to the south at approximately ½-degree per 40 to 50 feet per mile. The regional dip represents the monoclinial structure of the underlying Paleozoic rock sequence.

Topographic relief at the Wadsworth Street site is slight, with the land surface gently sloping to the northeast. The land-surface elevation is approximately 454 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The depth to bedrock beneath the site is expected to be about 100 feet or more, based on data collected from NYSEG's Border City

MGP site, which is located approximately one mile east of the Wadsworth site. As previously mentioned, Seneca Lake is located southeast of the site. Given the proximity to the lake and the relatively flat, low-lying topography, the depth to water at the site is expected to be approximately 5 to 10 feet below ground surface.

2. DNAPL Contingency Plan

This section specifies the procedures to be followed during drilling at the site to limit the potential for remobilization and downward migration of DNAPL, if encountered. These procedures apply to all soil borings and monitoring wells to be completed for the SC.

Soil borings will be drilled to a minimum of seven feet into the water table. Sampling procedures and soil-characterization requirements are outlined in the FSP of this SC Work Plan. As detailed in the FSP, soil samples will be collected continuously at approximately 2-foot sample intervals from each soil boring using a standard split-barrel sampling device. Each soil sample will be visually characterized (e.g., for soil type, grain size, and moisture content). The field geologist will also carefully examine each sample for the presence of odors, sheens, staining, NAPL, and/or other MGP residuals. In addition, a portion of each sample will be placed in a container for headspace screening using a photoionization detector (PID) to determine the relative concentration of volatile organic vapors in the sample. The geologic composition, headspace screening results, and evidence of MGP residuals will be documented in the field notes.

If NAPL is observed, the field personnel will first determine whether the NAPL is lighter or denser than water (LNAPL or DNAPL). If a simple determination cannot be made, a representative sample of the NAPL-impacted soil will be selected for shake testing. Shake testing will include: placing a small sample of NAPL-containing soil in a clean, clear jar; filling the jar approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ full with distilled water; securing the jar with a water-tight cover; and manually shaking the jar for several seconds. The jar will then be allowed to sit for up to 5 minutes, if needed, to allow any emulsions to settle. The characteristics of the NAPL (i.e., LNAPL vs. DNAPL) will be determined by observing whether the NAPL floats or sinks.

If DNAPL is encountered, drilling may continue through the DNAPL-impacted interval to determine the approximate vertical extent, except where continued drilling would risk breaching a confining unit or MGP-related structure. If DNAPL is encountered immediately above a potential confining unit (e.g., the top of rock or till) or MGP structure, then one of the following possible actions may be taken upon consultation with the NYSDEC:

- Where DNAPL is observed above a confining unit or structure, it is always preferred that the borehole be abandoned by tremie-grouting from the bottom of the borehole to land surface. Alternate drilling locations may be selected, as needed.
- If deeper drilling and characterization are desired where DNAPL has been observed above a confining unit, a permanent steel casing must first be installed to isolate the DNAPL impacted interval from the borehole. The casing should be installed to a depth several feet below the impacted interval, with its base set in the confining unit. The casing should be tremie-grouted into place and allowed to harden at least 24 hours. If the effectiveness of a seal is in question, the location should be abandoned and an alternate location selected. Drilling may resume inside the casing once the grout has set.
- If deeper drilling and characterization are desired where DNAPL has been observed above a foundation or former MGP-related structure (e.g., gas holder floor), the borehole will be properly abandoned and an alternate nearby location will be selected immediately outside of the footprint of the former structure.
- If NAPL characterization data or NAPL recovery are desired, a monitoring well may be installed inside the borehole with a grouted-in, 2-foot sump (at a minimum). The screen size of the NAPL monitoring

well will depend on the grain size of the geologic material encountered (e.g., a 20-slot screen will be installed if the geologic materials are predominately comprised of sand and/or gravel).

If a confining unit or former MGP-related structure is not observed, drilling should be discontinued when approximately 6 feet of clean soil has been observed below the DNAPL impacted interval.

3. Soil Investigation

3.1 Soil Investigation Objectives

The objectives of the soil investigation are to:

- determine the presence and level of MGP-related constituents in subsurface soil in and around former MGP structures;
- preliminarily assess the construction and condition of the remnants of selected former MGP structures, and the presence of potential MGP-related impacts associated with them;
- better characterize the nature and distribution of the upper approximately 20 feet of underlying geologic materials; and
- obtain visual and analytical data to update the site conceptual model.

3.2 Soil Boring Drilling and Sampling

Ten soil borings will be drilled to confirm the depth to the bottom of the two smaller gas holders and to assess the presence of MGP residuals in and around the two smaller holders and near the MGP structures located beneath the Public Safety Building. All soil borings will be drilled using a conventional drilling rig and standard hollow-stem auger and split-spoon sampling techniques. Soil samples will be collected continuously at each boring location from grade to their final depth using a 2-inch diameter by 2-feet long split-spoon samplers. Soil recovered from each 2-foot interval will be visually characterized for color, texture, and moisture content in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System, and headspace-screened with a photoionization detector (PID). The presence of visible staining, NAPL, and obvious odors encountered in the soil will be noted. Each boring will be drilled to a depth of approximately 20 feet below grade, or no more than two feet into the top of a potential confining unit, whichever is encountered first. Drilling will not be performed through any subsurface concrete slabs where significant quantities of NAPL are encountered, in an effort to limit the potential downward migration of NAPL. Up to two soil samples from each boring will be submitted for laboratory analysis for VOCs, SVOCs, and total cyanide. Samples will be collected based on visual/olfactory observations and PID screening results and submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP approved laboratory. The locations of the proposed soil borings are shown on Figure 2 and the rationale for the proposed work described above is discussed in Table 1.

3.3 Test Pit Excavation and Sampling

Three test pits will be excavated: one over the former coal shed, near the intersection of Wadsworth Street and Railroad Place, and two will straddle the edge of the largest former holder (northernmost holder). Test pits will be excavated to the water table, the reach of the backhoe, or to the depth of subsurface obstructions, whichever is shallower. For test pits at the former gas holder, if the holder is found not to be constructed as a “slab-at-grade”, excavations will be made on both the interior and exterior sides of the foundation wall and proceed to the bottom of the holder. If the bottom of the holder cannot be reached by excavation, soil borings will be drilled to the holder bottom to complete vertical characterization. For at-grade foundations, the test pit excavations will extend down to below the bottom of the footer. Soil encountered in each test pit will be visually characterized for color, texture, and moisture content in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System,

and screened with a PID. The presence of visible staining, NAPL, and obvious odors encountered in the soil will also be noted. The locations of the proposed test pits are shown on Figure 2 and the rationale for the proposed work described above is discussed in Table 1.

Data from the test pits will help assess the construction, condition, and presence of MGP-related impacts associated with the structures.

One soil sample from each test pit will be collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, and total cyanide. Samples will be collected based on visual/olfactory observations and PID screening results. A soil sample will be collected at the water table in the event that no subsurface impacts are observed in a given test pit.

NYSEG recognizes that additional test pits may be needed if observations made during excavation indicate the presence of potential MGP residuals. Therefore, additional test pits will be excavated as needed to adequately characterize the remnants of former structures above the water table and any MGP impacts related to them. The need for and location of such test pits will be discussed with the NYSDEC.

3.4 Surface Soil Sampling

Six surface soil samples will be collected in unpaved portions of the site. Samples will be collected and submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP approved laboratory for VOC, SVOC, and total cyanide analyses. Each proposed sampling location will be determined in the field based on conditions encountered and discussions with the NYSDEC and the NYSDOH, in order to better understand the presence and level of MGP-related constituents in surface soil. A sketch showing the proposed surface soil sampling locations will be provided to the NYSDEC prior to sampling

4. Groundwater Investigation

4.1 Groundwater Investigation Objectives

The objectives of the groundwater investigation are to:

- characterize the general shape of the water table, and develop a preliminary assessment of shallow groundwater flow patterns at the site;
- assess the hydraulic characteristics of the materials screened by the wells; and
- determine the presence and level of MGP-related constituents dissolved in groundwater at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC Class GA Standards, if any.

The approach to address each of these objectives is briefly discussed below. Details of the groundwater investigation are presented in Table 1 and the proposed monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 2.

4.2 Groundwater Flow Patterns/Hydraulic Characteristics

The groundwater flow patterns and hydraulic characteristics beneath the site will be evaluated by:

- installing and developing six overburden water-table monitoring wells, using the methods described in the FSP;
- establishing a surface-water gauging point in Seneca Lake;
- performing specific-capacity tests on the new monitoring wells during low-flow sampling (discussed below); and
- Conducting at least one comprehensive fluid-level measurement round from all new wells and the surface-water gauging point.

The locations of the proposed monitoring wells are shown on Figure 2 and the rationale for the proposed work described above is discussed in Table 1.

4.3 Groundwater Quality Analysis

One round of groundwater samples will be collected from the six monitoring wells to determine the presence and level of MGP-related constituents dissolved in groundwater at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC Class GA Standards, if any. Groundwater samples will be collected from the monitoring wells using the low-flow sampling techniques described in the FSP. Groundwater samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP approved laboratory and analyzed for TCL VOCs, TCL SVOCs, and total cyanide. Field parameters measured during groundwater sampling will include pH, turbidity, temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP).

5. Survey, Decontamination, and Waste Handling

5.1 Survey

While completing the SC field work, field personnel will mark all investigation locations. A NYSEG survey team will then survey the marked locations. Horizontal coordinates will be tied to New York State Plane Central (3102) coordinate system (NAD 83). All elevations will be established with respect to NAVD 1988.

For each soil boring, the surveyor will determine its location and the ground surface elevation. For each monitoring well, the surveyor will determine the location, ground-surface elevation, and measuring-point elevation (defined as the top of the inner casing).

5.2 Decontamination

All equipment will be decontaminated following the procedures outlined in the FSP. In general, all non-disposable equipment, in particular all drilling tools and groundwater-sampling equipment, will be decontaminated prior to first use on site, between each investigation location, and prior to demobilization. The integrity of decontamination will be checked periodically with equipment rinse blanks, as required by the QA/SAPP.

5.3 Waste Handling

All investigation-derived waste will be contained on-site for appropriate characterization and disposal. Soil cuttings, drilling mud (if any), personal protective equipment, and spent disposable sampling materials will be segregated by waste type and placed in DOT-approved 55 gallon steel drums. All decontamination water, purged groundwater, and drilling water will be stored in polyethylene tanks. Field staff will maintain an inventory of all waste vessels. All storage vessels will be appropriately labeled with the contents, generator, location, and date.

6. Project Schedule and Reporting

6.1 Project Schedule

BBL estimates that the field tasks outlined in this SC Work Plan will take approximately four weeks to complete. The test pits will be excavated first, followed by the soil borings, monitoring well installation, groundwater sampling, and water-level measurement. The table below shows the approximate project schedule. The actual project starting date will depend on obtaining access to properties not owned by NYSEG and NYSDEC approval of this Plan. The project duration will depend largely on whether additional investigation locations are required to meet project objectives due to unforeseen field conditions.

Work Activity	Date	Duration
SC Work Plan Approval	November 2005	--
Implement SC Work Plan	December 2005	4 weeks
Submit Draft SC Report	March 2006	--
Submit Final SC Report	June 2006	--

6.2 Reporting

BBL will prepare a SC Report once field activities are completed and laboratory data are received. The text of the SC Report will include a discussion of the following general topics:

- Site and project background;
- Field activities completed;
- Methodologies used to complete the field activities;
- Findings of the field activities;
- An understanding of the conceptual site model, including the geologic and hydrogeologic site conditions;
- An understanding of the distribution of MGP-related constituents in the media sampled; and
- Recommendations for future work, if any.

The text of the SC Report will be supported by subsurface logs, analytical data summary tables, and figures illustrating site-specific data, including a water-table map and constituent distribution.

7. References

- Atlantic Environmental Services, Inc., 1991. *Manufactured Gas Plant Site Screening Report for Wadsworth Street Site, Geneva, NY*. Prepared for the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation. September, 1991.
- Cadwell, et al. 1986. Surficial Geologic Map of New York: Finger Lakes Sheet. New York State Museum – Geological Survey.
- Radian Corporation, 1985. Survey of Town Gas and By-Product Production and Locations in the U.S. (1880-1950). USEPA Contract No. 68-02-3137.
- Rickard, L. V. and Fisher, D. W., 1970. Geologic Map of New York – Finger Lakes Sheet. New York State Museum and Science Service.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1988. U.S. Production of Manufactured Gases: Assessment of Past Disposal Practices. USEPA Contract No. 68-01-6826.

Table

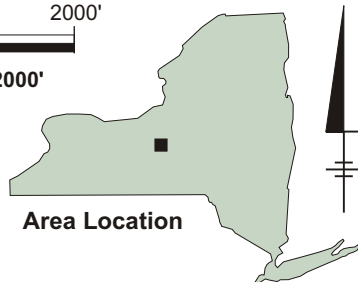
TABLE 1
SITE CHARACTERIZATION WORK PLAN
NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS
GENEVA (WADSWORTH STREET) FORMER MGP SITE

Location/Activity	Action	Rationale
Test Pits TP-1, TP-2, & TP-3	<p>Use a rubber-tired backhoe to excavate three test pits. Test pits will allow identification of remnant structures by exposing a large amount of subsurface soil (as compared to soil borings). Test pits will also provide a better indication of the nature of subsurface materials. Test pits will be excavated to the water table, to refusal, or to the reach of the backhoe, whichever is shallower. Soil encountered in each test pit will be visually characterized for color, texture, and moisture content and screened with a PID. The presence of visible discoloration, NAPL, and obvious odors encountered in the soil will also be noted.</p> <p>Collect one soil sample from each test pit and analyze for VOCs, SVOCs, and total cyanide. Each sample will represent the most-impacted interval of material, based on visual/olfactory observations and PID screening results. A soil sample will be collected at the water table should subsurface impacts not be observed.</p>	<p>Test pit TP-1 will be positioned over the former coal shed, near the intersection of Wadsworth Street and Railroad Place. Test pits TP-2 and TP-3 will straddle the edge of the largest former holder (northernmost holder).</p> <p>Test pits will be used to assess the construction, condition, and presence of MGP-related impacts associated with these former MGP structures. Analytical results will be evaluated to better understand the presence and level MGP-related constituents in subsurface soil.</p>
Soil Borings SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-5, SB-6, SB-7, SB-8, SB-9, & SB-10	<p>Drill ten continuously-sampled soil borings with a conventional drill rig (hollow stem augers and split-spoon sampling). Collect soil samples using a 2-inch diameter by 2-foot long split-spoon samplers. Soil recovered from each 2-foot interval will be visually characterized for color, texture, and moisture content. The presence of visible staining, NAPL, and obvious odors encountered in the soil will be noted.</p> <p>Each boring will be drilled to a depth of approximately 20 feet below grade, or no more than two feet into the top of a potential confining unit, whichever is encountered first. Drilling will not be performed through any subsurface concrete slabs where significant quantities of NAPL are encountered, in an effort to limit the potential downward migration of NAPL.</p> <p>Submit up to two soil samples from each boring for laboratory analysis for VOCs, SVOCs, and total cyanide. Each sample will represent the most-impacted interval of material, based on visual/olfactory observations and PID screening results.</p>	<p>These soil borings will be drilled and sampled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> confirm the depth to the bottom of the two smaller gas holders; and assess the presence of MGP residuals in and around the two smaller holders and near the MGP structures located beneath the Public Safety Building. <p>Analytical results will be evaluated to better understand the presence and level of MGP-related constituents in subsurface soil.</p>
Monitoring Wells MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5, & MW-6	<p>Install and sample groundwater from six water-table monitoring wells: one near each of the two larger holders and four around the Public Safety Building, surrounding the former MGP structures believed to lie beneath the building.</p> <p>Monitoring wells will be constructed of two-inch diameter, schedule 40 PVC and 10-foot long wells screens. Screen slot size will be determined based on the grain size of the material being screened. Well screens will be installed so that approximately 7-feet of screen are below the water table. Grouted sumps will be installed if NAPL is observed near the screened interval in quantities that suggest that it may be pooled.</p> <p>Well borings will be drilled and sampled in the same manner as the soil borings (described above). Soil samples may be submitted for laboratory analysis based on visual/olfactory observations and PID screening results.</p>	<p>Monitoring wells will be developed to enhance the hydraulic connection between the well screen and the surrounding geologic formation and to help remove fine sediment from the well screen and sand pack.</p> <p>Analytical results will be evaluated to better understand the presence and level of MGP-related constituents in groundwater and soil around the Public Safety Building and near the former holders.</p> <p>Specific-capacity data will be used to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the saturated material screened by the monitoring wells.</p>

TABLE 1
SITE CHARACTERIZATION WORK PLAN
NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS
GENEVA (WADSWORTH STREET) FORMER MGP SITE

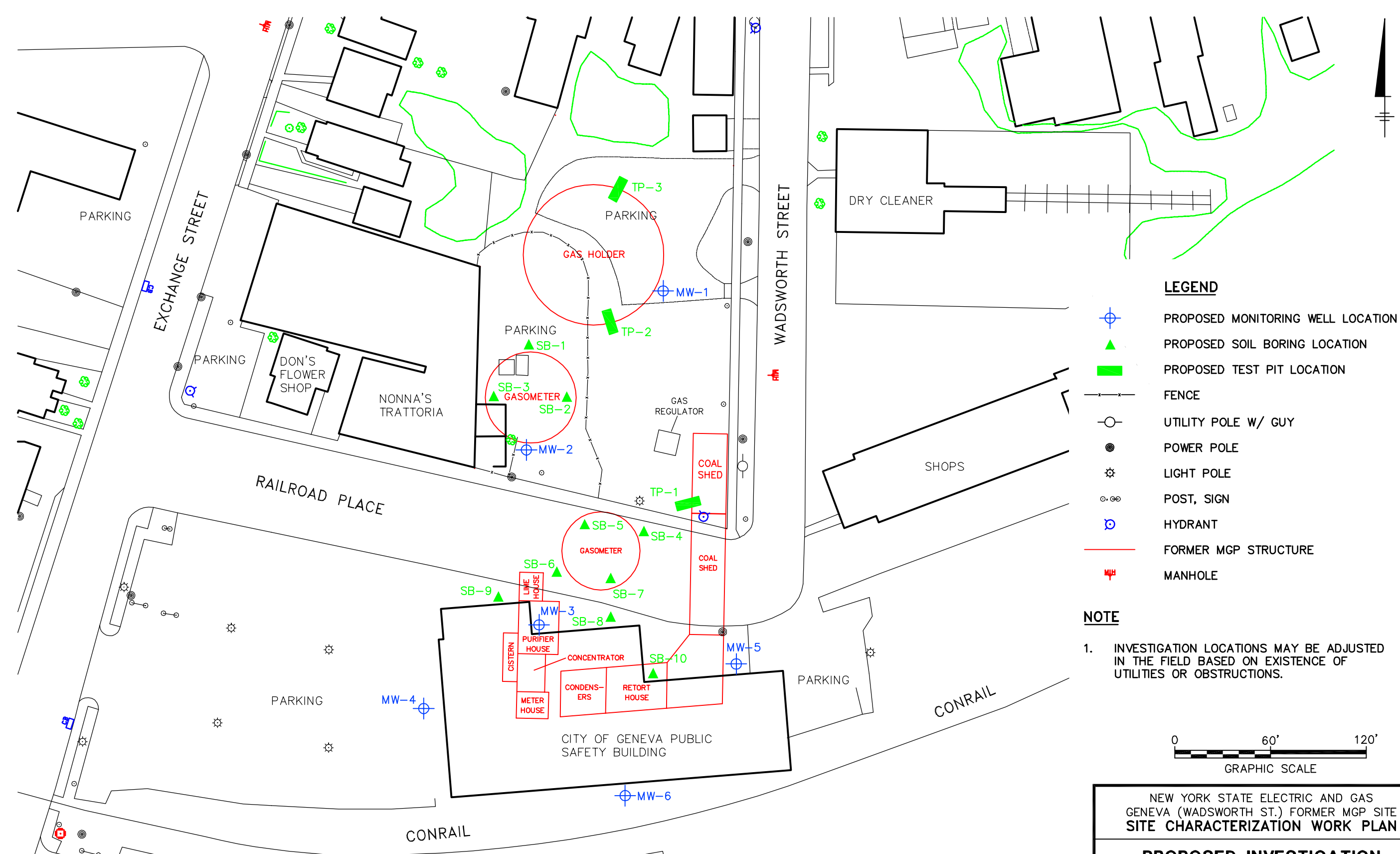
Location/Activity	Action	Rationale
	<p>Monitoring wells will be developed by surging/purging the saturated portion of the screened interval. A minimum of 10 well volumes will attempt to be removed from each well, depending on the yielding capacity of the well.</p> <p>Collect groundwater samples from the monitoring wells using low-flow sampling techniques. Conduct specific-capacity tests at the new monitoring wells as they are sampled.</p> <p>Analyze each groundwater sample for VOCs, SVOCs, and total cyanide. Monitor temperature, pH, specific conductance, and turbidity during sampling.</p>	
Surface Soil Sampling	<p>Six surface-soil samples will be collected in unpaved portions of the site. Sampling locations will be determined in the field based on the conditions encountered and upon consultation with the NYSDEC and NYSDOH.</p> <p>Collected samples will be analyzed for VOCs, SVOCS, and total cyanide.</p>	Analytical results will be used to better understand the presence and level of MGP-related constituents in surface soil.
Seneca Lake Gauging Point Installation SLG-1	Establish a surface-water gauging point in Seneca Lake.	Water-level information obtained from the proposed gauging point in Seneca Lake and the monitoring wells will be used to develop a preliminary assessment of groundwater/surface-water interaction at the site.
Water-Level Measurement	Obtain a synoptic round of water- level measurements from monitoring wells and the surface-water gauging location.	Hydraulic head data will be used to depict the general configuration of the water table and develop a preliminary assessment of shallow groundwater flow patterns at the site. As noted above, these data will also be used to better understand groundwater/surface-water interaction at the site.

Figures



SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



X: (XREF)
L: (LAYER)
P: PAGESET/PLT-BL1
8/26/05 SYR-85 GJD WLJ GJD
13057001/13057B01.DWG

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC AND GAS
GENEVA (WADSWORTH ST.) FORMER MGP SITE
SITE CHARACTERIZATION WORK PLAN

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION
LOCATIONS

FIGURE
2

Appendices

Appendix A

Field Sampling Plan

Field Sampling Plan

***Geneva (Wadsworth Street) Former MGP Site
Geneva, New York***

**New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Binghamton, New York**

November 2005

Table of Contents

Section	1. Introduction	1-1
	1.1 General	1-1
	1.2 Project Objectives	1-1
	1.3 Overview of Investigation Field Activities	1-2
Section	2. Field Activities	2-1
	2.1 General Field Guidelines	2-1
	2.2 Sample Labeling, Packing, and Shipping	2-2
	2.3 Equipment Decontamination	2-3
	2.3.1 Drill Rig Decontamination	2-3
	2.3.2 Sampling Equipment Decontamination	2-3
	2.4 Subsurface Soil - Split-Spoon Sampling Method	2-4
	2.5 Monitoring Well Installation and Development	2-5
	2.5.1 Drilling and Geological Logging Methods	2-5
	2.5.2 Monitoring Well Specifications	2-5
	2.5.3 Monitoring Well Development	2-7
	2.6 Fluid-level Measurements	2-7
	2.7 Low-Flow Groundwater Sampling Procedures for Monitoring Wells	2-7
	2.8 Test Pit Excavation	2-10
	2.8.1 Procedures for Test Pit Excavation	2-10
	2.9 Surface Soil Sampling	2-11
	2.10 Air Monitoring	2-12
Section	3. Field Instruments	3-1
	3.1 Portable Photoionization Analyzer	3-1
	3.2 Dust Monitor	3-1
	3.3 pH Meter	3-1
	3.4 Specific Conductivity Meter	3-1
	3.5 Water-Level Meter	3-1
	3.6 Turbidity Meter	3-2

Figures

- Figure A-1 Sample Chain-of-Custody Form
Figure A-2 Monitoring Well Construction Diagram

Attachments

- Attachment A-1 MicroTIP Photoionization Detector Calibration, Operation, and Maintenance Procedures
Attachment A-2 Field Sampling Log

1. Introduction

1.1 General

This Field Sampling Plan (FSP) supports the Site Characterization (SC) Work Plan prepared by Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. (BBL) for the Wadsworth Street former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) Site (the “site”) located in Geneva, New York. The investigation locations described in the SC Work Plan are shown on Figure 2 of the Work Plan. The SC Work Plan and this FSP were prepared on behalf of NYSEG (New York State Electric & Gas Corporation).

This FSP addresses the field procedures and sample collection methods to be used during implementation of the investigation field activities. The FSP should be used in conjunction with the SC Work Plan, the Quality Assurance/Sampling and Analysis Project Plan (QA/SAPP), and the Health and Safety Plan (HASP). The SC Work Plan presents the site background and defines the field sampling program. The QA/SAPP presents the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures to be used during implementation of the SC Work Plan, as well as a description of the general field and laboratory procedures. The QA/SAPP and HASP are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively, of the SC Work Plan.

1.2 Project Objectives

The overall objectives of the SC are to 1) determine whether former MGP impacts to the site have a potential to pose a significant threat to public health or the environment; 2) determine whether a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the site will be required; and 3) refine the site conceptual model.

NYSEG has developed the following specific objectives for the SC:

- determine the presence and level of MGP impacts in soil at the site by collecting, visually characterizing, and analyzing soil samples;
- determine the presence and level of MGP impacts in groundwater affected by the site by collecting and analyzing groundwater samples;
- develop an understanding of the subsurface geological conditions;
- characterize the general shape of the water table, and develop a preliminary assessment of shallow groundwater flow patterns at the site;
- develop a general understanding of the groundwater/surface-water interactions at the site; and
- investigate the condition, configuration, and potential impacts associated with the remnants of selected former MGP structures (e.g., gas holders and purifier).

A dynamic SC will be implemented; that is, available data will be continually evaluated while still in the field and, in consultation with the NYSDEC, be used to guide field activities. If, in consultation with the NYSDEC, it is determined that MGP impacts pose a significant threat to public health or the environment, the SC will be transitioned to a Remedial Investigation (RI). The purpose of the RI would be to more fully delineate the nature and extent of MGP impacts to the site soil and groundwater, as appropriate. The site investigation procedures presented herein may be used to transition to a RI and expand the scope of the site investigation work during the course of the SC field work, as necessary.

1.3 Overview of Investigation Field Activities

To obtain information necessary to meet the investigation objective stated above, the following activities will be conducted:

- surface water gauging point installation;
- test pit excavation;
- monitoring well installation;
- comprehensive measurement round of fluid levels;
- collection of soil samples during the advancement of the monitoring wells and soil borings; and
- collection of groundwater samples.

The sampling locations and quantities for each field sampling activity are described in detail in the SC Work Plan, and therefore, are not further described in this FSP. Soil samples will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and total cyanide, as discussed in the SC Work Plan. Table 1 of the QA/SAPP presents the anticipated number of samples for specific laboratory analyses from each matrix type.

A site location map and a figure with sampling locations have been prepared for the site to support the field investigation. These figures are presented as Figures 1 and 2 of the SC Work Plan.

2. Field Activities

2.1 General Field Guidelines

All underground utilities will be identified prior to any drilling or subsurface sampling. Public and privately owned utilities will be located by contacting responsible agencies by phone so that their underground utilities can be marked at the site. Other potential on site hazards such as traffic, overhead power lines, and building hazards will be identified during a site reconnaissance visit.

The following is a general list of equipment necessary for sample collection.

- stainless steel spoons and bowls for compositing soil samples;
- appropriate sample containers provided by the laboratory (kept closed and in laboratory supplied coolers until the samples are collected);
- Reagent grade preservatives and pH paper (or pre-preserved sample containers) for aqueous samples;
- chain of custody record forms;
- log book, field sampling records, and indelible ink pens and markers;
- laboratory grade soap (such as Alconox), reagent grade solvents, and distilled water to be used for decontaminating equipment between sampling stations;
- buckets, plastic wash basins, and scrub brushes for decontaminating equipment;
- camera and film;
- stakes to identify sampling locations;
- shipping labels and forms;
- knife;
- packing/shipping material for sample bottles;
- strapping tape;
- clear plastic tape;
- duct tape;
- aluminum foil;
- reclosable plastic bags; and
- portable field instruments, including a photoionization detector (PID), water quality parameter meter, conductivity meter, and water-level indicator.

Field log books will be maintained by the field team leader and other team members to provide a daily record of significant events, observations, and measurements during the field investigation.

Information pertinent to the field investigation and/or sampling activities will also be recorded in the log books. The books will be bound with consecutively numbered pages. Entries in the log book will include, at a minimum, the following information:

- name of author, date of entry, and physical/environmental conditions during field activity;
- purpose of sampling activity;
- location of sampling activity;
- name of field crew members;
- name of any site visitors;
- sample media (soil, sediment, groundwater, etc.);

-
- sample collection method;
 - number and volume of sample(s) taken;
 - description of sampling point(s);
 - volume of groundwater removed before sampling (where appropriate);
 - preservatives used;
 - date and time of collection;
 - sample identification number(s);
 - field observations; and
 - any field measurements made, such as pH, temperature, conductivity, water-level, etc.

All original data recorded in field log books and Chain of Custody Records will be written with indelible ink. If an error is made on an accountable document assigned to one individual, that individual will make all corrections simply by crossing a single line through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information will not be erased. Any subsequent error discovered on an accountable document will be corrected by the person who made the entry. All subsequent corrections will be initialed and dated.

2.2 Sample Labeling, Packing, and Shipping

Each sample will be given a unique identification. With this type of identification, no two samples will have the same label.

Samples will be promptly labeled upon collection with the following information:

- project number and site;
- unique sample identification;
- analysis required;
- date and time sampled;
- sample type (composite or grab); and
- preservative, if applicable.

Clear tape will be secured over the sample label and the chain-of-custody will be initiated. A sample chain of-custody form is included on Figure A-1.

Appropriate sample containers, preservation methods, and laboratory holding times for each sample type will be applied as identified in the QA/SAPP.

If samples are to be shipped by commercial carrier (e.g., Federal Express), sample bottles/jars will be packed in coolers containing the following:

- a drain plug (if present) that has been sealed with duct tape;
- one to two inches of vermiculite or bubble wrap on the bottom of the cooler;
- water ice packaged in re-sealable plastic bags;
- sufficient vermiculite or bubble wrap to fill in the remaining area; and
- the completed chain-of-custody in a re-sealable plastic bag, taped in place on the inside cover of the cooler.

The cooler will then be sealed with tape. Appropriate shipping labels, such as "this-end-up" and "fragile" stickers will be affixed to the cooler. Samples will be hand delivered or delivered by an express carrier within 48 hours of sample collection. The express carrier will not be required to sign the chain-of-custody form; however, the shipping receipt should be retained by the sampler, and forwarded to the project files.

2.3 Equipment Decontamination

2.3.1 Drill Rig Decontamination

A decontamination pad will be lined with plastic sheeting on a surface sloped to a sump. The sump must also be lined and of sufficient volume to contain approximately 20 gallons of decontamination water. All drilling equipment including rear-end of drilling rig, augers, bits, rods, tools, split spoon samplers, and tremie pipe will be cleaned on the decontamination pad with a high pressure hot water "steam cleaner" unit and scrubbed with a wire brush, as needed, to remove dirt, grease, and oil before beginning work in the project area. If heavy accumulations of tars or oils are present on the downhole tools, a citrus-based cleaner (e.g., Citra-Solu®) may be used to aid in equipment cleaning. Tools, drill rods, and augers will be placed on sawhorses, decontaminated pallets, or polyethylene plastic sheets following steam cleaning. Direct contact with the ground will be avoided. The back of the drill rig and augers, rods, and tools will be decontaminated between each drilling location according to the above procedures. Decontamination water will be contained in a dedicated plastic tank or 55-gallon open-top drums located on site. All open-top drums will remain closed when not in use.

Following decontamination of all heavy site equipment, the decontamination pad will be decommissioned. The decommissioning will be completed by:

- transferring the bulk of the remaining liquids and solids into the drums, tanks, and roll-offs to be provided by NYSEG or the drilling subcontractor for these materials; and
- rolling the sheeting used in the decontamination pad onto itself to prevent discharge of the remaining materials to the ground surface. Once rolled up, the polyethylene sheeting will be placed in the roll-off or drums used for disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE) and disposable equipment.

Unless sealed in manufacturers packaging, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) monitoring well casing screens will be decontaminated by the above procedures before installation.

2.3.2 Sampling Equipment Decontamination

Prior to every entry into each borehole, all non dedicated bowls, spoons, hand augers, bailers, and filtering equipment will be washed with potable water and a detergent (such as Alconox). Decontamination may take place at the sampling location as long as all liquids are contained in pails, buckets, etc. The sampling equipment will then be rinsed with potable water, followed by a 10 percent "pesticide-grade" methanol rinse, and finally a distilled water rinse. When sampling for inorganic constituents in an aqueous phase, an additional rinse step will be added prior to the rinse with methanol. The rinse step will entail a rinse with a 10 percent "ultra pure-grade" nitric acid followed by a distilled water rinse. Between rinses, equipment will be placed on polyethylene sheets or aluminum foil if necessary. At no time will washed equipment be placed directly on the ground. Equipment will be either be used immediately or wrapped in plastic or aluminum foil for storage or transportation from the designated decontamination area to the sampling location.

2.4 Subsurface Soil - Split-Spoon Sampling Method

The Standard Penetration Test (ASTM D 1586 84) and hollow stem augers or flush joint casing will be used during drilling in overburden to collect split spoon samples from the unconsolidated fill and soils beneath the site. Samples will be selected for laboratory analysis based on:

- their position in relation to potential source areas;
- the visual presence of source materials;
- the relative levels of volatile organics based on PID field screening measurements; and/or
- the discretion of the on-site geologist.

Samples selected for laboratory analysis will be placed in the appropriate containers provided by the laboratory. Sample containers for volatile organic analyses will be filled first. Soil samples collected for VOC analysis will be collected in a manner consistent with the previous soil VOC analyses completed at the site to provide data comparability (soil VOC samples will not be collected using methanol preservation or analyzed using USEPA Method 5035). Next, a sufficient amount of the remaining soil will be homogenized by mixing the sample in a decontaminated stainless steel tray or bowl with a decontaminated stainless steel trowel or disposable scoop. Laboratory-supplied sample containers for other analytes will then be filled. Duplicate samples will be collected at the frequency detailed in the QA/SAPP (Appendix B) by alternately filling two sets of sample containers.

Where there is sufficient sample volume, representative portions of each soil sample will be placed in a one-pint jar or re-closable plastic bag, labeled, and stored on site. This container will be labeled with:

- site;
- boring number;
- interval sampled;
- date; and
- initials of sampling personnel.

These soil samples will be screened for organic vapors using a PID. In addition, a geologist will be on site during the drilling operations to describe each sample in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System, and will include:

- soil type and sorting;
- color;
- feet of recovery;
- moisture content;
- texture;
- grain size and shape;
- relative density;
- consistency;
- visible evidence of residues; and
- miscellaneous observation.

For samples that may be submitted for chemical analysis, split spoons will be decontaminated, as specified in Section 2.3.2, after each sample is collected. Sample descriptions, PID readings, and location will be recorded in the field book. Calibration, operation, and maintenance procedures are included as Attachment A-1 for one

type of PID commonly used in the field. The procedures to be followed will be dependent on the PID acquired for this project, as described in the equipment manual.

2.5 Monitoring Well Installation and Development

Monitoring wells will be installed to the depths and at the locations defined in the SC Work Plan. After completion of drilling and well installation, all wells will be developed to establish hydraulic connection between the well and the formation. The following procedures will be used to drill, install, and develop monitoring wells.

2.5.1 Drilling and Geological Logging Methods

The drilling and geological logging methods to be completed in connection with monitoring well installation are as follows:

- Boreholes in the overburden will usually be drilled with hollow stem augers. Based on subsurface conditions discussed in the SC Work Plan, drilling conditions may be difficult at depth. At these locations, flush-joint casing may be used.
- Split spoon sampling will be conducted during the advancement of soil borings for the overburden monitoring wells. Sampling will be performed in accordance with ASTM Specification D 1586 84 for standard penetration test and split-spoon sampling, unless otherwise authorized by the field geologist.
- The designated field geologist will log borehole geology and monitoring well specifications in the field book and/or field forms.
- A plywood sheet or tub may be placed around the auger or casing when drilling to contain cuttings.
- Soil cuttings will be placed in a drum or roll off supplied by NYSEG or the drilling subcontractor. Decontamination water will be placed in plastic tanks/drums supplied by NYSEG or the drilling subcontractor. Soil cuttings and decontamination water will be picked up and containerized at the end of each work day. The roll-offs or open-top drums used to contain the solids will be covered when not in use.

Results from the drilling efforts will be recorded in the field book.

2.5.2 Monitoring Well Specifications

Figure A-2 shows details of a typical monitoring well construction for shallow wells installed in unconsolidated sediments that do not penetrate a presumed confining layer. The overburden monitoring wells will be installed according to the following specifications:

- PVC 2-inch-diameter, threaded, flush-joint casing and 10-foot-long, 0.010-inch or 0.020-inch slot screens will be installed.

-
- A sump, 2 feet in length and grouted in place with cement, may be attached to the bottom of the screen for potential collection of DNAPL, if present.
 - The top of the casing will extend approximately 2 feet above ground surface given site-specific considerations; otherwise, flush-mount casings will be used.
 - The annulus around the screens will be backfilled with an appropriate size of silica sand to a minimum height of 1 foot above the top of the screen, assuming there is sufficient room to install an appropriate surface seal above the sand.
 - An approximately 2 foot-thick (depending on conditions) chipped bentonite seal or slurry (30 gallons water to 25 to 30 pounds bentonite, or relative proportions) will be placed above the sand pack.
 - The remainder of the annular space will be filled with a cement/bentonite grout to approximately 2 feet below grade. The grout will be placed with a tremie pipe from the bottom up. The grout will consist of a cement mixture of one 94 pound bag of Portland cement, approximately 5 pounds of granular bentonite, and approximately 7 gallons of water. The grout will be allowed to set for a minimum of 24 hours before wells are developed.
 - Each monitoring well will have a vented cap and a 4 inch casing with a locking cap placed over the monitoring well. The protective casing will extend approximately 1 to 2 feet below ground surface (bgs) and be set in concrete. In some areas, it may be necessary to provide flush-mounted casings.
 - A concrete seal or pad, approximately 2 feet in diameter and 1.5 feet deep, will be installed.

The following characteristics of each newly installed well will be recorded in the field log book:

- date/time of construction;
- drilling method and drilling fluid used;
- approximate well location;
- borehole diameter and well casing diameter;
- well depth;
- drilling and lithologic logs;
- casing materials;
- screen materials and design;
- casing and screen joint type;
- screen slot size/length;
- filter pack material/size;
- filter pack placement method;
- sealant materials;
- sealant placement method;
- well development procedure;
- type of protective well cap; and
- detailed drawing of well (including dimensions).

2.5.3 Monitoring Well Development

A minimum of 24 hours after installation, the monitoring wells will be developed by surging/bailing, using a centrifugal pump and dedicated polyethylene tubing, or by Waterra positive displacement pumps and dedicated polyethylene tubing, or other methods at the discretion of the field geologist. The development water will be contained in a tank on site or in drums to be provided by NYSEG or the drilling subcontractor. The wells will be developed until the water removed from the well is reasonably free of visible sediment (50 nephelometric turbidity units [NTUs]), if possible, or until the turbidity levels stabilize, assuming a minimum of 10 well volumes of water have been removed from the monitoring well during development. Following development, wells will be allowed to recover for at least one week before groundwater is purged and sampled. All monitoring well development will be overseen by a field geologist and the duration, method of development, and approximate volume of water removed will be recorded in the field book.

2.6 Fluid-level Measurements

The following procedure will be used to measure fluid-level depths at monitoring wells and surface water gauges:

- Decontaminate the water level probe or oil/water interface probe (for wells expected to contain NAPL); and
- Measure the static fluid-level, fluid interfaces (i.e., NAPL/water interface), and sound the bottom of the well (if applicable) with reference to the surveyed elevation mark on the top of the PVC casing or surface water gauge. Record all measurements to nearest 0.01 foot and record in the field book.

The measurements will be made in as short a timeframe as practical to minimize temporal fluctuations in hydraulic conditions. One round of fluid-level elevations will be collected as discussed in the SC Work Plan.

2.7 Low-Flow Groundwater Sampling Procedures for Monitoring Wells

This protocol describes the procedures to be used to collect groundwater samples. No wells will be sampled until well development has been performed. During precipitation events, groundwater sampling will be discontinued until precipitation ceases. When one round of water levels is taken to generate water-elevation data, the water levels will be taken consecutively at one time prior to sampling or other activities.

The following materials, as required, shall be available during groundwater sampling:

- sample pump;
- sample tubing;
- power source (i.e., generator);
- PID;
- appropriate health and safety equipment as specified in the HASP;
- plastic sheeting (for each sampling location);
- dedicated or disposable bailers;
- new disposable polypropylene rope;
- buckets to measure purge water;

-
- water-level probe;
 - six-foot rule with gradation in hundredths of a foot;
 - conductivity/temperature meter;
 - pH meter;
 - turbidity meter;
 - appropriate water sample containers;
 - appropriate blanks (trip blank supplied by the laboratory);
 - appropriate transport containers (coolers) with ice and appropriate labeling, packing, and shipping materials;
 - groundwater sampling logs;
 - chain-of-custody forms;
 - indelible ink pens;
 - site map with well locations and groundwater contours maps; and
 - keys to wells.

The following 21 steps detail the monitoring well sampling procedures:

1. Review materials checklist (Part II) to ensure that the appropriate equipment has been acquired.
2. Identify site and well sampled on sampling log sheets, along with date, arrival time, and weather conditions. Identify the personnel and equipment used and other pertinent data requested on the logs (Attachment A-2).
3. Label all sample containers using an appropriate label.
4. Use safety equipment, as required in the HASP.
5. Place plastic sheeting adjacent to the well to use as a clean work area.
6. Establish the background reading with the PID and record the reading on the field log.
7. Remove lock from the well and if rusted or broken replace with a new brass keyed-alike lock.
8. Unlock and open the well cover while standing upwind of the well. Remove well cap and place on the plastic sheeting. Insert PID probe in the breathing zone above the well casing following instructions in the HASP.
9. Set out on plastic sheeting the dedicated or disposable sampling device and meters.
10. Prior to sampling, groundwater elevations will be measured at each monitoring well and the presence of LNAPL or DNAPL (if any) within the well will be evaluated. Obtain a water-level depth and bottom of well depth using an electric well probe and record on the sampling log sheet. Clean the well probe after each use with a soapy (Alconox) water wash and a tap water rinse. [Note: water levels will be measured at all wells prior to initiating a sampling event].
11. After groundwater elevations are measured and NAPLs are determined not to be present, groundwater will be purged from the wells. If NAPLs are determined present, then a groundwater sample will not be collected, rather a representative NAPL sample may be collected (if required) using a peristaltic pump.

-
12. Pump, safety cable, electrical lines, and/or tubing (for peristaltic pumps) will be lowered slowly into the well to a depth corresponding to the center of the saturated screen section of the well.
 13. Measure the water level again with the pump in the well before starting the pump. Start pumping the well at 200 to 500 milliliters per minute. Ideally, the pump rate should cause little water-level drawdown in the well (less than 0.3 feet and the water level should stabilize). The water level should be monitored every three to five minutes (or as appropriate) during pumping. Care should be taken not to cause the pump suction to be broken or entrainment of air in the sample. Record pumping rate adjustments and depths to water. Pumping rates should, if needed, be reduced to the minimum capabilities of the pump to avoid pumping the well dry and/or to ensure stabilization of indicator parameters. If the recharge rate of the well is very low, purging should be interrupted so as not to cause the drawdown within the well to advance below the pump. However, a steady flow rate should be maintained to the extent practicable. Sampling should commence as soon as the volume in the well has recovered sufficiently to permit sample collection.
 14. During well purging, monitor the field indicator parameters (turbidity, temperature, specific conductance, pH, etc.) every three to five minutes (or as appropriate). The well is considered stabilized and ready for sample collection when the indicator parameters have stabilized for three consecutive readings as follows (Puls and Barcelona, 1996):
 - ± 0.1 for pH
 - $\pm 3\%$ for specific conductance (conductivity)
 - $\pm 10\%$ for turbidity

Dissolved oxygen and turbidity usually require the longest time to achieve stabilization. The pump must not be removed from the well between purging and sampling. If the parameters have stabilized, but the turbidity is not in the range of the 50 NTU goal, the pump flow rate should be decreased to no more than 100 milliliters per minute. Measurement of the indicator parameters should continue every three to five minutes. Measurements for parameters may be taken using a flow-thru cell or in a clean container such as a glass beaker.

15. Fill in the sample label and cover the label with clear packing tape to secure the label onto the container.
16. After the groundwater quality parameters have stabilized as discussed above, obtain the groundwater sample needed for analysis directly from the sampling device in the appropriate container and tightly screw on the caps.
17. Secure with packing material and store at 4 degrees Celsius on wet ice in an insulated transport container provided by the laboratory.
18. After all sampling containers have been filled, remove one additional volume of groundwater. Check the calibration of the meters and then measure and record on the field log the physical appearance, pH, temperature, turbidity, and conductivity.
19. Record the time sampling procedures were completed on the field logs.
20. Place all disposable sampling materials (plastic sheeting, disposable bailers, and health and safety equipment) in appropriately labeled containers. Go to the next well and repeat Step 1 through Step 21 until all wells are sampled.
21. Complete the procedures for packaging, shipping, and handling with associated chain-of-custody forms (Section 2.2).

2.8 Test Pit Excavation

The test pits/trenches will be excavated using a backhoe equipped with a bucket. We do not anticipate entering excavations during this sampling program; however, unanticipated circumstances may develop whereby entry will be required (e.g., fixing a ruptured water pipe or other utility). If residues are visually observed in the test pit/trenches, the contents may be sampled remotely.

The following materials will be available, as required, during test pit excavation.

- backhoe with bucket;
- shovel;
- plastic sheeting;
- stainless steel hand trowel;
- stainless steel pan;
- appropriate sample containers and packing materials, if required;
- potable water;
- steam cleaning equipment;
- appropriate Health and Safety equipment as required by the HASP;
- photoionization detector (PID);
- camera/video camera; and
- test pit/trench log.

2.8.1 Procedures for Test Pit Excavation

The following procedures will be used to excavate test pits.

1. Identify the test pit/trench number on an appropriate log or in the designated field notebook, along with the temperature, weather, date, time, and personnel at the site.
2. Set up decontamination station and decontaminate the backhoe, bucket, shovel, and other sampling apparatus with a high-pressure steam rinse using a tap water source.
3. Put on appropriate health and safety equipment.
4. Place the plastic sheeting on the ground next to the test pit/trench location.
5. Position backhoe and personnel at upwind (to the extent feasible) locations of the test pit/trench area.
6. Turn on the PID. Measure and record on the test pit/trench log background PID readings on the log or in the field book.
7. Excavate the soil with the backhoe in approximately one-foot increments. At each interval, examine and classify the soils in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. Record these observations in the test pit/trench log or field book. Also screen the soil samples with a PID. These measurements will also be recorded in the test pit/trench log (or field book).

-
8. If the contents of the test pit/trench visually appear to consist of site residues, the test pit/trench contents may be sampled. If sampling is required, the test pit/trench will be sampled with a shovel if the test pit/trench is less than 3 feet deep. If the test pit/trench is greater than three feet deep, then the test pit/trench will be sampled with the backhoe bucket. The contents of the bucket will then be sampled with a cleaned stainless steel hand trowel.
 9. If sampling is required, the samples will be collected in the appropriate containers and placed immediately in a cooler of wet ice to maintain a 4°C temperature for preservation. Volatile organic samples will be collected immediately after sample retrieval. Next, a sufficient amount of the remaining soil will be removed from the sampling device and homogenized by mixing thoroughly in a clean stainless steel pan with a clean stainless steel trowel. Samples will be selected for analytical characterization only if visible residues are present and/or relatively high PID screening readings are measured.
 10. The test pit/trench will be terminated when significant residues are encountered, the top of the water table is reached, or to the maximum reach of the backhoe, whichever occurs first.
 11. Soils generated during drilling will be staged on plastic during excavation, monitored for PID readings and visual observations, then placed back into the test pit/trench. Clean fill will be placed at the surface.
 12. A labeled stake will be placed at the test pit/trench location.
 13. A photograph of each location before, during, and after each test pit/trench is excavated will be taken.
 14. The backhoe, backhoe bucket, and all tools used at the test pit/trench area will be decontaminated using a high-pressure steam rinse using a tap water source. Decontamination water and residual materials associated with decontamination will be contained.

2.9 Surface Soil Sampling

The SC activities will include collecting six surface soil samples at locations to be determined in the field based on consultation with NYSDEC and NYSDOH. Surface soil sample locations will be collected from below the vegetative sod layer or sub base material (if these materials are present at the selected locations). One composite soil sample will be collected at each surface soil sampling location to reduce the potential effect of local spatial variation in the concentration of potential site-related constituents present in the surface soil. The composite surface soil sample at each location will be formed from eight subsamples collected at a depth of approximately 0 to 2 inches below the vegetative sod layer or sub base material. The eight subsamples will be collected from within a one-square-meter area centered around the sampling location and evenly distributed throughout the square meter area. Each composite sample will be visually characterized for color, texture, and moisture content.

One grab sample from each surface soil sampling location will be placed into a container for headspace screening using a PID to measure the relative concentration of total VOC vapors, if any. The grab sample will be collected from one of the composite subsample locations based on visible staining/noticeable odors (if present). Equipment, materials, and procedures for collecting surface soil grab samples are presented below.

The following equipment and materials will be available, as required, during the surface soil sampling:

- appropriate health and safety equipment;
- camera;
- cleaning equipment;
- aluminum or stainless steel tray;
- measuring device;
- appropriate sample containers and forms;
- coolers with ice; and
- field book.

The procedures for collecting surface soil samples are presented below.

1. Don personal protective equipment (as required by the Health and Safety Plan).
2. Identify sample locations from sample location plan and note locations in field notebook. Locations should not be selected in areas covered with crushed stone or hard-packed gravel.
3. Eight subsoil samples will be collected from a one-square meter area centered on the sampling location by carefully cutting into and removing the surface material (sod, sub base, etc.) with a pre-cleaned stainless steel scoop. The subsamples will be collected from 0 to 2 inches below the surficial material and placed into a stainless steel or aluminum tray.
4. Gently mix the soil in the tray and obtain one surface soil sample and place it into an 8 ounce jar and screen the headspace with a PID. Record PID reading in field book. Visually characterize the soil for presence of stains and classify according to ASTM soil classification procedures.
5. Obtain one discrete sample and place into appropriate sample containers provided by the analytical laboratory.
6. Fill out sample labels, in accordance with procedures in Subsection 2.2, and affix the labels on the containers. Also, label the sample bottle caps with the sample ID.
7. Place the sample containers on ice in a transportation cooler.
8. Discard gloves and stainless steel scoop in designated location.
9. Handle, pack, and ship the samples with appropriate chain-of-custody procedures in accordance with Subsection 2.2.
10. Record all other appropriate information in the field log book.

2.10 Air Monitoring

Air monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the procedures detailed in the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) (Appendix C) and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) (Appendix D). Air monitoring will be conducted with a PID and dust monitor during all intrusive activities and only a PID during sampling activities. The PID will be used to monitor organic vapors in the breathing zone and borehole, and to screen samples for

analysis and the dust monitor will be used to monitor particulate concentration in the breathing zone for particulates less than 10 microns in diameter.

The PID and dust monitor readings will be recorded in the field book during trenching and drilling activities. The instruments will be calibrated at least once each day, and more frequently if needed. A detailed procedure for the PID calibration is included as Attachment A-1.

3. Field Instruments

All field screening equipment will be calibrated immediately prior to each day's use and more frequently if required. The calibration procedures will conform to the manufacturer's standard instructions. Records of all instrument calibration will be maintained by the field personnel. Copies of all of the instrument manuals will be maintained on site by the field personnel.

3.1 Portable Photoionization Analyzer

The photoionization analyzer will be a Photovac MicroTip (or equivalent), equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp. The Photovac is capable of ionizing and detecting compounds with an ionization potential of less than 10.6 eV. This accounts for up to 73 percent of the VOCs on the Target Compound List. Calibration will be performed according to the procedures outlined in Attachment A-1.

3.2 Dust Monitor

The dust monitor will be a MIE DataRAM (or equivalent) and will be calibrated at the start of each day of use. Calibration and maintenance of the dust monitor will be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The calibration data will be recorded in field notebooks.

3.3 pH Meter

The pH meter will be calibrated at the start of each day of use, and after very high or low readings as required by this plan. National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable standard buffer solutions that bracket the expected pH range will be used. The standards will most likely be a pH of 7.0 and 10.0 standard units. The pH calibration and slope knobs will be used to set the meter to display the value of the standard being checked. The calibration data will be recorded in field notebooks.

3.4 Specific Conductivity Meter

Calibration checks using the appropriate conductivity standard for the meter will be performed at the start of each day of use, and after very high or low readings, as required by this plan. Readings must be within five percent to be acceptable. The thermometer of the meter will be calibrated against the field laboratory thermometer on a weekly basis.

3.5 Water-Level Meter

The water-level cable will be checked once to a standard to assess if the meter has been correctly calibrated by the manufacturer or vendor. If the markers are incorrect, the meter will be sent back to the manufacturer or vendor.

3.6 Turbidity Meter

The turbidity meter will be calibrated daily prior to use. Calibration and maintenance will be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer=s specifications. Calibration and maintenance information will be recorded in the field notebook.

Appendix A

Field Sampling Plan

Figures

Figure A-1

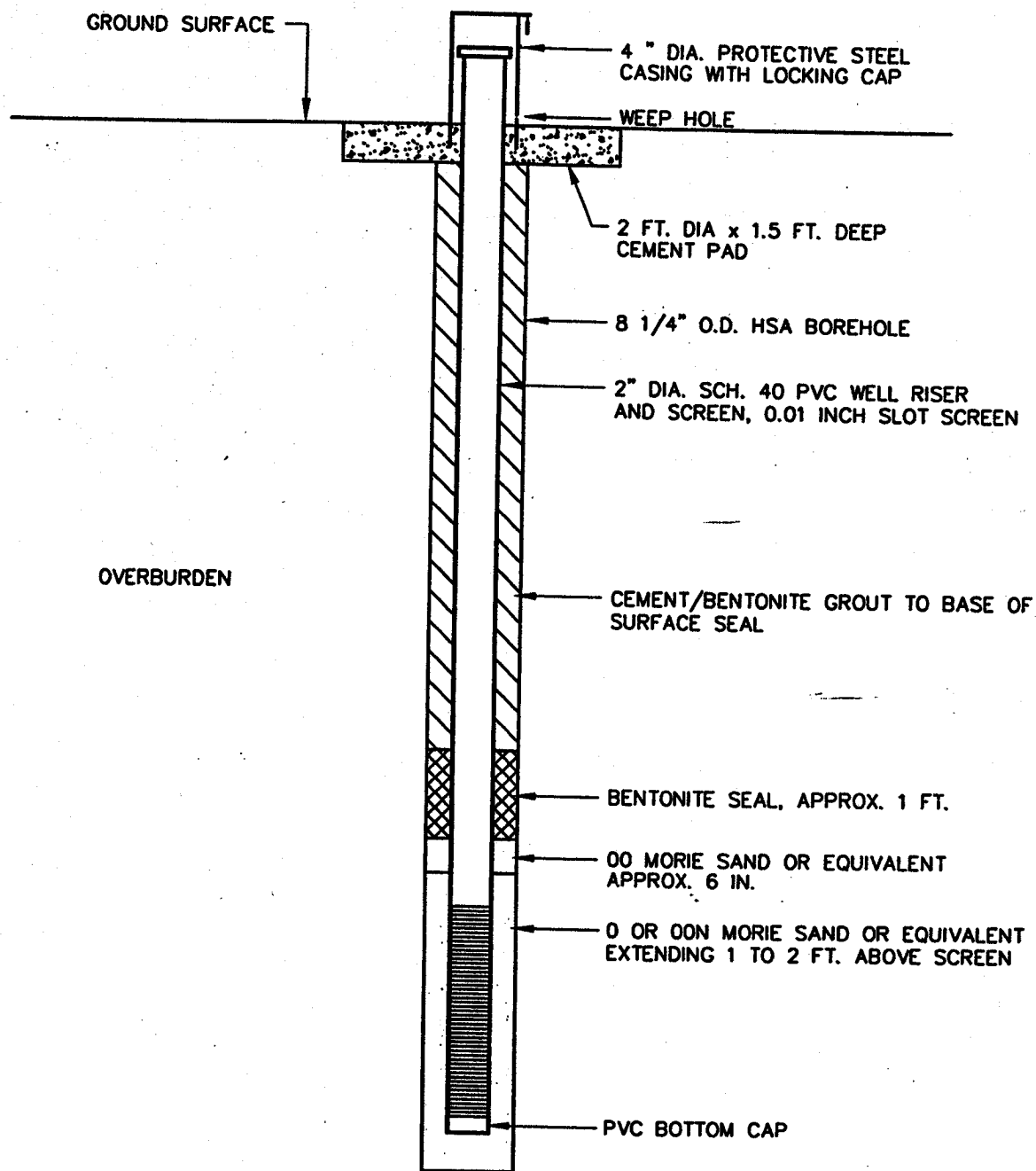
Sample Chain-of-Custody Form

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

[illegible]

Figure A-2

Monitoring Well Construction Diagram



(DRAWING NOT TO SCALE)

**PROPOSED SINGLE-CASED
MONITORING WELL
CONSTRUCTION SCHEMATIC**

BBL

BLASLAND, BOUCK & LEE, INC.
engineers & scientists

FIGURE
A-2

Appendix A
Field Sampling Plan

Attachments

Attachment A-1

MicroTIP Photoionization Detector Calibration, Operation, and Maintenance Procedures

Appendix A – Attachment A-1

MicroTIP Photoionization Detector Calibration, Operation, and Maintenance Procedures

I. Introduction

The MicroTIP measures relative total concentrations of organic and inorganic vapors in the field and will be calibrated daily prior to use. The MicroTIP does not carry an Intrinsic Safety Rating and will be used in a controlled environment only. The MicroTIP will be used to screen soil samples, the head space of soil/water samples, and to monitor the breathing and work zones as specified in the Health and Safety Plan.

II. Materials

- Photovac MicroTIP (PID);
- Isobutylene calibration gas tank with pressure regulator and up to four other selected span gases;
- zero span gas (clean outdoor air or zero grade gas);
- gas sampling bag with plastic tubing to connect PID probe to calibration gas;
- flow regulator; and
- PID calibration and maintenance log.

III. Calibration Procedures

1. Turn on the MicroTIP and monitor the ambient air. If there is any doubt of the air quality, then zero grade gas will be obtained.
2. Connect the regulator to the span gas cylinder. Hand-tighten the fittings.
3. Open the valve on the gas bag by turning the valve stem fully counterclockwise.
4. Attach the gas bag to the regulator. Hand-tighten the fittings.
5. Turn the regulator knob counterclockwise half a turn to start the gas flow.
6. Fill the gas bag half full and then close the regulator fully clockwise to turn off the flow of gas.
7. Fill the gas bag, and then turn the valve clockwise.
8. Press "CAL" and expose MicroTIP to zero gas. Press "ENTER" and MicroTIP sets its zero point.
9. MicroTIP then asks for the Span Gas concentration. Enter the known Span Gas concentration and then expose the MicroTIP to the Span Gas.
10. Press "ENTER" and MicroTIP sets its response factor.
11. When MicroTIP's display reverts to normal, the MicroTIP is calibrated and ready to use. Remove the Span Gas from the inlet.

-
12. After seven hours of use, recharge the battery pack. Record the time the battery pack was charged on the MicroTIP Calibration and Maintenance Log (Attachment 1).
 13. Record the date, time, your initials, calibration gas, and concentration on the Micro TIP Calibration and Maintenance Log (Attachment 1).

IV. Operation Procedures

1. Use the health and safety equipment as required by the Health and Safety Plan.
2. Calibrate the instrument as described in subsection III of this Appendix.
3. Measure and record the background PID reading.
4. If the PID will be used for more than seven hours during optimal weather conditions (50° or greater), or during extreme cold or precipitation, have a fully charged battery available for use.
5. In the event of precipitation, fully cover the instrument, leaving the probe accessible for measurements.
6. Measure and record PID reading.

V. Maintenance Procedures

1. At the end of each day or when the battery is fully discharged, recharge batteries overnight.
2. Store the instrument in the protective case when not in use.
3. Keep records of operation, maintenance, calibration problems, and repairs.
4. A replacement instrument will be available on site or ready for overnight shipment, if necessary.
5. The MicroTIP will be sent back to the manufacturer for service if needed.

Attachment A-2

Field Sampling Log

GROUND-WATER SAMPLING LOG

Sampling Personnel:

Well ID:

Client / Job Number:

Date:

Weather:

Time In:

Time Out:

Well Information

Depth to Water:	(feet)	(from MP)
Total Depth:	(feet)	(from MP)
Length of Water Column:	(feet)	
Volume of Water in Well:	(gal)	
Three Well Volumes:	(gal)	

Well Type:	Flushmount	Stick-Up
Well Material:	Stainless Steel	PVC
Well Locked:	Yes	No
Measuring Point Marked:	Yes	No
Well Diameter:	1" 2" Other:	

Purging Information

Purging Method:	Bailer	Peristaltic	Grundfos	Other:
Tubing/Bailer Material:	St. Steel	Polyethylene	Teflon	Other:
Sampling Method:	Bailer	Peristaltic	Grundfos	Other:
Duration of Pumping:	(min)			
Average Pumping Rate:	(ml/min)	Water-Quality Meter Type:		
Total Volume Removed:	(gal)	Did well go dry:	Yes	No

Conversion Factors

gal / ft. of water	1" ID	2" ID	4" ID	6" ID
	0.041	0.163	0.653	1.469
1 gal = 3.785 L = 3875 ml = 0.1337 cubic feet				

Unit Stability

pH	DO	Cond.	ORP
± 0.1	± 10%	± 3.0%	± 10 mV

Parameter:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Volume Purged (gal)									
Rate (mL/min)									
Depth to Water (ft.)									
pH									
Temp. (C)									
Conductivity (mS/cm)									
Dissolved Oxygen									
ORP (mV)									
Turbidity (NTU)									
Notes:									

Sampling Information

Sampling Information		
Analyses	#	Laboratory
Sample ID:		Sample Time:
MS/MSD:	Yes	No
Duplicate:	Yes	No
Duplicate ID		Dup. Time:
Chain of Custody Signed By:		

Problems / Observations

Appendix B

Quality Assurance/Sampling and Analysis Project Plan

***Quality Assurance/Sampling and
Analysis Project Plan***

***Geneva (Wadsworth Street) Former MGP Site
Geneva, New York***

**New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Binghamton, New York**

November 2005

Table of Contents

Preface	1-1
Section 1. Project Organization and Responsibilities	1-2
1.1 Project Organization	1-2
1.1.1 Overall Project Management	1-2
1.1.2 Analytical Laboratory Services and Subcontractors	1-2
1.1.3 Quality Assurance Staff	1-2
1.2 Team Member Responsibilities	1-3
1.2.1 NYSEG	1-3
1.2.2 Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.	1-3
1.2.3 Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc.	1-4
1.2.4 Data Validator	1-4
1.2.5 Drilling Subcontractor	1-4
Section 2. Project Background	2-1
2.1 Site Location and Description	2-1
2.2 Site History	2-1
2.3 SC Objectives	2-2
Section 3. Project Description	3-1
3.1 Soil Investigation	3-1
3.2 Groundwater Investigation	3-1
Section 4. Quality Objectives and Criteria for Measurement Data	4-1
4.1 DQOs for Task 1 – Soil Sampling	4-2
4.2 DQOs for Task 2 – Groundwater Sampling	4-2
Section 5. Special Training Requirements/Certification	5-1
Section 6. Documentation and Records	6-1
6.1 General	6-1
6.2 Field Documentation	6-1
6.3 Laboratory Documentation	6-2
6.3.1 Laboratory Project Files	6-2
6.3.2 Laboratory Logbooks	6-2
6.3.3 Computer Tape and Hard Copy Storage	6-2
6.4 Data Reporting Requirements	6-2
6.4.1 Field Data Reporting	6-2
6.4.2 Laboratory Data Reporting	6-3
6.5 Project File	6-4
Section 7. Sampling Process Design	7-1
Section 8. Sampling Method Requirements	8-1

Section	9. Sample Handling and Custody Requirements.....	9-1
9.1	Sample Containers and Preservation.....	9-1
9.2	Packing, Handling, and Shipping Requirements.....	9-1
9.3	Field Custody Procedures.....	9-2
9.3.1	Field Logbooks.....	9-2
9.3.2	Sample Labeling.....	9-3
9.3.3	Field Chain-of-Custody Forms.....	9-3
9.4	Management of Investigation-Derived Materials and Wastes.....	9-4
9.5	Laboratory Procedures.....	9-4
9.5.1	General.....	9-4
9.5.2	Sample Receipt and Storage.....	9-4
9.5.3	Sample Chain-of-Custody and Documentation.....	9-4
9.5.4	Sample Analysis.....	9-5
9.5.5	Sample Storage Following Analysis.....	9-5
Section	10. Analytical Procedures.....	10-1
10.1	Field Analytical Procedures.....	10-1
10.2	Laboratory Analytical Procedures.....	10-1
10.2.1	General.....	10-1
10.2.2	SC Sample Matrices.....	10-1
10.2.2.1	Groundwater.....	10-1
10.2.2.2	Soil.....	10-1
10.2.3	Analytical Requirements.....	10-1
Section	11. Quality Control Requirements.....	11-1
11.1	Quality Assurance Indicators.....	11-1
11.1.1	Representativeness.....	11-1
11.1.2	Comparability.....	11-1
11.1.3	Completeness.....	11-1
11.1.4	Precision.....	11-2
11.1.5	Accuracy.....	11-2
11.2	Field Quality Control Checks.....	11-2
11.2.1	Field Measurements.....	11-2
11.2.2	Sample Containers.....	11-2
11.2.3	Field Duplicates.....	11-2
11.2.4	Rinse Blanks.....	11-2
11.2.5	Trip Blanks.....	11-3
11.3	Analytical Laboratory Quality Control Checks.....	11-3
11.3.1	Method Blanks.....	11-3
11.3.2	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicates.....	11-3
11.3.3	Surrogate Spikes.....	11-3
11.3.4	Laboratory Duplicates.....	11-3
11.3.5	Calibration Standards.....	11-4
11.3.6	Internal Standards.....	11-4
11.3.7	Reference Standards/Control Samples.....	11-4
11.4	Data Precision Assessment Procedures.....	11-4
11.5	Data Accuracy Assessment Procedures.....	11-5
11.6	Data Completeness Assessment Procedures.....	11-5

Section	12. Instrument/Equipment Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance Requirements ..	12-1
12.1	Field Instruments and Equipment.....	12-1
12.2	Laboratory Instruments and Equipment	12-1
12.2.1	General	12-1
12.2.2	Instrument Maintenance	12-1
12.2.3	Equipment Monitoring.....	12-2
Section	13. Instrument Calibration and Frequency.....	13-1
13.1	Field Equipment Calibration Procedures and Frequency.....	13-1
13.2	Laboratory Equipment Calibration Procedures and Frequency	13-1
Section	14. Inspection/Acceptance Requirements for Supplies and Consumables.....	14-1
Section	15. Data Acquisition Requirements for Nondirect Measurements	15-1
Section	16. Data Management.....	16-1
16.1	Sample Designation System	16-1
16.2	Field Activities.....	16-1
16.2.1	Field Documentation.....	16-1
16.2.2	Data Security	16-3
16.3	Sample Management and Tracking.....	16-3
16.4	Data Management System	16-3
16.4.1	Computer Hardware	16-3
16.4.2	Computer Software.....	16-3
16.4.3	Surveying Information.....	16-4
16.4.4	Field Observations.....	16-4
16.4.5	Analytical Results	16-5
16.4.6	Data Analysis and Reporting.....	16-5
16.5	Document Control and Inventory	16-6
Section	17. Assessment and Response Actions.....	17-1
17.1	Field Audits.....	17-1
17.1.1	Performance Audits	17-1
17.1.2	Internal Systems Audits.....	17-1
17.2	Laboratory Audits.....	17-1
17.3	Corrective Action	17-2
17.3.1	Field Procedures	17-2
17.3.2	Laboratory Procedures	17-2
Section	18. Reports to Management	18-1
18.1	Internal Reporting	18-1
18.2	SC Reporting	18-1

Section	19. Data Review, Validation, and Verification	19-1
19.1	Field Data Reduction, Validation, and Reporting	19-1
19.1.1	Field Data Reduction	19-1
19.1.1.1	Task 1 – Soil Investigation	19-1
19.1.1.2	Task 2 – Groundwater Investigation	19-1
19.1.2	Field Data Validation	19-1
19.1.3	Field Data Reporting.....	19-2
19.2	Laboratory Data Reduction, Review, and Reporting	19-2
19.2.1	Laboratory Data Reduction.....	19-2
19.2.2	Laboratory Data Review	19-2
Section	20. Validation and Verification Methods.....	20-1
Section	21. Reconciliation with User Requirements.....	21-1

Acronyms

References

Tables

Table 1	Environmental and Quality Control Sample Analyses
Table 2	Parameters, Methods, and Quantitation Limits
Table 3	Sample Containers, Preservation Methods, and Holding Times Requirements
Table 4	Data Validation Checklist – Laboratory Analytical Data

Preface

This QA/SAPP presents the sampling and analytical methods and procedures that will be used during implementation of the select actions at the site.

This QA/SAPP was prepared in a manner consistent with the following reference and guidance documents:

- United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846" (USEPA, 1996);
- The USEPA's guidance document entitled "EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Operations, "EPA-QA/R-5 (USEPA, 2001), which replaces QAMS-005/80 "Interim Guidance and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans" (USEPA, 1980); and
- The National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) Policies and Procedures Manual (USEPA, 1991).

Information contained in this QA/SAPP has been organized into the following sections:

Section	Content
Project Management	
1	Project Organization
2	Project Background
3	Project Description
4	Quality Objectives and Criteria for Measurement Data
5	Specialized Training Requirements/Certification
6	Documentation and Records
Measurement/Data Acquisition	
7	Sampling Process Design
8	Sampling Method Requirements
9	Sample Handling and Custody Requirements
10	Analytical Method Requirements
11	Quality Control Requirements
12	Instrument/Equipment Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance Requirements
13	Instrument Calibration and Frequency
14	Inspection/Acceptance Requirements for Supplies and Consumables
15	Data Acquisition Requirements for Nondirect Measurements
16	Data Management
Assessment/Oversight	
17	Assessment and Response Actions
18	Reports to Management
Data Validation and Usability	
19	Data Review, Validation, and Verification
20	Validation and Verification methods
21	Reconciliation with User Requirements

Details are provided in the subsequent sections. This document also contains pertinent information from the Work Plan related to the measurements and evaluation of the analytical data.

1. Project Organization and Responsibilities

1.1 Project Organization

The site will require integration of personnel from the organizations identified below, collectively referred to as the project team. A detailed description of the responsibilities of each member of the project team is presented in Section 2.2.

1.1.1 Overall Project Management

Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. (BBL), on behalf of the New York State Electric and Gas Company (NYSEG), has overall technical responsibility for the Site Characterization (SC). BBL personnel will perform the tasks and subtasks presented in Section 3 and will be responsible for evaluating resultant investigation data, and preparing the SC deliverables specified in the Work Plan. Project direction and oversight will be provided by NYSEG personnel. A listing of project management personnel and their responsibilities is provided below.

Title	Company/Organization	Name	Phone Number
Project Manager	NYSEG	John J. Ruspantini, CHMM	(607) 762-8787
Project Officer	Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.	Frederick J. Kirschenheiter, II, P.E.	(315) 446-9120
Project Manager	Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.	Scott A. Powlin, P.G.	(315) 446-9120
Field Activities Task Manager	Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.	TBD	(315) 446-9120

1.1.2 Analytical Laboratory Services and Subcontractors

Analytical services for the SC will be provided by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. of Edison, New Jersey. A subcontractor has not been selected for drilling work; however, the selected drilling subcontractor will be licensed in New York. Laboratory and subcontractor management personnel are listed below.

Title	Company/Organization	Name	Phone Number
Laboratory Project Manager	Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc.	Rui Macieira	(732) 549-3900
Driller	TBD	NA	NA

1.1.3 Quality Assurance Staff

The QA aspects of the SC will be conducted by BBL. The following personnel have been assigned to this project component:

Title	Company/Organization	Name	Phone Number
Quality Assurance Manager	Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.	Scott A. Powlin, P.G.	(315) 446-9120
Quality Assurance Officer	Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc.	Madhuri Dave	(732) 549-3900

1.2 Team Member Responsibilities

This section of the QA/SAPP discusses the responsibilities and duties of the project team members.

1.2.1 NYSEG

Project Manager

1. Overall direction of the SC; and
2. Review of BBL work products.

1.2.2 Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.

Project Officer

1. Oversight of the BBL SC work products; and
2. Provide BBL approval for major project deliverables.

Project Manager

1. Management and coordination of all aspects of the project as defined in the SC Work Plan with an emphasis on adhering to the project objectives;
2. Reviews SC Report and all documents prepared by BBL; and
3. Assures corrective actions are taken for deficiencies cited during audits of the SC activities.

Field Activities Task Manager

1. Oversight of field hydrogeologic efforts;
2. Oversight of field screening and collection of soil samples;
3. Review of field hydrogeologic records and boring logs;
4. Oversight of groundwater sampling;
5. Oversight of field analysis and collection of QA samples.
6. Reduction of field data calibration and maintenance;
7. Review of the field instrumentation, maintenance, and calibration to maintain quality data;
8. Preparation of draft reports and other key documents;
9. Maintenance of field files of notebooks and logs, and calculations;
10. Instruction of field staff; and
11. Coordination of field and laboratory schedules.

Field Personnel

1. Perform field procedures associated with the tasks and subtasks presented in 1.3.1 (above);
2. Perform field analyses and collect QA samples;
3. Calibrate, operate, and maintain field equipment;
4. Reduce field data;

-
5. Maintain sample custody; and
 6. Prepare field records and logs.

Quality Assurance Manager

1. Review laboratory data packages;
2. Oversee and interface with the analytical laboratories;
3. Coordinate field QA/QC activities with task managers, including audits of SC activities, concentrating on field analytical measurements and practices to meet DQOs;
4. Review field reports;
5. Review audit reports; and
6. Prepare QA/QC report which includes an evaluation of field and laboratory data and data validation reports.

1.2.3 Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc.

General responsibilities and duties include:

1. Perform sample analyses;
2. Supply sample containers and shipping cartons;
3. Maintain laboratory custody of samples; and
4. Strictly adhere to laboratory protocols.

Laboratory Project Manager

1. Serve as primary communication link between BBL and laboratory staff;
2. Monitor workloads and ensure availability of resources;
3. Oversee preparation of analytical reports; and
4. Supervise in-house chain-of-custody.

Quality Assurance Officer

1. Supervise technical staff in QA/QC procedures; and
2. Conduct audits of all laboratory activities.

1.2.4 Data Validator

1. Provide independent validation of analytical data.

1.2.5 Drilling Subcontractor

1. Performance of groundwater monitoring well installations and test borings in accordance with the SC protocols; and
2. Decontamination of drilling and sampling equipment.

2. Project Background

The following summarizes background information for the facility and the off-site areas. Additional information can be found in the Work Plan.

2.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located in the City of Geneva, near the northwestern shore of Seneca Lake in eastern Ontario County, New York (Figure 1 of the SC Work Plan). The site comprises a rectangular piece of land that is now located in a mixed commercial and residential area in the east-central part of Geneva, New York. Seneca Lake is located about 900 feet to the southeast. The site is bordered by Wadsworth Street to the east, a railroad to the south, Nonna's Trattoria (restaurant) to the west, and residential properties to the north. A dry cleaner is located northeast of the site, on the east side of Wadsworth Street. Railroad Place intersects Wadsworth Street and bisects the site. A gas holder and coal shed formerly stood where Railroad Place now runs. The City of Geneva's Public Safety Building is located south of Railroad Place where the several MGP structures previously existed. Figure 2 of the SC Work Plan shows the locations of the former MGP structures as they relate to present-day features.

The area of the former MGP north of Railroad Place (the "northern area") is currently owned by NYSEG, while the area south of Railroad Place (the "southern area") is owned by the City of Geneva. The northern area is grass covered to the east while a fenced in asphalt parking area is located west. Nonna's Trattoria leases the parking area from NYSEG. A gravel parking area located in the extreme northeast of the site is apparently used by residential property owners. A gas regulator shed maintained by NYSEG sits in the northern area near the intersection of Railroad Place and Wadsworth Street. The City of Geneva's Public Safety Building is located in the southern area. The Public Safety Building is comprised of office space in the western portion and an attached pole barn structure in the eastern portion.

2.2 Site History

The Wadsworth Street Former MGP was established in 1853, and operated continuously until 1903, producing gas by the coal carbonization method (Atlantic 1991). Limited information is available regarding gas production at the Wadsworth MGP; however, a review of the publication "Survey of Town Gas and By-Product Production and Locations in the U.S." indicates that approximately 7 and 16 million cubic feet of gas was produced at the MGP in 1890 and 1900 (Radian Corporation, 1985).

The coal carbonization method consisted of heating bituminous coal in a sealed chamber (i.e., retorts), with destructive distillation of gas from the coal and the formation of coke. The gases were collected, cleaned, and distributed while coke was removed and sold or used. The main byproducts of the coal carbonization method were tars, oils, coke, ammoniacal liquor, ash and clinker, and purifier residuals. The tars were generally viscous (as compared to carbureted water-gas tars) and contained substantial amounts of phenols and base nitrogen organics. Coal carbonization also produced substantial amounts of cyanide in the gas, which was removed during gas cleaning and often appears in wastes such as lime and wood chips. Ammonia was also produced by coal carbonization. Ammonia was recovered at many coal carbonization plants through the use of ammonia stills (USEPA, 1988).

Based on review of available Sanborn Maps, the gas plant was constructed in 1853 and included a retort and condenser house, a purification building (including lime room, ammonia tank and cistern) a coal shed, and a single gas holder. A second gas holder was constructed around 1900 in the northwest corner of the site. Between 1903 and 1909, the gas plant was demolished; the only remaining structures were the second gas holder, a tool house, and a meter house. The remaining holder was demolished between 1915 and 1925. Between 1925 and 1943, a 500,000 cubic foot gas holder and a regulator house were constructed at the site to serve as a storage/distribution facility. This newer holder could have served as a remote distribution holder for the Border City MGP which was built as the Wadsworth MGP was decommissioned. The 500,000 cubic foot gas holder was demolished sometime after 1946. Railroad Place was constructed through the center of the former MGP site, covering the location of the southernmost former gas holder. The locations of the historic MGP structures and present-day features are shown on Figure 2 of the SC Work Plan.

2.3 SC Objectives

The overall objectives of the SC are to 1) determine whether former MGP impacts to the site have a potential to pose a significant threat to public health or the environment; 2) determine whether a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the site will be required; and 3) refine the site conceptual model.

NYSEG has developed the following specific objectives for the SC:

- determine the presence and level of MGP impacts in soil at the site by collecting, visually characterizing, and analyzing soil samples;
- determine the presence and level of MGP impacts in groundwater affected by the site by collecting and analyzing groundwater samples;
- develop an understanding of the subsurface geological conditions;
- characterize the general shape of the water table, and develop a preliminary assessment of shallow groundwater flow patterns at the site;
- develop a general understanding of the groundwater/surface-water interactions at the site; and
- investigate the condition, configuration, and potential impacts associated with the remnants of selected former MGP structures (e.g., gas holders and purifier).

A dynamic SC will be implemented; that is, available data will be continually evaluated while still in the field and, in consultation with the NYSDEC, be used to guide field activities. If, in consultation with the NYSDEC, it is determined that MGP impacts pose a significant threat to public health or the environment, the SC will be transitioned to a Remedial Investigation (RI). The purpose of the RI would be to more fully delineate the nature and extent of MGP impacts to the site soil and groundwater, as appropriate. The site investigation procedures presented herein may be used to transition to a RI and expand the scope of the site investigation work during the course of the SC field work, as necessary.

3. Project Description

This section presents a description of the investigation activities to be conducted during the SC. Sampling activities associated with the SC will be conducted under the following tasks:

- Soil Investigation; and
- Groundwater Investigation.

Sampling protocols to be followed during the investigation activities are detailed in the FSP. Samples collected during the investigation will be analyzed in accordance with USEPA's SW-846, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. Table 2 presents a list of the constituents that will be analyzed for samples collected as part of the SC. Health and Safety protocols to be followed by field personnel during completion of the investigation activities are discussed in the Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

A brief description of the objectives for each task associated with the SC is presented below. A more detailed description can be found in the associated Work Plan.

3.1 Soil Investigation

The objectives of the soil investigation are to:

- determine the presence and level of MGP-related residuals in soil in and around former MGP structures;
- assess the construction and condition of former MGP structures, and the presence of potential MGP-related impacts associated with them; and
- obtain visual and analytical data to update the site conceptual model.

In addition to the objectives outlined above, the subsurface information collected as part of this investigation will be used to characterize the distribution, saturated thickness, and relative permeability of underlying materials. This information is important in understanding how shallow groundwater is moving and whether there are areas where DNAPL, if present, could preferentially collect or migrate.

3.2 Groundwater Investigation

The objectives of the groundwater investigation are to:

- characterize groundwater-flow patterns in the overburden and the hydraulic interaction between groundwater and Seneca Lake;
- assess the hydraulic characteristics of the overburden; and
- determine the presence and level of MGP-related constituents dissolved in groundwater at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC Class GA Standards, if any.

4. Quality Objectives and Criteria for Measurement Data

Data quality objectives (DQOs) are qualitative and quantitative statements that specify the quality of the data required to support decisions made during site-related activities and are based on the end uses of the data to be collected. Preliminary DQOs were identified to ensure that the data generated during field investigations will be of adequate quality and sufficient quantity to form a sound basis for decision making relative to the above objectives. Data quality objectives have been specified for each data collection activity or investigation. The DQOs presented herein address investigation efforts only and do not cover health and safety issues, which are addressed in detail in the HASP for this project.

A DQO summary for the sampling investigation efforts is presented below. The summary consists of stated DQOs relative to data uses, data types, data quantity, sampling and analytical methods, and data measurement performance criteria.

Three data categories have been defined to address various analytical data uses and the associated QA/QC effort and methods required to achieve the desired levels of quality. These categories are:

Screening Data: Screening data affords a quick assessment of site characteristics or conditions. This objective for data quality is applicable to data collection activities that involve rapid, non-rigorous methods of analysis and quality assurance. This objective is generally applied to physical and/or chemical properties of samples, degree of contamination relative to concentration differences, and preliminary health and safety assessment.

Screening Data with Definitive Confirmation: Screening data allows rapid identification and quantitation, although the quantitation can be relatively imprecise. This objective for data quality is available for data collection activities that require qualitative and/or quantitative verification of a select portion of sample findings (10% or more). This objective can also be used to verify less rigorous laboratory-based methods.

Definitive Data: Definitive data are generated using analytical methods, such as approved USEPA reference methods. Data are analyte-specific, with confirmation of analyte identity and concentration. Methods produce raw data (e.g., chromatograms, spectra, digital values) in the form of paper printouts or computer-generated electronic files.

It is anticipated that both the screening and definitive data categories will be used during the investigation. Field parameters (i.e., turbidity, conductivity, temperature, and pH) that will be obtained during groundwater sampling for use in qualitatively interpreting other site data will be determined using screening techniques. All remaining parameters will be determined using definitive techniques.

For this project, three levels of data reporting have been defined. They are as follows:

Level 1 – Minimal Reporting: Minimal or “results only” reporting is used for analyses that, either due to their nature (i.e., field monitoring) or the intended data use (i.e., preliminary screening), do not generate or require extensive supporting documentation.

Level 2 – Modified Reporting: Modified reporting is used for analyses that are performed following standard USEPA-approved methods and QA/QC protocols and that, based on the intended data use, require some supporting documentation but not, however, full “CLP-type” reporting.

Level 3 – Full Reporting: Full “CLP-type” reporting is used for those analyses that, based on intended data use, require full documentation. This reporting level would include ASP Superfund and Category B reporting.

The analytical methods to be used during the SC will be USEPA SW-846 methods with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) Revision 2000, QA/QC requirements and Category B reporting deliverables.

To obtain information necessary to meet the SC objectives stated above in Section 2.3, the following tasks and subtasks will be performed (Note: only subtasks that require collection and analysis of environmental samples or collecting field measurements are listed below. Refer to the SC Work Plan for a description of the tasks and subtasks):

- Task 1 – Soil Sampling; and
- Task 2 – Groundwater Sampling.

A description of the DQOs for the SC is presented below.

4.1 DQOs for Task 1 – Soil Sampling

As described in the SC Work Plan, 10 soil boring will be drilled and three test pits will be excavated to investigate the MGP structures and the nature of the native and fill materials. Approximately 23 soil samples will be collected and submitted for laboratory analysis for the following:

- Method 8260 for TCL VOCs;
- Method 8270 for TCL SVOCs; and
- Method 9010 for total cyanide.

The number of soil samples that will be collected, including QA/QC samples, is summarized in Table 1. Table 2 presents the parameters to be analyzed under each of the methods described above with the laboratory quantitation limits.

4.2 DQOs for Task 2 – Groundwater Sampling

This task involves the installation of monitoring wells and collecting one round of groundwater samples from the monitoring wells. The resulting groundwater-quality data will be used to assess the risks to human health and the environment associated with the level of constituents detected in the groundwater. The number of samples that will be collected, including QA/QC samples, is summarized in Table 1. Table 2 presents the parameters to be analyzed under each of the methods described above with the laboratory quantitation limits.

As described in the SC Work Plan, both hydrogeologic and water quality data are required to meet the objective of this task. Hydrogeologic data will consist of water level information and hydraulic conductivity values that will be used to calculate other hydrogeologic parameters. Groundwater quality data will consist of field parameters, including pH, turbidity, temperature, and conductivity, as well as the laboratory parameters described below. The rationale for the selection of these parameters is discussed in Table 1 of the SC Work Plan.

The groundwater and surface water level measurement procedures, the field parameter measurement procedures, and the groundwater sampling methods are provided in the FSP and SC Work Plan.

Groundwater samples will be analyzed according to the following methods:

- Method 8260 for TCL VOCs;
- Method 8270 for TCL SVOCs; and
- Method 9010 for total cyanide.

5. Special Training Requirements/Certification

Compliant with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) final rule, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response," 29 CFR§1910.120(e), all personnel performing remedial activities at the site will have completed the requirements for OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training. Persons in field supervisory positions will have also completed the additional OSHA 8-hour Supervisory Training.

6. Documentation and Records

6.1 General

Samples of the various media will be collected as described in the Work Plan. Detailed descriptions of the documentation and reporting requirements are presented below.

6.2 Field Documentation

Field personnel will provide comprehensive documentation covering all aspects of field sampling, field analysis, and sample chain-of-custody. This documentation constitutes of a record that allows reconstruction of all field events to aid in the data review and interpretation process. All documents, records, and information relating to the performance of the field work will be retained in the project file.

The various forms of documentation to be maintained throughout the action include:

- Daily Production Documentation – A field notebook consisting of a waterproof, bound notebook that will contain a record of all activities performed at the site.
- Sampling Information – Detailed notes will be made as to the exact site of sampling, physical observations, and weather conditions (as appropriate).
- Sample Chain-of-Custody – Chain-of-custody (COC) forms will provide the record of responsibility for sample collection, transport, and submittal to the laboratory. COC forms will be filled out at each sampling site, at a group of sampling sites, or at the end of each day of sampling by BBL's field personnel designated to be responsible for sample custody. In the event that the samples are relinquished by the designated sampling person to other sampling or field personnel, the COC form will be signed and dated by the appropriate personnel to document the sample transfer. The original COC form will accompany the samples to the laboratory, and copies will be forwarded to the project files. A sample COC form is included in Appendix A.

Persons will have custody of samples when the samples are in their physical possession, in their view after being in their possession, or in their physical possession and secured so they cannot be tampered with. In addition, when samples are secured in a restricted area accessible only to authorized personnel, they will be deemed to be in the custody of such authorized personnel.

- Field Equipment, Calibration, and Maintenance Logs – To document the calibration and maintenance of field instrumentation, calibration and maintenance logs will be maintained for each piece of field equipment that is not factory-calibrated.

6.3 Laboratory Documentation

6.3.1 Laboratory Project Files

The laboratory will establish a file for all pertinent data. The file will include all correspondence, faxed information, phone logs, and COC forms. The laboratory will retain all project files and data packages for a period of 5 years.

6.3.2 Laboratory Logbooks

Workbooks, bench sheets, instrument logbooks, and instrument printouts will be used to trace the history of samples through the analytical process and document and relate important aspects of the work, including the associated quality controls. As such, all logbooks, bench sheets, instrument logs, and instrument printouts will be part of the permanent record of the laboratory.

Each page or entry will be dated and initialed by the analyst at the time of entry. Errors in entry will be crossed out in indelible ink with a single stroke, corrected without the use of whiteout or by obliterating or writing directly over the erroneous entry, and initialed and dated by the individual making the correction. Pages of logbooks that are not used will be completed by lining out unused portions.

Information regarding the sample, analytical procedures performed, and the results of the testing will be recorded on laboratory forms or personal notebook pages by the analyst. These notes will be dated and will also identify the analyst, the instrument used, and the instrument conditions.

Laboratory notebooks will be periodically reviewed by the laboratory group leaders for accuracy, completeness, and compliance to this QA/SAPP. All entries and calculations will be verified by the laboratory group leader. If all entries on the pages are correct, then the laboratory group leader will initial and date the pages. Corrective action will be taken for incorrect entries before the laboratory group leader signs.

6.3.3 Computer Tape and Hard Copy Storage

All electronic files will be maintained on magnetic tape or diskette for 5 years; hard copy data packages will be maintained in files for 5 years.

6.4 Data Reporting Requirements

6.4.1 Field Data Reporting

Information collected in the field through visual observation, manual measurement, and/or field instrumentation will be recorded in field notebooks or data sheets and/or on forms. Such data will be reviewed by the appropriate Task Manager for adherence to the Work Plan and for consistency. Concerns identified as a result of this review will be discussed with the field personnel, corrected if possible, and, as necessary, incorporated into the data evaluation process.

Where appropriate, field data forms and calculations will be processed and included in appendices to a Site Action Report (when generated). The original field logs, documents, and data reductions will be kept in the project file at the BBL office in Syracuse, New York.

6.4.2 Laboratory Data Reporting

The laboratory is responsible for preparing ASP Category B data packages for all VOC, SVOC, and cyanide, reduced data packages, and case narratives for all other analyses.

All data reports for all parameters will include, at a minimum, the following items:

Narrative: Summary of activities that took place during the course of sample analysis, including the following information:

- laboratory name and address;
- date of sample receipt;
- cross reference of laboratory identification number to contractor sample identification;
- analytical methods used;
- deviations from specified protocol; and
- corrective actions taken.

Included with the narrative will be any sample handling documents, including field and internal COC forms, air bills, and shipping tags.

Analytical Results: Reported according to analysis type and including the following information, as acceptable:

- sample ID;
- laboratory ID;
- date of collection;
- date of receipt;
- date of extraction;
- date of analysis; and
- detection limits.

Sample results on the report forms will be collected for dilutions. Soil samples will be reported on a dry weight basis. Unless otherwise specified, results will be reported uncorrected for blank contamination.

The data for TCL VOC, TCL SVOC, and cyanide analyses will be expanded to include all supporting documentation necessary to provide a Category B package. This additional documentation will include, but is not limited to, all raw data required to recalculate any result, including printouts, chromatograms, and quantitation reports. The report also will include: standards used in calibration and calculation of analytical results; sample extraction; digestion; and other preparation logs; standard preparation logs, instrument run logs; and moisture content calculations.

6.5 Project File

Project documentation will be placed in a single project file at the BBL office in Syracuse, New York. This file will consist of the following components:

1. Agreements (file chronologically);
2. Correspondence (filed chronologically);
3. Memos (file chronologically); and
4. Notes and Data (filed by topic).

Reports (including QA reports) will be filed with correspondence. Analytical laboratory documentation when received) and field data will be filed with notes and data. Filed materials may be removed and signed out by authorized personnel on a temporary basis only.

7. Sampling Process Design

Information regarding the sampling design and rationale and associated sampling locations can be found in the Work Plan.

8. Sampling Method Requirements

Source materials, groundwater, and soil samples will be collected as described in the SC Work Plan and the FSP. The FSP also contains the procedures that will be followed to install monitoring wells; measure water levels; perform field measurements; and handle, package, and ship collected samples.

9. Sample Handling and Custody Requirements

9.1 Sample Containers and Preservation

Appropriate sample containers, preservation methods, and laboratory holding times for the samples are shown in Table 3.

The analytical laboratory will supply appropriate sample containers and preservatives, as necessary. The bottles will be purchased pre-cleaned to USEPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directive 9240.05A requirements. The field personnel will be responsible for properly labeling containers and preserving samples (as appropriate).

9.2 Packing, Handling, and Shipping Requirements

Sample packaging and shipment procedures are designed to insure that the samples will arrive at the laboratory, with the COC, intact.

Samples will be packaged for shipment as outlined below:

- Ensure that all sample containers have the sample labels securely affixed to the container with clear packing tape.
- Check the caps on the sample containers to ensure that they are properly sealed.
- Wrap the sample container cap with clear packing tape to prevent it from becoming loose.
- Complete the COC form with the required sampling information and ensure the recorded information matches the sample labels. NOTE: If the designated sampler relinquishes the samples to other sampling or field personnel for packing or other purposes, the sampler will complete the COC prior to this transfer. The appropriate personnel will sign and date the COC form to document the sample custody transfer.
- Using duct tape, secure the outside drain plug at the bottom of the cooler.
- Wrap sample containers in bubble wrap or other cushioning material.
- Place 1 to 2 inches of cushioning material at the bottom of the cooler.
- Ice layer.
- Place the sealed sample containers into the cooler.
- Place ice in plastic bags and seal. Place loosely in the cooler.
- Fill the remaining space in the cooler with cushioning material.

-
- Place COC forms in a plastic bag and seal. Tape the forms to the inside of the cooler lid.
 - Close the lid of the cooler, lock, and secure with duct tape.
 - Wrap strapping tape around both ends of the cooler at least twice.
 - Mark the cooler on the outside with the following information: shipping address, return address, “Fragile” labels, and arrows indicating “this side up.” Cover the labels with clear plastic tape. Place a signed custody seal over the cooler lid.

All samples will be packaged by the field personnel and transported as low-concentration environmental samples. The samples will be hand-delivered or delivered by an express carrier within 48 hours of the time of collection. All shipments will be accompanied by the COC form identifying the contents. The original form will accompany the shipment; copies will be retained by the sampler for the sampling office records. If the samples are sent by common carrier, a bill of lading should be used. Receipts or bills of lading will be retained as part of the permanent project documentation. Commercial carriers are not required to sign off on the COC form, as long as the forms are sealed inside the sample cooler and the custody seals remain intact.

Sample custody seals and packing materials for filled sample containers will be provided by the analytical laboratory. The filled, labeled, and sealed containers will be placed in a cooler on ice and carefully packed to eliminate the possibility of container breakage. Trip blank(s) of analyte-free water will be provided by the laboratory and included in each cooler containing aqueous samples to be analyzed for VOCs.

Procedures for packing, handling, and shipping environmental samples are included in the FSP.

9.3 Field Custody Procedures

The objective of field sample custody is to assure that samples are not tampered with from the time of sample collection through the time of transport to the analytical laboratory. Persons will have “custody of samples” when the samples are in their physical possession, in their view after being in their possession, or in the physical possession and secured so they cannot be tampered with. In addition, when samples are secured in a restricted area accessible only to authorized personnel, they will be deemed to be in the custody of such authorized personnel.

Field custody documentation consists of both field logbooks and field COC forms.

9.3.1 Field Logbooks

Field logbooks will provide the means of recording data collecting activities performed. As such, entries will be described in as much detail as possible so that persons going to the site could reconstruct a particular situation without reliance on memory.

Field logbooks will be bound field survey books or notebooks. Logbooks will be assigned to field personnel, but will be stored in a secure location when not in use. Each logbook will be identified by the project-specific document number. The title page of each logbook will contain the following:

-
- person to whom the logbook is assigned;
 - logbook number;
 - project name;
 - project start date; and
 - end date.

Entries into the logbook will contain a variety of information. At the beginning of each entry, the date, start time, weather, names of all sampling team members present, level of personal protection being used, and the signature of the person making the entry will be entered. The names of visitors to the site, field sampling or investigation team personnel, and the purpose of their visit will also be recorded in the field logbook.

Measurements made and samples collected will be recorded. All entries will be made in ink, and no erasures will be made. If an incorrect entry is made, the information will be crossed out with a single strike mark. Whenever a sample is collected or a measurement is made, a detailed description of the location of the station shall be recorded. The number of the photographs taken of the station, if any, will also be noted. All equipment used to make measurements will be identified, along with the date of calibration.

Samples will be collected following the sampling procedures documented in the FSP. The equipment used to collect samples will be noted, along with the time of sampling, sample description, depth at which the sample was collected, volume, and number of containers. Sample identification numbers will be assigned prior to sample collection. Field duplicate samples, which will receive an entirely separate sample identification number, will be noted under sample description.

9.3.2 Sample Labeling

Preprinted sample labels will be affixed to sample bottles prior to delivery at the sampling site. The following information is required in each sample label.

- project;
- date collected;
- time collected;
- location;
- sampler;
- analysis to be performed;
- preservative; and
- sample number.

9.3.3 Field Chain-of-Custody Forms

Completed COC forms will be required for all samples to be analyzed. COC forms will be initiated by the sampling crew in the field. The COC forms will contain the sample's unique identification number, sample date and time, sample description, sample type, preservation (if any), and analyses required. The original COC form will accompany the samples to the laboratory. Copies of the COC will be made prior to shipment (or multiple copy forms used) for field documentation. The COC forms will remain with the samples at all times. The samples and signed COC forms will remain in the possession of the sampling crew until the samples are

delivered to the express carrier (e.g., Federal Express) or hand delivered to a mobile or permanent laboratory, or placed in secure storage.

Sample labels will be completed for each sample using waterproof ink, unless prohibited by weather conditions. The labels will include sample information, such as: sample number and location, type of sample, date and time of sampling, sampler's name or initials, preservation, and analyses to be performed. The completed sample labels will be affixed to each sample bottle and covered with clear tape.

Whenever samples are co-located with a source or government agency, a separate Sample Receipt will be prepared for those samples and marked to indicate with whom the samples are being co-located. The person relinquishing the samples to the facility or agency should request the representative's signature, acknowledging sample receipt. If the representative is unavailable or refuses, this is noted in the "Received By" space.

9.4 Management of Investigation-Derived Materials and Wastes

Disposable equipment, debris, and decontamination rinsate (e.g., tap and distilled water containing small amounts of solvent) will be containerized during the sampling events and labeled for appropriate disposal.

9.5 Laboratory Procedures

9.5.1 General

Upon sample receipt, laboratory personnel will be responsible for sample custody. A field chain-of-custody form will accompany all samples requiring laboratory analysis. Samples will be kept secured in the laboratory until all stages of analysis are complete. All laboratory personnel having samples in their custody will be responsible for maintaining sample integrity.

9.5.2 Sample Receipt and Storage

Upon sample receipt, the laboratory sample custodian will verify the package seal, open the package, verify the sample integrity, and compare the contents against the field chain-of-custody. If a sample container is broken, the sample is in an inappropriate container, has not been preserved by appropriate means, or if there is a discrepancy between the chain-of-custody and the sample shipment, BBL will be notified. The laboratory sample custodian will then log the samples in, assign a unique laboratory identification number to each, and label the sample bottle with the laboratory identification number. The project name, field sample code, date sampled, date received, analysis required, storage location and date, and action for final disposition will be recorded in the laboratory information management system. If the sample container is broken, the sample is in an inappropriate container, or has not been preserved by appropriate means, BBL will be notified.

9.5.3 Sample Chain-of-Custody and Documentation

Laboratory chain-of-custody and documentation will follow procedures consistent with Exhibit F of the NYSDEC ASP 2000.

9.5.4 Sample Analysis

Analysis of an acceptable sample will be initiated by worksheets that contain all pertinent information for analysis. The analyst will sign and date the laboratory COC form when removing the samples from storage.

Samples will be organized into sample delivery groups (SDGs) by the laboratory. An SDG may contain up to 20 field samples (field duplicates, trip blanks, and rinse blanks are considered field samples for the purposes of SDG assignment). All field samples assigned to a single SDG shall be received by the laboratory over a maximum of 7 calendar days, and must be processed through the laboratory (preparation, analysis, and reporting) as a group. Every SDG must include a minimum of one site-specific matrix/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) pair, which shall be received by the laboratory at the start of the SDG assignment.

Each SDG will be self-contained for all of the required quality control samples. All parameters within an SDG will be extracted and analyzed together in the laboratory. At no time will the laboratory be allowed to run any sample (including QC samples) at an earlier or later time than the rest of the SDG. These rules for analysis will ensure that the QC samples for an SDG are applicable to the field samples of the same SDG and that the best possible comparisons can be made.

9.5.5 Sample Storage Following Analysis

The remaining samples will be maintained by the laboratory for 1 month after the final report is delivered to BBL. After this period, the samples will be disposed of in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

10. Analytical Procedures

10.1 Field Analytical Procedures

Field analytical procedures will include the measurement of pH, turbidity, temperature, and conductivity, and groundwater levels. Specific field measurement protocols are provided in the FSP.

10.2 Laboratory Analytical Procedures

Laboratory analytical requirements presented in the sub-sections below include a general summary of requirements, specifics related to each sample medium to be analyzed, and details of the methods to be used for this project. SW-846 methods with NYSDEC, ASP, 2000 Revision, QA/QC and reporting deliverables requirements will be used for all analytes.

10.2.1 General

The following tables summarize general analytical requirements:

Table	Title
Table 1	Environmental and Quality Control Sample Analyses
Table 2	Parameters, Methods, and Quantitation Limits
Table 3	Sample Containers, Preservation Methods, and Holding Times Requirements

10.2.2 SC Sample Matrices

10.2.2.1 Groundwater

Analyses will be performed following the methods listed in Table 1. Analytical results for all analyses will be reported in units identified in Table 2.

10.2.2.2 Soil

Analyses in this category will relate to soil samples. Analyses will be performed following the methods listed in Table 1. Results will be reported as dry weight, in units presented in Table 2. Moisture content will be reported separately.

10.2.3 Analytical Requirements

The primary sources to describe the analytical methods to be used during the investigation are provided in USEPA SW-846 Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Third Edition and USEPA Methods for Chemical

Analysis of Water and Waste with NYSDEC ASP 2000 Revision, QA/QC and reporting deliverables requirements. Detailed information regarding quality control procedures including matrix spike, matrix spike duplicates, matrix spike blanks, and surrogate recoveries is provided in NYSDEC, ASP 2000 Revision, Exhibit E.

11. Quality Control Requirements

11.1 Quality Assurance Indicators

The overall quality assurance objective for this QA/SAPP is to develop and implement procedures for sampling, chain-of-custody, laboratory analysis, instrument calibration, data reduction and reporting, internal quality control, audits, preventive maintenance, and corrective action such that valid data will be generated. These procedures are presented or referenced in the following sections of the QA/SAPP. Specific QC checks are discussed in Section 11.2.

Quality assurance indicators are generally defined in terms of five parameters:

1. Representativeness;
2. Comparability;
3. Completeness;
4. Precision; and
5. Accuracy.

Each parameter is defined below. Specific objectives for the site actions are set forth in other sections of this QA/SAPP, as referenced below.

11.1.1 Representativeness

Representativeness is the degree to which sampling data accurately and precisely represent site conditions, and is dependent on sampling and analytical variability. The SC has been designed to assess the presence of the constituents at the time of sampling. The Work Plan presents the rationale for sample quantities and location. The FSP and this QA/SAPP present field sampling methodologies and laboratory analytical methodologies. The use of the prescribed field and laboratory analytical methods with associated holding times and preservation requirements are intended to provide representative data.

11.1.2 Comparability

Comparability is the degree of confidence with which one data set can be compared to another. Comparability between this investigation, and to the extent possible, with existing data will be maintained through consistent sampling and analytical methodology set forth in the FSP and this QA/SAPP, SW-846 analytical methods with NYSDEC ASP Revision 2000 QA/QC requirements and Category B reporting deliverables, and through use of QA/QC procedures and appropriately trained personnel.

11.1.3 Completeness

Completeness is defined as a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from an event and/or investigation compared to the amount that was expected to be obtained under normal conditions. This will be determined upon assessment of the analytical results, as discussed in Section 11.6.

11.1.4 Precision

Precision is the measure of reproducibility of sample results. The goal is to maintain a level of analytical precision consistent with the project objectives. To maximize precision, sampling and analytical procedures will be followed. All work for this investigation will adhere to established protocols presented in the SC Work Plan. Checks for analytical precision will include the analysis of matrix spike duplicates, laboratory duplicates and field duplicates. Checks for field measurement precision will include obtaining duplicate field measurements. Further discussion of precision QC checks is provided in Section 11.4.

11.1.5 Accuracy

Accuracy is the deviation of a measurement from the true value of a known standard. Both field and analytical accuracy will be monitored through initial and continuing calibration of instruments. In addition, internal standards, matrix spikes, blank spikes, and surrogates (system monitoring compounds) will be used to assess the accuracy of the laboratory analytical data. Further discussion of these QC samples is provided in Section 11.4.

11.2 Field Quality Control Checks

11.2.1 Field Measurements

To verify the quality of data using field instrumentation, duplicate measurements will be obtained and reported for all field analytical measurements.

11.2.2 Sample Containers

Certified-clean sample containers in accordance with Exhibit I of the NYSDEC ASP Revision 2000 (Eagle Picher pre-cleaned containers or equivalent) will be supplied by the laboratory.

11.2.3 Field Duplicates

Field duplicates will be collected for groundwater and source materials/soil samples to check reproducibility of the sampling methods. Field duplicates will be prepared as discussed in the FSP. In general, source material/soil and groundwater sample field duplicates will be analyzed at a 5 percent frequency (every 20 samples). Table 1 provides an estimated number of field duplicates for each applicable parameter and matrix.

11.2.4 Rinse Blanks

Rinse blanks are used to monitor the cleanliness of the sampling equipment and the effectiveness of the cleaning procedures. Rinse blanks will be prepared and submitted for analysis at a frequency of one per day (when sample equipment cleaning occurs) or once for every 20 samples collected, whichever is less. Rinse blanks will be prepared by filling sample containers with analyte-free water (supplied by the laboratory) which has been

routed through a cleaned sampling device. When dedicated sampling devices are used or sample containers are used to collect the samples, rinse blanks will not be necessary. Table 1 provides an estimated number of rinse blanks collected during the SC.

11.2.5 Trip Blanks

Trip blanks will be used to assess whether site samples have been exposed to non-site-related volatile constituents during storage and transport. Trip blanks will be analyzed at a frequency of once per day, per cooler containing groundwater samples to be analyzed for volatile organic constituents. A trip blank will consist of a container filled with analyte-free water (supplied by the laboratory) which remains unopened with field samples throughout the sampling event. Trip blanks will only be analyzed for aqueous volatile organic constituents. Table 1 provides an estimated number of trip blanks collected for each matrix and parameter during the SC.

11.3 Analytical Laboratory Quality Control Checks

Internal quality control procedures are specified in the analytical methods. These specifications include the types of QC checks required (method blanks, reagent/preparation blanks, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSD), calibration standards, internal standards, surrogate standards, the specific calibration check standards, laboratory duplicate/replicate analysis), compounds and concentrations to be used, and the QC acceptance criteria.

11.3.1 Method Blanks

Method blanks will serve as a measure of contamination attributable to a variety of sources including glassware, reagents, and instrumentation. The method blank will be initiated at the beginning of an analytical procedure and is carried through the entire process.

11.3.2 Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicates

The MS will serve as a measure of method accuracy in a given matrix. The MS and the MSD together will serve as a measure of method precision.

11.3.3 Surrogate Spikes

Surrogate spikes are organic compounds that have similar properties to those being tested. They will serve as indicators of method performance and accuracy in organic analyses.

11.3.4 Laboratory Duplicates

Laboratory duplicates will serve to the measure method precision in inorganic and supplemental analyses.

11.3.5 Calibration Standards

Calibration check standards analyzed within a particular analytical series provide insight regarding the instruments' stability. A calibration check standard will be analyzed at the beginning and end of an analytical series, or periodically throughout a series containing a large number of samples.

In general, calibration check standards will be analyzed after every 12 hours, or more frequently, as specified in the applicable analytical method. In analyses where internal standards are used, a calibration check standard will only be analyzed in the beginning of an analytical series. If results of the calibration check standard exceed specified tolerances, then all samples analyzed since the last acceptable calibration check standard will be reanalyzed.

Laboratory instrument calibration standards will be selected utilizing the guidance provided in the analytical methods, as summarized in Section 13.

11.3.6 Internal Standards

Internal standard areas and retention times will be monitored for organic analyses performed by GC/MS methods. Method-specified internal standard compounds will be spiked into all field samples, calibration standards, and QC samples after preparation and prior to analysis. If internal standard areas in one or more samples exceed the specified tolerances, then cause will be investigated, the instrument will be recalibrated if necessary, and all affected samples will be reanalyzed.

The acceptability of internal standard performance will be determined using the guidance provided within the analytical methods.

11.3.7 Reference Standards/Control Samples

Reference standards are standards of known concentration and independent in origin from the calibration standards. The intent of reference standard analysis is to provide insight into the analytical proficiency within an analytical series. This includes the preparation of calibration standards, the validity of calibration, sample preparation, instrument set-up, and the premises inherent in quantitation. Reference standards will be analyzed at the frequencies specified within the analytical methods.

11.4 Data Precision Assessment Procedures

Field precision is difficult to measure because of temporal variations in field parameters. However, precision will be controlled through the use of experienced field personnel, properly calibrated meters, and duplicate field measurements. Field duplicates will be used to assess precision for the entire measurement system including sampling, handling, shipping, storage, preparation, and analysis.

Laboratory data precision for organic analyses will be monitored through the use of MSD, laboratory duplicate, and field duplicates as identified in Table 1.

The precision of data will be measured by calculation of the relative percent differences (RPDs) of duplicate sample sets.

The RPD can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{RPD} = \frac{(A-B)}{(A+B)/2} \times 100$$

Where:

A = Analytical result from one of two duplicate measurements

B = Analytical result from the second measurement.

Precision objectives for matrix spike duplicate and laboratory duplicate analyses are identified in the NYSDEC ASP Revision 2000.

11.5 Data Accuracy Assessment Procedures

The accuracy of field measurements will be controlled by experienced field personnel, properly calibrated field meters, and adherence to established protocols. The accuracy of field meters will be assessed by review of calibration and maintenance logs.

Laboratory accuracy will be assessed via the use of matrix spikes, surrogate spikes, and internal standards. Where available and appropriate, QA performance standards will be analyzed periodically to assess laboratory accuracy. Accuracy will be calculated as a percent recovery as follows:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{A-X}{B} \times 100$$

Where:

A = Value measured in spiked sample or standard

X = Value measured in original sample

B = True value of amount added to sample or true value of standard

This formula is derived under the assumption of constant accuracy over the original and spiked measurements. If any accuracy calculated by this formula is outside of the acceptable levels, data will be evaluated to determine whether the deviation represents unacceptable accuracy, or variable, but acceptable accuracy. Accuracy objectives for matrix spike recoveries and surrogate recovery objectives are identified in the NYSDEC ASP, 2000 Revision.

11.6 Data Completeness Assessment Procedures

Completeness of a field or laboratory data set will be calculated by comparing the number of samples collected or analyzed to the proposed number.

$$\text{Completeness} = \frac{\text{No. Valid Samples Collected or Analyzed}}{\text{No. Proposed Samples Collected or Analyzed}} \times 100$$

As general guidelines, overall project completeness is expected to be at least 90 percent. The assessment of completeness will require professional judgment to determine data useability for intended purposes.

12. Instrument/Equipment Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance Requirements

Preventive maintenance schedules have been developed for both field and laboratory instruments. A summary of the maintenance activities to be performed is presented below.

12.1 Field Instruments and Equipment

Prior to any field sampling, each piece of field equipment will be inspected to assure it is operational. If the equipment is not operational, it must be serviced prior to use. All meters which require charging or batteries will be fully charged or have fresh batteries. If instrument servicing is required, it is the responsibility of the Field Activities Task Manager to follow the maintenance schedule and arrange for prompt service.

Field instrumentation to be used in this study includes meters to measure pH, ORP, turbidity, temperature, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen and groundwater levels. Field equipment also includes sampling devices for groundwater. A logbook will be kept for each field instrument. Each logbook contains records of operation, maintenance, calibration, and any problems and repairs. The Field Activities Task Manager will review calibration and maintenance logs.

Field equipment returned from a site will be inspected to confirm it is in working order. This inspection will be recorded in the logbook or field notebooks as appropriate. It will also be the obligation of the last user to record any equipment problems in the logbook.

Non-operational field equipment will be either repaired or replaced. Appropriate spare parts will be made available for field meters. A summary of preventive maintenance requirements for field instruments, and details regarding field equipment maintenance, operation, and calibration, are provided in the FSP.

12.2 Laboratory Instruments and Equipment

12.2.1 General

Only qualified personnel will service instruments and equipment. Repairs, adjustments, and calibrations are documented in the appropriate logbook or data sheet.

12.2.2 Instrument Maintenance

Preventive maintenance of laboratory equipment will follow the guidelines recommended by the manufacturer. A malfunctioning instrument will be repaired by in-house staff or through a service call by the manufacturer as appropriate.

The laboratory will maintain a sufficient supply of spare parts for its instruments to minimize downtime. Whenever possible, backup instrumentation will be retained.

Whenever practical, analytical equipment will be maintained under a service contract. The contract allows for preventative system maintenance and repair on an “as-needed” basis. The laboratory has sufficiently trained staff to allow for the day-to-day maintenance of equipment.

12.2.3 Equipment Monitoring

On a daily basis, the operation of balances, incubators, ovens, refrigerators, and water purification systems will be checked and documented. Any discrepancies will be immediately reported to the appropriate laboratory personnel for resolution.

13. Instrument Calibration and Frequency

13.1 Field Equipment Calibration Procedures and Frequency

Specific procedures for performing and documenting calibration and maintenance for the equipment measuring conductivity, temperature, pH, groundwater levels, and surface water levels are provided in the FSP. Calibration checks will be performed daily when measuring pH, ORP, turbidity, temperature, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen. Field equipment operation, calibration, and maintenance procedures are provided in the FSP.

13.2 Laboratory Equipment Calibration Procedures and Frequency

Instrument calibration will follow the specifications provided by the instrument manufacturer or specific analytical method used. The analytical methods for target constituents are identified separately below.

Volatile Organics

Equipment calibration procedures will follow guidelines presented in NYSDEC ASP 2000 Revision, Exhibit E, Part III.

Semivolatile Organics

Equipment calibration procedures will follow guidelines presented in NYSDEC ASP 2000 Revision, Exhibit E, Part IV.

Metals and Cyanide (total)

Equipment calibration procedures will follow guidelines presented in NYSDEC ASP 2000 Revision, Exhibit E, Part VII.

Total Organic Carbon

Equipment calibration procedures will follow guidelines presented in Lloyd Kahn Method.

14. Inspection/Acceptance Requirements for Supplies and Consumables

The laboratory shall inspect/test all supplies and consumables prior to use with SC samples. Documentation shall be maintained for all associated testing and analyses.

15. Data Acquisition Requirements for Nondirect Measurements

At this point in time, historical data generated by outside parties is not anticipated to be used directly in completing the SC. However, historical data will be used as guidance in determining sampling locations for the SC.

Prior to their use, historic data sets will be reviewed according to the procedures identified in subsequent sections of this QA/SAPP to determine the appropriate uses of such data. The extent to which these data can be validated will be determined by the analytical level and QC data available. The evaluation of historic data for SC purposes requires the following:

- identification of analytical levels;
- evaluation of QC data, when available; and
- development of conclusions regarding the acceptability of the data for intended uses.

Acceptability of historic data for intended uses will be determined by application of these procedures and professional judgment. If the historic data quality cannot be determined, its use will be limited to general trend evaluations.

16. Data Management

The purpose of the data management is to ensure that all of the necessary data are accurate and readily accessible to meet the analytical and reporting objectives of the project. The field investigations will encompass a large number of samples and a variety of sample matrices and analytes from a large geographic area. From the large amount of resulting data, the need arises for a structured, comprehensive, and efficient program for management of data.

The data management program established for the project includes field documentation and sample QA/QC procedures, methods for tracking and managing the data, and a system for filing all site-related information. More specifically, data management procedures will be employed to efficiently process the information collected such that the data are readily accessible and accurate. These procedures are described in detail in the following section.

The data management plan has five elements:

1. sample designation system;
2. field activities;
3. sample tracking and management;
4. data management system; and
5. document control and inventory.

16.1 Sample Designation System

A concise and easily understandable sample designation system is an important part of the project sampling activities. It provides a unique sample number that will facilitate both sample tracking and easy re-sampling of select locations to evaluate data gaps, if necessary. The sample designation system to be employed during the sampling activities will be consistent, yet flexible enough to accommodate unforeseen sampling events or conditions. A combination of letters and numbers will be used to yield a unique sample number for each field sample collected.

16.2 Field Activities

Field activities designed to gather the information necessary to make decisions regarding the off-site areas require consistent documentation and accurate record keeping. During site activities, standardized procedures will be used for documentation of field activities, data security, and QA. These procedures are described in further detail in the following subsections.

16.2.1 Field Documentation

Complete and accurate record keeping is a critical component of the field investigation activities. When interpreting analytical results and identifying data trends, investigators realize that field notes are an important part of the review and validation process. To ensure that all aspects of the field investigation are thoroughly documented, several different information records, each with its own specific reporting requirements, will be maintained, including:

-
- field logs;
 - instrument calibration records; and
 - chain-of-custody forms.

A description of each of these types of field documentation is provided below.

Field Logs

The personnel performing the field activities will keep field logs that detail all observations and measurements made during the remedial investigation. Data will be recorded directly into site-dedicated, bound notebooks, with each entry dated and signed. To ensure at any future date that notebook pages are not missing, each page will be sequentially numbered. Erroneous entries will be corrected by crossing out the original entry, initialing it, and then documenting the proper information. In addition, certain media sampling locations will be surveyed to accurately record their locations. The survey crew will use their own field logs and will supply the sampling location coordinates to the File Custodian.

Instrument Calibration Records

As part of data quality assurance procedures, field monitoring and detection equipment will be routinely calibrated. Instrument calibration ensures that equipment used is of the proper type, range, accuracy, and precision to provide data compatible with the specified requirements and desired results. Calibration procedures for the various types of field instrumentation are described in Section 13.1. In order to demonstrate that established calibration procedures have been followed, calibration records will be prepared and maintained to include, as appropriate, the following:

- calibration date and time;
- type and identification number of equipment;
- calibration frequency and acceptable tolerances;
- identification of individual(s) performing calibration;
- reference standards used;
- calibration data; and
- information on calibration success or failure.

The calibration record will serve as a written account of monitoring or detection equipment QA. All erratic behavior or failures of field equipment will be subsequently recorded in the calibration log.

Chain-of-Custody Forms

COC forms are used as a means of documenting and tracking sample possession from time of collection to the time of disposal. A COC form will accompany each field sample collected, and one copy of the form will be filed in the field office. All field personnel will be briefed on the proper use of the COC procedure. A more thorough description of the COC forms is located in the SOPs.

16.2.2 Data Security

Measures will be taken during the field investigation to ensure that samples and records are not lost, damaged, or altered. When not in use, all field notebooks will be stored at the field office in a locked, fireproof cabinet. Access to these files will be limited to the field personnel who utilize them.

16.3 Sample Management and Tracking

A record of all field documentation, as well as analytical and QA/QC results, will be maintained to ensure the validity of data used in the site analysis. To effectively execute such documentation, carefully constructed sample tracking and data management procedures will be used throughout the sampling program.

Sample tracking will begin with the completion of COC forms, as described in Section 9.3.3. On a daily basis, the completed COC forms associated with samples collected that day will be faxed from the project office to the QAM. Copies of all completed COC forms will be maintained in the field office. On the following day, the QAM will telephone the laboratory to verify receipt of samples.

When analytical data are received from the laboratory, the QAM will review the incoming analytical data packages against the information on the COCs to confirm that the correct analyses were performed for each sample and that results for all samples submitted for analysis were received. Any discrepancies noted will be promptly followed-up by the QAM.

16.4 Data Management System

In addition to the sample tracking system, a data management system may be implemented. The central focus of the data management system will be the development of a personal computer-based project database. The project database, to be maintained by the Database Administrator, will combine pertinent geographical, field, and analytical data. Information that will be used to populate the database will be derived from three primary sources: surveying of sampling locations, field observations, and analytical results. Each of these sources is discussed in the following sections.

16.4.1 Computer Hardware

If required, the database will be constructed on Pentium®-based personal computer work stations connected through a Novell network server. The Novell network will provide access to various hardware peripherals, such as laser printers, backup storage devices, image scanners, modems, etc. Computer hardware will be upgraded to industrial and corporate standards, as necessary, in the future.

16.4.2 Computer Software

If required, the database will be written in Microsoft Access, running in a Windows operating system.

16.4.3 Surveying Information

In general, each location sampled as part of the SC will be surveyed to ensure accurate documentation of sample locations for mapping and GIS purposes (if appropriate), to facilitate the re-sampling of select sample locations during future monitoring programs, if needed, and for any potential remediation activities. The surveying activities that will occur in the field will consist of the collection of information that will be used to compute a northing and easting in state plane coordinates for each sample location and the collection of information to compute elevations relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1988 for select sample locations, as appropriate. All field books associated with the surveying activities will be stored as a record of the project activities.

Conventional surveying techniques will be used to gather information such as the angle and distance between the sample location and the control monument, as well as point attributes. This information will be digitally stored in a data logger attached to the total station. On a weekly basis, each data logger in use will be transferred to the BBL Syracuse Office, where the information will be downloaded into a personal computer for processing with surveying software. Control monuments will be established using GPS techniques. The surveying software allows the rapid computation of a location's state plane coordinates.

Differential leveling techniques will be used to gather information to be used to compute a sample location's (or top-of-casing for groundwater monitoring wells) elevation. During the differential leveling process, which includes at least one benchmark of known elevation, detailed field notes will be kept in a field book. On a weekly basis, a copy of the relevant pages will be forwarded to Syracuse, New York, where the relevant information will be manually keyed into BBL's surveying software package for further processing. The surveying software reduces the field notes and calculates a location's elevation relative to the project datum.

Following computation of a location's state plane coordinates and, at select locations, elevations, the computer information will undergo a QA/QC review by a licensed land surveyor. Following the approval of the computed information, the coordinates and elevations will be transferred to the File Custodian both in a digital and a hard copy format.

16.4.4 Field Observations

An important part of the information that will ultimately reside in the data management system for use during the project will originate in the observations that are recorded in the field.

Following each sampling event, a status memorandum may be prepared by the field personnel who performed the sampling activities. The purpose of the status memo is to present a summary and a record of the sampling event. Topics to be discussed include the locations sampled, the sampling methodologies used, QA/QC procedures, blind duplicate and MS/MSD sample identification numbers, equipment decontamination procedures, personnel involved in the activity, and any other noteworthy events that occurred.

Tables are typically attached to the memorandum and are used to summarize measurements that were recorded in the field books. It is anticipated that these tables will be developed using a personal computer spreadsheet program to reduce possible transcription error and to facilitate the transfer of information to the data management system. For example, for soil samples, the table would present the sampling date and time, sample depth, amount of soil recovered in a given interval, the depth increment submitted for analysis, and a description of the lithology.

Status memos are valuable tools to keep project personnel informed on the details of the field activities and are also invaluable during the development of the final report. Each status memo will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the respective sampling activity manager. Following the approval and finalization of each memo, the status memo will be used to transfer field observations into the data management system.

All pertinent field data will be manually entered into the appropriate database tables from the COC forms and field notebooks.

16.4.5 Analytical Results

Analytical results provided by the laboratory will generally be available in both a digital and a hard copy format. Upon receipt of each analytical package, the original COC form will be placed in the project files. The data packages will be examined to ensure that the correct analyses were performed for each sample submitted and that all of the analyses requested on the COC form were performed. If discrepancies are noted, the QAM will be notified and will promptly follow up with the laboratory to resolve any issues.

Where appropriate, the data packages will be validated in accordance with the procedures presented in Section 20. Any data that does not meet the specified standards will be flagged pending resolution of the issue. The flag will not be removed from the data until the issue associated with the sample results is resolved. Although flags may remain for certain data, the use of that data may not necessarily be restricted.

Following completion of the data validation (if necessary), the digital files of analytical data will be processed to populate the appropriate database tables. Specific fields include:

- sample identification number;
- date sampled;
- date analyzed;
- parameter name;
- analytical result;
- units;
- detection limit; and
- qualifier(s).

The individual EDDs, supplied by the laboratory in either an ASCII comma separated value (CSV) format or in a Microsoft Excel 97 worksheet, will be loaded into the appropriate database table. Any analytical data that cannot be provided by the laboratory in electronic format will be entered manually.

After entry into the database, the EDD data will be compared to the field information previously entered into the database to confirm that all requested analytical data have been received.

16.4.6 Data Analysis and Reporting

The database management system will have several functions to facilitate the review and analysis of the off-site SC data. Data entry screens will be developed to assist in the keypunching of field observations. Routines will also be developed to permit the user to scan analytical data from a given site for a given media. Several output functions that have been developed by BBL will be appropriately modified for use in the data management system.

A valuable function of the data management system will be the generation of tables of analytical results from the project databases. The capability of the data management system to directly produce tables reduces the redundant manual entry of analytical results during report preparation and precludes transcription errors that may occur otherwise. This data management system function creates a digital comma-delimited ASCII file of analytical results and qualifiers for a given media. The ASCII file is then processed through a spreadsheet, which transforms the comma-delimited file into a table of rows and columns. Tables of analytical data will be produced as part of data interpretation tasks, the reporting of data, and the generation of the SC Report.

Another function of the data management system will be to create digital files of analytical results and qualifiers suitable for transfer to mapping/presentation software. A function has been created by BBL that creates a digital file consisting of sample location number, state plane coordinates, sampling date, and detected constituents and associated concentrations and analytical qualifiers. The file is then transferred to an AutoCAD work station, where another program has been developed to plot a location's analytical data in a "box" format at the sample location (represented by the state plane coordinates). This routine greatly reduces the redundant keypunching of analytical results and facilitates the efficient production of interpretative and presentation graphics.

The data management system also has the capability of producing a digital file of select parameters that exists in one or more of the databases. This type of custom function is accomplished on an interactive basis and is best used for transferring select information into a number of analysis tools, such as statistical or graphing programs.

16.5 Document Control and Inventory

BBL maintains project files in its Syracuse, New York office. Each client project is assigned a file/job number (e.g., for the remedial activities, 130.42). Each file is then broken down into the following subfiles:

- #1- Agreements and Contracts - all agreements and contracts involving the off-site investigations;
- #2- Correspondence - all external correspondence, including reports;
- #3- Memoranda - all internal and external memoranda;
- #4- Notes and Data - notes and data from field, laboratory, and internal calculations; and
- #5- News Clippings - local newspapers, USEPA publications, and technical publications are sources of articles.

Originals, when possible, are placed in the files. These are the central files and will serve as the site-specific files for the off-site investigations.

17. Assessment and Response Actions

Performance and systems audits will be completed in the field and the laboratory during the SC as described below.

17.1 Field Audits

The following field performance and systems audits will be completed during this project.

17.1.1 Performance Audits

The appropriate Task Manager will monitor field performance. Field performance audit summaries will contain an evaluation of field measurements and field meter calibrations to verify that measurements are taken according to established protocols. The BBL Quality Assurance Manager will review all field reports and communicate concerns to the BBL Project Manager and/or Task Managers, as appropriate. In addition, the BBL Quality Assurance Manager will review the rinse and trip blank data to identify potential deficiencies in field sampling and cleaning procedures.

17.1.2 Internal Systems Audits

A field internal systems audit is a qualitative evaluation of all components of field QA/QC. The systems audit compares scheduled QA/QC activities from this document with actual QA/QC activities completed. The appropriate Task Manager will periodically confirm that work is being performed consistent with the SC Work Plan, the FSP, and the HASP.

17.2 Laboratory Audits

The laboratory will perform internal audits consistent with NYSDEC ASP, 2000 Revision, Exhibit E.

In addition to the laboratory's internal audits and participation in state and federal certification programs, the laboratory sections at the laboratory are audited by representatives of the regulatory agency issuing certification. Audits are usually conducted on an annual basis and focus on laboratory conformance to the specific program protocols for which the laboratory is seeking certification. The auditor reviews sample handling and tracking documentation, analytical methodologies, analytical supportive documentation, and final reports. The audit findings are formally documented and submitted to the laboratory for corrective action, if necessary.

BBL reserves the right to conduct an on-site audit of the laboratory prior to the start of analyses for the project. Additional audits may be performed during the course of the project, as deemed necessary.

17.3 Corrective Action

Corrective actions are required when field or analytical data are not within the objectives specified in this QA/SAPP, the FSP, or the Work Plan. Corrective actions include procedures to promptly investigate, document, evaluate, and correct data collection and/or analytical procedures. Field and laboratory corrective action procedures for the SC are described below.

17.3.1 Field Procedures

When conducting the SC field work, if a condition is noted that would have an adverse effect on data quality, corrective action will be taken so as not to repeat this condition. Condition identification, cause, and corrective action implemented will be documented on a Corrective Action Report Form and reported to the appropriate BBL Project Manager and Task Manager.

Examples of situations that would require corrective actions are provided below:

1. Protocols as defined by this QA/SAPP, the FSP, or the Work Plan have not been followed;
2. Equipment is not in proper working order or properly calibrated;
3. QC requirements have not been met; and
4. Issues resulting from performance or systems audits.

Project personnel will continuously monitor ongoing work performance in the normal course of daily responsibilities.

17.3.2 Laboratory Procedures

In the laboratory, when a condition is noted to have an adverse effect on data quality, corrective action will be taken so as not to repeat this condition. Condition identification, cause, and corrective action to be taken will be documented, and reported to the appropriate Project Manager and Task Manager.

Corrective action may be initiated, at a minimum, under the following conditions:

1. Specific laboratory analytical protocols have not been followed;
2. Predetermined data acceptance standards are not obtained;
3. Equipment is not in proper working order or calibrated;
4. Sample and test results are not completely traceable;
5. QC requirements have not been met; and
6. Issues resulting from performance or systems audits.

Laboratory personnel will continuously monitor ongoing work performance in the normal course of daily responsibilities.

18. Reports to Management

18.1 Internal Reporting

The analytical laboratory will submit analytical reports to BBL for review. If required, BBL will, in turn, submit the reports to the data validator for review. Supporting data (i.e., historic data, related field or laboratory data) will also be reviewed to evaluate data quality, as appropriate. The BBL Quality Assurance Manager will incorporate results of the data validation reports (if required) and assessments of data useability into a summary report (if required) that will be submitted to the BBL Project Manager and appropriate Task Managers. If required, this report will be filed in the project file at BBL's office and will include the following:

1. Assessment of data accuracy, precision, and completeness for both field and laboratory data;
2. Results of the performance and systems audits;
3. Significant QA/QC problems, solutions, corrections, and potential consequences; and
4. Analytical data validation report.

18.2 SC Reporting

Upon sample transport to the laboratory, a copy of the chain-of-custody will be forwarded to NYSEG. Upon receipt of the ASP - Category B Data Package from the laboratory, the BBL Quality Assurance Manager will determine if the data package has met the required data quality objectives. The analytical data package will be submitted to the NYSEG Project Manager and will also be incorporated into the SC Report.

19. Data Review, Validation, and Verification

After field and laboratory data are obtained, these data will be subject to:

1. Validation of the data;
2. Reduction or manipulation of the data mathematically or otherwise into meaningful and useful forms; and
3. Organization, interpretation, and reporting of the data.

19.1 Field Data Reduction, Validation, and Reporting

19.1.1 Field Data Reduction

Information that is collected in the field through visual observation, manual measurement and/or field instrumentation will be recorded in field notebooks, log sheets, and/or other appropriate forms. Such data will be reviewed by the appropriate Task Manager for adherence to the Work Plan and consistency of data. Any concerns identified as a result of this review will be discussed with the field personnel, corrected if possible, and as necessary incorporated into the data evaluation process.

19.1.1.1 Task 1 – Soil Investigation

The specific data reduction activity that will be performed during Task 1 is:

1. Mapping of areas impacted with MGP-related constituents based on findings of the soil-boring program.

19.1.1.2 Task 2 – Groundwater Investigation

Reduction of the field data collected during performance of Task 3 will include:

1. Calculation of water elevations by subtracting the depth-to-water data from the surveyed elevation of the measuring point; and
2. Production of hydrogeologic contour maps by contouring lines of equal water elevations using known elevation points.

19.1.2 Field Data Validation

Field data calculations, transfers, and interpretations will be conducted by the field personnel and reviewed for accuracy by the appropriate Task Manager and the Quality Assurance Manager. Task Managers will recalculate at least five percent of all data reductions. Field documentation and data reduction prepared by field personnel will be reviewed by the appropriate Task Manager and Quality Assurance Manager. All logs and documents will be checked for:

1. General completeness;
2. Readability;

-
3. Usage of appropriate procedures;
 4. Appropriate instrument calibration and maintenance;
 5. Reasonableness in comparison to present and past data collected;
 6. Correct sample locations; and
 7. Correct calculations and interpretations.

19.1.3 Field Data Reporting

Where appropriate, field data forms and calculations will be processed and included in appendices to the SC Report. The original field logs, documents, and data reductions will be kept in the project file at the BBL office in Syracuse, New York.

19.2 Laboratory Data Reduction, Review, and Reporting

19.2.1 Laboratory Data Reduction

Laboratory analytical data will be directly transferred from the instrument to the computer or the data reporting form (as applicable). Calculation of sample concentrations will be performed using the appropriate regression analysis program, response factors, and dilution factors (where applicable).

19.2.2 Laboratory Data Review

All data will be subject to multi-level review by the laboratory. The group leader will review all data reports prior to release for final data report generation, and the laboratory director will review a cross section of the final data reports. All final data reports are reviewed by the laboratory QAM prior to shipment to BBL.

If discrepancies or deficiencies exist in the analytical results, then corrective action will be taken, as discussed in Section 17. Deficiencies discovered as a result of internal data review, as well as the corrective actions to be used to rectify the situation, will be documented on a Corrective Action Form. This form will be submitted to the BBL Project Manager.

20. Validation and Verification Methods

Data validation entails a review of the QC data and the raw data to verify that the laboratory was operating within required limits, the analytical results are correctly transcribed from the instrument, and which, if any, environmental samples are related to any out-of-control QC samples. The objective of data validation is to identify any questionable or invalid laboratory measurements.

No validation of the analytical data collected during the SC is proposed at this time. If required, data validation will consist of data screening, checking, reviewing, editing, and interpreting to document analytical data quality and determine if the quality is sufficient to meet the DQOs. The data validation will also include a review of completeness and compliance, including the elements provided in Table 4.

The data validator will use the most recent versions of the USEPA functional guidelines for data validation with NYSDEC, ASP, 2000 Revision, QA/QC and reporting deliverables requirements available at the time of project initiation and for the entire duration of the project, as guidance, where appropriate.

The data validator will verify reduction of laboratory measurements and laboratory reporting of analytical parameters are in accordance with the procedures specified for each analytical method (i.e., perform laboratory calculations in accordance with the method-specific procedure).

If required, upon receipt of the laboratory data, the following reduction, validation, and reporting scheme will be executed by the data validator:

1. Laboratory data will be screened to ensure that the necessary QC procedures (detection limit verification, initial calibration, continuing calibration, duplicates, spikes, blanks, etc.) have been performed. QC information not included or of insufficient frequency will be identified in the validation report along with a discussion of the implications.
2. QC supporting information will subsequently be screened to identify QC data outside established control limits. If out-of-control data are discovered, documentation of appropriate corrective action will be reviewed. Out-of-control data without appropriate corrective action shall result in designation of the affected data as qualified or rejected, as appropriate.

It should be noted that the existence of qualified results does not automatically invalidate data. This point is repeatedly emphasized in the USEPA functional guidelines for data validation and is inherently acknowledged by the very existence of the data validation/flagging guidelines. The goal to produce the best possible data does not necessarily mean producing data without QC qualifiers. Qualified data can provide useful information.

Resolution of any issues regarding laboratory performance or deliverables will be handled between the data validator, laboratory Project Manager, and the BBL Project Manager.

Upon completion of the data validation (if required), a report addressing the following topics will be prepared.

1. Assessment of the data package;
2. Description of any protocol deviations;
3. Failures to reconcile reported and/or raw data;
4. Assessment of any compromised data;

-
5. Laboratory case narrative;
 6. Overall appraisal of the analytical data; and
 7. Table of site name, sample quantities, data submitted to the laboratory, year of protocol used, matrix, and fractions analyzed.

21. Reconciliation with User Requirements

The data results will be examined to determine the performance that was achieved for each data usability criteria. The performance will then be compared with the project objectives. Of particular note will be samples at or near action levels. All deviations from objectives will be noted. Additional action may be warranted when performance does not meet performance objectives for critical data. Action options may include any or all of the following:

- retrieval of missing information;
- request for additional explanation or clarification;
- reanalysis of sample from extract (when appropriate); and
- recalculation or reinterpretation of results by the laboratory.

These actions may improve the data quality, reduce uncertainty, and may eliminate the need to qualify or reject data.

If these actions do not improve the data quality to an acceptable level, the following actions may be taken:

- extrapolation of missing data from existing data points;
- use of historical data; and
- evaluation of the critical/non-critical nature of the sample.

If the data gap can not be resolved by these actions, an evaluation of the data bias and potential for false negatives and positives can be performed. If the resultant uncertainty level is unacceptable, then the following action must be taken:

- additional sample collection and analysis.

Acronyms

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Material
BBL	Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.
CLP	Contract Laboratory Program
COC	Chain-of-Custody
CSV	Comma Separated Value
DUP	Duplicate
DQOs	Data Quality Objectives
EDD	Electronic Data Deliverable GC Gas Chromatography
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
mg/kg	Milligram per kilogram
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
mS/cm	Millisiemens per centimeter
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
NEIC	National Enforcement Investigations Center
ng	Nanogram
NIST	National Institute of Science and Technology
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PID	Photoionization Detector
PNP	Paranitrophenol
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
QAM	Quality Assurance Manager
QA/SAPP	Quality Assurance/Sampling and Analysis Project Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
RSD	Relative Standard Deviation
SDG	Sample Delivery Group
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SU	Standard Units

TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

References

- American Society for Testing and Materials. Annual Book of ASTM Standards. American Society for Testing and Materials. West Conshohochkton, PA. (1996).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review*. EPA-540/R-94-013. (February 1994a).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review*. EPA-540/R-94-012. (February 1994b).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *NEIC Policies and Procedures Manual*. EPA-330/9-78-001R. National Enforcement Investigations Center. (May 1978, Revised August 1991).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Interim Guidance and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans*. QAMS-005/80. Office of Research and Development. (December 1980).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste*. EPA-600/4-79-020, Revised. EMSL-Cincinnati. (March, 1983).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste*. SW-846 3rd Edition, Update 3. Office of Solid Waste (December 1996).
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Operations*. EPA-QA/R-5. Quality Assurance Division. (March 2001).

Appendix B

***Quality Assurance/Sampling and
Analysis Project Plan***

Tables

TABLE 1
ENVIRONMENTAL AND QUALITY CONTROL ANALYSES

SITE CHARACTERIZATION
WADSWORTH STREET FORMER MGP SITE
GENEVA, NEW YORK

Environmental Sample Matrix/ Laboratory Parameters	Estimated Environmental Sample Quantity	Field QC Analyses							Laboratory QC Analyses ^{1,2}								Estimated Overall Total
		Trip Blank		Field Duplicate		Rinse Blank ³		Est. Matrix Total	MS		MSD		MSB		Lab Duplicate		
		Freq	No.	Freq	No.	Freq	No.		Freq	No.	Freq	No.	Freq	No.	Freq	No.	
Soils																	
Volatile Organics Method 8260	23	--	--	1/20	2	1/20	2	25	1/20	2	1/20	2	1/20	2	--	--	33
Semivolatile Organics Method 8270	23	--	--	1/20	2	1/20	2	25	1/20	2	1/20	2	1/20	2	--	--	33
Total Cyanide Method 9012	23	--	--	1/20	2	1/20	2	25	1/20	2	1/20	2	1/20	2	--	--	33
Groundwater																	
Volatile Organics Method 8260	6	1/day	2	1/20	1	--	--	19	1/20	1	1/20	1	1/20	1	--	--	12
Semivolatile Organics Method 8270	6	--	--	1/20	1	--	--	17	1/20	1	1/20	1	1/20	1	--	--	10
Cyanide (total) Method 335.2	6	--	--	1/20	1	--	--	17	1/20	1	1/20	1	1/20	1	--	--	10

Notes:

¹ The number of laboratory QC analyses is based on the frequencies given for the number of environmental samples estimated, not including field QC analyses (i.e., rinse and trip blanks).

² Laboratory QC analyses are listed only for those parameters that must be performed on site samples. The laboratory is required to analyze QC samples for the remaining parameters at the frequency listed in the associated analytical method.

³ Rinse blank samples will be collected only when non-dedicated sampling devices are used. Rinse blanks will be collected at a frequency of one per day of use or one per 20 samples, whichever is less.

MS = Matrix spike.

MSB = Matrix spike blank.

MSD = Matrix spike duplicate.

TAL = Target Analyte List.

TOC = Total organic carbon.

TABLE 2
METHOD REPORTING LIMITS AND ACTION LIMITS

SITE CHARACTERIZATION
WADSWORTH STREET FORMER MGP SITE
GENEVA, NEW YORK

Analyte	Water (ug/L)		Soil (ug/kg)	
	Laboratory MDL	Laboratory RL	Laboratory MDL	Laboratory RL
Volatile Organic Compounds 8260 ¹				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.37	10	0.28	10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.11	10	0.33	10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.17	10	0.26	10
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.24	10	0.32	10
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.11	10	0.16	10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.3	10	0.46	10
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.31	10	0.43	10
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	0.16	10	0.21	10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.14	10	0.39	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.17	10	0.29	10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.17	10	0.48	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.2	10	0.23	10
2-Butanone (MEK)	1.98	10	0.99	10
2-Hexanone	1.09	10	0.77	10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	1.13	10	0.74	10
Acetone	1.89	10	2.42	10
Benzene	0.2	10	0.23	10
Bromoform	0.24	10	0.27	10
Bromomethane	0.32	10	0.36	10
Carbon Disulfide	0.26	10	0.3	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.39	10	0.21	10
Chlorobenzene	0.08	10	0.15	10
Chloroethane	0.46	10	0.35	10
Chloroform	0.17	10	0.23	10
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.22	10	0.3	10
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.23	10	0.3	10
Cyclohexane	0.39	10	0.4	10
Dibromochloromethane	0.17	10	0.16	10
Dichlorobromomethane	0.08	10	0.24	10
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.4	10	0.3	10
Ethylbenzene	0.18	10	0.2	10
Isopropylbenzene	0.26	10	0.3	10
Methyl Acetate	0.47	10	0.32	10
Methyl Chloride	0.54	10	0.33	10
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	0.29	10	0.38	10
Methylcyclohexane	0.38	10	0.42	10
Methylene Chloride	0.13	10	0.23	10
Styrene	0.16	10	0.12	10
Tetrachloroethene	0.39	10	0.17	10
Toluene	0.17	10	0.2	10
Total Xylenes	0.62	10	0.33	10
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.21	10	0.3	10
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.09	10	0.12	10
Trichloroethene	0.25	10	0.27	10
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.35	10	0.23	10
Vinyl Chloride	0.38	10	0.35	10
Semivolatile Organic Compounds 8270 ¹				
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.3	10	0.46	330
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.14	10	0.39	330
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.17	10	0.48	330
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.2	10	0.23	330
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1.32	25	63	800
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	0.93	10	28.6	330
2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.43	10	43.2	330
2,4-Dimethylphenol	0.84	10	30.5	330
2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.94	25	1300	800
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.4	10	13.7	330
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	0.62	10	13.1	330
2-Chloronaphthalene	0.52	10	20.9	330
2-Chlorophenol	0.87	10	40.9	330

See Notes on Page 2.

TABLE 2
METHOD REPORTING LIMITS AND ACTION LIMITS

SITE CHARACTERIZATION
WADSWORTH STREET FORMER MGP SITE
GENEVA, NEW YORK

Analyte	Water (ug/L)		Soil (ug/kg)	
	Laboratory MDL	Laboratory RL	Laboratory MDL	Laboratory RL
Semivolatile Organic Compounds 8270 ¹ (continued)				
2-Methylnaphthalene	0.49	10	15.5	330
2-Methylphenol	0.84	10	30	330
2-Nitroaniline	0.54	25	24	800
2-Nitrophenol	1.02	10	30	330
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	2.18	10	135.2	330
3-Nitroaniline	0.61	25	19.7	800
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	0.2	10	18	330
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	0.69	10	16.1	330
4-Chloroaniline	0.71	10	39.4	330
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	0.42	10	18.6	330
4-Methylphenol	0.53	10	32.7	330
4-Nitroaniline	0.4	25	16.1	800
4-Nitrophenol	0.6	25	9.9	800
Acenaphthene	0.11	10	2.8	330
Acenaphthylene	0.07	10	2.8	330
Anthracene	0.08	10	2.55	330
Benzo (g,h,i,) Perylene	0.06	10	3.53	330
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.04	10	0.02	330
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.08	10	2.45	330
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.11	10	2.55	330
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.16	10	3.44	330
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	0.33	10	23.6	330
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.56	10	20	330
Butylbenzylphthalate	0.4	10	13.4	330
Carbazole	0.08	10	1.43	330
Chrysene	0.07	10	41	330
Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.41	10	9.58	330
Di-n-octyl phthalate	0.25	10	14.8	330
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.04	10	2.18	330
Dibenzofuran	0.34	10	17	330
Diethyl phthalate	0.25	10	8.91	330
Dimethylphthalate	0.38	10	14.2	330
Fluoranthene	0.05	10	1.07	330
Fluorene	0.11	10	2.27	330
Hexachlorobenzene	0.8	10	12.3	330
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.45	10	31.2	330
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.93	10	48.1	330
Hexachloroethane	0.58	10	11.9	330
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.08	10	2.15	330
Isophorone	0.35	10	25.1	330
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	0.45	10	12.4	330
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	0.19	10	15.2	330
Naphthalene	0.04	10	2.92	330
Nitrobenzene	0.55	10	18.7	330
Pentachlorophenol	3.1	25	59.5	800
Phenanthrene	0.1	10	3.04	330
Phenol	0.52	10	44.3	330
Pyrene	0.07	10	2.33	330
Inorganics 9010B/9012A ¹				
Cyanide	10	10	500	1000

Notes:

1. USEPA. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846 3rd ed. Washington, D.C. 1996.*
2. The target reporting limits are based on wet weight. The actual reporting limits will vary based on sample weight and moisture content.
3. The reporting limits listed are the Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic (Fed. Reg.)

TABLE 3
SAMPLE CONTAINERS, PRESERVATION, AND HOLDING TIME REQUIREMENTS

SITE CHARACTERIZATION
WADSWORTH STREET FORMER MGP SITE
GENEVA, NEW YORK

Parameter	Container	Preservation	Maximum Holding Time from VTSR
Groundwater Samples			
Volatile Organics	(2) 40-ml Teflon-lined septa (glass)	Cool 4°C HCl to pH <2	7 days (unpreserved) 10 days (preserved)
Semivolatile Organics	(2) 1-liter containers (glass)	Cool 4°C	5 days extraction; 40 days analysis
Cyanide	(1) 500-ml container (plastic)	Cool 4°C NaOH to pH >12	12 days
Soil Samples			
Volatile Organics	(1) 4-oz container (glass)	Cool 4°C	10 days
Semivolatile Organics	(1) 4-oz container (glass)	Cool 4°C	5 days extraction; 40 days analysis
Cyanide	(1) 4-oz container (glass)	Cool 4°C	12 days

Notes:

VTSR = Verifiable time of sample receipt. Samples must be delivered to laboratory within 48 hours from day of collection.

TABLE 4
DATA VALIDATION CHECKLIST - LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA

SITE CHARACTERIZATION
WADSWORTH STREET FORMER MGP SITE
GENEVA, NEW YORK

REVIEW FOR COMPLETENESS	
1.	Chain-of-custody forms included.
2.	Sample preparation and analysis summary tables included.
3.	QA/QC summaries of analytical data included.
4.	Relevant calibration data included with analytical data.
5.	Instrument and method performance data included.
6.	Method detection limits documented.
7.	Data report forms of examples for calculations of concentrations.
8.	Raw data used in identification and quantification of the analysis required.
REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE	
1.	Data package completed.
2.	QAPP requirements for data met.
3.	QA/QC criteria met.
4.	Instrument type and calibration procedures met.
5.	Initial and continuing calibration met.
6.	Data reporting forms completed.
7.	Problems and corrective actions documented.

Appendix C

Health and Safety Plan

Health and Safety Plan

***Geneva (Wadsworth Street) Former MGP Site
Geneva, New York***

**New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Binghamton, New York**

November 2005

Table of Contents

Approvals and Acknowledgements

Section	1. Introduction	1-1
1.1	Objective	1-1
1.2	Site and Facility Description	1-1
1.3	Policy Statement	1-1
1.4	References	1-2
1.5	Definitions.....	1-2
1.6	Acronyms	1-3
Section	2. Roles and Responsibilities.....	2-1
2.1	All Personnel	2-1
2.2	BBL Personnel	2-1
2.2.1	Project Officer (PO).....	2-1
2.2.2	Health and Safety Officer (HSO).....	2-1
2.2.3	Project Manager (PM)	2-1
2.2.4	Health and Safety Supervisor (HSS).....	2-2
2.2.5	Site Supervisor	2-2
2.3	Subcontractors	2-2
2.4	All Onsite Personnel.....	2-3
2.5	Visitors.....	2-3
Section	3. Project Hazards and Control Measures.....	3-1
3.1	Scope of Work.....	3-1
3.2	Field Activities, Hazards, and Control Procedures	3-1
3.2.1	Mobilization	3-1
3.2.2	Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells.....	3-2
3.2.2.1	Drilling Hazards	3-2
3.2.2.2	Drilling Safety Procedures.....	3-2
3.2.3	Groundwater Sampling and Monitoring.....	3-5
3.2.4	Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling.....	3-6
3.2.4.1	Excavation Hazards and Control Procedures	3-7
3.2.4.2	Inspections by a Competent Person	3-8
3.2.4.3	Soil Classification	3-8
3.2.4.4	Overhead Electrical Clearances.....	3-9
3.2.4.5	Excavation Entry Procedure.....	3-10
3.2.5	Decontamination	3-11
3.2.5.1	Pressure Washing.....	3-11
3.2.6	Demobilization.....	3-12
3.3	Chemical Hazards.....	3-13
Section	4. General Safety Practices	4-1
4.1	General Safety Rules	4-1
4.2	Loss Prevention System (LPS)	4-2
4.2.1	Safe Performance Self-Assessment (SPSA)	4-2
4.2.2	Incident Investigation	4-3

4.2.3	Loss Prevention Observation	4-3
4.2.4	Job Safety Analysis	4-3
4.3	Buddy System	4-4
4.4	Heat Stress.....	4-4
4.5	Cold Stress.....	4-7
4.6	Biological Hazards	4-9
4.6.1	Tick Borne Diseases	4-9
4.6.2	Poisonous Plants	4-9
4.6.3	Snakes	4-11
4.6.4	Spiders	4-11
4.7	Noise	4-11
4.8	Spill Control	4-12
4.9	Sanitation	4-12
4.9.1	Break Area	4-12
4.9.2	Potable Water	4-12
4.9.3	Sanitary Facilities	4-13
4.9.4	Lavatory.....	4-13
4.10	Emergency Equipment	4-13
4.11	Lockout/Tagout Procedures	4-13
4.12	Electrical Safety.....	4-13
4.13	Lifting Safety.....	4-14
4.14	Ladder Safety	4-15
4.15	Traffic Safety	4-17
Section 5	Personal Protective Equipment	5-1
5.1	Levels of Protection.....	5-1
5.1.1	Level D Protection.....	5-1
5.1.2	Modified Level D Protection	5-1
5.1.3	Level C Protection.....	5-2
5.2	Selection of PPE	5-2
5.3	Site Respiratory Protection Program.....	5-2
5.4	Using PPE	5-3
5.4.1	Donning Procedures	5-3
5.4.2	Doffing Procedures	5-4
5.5	Selection Matrix.....	5-4
Section 6	Air Monitoring.....	6-1
6.1	Air Monitoring	6-1
6.2	Noise Monitoring	6-1
6.3	Monitoring Equipment Maintenance and Calibration	6-1
6.4	Action Levels.....	6-2
6.5	Onsite Monitoring Plan and Response Activities	6-2
6.6	Odor Control.....	6-3
Section 7	Work Zones and Decontamination	7-1
7.1	Work Zones	7-1
7.1.1	Authorization to Enter.....	7-1
7.1.2	Site Orientation and Hazard Briefing.....	7-1
7.1.3	Certification Documents	7-1
7.1.4	Entry Log	7-1
7.1.5	Entry Requirements	7-1

7.1.6	Emergency Entry and Exit.....	7-2
7.1.7	Contamination Control Zones	7-2
7.1.7.1	Exclusion Zone.....	7-2
7.1.7.2	Contamination Reduction Zone.....	7-2
7.1.7.3	Support Zone.....	7-2
7.1.8	Posting	7-2
7.1.9	Site Inspections	7-3
7.2	Decontamination	7-3
7.2.1	Personnel Decontamination	7-3
7.2.2	Equipment Decontamination	7-3
7.2.3	Personal Protective Equipment Decontamination.....	7-3

Section 8. Training and Medical Surveillance.....8-1

8.1	Training	8-1
8.1.1	General	8-1
8.1.2	Basic 40-Hour Course.....	8-1
8.1.3	Supervisor Course	8-2
8.1.4	Site-Specific Training	8-2
8.1.5	Daily Safety Meetings	8-2
8.1.6	First Aid and CPR	8-2
8.2	Medical Surveillance	8-2
8.2.1	Medical Examination	8-2
8.2.2	Pre-placement Medical Examination.....	8-2
8.2.3	Other Medical Examinations	8-3
8.2.4	Periodic Exam	8-3
8.2.5	Medical Restriction.....	8-3

Section 9. Emergency Procedures9-1

9.1	General.....	9-1
9.2	Emergency Response.....	9-1
9.2.1	Fire	9-1
9.2.2	Contaminant Release.....	9-1
9.3	Medical Emergency.....	9-2
9.3.1	Emergency Care Steps	9-2
9.4	First Aid - General	9-2
9.4.1	First Aid - Inhalation	9-3
9.4.2	First Aid - Ingestion	9-3
9.4.3	First Aid - Skin Contact	9-3
9.4.4	First Aid - Eye Contact	9-3
9.5	Reporting Injuries, Illnesses, and Near Miss Incidents	9-3
9.6	Emergency Information	9-3
9.6.1	Directions to Hospital (Non-emergency)	9-4

Tables

2-1	Key Personnel
3-1	Chemical Hazard Information
4-1	Work/Rest Schedule
4-2	Chill Temperature Chart
5-1	PPE Selection Matrix
6-1	Airborne Contaminant Action Levels
9-1	Emergency Contacts

Attachments

- A Material Safety Data Sheets
- B Incident/Near Miss Investigation Form
- C Loss Prevention Observation Form
- D Health and Safety Inspection Form
- E Safety Meeting Log
- F Air Monitoring Log
- G Underground/Overhead Utilities Checklist
- H Periodic Excavation Inspection Checklist
- I Sediment/Surface Water Sampling Checklist

Approvals and Acknowledgments

Approvals

I have read and approved this HASP with respect to project hazards, regulatory requirements, and BBL procedures.

Project Name: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, Wadsworth Street Former Manufactured Gas Plant
Site – Geneva , New York

Project Number: 130.57.002

Project Manager/Date

Health and Safety Officer/Date

Health and Safety Supervisor/Date

Acknowledgments

The final approved version of this HASP has been provided to the Site Supervisor. I acknowledge my responsibility to provide the Site Supervisor with the equipment, materials and qualified personnel to implement fully all safety requirements in this HASP. I will formally review this plan with the Health and Safety Staff every six months until project completion.

Project Manager/Date

I acknowledge receipt of this HASP from the Project Manager, and that it is my responsibility to explain its contents to all site personnel and cause these requirements to be fully implemented. Any change in conditions, scope of work, or other change that might affect worker safety requires me to notify the Project Manager and/or the Health and Safety Officer.

Site Supervisor/Date

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

The objective of site activities is to conduct a Site Characterization (SC) at the Wadsworth Street Former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) Site (the site), in Geneva, New York. Field activities are expected to include the following general tasks:

- mobilization;
- installation of groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings;
- groundwater sampling and monitoring;
- surface and subsurface soil sampling;
- decontamination; and
- demobilization.

The objective of this Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is to provide a mechanism for establishing safe working conditions at the site. The safety organization, procedures, and protective equipment have been established based on an analysis of potential physical, chemical, and biological hazards. Specific hazard control methodologies have been evaluated and selected to minimize the potential of injury, illness, or other hazardous incident.

1.2 Site and Facility Description

The site is located in the City of Geneva, near the northwestern shore of Seneca Lake in eastern Ontario County, New York (Figure 1 of the SC Work Plan). The Wadsworth Street Former MGP occupies a rectangular piece of land that is now located in a mix commercial/residential area in the east-central part of Geneva, New York. Seneca Lake is about 900 feet southeast of the site. The site is bordered by Wadsworth Street to the east, a railroad to the south, Nonna's Trattoria (restaurant) to the west, and residential properties to the north. A dry cleaner is located northeast of the site, on the east side of Wadsworth Street. Railroad Place intersects with Wadsworth Street and bisects the site. A gasometer and coal shed formerly stood where Railroad Place now runs. The City of Geneva's Public Safety Building is located south of Railroad Place where the former gas works buildings previously existed. Figure 2 shows the locations of the former MGP structures as they relate to the present-day site configuration.

The area of the former MGP north of Railroad Place (the "northern area") is currently owned by NYSEG, while the area south of Railroad Place (the "southern area") is owned by the City of Geneva. The northern area is grass covered to the east while a fenced in asphalt parking area is located west. Nonna's Trattoria leases the parking area from NYSEG. A gravel parking area located in the extreme northeast of the site is apparently used by residential property owners. A gas regulator shed maintained by NYSEG sits in the northern area near the intersection of Railroad Place and Wadsworth Street.

1.3 Policy Statement

The policy of Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. (BBL) is to provide a safe and healthful work environment. No aspect of operations is of greater importance than injury and illness prevention. A fundamental principle of safety management

is that all injuries, illnesses, and incidents are preventable. BBL will take every reasonable step to eliminate or control hazards in order to minimize the possibility of injury, illness, or incident.

This HASP prescribes the procedures that must be followed during activities at the site. Operational changes that could affect the health and safety of personnel, the community, or the environment will not be made without the prior approval of the Project Manager (PM) and the Health and Safety Officer (HSO). This document will be reviewed periodically to ensure that it is current and technically correct. Any changes in site conditions and/or the scope of work will require a review and modification to this HASP. Such changes will be completed in the form of an addendum or a revision to the plan.

The provisions of this plan are mandatory for all BBL personnel and BBL subcontractors assigned to the project. Subcontractors may prepare their own site-specific HASPs that must meet the basic requirements of this HASP. All visitors to BBL work areas at the site must abide by the requirements of this plan.

1.4 References

This HASP complies with applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations, and BBL health and safety policies and procedures. This plan follows the guidelines established in the following:

- *Standard Operating Safety Guides*, USEPA (Publication 9285.1-03, June 1992);
- *Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities*, NIOSH, OSHA, USCG, USEPA (86116, October 1985);
- *Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*, Part 1910;
- *Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*, Part 1926;
- *Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*, DHHS, PHS, CDC, NIOSH (2003);
- *Threshold Limit Values*, ACGIH (2005);
- *Guide to Occupational Exposure Values*, ACGIH (2005);
- *Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing*, Forsberg, K. and S.Z. Mansdorf, 2nd Ed. (1993); and
- *Health and Safety Policies and Procedures Manual*, BBL.

1.5 Definitions

The following definitions (listed alphabetically) are applicable to this HASP:

- *Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ)* - Area between the exclusion zone and support zone that provides a transition between contaminated and clean areas. Decontamination stations are located in this zone;
- *Exclusion Zone (EZ)* - Any portions of the site where hazardous substances are, or are reasonably suspected to be present, and pose an exposure hazard to onsite personnel;
- *Incident* - All losses, including first aid cases, injuries, illnesses, near misses, spills/leaks, equipment and property damage, motor vehicle accidents, regulatory violations, fires, and business interruptions;
- *Near Miss* - An incident in which no injury, illness, motor vehicle accident, equipment or property damage, etc., occurred, but under slightly different circumstances, could have occurred;
- *Onsite Personnel* - All BBL and subcontractor personnel involved with the project;
- *Project* - All onsite work performed under the scope of work;

-
- *Site* - The area described in Section 1.2, Site and Facility Description, where the work is to be performed by BBL personnel and subcontractors;
 - *Subcontractor* - Includes contractor personnel hired by BBL;
 - *Support Zone (SZ)* - All areas of the site, except the EZ and CRZ; the SZ surrounds the CRZ and EZ. Support equipment and break areas are located in this zone;
 - *Visitor* - All other personnel, except the onsite personnel; and
 - *Work Area* - The portion of the site where work activities are actively being performed. This area may change daily as work progresses and includes the SZ, CRZ, and EZ. If the work area is located in an area on the site that is not contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated, the entire work area may be a SZ.

1.6 Acronyms

The following acronyms (listed alphabetically) are applicable to this HASP:

- *ACGIH* - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists;
- *BBL* - Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.;
- *BETX* - Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Xylene;
- *COC* - Constituent(s) of Concern;
- *CRZ* - Contamination Reduction Zone;
- *EZ* - Exclusion Zone;
- *GFCI* - Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter;
- *HASP* - Health and Safety Plan;
- *HSO* - Health and Safety Officer;
- *HSS* - Health and Safety Supervisor;
- *II* - Incident Investigation;
- *JSA* - Job Safety Analysis;
- *LEL* - Lower Explosive Limit;
- *LPO* - Loss Prevention Observation;
- *MGP* - Manufactured Gas Plant;
- *MSDS* - Material Safety Data Sheet;
- *NYSEG* - New York State Electric and Gas;
- *OSHA* - Occupational Safety and Health Administration;
- *PAH* - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons;
- *PEL* - Permissible Exposure Limit;
- *PFD* - Personal Floatation Device;
- *PID* - Photoionization Detector;
- *PM* - Project Manager;
- *PO* - Project Officer;
- *PPE* - Personal Protective Equipment;
- *SPSA* - Safe Performance Self-Assessment;
- *SRI* - Supplemental Remedial Investigation;
- *SS* - Site Supervisor;
- *SZ* - Support Zone;
- *TLV* - Threshold Limit Value;
- *USCG* - United States Coast Guard;
- *USEPA* - United States Environmental Protection Agency; and
- *VOC* - Volatile Organic Compound.

2. Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 All Personnel

All BBL and subcontractor personnel must adhere to the procedures outlined in this HASP during the performance of their work. Each person is responsible for completing tasks safely, and reporting any unsafe acts or conditions to their supervisor. No person may work in a manner that conflicts with these procedures. After due warnings, the PM will dismiss from the site any person or subcontractor who violates safety procedures.

All BBL and subcontractor personnel will receive training in accordance with applicable regulations, and be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained in this HASP prior to initiating site activities. In addition, all personnel will attend an initial hazard briefing prior to beginning work at the site.

The roles of BBL personnel and subcontractors are outlined in the following sections. Key project personnel and contacts are summarized in Table 2-1.

2.2 BBL Personnel

2.2.1 Project Officer (PO)

The PO is responsible for providing resources to assure project activities are completed in accordance with this HASP, and for meeting all regulatory and contractual requirements.

2.2.2 Health and Safety Officer (HSO)

The HSO or his designee (the Manager, Safety and Health) has overall responsibility for the technical health and safety aspects of the project, including review and approval of this HASP. Inquiries regarding BBL health and safety procedures, project procedures, and other technical or regulatory issues should be addressed to this individual. The HSO or his designee must approve changes or addenda to this HASP.

2.2.3 Project Manager (PM)

The PM is responsible for verifying that project activities are completed in accordance with the requirements of this HASP. The PM is responsible for confirming that the Site Supervisor (SS) has the equipment, materials, and qualified personnel to fully implement the safety requirements of this HASP, and/or that subcontractors assigned to this project meet the requirements established by BBL. It is also the responsibility of the PM to:

- consult with the HSO on site health and safety issues;
- verify that subcontractors meet health and safety requirements prior to commencing work;
- review Loss Prevention Observation (LPO) forms;
- verify that all incidents are thoroughly investigated;
- approve, in writing, addenda or modifications of this HASP; and
- suspend work or modify work practices, as necessary, for personal safety, protection of property, and regulatory compliance.

2.2.4 Health and Safety Supervisor (HSS)

The HSS is responsible for field health and safety issues, including the execution of this HASP. Questions in the field regarding health and safety procedures, project procedures, and other technical or regulatory issues should be addressed to this individual. The HSS will advise the PM on health and safety issues, and will establish and coordinate the project air monitoring program if one is deemed necessary (see Section 6.1, Air Monitoring). The HSS is the primary site contact on health and safety matters. It is the responsibility of the HSS to:

- provide onsite technical assistance, if necessary;
- participate in all incident investigations (IIs) and ensure that they are reported to the HSM/HSO, PIC, Client and PM within 24 hours;
- coordinate site and personal air monitoring as required, including equipment maintenance and calibration;
- conduct site safety orientation training and safety meetings;
- verify that BBL personnel and subcontractors have received the required physical examinations and medical certifications;
- review site activities with respect to compliance with this HASP;
- maintain required health and safety documents and records;
- assist the SS in instructing field personnel on project hazards and protective procedures; and
- review LPO forms.

2.2.5 Site Supervisor

The SS is responsible for implementing this HASP, including communicating requirements to onsite personnel and subcontractors. The SS will be responsible for informing the PM of changes in the work plan, procedures, or site conditions so that those changes may be addressed in this HASP. Other responsibilities are to:

- consult with the HSS on site health and safety issues;
- conduct LPOs at the site, and complete the LPO forms;
- stop work, as necessary, for personal safety, protection of property, and regulatory compliance;
- obtain a site map and determine and post routes to medical facilities and emergency telephone numbers;
- notify local public emergency representatives (as appropriate) of the nature of the site operations, and post their telephone numbers (i.e., local fire department personnel who would respond for a confined space rescue);
- observe onsite project personnel for signs of ill health effects;
- investigate and report any incidents to the HSS;
- verify that all onsite personnel have had applicable training;
- verify that onsite personnel are informed of the physical, chemical, and biological hazards associated with the site activities, and the procedures and protective equipment necessary to control the hazards; and
- issue/obtain any required work permits (hot work, confined space, etc.).

2.3 Subcontractors

Subcontractors and their personnel must understand and comply with applicable regulations and site requirements established in this HASP. Subcontractors may prepare their own site-specific HASP that must be consistent with the requirements of this HASP.

All subcontractor personnel will receive training in accordance with applicable regulations, and be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained in this HASP prior to initiating site activities. All subcontractor personnel will attend an initial hazard briefing prior to beginning work at the site. Additionally, onsite subcontractor personnel must attend and participate in the daily site safety meetings.

Subcontractors must designate individuals to function as the PM, HSO, HSS, and SS. In some firms, it is not uncommon for the duties of the HSO to be carried out by the PM. This is acceptable provided the PM has the required knowledge, training, and experience to properly address all hazards associated with the work, and to prepare, approve, and oversee the execution of the site-specific HASP. A subcontractor may designate the same person to perform the duties of both the HSS and the SS. However, depending on the level of complexity of a contractor's scope of work, it may be infeasible for one person to perform both functions satisfactorily.

2.4 All Onsite Personnel

All onsite personnel (including subcontractors) must read and acknowledge their understanding of this HASP before commencing work, and abide by the requirements of the plan. All onsite personnel shall sign the HASP Acknowledgement Form following their review of this HASP.

All BBL and subcontractor personnel will receive training in accordance with applicable regulations, and be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained in this HASP prior to initiating site activities. In addition, all onsite personnel will attend an initial hazard briefing prior to beginning work at the site and the daily safety meetings.

All onsite personnel must perform a Safe Performance Self-Assessment (SPSA) prior to beginning each work activity. The SPSA process is presented in Section 4.1.1. This process must be performed prior to beginning each activity, and must be performed after any near miss or other incident in order to determine if it is safe to proceed. Onsite personnel will immediately report the following to the SS or HSS:

- personal injuries and illnesses no matter how minor;
- unexpected or uncontrolled release of chemical substances;
- symptoms of chemical exposure;
- unsafe or hazardous situations;
- unsafe or malfunctioning equipment;
- changes in site conditions that may affect the health and safety of project personnel;
- damage to equipment or property;
- situations or activities for which they are not properly trained; and
- near misses.

2.5 Visitors

All visitors to BBL work areas must check in with the SS. Visitors will be cautioned to avoid skin contact with surfaces, soils, groundwater, or other materials that may be impacted or be suspected to be impacted by constituents of concern (COC).

Visitors requesting to observe work at the site must don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to entry to the work area and must have the appropriate training and medical clearances to do so. If respiratory protective devices are necessary, visitors who wish to enter the work area must have been respirator-trained and fit tested for a respirator within the past 12 months.

**TABLE 2-1
KEY PERSONNEL**

BBL Personnel		
Role	Name	Address/Telephone No.
Project Officer	Frederick J. Kirschenheiter, P.E.	6723 Towpath Rd., P.O. Box 66 Syracuse, NY 13214-0066 (315) 446-9120
Project Manager	Scott Powlin	6723 Towpath Rd., P.O. Box 66 Syracuse, NY 13214-0066 (315) 446-9120
Health and Safety Officer	Jay D. Keough, CIH	8 South River Road Cranbury, NJ 08512 (609) 860-0590
Health and Safety Manager	Charles Webster	6723 Towpath Rd., P.O. Box 66 Syracuse, NY 13214-0066 (315) 446-9120
Site Supervisor	TBD	6723 Towpath Rd., P.O. Box 66 Syracuse, NY 13214-0066 (315) 446-9120
Health and Safety Supervisor	TBD	6723 Towpath Rd., P.O. Box 66 Syracuse, NY 13214-0066 (315) 446-9120
Subcontractors		
Company/Role	Name	Address/Telephone No.
TBD - Driller	TBD	TBD
NYSEG Personnel		
Role	Name	Address/Telephone No.
Project Manager	John J. Ruspantini, CHMM	P.O. Box 5224 Binghamton, NY 13902-5224 (607) 762-8787
Agency Personnel		
Agency/Role	Name	Address/Telephone No.
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Project Manager	Mr. Douglas MacNeal	Division of Environmental Remediation NYSDEC 625 Broadway Albany, NY 12233 (518) 402-9662

3. Project Hazards and Control Measures

3.1 Scope of Work

Field activities are expected to include the following general tasks:

- mobilization;
- installation of groundwater monitoring wells;
- groundwater sampling and monitoring;
- test pit excavation;
- surface and sub-surface soil sampling;
- decontamination; and
- demobilization.

3.2 Field Activities, Hazards, and Control Procedures

The following job safety analyses (JSAs) identify potential health, safety, and environmental hazards associated with each type of field activity. Because of the complex and changing nature of field projects, supervisors must continually inspect the site to identify hazards that may affect onsite personnel, the community, or the environment. The SS must be aware of these changing conditions and discuss them with the PM whenever these changes impact employee health, safety, the environment, or performance of the project. The SS will keep onsite personnel informed of the changing conditions, and the PM will write and/or approve addenda or revisions to this HASP as necessary.

3.2.1 Mobilization

Site mobilization will include establishing drilling and excavation locations, determining the location of utilities and other installations, and establishing work areas. Mobilization may also include setting up equipment and establishing a temporary site office. A break area will be set up outside of regulated work areas. Mobilization may involve clearing areas for the SZ and CRZ. During this initial phase, project personnel will walk the site to confirm the existence of anticipated hazards, and identify safety and health issues that may have arisen since the writing of this plan.

The hazards of this phase of activity are associated with heavy equipment operation, manual materials handling, installation of temporary onsite facilities, and manual site preparation.

Manual materials handling and manual site preparation may cause blisters, sore muscles, and joint and skeletal injuries; and may present eye, contusion, and laceration hazards. Installation of temporary field office and support facilities may expose personnel to electrical hazards, underground and overhead utilities, and physical injury due to the manual lifting and moving of materials. The work area presents slip, trip, and fall hazards from scattered debris and irregular walking surfaces. Rainy weather may cause wet, muddy, slick walking surfaces, and unstable soil. Freezing weather hazards include frozen, slick, and irregular walking surfaces.

Environmental hazards include plants, such as poison ivy and poison oak; aggressive fauna, such as ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, spiders, and snakes; weather, such as sunburn, lightning, rain, and heat- or cold-related illnesses; and pathogens, such as rabies, Lyme disease, and blood-borne pathogens.

Control procedures for these hazards are discussed in Section 4, General Safety Practices.

3.2.2 Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells

This task includes the installation of groundwater monitoring wells at specified locations. After the wells are completed, the wells will be developed using the standard operating procedures.

The collection of soil samples may also involve the use of direct push type boring equipment. The equipment poses a hazard if it is not properly operated. The equipment is hydraulically powered, and uses static force and dynamic percussion force to advance small-diameter sampling tools. The presence of overhead utilities and underground obstacles poses a hazard if boring equipment contacts them. As the hazards are similar to those encountered when using a conventional drill rig, the required control procedures are also the same as a conventional rig and are included in the following sections.

3.2.2.1 Drilling Hazards

The primary physical hazards for this activity are associated with the use of drilling equipment. Rig accidents can occur as a result of improperly placing the rig on uneven or unstable terrain, or failing to adequately secure the rig prior to the start of operations. Underground and overhead utility lines can create hazardous conditions if contacted by drilling equipment. Tools and equipment, such as elevators, cat lines, and wire rope, have the potential for striking, pinning, or cutting personnel.

Wire Rope - Worn or frayed wire rope presents a laceration hazard if loose wires protrude from the main bundle.

Cat Lines - Cat lines are used on drilling rigs to hoist material. Accidents that occur during cat line operations may injure the employee doing the rigging, as well as injure the operator. Minimal hoisting control causes sudden and erratic load movements, which may result in hand and foot injuries.

Working Surfaces - Slippery work surfaces can increase the likelihood of back injuries, overexertion injuries, and slips and falls.

Materials Handling - The most common type of accident that occurs in material handling operations is the “caught between” situation when a load is being handled and a finger or toe gets caught between two objects. Rolling stock can shift and/or fall from a pipe rack or truck bed.

3.2.2.2 Drilling Safety Procedures

Drill Crews - All drillers must possess required state or local licenses to perform such work. All members of the drill crew shall receive site-specific training prior to beginning work.

The driller is responsible for the safe operation of the drill rig, as well as the crew’s adherence to the requirements of this HASP. The driller must ensure that all safety equipment is in proper condition and is properly used. The

members of the crew must follow all instructions of the driller, wear all PPE, and be aware of all hazards and control procedures. The drill crews must participate in the Daily Safety Meetings and be aware of all emergency procedures.

Rig Inspection - Each day, prior to the start of work, the drill rig and associated equipment must be inspected by the driller and/or drill crew. The following items must be inspected:

- vehicle condition;
- proper storage of equipment;
- condition of all wire rope and hydraulic lines;
- fire extinguisher; and
- first aid kit.

Drill Rig Set Up - The drill rig must be properly blocked and leveled prior to raising the derrick. The wheels that remain on the ground must be chocked. The leveling jacks shall not be raised until the derrick is lowered. The rig shall be moved only after the derrick has been lowered.

Site Drilling Rules - Before drilling activities commence, the existence and location of underground pipe, electrical equipment, and gas lines shall be determined. Underground Facilities Protection Organization (UFPO) must be contacted at least one week, but no more than two weeks, prior to subsurface activities. BBL's SS will meet with electrical and natural gas locators onsite prior to marking out the underground utilities. During this meeting, BBL's SS will provide the electric and natural gas locators with a site figure that shows the locations where drilling activities will be completed. BBL's SS will conduct a site walkover with the electrical and natural gas locators to visually identify each location where drilling activities are to be completed during site operations. The Underground/Overhead Utility Checklist (see Attachment G) shall be used to document that nearby utilities have been marked on the ground, and that the drilling areas have been cleared. The completed Underground/Overhead Utility Checklist will be in the possession of the SS prior to commencement of any intrusive investigation.

Combustible gas readings of the general work area will be made regularly (see Section 6).

Operations must be suspended and corrective action taken if the airborne flammable concentration reaches 10% of lower explosive limit (LEL) in the immediate area (a one-foot radius) of the point of drilling, or near any other ignition sources.

Under no circumstances will personnel be permitted to ride the traveling block or elevators, nor will the cat line be used as a personnel carrier.

Overhead Electrical Clearances - If drilling is conducted in the vicinity of overhead power lines, the power to the lines must be shut off or the equipment must be positioned and blocked such that no part, including cables, can come within the minimum clearances as follows:

Nominal System Voltage	Minimum Required Clearance
0-50Kv	10 feet
51-100kV	12 feet
101-200kV	15 feet
201-300kV	20 feet
301-500kV	25 feet
501-750kV	35 feet
751-1,000kV	45 feet

When the drill rig is in transit, with the boom lowered and no load, the equipment clearance must be at least 4 feet for voltages less than 50kV, 10 feet for voltages of 50kV to 345kV, and 16 feet for voltages above 345kV.

Rig Set Up - All well sites will be inspected by the driller prior to the location of the rig to verify a stable surface exists. This is especially important in areas where soft, unstable terrain is common.

All rigs will be properly blocked and leveled prior to raising the derrick. Blocking provides a more stable drilling structure by evenly distributing the weight of the rig. Proper blocking ensures that differential settling of the rig does not occur.

When the ground surface is soft or otherwise unstable, wooden blocks, at least 24 inches by 24 inches and 4 inches to 8 inches thick, shall be placed between the jack swivels and the ground. The emergency brake shall be engaged, and the wheels that are on the ground shall be chocked.

Hoisting Operations - Drillers should never engage the rotary clutch without watching the rotary table, and ensuring it is clear of personnel and equipment.

Unless the drawworks is equipped with an automatic feed control, the brake should not be left unattended without first being tied down.

Auger strings or casing should be picked up slowly.

During instances of unusual loading of the derrick or mast, such as when making an unusually hard pull, only the driller should be on the rig floor; no one else should be on the rig or derrick.

The brakes on the drawworks of the drill rig should be tested by the driller each day. The brakes should be thoroughly inspected by a competent individual each week.

A hoisting line with a load imposed should not be permitted to be in direct contact with any derrick member or stationary equipment, unless it has been specifically designed for line contact.

Workers should never stand near the borehole whenever any wire line device is being run.

Hoisting control stations should be kept clean and controls labeled as to their functions.

Cat Line Operations - Only experienced workers will be allowed to operate the cathead controls. The kill switch must be clearly labeled and operational prior to operation of the cat line. The cathead area must be kept free of obstructions and entanglements.

The operator should not use more wraps than necessary to pick up the load. More than one layer of wrapping is not permitted.

Personnel should not stand near, step over, or go under a cable or cat line that is under tension.

Employees rigging loads on cat lines shall:

- keep out from under the load;
- keep fingers and feet where they will not be crushed;

-
- be sure to signal clearly when the load is being picked up;
 - use standard visual signals only and not depend on shouting to co-workers; and
 - make sure the load is properly rigged, since a sudden jerk in the cat line will shift or drop the load.

Wire Rope - When two wires are broken or rust or corrosion is found adjacent to a socket or end fitting, the wire rope shall be removed from service or resocketed. Special attention shall be given to the inspection of end fittings on boom support, pendants, and guy ropes.

Wire rope removed from service due to defects shall be cut up or plainly marked as being unfit for further use as rigging.

Wire rope clips attached with U-bolts shall have the U-bolts on the dead or short end of the rope; the clip nuts shall be re-tightened immediately after initial load carrying use and at frequent intervals thereafter.

When a wedge socket fastening is used, the dead or short end of the wire rope shall have a clip attached to it or looped back and secured to itself by a clip; the clip shall not be attached directly to the live end.

Protruding ends of strands in splices on slings and bridles shall be covered or blunted.

Except for eye splices in the ends of wires and for endless wire rope slings, wire rope used in hoisting, lowering, or pulling loads, shall consist of one continuous piece without knot or splice.

An eye splice made in any wire rope shall have not less than five full tucks.

Wire rope shall not be secured by knots. Wire rope clips shall not be used to splice rope.

Eyes in wire rope bridles, slings, or bull wires shall not be formed by wire clips or knots.

Auger Handling - Auger sections shall be transported by cart or carried by two persons. Individuals should not carry auger sections without assistance.

Workers should not be permitted on top of the load during loading, unloading, or transferring of rolling stock.

When equipment is being hoisted, personnel should not stand where the bottom end of the equipment could whip and strike them.

Augers stored in racks, catwalks, or on flatbed trucks should be secured to prevent rolling.

3.2.3 Groundwater Sampling and Monitoring

Groundwater sampling and monitoring will involve uncapping, purging (pumping water out of the well), and sampling and monitoring new and existing monitoring wells. A mechanical pump may be utilized to purge the wells and can be hand-, gas-, or electric-operated. Water samples taken from the wells are then placed in containers and shipped to analytical laboratory for analysis. The physical hazards of these operations are primarily associated with the sample collection methods and procedures utilized.

Hazards - Inhalation and absorption (contact) of COCs are the primary routes of entry associated with groundwater sampling due to the manipulation of sample media and equipment, manual transfer of media into sample containers,

and proximity of operations to the breathing zone. During the course of this project, several different groundwater sampling methodologies may be utilized based on equipment accessibility and the types of materials to be sampled. These sampling methods may include hand or mechanical bailing. The primary hazards associated with these specific sampling procedures are not potentially serious; however, other operations in the area or the conditions under which samples must be collected may present chemical and physical hazards. The hazards directly associated with groundwater sampling procedures are generally limited to strains/sprains from hand bailing and potential eye hazards. Exposure to soil and water containing COCs is also possible.

The flora and fauna of the site may present hazards of poison ivy, poison oak, ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, spiders, and snakes. The work area presents slip, trip, and fall hazards from scattered debris and irregular walking surfaces. Freezing weather hazards include frozen, slick, and irregular walking surfaces. Rainy weather may cause wet, muddy, slick walking surfaces and unstable soil.

Control - To control dermal exposure during groundwater sampling and monitoring activities, a minimum of Modified Level D will be worn. The well should be approached, opened and sampled from the upwind side. The PID will be used to determine exposure potential to the worker. If necessary, based on field observations and site conditions, air monitoring may be conducted during groundwater sampling and monitoring activities to assess the potential for exposure to airborne COCs. If the results of air monitoring indicate the presence of organic vapors in a concentration causing concern, personnel will upgrade to Level C protection. Refer to Section 6.1, Air Monitoring, for a description of air monitoring requirements and action levels. A description of each level of personal protection is included in Section 5, Personal Protective Equipment. Control procedures for environmental and general hazards are discussed in Section 4, General Site Safety Procedures.

3.2.4 Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling

This task consists of collecting surface and sub-surface soil samples for subsequent analysis and evaluation of potential impact by COC. The physical hazards of these operations are primarily associated with the sample collection methods and procedures utilized. In addition, personnel may be exposed to hazards associated with working in or near excavations.

Hazards - Inhalation and absorption (contact) of COC are the primary routes of entry associated with soil sampling due to the manipulation of sample media and equipment, manual transfer of media into sample containers, and proximity of operations to the breathing zone. During the course of this project, several different soil sampling methodologies may be utilized based on equipment accessibility and the types of materials to be sampled. These sampling methods may include the use of hand-auger/sampling probes, sampling spoons, or trowels. The primary hazards associated with these specific sampling procedures are not potentially serious; however, other operations in the area or the conditions under which samples must be collected may present chemical and physical hazards. The hazards directly associated with soil sampling procedures are generally limited to strains/sprains and potential eye hazards. Exposure to soil and water containing COC is also possible. In addition to the safety hazards specific to sampling operations, hazards associated with the operation of vehicles, especially large vehicles with limited operator visibility, is a concern. Of particular concern will be the backing up of trucks, excavation equipment, and other support vehicles.

The flora and fauna of the site may present hazards of poison ivy, poison oak, ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, spiders, and snakes. The work area presents slip, trip, and fall hazards from scattered debris and irregular walking surfaces. Freezing weather hazards include frozen, slick, and irregular walking surfaces. Rainy weather may cause wet, muddy, slick walking surfaces and unstable soil.

Control - To control dermal exposure during soil sampling activities, a minimum of Modified Level D protection will be worn. If necessary, based on field observations and site conditions, air monitoring may be conducted during soil sampling activities to assess the potential for exposure to airborne COC. Sub-surface soil samples will be collected and screened for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photoionization detector (PID). If the results of air monitoring indicate the presence of organic vapors in a concentration causing concern, personnel will upgrade to Level C protection. Refer to Section 6.1, Air Monitoring for a description of air monitoring requirements and action levels. A description of each level of personal protection is included in Section 5, Personal Protective Equipment. Personnel will collect samples remotely from outside of excavations when feasible. Control procedures for environmental and general hazards are discussed in Section 4, General Safety Practices.

The following sections discuss hazards and control procedures for excavations.

3.2.4.1 Excavation Hazards and Control Procedures

During site activities BBL and BBL subcontractor personnel may be working in areas of active excavation. This task involves excavating at specified locations to obtain sub-surface soil samples from a designated area, thereby creating a man-made cut, trench, or depression in the earth's surface. Excavation activities will be conducted in accordance with this section and all OSHA regulations.

The physical hazards involved in the excavation of soils are related to the excavation itself and the operation of heavy equipment. The presence of overhead utilities such as power lines requires careful positioning of the excavating equipment in order to maintain a safe distance between the lines and the closest part of the equipment. The presence of underground utilities such as gas lines, power lines, water lines, and sewer pipes must be determined prior to beginning the excavation.

Excavations pose significant hazards to employees if they are not carefully controlled. There exists a chance for the excavation to collapse if it is not dug properly, sloped, benched, or shored as required by 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P. Protective systems, as required by 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, must be utilized if the potential for hazardous cave-ins exist. The excavation also is a fall hazard, and employees must pay careful attention to what they are doing or they risk a fall into the excavation. Fall protection, as required by 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M, will be required.

Activities shall be done remotely whenever feasible.

Noise also may present a hazard. Heavy equipment operation frequently results in noise levels exceeding 85 dBA, requiring the use of hearing protection.

At the end of each workday, open test pit excavations will be backfilled and equipment will be moved to a location away from high-voltage electrical equipment and away from routes necessary to access high-voltage electrical equipment.

Airborne concentrations of COC in the site soil and the dust from the excavation procedure pose the potential for inhalation exposure. PPE for this phase is described in Section 5, Personal Protective Equipment. Airborne particulate generation will be controlled during site excavations. Dry, dusty soil will be wetted with a water spray from a potable water source to control the generation of dust. Soil will not be wetted to a degree that will cause runoff or erosion.

Before excavation activities commence, the existence and location of underground pipe, electrical equipment, and gas lines shall be determined. Underground Facilities Protection Organization (UFPO) must be contacted at least one

week, but no more than two weeks, prior to subsurface activities. BBL's SS will meet with electrical and natural gas locators onsite prior to marking out the underground utilities. During this meeting, BBL's SS will provide the electric and natural gas locators with a site figure that shows the locations where excavation activities will be completed. BBL's SS will conduct a site walkover with the electrical and natural gas locators to visually identify each location where excavation activities are to be completed during site operations. The Underground/Overhead Utility Checklist (see Attachment G) shall be used to document that nearby utilities have been marked on the ground, and that the excavation areas have been cleared. The completed Underground/Overhead Utility Checklist will be in the possession of the SS prior to commencement of any intrusive investigation.

All excavation activities shall be conducted in accordance with 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P. If excavation operations are located near underground installations, the exact location of the installations must be determined by safe and acceptable means. While the excavation is open, underground installations must be protected, supported, or removed as necessary to safeguard employees.

3.2.4.2 Inspections by a Competent Person

Daily inspections of excavations, the adjacent areas, and protective systems must be made by the excavation contractor's competent person for evidence of a situation that could result in possible cave-ins, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions. An inspection must be conducted by the competent person prior to the start of work and as needed throughout the shift (see attached Periodic Excavation Inspection Form in Attachment H). We do not anticipate entering excavations during this sampling program; however, unanticipated circumstances may develop whereby entry will be required (e.g., fixing a ruptured water pipe or other utility). Should entry be required by BBL, the BBL competent person will evaluate the excavation and determine whether BBL employees can enter safely. BBL competent person inspections are solely for the use of BBL employees.

Inspections also must be made after every rainstorm or other hazard-increasing occurrence. These inspections are only required when employee exposure can be reasonably anticipated. Where the competent person finds evidence of a situation that could result in a possible cave-in, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions, exposed employees must be removed from the hazardous area until the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure their safety.

Walkways must be provided where employees or equipment are required or permitted to cross over excavations. Guardrails which comply with 1926.502(b) must be provided. Adequate barrier protection must be provided at all remotely located excavations. All wells, pits, shafts, etc., must be barricaded or covered. Upon completion of exploration and other similar operations, temporary wells, pits, shafts, etc., must be backfilled.

3.2.4.3 Soil Classification

29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Appendix A describes methods of classifying soil and rock deposits based on site and environmental conditions and on the structure and composition of the earth deposits. The appendix contains definitions, sets forth requirements, and describes acceptable visual and manual tests for use in classifying soils. This appendix applies when a sloping or benching system is designed in accordance with the requirements set forth in 1926.652(b)(2) as a method of protection for employees from cave-ins. This appendix also applies when timber shoring for excavations is designed as a method of protection from cave-ins in accordance with Appendix C to Subpart P of Part 1926, and when aluminum hydraulic shoring is designed in accordance with 29 CFR Subpart P Appendix D. This appendix also applies if other protective systems are designed and selected for use from data

prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in 1926.652(c), and the use of the data are predicated on the use of the soil classification system set forth in Appendix A of 29 CFR 1926.

Maximum allowable slope means the steepest incline of an excavation face that is acceptable for the most favorable site conditions as protection against cave-ins, and is expressed as the ratio of horizontal distance to vertical rise (H:V). Short-term exposure means a period of time less than or equal to 24 hours that an excavation is open. Soil and rock deposits must be classified in accordance with Appendix A to Subpart P of Part 1926. The maximum allowable slope for a soil or rock deposit must be determined from Table B-1. The actual slope must not be steeper than the maximum allowable slope. The actual slope must be less steep than the maximum allowable slope, when there are signs of distress. If that situation occurs, the slope must be cut back to an actual slope which is at least horizontal to one vertical (1/2H: 1V) less steep than the maximum allowable slope. When surcharge loads from stored material or equipment, operating equipment, or traffic are present, a competent person must determine the degree to which the actual slope must be reduced below the maximum allowable slope, and must assure that such reduction is achieved. Surcharge loads from adjacent structures must be evaluated in accordance with 1926.651(I). Configurations of sloping and benching systems must be in accordance with 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P Appendix B.

**TABLE B-1
29 CFR 1926 SUBPART P APPENDIX B
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SLOPES**

Soil or Rock Type	Maximum Allowable Slopes (H:V) ¹ for Excavations Less Than 20 Feet Deep ²
Stable Rock	Vertical (90 degrees)
Type A ³	¾:1 (53 degrees)
Type B	1:1 (45 degrees)
Type C	1½:1 (34 degrees)

Notes:

1. Numbers shown in parentheses next to maximum allowable slopes are angles expressed in degrees from the horizontal. Angles have been rounded off.
2. Sloping or benching for excavations greater than 20 feet deep must be designed by a registered professional engineer.
3. A short-term maximum allowable slope of 1/2H: 1V (63 degrees) is allowed in excavations in Type A soil that are 12 feet (3.67 m) or less in depth. Short-term maximum allowable slopes for excavations greater than 12 feet (3.67 m) in depth must be 3/4H: 1V (53 degrees).

3.2.4.4 Overhead Electrical Clearances

If excavation activities are conducted in the vicinity of overhead power lines, the power to the lines must be de-energized, tested de-energized, marked up/guaranteed, and grounded or the equipment must be positioned such that no part, including excavation boom, can come within the minimum clearances as follows:

Nominal System Voltage	Minimum Required Clearance
0-50kV	10 feet
51-100kV	12 feet
101-200kV	15 feet
201-300kV	20 feet
301-500kV	25 feet
501-750kV	35 feet
751-1,000kV	45 feet

3.2.4.5 Excavation Entry Procedure

Persons entering an excavation must do so under controlled conditions. The excavation must be properly sloped, benched, or shored, and ladders or ramps must be available every 25 feet laterally in the excavation. Each entry shall have an attendant who observes the entrant(s) and is prepared to render assistance.

Duties of Workers Entering an Excavation

- Know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences of exposure to site contaminants.
- Communicate with the attendant as necessary to enable the attendant to monitor entrant status and to enable the attendant to alert entrants of the need to evacuate the space.
- Alert the attendant whenever:
 - The entrant recognizes any warning sign or symptom of exposure to a dangerous situation; or
 - The entrant detects a prohibited condition;
- Exit from the excavation as quickly as possible whenever:
 - An order to evacuate is given by the attendant or the supervisor;
 - The entrant recognizes any warning sign or symptom of exposure to a dangerous situation; or
 - The entrant detects a prohibited condition.

Duties of Attendants

- Know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences of exposure to site contaminants.
- Continuously maintains a count of entrants in the excavation.
- Remains outside the excavation during entry operations until relieved by another attendant.
- Communicates with authorized entrants as necessary to monitor entrant status to alert entrants of the need to evacuate the excavation under any of the following conditions:
 - if the attendant detects a prohibited condition;
 - if the attendant detects the behavioral effects of hazard exposure in an entrant;
 - if the attendant detects a situation outside the excavation that could endanger the entrants; or
 - if the attendant cannot effectively and safely perform his duties;
- Summon rescue and other emergency services if the attendant determines that entrants may need assistance to evacuate the excavation.

3.2.5 Decontamination

All equipment will be decontaminated before leaving the site using visual inspection to verify that COCs have been removed. In addition, all operations that have the potential to generate or release hazardous material will be conducted in a controlled area using the appropriate engineering controls. Specific decontamination techniques will be established based on site conditions. Decontamination procedures will be reviewed with all personnel onsite. It is anticipated that a decontamination pad will be constructed on a suitable surface with polyethylene sheeting or other appropriate containment system. Pressure washing or manual scrub brushing will be used as needed to decontaminate equipment. COC-impacted equipment will be determined “clean” by using visual inspection of all equipment.

Personnel involved in decontamination activities may be exposed to skin contact with contaminated materials and chemicals brought to the site as part of the project work. All personnel will review the operating procedures and PPE prior to decontamination. The equipment used for decontamination and the decontamination containment facility will be inspected daily prior to use. Personnel involved in decontamination activities must wear PPE that is one level below the level worn by personnel working in the EZ.

3.2.5.1 Pressure Washing

Equipment will be decontaminated before leaving the site. Personnel involved in decontamination activities may be exposed to skin contact with residuals containing site constituents, volatile emissions from heavily soiled equipment, high pressure water spray, and noise.

Hydro blasting is the process of using a stream of water at high pressure to clean or prepare surfaces by removing foreign matter and contaminants. The hazards of high pressure water cleaning are related to the high pressure of the water, which may exceed 10,000 pounds per square inch (psi) at the nozzle. Contact with the water spray may cause severe lacerations, which may then be contaminated with hazardous material. Because of the high pressure involved, the opportunity for slicing or injecting the water stream through soft tissues of the body exists. Hydro blasters will also cut through bone at high enough pressures. A second hazard is repetitive motion, or cumulative trauma disorder. These serious disorders are related to repeatedly squeezing the trigger or constantly fighting the pressure of the spray gun with the forearm or wrist. When pressure washing, steaming, or hydro blasting, the health and safety precautions for hydro blasting outlined below must be observed.

Pressure washing presents a splash hazard. Protection against splash to face and skin is mandatory. The pressure washer is not to be pointed at a person at any time. Steam cleaning presents a thermal burn hazard in addition to the hazards presented by pressure washing. Adequate protection from the hot surfaces must be provided. Only persons trained in use and maintenance of a hydro blaster may use such equipment. Hydro blasting operations will be conducted only by qualified subcontractor personnel.

The following general requirements are provided for high-pressure water cleaning activities:

- The gun, pressure piping, pressure hose ends, and couplings will have a burst pressure of at least four times the operating pressure.
- No equipment or component of such equipment will be operated beyond the manufacturer's specifications or beyond the rated working pressure.
- The maximum operating pressure will be permanently displayed on the pumping unit.

-
- Wear safety glasses, face-shield, hearing protection, and safety shoes.
 - Alternate hands frequently during long periods of use.
 - Rotate personnel periodically.
 - Use a washer with a gun which supplies water to the wand in a straight line as opposed to supplying water through the grip. This eliminates the gun's twisting motion.
 - Keep the equipment in good condition.
 - Check to see that releasing the trigger stops the flow of water. Do not wire back the trigger.
 - A hose safety shroud will be placed on hoses whenever operating pressure exceeds 2,000 psi.
 - The pressure control will be a "deadman" type to safely reduce the nozzle discharge pressure when control is released.
 - The pressure discharge gauge indicating pump pressure will be clearly visible for monitoring pump pressure.
 - A pressure relief device set to relieve at 110% of the maximum working pressure of the unit or its components, whichever is lower, will be installed on the pump. The relief will be clearly marked and displayed on the device.
 - A strainer or filter should be installed on the water supply system to prevent debris from entering the water blasting units and clogging the gun, control, or other device.

Pay close attention to the water line. It is under pressure, and may whip about if broken. If a water line breaks, relieve the pressure before trying to grab the line.

3.2.6 Demobilization

Demobilization involves the removal of all tools, equipment, supplies, and vehicles brought to the site. The hazards of this phase of activity are associated with heavy equipment operation and manual materials handling.

Manual materials handling may cause blisters, sore muscles, and joint and skeletal injuries; and may present eye, contusion, and laceration hazards. Heavy equipment operation presents noise and vibration hazards, and hot surfaces, to operators. Personnel in the vicinity of heavy equipment operation may be exposed to physical hazards resulting in fractures, contusions, and lacerations and may be exposed to high noise levels. The work area presents slip, trip, and fall hazards from scattered debris and irregular walking surfaces. Rainy weather may cause wet, muddy, slick walking surfaces, and unstable soil. Freezing weather hazards include frozen, slick, and irregular walking surfaces.

Environmental hazards include plants, such as poison ivy and poison oak; aggressive fauna, such as ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, spiders, and snakes; weather, such as sunburn, lightning, rain, and heat- or cold-related illnesses; and pathogens, such as rabies, Lyme disease, and blood-borne pathogens.

Control procedures for these hazards are discussed in Section 4, General Safety Practices.

3.3 Chemical Hazards

The chemical hazards associated with site operations are related to inhalation, ingestion, and skin exposure to site COCs. Concentrations of airborne COCs during site tasks may be measurable, and may require air monitoring during certain operations. Air monitoring requirements for site tasks are outlined in Section 6.1.

Site COCs may include: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and cyanide.

The potential for inhalation of site COCs is low. The potential for dermal contact with soils and groundwater containing site COCs during excavation, drilling, and sampling operations is moderate. Table 3-1 lists the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site COCs. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the COCs is included in Attachment A.

**TABLE 3-1
CHEMICAL HAZARD INFORMATION**

Substance [CAS Number]	IP ¹ (eV)	Odor Threshold (ppm)	Route ²	Symptoms of Exposure	Treatment	TWA ³	STEL ⁴	Source ⁵	IDLH (NIOSH) ⁶
Benzene 71-43-2	9.24	1.5-5	Inh Abs Ing Con	Irritated eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; giddiness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; fatigue, anorexia, lassitude; dermatitis; bone marrow depression; carcinogenic	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	1 ppm 0.5 ppm (skin) 0.1 ppm	5 ppm 2.5 ppm 1 ppm	PEL TLV REL	Ca [500 ppm]
Benzo[a]pyrene (Coal tar pitch volatiles) 50-32-8			Inh Ing	Irritated eyes, skin, respiratory tract; skin irritation with burning sensation, rash, and redness, dermatitis - carcinogenic	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	0.2 mg/m ³ * none 0.1 mg/m ³ * *Benzene soluble frac. **Cyclohexane extractable frac.	NE NE NE	PEL TLV REL	Ca [80 mg/m ³]
Cyanides: calcium, potassium, and sodium [592-01-8; 151-50-8; 143-33-9]	NA	ND	Inh Abs Ing Con	Asphyxiation and death can occur; weakness, headache, and confusion; nausea and vomiting; increased respiratory rate; slow respiratory gasping; irritated eyes and skin	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	5 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ (skin) NE	C5 mg/m ³ * NE C5 mg/m ³ *10 min	PEL TLV REL	50 mg/m ³
Ethylbenzene [100-41-4]	8.76	0.09-0.6	Inh Ing Con	Irritated eyes, mucous membranes; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	100 ppm 100 ppm 100 ppm	125 ppm 125 ppm 125 ppm	PEL TLV REL	800 ppm
Toluene [108-88-3]	8.82	0.16-37	Inh Abs Ing Con	Fatigue, weakness; confusion, euphoria, dizziness; headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation; nervousness, muscular fatigue, insomnia; paralysis; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	100 ppm 50 ppm (skin) 100 ppm	150 ppm NE 150 ppm	PEL TLV REL	500 ppm
Xylene (o-, m-, and p-isomers) [1330-20-7; 95-47-6; 108-38-3; 106-42-3]	8.56 8.56 8.44	1.1-20	Inh Abs Ing Con	Dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; irritated eyes, nose, throat; corneal vacuolization; anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	100 ppm 100 ppm 100 ppm	150 ppm 150 ppm 150 ppm	PEL TLV REL	900 ppm

Notes:

- ¹IP = Ionization potential (electron volts).
- ²Route = Inh, Inhalation; Abs, Skin absorption; Ing, Ingestion; and Con, Skin and/or eye contact.
- ³TWA = Time-weighted average. The TWA concentration for a normal workday (usually 8 or 10 hours) and a 40-hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day without adverse effect.
- ⁴STEL = Short-term exposure limit. A 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the TWA is not exceeded.
- ⁵PEL = Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z).
- ⁵TLV = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene (ACGIH) threshold limit value – TWA.
- ⁵REL = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommended exposure limit.
- ⁶IDLH (NIOSH) = Immediately dangerous to life or health (NIOSH). Represents the maximum concentration from which, in the event of respirator failure, one could escape within 30 minutes without a respirator and without experiencing any escape-impairing or irreversible health effects.
- NE = None established. No evidence could be found for the existence of an IDLH (NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Pub. No. 90-117, 1990, 1997).

TABLE 3-1
CHEMICAL HAZARD INFORMATION

Notes (Cont'd.):

C	=	Ceiling limit value which should not be exceeded at any time.
Ca	=	Carcinogen.
NA	=	Not applicable.
ND	=	Not Determined.
LEL	=	Lower explosive limits.
LC ₅₀	=	Lethal concentration for 50 percent of population tested.
LD ₅₀	=	Lethal dose for 50 percent of population tested.
NIC	=	Notice of intended change (ACGIH).

References:

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Guide to Occupational Exposure Values, 2002, compiled by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Amoore, J. and E. Hautula, "Odor as an Aid to Chemical Safety," Journal of Applied Toxicology, 1983.

Clayton, George D. and F.E. Clayton, Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, 3rd ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Documentation of TLVs and BEIs, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 5th ed., 1986.

Fazzuluri, F.A., Compilation of Odor and Taste Threshold Values Data, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1978.

Gemet, L. and J. Van, Compilation of Odor Threshold Values in Air and Water, CIVO, Netherlands, 1977.

Gemet, L. and J. Van, Compilation of Odor Threshold Values in Air and Water, Supplement IV, CIVO, Netherlands, 1977.

Lewis, Richard J., Sr., 1992, Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 8th ed., Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.

Micromedex Tomes Plus (R) System, 1992, Micromedex, Inc.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and health Pocket Guide to Chemicals, Pub. 1997, No. 90-117, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Odor Threshold for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.

Respirator Selection Guide, 3M Occupational Health and Safety Division, 1993.

Verschueren, K., Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals, Van Nostrand and Reinhold, 1977.

Warning Properties of Industrial Chemicals – Occupational Health Resource Center, Oregon Lung Association.

Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1992.

4. General Safety Practices

4.1 General Safety Rules

General safety rules for site activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- At least one copy of this HASP must be in a location at the site that is readily available to personnel, and all project personnel shall review the plan prior to starting work.
- Consume or use food, beverages, chewing gum, and tobacco products only in the SZ or other designated area outside the EZ and CRZ. Cosmetics shall not be applied in the EZ or CRZ.
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities.
- Wear all PPE as required, and stop work and replace damaged PPE immediately.
- Secure disposable coveralls, boots, and gloves at the wrists and legs and ensure closure of the suit around the neck.
- Upon skin contact with materials that may be impacted by COC, remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected area immediately. Contaminated clothing must be changed. Any skin contact with materials potentially impacted by COC must be reported to the SS or HSS immediately. If needed, medical attention should be sought.
- Practice contamination avoidance. Avoid contact with surfaces either suspected or known to be impacted by COC, such as standing water, mud, or discolored soil. Equipment must be stored on elevated or protected surfaces to reduce the potential for incidental contamination.
- Remove PPE as required in the CRZ to limit the spread of COC-containing materials.
- At the end of each shift or as required, dispose of all single-use coveralls, soiled gloves, and respirator cartridges in designated receptacles designated for this purpose.
- Removing soil containing site COC from protective clothing or equipment with compressed air, shaking, or any other means that disperses contaminants into the air is prohibited.
- Inspect all non-disposable PPE for contamination in the CRZ. Any PPE found to be contaminated must be decontaminated or disposed of appropriately.
- Recognize emergency signals used for evacuation, injury, fire, etc.
- Report all injuries, illnesses, near misses, and unsafe conditions or work practices to the SS or HSS.
- Use the “buddy system” during all operations requiring Level C PPE, and when appropriate, during Modified Level D operations.

-
- Obey all warning signs, tags, and barriers. Do not remove any warnings unless authorized to do so.
 - Use, adjust, alter, and repair equipment only if trained and authorized to do so, and in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.
 - Personnel are to perform only tasks for which they have been properly trained and will advise their supervisor if they have been assigned a task for which they are not trained
 - The presence or consumption of alcoholic beverages or illicit drugs during the workday (including breaks) is strictly prohibited. Notify your supervisor if you must take prescription or over-the-counter drugs that indicate they may cause drowsiness or, that heavy equipment should not be operated while taking the medication.
 - Remain upwind during site activities whenever possible.

4.2 Loss Prevention System (LPS)

LPS is a behavior based safety system meant to prevent or reduce the occurrence of injury, illness, or other incident. This program seeks the prevention or reduction of losses by:

- Emphasizing proactive activities;
- Capitalizing on the on-the-job expertise of field employees;
- Maximizing the use of positive reinforcement;
- Integrating with daily field operations; and
- Solving problems from the bottom up while providing direction from the top down.

4.2.1 Safe Performance Self-Assessment (SPSA)

All onsite personnel are required to perform a SPSA prior to beginning any activity. This three-step process requires each individual to:

- *Assess* the risk of the task to be performed. Ask the following questions:
 - What could go wrong?
 - What is the worst thing that could happen if something does go wrong?
- *Analyze* the ways the risk can be reduced. Ask the following questions:
 - Do I have all the necessary training and knowledge to do this task safely?
 - Do I have all the proper tools and PPE?
- *Act* to control the risk and perform the task safely.
 - Take the necessary action to perform the job safely.
 - Follow written procedures, and ask for assistance if necessary.

This process must be performed prior to beginning any activity, and must be performed after any near miss or other incident in order to determine if it is safe to proceed.

4.2.2 Incident Investigation

An incident is any of the following events: first aid cases, injuries, illnesses, near misses, spills/leaks, equipment and property damage, motor vehicle accidents, regulatory violations, fires, and business interruptions. All incidents shall be investigated within 24 hours and reported to the PM and the HSO.

The purpose of an II is to prevent the recurrence of a similar hazardous event. II investigates all incidents in the same manner. Using the information gathered during an II, appropriate measures will be taken to protect personnel from the hazard in question. The II form is included in Attachment B.

4.2.3 Loss Prevention Observation

The SS or the HSS will perform the LPO (see Attachment C for the LPO form). The purpose of the LPO is to identify and correct potential hazards, and to positively reinforce behaviors and practices that are correct. The SS or HSS must identify potential deviations from safe work practices that could possibly result in an incident, and take prompt corrective action. The LPO process steps are:

- Identify tasks that have the greatest potential for hazardous incidents;
- Review the standard procedure for completing the task;
- Discuss with the observed employee the task and the SS/HSS role in observing the task;
- Observe the employee completing the task;
- Reference the LPO form for criteria. Complete the form, documenting positive, as well as areas in need of improvement;
- Discuss the results of the LPO with the employee. Discuss corrective action necessary;
- Implement corrective action; and
- Communicate the results of the LPO and corrective action to the PM and the HSO.

4.2.4 Job Safety Analysis

A JSA is a tool used of identifying potential hazards and developing corrective or protective systems to eliminate the hazard. A JSA lists all the potential hazards associated with an activity. Hazards may be physical, such as lifting hazards or eye hazards, or environmental, such as weather or biological (stinging insects, snakes, etc.). Following the identification of the hazards associated with an activity, control measures are evaluated and protective measures or procedures are then instituted. JSAs are reviewed periodically to ensure that the procedures and protective equipment specified for each activity are current and technically correct. Any changes in site conditions and/or the scope of work may require a review and modification to the JSA in question. During this review process, comments on the JSA and its procedures should be obtained from personnel associated with the activity being analyzed.

4.3 Buddy System

Onsite personnel must use the buddy system as required by operations. Use of the “buddy system” is required during all operations requiring Level C to Level A PPE, and when appropriate, during Level D operations. Crewmembers must observe each other for signs of chemical exposure, and heat or cold stress. Indications of adverse effects include, but are not limited to:

- changes in complexion and skin coloration;
- changes in coordination;
- changes in demeanor;
- excessive salivation and pupillary response; and
- changes in speech pattern.

Crewmembers must also be aware of the potential exposure to possible safety hazards, unsafe acts, or non-compliance with safety procedures.

Field personnel must inform their partners or fellow crewmembers of non-visible effects of exposure to toxic materials that they may be experiencing. The symptoms of such exposure may include, but are not limited to:

- headaches;
- dizziness;
- nausea;
- blurred vision;
- cramps; and
- irritation of eyes, skin, or respiratory tract.

If protective equipment or noise levels impair communications, prearranged hand signals must be used for communication. Personnel must stay within line of sight of another team member.

4.4 Heat Stress

Heat stress is caused by a number of interacting factors, including environmental conditions, clothing, workload, etc., as well as the physical and conditioning characteristics of the individual. Since heat stress is one of the most common illnesses associated with heavy outdoor work conducted with direct solar load and, in particular, because wearing PPE can increase the risk of developing heat stress, workers must be capable of recognizing the signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses. Personnel must be aware of the types and causes of heat-related illnesses and be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of these illnesses in both themselves and their co-workers.

Heat rashes are one of the most common problems in hot work environments. Commonly known as prickly heat, a heat rash is manifested as red papules and usually appears in areas where the clothing is restrictive. As sweating increases, these papules give rise to a prickling sensation. Prickly heat occurs in skin that is persistently wetted by unevaporated sweat, and heat rash papules may become infected if they are not treated. In most cases, heat rashes will disappear when the affected individual returns to a cool environment.

Heat cramps are usually caused by performing hard physical labor in a hot environment. These cramps have been attributed to an electrolyte imbalance caused by sweating. It is important to understand that cramps can be caused both by too much or too little salt.

Cramps appear to be caused by the lack of water replenishment. Because sweat is a hypotonic solution (plus or minus 0.3% NaCl), excess salt can build up in the body if the water lost through sweating is not replaced. Thirst cannot be relied on as a guide to the need for water; instead, water must be taken every 15 to 20 minutes in hot environments.

Under extreme conditions, such as working for 6 to 8 hours in heavy protective gear, a loss of sodium may occur. Drinking commercially available carbohydrate electrolyte replacement liquids is effective in minimizing physiological disturbances during recovery.

Heat exhaustion occurs from increased stress on various body organs due to inadequate blood circulation, cardiovascular insufficiency, or dehydration. Signs and symptoms include pale, cool, moist skin; heavy sweating; dizziness; nausea; headache, vertigo, weakness, thirst, and giddiness. Fortunately, this condition responds readily to prompt treatment.

Heat exhaustion should not be dismissed lightly, however, for several reasons. One is that the fainting associated with heat exhaustion can be dangerous because the victim may be operating machinery or controlling an operation that should not be left unattended; moreover, the victim may be injured when he or she faints. Also, the signs and symptoms seen in heat exhaustion are similar to those of heat stroke, which is a medical emergency.

Workers suffering from heat exhaustion should be removed from the hot environment, be given fluid replacement, and be encouraged to get adequate rest.

Heat stroke is the most serious form of heat stress. Heat stroke occurs when the body's system of temperature regulation fails and the body's temperature rises to critical levels. This condition is caused by a combination of highly variable factors, and its occurrence is difficult to predict.

Heat stroke is a medical emergency. The primary signs and symptoms of heat stroke are confusion; irrational behavior; loss of consciousness; convulsions; a lack of sweating (usually); hot, dry skin; and an abnormally high body temperature, e.g., a rectal temperature of 41°C (105.8°F). If body temperature is too high, it causes death. The elevated metabolic temperatures caused by a combination of workload and environmental heat load, both of which contribute to heat stroke, are also highly variable and difficult to predict.

If a worker shows signs of possible heat stroke, professional medical treatment should be obtained immediately. The worker should be placed in a shady area and the outer clothing should be removed. The worker's skin should be wetted and air movement around the worker should be increased to improve evaporative cooling until professional methods of cooling are initiated and the seriousness of the condition can be assessed. Fluids should be replaced as soon as possible. The medical outcome of an episode of heat stroke depends on the victim's physical fitness and the timing and effectiveness of first aid treatment.

Regardless of the worker's protestations, no employee suspected of being ill from heat stroke should be sent home or left unattended unless a physician has specifically approved such an order.

Proper training and preventive measures will help avert serious illness and loss of work productivity. Preventing heat stress is particularly important because once someone suffers from heat stroke or exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat injuries.

Heat Stress Safety Precautions

Heat stress monitoring and work rest cycle implementation should commence when the ambient adjusted temperature exceeds 72°F. A minimum work rest regimen and procedures for calculating ambient adjusted temperature are described in Table 4-1.

**TABLE 4-1
WORK/REST SCHEDULE**

Adjusted Temperature^b	Work/Rest Regimen Normal Work Ensemble^c	Work/Rest Regimen Impermeable Ensemble
90°F (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 minutes of work	After each 15 minutes of work
87.5° - 90°F (30.8°-32.2°C)	After each 60 minutes of work	After each 30 minutes of work
82.5° - 87.5°F (28.1° - 30.8°C)	After each 90 minutes of work	After each 60 minutes of work
77.5° - 82.5°F (25.3° - 28.1°C)	After each 120 minutes of work	After each 90 minutes of work
72.5° - 77.5°F (30.8° - 32.2°C)	After each 150 minutes of work	After each 120 minutes of work

Notes:

- For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour (Light-Moderate Type of Work)
- Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: $ta\ adj\ ^\circ F = ta\ ^\circ F + (13 \times \% \text{ sunshine})$. Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)
- A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.
- The information presented above was generated using the information provided in the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV) Handbook.

In order to determine if the work rest cycles are adequate for the personnel and specific site conditions, additional monitoring of individual heart rates will be conducted during the rest cycle. To check the heart rate, count the radial pulse for 30 seconds at the beginning of the rest period. If the heart rate exceeds 110 beats per minute, shorten the next work period by one third and maintain the same rest period.

Additionally, one or more of the following control measures can be used to help control heat stress and are mandatory if any site worker has a heart rate (measure immediately prior to rest period) exceeding 115 beats per minute:

- Site workers will be encouraged to drink plenty of water and electrolyte replacement fluids throughout the day.
- Onsite drinking water will be kept cool (50 to 60°F).
- A work regimen that will provide adequate rest periods for cooling down will be established, as required.
- All personnel will be advised of the dangers and symptoms of heat stroke, heat exhaustion, and heat cramps.
- Cooling devices, such as vortex tubes or cooling vests, should be used when personnel must wear impermeable clothing in conditions of extreme heat.
- Employees should be instructed to monitor themselves and co-workers for signs of heat stress and to take additional breaks as necessary.

- A shaded rest area must be provided. All breaks should take place in the shaded rest area.
- Employees must not be assigned to other tasks during breaks.
- Employees must remove impermeable garments during rest periods. This includes white Tyvek®-type garments.

All employees must be informed of the importance of adequate rest, acclimation, and proper diet in the prevention of heat stress disorders.

4.5 Cold Stress

Cold stress normally occurs in temperatures at or below freezing, or under certain circumstances, in temperatures of 40°F. Extreme cold for a short time may cause severe injury to exposed body surfaces or result in profound generalized cooling, causing death. Areas of the body that have high surface area-to-volume ratio, such as fingers, toes, and ears, are the most susceptible. Two factors influence the development of a cold weather injury: ambient temperature and the velocity of the wind. For instance, 10°F with a wind of 15 miles per hour (mph) is equivalent in chilling effect to still air at 18°F. An equivalent chill temperature chart relating the actual dry bulb temperature and wind velocity is presented in Table 4-2.

**TABLE 4-2
CHILL TEMPERATURE CHART**

Estimated Wind Speed (in mph)	Actual Temperature Reading (°F)											
	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
	Equivalent Chill Temperature (°F)											
Calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47	-57	-68
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-24	-33	-46	-58	-70	-83	-95
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-32	-45	-58	-72	-85	-99	-112
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	-96	-110	-121
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-88	-104	-118	-133
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	-109	-125	-140
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-51	-67	-82	-98	-113	-129	-145
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	-116	-132	-148
(Wind speeds greater than 40 mph have little additional effect.)	LITTLE DANGER Maximum danger of false sense of security.				INCREASING DANGER Danger from freezing of exposed flesh within one minute.			GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds.				
	Trench foot and immersion foot may occur at any point on this chart.											

[This chart was developed by the U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA (Source: ACGIH Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents)].

Local injury resulting from cold is included in the generic term frostbite. There are several degrees of tissue damage associated with frostbite. Frostbite of the extremities can be categorized into:

- *Frost Nip or Incipient Frostbite* - characterized by sudden blanching or whitening of skin;
- *Superficial Frostbite* - skin has a waxy or white appearance and is firm to the touch, but tissue beneath is resilient; and
- *Deep Frostbite* - tissues are cold, pale, and solid; extremely serious injury.

Systemic hypothermia is caused by exposure to freezing or rapidly dropping temperature. It can be fatal. Its symptoms are usually exhibited in five stages: 1) shivering; 2) apathy, listlessness, sleepiness, and (sometimes) rapid cooling of the body to less than 95°F; 3) unconsciousness, glassy stare, slow pulse, and slow respiratory rate; 4) freezing of the extremities; and 5) death. Trauma sustained in freezing or sub-zero conditions requires special attention because an injured worker is predisposed to secondary cold injury. Special provisions must be made to prevent hypothermia and secondary freezing of damaged tissues in addition to providing for first aid treatment. To avoid cold stress, site personnel must wear protective clothing appropriate for the level of cold and physical activity. In addition to protective clothing, preventive safe work practices, additional training, and warming regimens may be utilized to prevent cold stress.

Safety Precautions for Cold Stress Prevention

For air temperature of 0°F or less, mittens should be used to protect the hands. For exposed skin, continuous exposure should not be permitted when air speed and temperature results in a wind chill temperature of -25°F.

At air temperatures of 36°F or less, field personnel who become immersed in water or whose clothing becomes wet must be immediately provided with a change of clothing and be treated for hypothermia.

If work is done at normal temperature or in a hot environment before entering the cold, the field personnel must ensure that their clothing is not wet as a consequence of sweating. If wet, field personnel must change into dry clothes prior to entering the cold area.

If the available clothing does not give adequate protection to prevent hypothermia or frostbite, work must be modified or suspended until adequate clothing is made available or until weather conditions improve.

Field personnel handling evaporative liquid (e.g., gasoline, alcohol, or cleaning fluids) at air temperatures below 40°F must take special precaution to avoid soaking of clothing or gloves with the liquids because of the added danger of cold injury due to evaporative cooling.

Safe Work Practices

Direct contact between bare skin and cold surfaces (< 20°F) should be avoided. Metal tool handles and/or equipment controls should be covered by thermal insulating material.

For work performed in a wind chill temperature at or below 10°F, workers should be under constant protective observation (buddy system). The work rate should be established to prevent heavy sweating that will result in wet clothing. For heavy work, rest periods must be taken in heated shelters and workers should be provided with an opportunity to change into dry clothing if needed.

Field personnel should be provided the opportunity to become accustomed to cold-weather working conditions and required protective clothing.

Work should be arranged in such a way that sitting or standing still for long periods is minimized.

During the warming regimen (rest period), field personnel should be encouraged to remove outer clothing to permit sweat evaporation or to change into dry work clothing. Dehydration, or loss of body fluids, occurs insidiously in the cold environment and may increase susceptibility to cold injury due to a significant change in blood flow to the

extremities. Fluid replacement with warm, sweet drinks and soups is recommended. The intake of coffee should be limited because of diuretic and circulatory effects.

4.6 Biological Hazards

Biological hazards may include poison ivy, snakes, thorny bushes and trees, ticks, mosquitoes, and other pests.

4.6.1 Tick Borne Diseases

Lyme Disease - The disease commonly occurs in summer and is transmitted by the bite of infected ticks. "Hot spots" in the United States include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Erlchiosis - The disease also commonly occurs in summer and is transmitted by the bite of infected ticks. "Hot spots" in the United States include New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

These diseases are transmitted primarily by the deer tick, which is smaller and redder than the common wood tick. The disease may be transmitted by immature ticks, which are small and hard to see. The tick may be as small as a period on this page.

Symptoms of Lyme disease include a rash or a peculiar red spot, like a bull's eye, which expands outward in a circular manner. The victim may have headache, weakness, fever, a stiff neck, and swelling and pain in the joints, and eventually, arthritis. Symptoms of erlichiosis include muscle and joint aches, flu-like symptoms, but there is typically no skin rash.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) - This disease is transmitted via the bite of an infected tick. The tick must be attached 4 to 6 hours before the disease-causing organism (*Rickettsia rickettsii*) becomes reactivated and can infect humans. The primary symptom of RMSF is the sudden appearance of a moderate-to-high fever. The fever may persist for two to three weeks. The victim may also have a headache, deep muscle pain, and chills. A rash appears on the hands and feet on about the third day and eventually spreads to all parts of the body. For this reason, RMSF may be confused with measles or meningitis. The disease may cause death, if untreated, but if identified and treated promptly, death is uncommon.

Control - Tick repellant containing diethyltoluamide (DEET) should be used when working in tick-infested areas, and pant legs should be tucked into boots. In addition, workers should search the entire body every three or four hours for attached ticks. Ticks should be removed promptly and carefully without crushing, since crushing can squeeze the disease-causing organism into the skin. A gentle and steady pulling action should be used to avoid leaving the head or mouth parts in the skin. Hands should be protected with surgical gloves when removing ticks.

4.6.2 Poisonous Plants

Poisonous plants may be present in the work area. Personnel should be alerted to their presence and instructed on methods to prevent exposure. Poison sumac grows as a shrub or small tree with large alternate, compound leaves having 7-13 leaflets without teeth. All plant parts are poisonous. The lack of 1) leaflet glands, 2) "wings" between the leaflets, and 3) teeth on the leaves, in addition to this species' red stems supporting the leaflets and leaves, help to

distinguish this plant from similar-looking nonpoisonous species such as other sumacs and tree-of-heaven. Flowers are shades of green, white and yellow and appear in late spring. Fruits are small white berries that mature in late summer and may last through winter. Occasional in moist or wet soils.

Poison ivy is a woody shrub or vine with hairy looking aerial roots. It grows to 10 feet or more, climbing high on trees, walls and fences or trails along the ground. All parts of poison ivy, including the roots, are poisonous at all times of the year.



Poison Sumac



Poison Ivy

The main control for both poison ivy and poison sumac is to avoid contact with the plant, cover arms and hands, and frequently wash potentially exposed skin. Particular attention must be given to avoiding skin contact with objects or protective clothing that have touched the plants. Treat every surface that may have touched the plant as contaminated, and practice contamination avoidance.

Poison ivy and sumac are very easy to treat if you identified your contact with the irritating plant within a few hours of the incident. The urushiol oil present in both plants chemically bonds with the proteins in your skin about 30 minutes after contact. Seventy-five percent % of the population is affected by contact with urushiol, although immunity to urushiol today does not assure immunity tomorrow, and vice versa. Rash symptoms can appear within a few hours but can take two to five days to appear. The rash starts as a red, annoyingly itchy area that starts to swell. The area then gets inflamed and will get covered in clusters of tiny pimples, the pimple eventually merge and turn into blisters. The fluid in the blisters turns yellow, dries up, and becomes crusty. Left completely untreated, this cycle can last as short as five days and in severe cases as long as five to six weeks.

If you come in contact with poison ivy, oak or sumac, or a animal exposed to any of these, or tools, gear, or clothing exposed to any of these, you should wash off with hot water (not so hot that it burns) and strong soap as soon as possible. If you can get washed up in the first six hours, before the first symptoms appear, you have a good chance of avoiding an out break, and an even better chance of minimizing the effects if you do have one.

4.6.3 Snakes

The possibility of encountering snakes exists, specifically for personnel working in wooded/vegetated areas. Snake venoms are complex and include proteins, some of which have enzymatic activity. The effects produced by venoms include neurotoxic effects with sensory, motor, cardiac, and respiratory difficulties; cytotoxic effects on red blood cells, blood vessels, heart muscle, kidneys, and lungs; defects in coagulation; and effects from local release of substances by enzymatic actions. Other noticeable effects of venomous snakebites include swelling, edema, and pain around the bite, and the development of ecchymosis (the escape of blood into tissues from ruptured blood vessels).

Control - Control - To minimize the threat of snakebites, all personnel walking through vegetated areas must be aware of the potential for encountering snakes and the need to avoid actions potentiating encounters, such as turning over logs. If a snake bite occurs, an attempt should be made to identify the snake via size and markings. The victim must be transported to the nearest hospital within 30 minutes. First aid consists of applying a constriction band and washing the area around the wound to remove any unabsorbed venom.

4.6.4 Spiders

Personnel may encounter spiders during work activities.

Two spiders are of concern, the black widow and the brown recluse. Both prefer dark sheltered areas such as basements, equipment sheds and enclosures, and around woodpiles or other scattered debris. The black widow is shiny black, approximately one inch long, and found throughout the United States. There is a distinctive red hourglass marking on the underside of the black widows body. The bite of a black widow is seldom fatal to healthy adults, but effects include respiratory distress, nausea, vomiting, and muscle spasms. The brown recluse is smaller than the black widow and gets its name from its brown coloring and behavior. The brown recluse is more prevalent in the southern United States. The brown recluse has a distinctive violin shape on the top of its body. The bite of the brown recluse is painful and the bite site ulcerates and takes many weeks to heal completely.

Control - To minimize the threat of spider bites, all personnel walking through vegetated areas must be aware of the potential for encountering these arachnids. Personnel need to avoid actions that may result in encounters, such as turning over logs, and placing hands in dark places such as behind equipment or in corners of equipment sheds or enclosures. If a spider bite occurs, the victim must be transported to the nearest hospital as soon as possible; first aid consists of applying ice packs and washing the area around the wound to remove any unabsorbed venom.

4.7 Noise

Exposure to noise over the OSHA action level can cause temporary impairment of hearing; prolonged and repeated exposure can cause permanent damage to hearing. The risk and severity of hearing loss increases with the intensity and duration of exposure to noise. In addition to damaging hearing, noise can impair voice communication, thereby increasing the risk of accidents onsite.

Control - All personnel must wear hearing protection, with a Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) of at least 20, when noise levels exceed 85 dBA. When it is difficult to hear a co-worker at normal conversation distance, the noise level is approaching or exceeding 85 dBA, and hearing protection is necessary. All site personnel who may be exposed to noise must also receive baseline and annual audiograms and training as to the causes and prevention of hearing loss. Noise monitoring is discussed in Section 6.2, Noise Monitoring.

Whenever possible, equipment that does not generate excessive noise levels will be selected for this project. If the use of noisy equipment is unavoidable, barriers or increased distance will be used to minimize worker exposure to noise, if feasible.

4.8 Spill Control

All personnel must take every precaution to minimize the potential for spills during site operations. All onsite personnel shall immediately report any discharge, no matter how small, to the SS.

Spill control equipment and materials will be located on the site at locations that present the potential for discharge. All sorbent materials used for the cleanup of spills will be containerized and labeled appropriately. In the event of a spill, the SS will follow the provisions in Section 9, Emergency Procedures, to contain and control released materials and to prevent their spread to offsite areas.

4.9 Sanitation

Site sanitation will be maintained according to OSHA requirements.

4.9.1 Break Area

Breaks must be taken in the SZ, away from the active work area after site personnel go through decontamination procedures. There will be no smoking, eating, drinking, or chewing gum or tobacco in any area other than the SZ.

4.9.2 Potable Water

The following rules apply to all field operations:

- An adequate supply of potable water will be provided at each project site. Potable water must be kept away from hazardous materials or media, and contaminated clothing or equipment.
- Portable containers used to dispense drinking water must be capable of being tightly closed, and must be equipped with a tap dispenser. Water must not be consumed directly from the container (drinking from the tap is prohibited) nor may it be removed from the container by dipping.
- Containers used for drinking water must be clearly marked and shall not be used for any other purpose.

-
- Disposable drinking cups must be provided. A sanitary container for dispensing cups and a receptacle for disposing of used cups is required.

4.9.3 Sanitary Facilities

Access to facilities for washing before eating, drinking, or smoking, or alternate methods such as waterless hand-cleaner and paper towels will be provided.

4.9.4 Lavatory

If permanent toilet facilities are not available, an appropriate number of portable chemical toilets will be provided. This requirement does not apply to mobile crews or to normally unattended site locations so long as employees at these locations have transportation immediately available to nearby toilet facilities.

4.10 Emergency Equipment

Adequate emergency equipment for the activities being conducted onsite and as required by applicable sections of 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926 will be onsite prior to the commencement of project activities. Personnel will be provided with access to emergency equipment, including, but not limited to, the following:

- fire extinguishers of adequate size, class, number, and location as required by applicable sections of 29 CFR 1910 and 1926;
- industrial first aid kits of adequate size for the number of personnel onsite; and
- emergency eyewash and/or shower if required by operations being conducted onsite.

4.11 Lockout/Tagout Procedures

Only fully qualified and trained personnel will perform maintenance procedures. Before maintenance begins, lockout/tagout procedures per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 will be followed.

Lockout is the placement of a device that uses a positive means, such as lock, to hold an energy or material-isolating device such that the equipment cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed. If a device cannot be locked out, a tagout system shall be used. Tagout is the placement of a warning tag on an energy or material isolating device indicating that the equipment controls may not be operated until the tag is removed by the personnel who attached the tag.

4.12 Electrical Safety

Electricity may pose a particular hazard to site workers due to the use of portable electrical equipment. If wiring or other electrical work is needed, a qualified electrician must perform it.

General electrical safety requirements include:

- All electrical wiring and equipment must be a type listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation (FM), or other recognized testing or listing agency.
- All installations must comply with the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), the National Electrical Code (NEC), or USCG regulations.
- Portable and semi-portable tools and equipment must be grounded by a multi-conductor cord having an identified grounding conductor and a multi-contact polarized plug-in receptacle.
- Tools protected by an approved system of double insulation, or its equivalent, need not be grounded. Double insulated tools must be distinctly marked and listed by UL or FM.
- Live parts of wiring or equipment must be guarded to prevent persons or objects from touching them.
- Electric wire or flexible cord passing through work areas must be covered or elevated to protect it from damage by foot traffic, vehicles, sharp corners, projections, or pinching.
- All circuits must be protected from overload.
- Temporary power lines, switchboxes, receptacle boxes, metal cabinets, and enclosures around equipment must be marked to indicate the maximum operating voltage.
- Plugs and receptacles must be kept out of water unless of an approved submersible construction.
- All extension cord outlets must be equipped with ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI).
- Attachment plugs or other connectors must be equipped with a cord grip and be constructed to endure rough treatment.
- Extension cords or cables must be inspected prior to each use, and replaced if worn or damaged. Cords and cables must not be fastened with staples, hung from nails, or suspended by bare wire.
- Flexible cords must be used only in continuous lengths without splice, with the exception of molded or vulcanized splices made by a qualified electrician.

4.13 Lifting Safety

Using proper lifting techniques may prevent back strain or injury. The fundamentals of proper lifting include:

- Consider the size, shape, and weight of the object to be lifted. A mechanical lifting device or additional persons must be used to lift an object if it cannot be lifted safely alone.
- The hands and the object should be free of dirt or grease that could prevent a firm grip.

-
- Gloves must be used, and the object inspected for metal slivers, jagged edges, burrs, or rough or slippery surfaces.
 - Fingers must be kept away from points that could crush or pinch them, especially when putting an object down.
 - Feet must be placed far enough apart for balance. The footing should be solid and the intended pathway should be clear.
 - The load should be kept as low as possible, close to the body with the knees bent.
 - To lift the load, grip firmly and lift with the legs, keeping the back as straight as possible.
 - A worker should not carry a load that he or she cannot see around or over.
 - When putting an object down, the stance and position are identical to that for lifting; the legs are bent at the knees, and the back is straight as the object is lowered.

4.14 Ladder Safety

When portable ladders are used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet (.9 m) above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access; or, when such an extension is not possible because of the ladder's length, then the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support that will not deflect, and a grasping device, such as a grabrail, shall be provided to assist employees in mounting and dismounting the ladder. In no case shall the extension be such that ladder deflection under a load would, by itself, cause the ladder to slip off its support.

- Ladders shall be maintained free of oil, grease, and other slipping hazards.
- Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built, nor beyond their manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Ladders shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed.
- Non-self-supporting ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).
- Wood job-made ladders with spliced side rails shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance is one-eighth the working length of the ladder.
- Fixed ladders shall be used at a pitch no greater than 90 degrees from the horizontal, as measured to the back side of the ladder.
- Ladders shall be used only on stable and level surfaces unless secured to prevent accidental displacement.

-
- Ladders shall not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip-resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Slip-resistant feet shall not be used as a substitute for care in placing, lashing, or holding a ladder that is used upon slippery surfaces, including, but not limited to, flat metal or concrete surfaces that are constructed so they cannot be prevented from becoming slippery.
 - Ladders placed in any location where they can be displaced by workplace activities or traffic, such as in passageways, doorways, or driveways, shall be secured to prevent accidental displacement, or a barricade shall be used to keep the activities or traffic away from the ladder.
 - The area around the top and bottom of ladders shall be kept clear.
 - The top of a non-self-supporting ladder shall be placed with the two rails supported equally unless it is equipped with a single support attachment.
 - Ladders shall not be moved, shifted, or extended while occupied.
 - Ladders shall have non-conductive siderails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized electrical equipment.
 - The top, top step, or the step labeled that it or any step above it should not be used as a step.
 - Cross-bracing on the rear section of stepladders shall not be used for climbing unless the ladders are designed and provided with steps for climbing on both front and rear sections.
 - Ladders shall be inspected by the HSO for visible defects on a daily basis and after any occurrence that could affect their safe use.
 - Portable ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps; broken or split rails; corroded components; or other faulty or defective components shall either be immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective, or be tagged with "Do Not Use" or similar language, and shall be withdrawn from service.
 - Fixed ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps; broken or split rails; or corroded components; shall be withdrawn from service.
 - Ladder repairs shall restore the ladder to a condition meeting its original design criteria, before the ladder is returned to use.
 - Single-rail ladders shall not be used.
 - When ascending or descending a ladder, the user shall face the ladder.
 - Each employee shall use at least one hand to grasp the ladder when progressing up and/or down the ladder.
 - An employee shall not carry any object or load that could cause the employee to lose balance and fall.

4.15 Traffic Safety

The project site may be located adjacent to a public roadway where exposure to vehicular traffic is likely. Traffic may also be encountered as vehicles enter and exit the area. To minimize the likelihood of project personnel and activities being affected by traffic, the following procedures will be implemented.

Cones must be placed along the shoulder of the roadway starting 100 feet from the work area to alert passing motorists to the presence of personnel and equipment. A “Slow” or “Men Working” sign must be placed at the first cone. Barricades with flashing lights should be placed between the roadway and the work area.

During activities along a roadway, equipment will be aligned parallel to the roadway to the extent feasible, facing into the oncoming traffic so as to place a barrier between the work crew and the oncoming traffic. All crewmembers must remain behind the equipment and the traffic barrier.

All site personnel who are potentially exposed to vehicular traffic must wear an outer layer of orange warning garments, such as vests, jackets, or shirts. If work is performed in hours of dusk or darkness, workers will be outfitted with reflective garments either orange, white (including silver-coated reflective coatings or elements that reflect white light), yellow, fluorescent red-orange, or fluorescent yellow-orange.

The flow of traffic into and out of the adjacent business must be assessed, and precautions taken to warn motorists of the presence of workers and equipment. Where possible, vehicles should be aligned to provide physical protection of people and equipment.

5. Personal Protective Equipment

5.1 Levels of Protection

PPE is required to safeguard site personnel from various hazards. Varying levels of protection may be required depending on the levels of COC and the degree of physical hazard. This section presents the various levels of protection and defines the conditions of use for each level. A summary of the levels is presented in Table 5-1 in this section.

5.1.1 Level D Protection

The minimum level of protection that is required of BBL personnel and subcontractors at the site is Level D, which is worn when activities do not involve potential dermal contact with contaminants and air monitoring indicates that no inhalation hazard exists. Level D protection includes the following equipment:

- Work clothing as prescribed by weather;
- Steel-toe work boots, meeting ANSI Z41;
- Safety glasses with side shields or goggles, meeting ANSI Z87;
- Hard hat, meeting ANSI Z89, when falling object hazards are present;
- Hearing protection (if noise levels exceed 85 dBA, then hearing protection with a USEPA NRR of at least 20 dBA must be used); and
- PFD if working on or near the water.

5.1.2 Modified Level D Protection

Modified Level D will be used when airborne contaminants are not present at levels of concern, but site activities present the potential for skin contact with contaminated materials. Modified Level D consists of the following equipment:

- Nitrile outer gloves worn over nitrile surgical gloves;
- Latex or PVC overboots when contact with COC-impacted media is anticipated;
- Steel-toe work boots, meeting ANSI Z41;
- Safety glasses with side shields or goggles, meeting ANSI Z87;
- Face shield in addition to safety glasses or goggles when projectiles or splash hazards exist;
- Tyvek® or KleenGuard® coveralls when skin contact with COC-impacted media is anticipated;
- Hard hat, meeting ANSI Z89, when falling object hazards are present;
- Hearing protection (if noise levels exceed 85 dBA, then hearing protection with a USEPA NRR of at least 20 dBA must be used); and
- PFD if working on or near the water.

5.1.3 Level C Protection

Level C protection will be required when the airborne concentration of COCs reaches one-half of the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) or ACGIH TLV. The following equipment will be used for Level C protection:

- Full-face, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health- (NIOSH-) approved, air-purifying respirator with combination organic vapor cartridges;
- Polyethylene-coated Tyvek[®] suit with ankles and cuffs taped to boots and gloves;
- Nitrile outer gloves worn over nitrile surgical gloves;
- Steel-toe work boots, meeting ANSI Z41;
- Chemical-resistant boots with steel toes, or latex or PVC overboots over steel-toe boots;
- Hard hat, meeting ANSI Z89;
- Hearing protection (if noise levels exceed 85 dBA, then hearing protection with a USEPA NRR of at least 20 dBA must be used); and
- PFD if working on or near the water.

5.2 Selection of PPE

Equipment for personal protection will be selected based on the potential for contact, site conditions, ambient air quality, and the judgment of supervising site personnel and health and safety professionals. The PPE used will be chosen to be effective against the COC present on the site.

5.3 Site Respiratory Protection Program

Respiratory protection is an integral part of employee health and safety at the site due to potentially hazardous concentrations of airborne COC. The site respiratory protection program will consist of the following (as a minimum):

- All onsite personnel who may use respiratory protection will have an assigned respirator.
- All onsite personnel who may use respiratory protection will have been fit tested and trained in the use of a full-face air-purifying respirator within the past 12 months.
- All onsite personnel who may use respiratory protection must within the past year have been medically certified as being capable of wearing a respirator. Documentation of the medical certification must be provided to the HSS, prior to commencement of site work.
- Only cleaned, maintained, NIOSH-approved respirators will be used.
- If respirators are used, the respirator cartridge is to be properly disposed of at the end of each work shift, or when load-up or breakthrough occurs.
- Contact lenses are not to be worn when a respirator is worn.
- All onsite personnel who may use respiratory protection must be clean-shaven. Mustaches and sideburns are permitted, but they must not touch the sealing surface of the respirator.

-
- Respirators will be inspected, and a negative pressure test performed prior to each use.
 - After each use, the respirator will be wiped with a disinfectant, cleansing wipe. When used, the respirator will be thoroughly cleaned at the end of the work shift. The respirator will be stored in a clean plastic bag, away from direct sunlight in a clean, dry location, in a manner that will not distort the face piece.

5.4 Using PPE

Depending upon the level of protection selected, specific donning and doffing procedures may be required. The procedures presented in this section are mandatory if Modified Level D or Level C PPE is used. All personnel entering the EZ must put on the required PPE in accordance with the requirements of this HASP. When leaving the EZ, PPE will be removed in accordance with the procedures listed, to minimize the spread of COC.

5.4.1 Donning Procedures

These procedures are mandatory only if Modified Level D or Level C PPE is used on the site:

- Remove bulky outerwear. Remove street clothes and store in clean location.
- Put on work clothes or coveralls.
- Put on the required chemical protective coveralls.
- Put on the required chemical protective boots or boot covers.
- Tape the legs of the coveralls to the boots with duct tape.
- Put on the required chemical protective gloves.
- Tape the wrists of the protective coveralls to the gloves.
- Don the required respirator and perform appropriate fit check (Level C).
- Put hood or head covering over head and respirator straps and tape hood to facepiece (Level C).
- Don remaining PPE, such as safety glasses or goggles and hard hat.

When these procedures are instituted, one person must remain outside the work area to ensure that each person entering has the proper protective equipment.

5.4.2 Doffing Procedures

The following procedures are only mandatory if Modified Level D or Level C PPE is required for the site. Whenever a person leaves the work area, the following decontamination sequence will be followed:

- Upon entering the CRZ, rinse contaminated materials from the boots or remove contaminated boot covers;
- Clean reusable protective equipment;
- Remove protective garments, equipment, and respirator (Level C). All disposable clothing should be placed in plastic bags, which are labeled with contaminated waste labels;
- Wash hands, face, and neck (or shower if necessary);
- Proceed to clean area and dress in clean clothing; and
- Clean and disinfect respirator for next use.

All disposable equipment, garments, and PPE must be bagged in plastic bags, labeled for disposal. See Section 7, Decontamination, for detailed information on decontamination stations.

5.5 Selection Matrix

The level of personal protection selected will be based on air monitoring of the work environment and an assessment by the SS and HSS of the potential for skin contact with COC. The PPE selection matrix is presented in Table 5-1. This matrix is based on information available at the time this plan was written. The Airborne Contaminant Action Levels in Table 6-1 should be used to verify that the PPE prescribed in these matrices is appropriate.

**TABLE 5-1
PPE SELECTION MATRIX**

Task	Anticipated Level of Protection
Mobilization	Level D
Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Soil Borings	Level D/Modified Level D
Groundwater Sampling and Monitoring	Level D/Modified Level D
Surface and Sub-surface Soil Sampling	Level D/Modified Level D
Sediment Sampling	Level D/Modified Level D w/PFD
Decontamination	Level D/Modified Level D
Demobilization	Level D

6. Air Monitoring

6.1 Air Monitoring

If necessary, based on field observations and site conditions, air monitoring may be conducted to determine employee exposure to airborne constituents. The monitoring results will dictate work procedures and the selection of PPE. The monitoring devices to be used are an MIE Mini RAM particulate monitor (or equivalent) and a Rae Systems MultiRAE detector (PID with a 11.7 eV lamp/oxygen/LEL/Hydrogen Sulfide Sensors). The BBL HSS will be responsible for utilizing the air monitoring results to determine appropriate health and safety precautions for BBL personnel and subcontractors. Air monitoring results will be recorded in the field notebook or on an air monitoring log (see Attachment F).

Monitoring for oxygen, flammable vapors, and organic vapors will be conducted during any excavation entry.

Air monitoring will be conducted continuously with the LEL/Oxygen meter during drilling and excavation in areas where flammable vapors or gases are suspect. All work activity must stop where tests indicate the concentration of flammable vapors exceeds 10% of the LEL at a location with a potential ignition source. Such an area must be ventilated to reduce the concentration to an acceptable level. In areas where petroleum hydrocarbons are suspected, benzene detector tube readings must be taken if PID readings exceed 1 ppm, and are sustained for 15 minutes in the breathing zone.

6.2 Noise Monitoring

Noise monitoring may be conducted as required. Hearing protection is mandatory for all employees in noise hazardous areas, such as around heavy equipment. As a general rule, sound levels that cause speech interference at normal conversation distance should require the use of hearing protection.

6.3 Monitoring Equipment Maintenance and Calibration

All direct-reading instrumentation calibrations should be conducted under the approximate environmental conditions the instrument will be used. Instruments must be calibrated before and after use, noting the reading(s) and any adjustments that are necessary. All air monitoring equipment calibrations, including the standard used for calibration, must be documented on a calibration log or in the field notebook. All completed HS documentation/forms must be reviewed by the HSS and maintained by the SS.

All air monitoring equipment will be maintained and calibrated in accordance with the specific manufacturer's procedures. Preventive maintenance and repairs will be conducted in accordance with the respective manufacturer's procedures. When applicable, only manufacturer-trained and/or authorized personnel will be allowed to perform instrument repairs or preventive maintenance.

If an instrument is found to be inoperative or suspected of giving erroneous readings, the HSS must be responsible for immediately removing the instrument from service and obtaining a replacement unit. If the instrument is essential for safe operation during a specific activity, that activity must cease until an appropriate replacement unit is

obtained. The HSS will be responsible for ensuring a replacement unit is obtained and/or repairs are initiated on the defective equipment.

6.4 Action Levels

Table 6-1 presents airborne constituent action levels that will be used to determine the procedures and protective equipment necessary based on conditions as measured at the site.

6.5 Onsite Monitoring Plan and Response Activities

Soil borings will be completed at onsite locations as part of the field investigation activities. These activities have the potential to generate organic vapors, particulates, and hydrogen cyanide gas. As mentioned above, air monitoring will be conducted in the worker breathing zone to determine the level of protection required for personnel observing completion of test pits and soil borings. If action levels in the worker breathing zone are exceeded for organic vapors or particulates, air monitoring will be required at various onsite/perimeter locations to determine appropriate response activities that are protective of personnel onsite who are not directly involved with the investigation, personnel at adjacent commercial sites, and the surrounding community. If action levels for the remaining monitoring parameters listed in Table 6-1 are exceeded, work will stop, the HSO will be contacted, and perimeter monitoring will be performed. Additional monitoring (and appropriate response activities) to be implemented if the total organic vapor and particulate levels in the worker breathing zone exceed action levels as discussed below.

Total Organic Vapors

If the sustained level of total organic vapors in the worker breathing zone exceeds 1 ppm above background, then the level of total organic vapors will be manually recorded at the downwind perimeter of the work area (i.e., exclusion zone) at 15 minute intervals. If the sustained level of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area exceeds 1 ppm above background, then work activities will be halted and additional downwind monitoring will be performed. Efforts will be undertaken to mitigate the source of organic vapors. The work area will be enlarged, if necessary, to mitigate the potential for people who are not involved with the investigation from being exposed to organic vapor levels exceeding 1 ppm above background.

During the investigation, it is possible that the downwind perimeter of the work area will coincide with the site perimeter. If, at any time, the sustained level of total organic vapors adjacent to the downwind site perimeter reaches 5 ppm above background, then the level of total organic vapors adjacent to the nearest downwind occupied building or property from the work zone will be monitored. If after 30 minutes, the total organic vapor level adjacent to the nearest occupied building or property has not subsided below 1 ppm above background, then the HSS will inform the local emergency response contacts [in addition to project managers from Niagara Mohawk, the NYSDEC, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), and BBL] listed in Section 11.5 and persons who may be exposed will be notified to evacuate occupied buildings or properties. These persons will not be permitted to return to the properties until after the level of total organic vapors on the properties subsides to below 1 ppm above background.

Particulates

If the level of particulates in the worker breathing zone exceeds $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background, then the level of particulates will be manually recorded at the downwind perimeter of the work area at 15 minute intervals. If the

level of particulates at the downwind perimeter of the work area is $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or greater, then work activities will cease and dust suppression techniques must be employed to maintain particulate levels below $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In addition, the work area will be enlarged if necessary to keep the public from being exposed to particulate levels greater than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

6.6 Odor Control

If any odor complaints are received from members of the surrounding community and are related to the field investigation activities described herein, then the potentially odor-causing activity will be suspended, subsurface openings will be covered, and onsite personnel (in consultation with Niagara Mohawk and BBL project managers) will evaluate an alternative course of action

TABLE 6-1
AIRBORNE CONSTITUENT ACTION LEVELS

Parameter	Reading in Breathing Zone (BZ)	Action
Total Organic Vapors	<p>0 ppm to < 1 ppm</p> <p>> 1 ppm to 5 ppm</p> <p>≥ 5 ppm to ≤ 50 ppm</p> <p>> 50 ppm</p>	<p>Normal operations; record breathing zone monitoring measurements every hour</p> <p>Increase recording frequency to at least every 15 minutes and use benzene Drager tube to screen for the presence of benzene</p> <p>Upgrade to level C PPE, continue screening for benzene</p> <p>Stop work; evacuate work area, investigate cause of reading, reduce through engineering controls, contact HSO</p>
Benzene (as determined by colorimetric tube)	<p>≥ 1 ppm to 10 ppm</p> <p>>10 ppm</p>	<p>Upgrade to Level C PPE</p> <p>Stop work; evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading; contact HSO</p>
Total Particulate	<p>0 to $0.100 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ above background</p> <p>> $0.100 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ above background</p> <p>> $0.15 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ in breathing zone or at downwind perimeter of work area</p>	<p>Normal operations</p> <p>Initiate wetting of work area to control dust; upgrade to Level C if dust control measures do not control dust within 15 minutes, monitor downwind impacts.</p> <p>Stop work; investigate cause of reading; contact PM and HSO</p>
Oxygen	<p>$\leq 19.5 \%$</p> <p>> 19.5% to < 23.5 %</p> <p>$\geq 23.5 \%$</p>	<p>Stop work; evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading; ventilate area; contact HSO</p> <p>Normal operations</p> <p>Stop work; evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading; ventilate area; contact HSO</p>

Parameter	Reading in Breathing Zone (BZ)	Action
Carbon Monoxide	0 ppm to \leq 20 ppm > 20 ppm	Normal operations Stop work; evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading; ventilate area; contact HSO
Hydrogen Sulfide	0 ppm to \leq 5 ppm > 5 ppm	Normal operations Stop work; evacuate confined spaces/work area, investigate cause of reading; ventilate area; contact HSO
Flammable Vapors (LEL)	< 10% LEL \geq 10% LEL	Normal operations Stop work; ventilate area; investigate source of vapors

Note:

If action levels in the worker breathing zone are exceeded for organic vapors or particulates, air monitoring will be required at various onsite/perimeter locations to determine appropriate response activities that are protective of personnel onsite who are not directly involved with the investigation, personnel at adjacent commercial sites, and the surrounding community, as detailed in Section 6.5 of this HASP.

7. Work Zones and Decontamination

7.1 Work Zones

7.1.1 Authorization to Enter

Only personnel with the appropriate training and medical certifications (if respirators are required) will be allowed to work at the project site. The SS will maintain a list of authorized persons; only personnel on the authorized persons list will be allowed to enter the site work areas.

7.1.2 Site Orientation and Hazard Briefing

No person will be allowed in the work area during site operations without first being given a site orientation and hazard briefing. This orientation will be presented by the SS or HSS, and will consist of a review of this HASP. This review must cover the chemical, physical, and biological hazards, protective equipment, safe work procedures, and emergency procedures for the project. Following this initial meeting, daily safety meetings will be held each day before work begins.

All people entering the site work areas, including visitors, must document their attendance at this briefing, as well as the daily safety meetings on the forms included with this plan.

7.1.3 Certification Documents

A training and medical file may be established for the project and kept onsite during all site operations. Specialty training, such as first aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certificates, as well as current medical clearances for all project field personnel required to wear respirators, will be maintained within that file. All BBL and subcontractor personnel must provide their training and medical documentation to the HSS prior to starting work.

7.1.4 Entry Log

A log-in/log-out sheet will be maintained at the site by the SS. Personnel must sign in and out on a log sheet as they enter and leave the work area, and the SS may document entry and exit in the field notebook.

7.1.5 Entry Requirements

In addition to the authorization, hazard briefing, and certification requirements listed above, no person will be allowed in any BBL work area unless they are wearing the minimum PPE as described in Section 5, Personal Protective Equipment.

7.1.6 Emergency Entry and Exit

People who must enter the work area on an emergency basis will be briefed of the hazards by the SS. All activities will cease in the event of an emergency. People exiting the work area because of an emergency will gather in a safe area for a head count. The SS is responsible for ensuring that all people who entered the work area have exited in the event of an emergency.

7.1.7 Contamination Control Zones

Contamination control zones are maintained to prevent the spread of contamination and to prevent unauthorized people from entering hazardous areas.

7.1.7.1 Exclusion Zone

An EZ may consist of a specific work area, or may be the entire area of potential contamination. All employees entering an EZ must use the required PPE, and must have the appropriate training and medical clearance for hazardous waste work. The EZ is the defined area where there is a possible respiratory and/or contact health hazard. Cones, caution tape, or a site diagram will identify the location of each EZ.

7.1.7.2 Contamination Reduction Zone

The CRZ or transition area will be established, if necessary, to perform decontamination of personnel and equipment. All personnel entering or leaving the EZ will pass through this area to prevent any cross-contamination. Tools, equipment, and machinery will be decontaminated in a specific location. The decontamination of all personnel will be performed onsite adjacent to the EZ. Personal protective outer garments and respiratory protection will be removed in the CRZ and prepared for cleaning or disposal. This zone is the only appropriate corridor between the EZ and the SZ.

7.1.7.3 Support Zone

The SZ is a clean area outside the CRZ located to prevent employee exposure to hazardous substances. Eating and drinking will be permitted in the support area only after proper decontamination. Smoking may be permitted in the SZ, subject to site requirements.

7.1.8 Posting

Work areas will be prominently marked on the ground and delineated using cones, caution tape. Work areas may also be shown on a site diagram.

7.1.9 Site Inspections

The SS will conduct a daily inspection of site activities, equipment, and procedures to verify that the required elements are in place. The Safety Inspection Form in Attachment D may be used as a guide for daily inspections. A monthly LPO must also be completed and forwarded to the PM for review.

7.2 Decontamination

7.2.1 Personnel Decontamination

All personnel wearing Modified Level D or Level C protective equipment in the EZ must undergo personal decontamination prior to entering the SZ. The personnel decontamination area will consist of the following stations at a minimum:

- *Station 1:* Personnel leaving the contaminated zone will remove the gross contamination from their outer clothing and boots.
- *Station 2:* Personnel will remove their outer garment and gloves and dispose of it in properly labeled containers. Personnel will then decontaminate their hard hats, and boots with an aqueous solution of detergent or other appropriate cleaning solution. These items are then hand carried to the next station.
- *Station 3:* Personnel will thoroughly wash their hands and face before leaving the CRZ. Respirators will be sanitized and then placed in a clean plastic bag.

7.2.2 Equipment Decontamination

All vehicles that have entered the EZ will be decontaminated at the decontamination pad prior to leaving the zone. If the level of vehicle contamination is low, decontamination may be limited to rinsing of tires and wheel wells with water. If the vehicle is significantly contaminated, steam cleaning or pressure washing of vehicles and equipment may be required.

7.2.3 Personal Protective Equipment Decontamination

Where and whenever possible, single-use, external protective clothing must be used for work within the EZ or CRZ. This protective clothing must be disposed of in properly labeled containers. Reusable protective clothing will be rinsed at the site with detergent and water. The rinsate will be collected for disposal.

When removed from the CRZ, the respirator will be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water. The respirator face piece, straps, valves, and covers must be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each work shift, and ready for use prior to the next shift. Respirator parts may be disinfected with a solution of bleach and water, or by using a spray disinfectant.

8. Training and Medical Surveillance

8.1 Training

8.1.1 General

All onsite project personnel who work in areas where they may be exposed to site contaminants must be trained as required by OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER). Field employees exposed or potentially exposed over the permissible exposure limit (PEL) receive 40 hours of initial training and three days of actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. Field employees onsite for a specific limited task such as groundwater monitoring/sampling, surveying, etc. and who are unlikely to be exposed over the PEL receive 24 hours of initial training and one day of actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. Personnel who completed their initial training more than 12 months prior to the start of the project must have completed an eight-hour refresher course within the past 12 months. The SS must have completed an additional eight hours of supervisory training, and must have a current first-aid/CPR certificate.

8.1.2 Basic 40-Hour Course

The following is a list of the topics typically covered in a 40-hour HAZWOPER training course:

- general safety procedures;
- physical hazards (fall protection, noise, heat stress, cold stress);
- names and job descriptions of key personnel responsible for site health and safety;
- safety, health, and other hazards typically present at hazardous waste sites;
- use, application, and limitations of PPE;
- work practices by which employees can minimize risks from hazards;
- safe use of engineering controls and equipment onsite;
- medical surveillance requirements;
- recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate overexposure to hazards;
- worker right-to-know (Hazard Communication OSHA 1910.1200);
- routes of exposure to contaminants;
- engineering controls and safe work practices;
- components of a health and safety program and a site-specific HASP;
- decontamination practices for personnel and equipment;
- confined-space entry procedures; and
- general emergency response procedures.

8.1.3 Supervisor Course

Management and supervisors must receive an additional eight hours of training, which typically includes:

- general site safety and health procedures;
- PPE programs; and
- air monitoring techniques.

8.1.4 Site-Specific Training

Site-specific training will be accomplished by onsite personnel reading this HASP, or through a thorough site briefing by the PM, SS, or HSS on the contents of this HASP before work begins. The review must include a discussion of the chemical, physical, and biological hazards; the protective equipment and safety procedures; and emergency procedures.

8.1.5 Daily Safety Meetings

Twice daily safety meetings will be held to cover the work to be accomplished, the hazards anticipated, the PPE and procedures required to minimize site hazards, and emergency procedures. The SS or HSS should present these meetings prior to beginning the day's fieldwork and again after lunch. No work will be performed in an EZ before a safety meeting has been held. A safety meeting must also be held prior to new tasks, and repeated if new hazards are encountered. The Daily Safety Meeting Log is included in Attachment E.

8.1.6 First Aid and CPR

At least one employee current in first aid/CPR will be assigned to the work crew and will be on the site during operations. Refresher training in first aid (triennially) and CPR (annually) is required to keep the certificate current. These individuals must also receive training regarding the precautions and protective equipment necessary to protect against exposure to blood-borne pathogens.

8.2 Medical Surveillance

8.2.1 Medical Examination

All personnel who are potentially exposed to site contaminants must participate in a medical surveillance program as defined by OSHA at 29 CFR 1910.120 (f).

8.2.2 Pre-placement Medical Examination

All potentially exposed personnel must have completed a comprehensive medical examination prior to assignment, and periodically thereafter as defined by applicable regulations. The pre-placement and periodic medical examinations typically include the following elements:

-
- medical and occupational history questionnaire;
 - physical examination;
 - complete blood count, with differential;
 - liver enzyme profile;
 - chest X-ray, at a frequency determined by the physician;
 - pulmonary function test;
 - audiogram;
 - electrocardiogram for persons older than 45 years of age, or if indicated during the physical examination;
 - drug and alcohol screening, as required by job assignment;
 - visual acuity; and
 - follow-up examinations, at the discretion of the examining physician or the corporate medical director.

The examining physician provides the employee with a letter summarizing his findings and recommendations, confirming the worker's fitness for work and ability to wear a respirator. Documentation of medical clearance will be available for each employee during all project site work.

Subcontractors will certify that all their employees have successfully completed a physical examination by a qualified physician. The physical examinations must meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1910.134. Subcontractors will supply copies of the medical examination certificate for each onsite employee.

8.2.3 Other Medical Examinations

In addition to pre-employment, annual, and exit physicals, personnel may be examined:

- at employee request after known or suspected exposure to toxic or hazardous materials; and
- at the discretion of the HSS, HSO, or occupational physician in anticipation of, or after known or suspected exposure to toxic or hazardous materials.

8.2.4 Periodic Exam

Following the placement examination, all employees must undergo a periodic examination, similar in scope to the placement examination. For employees potentially exposed over 30 days per year, the frequency of periodic examinations will be annual. For employees potentially exposed less than 30 days per year, the frequency for periodic examinations will be 24 months.

8.2.5 Medical Restriction

When the examining physician identifies a need to restrict work activity, the employee's supervisor must communicate the restriction to the employee and the HSS. The terms of the restriction will be discussed with the employee and the supervisor.

9. Emergency Procedures

9.1 General

Prior to the start of operations, the work area will be evaluated for the potential for fire, contaminant release, or other catastrophic event. Unusual conditions or events, activities, chemicals, and conditions will be reported to the SS/HSS immediately.

The SS/HSS will establish evacuation routes and assembly areas for the site. All personnel entering the site will be informed of this route and the assembly area.

9.2 Emergency Response

If an incident occurs, the following steps will be taken:

- The SS/HSS will evaluate the incident and assess the need for assistance and/or evacuation.
- The SS/HSS will call for outside assistance as needed.
- The SS/HSS will ensure the PM is notified promptly of the incident.
- The SS/HSS will take appropriate measures to stabilize the incident scene.

9.2.1 Fire

In the case of a fire at the site, the SS/HSS will assess the situation and direct fire-fighting activities. The SS/HSS will ensure that the PM is immediately notified of any fires. Site personnel will attempt to extinguish the fire with available extinguishers, if safe to do so. In the event of a fire that site personnel are unable to safely extinguish with one fire extinguisher, the local fire department will be summoned.

9.2.2 Contaminant Release

In the event of a contaminant release, the following steps will be taken:

- notify SS/HSS immediately;
- evacuate immediate area of release;
- conduct air monitoring to determine needed level of PPE; and
- don required level of PPE and prepare to implement control procedures.

The SS/HSS has the authority to commit resources as needed to contain and control released material and to prevent its spread to offsite areas.

9.3 Medical Emergency

All employee injuries must be promptly reported to the HSS/SS, who will:

- Ensure that the injured employee receives prompt first aid and medical attention.
- In emergency situations, the worker is to be transported by appropriate means to the nearest urgent care facility (normally a hospital emergency room).

If the injured person is a BBL employee, notify BBL Human Resources at 315-446-9120, ext. 336 as soon as possible after the injured party has been safely evacuated from the site.

9.3.1 Emergency Care Steps

Survey the scene. Determine if it is safe to proceed. Try to determine if the conditions that caused the incident are still a threat. Protect yourself from exposure before attempting to rescue the victim.

- Do a primary survey of the victim. Check for airway obstruction, breathing, and pulse. Assess likely routes of chemical exposure by examining the eyes, mouth, nose, and skin of the victim for symptoms.
- Phone Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Give the location, telephone number used, caller's name, what happened, number of victims, victim's condition, and help being given.
- Maintain airway and perform rescue breathing as necessary.
- Perform CPR as necessary.
- Do a secondary survey of the victim. Check vital signs and do a head-to-toe exam.

Treat other conditions as necessary. If the victim can be moved, take him/her to a location away from the work area where EMS can gain access.

9.4 First Aid - General

All persons must report any injury or illness to their immediate supervisor or the SS. Trained personnel will provide first aid. Injuries and illnesses requiring medical treatment must be documented. The SS and HSS must conduct an II as soon as emergency conditions no longer exist and first aid and/or medical treatment has been ensured. IIs must be completed and submitted to the PM within 24 hours after the incident.

If first-aid treatment is required, first aid kits are kept at the CRZ. If treatment beyond first aid is required, the injured person(s) should be transported to the medical facility. If the injured person is not ambulatory, or shows any sign of not being in a comfortable and stable condition for transport, then an ambulance/paramedics should be summoned. If there is any doubt as to the injured worker's condition, it is best to let the local paramedic or ambulance service examine and transport the worker.

9.4.1 First Aid - Inhalation

Any employee complaining of symptoms of chemical overexposure as described in Section 4, General Site Safety Procedures, will be removed from the work area and transported to the designated medical facility for examination and treatment.

9.4.2 First Aid - Ingestion

Call EMS and consult a poison control center for advice. If available, refer to the MSDS for treatment information. If the victim is unconscious, keep them on their side and clear the airway if vomiting occurs.

9.4.3 First Aid - Skin Contact

Project personnel who have had skin contact with contaminants will, unless the contact is severe, proceed through the CRZ, to the wash area. Personnel will remove any contaminated clothing, and then flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. The worker should be transported to the medical facility if he/she shows any sign of skin reddening, irritation, or if he/she requests a medical examination.

9.4.4 First Aid - Eye Contact

Project personnel who have had contaminants splashed in their eyes or who have experienced eye irritation while in the EZ, must immediately proceed to the eyewash station in the CRZ. Do not decontaminate prior to using the eyewash. Remove whatever protective clothing is necessary to use the eyewash. Flush the eye with clean running water for at least 15 minutes. Arrange prompt transport to the designated medical facility.

9.5 Reporting Injuries, Illnesses, and Near Miss Incidents

Injuries and illnesses, however minor, will be reported to the SS immediately. The SS will complete an injury report and submit it to the HSM/HSO, PO, client and the PM within 24 hours.

Near miss incidents are situations in which no injury or property damage occurred, but under slightly different circumstances an injury or property damage could have occurred. Near misses are caused by the same factors as injuries; therefore, they must be reported and investigated in the same manner. A SPSA must be done immediately after an injury, illness, near miss, or other incident to determine if it is safe to proceed with the work.

9.6 Emergency Information

The means to summon local public response agencies such as police, fire, and ambulance will be reviewed in the daily safety meeting. These agencies are identified in Table 9-1.

**TABLE 9-1
EMERGENCY CONTACTS**

Local Emergency Contacts	Telephone No.
Fire	911
Police	911
Ambulance	911
Hospital: Geneva General Hospital	(315) 787-4000
Project Emergency Contacts	Telephone No.
BBL Project Manager:	(315) 446-9120 ext. 456
BBL Site Supervisor:	(315) 446-9120 ext.
BBL Health and Safety Supervisor:	(315) 446-9120 ext.
Client:	(607) 762-8787
Agency:	(518) 457-4343

9.6.1 Directions to Hospital (Non-emergency)

Start: Wadsworth St & Railroad Place





Geneva, NY
14456, US

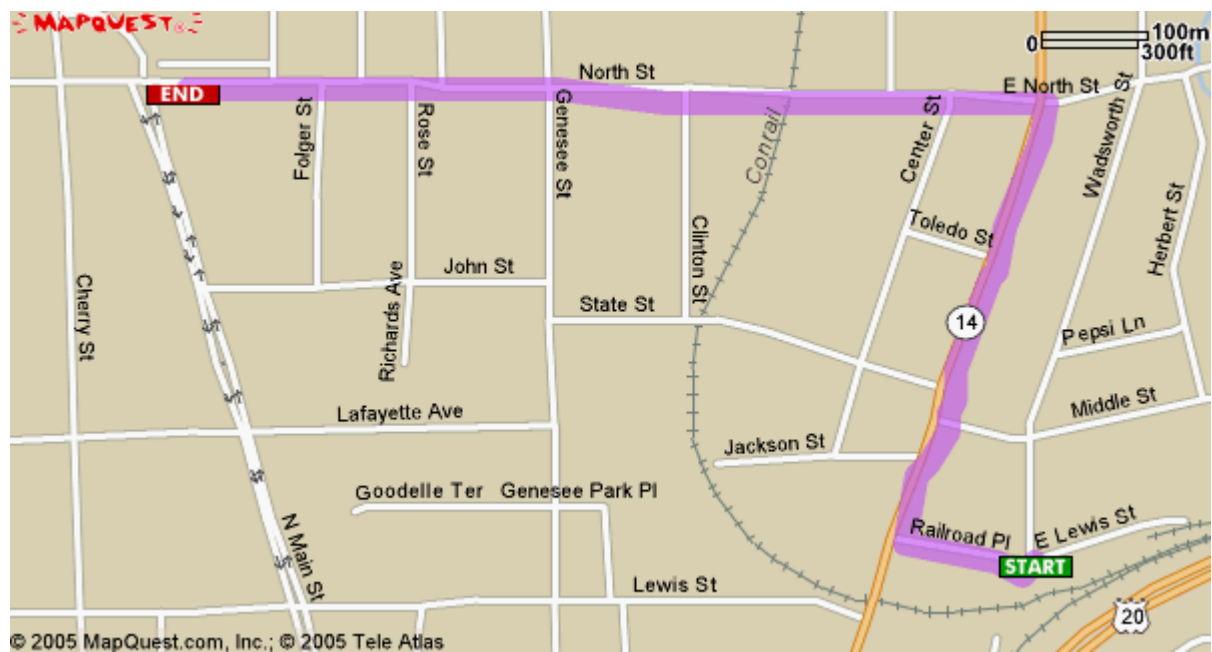
End: Geneva General Hospital 315-787-4000

196 North St,
Geneva, NY
14456, US

Distance: 0.87 miles

Total Estimated Time: 2 minutes

Directions	Distance
 1. Start out going WEST on RAILROAD PL toward EXCHANGE ST / NY-14.	<0.1 miles
 2. Turn RIGHT onto EXCHANGE ST / NY-14.	0.2 miles
 3. Turn LEFT onto NORTH ST / CR-110.	0.5 miles
 End at Geneva General Hospital 4. 196 North St, Geneva, NY 14456, US	



Appendix C

Health and Safety Plan

Attachments

Attachment A

Material Safety Data Sheets



Genium Publishing Corp.

One Genium Plaza
Schenectady, NY 12304-4690
(518) 377-8854

Material Safety Data Sheet Collection

Anthracene

MSDS No. 917

Date of Preparation: 6/94

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

44

Product/Chemical Name: Anthracene

Chemical Formula: (C₆H₄CH)₂

CAS No.: 120-12-7

Synonyms: anthracin, green oil, paranaphthalene, Tetra Olive N2G

Derivation: Occurs naturally in smoke (gasoline, coal, cigarette, etc.), charbroiled foods, and coal tar pitch volatiles. Obtained by distilling crude anthracene oil with alkali carbonate in iron retorts (phenanthrene is removed via carbon disulfide) or by salting out from crude anthracene oil and draining; the crude salts are then purified by pressing and the use of various solvents (phen-anthrene and carbazole are removed).

General Use: Used in chemical manufacture (phenanthrene, carbazole, anthraquinone), in calico printing; as a component of dyes, scintillation fluid, smoke screens; and in organic semi-conductor research.

Vendors: Consult the latest *Chemical Week Buyers' Guide*. (73)

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Anthracene, ca 90 to 95 %wt (commercial grade); 90 to 98 %wt (technical grade)

Trace Impurities: Include phenanthrene, carbazole, chrysene, pyridine (0.2%), iron (0.03%)

OSHA PEL*

8-hr TWA: 0.2 mg/m³

NIOSH REL†

10-hr TWA: 0.1 mg/m³

DFG (Germany) MAK

None established

ACGIH TLV*

TWA: 0.2 mg/m³

IDLH Level

Ca, 700 mg/m³

*Coal tar pitch volatiles (benzene soluble). OSHA defines *coal tar pitch volatiles* as the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons that volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum, wood, and other organic matter, and includes *anthracene*.

†Coal tar products (cyclohexane extractable fraction), including anthracene.

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Anthracene is a polyaromatic hydrocarbon present in coal tar pitch volatiles. It exists as colorless crystals with a violet fluorescence when pure and as yellow crystals with a green fluorescence. Anthracene is irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure to the sun can aggravate skin irritation and cause dermatitis. It is combustible.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, skin/eye contact

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory and digestive tracts.

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Symptoms include irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, slowed reactions, and adynamia (lack or loss of strength due to disease or other outside agent).

Eye: Irritation of the conjunctiva with burning, itching and watering.

Skin: Irritation with burning, itching, and edema (fluid build-up). Volunteers with a 2% crude tar solution applied to the skin showed anthracene absorption via blood tests.

Ingestion: Gastrointestinal tract irritation.

Carcinogenicity: *Coal tar pitch volatiles* (in general) are considered to be carcinogens by the NTP, IARC, DFG, NIOSH, and ACGIH. However, *anthracene* has been specifically evaluated by IARC and designated as Class 3 (*unclassifiable* as to carcinogenicity with no human evidence and limited animal evidence).

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Dermatitis.

Chronic Effects: Repeated skin contact can cause pigmentation of the skin with cornification of surface layers and telangioectasis (an abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels that often form small, raised, red, wart-like spots). Sensitization (including photo-sensitization) may also occur.

Other: Acute symptoms disappear within several days of last exposure. Anthracene appears to concentrate in the fat and liver.

**Wilson
Risk
Scale**

R 1
I 3
S 2*
K 1

*Skin
absorption

HMIS

H 1†
F 1
R 0

† Chronic
Effects

PPE ‡

‡ Sec. 8

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed.

Eye Contact: Do not allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult an ophthalmologist if pain and irritation persist.

Skin Contact: *Quickly* remove contaminated clothing. Rinse with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Wash exposed area with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, have the *conscious and alert* person drink 1 to 2 glasses of water to dilute. Vomiting may be spontaneous.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 250 °F (121 °C)

Flash Point Method: CC

Autoignition Temperature: 1004 °F (540 °C)

LEL: 0.6% v/v

UEL: Not reported.

Flammability Classification: Combustible

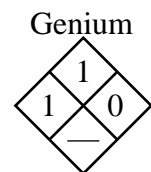
Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: May explode in air.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Include carbon oxide(s) and irritating, acrid smoke.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Notify safety personnel, isolate and ventilate area, deny entry, and stay upwind. Cleanup personnel should protect against inhalation and skin/eye contact.

Small Spills: Carefully scoop up or vacuum (with appropriate filter) and place in suitable containers for disposal.

Large Spills

Containment: Use water to flush large spills to containment area for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Damp mop any residue.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: *Do not* use near heat or flame. Wear appropriate PPE.

Storage Requirements: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, ignition sources, and incompatibles (Sec. 10).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: To prevent static sparks, electrically ground and bond equipment used with and around anthracene. Enclosure of equipment and mechanization of processes will aid in exposure control.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source. (103)

Administrative Controls: Consider preplacement and periodic medical exams of exposed workers with emphasis on the skin.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. For any detectable concentration, use a SCBA or supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece and operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Limit work in sunlight as much as possible to prevent photosensitization. Photoprotective creams or pastes must be applied to bare skin regions. Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Polyvinyl chloride is a suitable material for PPE. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes and place in closed containers until laundered. Remove anthracene from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using anthracene, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics. Skin cleansers (ex. 55% kaolin, 25% neutral soap, 20% bran) are recommended.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Appearance and Odor: Colorless crystals with a violet fluorescence (pure), yellow crystals with a green fluorescence (due to tetracene and naphthacene)

Vapor Pressure: 1mm Hg at 293 °F (145 °C)

Formula Weight: 178.22

Density (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 1.25 g/cm³ at 80.6 °F (27 °C)

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log Kow = 4.45 (calc.)

Water Solubility: 1.29 mg/L at 77 °F/25 °C (*distilled water*), 0.6 mg/L at 77 °F/25 °C (*salt water*)

Other Solubilities: 1 g in 67 mL absolute alcohol, 70 mL methanol, 62 mL benzene, 85 mL chloroform, 200 mL ether, 31 mL carbon disulfide, 86 mL carbon tetrachloride, and 125 mL toluene. Also soluble in acetone.

Boiling Point: 644 °F (340 °C)

Melting Point: 423 °F (217 °C)

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Anthracene darkens upon exposure to sunlight (transformed to *para*-anthracene).

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization *does not* occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Include calcium hypochlorite (exothermic), fluorine (explodes), chromic acid, and calcium oxychloride.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to heat, ignition sources, sunlight, and incompatibles.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of anthracene can produce carbon oxide(s) and acrid, irritating smoke.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data:*

Skin Effects:

Mouse, skin: 118 µg caused mild irritation.

Mutagenicity:

Rat, liver cell: 300 µmoL caused DNA damage.

Acute Oral Effects:

Mouse, oral, LD: > 17 g/kg caused fatty liver degeneration.

Tumorigenicity:

Rat, oral: 20 g/kg intermittently for 79 weeks caused liver tumors.

* See NIOSH, *RTECS* (CA9350000), for additional toxicity data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: *Leponis macrochirus* (bluegill sunfish), LC₅₀ = 11.9 µg/L/96 hr; *Rana pipiens* (leopard frog), LC₅₀ = 0.065 ppm/30 min & 0.025 ppm/5 hr. BCF (bioconcentration factor): goldfish (162), rainbow trout (4400-9200). Bioconcentration occurs most heavily in organisms which lack the enzyme microsomal oxidase. Anthracene can become concentrated on the waxy surface of some plant leaves and fruits.

Environmental Degradation: If released to soil, anthracene is expected to absorb strongly and not leach to groundwater. It will not hydrolyze, but may be subject to biodegradation, the rate of which depends on soil type. In water, anthracene is subject to direct photolysis near the surface and undergoes significant biodegradation. Biodegradation in water is faster with increased temperature, increased oxygen, and acclimated microbes. Evaporation may also be significant with an estimated half-life range of 4.3 to 5.9 days from a river 1 m deep, flowing 1 m/sec, with a wind velocity of 3 m/sec. In the air, photolysis and reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals (half-life: 1.67 days). Vapor phase anthracene is expected to degrade faster than particle-sorbed anthracene.

Soil Absorption/Mobility: A Koc of 26,000 suggests anthracene is relatively immobile in soil and unlikely to leach to groundwater; it will absorb strongly to soil.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Anthracene is a waste chemical stream constituent which may be subjected to ultimate disposal by controlled incineration. Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information**DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):****Shipping Name:**Environmentally hazardous
substances, solid, n.o.s.***Shipping Symbols:** —**Hazard Class:** 9**ID No.:** UN3077**Packing Group:** III**Label:** Class 9**Special Provisions (172.102):** 8,

B54, N50

Packaging Authorizations**a) Exceptions:** 173.155**b) Non-bulk Packaging:** 173.213**c) Bulk Packaging:** 173.240**Quantity Limitations****a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:** None**b) Cargo Aircraft Only:** None**Vessel Stowage Requirements****a) Vessel Stowage:** A**b) Other:** —

* Classified as a hazardous substance when anthracene is in a quantity, in one package, which equals or exceeds the RQ of 5000 lb (2270 kg)

Section 15 - Regulatory Information**EPA Regulations:**

RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 261.33): Not listed

Listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) per CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4)

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ), 5000 lb (2270 kg)

Listed as a SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65)

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed

OSHA Regulations:

Listed as an Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A)

Section 16 - Other Information**References:** 73, 103, 124, 132, 136, 149, 159, 176, 184, 187, 189, 192**Prepared By** M Gannon, BA**Industrial Hygiene Review** DJ Wilson, CIH**Medical Review** T Thoburn, MD, MPH**Disclaimer:** Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

54.1

Material Name: Benzene

CAS Number: 71-43-2

Chemical Formula: C₆H₆

Structural Chemical Formula: C₆H₆

Synonyms: (6)ANNULENE; BENZEEN; BENZEN; BENZENE; BENZIN; BENZINE; BENZOL; BENZOL 90; BENZOLE; BENZOLENE; BENZOLO; BICARBURET OF HYDROGEN; CARBON OIL; COAL NAPHTHA; CYCLOHEXATRIENE; EPA PESTICIDE CHEMICAL CODE 008801; FENZEN; MINERAL NAPHTHA; MOTOR BENZOL; NITRATION BENZENE; PHENE; PHENYL HYDRIDE; POLYSTREAM; PYROBENZOL; PYROBENZOLE

General Use: Manufacture of chemicals including styrene, dyes, and many other organic chemicals. Has been used in artificial leather, linoleum, oil cloth, airplane dopes, lacquers; as solvent for waxes, resins, oils etc.

May also be a minor component of gasoline, petrol.

Exposure should be minimized by use in closed systems.

Handling procedures and control measures should be evaluated for exposure before commencement of use in plant operations.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS	%
benzene	71-43-2	99.9

OSHA PEL

TWA: 1 ppm; 3 mg/m³; STEL: 5 ppm; 15 mg/m³; from Table Z-2.

NIOSH REL

TWA: 0.1 ppm. STEL: 1 ppm.

IDLH Level

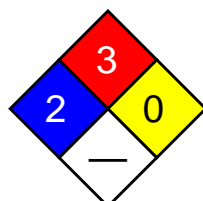
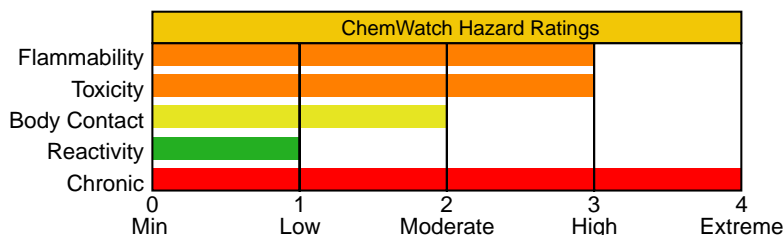
500 ppm.

ACGIH TLV

TWA: 10 ppm; 32 mg/m³.

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

HMIS
③ Health
③ Flammability
① Reactivity



Fire Diamond

ANSI Signal Word

Danger!



Flammable

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Colorless liquid; sweet odor. Irritating to eyes/skin/respiratory tract. Toxic. Also causes: headache, dizziness, drowsiness. Absorbed through the skin. Chronic: dermatitis, leukemia, bone marrow damage. Carcinogen. Reproductive effects. Flammable.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: inhalation, skin contact

Target Organs: blood, central nervous system (CNS), bone marrow, eyes, upper respiratory system, skin

Acute Effects

Inhalation: The vapor is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs and may be harmful if inhaled.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapor are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterized by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of coordination.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The symptoms of acute exposure to high vapor concentrations include confusion, dizziness, tightening of the leg muscles and pressure over the forehead followed by a period of excitement. If exposure continues the casualty quickly becomes stupefied and lapses into a coma with narcosis.

Effects of inhalation may include nausea, vomiting headache, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, sometimes preceded by brief periods of exhilaration, or euphoria, irritability, malaise, confusion, ataxia, staggering, weak and rapid pulse, chest pain and tightness with breathlessness, pallor, cyanosis of the lips and fingertips and tinnitus. Severe exposures may produce blurred vision, shallow, rapid breathing, delirium, cardiac arrhythmias, unconsciousness, deep anesthesia, paralysis and coma characterized by motor restlessness, tremors and hyperreflexia (occasionally preceded by convulsions). Polyneuritis and persistent nausea, anorexia, muscular weakness, headache, drowsiness, insomnia and agitation may also occur. Two-three weeks after the exposure, nervous irritability, breathlessness and unsteady gait may still persist; cardiac distress and an unusual discoloration of the skin may be evident for up to four weeks. Hemotoxicity is not normally a feature of acute exposures although anemia, thrombocytopenia, petechial hemorrhage, and spontaneous internal bleeding have been reported. Fatal exposures may result from asphyxia, central nervous system depression, cardiac and respiratory failure and circulatory collapse; sudden ventricular fibrillation may also be fatal.

Death may be sudden or may be delayed for 24 hours. Central nervous system, respiratory or hemorrhagic complications may occur up to five days after the exposure and may be lethal; pathological findings include respiratory inflammation with edema, and lung hemorrhage, renal congestion, cerebral edema and extensive petechial hemorrhage in the brain, pleurae, pericardium, urinary tract, mucous membrane and skin.

Exposure to toxic levels has also produced chromosome damage.

Eye: The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes, may be harmful following absorption and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration.

The vapor is moderately discomforting to the eyes.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin: The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact.

Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (edema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular edema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular edema of the epidermis.

Ingestion: The liquid is discomforting to the gastrointestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Carcinogenicity: NTP - Class 1, Known to be a carcinogen; IARC - Group 1, Carcinogenic to humans; OSHA - Listed as a carcinogen; NIOSH - Listed as carcinogen; ACGIH - Class A2, Suspected human carcinogen; EPA - Class A, Human carcinogen; MAK - Class A1, Capable of inducing malignant tumors as shown by experience with humans.

Chronic Effects: Liquid is an irritant and may cause burning and blistering of skin on prolonged exposure.

Chronic exposure may cause headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and lassitude with incipient blood effects including anemia and blood changes.

Benzene is a myelotoxicant known to suppress bone-marrow cell proliferation and to induce hematologic disorders in humans and animals.

Signs of benzene-induced aplastic anemia include suppression off leukocytes (leukopenia), red cells (anemia), platelets (thrombocytopenia) or all three cell types (pancytopenia). Classic symptoms include weakness, purpura, and hemorrhage. The most significant toxic effect is insidious and often irreversible injury to the blood forming tissue. Leukemia may develop.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital or doctor.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold the eyes open and flush continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).

Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Ingestion: Contact a Poison Control Center.

Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: For acute or short-term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

1. Primary threat to life from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
 2. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.
 3. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
 4. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
 5. Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitization to catecholamines.
- Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
6. Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. Consider complete blood count. Evaluate history of exposure.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: -11 °C Closed Cup

Autoignition Temperature: 562 °C

LEL: 1.3% v/v

UEL: 7.1% v/v

Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

General Fire Hazards/Hazardous Combustion Products: Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.

Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.

Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapor, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion/decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways. Consider evacuation.

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

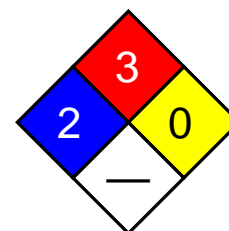
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.



Fire Diamond

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Large Spills: Pollutant - contain spillage. Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways. Consider evacuation.

No smoking, bare lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
 Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
 Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
 Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
 If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 Avoid smoking, bare lights, heat or ignition sources.
 When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 Vapor may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
 DO NOT use plastic buckets. Ground and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling.
 Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers.
 Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 Use good occupational work practices. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Recommended Storage Methods: Metal can; metal drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

Storage Requirements: Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, bare lights, heat or ignition sources.
 DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed.
 Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
 Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use in a well-ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilation usually required.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear NIOSH-approved respirator.

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. NIOSH-approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment

Eyes: Chemical goggles. Full face shield.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet: Nitrile gloves; Neoprene gloves.

Safety footwear.

Do NOT use this product to clean the skin.

Respiratory Protection:

Exposure Range >1 to 10 ppm: Air Purifying, Negative Pressure, Half Mask

Exposure Range >10 to 100 ppm: Air Purifying, Negative Pressure, Full Face

Exposure Range >100 to 1000 ppm: Supplied Air, Constant Flow/Pressure Demand, Full Face

Exposure Range >1000 to unlimited ppm: Self-contained Breathing Apparatus, Pressure Demand, Full Face

Cartridge Color: black

Note: must change cartridge at beginning of each shift

Other: Overalls. Eyewash unit. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream.

Glove Selection Index:

PE/EVAL/PEA

PVAA

TEFLONA

VITONA

VITON/NEOPRENEA

NITRILE+PVCC

A: Best selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to dangerous choice for other than short-term immersion

BUTYL.....C
 NITRILE.....C
 NEOPRENE.....C
 PVC.....C
 NATURAL RUBBERC
 BUTYL/NEOPRENEC

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/General Info: Clear, highly flammable liquid; floats on water. Characteristic aromatic odor. Highly volatile. Mixes with alcohol, chloroform, ether, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, glacial acetic acid, acetone and oils.

Physical State: Liquid

Vapor Pressure (kPa): 9.95 at 20 °C

Vapor Density (Air=1): 2.77

Formula Weight: 78.12

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 0.879 at 20 °C

Water Solubility: 0.18 g/100 g of water at 25 °C

Evaporation Rate: Fast

pH: Not applicable

pH (1% Solution): Not applicable.

Boiling Point Range: 80.1 °C (176 °F)

Freezing/Melting Point Range: 5.5 °C (41.9 °F)

Volatile Component (% Vol): 100

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Polymerization: Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Storage Incompatibilities: Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

TOXICITY

Oral (man) LD₅₀: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD₅₀: 930 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC₅₀: 10000 ppm/7h

Inhalation (human) LC₅₀: 2000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (man) TC₅₀: 150 ppm/1y - I

Inhalation (human) TC₅₀: 100 ppm

Reproductive effector in rats

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 hr - mod

Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24 hr - SEVERE

See NIOSH, RTECS CY 1400000, for additional data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: If released to soil, it will be subject to rapid volatilization near the surface and that which does not evaporate will be highly to very highly mobile in the soil and may leach to groundwater. It may be subject to biodegradation based on reported biodegradation of 24% and 47% of the initial 20 ppm in a base-rich para-brownish soil in 1 and 10 weeks, respectively. It may be subject to biodegradation in shallow, aerobic groundwaters, but probably not under anaerobic conditions. If released to water, it will be subject to rapid volatilization; the half-life for evaporation in a wind-wave tank with a moderate wind speed of 7.09 m/sec was 5.23 hours; the estimated half-life for volatilization from a model river one meter deep flowing 1 m/sec with a wind velocity of 3 m/sec is estimated to be 2.7 hours at 20 °C. It will not be expected to significantly adsorb to sediment, bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms or hydrolyze. It may be subject to biodegradation based on a reported biodegradation half-life of 16 days in an aerobic river die-away test. In a marine ecosystem biodegradation occurred in 2 days after an acclimation period of 2 days and 2 weeks in the summer and spring, respectively, whereas no degradation occurred in winter. According to one experiment, it has a half-life of 17 days due to photodegradation which could contribute to removal in situations of cold water, poor nutrients, or other conditions less conducive to microbial degradation. If released to the atmosphere, it will exist predominantly in the vapor phase. Gas-phase will not be subject to direct photolysis but it will react with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with a half-life of 13.4 days calculated using an experimental rate constant for the reaction. The reaction time in polluted atmospheres which contain nitrogen oxides or sulfur dioxide is accelerated with the half-life being reported as 4-6 hours. Products of photooxidation include phenol, nitrophenols, nitrobenzene, formic acid, and peroxyacetyl nitrate. It is fairly soluble in water and is removed from the atmosphere in rain.

Ecotoxicity: LC₅₀ Clawed toad (3-4 wk after hatching) 190 mg/l/48 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Morone saxatilis (bass) 5.8 to 10.9 ppm/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Poecilia reticulata (guppy) 63 ppm/14 days /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Salmo trutta (brown trout yearlings) 12 mg/l/1 hr (static bioassay); LD₅₀ Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill sunfish) 20 mg/l/24 to 48 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₁₀₀ Tetrahymena pyriformis (ciliate) 12.8 mmole/l/24 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Cancer magister (crab larvae) stage 1, 108 ppm/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Crangon franciscorum (shrimp) 20 ppm/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Henry's Law Constant: 5.3×10^{-3}

BCF: eels 3.5

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 1.2 lb/lb, 10 days

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: $\log K_{ow} = 2.13$

Soil Sorption Partition Coefficient: K_{oc} = woodburn silt loam 31 to 143

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.

Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: BENZENE

Additional Shipping Information:

Hazard Class: 3.1

ID No.: 1114

Packing Group: II

Label: Flammable Liquid[3]

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

RCRA 40 CFR: Listed U019 Toxic Waste; Ignitable Waste

CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4: Listed per CWA Section 311(b)(4); per RCRA Section 3001; per CWA Section 307(a); per CAA Section 112 10 lb (4.535 kg)

SARA 40 CFR 372.65: Listed

SARA EHS 40 CFR 355: Not listed

TSCA: Listed

Section 16 - Other Information

Research Date:1999-11 **Review Date:**2000-07

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

**Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification****43****Product/Chemical Name:** Benzo(a)pyrene**Chemical Formula:** C₂₀H₁₂; a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon**CAS No.:** 50-32-8**Synonyms:** BaP; 3,4-benz(a)pyrene; BP; 3,4-benzopyrene; 3,4-benzpyrene. Formerly called 1,2-benzpyrene.**Derivation:** Synthesized from pyrene and succinic anhydride.**General Use:** Benzo(a)pyrene is no longer used or produced commercially in the US. In its pure form, benzo(a)pyrene may be used as a research laboratory reagent. It also occurs in combustion products of coal, oil, petroleum, wood and other biological matter; in motor vehicle and other gasoline and diesel engine exhaust; in charcoal-broiled foods; in cigarette smoke and general soot and smoke of industrial, municipal, and domestic origin. It occurs naturally in crude oils, shale oils, coal tars, gases and fly ash from active volcanoes and forest fires. **Vendors:** Consult the latest *Chemical Week Buyers' Guide*.⁽⁷³⁾**Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients**

Benzo(a)pyrene, ca 100 % wt; except in laboratories, benzo(a)pyrene is usually mixed with other coal tar pitch chemicals.

Consider exposure limits for coal tar pitch volatiles as a guideline. However, because benzo(a)pyrene is considered a probable carcinogen to humans, it is recommended that exposures to carcinogens be limited to the lowest feasible concentration.

OSHA PELsCoal tar pitch volatiles
8-hr TWA: 0.2 mg/m³**NIOSH REL**10-hr TWA: 0.1 mg/m³
Carcinogen; coal tar pitch volatile,
cyclohexane extractable fraction.**IDLH Level**700 mg/m³
Coal tar pitch volatiles (benzene soluble
fraction)**ACGIH TLVs**

A2: Suspected Human Carcinogen

DFG (Germany) MAK

None established

Section 3 - Hazards Identification**☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆**

Benzo(a)pyrene is a pale yellow, crystalline solid or powder that is irritating to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. It is a carcinogen and mutagen. Handle with extreme caution!

**Wilson
Risk
Scale**
R 1
I 4
S 4
K 1**Potential Health Effects****Primary Entry Routes:** Inhalation, ingestion. **Target Organs:** Respiratory system, bladder, kidneys, skin.**Acute Effects:** **Inhalation:** Respiratory tract irritation. **Eye:** Irritation and/or burns on contact. **Skin:** Irritation with burning sensation, rash, and redness; dermatitis on prolonged exposure. Sunlight enhances effects (photosensitization). **Ingestion:** None reported.**Carcinogenicity:** IARC, NTP, NIOSH, ACGIH, EPA, and MAK list benzo(a)pyrene as: an IARC 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans: limited human evidence, sufficient evidence in experimental animals), an NTP-2 (reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen: limited evidence from studies in humans or sufficient evidence from studies in experimental animals), a NIOSH-X (carcinogen defined with no further categorization); an ACGIH TLV-A2 (suspected human carcinogen: carcinogenic in experimental animals, but available epidemiological studies are conflicting or insufficient to confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans); an EPA-B2 (sufficient evidence from animal studies, inadequate evidence or no data from epidemiological studies); and an MAK-A1 (capable of inducing malignant tumors as shown by experience with humans) carcinogen, respectively.**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure:** Respiratory system, bladder, kidney, and skin disorders.**Chronic Effects:** **Inhalation:** Cough and bronchitis. **Eye:** Photosensitivity and irritation. **Skin:** Skin changes such as thickening, darkening, pimples, loss of color, reddish areas, thinning of the skin, and warts. Sunlight enhances effects (photosensitization).**Other:** Gastrointestinal (GI) effects include leukoplakia (a pre-cancerous condition characterized by thickened white patches of epithelium on mucous membranes, especially of the mouth). Cancer of the lung, skin, kidneys, bladder, or GI tract is also possible. Smoking in combination with exposure to benzo(a)pyrene increases the chances of developing lung cancer. Persons with a high degree of inducibility of the enzyme aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase may be a high risk population.**Comments:** Pregnant women may be especially susceptible to exposure effects of benzo(a)pyrene; exposure may damage the fetus. In general, polyaromatic hydrocarbons such as benzo(a)pyrene tend to localize primarily in body fat and fatty tissues (for ex. breasts) and are excreted in breast milk. Benzo(a)pyrene may also affect the male reproductive system (testes and sperm).**HMIS**
H 2*
F 1
R 0
* Chronic
Effects
PPE †
† Sec. 8**Section 4 - First Aid Measures****Inhalation:** Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed.

Eye Contact: *Do not* allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of tepid water for at least 15 min. Consult an ophthalmologist if irritation or pain persist.

Skin Contact: *Quickly* remove contaminated clothing. Rinse with flooding amounts of water (less than 15 min). Wash exposed area with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, have the *conscious and alert* person drink 1 to 2 glasses of water to dilute. Inducing vomiting is not necessary since benzo(a)pyrene has a low acute toxicity and therefore, is generally an unnecessary procedure. Consider activated charcoal/cathartic.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: Monitor CBC and arterial blood gases, conduct liver, renal, and pulmonary function tests (if respiratory tract irritation is present), and urinalysis. Biological monitoring techniques testing for metabolites in blood or urine, or DNA adducts in blood or tissues are useful for epidemiological studies that determine if exposure has occurred. Because neither normal nor toxic levels have been established, those techniques may not be useful for evaluating individual patients.

Special Precautions/Procedures: Emergency personnel should protect against exposure.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: None reported. Benzo(a)pyrene may burn, but does *not* readily ignite.

Autoignition Temperature: None reported.

LEL: None reported.

UEL: None reported.

Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, sand, water spray, or foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or foam.

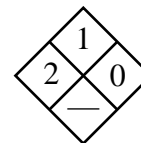
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: None reported.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Isolate hazard and deny entry. If feasible and without undue risk, move containers from fire hazard area. Otherwise, cool fire-exposed containers with water spray until well after fire is extinguished. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode and full protective clothing.

Genium



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Notify safety personnel of large spills, remove heat and ignition sources, and provide adequate ventilation. Cleanup personnel should protect against dust inhalation and skin or eye contact. Clean up spills promptly.

Small Spills: Carefully scoop up spilled material and place into appropriate containers for disposal. For liquid spills, take up with a noncombustible, inert absorbent and place into appropriate containers for disposal.

Large Spills

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill or contain dry spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: *Do not* dry sweep! Use a vacuum with a HEPA filter or a wet method to reduce dust. After cleanup is complete, thoroughly decontaminate all surfaces. *Do not* reuse contaminated cleaning materials.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Handle with extreme caution and take all necessary measures to avoid exposure to benzo(a)pyrene because it is a carcinogen and mutagen. Follow good personal hygiene procedures and thoroughly wash hands with soap and water after handling. Use safety pipettes for all pipetting.

Storage Requirements: Store in tightly closed and properly labeled containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use a Class I, Type B, biological safety hood when working with benzo(a)pyrene in a laboratory. Decrease the rate of air extraction, so that benzo(a)pyrene can be handled without powder being blown around the hood. Keep glove boxes under negative pressure. Use vertical laminar-flow, 100% exhaust, biological safety cabinets for containment of in vitro procedures. The exhaust air flow should be sufficient to provide an inward air flow at the face opening of the cabinet. Ensure contaminated air sheaths that are under positive pressure are leak-tight. Never use horizontal laminar-flow hoods or safety cabinets where filtered air is blown across the working area towards the operator. Test cabinets before work begins to ensure they are functioning properly.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source. ⁽¹⁰³⁾

Administrative Controls: Consider preplacement and periodic medical examinations with emphasis on the oral cavity, bladder, kidneys, skin, and respiratory tract. Conduct urinalysis including specific gravity, albumin, glucose, and microscopic examination of centrifuged sediment for red blood cells. Also, include 14" x 17" chest roentgenogram, FVC + FEV₁, and CBC to detect any leukemia or aplastic anemia. It is recommended that this exam be repeated on an annual basis and semi-

annual basis for employees 45 yr of age or older or with 10 or more years of exposure to coal tar pitch volatiles. Train workers about the hazards of benzo(a)pyrene and the necessary protective measures to prevent exposure. Periodically inspect lab atmospheres, surfaces such as walls, floors, and benches, and interior of fume hoods and air ducts for contamination. Post appropriate signs and labels on doors leading into areas where benzo(a)pyrene is used.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. The following respirator recommendations are for coal tar pitch volatiles. For any unknown concentration, wear any SCBA with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode, or any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode. For escape, wear any air-purifying full facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style or front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister having a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any appropriate escape-type SCBA. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. In animal laboratories, wear protective suits (disposable, one-piece and close-fitting at ankles and wrists), gloves, hair covering, and overshoes. In chemical laboratories, wear gloves and gowns. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety, gas-proof goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Because contact lens use in industry is controversial, establish your own policy.

Safety Stations: Make available in the work area emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities.

Contaminated Equipment: Shower and change clothes after exposure or at the end of the workshift. Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove benzo(a)pyrene from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment. Use procedures to ensure laundry personnel are not exposed.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Appearance and Odor: Pale yellow monoclinic needles with a faint, aromatic odor.

Vapor Pressure: >1 mm Hg at 68 °F (20 °C)

Formula Weight: 252.30

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 1.351

Water Solubility: Insoluble; 0.0038 mg (+/- 0.00031 mg) in 1 L at 77 °F (25 °C)

Other Solubilities: Ether, benzene, toluene, xylene, concentrated hydrosulfuric acid; sparingly soluble in alcohol, methanol.

Boiling Point: >680 °F (>360 °C); 540 °F (310 °C) at 10 mm Hg

Melting Point: 354 °F (179 °C)

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log K_{ow}= 6.04

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Benzo(a)pyrene is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. It undergoes photo-oxidation when exposed to sunlight or light in organic solvents and is also oxidized by chromic acid and ozone.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizers (chlorine, bromine, fluorine) and oxidizing chemicals (chlorates, perchlorates, permanganates, and nitrates).

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat and ignition sources and incompatibles.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of benzo(a)pyrene can produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data: *

Tumorigenic Effects:

Rat, oral: 15 mg/kg produced gastrointestinal and musculoskeletal tumors.

Mouse, inhalation: 200 ng/m³/6 hr administered intermittently over 13 weeks produced tumors of the lungs.

Rabbit, skin: 17 mg/kg administered intermittently over 57 weeks produced tumors of the skin and appendages.

Teratogenicity:

Rat, oral: 2 g/kg administered 28 days prior to mating and 1-22 days of pregnancy produced a stillbirth.

Rat, oral: 40 mg/kg on the 14th day of pregnancy caused changes in the extra embryonic structures.

Mouse, oral: 75 mg/kg administered to the female during the 12-14 day of pregnancy produced biochemical and metabolic effects on the newborn.

Skin Effects:

Mouse: 14 µg caused mild irritation.

Mutagenicity:

Human, liver cell: 100 nmol/L caused DNA damage.

Human, lung cell: 1 µmol/L caused DNA damage.

Human, HeLa cell: 1500 nmol/L caused DNA inhibition.

* See NIOSH, *RTECS* (DJ3675000), for additional toxicity data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Oysters, BCF (bioconcentration factor): 3000; rainbow trout, BCF: 920; *Daphnia pulex*, BCF: 13,000.

Environmental Transport: Some marine organisms such as phytoplankton, certain zooplankton, scallops (*Placopecten sp.*), snails (*Littornia littorea*), and mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) lack a metabolic detoxification enzyme system to metabolize benzo(a)pyrene and therefore, tend to accumulate benzo(a)pyrene. Humic acid in solution may decrease bioconcentration.

Environmental Degradation: If released to water, benzo(a)pyrene adsorbs very strongly to particulate matter and sediments, bioconcentrates in aquatic organisms which cannot metabolize it, but does not hydrolyze. Direct photolysis at the water surface, evaporation, or biodegradation may be important, but adsorption may significantly retard these processes. Adsorption to particulates may also retard direct photolysis when benzo(a)pyrene is released to air. Benzo(a)pyrene may be removed from air by reaction with nitrogen dioxide (half-life, 7 days) or ozone (half-life, 37 min), or photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (estimated half-life, 21.49 hr).

Soil Absorption/Mobility: It will adsorb very strongly to the soil. Although it is not expected to appreciably leach to the groundwater, groundwater samples indicate that it can be transported there. It is not expected to significantly evaporate or hydrolyze from soils and surfaces. However, it may be subject to appreciable biodegradation in soils.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Small quantities: 10 mL of a solution containing 0.3 mol/L of potassium permanganate and 3 mol/L of sulfuric acid will degrade 5 mg of benzo(a)pyrene. Also, can treat with sodium dichromate in strong sulfuric acid (1-2 days). Benzo(a)pyrene is also a good candidate for fluidized bed incineration at a temperature range of 842 to 1796 °F (450 to 980 °C) or rotary kiln incineration at 820 to 1600°C. Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.*

Shipping Symbols: —

Hazard Class: 9

ID No.: UN3077

Packing Group: III

Label: Class 9

Special Provisions (172.102): 8, B54

Packaging Authorizations

a) Exceptions: 173.155

b) Non-bulk Packaging: 173.213

c) Bulk Packaging: 173.240

Quantity Limitations

a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: None

b) Cargo Aircraft Only: None

Vessel Stowage Requirements

a) Vessel Stowage: A

b) Other: —

* If it is in a quantity, in one package, which equals or exceeds the reportable quantity (RQ) of 1 lb (0.454 kg)

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

Listed as a RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: U022

Listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) per RCRA and CWA, Sec. 307(a)

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ), 1 lb (0.454 kg)

SARA 311/312 Codes: 1,2

SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): Not listed

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed

OSHA Regulations:

Listed as an Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1)

Listed as an OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance, Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles, (29CFR 1910.1002)

Section 16 - Other Information

References: 73, 103, 124, 127, 132, 133, 136, 139, 148, 164, 169, 174, 175, 184, 187, 189, 190

Prepared By .. MJ Wurth, BS **Industrial Hygiene Review** PA Roy, MPH **Medical Review** T Thoburn, MD, MPH

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

**Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification****51****Product/Chemical Name:** Chrysene**Chemical Formula:** C₁₈H₁₂**CAS Number:** 218-01-9**Synonyms:** 1,2-benzophenanthrene; benzo(a)phenanthrene; benz(a)phenanthrene; 1,2-benzphenanthrene; 1,2,5,6-dibenzonaphthalene**Derivation:** Distilled from coal tar, coal tar pitch. A small amount is produced from the distillation or pyrolysis of many fats and oils. By heating hydrogen and acetylene. Chrysene is not produced commercially in the U.S. (except as a laboratory research chemical).**General Use:** Used in organic synthesis; as a research chemical. Occurs in cigarette smoke.**Vendors:** Consult the latest *Chemical Week Buyers' Guide*. (73)**Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients****OSHA PEL***8-hr TWA: 0.2 mg/m³**NIOSH REL***

Cyclohexane-extractable fraction

10-hr TWA: 0.1 mg/m³

Carcinogen: lowest feasible concentration

IDLH LevelAs coal tar pitch volatiles: 80 mg/m³**ACGIH TLV**Coal tar pitch volatiles, as benzene
solubles: 8-hr TWA: 0.2 mg/m³**DFG (Germany) MAK**

None established

*These specific exposure limits may also be applied to the total concentration of benzene soluble coal tar pitch volatiles.

Section 3 - Hazards Identification**ANSI Signal Word:** Caution**☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆**

Chrysene exists as colorless to white crystals with reddish-blue fluorescence. This polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) is often present in mixtures of PAHs. May be irritating to skin, eyes, and respiratory system. It may be absorbed through the skin. Animal data indicate that chrysene may be cancer-causing in humans. Handle with care. Chrysene is combustible.

Potential Health Effects**Primary Entry Routes:** Skin absorption**Target Organs:** Eyes, skin, respiratory system

Note: There is no human evidence available for the acute health effects of chrysene alone. There is, however, considerable data indicating that it is carcinogenic in humans. Based on the chemical properties of chrysene, as a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon, the following acute effects may occur.

Acute Effects**Inhalation:** May cause irritation.**Eye:** May cause irritation.**Skin:** May cause irritation or be absorbed.**Ingestion:** None reported.

Carcinogenicity: IARC lists chrysene as Group 3 (Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans); OSHA, X (Carcinogen defined with no further categorization); EPA, B2 (Probable human carcinogen; sufficient evidence from animal studies; inadequate evidence or no data from epidemiologic studies); TLV, A3 (Animal carcinogen); MAK, A2 (Unmistakably carcinogenic in animal experimentation only); NTP, 1 (Known to be a carcinogen); and NIOSH, X (Carcinogen defined with no further categorization).

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: None reported.

Chronic Effects: Animal data indicate that chronic exposure to chrysene and other coal tar pitch volatiles probably causes cancer. May also cause respiratory, skin, or eye irritation; cough, bronchitis, photosensitivity, "coal tar warts" (precancerous lesions enhanced by UV light exposure), erythema (skin inflammation), dermal burns, acneiform lesions, hematuria (blood in urine). May alter genetic material. Exposure to PAH's is believed to cause leukoplakia (precancerous patches on the tongue), lip and oral cavity cancers, and bladder cancer.

**Wilson
Risk
Scale****R** 1**I** 3**S** 2**K** 1**HMIS****H** 2***F** 1**R** 0**PPE†***Chronic
Effects

†Sec. 8

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed.

Eye Contact: *Do not* allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist if pain, irritation, swelling, or photophobia persist.

Skin Contact: *Quickly* remove contaminated clothing. Rinse with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Wash exposed area with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, have the *conscious and alert* person drink 1 to 2 glasses of water, then induce vomiting.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: For high exposures, medical surveillance (skin, mouth, GI tract, respiratory system) may be necessary.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: Not applicable; combustible solid

Autoignition Temperature: None reported.

LEL: None reported.

UEL: None reported.

Flammability Classification: Combustible solid

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or appropriate foam.

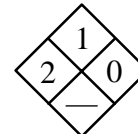
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: None reported.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Acrid smoke and fumes, including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: *Do not* release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

Genium



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Notify safety personnel, evacuate all unnecessary personnel, remove heat and ignition sources. Isolate and ventilate area, deny entry, stay upwind. Tag container as defective and return to supplier. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Small Spills: *Do not* sweep! Carefully scoop up or vacuum (with a HEPA filter). Absorb liquid spill with an inert, noncombustible absorbent such as sand or vermiculite.

Large Spills

Containment: Large spills of chrysene are unlikely. *Do not* release into sewers or waterways.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid dust inhalation and skin and eye contact. Use only with adequate ventilation to maintain concentrations at nonhazardous levels (see Sec. 2). Wear personal protective clothing and equipment to prevent contact with skin and eyes (see Sec. 8). Practice good personal hygiene procedures to prevent inadvertently ingesting this material.

Storage Requirements: Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from heat, ignition sources, and incompatibles.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Where feasible, enclose operations to avoid dust dispersion into the work area. Ventilate at the site of chemical release. To prevent static sparks, electrically ground and bond all containers and equipment.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PEL (see Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls: Educate workers about the health and safety hazards associated with this material. Train in work practices which minimize exposure. Consider preplacement and periodic medical exams with emphasis on the skin and lungs.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Air purifying respirators may be adequate for handling small amounts of chrysene in a laboratory setting. For unlimited exposure ranges, wear a pressure-demand, full-face SCBA. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder clothing separately before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Appearance and Odor: Colorless to white rhombic plates with reddish-blue fluorescence.

Vapor Pressure: 6.3×10^{-7} mm Hg; 6.3×10^{-9} mm Hg at 68 °F (20 °C)

Formula Weight: 228.28

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 1.274 at 20 °C/4 °C

Refractive Index: 2610

Water Solubility: Insoluble (0.0018 mg/kg)

Other Solubilities: Slightly soluble in 95% ethanol, acetone, carbon disulfide, ether, glacial acetic acid. Soluble in hot benzene, toluene.

Boiling Point: 838 °F (448 °C); sublimes easily in a vacuum

Melting Point Range: 489 °F (254 °C) to 496 °F (258 °C)

Henry's Law Constant (H): 9.4×10^{-8}

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log K_{ow} = 5.61 to 5.91

Ionization Potential (eV): 7.59 ± 0.2

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Chrysene is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Include strong oxidizers.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with chemical incompatibles, heat and ignition sources.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of chrysene can produce acrid smoke and fumes, including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data:*

Acute Effects:

Mouse, intraperitoneal, LD₅₀: >320 mg/kg

Mouse, skin, TD_{Lo}: 3600 µg/kg

Mutagenicity:

Human, lymphocyte: 6 µmol/L produced mutation.

Bacteria, *S typhimurium*: 5 mg/plate (-S9) produced mutation.

Tumorigenic Effects:

Mouse, skin, 3600 mg/kg for 30 weeks, intermittent; toxic effects: tumorigenic - equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; skin and appendages - tumors.

Mouse, skin: 23 mg/kg; toxic effects: tumorigenic - neoplastic by RTECS criteria; skin and appendages - tumors.

Genetic Effects:

Hamster, intraperitoneal: 900 mg/24 hr induced sister chromatid exchange.

Mouse, skin: 192 µmol/kg produced DNA adducts.

* See NIOSH, RTECS (GC0700000), for additional toxicity data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: *Anabaena flos-aquae* (algae), 2 weeks, EC₃₅ growth: ± 0.002 mg/L. *Daphnia magna* (crustaceans), 2 hr, LC₅₀: 1.9 mg/L. *Rana pipiens* (amphibians), 24 hr, LC₅₀: >6.7 mg/L. *Neanthes arenaceodentata* (fishes), 96 hr, LC₅₀: >1 mg/L.

Environmental Fate: If released to water, it will adsorb very strongly to sediments and particulate matter, but will not hydrolyze or appreciably evaporate. It will bioconcentrate in species which lack microsomal oxidase. Calculated BCF: 4,230. K_{ow} indicates bioaccumulation, which could cause food-chain contamination. It will not hydrolyze or appreciably evaporate from soils or surfaces. The estimated biodegradation half-life in soil is 7 years.

Environmental Degradation: The estimated half-life of any gas phase in the atmosphere is 1.25 hours as a result of reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. It will be subject to near-surface, direct photolysis with a half-life of 4.4 hours computed for exposure to sunlight at mid-day in midsummer at latitude 40° N. If released to air, it will be subject to direct photolysis, although adsorption to particulates may affect the rate of this process.

Soil Adsorption/Mobility: If released to soil it will be expected to adsorb very strongly to the soil and will not be expected to leach appreciably to groundwater.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations. One method is to dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in an incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Handle empty containers carefully as hazardous residues may still remain. Triple rinse containers and dispose of wash wastewater appropriately.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.*

Shipping Symbols: –

Hazard Class: 9

ID No.: UN3077

Packing Group: III

Label: CLASS 9

Special Provisions (172.102): 8, B54

Packaging Authorizations

a) Exceptions: 173.155

b) Non-bulk Packaging: 173.213

c) Bulk Packaging: 173.240

Quantity Limitations

a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: No limit

b) Cargo Aircraft Only: No limit

Vessel Stowage Requirements

a) Vessel Stowage: A

b) Other: –

*If in a quantity in one package which equals or exceeds the final reportable quantity (RQ) of 100 lb (45.4 kg)

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

Listed as a RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: U050

Listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) specific per (2) CWA, Sec. 307(a); (4) RCRA, Sec. 3001

CERCLA Final Reportable Quantity (RQ), 100 lb (45.4 kg)

SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): Not Listed

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed

OSHA Regulations:

Listed as an Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1)

Section 16 - Other Information

References: 1, 73, 103, 124, 136, 176, 190, 208, 209, 216, 217, 222, 223, 230, 232

Prepared By S Fleming, BS/ HM Spliethoff, MS

Industrial Hygiene Review S Gilson, CIH

Medical Review G Kelafant, MD

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

54

Material Name: Cyanide Ion **CAS Number:** 57-12-5
Chemical Formula: CN
Structural Chemical Formula: CN
Synonyms: CARBON NITRIDE ION; CYANIDE; CYANIDE(1-); CYANIDE ANION; CYANIDE ION; CYANIDE(1-) ION; CYANIDE SOLUTIONS; CYANIDE, DRY; CYANURE; HYDROCYANIC ACID, ION(1-); ISOCYANIDE
General Use: Available ONLY for industrial and manufacturing purposes.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

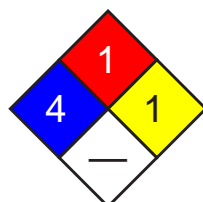
Name	CAS	%
cyanide ion	57-12-5	100

OSHA PEL
 TWA: 5 mg/m³.

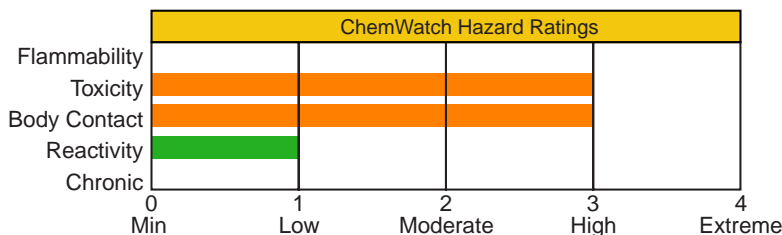
NIOSH REL
 No data found.

ACGIH TLV
 No data found.

Section 3 - Hazards Identification



Fire Diamond



ANSI Signal Word

Danger!

HMIS	
4	Health
1	Flammability
1	Reactivity



Poison

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Almond odor. Poison. Irritating to the eyes/respiratory tract. Fast acting chemical asphyxiant that prevents tissue utilization of oxygen. Chronic: skin rash, appetite loss, weakness, dizziness, chest discomfort, nose bleed, hearing changes.

Potential Health Effects

Target Organs: brain, heart, lungs, skin, blood

Primary Entry Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Acute Effects

Inhalation: The dust is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and extremely toxic and may be fatal. As little as a few breaths of higher concentrations of hydrogen cyanide vapor, given off from moist material, may cause instant collapse and stop breathing.

Eye: The solid/dust is corrosive to the eyes and is capable of causing severe damage with loss of sight. The material may be absorbed in toxic amounts through the eyes.

Skin: The solid/dust is highly discomforting to the skin and it is absorbed by the skin and may be fatal. The material is capable of causing chemical burns, ulceration and skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis. Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapor and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapor inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

The material may cause second degree burns and deep ulcers. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with low concentrations of the dust may result in 'cyanide rash' characterized by itching and skin eruptions.

Ingestion: Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The solid/dust is extremely toxic and may be fatal if swallowed unless immediate treatment is applied.

The adult lethal dose is less than 250 mg.

Carcinogenicity: NTP - Not listed; IARC - Not listed; OSHA - Not listed; NIOSH - Not listed; ACGIH - Not listed; EPA - Class D, Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity; MAK - Not listed.

Chronic Effects: Cyanide prevents body cells from using oxygen.

Overexposure causes headache, dizziness, sweating, ineffective breathing and nausea which can be followed by a weak and irregular heartbeat, unconsciousness, convulsions, coma and death. Chronic exposure may interfere with iodine uptake by the thyroid and lead to its enlargement and related thyroid disorders. Loss of weight and appetite, mental deterioration, weakness and nervous system abnormalities may result.

Sodium cyanide is alkaline and is irritating and corrosive to body tissue.

Repeated minor contact causes cyanide rash, also itching, papules (small, superficial raised spots on the skin).

Inhalation may result in obstruction, bleeding, sloughs and in some cases perforations of the septum.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air, lay down and rest.

If not breathing, ensure clear airway, apply resuscitation.

Keep patient warm.

Use approved cyanide antidote kit.

Transport to hospital.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold eyes open and flush continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure irrigation under eyelids.

Seek medical attention without delay.

Skin Contact: Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Wash affected areas with water (and soap if available) for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor.

Ingestion: IMPORTANT: ESTABLISH A FIRST AID PLAN BEFORE WORKING WITH CYANIDES. ANTIDOTES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE ON SITE.

In all cases of cyanide exposure get medical help urgently after administering first aid.

NOTE: Amyl nitrite is no longer considered to have an antidotal role in the treatment of real or suspected cyanide poisoning. As a first aid measure its disadvantages include: (i) Vasodilatory effects may promote fatal cardiac arrhythmias (particularly if the patient is not really poisoned by cyanide), (ii) Disguise of any arrhythmias or respiratory stimuli used as an indication of true cyanide poisoning, (iii) Its role as a competitive inducer of methemoglobin in the blood-stream is highly variable and, alone, may produce levels of methemoglobin as low as 5% only. (iv) An increase in use of nitrite "poppers" as aphrodisiacs introduces substance-abuse problems.

For cyanide poisonings by any route:

1. Contact Poison Control Center.
2. Seek immediate medical attention.
3. Place casualty in coma position.
4. Give oxygen when available.
5. Consider external cardiac compression, mechanical resuscitation and use of antidote kit.
6. If breathing stops mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may be given only as a last resort. Should such resort prove necessary, first wash the casualty's mouth and lips. A first aid attendant must not inhale the expired air of the casualty.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians:

1. Signs & symptoms of acute & cyanide poisoning reflect cellular hypoxia and are often non-specific.
 2. Cyanosis may be a late finding.
 3. A bradycardia, hypertensive and tachypneic patient suggests poisoning especially if CNS and cardiovascular depression subsequently occurs.
 4. Immediate attention should be directed towards assisted ventilation, administration of 100% oxygen, insertion of intravenous lines and institution of cardiac monitoring.
 5. Obtain an arterial blood gas immediately and correct any severe metabolic acidosis (pH below 7.15).
 6. Mildly symptomatic patients generally require supportive care alone.
- Nitrites should not be given indiscriminately - in all cases of moderate to severe poisoning, they should be given in conjunction with thiosulfate.
- As a temporizing measure supply amyl nitrite perles (0.2 mL inhaled 30 seconds every minute) until intravenous lines for sodium nitrite are established. 10 mL of a 3% solution is administered over 4 minutes to produce 20% methemoglobin in adults. Follow directly with 50 mL of 25% sodium thiosulfate, at the same rate, IV. If symptoms reappear or persist within 1/2-1 hour, repeat nitrite and thiosulfate at 50% of initial dose.
- As the mode of action involves the metabolic conversion of the thiosulfate to thiocyanate, renal failure may enhance thiocyanate toxicity.
7. Methylene blue is not an antidote.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: -17.8 °C Closed Cup

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder.

Vaporizing liquid.

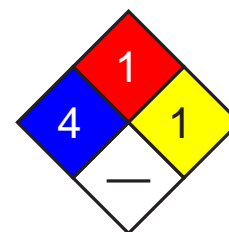
Do NOT use carbon dioxide (CO₂) or acidic chemical extinguishers.

General Fire Hazards/Hazardous Combustion Products: Pollutant. Noncombustible.

Dangerous hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides (NO_x).



Fire Diamond

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up all spills immediately.

Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.

Use dry clean-up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Sweep up.

Vacuum up or sweep up.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

Large Spills: Pollutant - contain spillage. Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Increase ventilation.

Avoid generating dust.

Recover uncontaminated product in clean, dry, labeled containers.

Collect residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.

Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and reusing.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Use good occupational work practices.

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Wear personal protective equipment when handling.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid sources of heat.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Recommended Storage Methods: Glass container; plastic container.

Plastic drum.

Polylined drum.

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Check that containers are clearly labeled.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: If inhalation risk exists, wear NIOSH-approved respirator.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required.

Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment

Eyes: Chemical goggles. Full face shield.

Safety glasses with side shields.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet: Impervious gloves; rubber gloves.

Rubber boots.

Respiratory Protection:

Exposure Range >5 to <25 mg/m³: Supplied Air, Constant Flow/Pressure Demand, Half Mask

Exposure Range 25 to unlimited mg/m³: Self-contained Breathing Apparatus, Pressure Demand, Full Face

Note: poor warning properties

Other: Eyewash unit. Overalls. Laboratory coat. Rubber apron.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/General Info: Information applies to the cyanide ion which is a constituent of a number of cyanide compounds.

Physical State: Divided solid

Boiling Point Range: Varies

Vapor Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Freezing/Melting Point Range: Varies

Formula Weight: 26.02

Volatile Component (% Vol): Negligible

Water Solubility: Soluble in water

pH: Not applicable

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Polymerization/Conditions to Avoid: Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

Sodium cyanide is deliquescent and is gradually decomposed on exposure to air by reaction with carbon dioxide and moisture forming hydrogen cyanide gas.

Storage Incompatibilities: Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents. Avoid strong acids, bases.

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

TOXICITY

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD₅₀: 3 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil reported

See NIOSH, RTECS GS 7175000, for additional data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: No data found.

Ecotoxicity: No data found.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Waste solutions can be reacted with ferrous sulfate to form relatively non-toxic ferrocyanide, or reacted with sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite to form less toxic cyanate.

Caution: Concentrated hypochlorite should not be mixed with concentrated cyanide solutions or solid cyanide because highly toxic cyanogen chloride gas will be released.

Decontaminate empty containers. Puncture containers to prevent reuse.

Bury empty containers at an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information**DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):**

Shipping Name: CYANIDES, INORGANIC,
SOLID, N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 6.1(a)

ID No.: 1588

Packing Group: II

Label: Poison[6]

Section 15 - Regulatory Information**EPA Regulations:**

RCRA 40 CFR: Not listed

CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4: Not listed

SARA 40 CFR 372.65: Not listed

SARA EHS 40 CFR 355: Not listed

TSCA: Listed

Section 16 - Other Information

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

54.1

Material Name: Ethylbenzene

CAS Number: 100-41-4

Chemical Formula: C₈H₁₀

Structural Chemical Formula: C₆H₅•C₂H₅

Synonyms: AETHYLBENZOL; BENZENE,ETHYL-; EB; ETHYL BENZENE; ETHYLBENZEEN;
 ETHYLBENZENE; ETHYLBENZOL; ETILBENZENE; ETYLOBENZEN; PHENYLETHANE

General Use: Used in the manufacture of cellulose acetate, styrene and synthetic rubber; solvent or diluent; component of automotive and aviation gasoline.

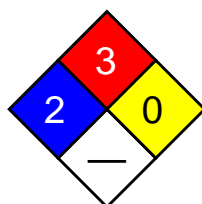
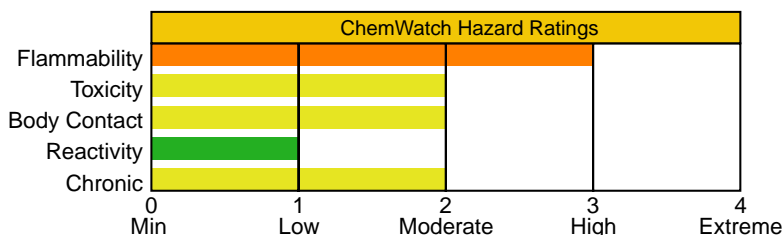
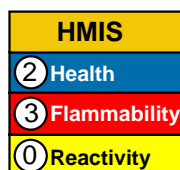
Component of many petroleum hydrocarbon solvents, thinners.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS	%
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>95
OSHA PEL TWA: 100 ppm; 435 mg/m ³ .	NIOSH REL TWA: 100 ppm; 435 mg/m ³ . STEL: 125 ppm; 545 mg/m ³ .	DFG (Germany) MAK TWA: 100 ppm; 440 mg/m ³ .
OSHA PEL Vacated 1989 Limits TWA: 100 ppm; 435 mg/m ³ . STEL: 125 ppm; 545 mg/m ³ .	IDLH Level 800 ppm; LEL.	
ACGIH TLV TWA: 100 ppm; 434 mg/m ³ . STEL: 125 ppm; 543 mg/m ³ .		

Section 3 - Hazards Identification



Fire Diamond

ANSI Signal Word

Warning!



Flammable

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Colorless liquid; pungent odor. Irritating to eyes/skin/respiratory tract. Also causes: chest constriction, vertigo, narcosis, cramps, respiratory paralysis. Chronic: fatigue, sleepiness, headache, blood disorders, lymphocytosis. Flammable.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact

Target Organs: eyes, respiratory system, skin, central nervous system (CNS), blood

Acute Effects

Inhalation: The vapor is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapor are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterized by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of coordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Inhalation of vapor may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

When humans were exposed to the 100 and 200 ppm for 8 hours about 45-65% is retained in the body. Only traces of unchanged ethyl benzene are excreted in expired air following termination of inhalation exposure.

Humans exposed to concentrations of 23-85 ppm excreted most of the retained dose in the urine (mainly as metabolites).

Guinea pigs that died from exposure had intense congestion of the lungs and generalized visceral hyperemia. Rats exposed for three days at 8700 mg/m³ (2000 ppm) showed changes in the levels of dopamine and noradrenaline in various parts of the brain.

Eye: The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration. The vapor is discomforting to the eyes.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Two drops of the material in to the conjunctival sac produced only slight irritation of the conjunctival membrane but no corneal injury.

Skin: The liquid is discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (edema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular edema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular edema of the epidermis.

The mean rate of absorption of liquid ethyl benzene applied to 17.3 cm² area of the forearm of seven volunteers for 10-15 minutes was determined to be 38 mg/cm²/hr. Immersion of the whole hand in aqueous solutions of ethyl benzene (112-156 mg/l) for 1 hour yielded mean absorption rates of 118 and 215.7 ug/cm²/hr. The rate of absorption is thus greater than that of aniline, benzene, nitrobenzene, carbon disulfide and styrene.

Repeated application of the undiluted product to the abdominal area of rabbits (10-20 applications over 2-4 weeks) resulted in erythema, edema and superficial necrosis. The material did not appear to be absorbed through the skin in sufficient quantity to produce outward signs of toxicity.

Ingestion: Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Carcinogenicity: NTP - Not listed; IARC - Not listed; OSHA - Not listed; NIOSH - Not listed; ACGIH - Not listed; EPA - Class D, Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity; MAK - Not listed.

Chronic Effects: Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

Industrial workers exposed to a maximum level of ethyl benzene of 0.06 mg/l (14 ppm) reported headaches and irritability and tired quickly. Functional nervous system disturbances were found in some workers employed for over 7 years whilst other workers had enlarged livers.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital or doctor.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold the eyes open and flush continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).

Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth out with plenty of water. DO NOT induce vomiting.

Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water (or milk) to rinse out mouth. Then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: For acute or short-term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

1. Primary threat to life from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
 2. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.
 3. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance
 4. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
 5. Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitization to catecholamines.
- Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
6. Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 12.8 °C Closed Cup

Autoignition Temperature: 432 °C

LEL: 1.6% v/v

UEL: 7% v/v

Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

General Fire Hazards/Hazardous Combustion Products: Liquid and vapor are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.

Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed.

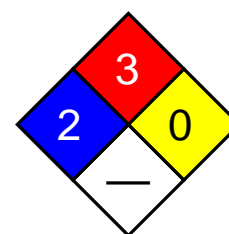
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.



Fire Diamond

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Large Spills: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

No smoking, bare lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.

Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid generating and breathing mist. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Avoid smoking, bare lights, heat or ignition sources.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Vapor may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.

DO NOT use plastic buckets. Ground and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practices. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Recommended Storage Methods: Metal can; metal drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build-up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear. Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear NIOSH-approved respirator.

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment

Eyes: Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, chemical goggles.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet: Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or Nitrile gloves.

Protective footwear.

Respiratory Protection:

Exposure Range >100 to <800 ppm: Air Purifying, Negative Pressure, Half Mask

Exposure Range 800 to unlimited ppm: Self-contained Breathing Apparatus, Pressure Demand, Full Face

Cartridge Color: black

Other: Overalls. Eyewash unit.

Glove Selection Index:

VITONA

TEFLONA

A: Best selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to dangerous choice for other than short-term immersion

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/General Info: Clear highly flammable liquid; floats on water. Aromatic solvent odor. Soluble in alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride and ether.

Physical State: Liquid

Vapor Pressure (kPa): 1.333 at 25.9 °C

Vapor Density (Air=1): 3.66

Formula Weight: 106.17

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 0.8670 at 20 °C

Water Solubility: 0.01% by weight

Evaporation Rate: Fast

pH: Not applicable

pH (1% Solution): Not applicable.

Boiling Point Range: 136.2 °C (277 °F) at 760 mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point Range: -95 °C (-139 °F)

Volatile Component (% Vol): 100

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Storage Incompatibilities: Avoid storage with oxidizers.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD₅₀: 3500 mg/kg
 Inhalation (human) TC_{Lo}: 100 ppm/8h
 Inhalation (rat) LC_{Lo}: 4000 ppm/4h
 Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD₅₀: 2642 mg/kg~
 Dermal (rabbit) LD₅₀: 17800 mg/kg~

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
 Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE

Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in various assays, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

See NIOSH, RTECS DA 0700000, for additional data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: If released to the atmosphere, it exists predominantly in the vapor phase based on its vapor pressure where it will photochemically degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals (half-life 0.5 to 2 days) and partially return to earth in rain. It will not be subject to direct photolysis. Releases into water will decrease in concentration by evaporation and biodegradation. The time for this decrease and the primary loss processes will depend on the season, and the turbulence and microbial populations in the particular body of water. Representative half-lives are several days to 2 weeks. Some may be adsorbed by sediment but significant bioconcentration in fish is not expected to occur based upon its octanol/water partition coefficient. It is only adsorbed moderately by soil. It will not significantly hydrolyze in water or soil.

Ecotoxicity: LC₅₀ Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) 275 mg/l 96 hr in a static unmeasured bioassay; LC₅₀ Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 12.1 mg/l/96 hr (confidence limit 11.5 - 12.7 mg/l), flow-through bioassay with measured concentrations, 26.1 °C, dissolved oxygen 7.0 mg/l, hardness 45.6 mg/l calcium carbonate, alkalinity 43.0 mg/l; Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition test): Pseudomonas putida (bacteria) 12 mg/l; LC₅₀ Palaemonetes pugio (grass shrimp, adult) 14,400 ug/l/24 hr in a static unmeasured bioassay; LC₅₀ Palaemonetes pugio (grass shrimp, larva) 10,200 ug/l/24 hr in a static unmeasured bioassay; Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition test): Microcystis aeruginosa (algae) 33 mg/l; Scenedesmus quadricauda (green algae) > 160 mg/l

Henry's Law Constant: 8.44 x 10⁻³

BCF: goldfish 1.9

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): theoretical 2.8%, 5 days

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log K_{ow} = 3.15

Soil Sorption Partition Coefficient: K_{oc} = 164

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.

Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: ETHYLBENZENE

Additional Shipping Information: PHENYL ETHANE

Hazard Class: 3.1

ID No.: 1175

Packing Group: II

Label: Flammable Liquid [3]

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

RCRA 40 CFR: Not listed

CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4: Listed per CWA Section 311(b)(4); per CWA Section 307(a) 1000 lb (453.5 kg)

SARA 40 CFR 372.65: Listed

SARA EHS 40 CFR 355: Not listed

TSCA: Listed

Section 16 - Other Information

Research Date:1999-11 **Review Date:**2000-07

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

**Genium Publishing Corp.**

One Genium Plaza
Schenectady, NY 12304-4690
(518) 377-8854

Material Safety Data Sheet Collection**Naphthalene****MSDS No. 624**

Date of Preparation: 11/87

Revision: A, 9/97

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification**50****Product/Chemical Name:** Naphthalene**Chemical Formula:** C₁₀H₈**CAS Number:** 91-20-3**Synonyms:** Albocarbon; camphor tar; Dezodorator; Mighty 150; moth balls; moth flakes; naftalen (Polish); naphthalin; naphthaline; naphthalinum; naphthene; NTM; tar camphor; white tar**Derivation:** From coal tar; from petroleum fractions after various catalytic processing operations.**General Use:** Used as a moth repellent, an antiseptic, toilet bowl deodorant, heat transfer agent, fungicide, smokeless powder, cutting fluid, lubricant, wood preservative; an intermediate for naphthol, phthalic anhydride, chlorinated naphthalenes, Tertralin, Decalin, naphthyl and naphthol derivatives, and dyes; in synthetic resins, synthetic tanning, textile chemicals, scintillation counters, and emulsion breakers.**Vendors:** Consult the latest *Chemical Week Buyers' Guide*. (73)**Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients**

Naphthalene, ca 100% wt. Grade: By melting point, 165 °F (74 °C) min (crude) to greater than 174 °F (79 °C) (refined); scintillation 176-177 °F (80-81 °C)

OSHA PELs8-hr TWA: 10 ppm (50 mg/m³);*Vacated 1989 Final Rule Limit:*15-min. STEL: 15 ppm
(79 mg/m³)**ACGIH TLVs**TWA: 10 ppm (52 mg/m³)STEL: 15 ppm (79 mg/m³)**NIOSH RELs**

10-hr TWA: 10 ppm

(50 mg/m³);15-min. STEL: 15 ppm
(75 mg/m³)**IDLH Level**

500 ppm

DFG (Germany) MAK10 ppm (50 mg/m³)**Section 3 - Hazards Identification****☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆**

Naphthalene is a white crystalline solid with a 'moth ball' or coal-tar odor. It is toxic by ingestion. Irritating to skin, eyes, and respiratory system. Naphthalene is a combustible solid. Dust may form explosive mixtures in air if subjected to an ignition source.

Potential Health Effects**Primary Entry Routes:** Inhalation, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact**Target Organs:** Blood (red blood cell effects), eyes, skin, central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidneys**Acute Effects****Inhalation:** Vapor inhalation causes headache, confusion, nausea, sometimes vomiting, loss of appetite, extensive sweating, dysuria (painful urination), hematuria (blood in the urine), and hemolysis (destruction of red blood cells).**Eye:** Irritation, conjunctivitis, and corneal injury upon prolonged contact.**Skin:** Irritation and hypersensitivity dermatitis.**Ingestion:** Unlikely. However, ingestion causes irritation of the mouth and stomach, hemolytic anemia with hepatic and renal lesions and vesical congestion, kidney failure, hematuria, jaundice, depression of CNS, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, blue face, lips, or hands, rapid and difficult breathing, headache, confusion, excitement, malaise, fever, perspiration, urinary tract pain, dizziness, convulsions, coma, and death. Symptoms may appear 2 to 4 hours after exposure.**Carcinogenicity:** IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list naphthalene as a carcinogen. EPA-D, Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity; MAK-B, Justifiably suspected of having carcinogenic potential; TLV-A4, Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure:** Diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys; individuals with a hereditary deficiency of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase in red blood cells are particularly susceptible to the hemolytic properties of naphthalene metabolites.**Chronic Effects:** May cause optical neuritis, corneal injuries, cataracts, kidney damage.**Other:** There are two reports of naphthalene crossing the placenta in humans.**Wilson
Risk
Scale****R** 1**I** 3**S** 2***K** 2*Skin
absorption**HMIS****H** 2†**F** 2**R** 0**PPE†**†Chronic
Effects

†Sec. 8

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed. Contact a physician immediately if symptoms of systemic poisoning are present.

Eye Contact: *Do not* allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist if pain, irritation, swelling, or photophobia persist.

Skin Contact: *Quickly* remove contaminated clothing. Rinse with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician. Contact a physician immediately if symptoms of systemic poisoning are present.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, have the *conscious and alert* person drink 1 to 2 glasses of water, then induce vomiting. Contact a physician immediately.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: Obtain baseline CBC, electrolytes, liver and renal function tests, glucose-6-phosphatase dehydrogenase level, urinalysis, and benzidine dipstick to check for hemoglobinuria. Urinary metabolite, 1-naphthol or mercapturic acid, may help confirm the diagnosis.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 174 °F (79 °C); 190 °F (88 °C)

Flash Point Method: OC; CC

Burning Rate: Data not found.

Autoignition Temperature: 979 °F (526 °C)

LEL: 0.9% v/v

UEL: 5.9% v/v

Flammability Classification: Combustible solid

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂), or water spray. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Volatile solid that gives off flammable vapors when heated. Dust may explode in air if an ignition source is provided.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Toxic vapors including carbon monoxide.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Move containers from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Otherwise cool fire-exposed containers until well after the fire is extinguished. *Do not* release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode. Wear full protective clothing (see Sec. 8). Structural clothing is permeable, remain clear of smoke, water fall out, and water run off.



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Notify safety personnel, evacuate all unnecessary personnel, remove heat and ignition sources. Isolate and ventilate area, deny entry, stay upwind. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Cleanup personnel should wear personal protective equipment to protect against exposure (see Sec. 8).

Small Spills: *Do not* sweep! Carefully scoop up or vacuum (with a HEPA filter). Absorb liquid spill with an inert, noncombustible absorbent such as sand or vermiculite.

Large Spills

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. *Do not* release into sewers or waterways.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: To avoid vapor inhalation use only with ventilation sufficient to reduce airborne concentrations to nonhazardous levels. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment to prevent any contact with skin and eyes (see Sec. 8). Practice good personal hygiene procedures to prevent inadvertently ingesting this material.

Storage Requirements: Store in tightly closed, explosion-proof containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from heat, ignition sources, and incompatibles (see Sec. 10). May be stored under nitrogen gas. Protect containers against physical damage. Use monitoring equipment to measure the extent of vapor present in any storage facility containing naphthalene because of potential fire and explosion hazards.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Where feasible, enclose operations to avoid vapor and dust dispersion into the work area. Ventilate at the site of chemical release. During the fractional distillation of naphthalene and in any operation entailing the heating or volatilization of naphthalene, enclosed apparatus should be employed.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls: Educate workers about the health and safety hazards associated with naphthalene. Train in work practices which minimize exposure. Consider preplacement and periodic medical exams with emphasis on the eyes, skin, liver, kidneys, CBC (RBC count, WBC count, differential count of a stained smear, hemoglobin, and hematocrit), and urinalysis including at a minimum specific gravity, albumin, glucose, and a microscopic examination on centrifuged sediment.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent skin contact. Teflon® is recommended. *Do not* use butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene or polyvinyl chloride. Wear chemical dust-proof safety goggles and face shield, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove naphthalene from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Crystalline solid

Appearance and Odor: White, volatile flakes, cakes, cubes, spheres, or powder; strong coal-tar or moth ball odor

Odor Threshold: 0.084 ppm to 0.3 ppm

Vapor Pressure: 0.05 mm Hg at 68 °F (20 °C); 1.0 mm Hg at 127 °F (53 °C)

Formula Weight: 128.2

Density: 1.145 g/cm³ at 68 °F (20 °C)

Saturated Vapor Concentration: 100 ppm at 77 °F (25 °C) (approx.)

Water Solubility: Insoluble [31.7 mg/L at 68 °F (20 °C)]

Other Solubilities: Benzene, absolute alcohol; very soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulfide, hydronaphthalenes, fixed and volatile oils

Boiling Point: 424 °F (218 °C)

Melting Point: 176 °F (80.2 °C)

Volatility: Volatilizes appreciably at room temperature; volatile with steam

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log K_{ow} = 3.30

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Naphthalene is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. It volatilizes at room temperature.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Include aluminum chloride, benzoyl chloride, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, oxidizers. Explosive reaction with dinitrogen pentaoxide. Melted naphthalene will attack some forms of plastics.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to heat and ignition sources, incompatibles.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of naphthalene can produce toxic fumes including carbon monoxide.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data:*

Acute Effects:

Human (child), oral, LD_{Lo}: 100 mg/kg

Man, unreported, LD_{Lo}: 74 mg/kg

Rat, oral, LD₅₀: 490 mg/kg

Reproductive Effects:

Rat, oral: 4500 mg/kg administered on gestational days 6-15 produced fetotoxicity and other developmental abnormalities.

Section 11- Toxicological Information, *continued*

Toxicity Data:*

Acute Effects: *continued*

Mouse, oral, LD₅₀: 533 mg/kg

Rat, inhalation, LC₅₀: >340 mg/m³
produced lacrimation and somnolence.

Genetic Effects:

Hamster, ovary: 15 mg/L induced sister chromatid exchange.

Tumorigenicity:

Mouse, inhalation: 30 ppm/6 hr/2 yr administered intermittently produced toxic effects: tumorigenic - neoplastic by RTECS criteria; lungs, thorax, or respiration - tumors.

Skin Effects:

Rabbit, skin, open Draize test: 495 mg produced mild irritation.

Eye Effects:

Rabbit, eye, standard Draize test: 100 mg produced mild irritation.

*See NIOSH RTECS (QJ0525000) for additional toxicity data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: *Oncorhynchus gorboscha* (pink salmon): 1.37 ppm/96 hr at 39 °F (4 °C). *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow): 7.76 mg/L/24 hr.

Environmental Fate: If released to the atmosphere, naphthalene rapidly photodegrades with a half-life of 3-8 hr. Volatilization, photolysis, adsorption, and biodegradation are important loss mechanisms for naphthalene discharged into water. Depending on local conditions, the half-lives range from a couple of days to a few months. If released on land, it is adsorbed moderately to soil, undergoes biodegradation; but in some cases biodegradation may still occur if conditions are aerobic. Bioconcentration occurs to a moderate extent, but is a temporary problem since depuration and metabolism readily proceed in aquatic organisms.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Consider rotary kiln or fluidized bed incineration. Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Handle empty containers carefully as hazardous residues may still remain.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: Naphthalene, crude
or Naphthalene, refined

Shipping Symbols: Not listed

Hazard Class: 4.1

ID No.: UN1334

Packing Group: III

Label: FLAMMABLE SOLID

Special Provisions (172.102): A1

Packaging Authorizations

a) **Exceptions:** 173.151

b) **Non-bulk Packaging:** 173.213

c) **Bulk Packaging:** 173.240

Quantity Limitations

a) **Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:** 25 kg

b) **Cargo Aircraft Only:** 100 kg

Vessel Stowage Requirements

a) **Vessel Stowage:** A

b) **Other:** Not listed

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

Listed as a RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 261.33). Hazardous Waste Number: U165

Listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4); CWA, Sec. 307(a); CAA, Sec. 112

CERCLA Final Reportable Quantity (RQ), 100 lb (45.4 kg)

Listed as a SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65)

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): Not listed

Section 16 - Other Information

References: 73, 99, 103, 124, 139, 140, 167, 168, 179, 190, 196, 197, 200, 220

PC-W6

Prepared ByS Fleming, BS/MJ Wurth, BS

Industrial Hygiene Review.....DJ Wilson, CIH

Medical Review.....G Kelafant, MD

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

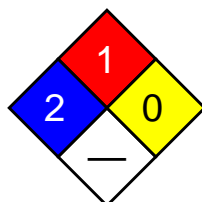
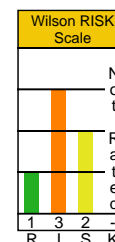
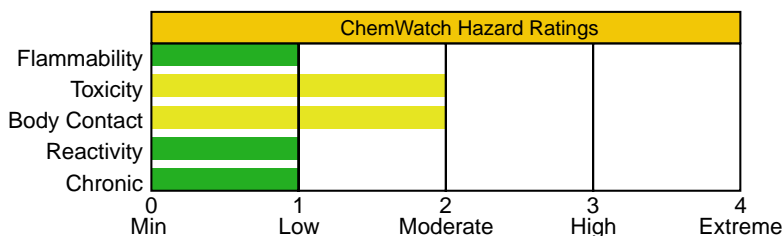
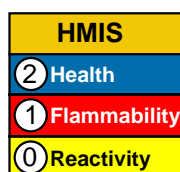
54.1

Material Name: Pyrene **CAS Number:** 129-00-0
Chemical Formula: C₁₆H₁₀
Synonyms: BENZO(DEF)PHENANTHRENE; BENZO(D,E,F)PHENANTHRENE; COAL TAR PITCH
VOLATILES: PYRENE; PYREN; BETA-PYRENE; PYRENE; PYRENE
General Use: Laboratory reference standard.
 Occurs in coal tar or in destructive hydrogenation of hard coals.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS	%
pyrene	129-00-0	>98
OSHA PEL		
TWA: 0.2 mg/m ³ .		
NIOSH REL		
No data found.		
ACGIH TLV		
No data found.		

Section 3 - Hazards Identification



Fire Diamond

ANSI Signal Word

Caution

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Colorless solid. Irritating to eyes/skin/respiratory tract. Also causes: conjunctival irritation, dermal irritation, ingestion may irritate and burn esophagus/gastrointestinal tract.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin contact

Target Organs: skin, eyes, respiratory system

Acute Effects

Inhalation: The dust may be discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may be fatal if inhaled.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases, and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

Animal inhalation studies have demonstrated hepatic, pulmonary and intragastric pathologic changes. The levels of neutrophil, leukocyte and erythrocytes decreased.

Eye: The dust may be discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration.

Skin: The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (edema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular edema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular edema of the epidermis.

Skin application resulted in hyperemia (blood engorgement), weight loss and hematopoietic (blood cell development) changes. Contact dermatitis was also evident.

Ingestion: The solid/dust is discomforting to the gastrointestinal tract and harmful if swallowed.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Carcinogenicity: NTP - Not listed; IARC - Group 3, Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans; OSHA - Not listed; NIOSH - Not listed; ACGIH - Not listed; EPA - Class D, Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity; MAK - Not listed.

Chronic Effects: Chronic exposure to pyrene results increase in blood leukocytes (leukocytosis).

The so-called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) comprise a large family; some members occur in coal tar, tobacco smoke, petroleum and air pollution. Some substituted derivatives have been identified, in animal studies, as amongst the most highly active carcinogens.

Rodent species are sensitive to some PAHs with skin application producing cancerous growths. Injection produces soft tissue tumors (sarcomas) in rats and mice.

Administration of PAHs to Rhesus monkey on the other hand has not yet proved successful in yielding tumors and there is inadequate data to support the proposition that individual PAHs produce cancer in humans. There are however a number of epidemiology and mortality studies that show increased incidence of cancer in humans exposed to mixtures of PAHs. Evidence exists of lung and genito-urinary cancer mortality amongst coke-oven workers and skin tumors in workers exposed to creosote. Exposures to other chemical mixtures containing PAHs such as cigarette smoke, coal tar, coal tar pitch and bitumens, have been associated with increased incidences of lung cancer in humans. Anthracene, the basic unit on which most PAHs are built, is not carcinogenic whereas benz[a]anthracene appears to have weak carcinogenicity. Additions of other benzene rings to select positions on the benz[a]anthracene skeleton results in agents with powerful carcinogenicity (e.g. dibenz[a,h]anthracene and benz[a]pyrene). Further substitution of methyl groups in position on the rings enhances carcinogenicity (7,12 dimethylbenz[a]anthracene is one of the most powerful PAH carcinogens known). Biotransformation to produce soluble metabolites suitable for excretion appears to transform some PAHs to reactive electrophiles (as epoxides) which bind to DNA. Initiation of carcinogenesis is thought to rely upon such interactions.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages. Rinse mouth with water. Consider drinking water to remove dust from throat.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Seek medical attention if irritation or discomfort persist.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold the eyes open and flush with fresh running water.

Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).

Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Ingestion: Contact a Poison Control Center.

If more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup APF.

Note: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING in an unconscious person.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: Not available; probably combustible

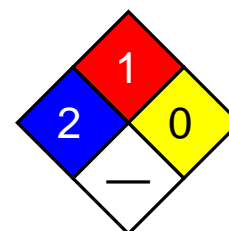
Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

General Fire Hazards/Hazardous Combustion Products: Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.

Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space. Dust may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion.

Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.



Fire Diamond

Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.

Use dry clean-up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Vacuum up or sweep up. Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

Large Spills: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

No smoking, bare lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor.

Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.

Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and reusing.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

Avoid smoking, bare lights or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in used. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Working clothes should be laundered separately.

Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Use good occupational work practices. Observe manufacturer's storing/handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Recommended Storage Methods: Glass container; plastic container.

Metal can; metal drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation usually required.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear NIOSH-approved respirator.

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. NIOSH-approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment

Eyes: Safety glasses with side shields; chemical goggles.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

Other: Overalls. PVC apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/General Info: Colorless crystalline solid when pure. Contamination by tetracene results in slight yellowing. Solid and solutions have slight blue fluorescence.

Physical State: Divided solid

Vapor Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Formula Weight: 202.24

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 1.271

Water Solubility: 0.135 mg/L (+ or - 0005 mg/L) in water

pH: Not applicable

pH (1% Solution): Not applicable

Boiling Point Range: 393 °C (739 °F) at 760 mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point Range: 156 °C (312.8 °F)

Volatile Component (% Vol): Negligible

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Polymerization: Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Storage Incompatibilities: Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD₅₀: 2700 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC₅₀: 170 mg/m³

Oral (mouse) LD₅₀: 800 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD₅₀: 514 mg/kg

Conjunctival irritation, excitement and muscle contraction recorded.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in various assays, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

See NIOSH, RTECS UR 2450000, for additional data.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: Although environmental concentrations are highest near sources, its presence in places distant from primary sources indicates that it is reasonably stable in the atmosphere and capable of long distance transport. When released to air it may be subject to direct photolysis, although adsorption to particulates apparently can retard this process. Half-lives for reaction of vapor phase with atmospheric pollutants are: O₃, 0.67 days, NO₂, 14 days; estimated half-life for reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals is 1.12 days. If released to water, it will adsorb very strongly to sediments and particulate matter, bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms slightly to moderately, but will not hydrolyze. It may be subject to significant biodegradation, and direct photolysis may be important near the surface of waters. Evaporation may be important with a half-life of 4.8 to 39.2 days predicted for evaporation from a river 1 m deep, flowing at 1 m/sec with a wind velocity of 3 m/sec; half-life for evaporation from a model pond was 1176 days. Adsorption to sediments and particulates will limit evaporation. If released to soil it will be expected to adsorb very strongly to the soil and will not be expected to appreciably leach to the groundwater, although its presence in groundwater illustrates that it can be transported there. It will not be expected to hydrolyze or significantly evaporate from soils and surfaces. It may be subject to appreciable biodegradation in soils.

Ecotoxicity: TLm (Median threshold limit) Mosquito fish 0.0026 mg/l/96 hr at 24-27 °C in a static bioassay

Henry's Law Constant: calculated at 5.42 x10⁻⁵

BCF: rainbow trout 72

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log K_{ow} = 4.88

Soil Sorption Partition Coefficient: K_{oc} = soils 57 to 764

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Bury residue in an authorized landfill.

Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information**DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):**

Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, **Additional Shipping Information:**
N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 6.1(b)

ID No.: 2811

Packing Group: III

Label: Harmful[6]

Section 15 - Regulatory Information**EPA Regulations:**

RCRA 40 CFR: Not listed

CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4: Listed per CWA Section 307(a) 5000 lb (2268 kg)

SARA 40 CFR 372.65: Not listed 1000/10000 lb

SARA EHS 40 CFR 355: Listed 5,000 lb

TSCA: Listed

Section 16 - Other Information

Research Date:1999-11 **Review Date:**2000-07

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

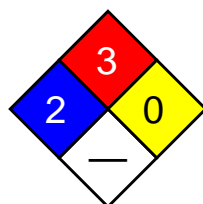
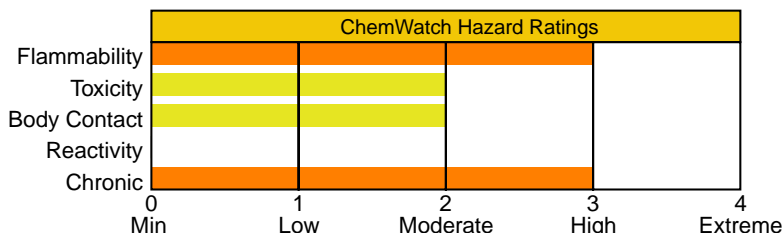
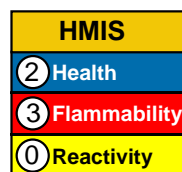
54.1

Material Name: Toluene **CAS Number:** 108-88-3
Chemical Formula: C₇H₈
Structural Chemical Formula: C₆H₅CH₃
Synonyms: ANTISAL 1A; BENZENE,METHYL-; CP 25; METHACIDE; METHANE,PHENYL-; METHYL BENZENE; METHYL BENZOL; METHYLBENZENE; METHYLBENZOL; PHENYL METHANE; PHENYLMETHANE; TOLUEEN; TOLUEN; TOLUENE; TOLUENO; TOLUOL; TOLUOLO; TOLU-SOL
General Use: Used as a solvent for paint, resins, lacquers inks & adhesives. Component of solvent blends and thinners; in gasoline and aviation fuel. Used in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives, benzoic acid.
 Some grades of toluene may contain traces of xylene and benzene.
 Odor threshold: 2 ppm approx. Odor is not a reliable warning property due to olfactory fatigue.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS	%
toluene	108-88-3	> 99.5
OSHA PEL TWA: 200 ppm; STEL: 300 ppm; from Table Z-2. Other Values: 500 mg/m ³ ; 10 min peak 8hr ppm.		
NIOSH REL TWA: 100 ppm; 375 mg/m ³ . STEL: 150 ppm; 560 mg/m ³ .		
DFG (Germany) MAK TWA: 50 ppm; 190 mg/m ³ .		
IDLH Level 500 ppm.		
OSHA PEL Vacated 1989 Limits TWA: 100 ppm; 375 mg/m ³ ; STEL: 150 ppm; 560 mg/m ³ .		
ACGIH TLV TWA: 50 ppm; 188 mg/m ³ .		

Section 3 - Hazards Identification



Fire Diamond

ANSI Signal Word

Danger!



Flammable

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Colorless liquid; sickly, sweet odor. Irritating to the eyes/skin/respiratory tract. Also causes: weakness, headache, dizziness, confusion, and insomnia. Chronic: liver and kidney damage. May cause birth defects. Flammable.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, skin contact/absorption.

Target Organs: Skin, liver, kidneys, central nervous system.

Acute Effects

Inhalation: The vapor is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapor are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterized by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of coordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.

Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Eye: The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.

Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

The vapor is discomforting to the eyes if exposure is prolonged.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin: The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact.

Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis and it is absorbed by skin.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (edema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular edema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular edema of the epidermis.

Ingestion: Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Carcinogenicity: NTP - Not listed; IARC - Group 3, Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans; OSHA - Not listed; NIOSH - Not listed; ACGIH - Class A4, Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; EPA - Class D, Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity; MAK - Not listed.

Chronic Effects: Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Chronic toluene habituation occurs following intentional abuse (glue-sniffing) or from occupational exposure. Ataxia, incoordination and tremors of the hands and feet (as a consequence of diffuse cerebral atrophy), headache, abnormal speech, transient memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced color perception, frank blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye-movements), decreased hearing leading to deafness and mild dementia have all been associated with chronic abuse.

Peripheral nerve damage, encephalopathy, giant axonopathy, electrolyte disturbances in the cerebrospinal fluid and abnormal computer tomographic (CT) scans are common amongst toluene addicts. Although toluene abuse has been linked with kidney disease, this does not commonly appear in cases of occupational toluene exposures. Cardiac and hematological toxicity are however associated with chronic toluene exposure. Cardiac arrhythmia, multifocal and premature ventricular contractions and supraventricular tachycardia are present in 20% of patients who abused toluene-containing paints.

Previous suggestions that chronic toluene inhalation produced human peripheral neuropathy have largely been discounted. However central nervous system (CNS) depression is well documented where blood toluene levels exceed 2.2 mg%. Toluene abusers can achieve transient circulating concentrations of 6.5 mg%. Amongst workers exposed for a median time of 29 years to toluene no subacute effects on neurasthenic complaints and psychometric test results could be established.

The prenatal toxicity of very high toluene concentrations has been documented for several animal species and man. Malformations indicative of specific teratogenicity have not generally been found. The toxicity described in the literature takes the form of embryo death or delayed fetal growth and delayed skeletal system development. Permanent damage of children has been seen only when mothers had suffered from chronic intoxication as a result of "sniffing".

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital or doctor.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold the eyes open and flush continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).

Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Ingestion: Contact a Poison Control Center.

Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: Following acute or short-term repeated exposures to toluene:

1. Toluene is absorbed across to alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 °C) The order of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm.

The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.

2. Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine.

The biological half life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.

3. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.

4. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.

5. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

6. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

7. Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitization to catecholamines.

Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

8. Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

<u>Determinant</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Sampling Time</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Hippuric acid in urine	2.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	B,NS
Toluene in venous blood	1 mg/L	End of shift	SQ
Toluene in end-exhaled air		End of shift	SQ

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 4 °C Closed Cup

Autoignition Temperature: 480 °C

LEL: 1.2% v/v

UEL: 7.1% v/v

Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

General Fire Hazards/Hazardous Combustion Products: Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.

Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.

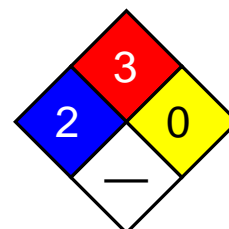
Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapor, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion/decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

Nitric acid with toluene, produces nitrated compounds which are explosive.



Fire Diamond

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways. Consider evacuation.
Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protective location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Large Spills: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways. Consider evacuation.
No smoking, bare lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Avoid smoking, bare lights, heat or ignition sources.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Vapor may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
DO NOT use plastic buckets. Ground and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately.
Use good occupational work practices. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Recommended Storage Methods: Metal can; Metal drum; Metal safety cans. Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
Check that containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use in a well-ventilated area; local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e., to keep exposures below required standards; otherwise, PPE is required.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.
If risk of overexposure exists, wear NIOSH-approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.
In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment
Eyes: Safety glasses with side shields; chemical goggles. Full face shield.

DO NOT wear contact lenses. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

Respiratory Protection:

Exposure Range >200 to <500 ppm: Air Purifying, Negative Pressure, Half Mask

Exposure Range 500 to unlimited ppm: Self-contained Breathing Apparatus, Pressure Demand, Full Face

Cartridge Color: black

Other: Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.

Glove Selection Index:

PE/EVAL/PEA
 VITON/CHLOROBUTYLA
 VITONA
 PVAA
 TEFLONB
 SARANEX-23 2-PLYC
 CPEC
 VITON/NEOPRENEC
 SARANEX-23C
 NEOPRENE/NATURALC
 NITRILE+PVCC
 NITRILEC
 BUTYLC
 PVCC
 NEOPRENEC

A: Best selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to dangerous choice for other than short-term immersion

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/General Info: Clear highly flammable liquid with a strong aromatic odor; floats on water. Mixes with most organic solvents.

Physical State: Liquid

Vapor Pressure (kPa): 2.93 at 20 °C

Vapor Density (Air=1): 3.2

Formula Weight: 92.14

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 0.87 at 20 °C

Water Solubility: < 1 mg/mL at 18 °C

Evaporation Rate: 2.4 (BuAc=1)

pH: Not applicable

pH (1% Solution): Not applicable.

Boiling Point Range: 111 °C (232 °F) at 760 mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point Range: -95 °C (-139 °F)

Volatile Component (% Vol): 100

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Polymerization: Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Storage Incompatibilities: Segregate from strong oxidizers.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LD₅₀: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD₅₀: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TC_{Lo}: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TC_{Lo}: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC₅₀: > 26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD₅₀: 12124 mg/kg

Reproductive effector in rats

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.87 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30sec - mild

See NIOSH, RTECS XS 5250000, for additional data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: If released to soil, it will be lost by evaporation from near-surface soil and by leaching to the groundwater. Biodegradation occurs both in soil and groundwater, but it is apt to be slow especially at high concentrations, which may be toxic to microorganisms. The presence of acclimated microbial populations may allow rapid biodegradation. It will not significantly hydrolyze in soil or water under normal environmental conditions. If released into water, its concentration will decrease due to evaporation and biodegradation. This removal can be rapid or take several weeks, depending on temperature, mixing conditions, and acclimation of microorganisms. It will not significantly adsorb to sediment or bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms. If released to the atmosphere, it will degrade by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (half-life 3 hr to slightly over 1 day) or be washed out in rain. It will not be subject to direct photolysis.

Ecotoxicity: LC₅₀ Aedes aegypti-4th instar (mosquito larvae) 22 mg/l /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) 277-485 mg/l 96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Calandra granaria (grain weevil) 210 mg/l /in air; LC₅₀ Cancer magister (crab larvae stage I) 28 ppm/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Crangon franciscorum (shrimp) 4.3 ppm 96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Artemia salina (brine shrimp) 33 mg/l 24 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Morone saxatilis (striped bass) 7.3 mg/l 96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC₅₀ Pimephales promelas (fathead minnows) 55-72 mg/l (embryos), 25-36 mg/l (1-day posthatch protolaryvae), and 26-31 mg/l (30-day-old minnows)/ 96 hour /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Henry's Law Constant: 0.0067

BCF: eels 13.2

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 0%, 5 days

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log K_{ow} = 2.69

Soil Sorption Partition Coefficient: K_{oc} = silty loam 37

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.

Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: TOLUENE

Additional Shipping Information: TOLUOL

Hazard Class: 3.1

ID No.: 1294

Packing Group: II

Label: Flammable Liquid[3]

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

RCRA 40 CFR: Listed U220 Toxic Waste

CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4: Listed per CWA Section 311(b)(4); per RCRA Section 3001; per CWA Section 307(a) 1000 lb (453.5 kg)

SARA 40 CFR 372.65: Listed

SARA EHS 40 CFR 355: Not listed

TSCA: Listed

Section 16 - Other Information

Research Date:1999-11 **Review Date:**2000-07

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

54.1

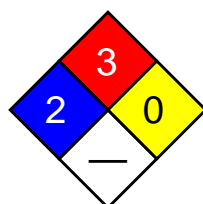
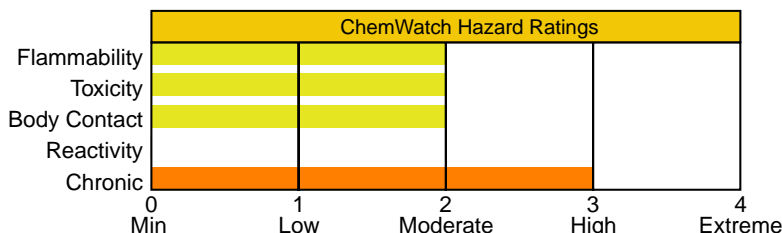
Material Name: Xylene **CAS Number:** 1330-20-7
Chemical Formula: C₈H₁₀
Structural Chemical Formula: C₆H₄(CH₃)₂
Synonyms: BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; COMPONENT 1 (83%): XYLENES; COMPONENT 2 (17%): ETHYL BENZENE; DIMETHYLBENZENE; DIMETHYLBENZENES; EPA PESTICIDE CHEMICAL CODE 086802; KSYLEN; METHYL TOLUENE; METHYLTOLUENE; VIOLET 3; XILOLI; XYLENE; XYLENEN; XYLOL; XYLOLE
General Use: A strong solvent for general use in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, thinners, inks, rubber, pesticides, herbicides and paint strippers.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS	%
xylene	1330-20-7	> 95
OSHA PEL TWA: 100 ppm; 435 mg/m ³ .	NIOSH REL TWA: 100 ppm; 435 mg/m ³ . STEL: 150 ppm; 655 mg/m ³ .	DFG (Germany) MAK TWA: 100 ppm; 440 mg/m ³ .
ACGIH TLV TWA: 100 ppm; 434 mg/m ³ . STEL: 150 ppm; 651 mg/m ³ .		

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

HMIS
② Health
③ Flammability
① Reactivity



Fire Diamond

ANSI Signal Word

Warning!



Flammable

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Clear, sweet smelling liquid. Irritating to the eyes/skin/respiratory tract. Also causes: dizziness, nausea, and drowsiness. Chronic: dermatitis, kidney/liver/peripheral nerve damage. May cause birth defects based on animal data. Flammable.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: inhalation, skin absorption (slight), eye contact, ingestion

Target Organs: central nervous system (CNS), eyes, gastrointestinal (GI) tract, liver, kidneys, skin

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. The vapor is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Toxic effects are increased by consumption of alcohol.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapor are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterized by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of coordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted among workers. Transient memory loss, renal impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in three workers overcome by gross exposure to xylene (10000 ppm). One worker died and autopsy revealed pulmonary congestion, edema, and focal alveolar hemorrhage.

Volunteers inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5 to 6 hours showed changes in manual coordination, reaction time and slight ataxia. Tolerance developed during the workweek but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may antagonize this effect. Xylene body burden in humans exposed to 100 or 200 ppm xylene in air depends on the amount of body fat with 4% to 8% of total absorbed xylene accumulating in human adipose tissues.

Eye: The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration.

The vapor is highly discomforting to the eyes.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Corneal changes have been reported in furniture polishers exposed to xylene.

Skin: The liquid is highly discomforting to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to dermatitis and it is absorbed by the skin.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (edema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular edema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular edema of the epidermis.

Ingestion: Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Carcinogenicity: NTP - Not listed; IARC - Group 3, Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans; OSHA - Not listed; NIOSH - Not listed; ACGIH - Not listed; EPA - Class D, Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity; MAK - Not listed.

Chronic Effects: Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

Small excess risks of spontaneous abortion and congenital malformation was reported amongst women exposed to xylene in the first trimester of pregnancy. In all cases however the women had also been exposed to other substances. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated a lack of genotoxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased risks of hemopoietic malignancies but, again simultaneous exposure to other substances (including benzene) complicate the picture. A long-term gavage study of mixed xylenes (containing 17% ethyl benzene) found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in rats and mice of either sex.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

If available, administer medical oxygen by trained personnel.

If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital or doctor, without delay.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold the eyes open and flush continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).

Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Ingestion: Contact a Poison Control Center.

Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: For acute or short-term repeated exposures to xylene:

1. Gastrointestinal absorption is significant with ingestions.

For ingestions exceeding 1-2 mL (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended.

The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.

2. Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

3. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.

4. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.

5. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

6. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

7. Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitization to catecholamines.

Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

<u>Determinant</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Sampling Time</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Methylhippuric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift.	

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 25.6 °C

Autoignition Temperature: 241 °C

LEL: 1.0% v/v

UEL: 7.0% v/v

Extinguishing Media: Alcohol stable foam; dry chemical powder; carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

General Fire Hazards/Hazardous Combustion Products: Liquid and vapor are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.

Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed.

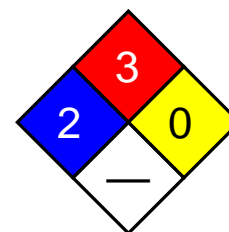
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.



Fire Diamond

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Large Spills: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Contact fire department and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or waterways.

No smoking, bare lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
 Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
 Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
 Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
 If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Avoid smoking, bare lights or ignition sources.

Avoid generation of static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets.

Ground all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Recommended Storage Methods: Metal can; metal drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquids.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use in a well-ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e., to keep exposures below required standards; otherwise, PPE is required.

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build-up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear NIOSH-approved respirator.

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment

Eyes: Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, chemical goggles.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet: Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves; Butyl rubber gloves or Neoprene gloves or PVC gloves.

Safety footwear.

Do NOT use this product to clean the skin.

Other: Overalls. Impervious protective clothing.

Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.

Glove Selection Index:

PE/EVAL/PEA
 PVAA
 VITONA
 TEFLONA
 PVDC/PE/PVDCC
 NATURAL+NEOPRENEC
 NEOPRENE/NATURALC
 NITRILE+PVCC
 HYPALONC
 NAT+NEOPR+NITRILEC
 BUTYLC
 BUTYL/NEOPRENEC
 NITRILEC
 NEOPRENEC

A: Best selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to dangerous choice for other than short-term immersion

PVC.....C

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/General Info: Clear colorless flammable liquid with a strong aromatic odor; floats on water. Mixes with most organic solvents.

Physical State: Liquid

Vapor Pressure (kPa): 0.5 at 15 °C

Vapor Density (Air=1): 3.66 at 15 °C

Formula Weight: 106.18

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 0.87 at 15 °C

Water Solubility: Practically insoluble in water

Evaporation Rate: 0.7 Bu Ac=1

pH: Not applicable

pH (1% Solution): Not applicable.

Boiling Point Range: 137 °C (279 °F) to 140 °C (284 °F)

Freezing/Melting Point Range: -47 °C (-53 °F)

Volatile Component (% Vol): 100

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Polymerization: Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Storage Incompatibilities: Avoid storage with oxidizers.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LD₅₀: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD₅₀: 4300 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TC_{Lo}: 200 ppm

Inhalation (man) LC_{Lo}: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC₅₀: 5000 ppm/4h

Reproductive effector in rats

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

See NIOSH, RTECS ZE 2100000, for additional data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: Most of the xylenes are released into the atmosphere where they may photochemically degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals (half-life 1-18 hr). The dominant removal process in water is volatilization. Xylenes are moderately mobile in soil and may leach into groundwater where they are known to persist for several years, despite some evidence that they biodegrade in both soil and groundwater. Bioconcentration is not expected to be significant.

Ecotoxicity: LC₅₀ Rainbow trout 13.5 mg/l/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LD₅₀ Goldfish 13 mg/l/24 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Henry's Law Constant: 0.22

BCF: estimated at 2.14 to 2.20

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: log K_{ow} = 3.12 to 3.20

Soil Sorption Partition Coefficient: K_{oc} = 48 to 68

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.

Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information**DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):****Shipping Name:** XYLENES**Additional Shipping Information:** XYLOLS**Hazard Class:** 3.2**ID No.:** 1307**Packing Group:** III**Label:** Flammable Liquid[3]**Section 15 - Regulatory Information****EPA Regulations:****RCRA 40 CFR:** Listed U239 Toxic Waste; Ignitable Waste**CERCLA 40 CFR 302.4:** Listed per CWA Section 311(b)(4); per RCRA Section 3001 100 lb (45.35 kg)**SARA 40 CFR 372.65:** Listed**SARA EHS 40 CFR 355:** Not listed**TSCA:** Listed**Section 16 - Other Information****Research Date:**1999-11 **Review Date:**2000-07

Disclaimer: Judgments as to the suitability of information herein for the purchaser's purposes are necessarily the purchaser's responsibility. Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Genium Publishing Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to the purchaser's intended purpose or for consequences of its use.

Attachment B

Incident/Near Miss Investigation Form



Incident / Near-Miss Investigation Report

<input type="checkbox"/> OSHA Recordable	<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire	Date of Incident:
<input type="checkbox"/> Lost Workday Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Accident	<input type="checkbox"/> Spill / Leak	
<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Duty Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Damage	<input type="checkbox"/> Near Miss	Incident Number:

Every employee injury, accident, and near miss must be reported within 24 hours of the injury. If the incident results in hospitalization, an immediate report must be made by telephone to the Project Manager and the Health and Safety Officer.

Project Information

Project Name:	Project #
---------------	-----------

Location of Incident:

Employee

Name:	Employee Number:
-------	------------------

Employment Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Part Time	How long in present job?
--	--------------------------

Injury or Illness Information

Where did the incident / near miss occur? (number, street, city, state, zip):

Employee's specific activity at the time of the incident / near miss:

Equipment, materials, or chemicals the employee was using when the incident / near miss occurred (e.g., the equipment employee struck against or that struck the employee; the vapor inhaled or material swallowed; what the employee was lifting, pulling, etc.):

Describe the specific injury or illness (e.g., cut, strain, fracture, etc.):

Body part(s) affected (e.g., back, left wrist, right eye, etc.):

Name and address of treatment provider (e.g., physician or clinic):	Phone No.:
---	------------

If hospitalized, name and address of hospital:	Phone No.:
--	------------

Date of injury or onset of illness: / /	Time of event or exposure: <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM
---	--

Did employee miss at least one full shift's work? ☐ No ☐ Yes, 1st date absent (MM/DD/YYYY) / /

Has employee returned to work? ☐ Regular work ☐ Restricted work ☐ No
☐ Yes, date returned (MM/DD/YYYY) / /

To whom reported:	Other workers injured / made ill in this event? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
-------------------	---

Description of Incident / Near Miss: (Describe what happened and how it happened.)



Incident / Near-Miss Investigation Report

Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA)

Company Vehicle? ☐ Yes
☐ No

Accident Location
(street, city, state)

Vehicle Towed? ☐ Yes
☐ No

Other Vehicle? ☐ Yes
☐ No

Vehicles Towed:

of Injuries:

Spill

Material Spilled:

Quantity:

Source:

Agency Notifications:

Cost of Incident \$

Third Party Incidents

Name of Owner:

Address:

Telephone:

Description of Damage:

Witness Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Witness Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Root Cause and Contributing Factors: Conclusion (Describe in Detail Why Incident / Near Miss Occurred)

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Root Cause(s) Analysis (RCA):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lack of skill or knowledge. | 5. Correct way takes more time and / or requires more effort. |
| 2. Lack of or inadequate operational procedures or work standards. | 6. Short-cutting standard procedures is positively reinforced or tolerated. |
| 3. Inadequate communication of expectations regarding procedures or work standards. | 7. Person thinks there is no personal benefit to always doing the job according to standards. |
| 4. Inadequate tools or equipment. | 8. Uncontrollable. |

#	RCA #	Solution(s): How to Prevent Incident / Near Miss From Reoccurring	Person Responsible	Due Date	Closure Date

Investigation Team Members

Name	Job Title	Date



Incident / Near-Miss Investigation Report

Results of Solution Verification and Validation

Reviewed By

Name	Job Title	Date
	Project Manager	
	Health and Safety Reviewer	

Attachment C

Loss Prevention Observation Form



Loss Prevention Observation

BBL/BBLES

Observer Name		Observer Title		Project/Project Number	
Date _____ Time _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM		Project Type / Task Observed			
Background Information					
List Critical Work Procedures					
List Issue/Items Requiring Corrective Action					
Root Cause Analysis					
1. Employee lacks the skill or knowledge to carry out duties			5. Employee chose not to take the time or put forth the effort to do the job properly		
2. Procedures, work standards, or expectations were not communicated			6. Supervisor did not require the employee to follow the standard procedure		
3. Procedures or work standards were not developed or were inadequate			7. Employee doesn't see any advantage to doing the job to standard.		
4. Equipment, systems, or tools were inadequate			8. Uncontrollable.		
Criterion #	RCA #	Corrective Action Identified	Responsible Individual	Due Date	Closure Date
Results of Corrective Action					
Reviewed by		Date	Reviewed by		Date

BBL/BBLES

Environmental Operations

	PRE-TASK PREPARATION	Correct	Questionable	Comments
1.	Health and Safety Plan / MSDSs on site			
2.	Employee familiar / trained on task			
3.	OSHA-required training/medical surveillance			
4.	Utility mark out / check performed			
5.	Traffic hazard addressed / work area marked			
6.	Walking / working surfaces free of hazards			
7.	Tailgate safety meeting performed			
8.	Impact on nearby residence/business evaluated			
9.	Communicates intentions to other personnel			
10.	Knowledge of emergency procedures			
11.	Distance between equipment and power lines			
12.	Personal protective equipment			
13.	Air monitoring equipment on site, calibrated			
14.	First aid kit / fire extinguisher on site			
15.	One person trained in first aid / CPR			
16.	Work zones established and marked			
	PERFORMING TASK			
17.	Employee trained in task to be performed			
18.	Correct body positioning			
19.	Proper lifting / pushing / pulling techniques			
20.	Keep hands / body away from pinch points			
21.	Walking / working surfaces kept clear of debris			
22.	Faces traffic as appropriate			
23.	Vehicles/ barricades to protect against traffic			
24.	Drill rig located properly, blocked / chocked			
25.	Drill rig moved only with derrick lowered			
26.	Excavator located on stable ground			
27.	Eye contact made with equipment operator			
28.	Spoil at least 2 feet back from edge of excavation			
29.	Excavation shored/sloped/benched			
30.	Excavation entry controlled			
31.	Equipment/tools used properly			
32.	Electrical equipment connected through GFCI			
33.	Power tools handled properly			
34.	Electrical cords inspected / in good condition			
35.	Follows lockout / tagout procedures			
36.	Air monitoring conducted/action levels understood			
37.	Equipment decontaminated properly			
38.	Personnel decon prior to eating/drinking/smoking			
39.	Decontamination effective			
	POST – TASK			
40.	Procedures / JSA adequate			
41.	Equipment / tools stored properly			
42.	Proper storage of soil / water / waste material			
43.	Work area secured			
44.	Other			

BBL/BBLES

Attachment D

Health and Safety Inspection Form



Health and Safety Inspection Form

Project Name:		Date:		
Project Number:		Location:		
Prepared By:		Project Manager:		
Auditor:		HSS On Site:		
	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
GENERAL				
Is the HASP on site?				
Is the HASP finalized and approved?				
Is the OSHA poster displayed?				
Are emergency telephone numbers posted?				
Is emergency eyewash immediately available?				
Is an emergency shower immediately available?				
Are emergency notification means available (radio, telephone)?				
Is a first-aid kit immediately available?				
Is the first-aid kit adequately stocked?				
Is there a proper sanitation facility on site?				
DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDKEEPING				
Are only personnel listed and approved in the HASP on site?				
Are all personnel properly trained? (Check company-issued wallet cards.)				
Is the daily field log kept by the Site Manager?				
Are levels of PPE recorded?				
Are contaminant levels recorded?				
Are site surveillance records kept by HSS?				
Is a copy of current fit test records on site?				
Are calibration records maintained for air monitoring equipment?				
Are accident / incident forms on site?				
Are field team review sheets signed?				
Are additional hospital route directions available?				
Is the visitors' logbook being accurately maintained?				
Are MSDSs available for all chemicals on site?				
Are HASP revisions recorded?				
Is the first-aid kit inspected weekly?				
Are daily safety meetings held?				
Are emergency procedures discussed during safety meetings?				

	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
EMERGENCY RESPONSES				
Is a vehicle available on site for transportation to the hospital?				
Are fire extinguishers on site and immediately available at designated work areas?				
Is at least one person trained in CPR and first aid on site at all times during work activities?				
Do all personnel know who is trained in CPR / first aid?				
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)				
Is proper PPE being worn as specified in HASP?				
Level of PPE being worn.				
Is PPE adequate for work conditions?				
If not, give reason.				
Upgrade/downgrade to PPE level.				
Does any employee have facial hair that would interfere with respirator fit?				
If yes, willing to shave, as necessary?				
Fit-tested within the last year? (Documentation present)				
If Level B, is a back-up / emergency person suited up (except for air)?				
Does the HSS periodically inspect PPE and equipment?				
Is the PPE not in use properly stored?				
Is all equipment required in the HASP on site?				
Properly calibrated?				
In good condition?				
Used properly?				
Other equipment needed?				
List.				
Is monitoring equipment covered with plastic to minimize contamination?				
PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION				
Is the decontamination area properly designated?				
Is appropriate cleaning fluid used for known or suspected contaminants?				
Are appropriate decontamination procedures used?				
Are decontamination personnel wearing proper PPE?				
Is the equipment decontaminated?				



Health and Safety Inspection Form

	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION (continued)				
Are sample containers decontaminated?				
Are disposable items replaced as required?				
WORK PRACTICES				
Was proper collection and disposal of potentially contaminated PPE performed?				
Was proper collection and disposal of decontamination fluid performed?				
Is water available for decontamination?				
Is the buddy system used?				
Is equipment kept off drums and the ground?				
Is kneeling or sitting on drums or the ground prohibited?				
Do personnel avoid standing or walking through puddles or stained soil?				
Are work zones established?				
If night work is conducted, is there adequate illumination?				
Is smoking, eating, or drinking in the exclusion or CRZ prohibited?				
To the extent feasible, are contaminated materials handled remotely?				
Are contact lenses not allowed on site?				
Is entry into excavations not allowed unless properly shored or sloped?				
Is a competent person on site during excavation?				
Are all unusual situations on site listed in HASP?				
If not, when?				
Action taken?				
HASP revised?				
CONFINED SPACE ENTRY				
Are employees trained according to 1910.146 – Confined Space Entry?				
Are all confined spaces identified? If not, list:				
Is all appropriate equipment available and in good working order?				
Is equipment properly calibrated?				
Are confined space permits used?				
Are confined space permits completely and correctly filled out?				

*N/A = Not Applicable

11/21/05

J:\doc05\13057\13057_00751022_HASP_Attachments.doc

Attachment E

Safety Meeting Log



Safety Meeting Log

Project:	Location:
Date / Time:	Activity:
1. Work Summary	
2. Physical / Chemical Hazards: Has JSA been reviewed/modified to address changing conditions?	
3. Protective Equipment/Procedures	
4. Emergency Procedures	
Is there anyone with any medical conditions that they would like the team to know about? For example: Medic Alert, Allergic to bee stings, nitro for chest pains, etc.	
Location of medical equipment: fire extinguishers, first aid kit, route to hospital, auto-injectors, etc.	
5. Signatures of Attendees	

Attachment F

Air Monitoring Log



Date:

Air Monitor:

Activity:

Level of Protection:

[illegible]

Attachment G

Underground/Overhead Utilities Checklist



Underground / Overhead Utility Checklist

Project Name:		Date:	
Project Number:		Location:	
Prepared By:		Project Manager:	
<p>This checklist must be completed for any intrusive subsurface work such as excavation or drilling. It documents that overhead and underground utilities in the work area are identified and located. The Project Manager shall request utility markouts before the start of field operations to allow the client and utility companies sufficient time to provide them. If complete information is not available, a magnetometer or other survey shall be performed to locate obstacles prior to intrusive subsurface activities.</p>			
<p>Procedure: A diagram of the work area depicting the proposed location of intrusive subsurface work sites (i.e., boring locations, excavation locations) must be attached to this form. The diagram must clearly indicate the areas checked for underground structures / utilities, and overhead power lines. This form and the diagram must be signed by the BBL Project Manager (if present), the BBL Site Supervisor, and the client representative.</p>			
Type of Structure	Present	Not Present	Method of Markout
Electric Power Line			
Natural Gas Line			
Telephone Line			
Water Line			
Product Line			
Sewer Line			
Steam Line			
Drain Line			
Underground Tank			
Underground Cable			
Overhead Power Line			
Overhead Product Line			
Other (Specify)			
Reviewed By			
Name		Job Title	Date
		Client Representative	
		BBL Project Manager	
		BBL Site Supervisor	

Attachment H

Periodic Excavation Inspection Checklist



Daily / Periodic Excavation Inspection Checklist

Project Name:	Date / Time:		
Project Number:	Location:		
Prepared By:	Project Manager:		
This checklist must be completed for all excavations. It documents that daily and post-event / periodic inspections are conducted.			
Soil Classified As:	Stable Rock	Type A	Type B Type C
Soil Classified On:	By:		
Type of Protective System in Use:	Sloping	Shoring	Other _____
Description:			
Inspection Item	YES	NO	Comments
Is the underground / overhead utilities checklist completed?			
Are underground installations protected from damage?			
Are adequate means of entry / exit available in the excavation?			
If exposed to traffic, are personnel wearing reflective vests?			
Do barriers exist to prevent equipment from rolling into the excavation?			
Was air monitoring conducted prior to and during excavation entry?			
Was the stability of adjacent structures reviewed by a registered P.E.?			
Are spoil piles at least 2 feet from the excavation edge?			
Is fall protection in use near excavations deeper than 6 feet?			
Are work tasks completed remotely if feasible?			
Is a protective system in place and in good repair?			
Is emergency rescue (lifeline / body harness) equipment used due to potential atmospheric hazard?			
Is excavation exposed to vibration?			
Are employees protected from falling / elevated material?			
Is soil classification adequate for current environmental / weather conditions?			
Do portable ladders extend at least 4 feet above the excavation?			
Are portable ladders or ramps secured in place?			
Have all personnel attended safety meeting on excavation hazards?			
Are support systems for adjacent structures in place?			
Is the excavation free from standing water?			
Is water control and diversion of surface runoff adequate?			
Are employees wearing required protective equipment?			
BBL Excavation Competent Person:			Date/Time:

Attachment I

Sediment/Surface Water Sampling Checklist

SEDIMENT/SURFACE WATER SAMPLING CHECKLIST

Project Name/Number _____ **Date** _____

Location _____

Prepared By _____ **Project Manager** _____

This checklist must be completed for any sediment or surface water sampling. It documents that the required, permits, notifications, procedures and equipment are in place prior to commencing sampling activities. The Project Manager shall identify the need for and arrange to obtain sampling permits, clearance or right-of-way access from the appropriate entity during project planning.

Procedure

Prior to any work on a navigable waterway or any activity that requires access the following items will be completed:

Activity:	Required for project:		Completed:		Comments:
Access rights to property	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Activity planned that impedes traffic on navigable waterway	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Notification and approval obtained from United States Coast Guard and/or other regulating authority (County, US Parks Service, EPA)	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Buoys, signs markings or other forms of notification present	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Other (Specify)					

Boating/Water Safety Checklist:

Activity:	Required for project:		Requirement:	Comments:
Working on over or near water (within 6 feet)	YES	NO	PFD Available for all personnel	
Boat has been current registration, has been inspected and loaded safely	YES	NO	Capacity, load distribution PFDs and throwable floatation device available Fire extinguisher on board	
Boat operator has appropriate training (USCG Boating Safety Course or equivalent)	YES	NO		
Sampling on or near water below 50 degrees Fahrenheit	YES	NO	Cold water immersion suit for affected personnel	
Method of communication available	YES	NO	Radio, cell phone or scheduled check-in	

Client Representative _____ Date _____

BBL Project Manager _____ Date _____

BBL Site Supervisor _____ Date _____

Appendix D

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Community Air Monitoring Plan

***Geneva (Wadsworth Street) Former MGP Site
Geneva, New York***

**New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Binghamton, New York**

November 2005

Table of Contents

Section 1. Introduction	1-1
1.1 Site Description.....	1-1
1.2 Summary of Selected Site Remedial Investigation Activities	1-2
1.3 Potential Air Emissions Related to Remedial Action Activities.....	1-2
1.4 Air/Odor Emissions and Control Measures	1-2
Section 2. Air Monitoring Procedures	2-1
2.1 Sampling Location Selection	2-1
2.2 VOCs and PAHs Monitoring.....	2-1
2.3 Particulate Matter Monitoring.....	2-1
2.4 Action Levels	2-2
2.4.1 Action Levels for VOCs and PAHs	2-2
2.4.2 Action Level for PM ₁₀	2-2
2.5 Meteorological Monitoring	2-3
2.6 Instrument Calibration	2-3
Section 3. Monitoring Schedule and Data Collection and Reporting	3-1
3.1 Monitoring Schedule.....	3-1
3.2 Data Collection and Reporting.....	3-1

Appendices

- A Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan
- B Fugitive Dust Suppression and Particulate Monitoring Programs at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites
- C Monitoring Equipment Specifications

1. Introduction

This *Community Air Monitoring Plan* (CAMP) has been prepared by Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. (BBL) to support the Site Characterization (SC) activities at the Former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) Site located on Wadsworth Street, Geneva, New York (the site). This CAMP fulfills the requirements set forth by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) *Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan*, dated June 2000 (Appendix A), and the NYSDEC's *Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum* (TAGM) 4031, "Fugitive Dust Suppression and Particulate Monitoring Program at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites" (Appendix B). The intent of this CAMP is to provide for a measure of protection of the downwind communities from potential airborne releases of constituents of concern during SC activities. As such, this CAMP specifies the potential air emissions, air monitoring procedures, monitoring schedule and data collection and reporting for the SC activities to be conducted as described below.

1.1 Site Description

The site is located in the City of Geneva, near the northwestern shore of Seneca Lake in eastern Ontario County, New York (Figure 1 of the SC Work Plan). The site comprises a rectangular piece of land that is now located in a mixed commercial and residential area in the east-central part of Geneva, New York. Seneca Lake is located about 900 feet to the southeast. The site is bordered by Wadsworth Street to the east, a railroad to the south, Nonna's Trattoria (restaurant) to the west, and residential properties to the north. A dry cleaner is located northeast of the site, on the east side of Wadsworth Street. Railroad Place intersects Wadsworth Street and bisects the site. A gas holder and coal shed formerly stood where Railroad Place now runs. The City of Geneva's Public Safety Building is located south of Railroad Place where the several MGP structures previously existed. Figure 2 of the SC Work Plan shows the locations of the former MGP structures as they relate to present-day features.

The area of the former MGP north of Railroad Place (the "northern area") is currently owned by NYSEG, while the area south of Railroad Place (the "southern area") is owned by the City of Geneva. The northern area is grass covered to the east while a fenced in asphalt parking area is located west. Nonna's Trattoria leases the parking area from NYSEG. A gravel parking area located in the extreme northeast of the site is apparently used by residential property owners. A gas regulator shed maintained by NYSEG sits in the northern area near the intersection of Railroad Place and Wadsworth Street. The City of Geneva's Public Safety Building is located in the southern area. The Public Safety Building is comprised of office space in the western portion and an attached pole barn structure in the eastern portion.

The Wadsworth Street Former MGP was established in 1853, and operated continuously until 1903, producing gas by the coal carbonization method (Atlantic 1991). Limited information is available regarding gas production at the Wadsworth MGP; however, a review of the publication "Survey of Town Gas and By-Product Production and Locations in the U.S." indicates that approximately 7 and 16 million cubic feet of gas was produced at the MGP in 1890 and 1900 (Radian Corporation, 1985).

The coal carbonization method consisted of heating bituminous coal in a sealed chamber (i.e., retorts), with destructive distillation of gas from the coal and the formation of coke. The gases were collected, cleaned, and distributed while coke was removed and sold or used. The main byproducts of the coal carbonization method were tars, oils, coke, ammoniacal liquor, ash and clinker, and purifier residuals. The tars were generally viscous (as compared to carbureted water-gas tars) and contained substantial amounts of phenols and base nitrogen organics. Coal carbonization also produced substantial amounts of cyanide in the gas, which was removed during gas cleaning and often appears in wastes such as lime and wood chips. Ammonia was also produced by

coal carbonization. Ammonia was recovered at many coal carbonization plants through the use of ammonia stills (USEPA, 1988).

Based on review of available Sanborn Maps, the gas plant was constructed in 1853 and included a retort and condenser house, a purification building (including lime room, ammonia tank and cistern) a coal shed, and a single gas holder. A second gas holder was constructed around 1900 in the northwest corner of the site. Between 1903 and 1909, the gas plant was demolished; the only remaining structures were the second gas holder, a tool house, and a meter house. The remaining holder was demolished between 1915 and 1925. Between 1925 and 1943, a 500,000 cubic foot gas holder and a regulator house were constructed at the site to serve as a storage/distribution facility. This newer holder could have served as a remote distribution holder for the Border City MGP which was built as the Wadsworth MGP was decommissioned. The 500,000 cubic foot gas holder was demolished sometime after 1946. Railroad Place was constructed through the center of the former MGP site, covering the location of the southernmost former gas holder. The locations of the historic MGP structures and present-day features are shown on Figure 2 of the SC Work Plan.

1.2 Summary of Selected Site Remedial Investigation Activities

The proposed SC activities for the site include test pit excavation, soil sampling, monitoring well installation, and groundwater sampling on the site. A more detailed description of the investigation activities can be found in the Table 1 of the SC Work Plan (BBL, 2005).

1.3 Potential Air Emissions Related to Remedial Action Activities

Certain intrusive SC activities to be conducted at the site have the potential to generate localized impacts to air quality including drilling and test pit excavation. Some non-intrusive SC activities to be conducted may also have the potential to generate impacts to air quality, and include the collection of groundwater samples.

1.4 Air/Odor Emissions and Control Measures

Air emissions control and fugitive dust suppression techniques will be used during the SC activities identified above, as necessary, to limit the air/odor emissions from the site. Air monitoring for the specific purpose of protecting the community from site activity impacts (and verification thereof) will take place during both intrusive and non-intrusive site activities.

During intrusive and non-intrusive site SC activities (excluding groundwater sampling), odor and dust control measures will be available at the site and used when necessary. The following dust and odor suppression measures may be used during these activities, depending upon specific circumstances and air monitoring results:

- water spray; and
- polyethylene sheeting (for covering drill cuttings, soil stockpiles, etc.).

Polyethylene sheeting will be used to control nuisance odors and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, as needed. Also, dust emissions at the site will be controlled by spraying water on exposed dry surface soil areas (e.g., temporary access roads, stockpiled drill cuttings, etc.), through the use of silt fences, and by covering soil stockpiles. Odor and dust control measures will be implemented based on visual or olfactory observations, and the results of airborne particulate and VOC monitoring.

2. Air Monitoring Procedures

Real-time air monitoring will be implemented at the site for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), VOCs, and particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀). A site boundary will be established for the purpose of air monitoring. Upwind and downwind monitoring locations will be determined through visual observation (wind vane, windsock, or similar technique). Monitoring will occur at each sample location and will include the use of hand-held direct-reading survey instruments.

2.1 Sampling Location Selection

Sampling activities will be determined daily based on visual observation of a wind direction. A single upwind location will be selected daily where both VOC and PM₁₀ will be recorded. This upwind location will be established at the start of the workday, each day before the start of SC activities. Sampling activities will continue in a downwind direction throughout the day. If wind direction shifts radically during the workday, (greater than approximately +/- 60 degrees from original upwind) new upwind and downwind sampling locations will be established. Any location changes will be documented in the field logbook.

2.2 VOCs and PAHs Monitoring

As required by the NYSDOH guidance for community air monitoring during intrusive activities, VOCs will be monitored continuously during ground intrusive site activities (test pitting and installation of soil borings or monitoring wells) with instrumentation that is equipped with electronic data-logging capabilities. Because real-time monitors for PAHs do not exist, the real-time VOC monitors will also serve as surrogate indicators of PAH emissions at the site. A real-time VOC monitor equipped with either a photoionization detector (PID) or a flame ionization detector (FID) will be used to conduct the monitoring for VOCs and PAHs. A MiniRAE 2000 (or equivalent) will be used to conduct the real-time VOC monitoring. Appendix C provides detailed information on the MiniRAE 2000. All 15-minute readings will be recorded in the field logbook, as well as any instantaneous readings taken to facilitate activity decisions.

During non-intrusive site activities (collection of groundwater samples from monitoring wells), VOCs will be monitored periodically. Periodic monitoring may include monitoring upon arrival at the sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning surface soil, monitoring during well bailing and/or purging, and/or monitoring prior to leaving a sample location. However, if a sampling location is proximal to potentially exposed individuals (e.g., if recreational areas are occupied), VOCs will be monitored continuously during sampling activities at that location.

2.3 Particulate Matter Monitoring

As required by the NYSDOH guidance, real-time particulate matter will be monitored continuously during intrusive site activities using instrumentation equipped with electronic data-logging capabilities. A MIE DataRAM (or equivalent) will be used to conduct the real-time PM₁₀ monitoring. Appendix C provides detailed information on the MIE DataRAM. All 15-minute readings will be recorded in the field logbook, as well as any instantaneous readings taken to facilitate activity decisions.

Fugitive dust migration will be visually assessed during all work activities, and reasonable dust suppression techniques will be used during any site activities that may generate fugitive dust. These activities and their design controls were discussed previously in Section 1.3 of this report.

2.4 Action Levels

The action levels provided below are to be used to initiate response actions, if necessary, based on real-time monitoring.

2.4.1 Action Levels for VOCs and PAHs

As outlined in the NYSDOH guidance document for CAMPs, if the ambient air concentration of total VOCs exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above the background (upwind location) for the 15-minute average, intrusive site activities will be temporarily halted while monitoring continues. If the total VOC concentration readily decreases (through observation of instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm above background, then intrusive site activities can resume with continuous monitoring.

If the ambient air concentrations of total VOCs persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm above background but less than 25 ppm above background, intrusive site work activities will be halted, the source of the elevated VOC concentrations identified, corrective actions to reduce or abate the emissions undertaken, and air monitoring will be continued. Once these actions have been implemented, intrusive site work activities can resume provided the following two conditions are met.

- The 15-minute average VOC concentrations remain below 5 ppm above background; and
- The VOC level 200 feet downwind of the sample location 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 ambient air concentrations of total VOCs are above 25 ppm above background, the intrusive site activities must cease, and emissions control measures must be implemented.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs is required during non-intrusive activities such as collection of soil samples or the collection of groundwater samples from monitoring wells. If these activities are undertaken at the site, ambient direct-reading (instantaneous) VOC data will be periodically collected at the location of the non-intrusive activity and recorded in the field activity logbooks.

2.4.2 Action Level for PM₁₀

As required by the NYSDOH guidance, if the ambient air concentration of PM₁₀ at any one (or more) of the sampling locations is noted at levels in excess of 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) above the background (upwind location), or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, intrusive site activities will be temporarily halted. The source of the elevated PM₁₀ concentration is to be identified, corrective actions to reduce or abate the emissions will be undertaken, and air monitoring will continue. Work may continue following the implementation of dust suppression techniques provided the PM₁₀ levels do not exceed 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background.

If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, PM_{10} levels are greater than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background, work must be stopped and site activities must be re-evaluated. Work may only resume provided that the dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing PM_{10} levels less than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background and in preventing visible dust from leaving the site.

If the ambient air concentration of PM_{10} is above $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background, the intrusive site activities must cease and emissions control measures must be implemented.

2.5 Meteorological Monitoring

Wind direction and wind speed are the only meteorological information considered relevant for the SC activities and CAMP. Meteorological monitoring will be conducted periodically at the site using a windsock, wind vane, multi-purpose wind meter, or other appropriate equipment. Wind direction and speed will be established at the start of each work day and may be re-established at any time during the work day if a significant shift in wind direction or speed is noted.

2.6 Instrument Calibration

Calibration of the VOC and PM_{10} instrumentation will occur in accordance with each of the equipment manufacturer's calibration and quality assurance requirements. The VOC and PM_{10} monitors will be calibrated at least daily, and calibrations will be recorded in the field activity logbook.

3. Monitoring Schedule and Data Collection and Reporting

The following identifies the monitoring schedule and data collection and reporting requirements.

3.1 Monitoring Schedule

Real-time VOC and PM₁₀ monitoring will be performed continuously throughout the remedial action during intrusive site/materials handling activities. VOC monitoring will also be performed during non-intrusive sampling-type activities. Wind direction will be determined at the start of each day and at any other appropriate time during SC activities.

3.2 Data Collection and Reporting

Air monitoring data will be collected continuously from VOC and PM₁₀ monitors during intrusive site activities by an electronic data-logging system. The data management software will be set up so that instantaneous observed readings would be recorded by the electronic data acquisition system and averaged over 15-minute time periods. All readings will be recorded and archived for review by NYSDOH and NYSDEC personnel.

Appendix D

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Appendices

Appendix A

Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

New York State Department of Health Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) requires real-time monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area when certain activities are in progress at contaminated sites. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of investigative and remedial work activities. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that work activities did not spread contamination off-site through the air.

The generic CAMP presented below will be sufficient to cover many, if not most, sites. Specific requirements should be reviewed for each situation in consultation with NYSDOH to ensure proper applicability. In some cases, a separate site-specific CAMP or supplement may be required. Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical-specific monitoring with appropriately-sensitive methods may be required. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, more stringent monitoring or response levels than those presented below may be required. Special requirements will be necessary for work within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures and for indoor work with co-located residences or facilities. These requirements should be determined in consultation with NYSDOH.

Reliance on the CAMP should not preclude simple, common-sense measures to keep VOCs, dust, and odors at a minimum around the work areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Depending upon the nature of known or potential contaminants at each site, real-time air monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and/or particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be necessary. Most sites will involve VOC and particulate monitoring; sites known to be contaminated with heavy metals alone may only require particulate monitoring. If radiological contamination is a concern, additional monitoring requirements may be necessary per consultation with appropriate NYSDEC/NYSDOH staff.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pitting or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

§ 253-28

SEWERS

§ 253-30

§ 253-29. Effluent limitations and concentrations.

The concentration in wastewater discharged into the city sanitary sewer system of any of the following pollutants, when averaged over a thirty-day period, shall not exceed the values specified below. The thirty-day average concentrations shall be computed using at least four (4) individual twenty-four-hour composite samples taken during a thirty-day period. In addition, the concentration of any single twenty-four-hour composite sample shall not exceed three (3) times the thirty-day average. These limitations shall apply to each and every individual industrial sewer lateral at a point immediately prior to discharge to the city sanitary sewer system.

Pollutant	30-Day Allowable Effluent Concentration (milligrams/liter)	24-Hour Allowable Effluent Concentration (milligrams/liter)
Cadmium, total	1	3
Chromium, total	8	24
Copper, total	1	3
Cyanide, total	0.3	0.9
Iron, total	40	120
Lead, total	10	30
Manganese, total	5	15
Mercury, total	4	12
Nickel, total	7	21
Zinc, total	10	30
Phenol	10	30
Trichloroethylene	3	9
Tetrachloroethylene	3	9
1,1,1, trichloroethylene	0.5	1.5

§ 253-30. Restricted discharges.

No person shall discharge or permit the discharge or infiltration into the city sewer system of the following wastes unless prior written approval is granted by the City Engineer, subject to the limitations and requirements of § 253-31 of this Part 3:

- A. Wastes containing more than three hundred (300) milligrams per liter of BOD. [Amended 4-18-1994]
- B. Wastes containing more than three hundred fifty (350) milligrams per liter of total suspended solids.⁸
- C. Wastes containing more than forty (40) milligrams per liter of total Kjeldahl nitrogen.

⁸ Editor's Note: Former Subsection C, which immediately followed this subsection and restricted wastes containing phosphorus, was deleted 4-18-1994. Said ordinance also relettered former Subsection D as Subsection C.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored **continuously** at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. 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 all work activities.

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

All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review.

June 20, 2000

H:\Southern\gCAMPPr1.doc

Appendix B

Fugitive Dust Suppression and Particulate Monitoring Programs at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites

**TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE
GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM #4031**

**FUGITIVE DUST SUPPRESSION AND PARTICULATE MONITORING PROGRAM
AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

TO: Regional Hazardous Waste Remediation Engrs., Bur. Directors & Section Chiefs
FROM: Michael J. O'Toole, Jr., Director, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
SUBJECT: DIVISION TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM -- FUGITIVE DUST SUPPRESSION AND PARTICULATE MONITORING PROGRAM AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
DATE: Oct 27, 1989

Michael J. O'Toole, Jr. (signed)

1. Introduction

Fugitive dust suppression, particulate monitoring, and subsequent action levels for such must be used and applied consistently during remedial activities at hazardous waste sites. This guidance provides a basis for developing and implementing a fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring program as an element of a hazardous waste site's health and safety program.

2. Background

Fugitive dust is particulate matter--a generic term for a broad class of chemically and physically diverse substances that exist as discrete particles, liquid droplets or solids, over a wide range of sizes--which becomes airborne and contributes to air quality as a nuisance and threat to human health and the environment.

On July 1, 1987, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) revised the ambient air quality standard for particulates so as to reflect direct impact on human health by setting the standard for particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter (PM₁₀); this involves fugitive dust whether contaminated or not. Based upon an examination of air quality composition, respiratory tract deposition, and health effects, PM₁₀ is considered conservative for the primary standard--that requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. The primary standards are 150 ug/m³ over a 24-hour averaging time and 50 ug/m³ over an annual averaging time. Both of these standards are to be averaged arithmetically.

There exists real-time monitoring equipment available to measure PM_{10} and capable of integrating over a period of six seconds to ten hours. Combined with an adequate fugitive dust suppression program, such equipment will aid in preventing the off-site migration of contaminated soil. It will also protect both on-site personnel from exposure to high levels of dust and the public around the site from any exposure to any dust. While specifically intended for the protection of on-site personnel as well as the public, this program is not meant to replace long-term monitoring which may be required given the contaminants inherent to the site and its air quality.

3. Guidance

A program for suppressing fugitive dust and monitoring particulate matter at hazardous waste sites can be developed without placing an undue burden on remedial activities while still being protective of health and environment. Since the responsibility for implementing this program ultimately will fall on the party performing the work, these procedures must be incorporated into appropriate work plans. The following fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring program will be employed at hazardous waste sites during construction and other activities which warrant its use:

1. Reasonable fugitive dust suppression techniques must be employed during all site activities which may generate fugitive dust.
2. Particulate monitoring must be employed during the handling of waste or contaminated soil or when activities on site may generate fugitive dust from exposed waste or contaminated soil. Such activities shall also include the excavation, grading, or placement of clean fill, and control measures therefore should be considered.
3. Particulate monitoring must be performed using real-time particulate monitors and shall monitor particulate matter less than ten microns (PM_{10}) with the following minimum performance standards:

Object to be measured: Dust, Mists, Aerosols

Size range: <0.1 to 10 microns

Sensitivity: 0.001 mg/m^3

Range: 0.001 to 10 mg/m^3

Overall Accuracy: $\pm 10\%$ as compared to gravimetric analysis of stearic acid or reference dust

Operating Conditions:

Temperature: 0 to 40°C

Humidity: 10 to 99% Relative Humidity

Power: Battery operated with a minimum capacity of eight hours continuous operation

Automatic alarms are suggested.

Particulate levels will be monitored immediately downwind at the working site and integrated over a period not to exceed 15 minutes. Consequently, instrumentation

shall require necessary averaging hardware to accomplish this task; the P-5 Digital Dust Indicator as manufactured by MDA Scientific, Inc. or similar is appropriate.

4. In order to ensure the validity of the fugitive dust measurements performed, there must be appropriate Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). It is the responsibility of the entity operating the equipment to adequately supplement QA/QC Plans to include the following critical features: periodic instrument calibration, operator training, daily instrument performance (span) checks, and a record keeping plan.
5. The action level will be established at 150 ug/m^3 over the integrated period not to exceed 15 minutes. While conservative, this short-term interval will provide a real-time assessment of on-site air quality to assure both health and safety. If particulate levels are detected in excess of 150 ug/m^3 , the upwind background level must be measured immediately using the same portable monitor. If the working site particulate measurement is greater than 100 ug/m^3 above the background level, additional dust suppression techniques must be implemented to reduce the generation of fugitive dust and corrective action taken to protect site personnel and reduce the potential for contaminant migration. Corrective measures may include increasing the level of personal protection for on-site personnel and implementing additional dust suppression techniques (see Paragraph 7). Should the action level of 150 ug/m^3 be exceeded, the Division of Air Resources must be notified in writing within five working days; the notification shall include a description of the control measures implemented to prevent further exceedences.
6. It must be recognized that the generation of dust from waste or contaminated soil that migrates off-site, has the potential for transporting contaminants off-site. There may be situations when dust is being generated and leaving the site and the monitoring equipment does not measure PM_{10} at or above the action level. Since this situation has the potential to migrate contaminants off-site, it is unacceptable. While it is not practical to quantify total suspended particulates on a real-time basis, it is appropriate to rely on visual observation. If dust is observed leaving the working site, additional dust suppression techniques must be employed. Activities that have a high dusting potential--such as solidification and treatment involving materials like kiln dust and lime--will require the need for special measures to be considered.
7. The following techniques have been shown to be effective for the controlling of the generation and migration of dust during construction activities:
 1. Applying water on haul roads.
 2. Wetting equipment and excavation faces.
 3. Spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping.
 4. Hauling materials in properly tarped or watertight containers.
 5. Restricting vehicle speeds to 10 mph.
 6. Covering excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases.
 7. Reducing the excavation size and/or number of excavations.

Experience has shown that utilizing the above-mentioned dust suppression techniques, within reason as not to create excess water which would result in unacceptable wet

conditions, the chance of exceeding the 150 ug/m^3 action level at hazardous waste site remediations is remote. Using atomizing sprays will prevent overly wet conditions, conserve water, and provide an effective means of suppressing the fugitive dust.

8. If the dust suppression techniques being utilized at the site do not lower particulates to an acceptable level (that is, below 150 ug/m^3 and no visible dust), work must be suspended until appropriate corrective measures are approved to remedy the situation. Also, the evaluation of weather conditions will be necessary for proper fugitive dust control--when extreme wind conditions make dust control ineffective, as a last resort remedial actions may need to be suspended.

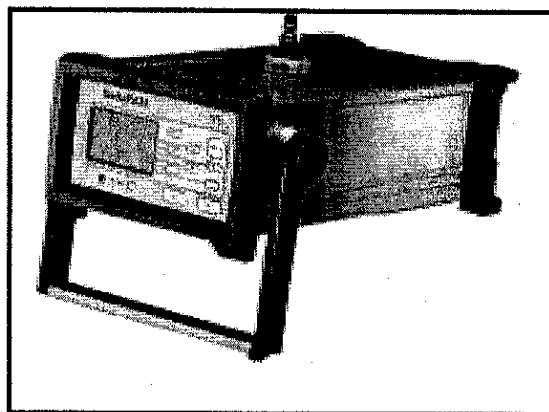
There may be situations that require fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring requirements with action levels more stringent than those provided above. Under some circumstances, the contaminant concentration and/or toxicity may require appropriate toxics monitoring to protect site personnel and the public. Additional integrated sampling and chemical analysis of the dust may also be in order. This must be evaluated when a health and safety plan is developed and when appropriate suppression and monitoring requirements are established for protection of health and the environment.

Appendix C

Monitoring Equipment Specifications

MIE DataRAM Aerosol Monitor

Portable Real-Time Particulate Monitor



- Real-time measurement of particle concentrations
- Datalogging

The DataRAM aerosol monitor measures concentrations of airborne dust, smoke, mists, haze and fumes with real-time readout. The instrument can be used for exposure sampling of ambient air, continuous unattended monitoring of indoor, duct or process air, as well as environmental and perimeter monitoring. The DataRAM has the widest measurement range of any real-time aerosol monitor — from 0.0001 mg/m³ to 400 mg/m³, or a total span of almost seven decades.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Respirable Cyclone Precollector, for respirable particle monitoring.

Isokinetic Sampling Probe, for isokinetic sampling within ducts.

Temperature Conditioning Heater, for monitoring above 70 percent RH.

Omnidirectional Sampling Inlet, for ambient monitoring under a variety of wind speeds and directions.

PM-10 Inlet Head, for PM-10 or PM-2.5 ambient particulate monitoring.

SPECIFICATIONS

Concentration Measurement Ranges (autoranging)	0.1 to 999.99 µg/m ³ , with resolution of 0.1 µg/m ³ 1.00 to 39.99 mg/m ³ , with resolution of 0.01 mg/m ³ 40.0 to 399.9 mg/m ³ , with resolution of 0.1 mg/m ³
Accuracy	± 5% of reading ± precision
Particle Size Range of Maximum Response	0.1 to 10 µm
Sample Flow Rate	1.7 to 2.3 lpm
Datalogging	10,000 data points, with average, minimum and maximum concentrations for each point
Output	RS-232 port
Power	Sealed lead-acid battery, 24 hours operation, or AC operation with adapter
Dimensions (HWD)	5.28" x 7.25" x 13.63"
Weight	11.7 lbs

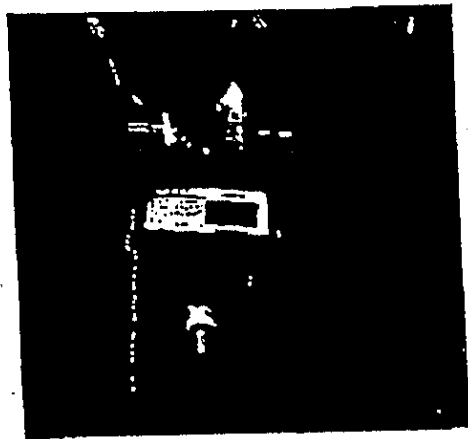
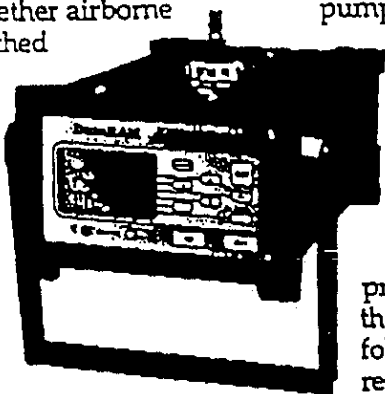
The MIE DataRAM aerosol monitor rents with an AC adapter/charger, serial download cable, software, filter cassette, soft carrying case and operating manual.

The World's Most Precise and Ve

Real-Time Measurement of Airborne Particulate Concentrations

With the DataRAM™, you'll never again have to wait for laboratory results to assess whether airborne pollutants have reached dangerous levels.

The DataRAM Real-Time Aerosol Monitor measures mass concentrations of airborne dust, smoke, mists, haze, and fumes and provides continuous real-time readouts. Large-capacity onboard data logging capability lets you save concentration data for future analysis. With optional accessories, the DataRAM can also provide respirable, PM-2.5, or PM-10 correlated measurements.



For exposure sampling or continuous unattended indoor air, ambient, duct, or process monitoring, no other aerosol monitor is as fast, accurate, and easy to use as the DataRAM.

Designed for High Sensitivity

A high-sensitivity nephelometric monitor, the DataRAM samples the air at a constant, regulated flow rate by means of a built-in diaphragm pump. The DataRAM's light scattering configuration is optimized for the measurement of airborne particle concentrations, maximizing the unit's sensitivity. The detected signal is processed by state-of-the-art lock-in circuitry followed by high-resolution digitization, achieving ultimate detectability of atmospheric Rayleigh scattering fluctuations.

The Widest Measurement Range of Any Real-Time Particulate Monitor

In addition to its high sensitivity, the DataRAM has the widest measurement range of any real-time aerosol monitor—from 0.0001 mg/m³ (0.1 µg/m³) to 400 mg/m³. With a total span of almost 7 decades, the DataRAM is capable of effectively measuring mass concentrations of airborne particles in industrial and ambient environments ranging from exceptionally pristine to extremely polluted. The instrument can also be used for atmospheric visibility measurements over a wide range of scattering coefficients (0.00015 to 600 km⁻¹). The DataRAM's auto-ranging digital display provides both real-time and time-averaged concentrations.

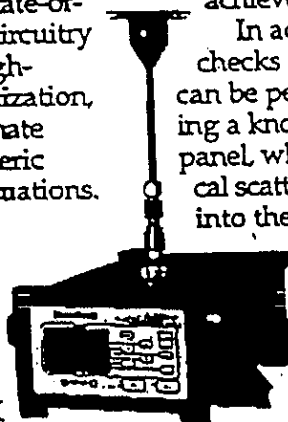
Exceptional Long-Term Stability

The DataRAM incorporates several technological advances which guarantee exceptional long-term stability. Near infrared source output feedback control provides drift-free operation and excellent temperature stability.

For either manual or preprogrammed/automatic zeroing of the monitor, an electronically controlled latching solenoid valve diverts the entire filtered air stream through the optical sensing stage in order to achieve a "zero" air reference.

In addition, instrument span checks (secondary calibration) can be performed simply by turning a knob on the DataRAM's back panel, which inserts a built-in optical scattering/diffusing element into the filtered air stream.

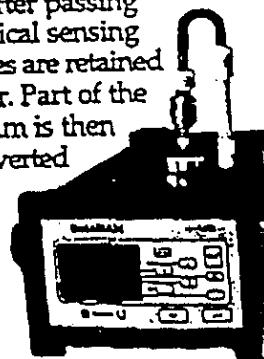
On-screen diagnostic indicators and automatic shut-off for low battery conditions also help ensure the monitor's correct operation and data storage.



DataRAM with Omnidirectional Sampling Inlet for ambient monitoring

Maintenance-Free Operation

After passing through the optical sensing stage, all particles are retained on a HEPA filter. Part of the filtered air stream is then continuously diverted through and



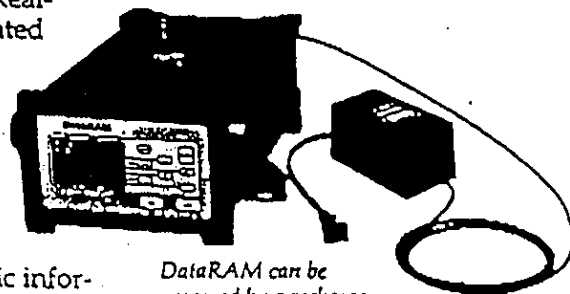
DataRAM with Cyclone Precollector for respirable particle measurements

Portable Real-Time Aerosol Monitor

over all optically-sensitive areas (lenses, light traps, etc.) to form a continuous air curtain which protects against particle deposition. This design, in conjunction with a highly reliable diaphragm pump, ensures long-term maintenance-free operation.

A membrane filter (with special holder included) can be substituted for the HEPA cartridge for gravimetric and/or chemical analysis of the particles collected downstream of the sensing stage.

on its 8-line LCD screen. Real-time and date, time-weighted average concentrations, elapsed run times, and other information are easily viewed by selecting the appropriate screen using a scroll-through menu. Operating parameters and diagnostic information displays can also be easily accessed through the menu using only 6 keys on the front of the instrument.



DataRAM can be powered by a rechargeable internal battery or an external power source

Integral Large-Capacity Data Logger

The DataRAM has built-in large-capacity data logging capabilities. Stored information includes time and date, average concentrations, maximum and minimum values over selected periods, STEL concentration, and tagging codes.

Logged information can be retrieved either by scrolling through the DataRAM's display or by down-loading to an external device such as a personal computer or printer.

Digital, Analog, and Alarm Outputs

The DataRAM provides continuous digital output (by means of an RS232C data port) as well as analog output and a switched output for selectable high-level alarm with a built-in audible signal.

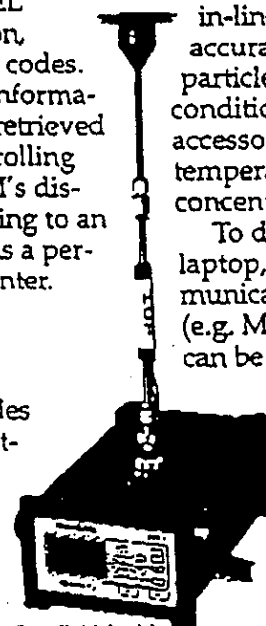
Menu-Driven Information Displays

In addition to the auto-ranging real-time concentration readout, the DataRAM provides users with a variety of informational displays

Accessories Expand Versatility and Enhance Accuracy

Several optional accessories are available for use with the DataRAM for a wide range of sampling applications. A cyclone precollector allows respirable particle measurements. An omnidirectional air sampling inlet (with or without a PM-10/2.5 head) is available for ambient monitoring. Isokinetic inlet nozzles are available for duct sampling. An in-line heater module allows accurate monitoring of solid particles in high humidity/fog conditions. A sample dilution accessory permits elevated temperature and/or very high concentration monitoring.

To down-load data to a PC or laptop, any standard serial communications software package (e.g. Microsoft Windows™ 3.1) can be used. Standard spreadsheet packages (such as Microsoft Excel™, Lotus™, and others) can easily access and analyze data log files transmitted to a PC for review and archiving. A portable battery-powered printer and cabling accessories are also available.



DataRAM with In-Line Heater for monitoring in high humidity or fog

Specifications

Concentration measurement ranges (auto-ranging)¹:

- 0.1 to 999.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (resolution: 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
- 1.00 to 39.99 mg/m^3 (resolution: 0.01 mg/m^3)
- 40.0 to 399.9 mg/m^3 (resolution: 0.1 mg/m^3)

Scattering coefficient range: 1.5×10^{-7} to $6 \times 10^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ (approximate) at $\lambda = 880 \text{nm}$

Concentration display averaging/updating interval²:
1 or 10 seconds

Precision/repeatability over 1 hour (2-sigma)³:

- $\pm 0.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 10 second averaging
- $\pm 1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 1 second averaging

Accuracy¹: $\pm 5\%$ of reading \pm precision

Particle size range of maximum response: 0.1 to 10 μm

Sampling flow rate²: 1.7 to 2.3 liters/minute

Sampling flow rate stability (long term)⁴: $\pm 5\%$ (up to maximum pump loading)

Purge/clean air filter replacement time (typical):
>5 years (@ constant 1 mg/m^3)

Alarm level adjustment range²: 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 399.9 mg/m^3

Alarm averaging time²: real-time (1 or 10 seconds), or STEL (15 minutes)

Data logging averaging periods²: 1 second to 4 hours

Total number of data points in memory: 10,000
(each point: average, minimum, and maximum concentrations)

Logged data:

- For each data point: average, minimum, and maximum concentrations; time/date; and data point number
- Run summary: tag number of logged points; start time/date; total elapsed run time; averaging time; data logging averaging period; calibration factor; STEL concentration; STEL occurrence time after start; overall average concentration; overall maximum and minimum concentrations with data point number

Number of data tags: 10

Real time and date data: seconds; minutes; hours; day of month; month and year (with leap year compensation)

Clock accuracy: ± 1 minute/month, or better

Elapsed time range: 1 second to 99 days

Time keeping and data storage duration: >10 years

Readout display: LCD 120 x 64 dots, 15 characters x 8 lines.
57.6 x 38.4 mm active area

Internal battery: rechargeable sealed lead-acid;
6.5 Ah; 6 V nominal

Operating time with new battery and initial full battery charge⁴:
>24 hours

Operating time with DataRAM charger: continuous and unlimited

Charging input power: 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 50 VA

External DC power (optional): 6 V @ 3 A

Analog output (auto-ranging)⁵:

- 0 to 5 V, for 0 to 4 mg/m^3
- 0.5 to 5 V, for 4 to 40 mg/m^3
- 0.5 to 5 V, for 40 to 400 mg/m^3

Digital output: RS232C, 9600 baud; 8 data bits, 1 stop bit
parity: none

Alarm output: switched, 1 A @ 10 V maximum, resistance <0.1 Ω

Alarm sound intensity: 90 dB @ 1 m

Fuse: 1 A, fast

Operating environment: 0° to 40°C (32° to 104°F), 0 to 95% RH,
noncondensing

Storage environment: -20° to 60°C (-4° to 140°F)

Dimensions: 134 mm (5.28 in) H x 184 mm (7.25 in) W x
346 mm (13.63 in) D

Weight: 5.3 kg (11.7 lbs)

Standard accessories included: universal voltage battery charger,
standard HEPA filter cartridge, analytical filter holder, PC
communications software disk, digital output cable, carrying case,
and instruction manual

¹ Referred to gravimetric calibration with AC Fine test dust
($\text{mmfd} = 2$ to $3 \mu\text{m}$, $\sigma_g = 2.5$)

² User selectable

³ At constant temperature

⁴ At 25°C

⁵ Range identified on LCD screen



RESPONSE RENTALS

1057 East Henrietta Rd.
Rochester, NY 14623
(716) 424-2140
Fax (716) 424-2166



DataRAM Accessories

A complete line of accessories designed to extend and complement the capabilities and applications of the MIE DataRAM™, the most advanced and powerful real-time particulate monitor available. These modular accessories permit ambient air monitoring over a wide range of wind, temperature and humidity conditions, dilution sampling of high temperature high concentration streams, respirable particle monitoring, data printout in the field, PC interfacing, etc.

NAME (MODEL NUMBER)	DESCRIPTION	APPLICATIONS
Omnidirectional Sampling Inlet (DR-OSI)*	Annular type sampling inlet designed, for a flowrate of 2 lpm, to provide a smooth transition between horizontal wind borne particle motion and vertical flow into DataRAM monitor.	Ambient monitoring under a variety of wind speeds and directions to ensure representative sampling especially for particles smaller than 10µm.
Temperature Conditioning Heater (DR-TCH)*	An in-line tubular heater without flow obstructions, designed to raise the temperature and reduce the relative humidity of the sampled air stream.	Ambient monitoring at high humidity conditions (typically above 70% RH) in order to evaporate liquid water from airborne particles and/or eliminate fog droplets. Normally used in combination with DR-OSI and DR-PM10/2.5.
PM-10/PM-2.5 Inlet Head (DR-PM10/2.5)*	A modular impactor for 10µm or 2.5µm cutpoint (at 2 lpm) with easily interchangeable nozzles. The DR-PM10/2.5 is designed to be used in combination with the DR-OSI and/or the DR-TCH.	Specifically intended for PM-10 or PM-2.5 ambient particulate monitoring. Typically used in line with the Omnidirectional Sampling Inlet (DR-OSI) which plugs into the DR-PM10/2.5.
Isokinetic Sampling Nozzle Set (RAM-ISO)	Made of stainless steel, it consists of a two-section sampling probe, four (4) interchangeable nozzles covering the range of 750 and 5000 ft/min., tubing, fittings, and carrying case.	To be used to sample isokinetically within ducts and stacks with the DataRAM monitor. Can be used in combination with the DR-TCH to remove water aerosols.
Respirable Cyclone Precollector (DR-RCP10)	Consists of a Dorr-Oliver 10-mm nylon cyclone and fittings for quick connect to DataRAM inlet.	For respirable particle monitoring. Flowrate on DataRAM can be adjusted to provide either "old" 3.5µm or "new" 4.0µm particle cut points.

* Included in Ambient Sampling Inlet Set (model DR-AV5).

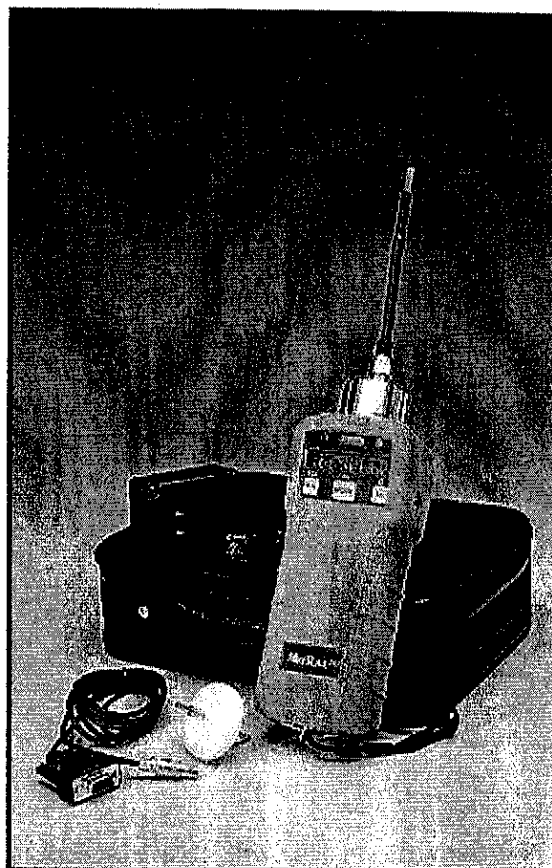
MiniRAE 2000

Handheld VOC Monitor

- Intrinsically safe
- Smallest handheld VOC monitor
- Datalogging workhorse

This VOC monitor with PID (photoionization detector) sensor weighs just over one pound, yet it's a heavyweight for leak detection, fugitive emissions monitoring to EPA Method 21 and inspecting leaking underground storage tanks. The MiniRAE 2000 is also a highly useful tool in industrial hygiene applications, including confined space entry, personnel and work place monitoring and for emergency response to hazardous spills. This rugged instrument comes with a belt clip.

With built-in correction factors for more than 100 chemicals, the MiniRAE 2000 provides excellent all-around sensitivity to most VOCs, down to 0.1 ppm. Selectable survey and hygiene modes permit the user to set appropriate alarm thresholds for STEL, TWA and low/high level peak values. Datalogging and custom software.



SPECIFICATIONS

Range	Resolution	Response Time	Accuracy
0 to 999 ppm	0.1 ppm	< 3 seconds	± 2 ppm or 10% of reading <2000 ppm
100 to 10,000 ppm	1 ppm	< 3 seconds	± 20% of reading > 2000 ppm
			Calibrated to 100 ppm isobutylene
Sampling Pump	Internal integrated flow rate 400 cc/minute Sample from 100' horizontally or vertically		
Datalogging	15,000 points with time/date, header information		
Approvals	UL and cUL Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C and D, EEx Ia IIC T4		
Battery	Rechargeable, field changeable NIMH battery pack, 10 hours operation		
Dimensions (HWD)	2" x 3" x 8.2"		
Weight	19.5 oz		

RAE SYSTEMS MiniRAE 2000 PID rents with download cable, zero filter, probe tip, hydrophobic filter, charger, alkaline battery adapter, case and operating manual.

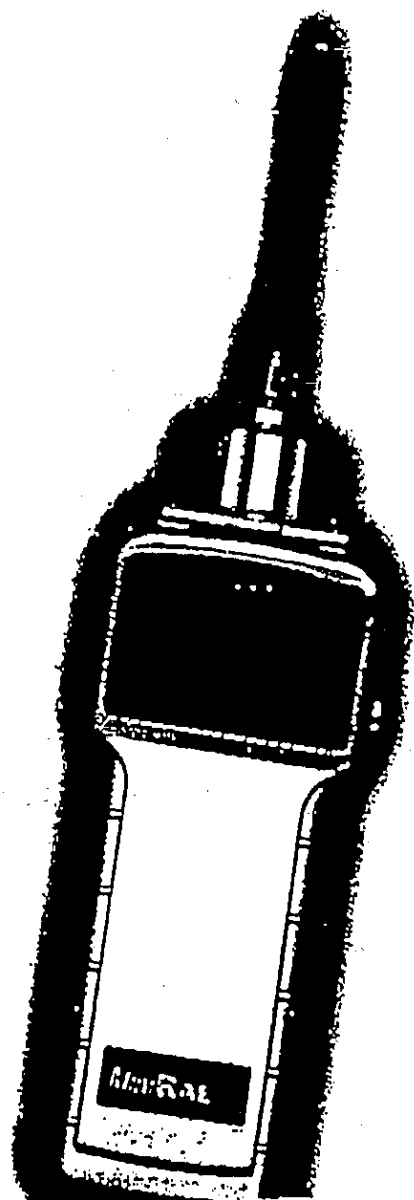
Equipment specifications cannot form any part of a contract to supply equipment.

ASHTREAD
Technology

www.ashtread-technology.com

MiniRAE 2000

Portable VOC Monitor



- Still the smallest handheld VOC monitor on the market
- New RAE Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) 3-D sensor
 - Easily accessible lamp and sensor
 - Reduced humidity interference
 - ✓ Improved linearity
 - Increased sensitivity
 - Extended range 0-10,000 ppm
- Strong, built-in sample draw pump with pump stall feature
 - Sample up to 100' (30m) horizontally or vertically
 - Prevents liquid flow into the monitor
 - Warns if sample tubing is blocked or crimped
- External, field replaceable NMH rechargeable battery
 - 10 hours of continuous monitoring
 - Smart battery charging
 - Alkaline battery holder supplied
 - Automotive charger available
- Robust inlet probe
- Large keys operable with 3 layers of gloves
- Large easy to read back light display
 - Alarm activated
 - Darkness or manually activated
- Preset alarm thresholds for STEL, TWA, low and high level peak values. Audio buzzer and flashing LED display will be activated when the limits are exceeded
- 15,000 point data logging storage capacity for data download to PC
- Rubber protective boot
- 102 built-in correction factors from a RAE list of 250+ chemicals

- User selectable hygiene and survey modes
- Protected from portable radios
- Ppm or mg/m³ readout

Environmental Applications

- Air pollution — trace, toxic gases
- Leaking underground storage tanks
- Monitoring drums, perimeter fence line
- Leak detection — fugitive emissions (EPA Method 21)
- Soil, well and water head space analysis
- Vapor recovery breakthrough

Industrial Hygiene, Health, Safety and Plant Applications

- Confined space entry — broad band, real time monitoring of low level toxic gases
- Emergency response to hazardous spills
- Indoor air quality in new, sick and mixed usage buildings
- Personnel monitoring — determine levels for personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Survey instrument — prioritization of sample collection
- Work place monitoring — peak, STEL and TWA

800-242-3910 / 716-424-2140 / 714-955-3930 / 713-956-2833
 (Toll-Free) (Rochester, NY) (Irvine, CA) (Houston, TX)

Specifications

Dimensions	8.2" (21.8 cm) L x 3.1" (7.62 cm) W x 2.1" (5.08 cm) H
Weight	19.5 oz (553 gm) with battery pack
Sensor	Photo-ionization sensor with standard 10.6 eV or optional 9.8 or 11.7 eV UV lamp
Battery	Rechargeable, external, field replaceable Nickel Metal Hydride battery pack. Alkaline battery holder (for 4 AA) supplied
Operation	10 hours continuous
Battery Charge	Up to 10 hours charge through built-in smart charger
Display	Large LCD, manual, darkness and alarm activated
Range, Resolution and Response Time	Isobutylene (calibration gas) 0-999 ppm 0.1 ppm < 3 sec 100-10,000 ppm 1 ppm < 3 sec
Measurement Accuracy	± 2 ppm or 10% of reading < 2000 ppm ± 20% of reading > 2000 ppm Calibrated to 100 ppm isobutylene
PID Detector	Easy access to lamp and sensor for cleaning and replacement
Correction Factor	102 built-in VOC gases
Calibration	Two points field calibration of zero and standard reference gas. Calibration memory of 6 calibration gases, alarm limits, span values and calibration date
Robust Inlet Probe	Flexible 5" (13 cm) tubing
Large Keypad	1 operation and 2 program keys
Direct Readout	Instantaneous, average, STEL and peak value, battery voltage and elapsed time
Intrinsic Safety	UL & cUL Class 1, Division I, Group A,B,C,D (US & Canada), EEx ia IIC T4 (Europe)
Alarm Setting	Separate preset alarm limit for high, low, STEL and TWA alarm
Operating Mode	Survey or Hygiene, user selectable
Audible Alarm	90 db buzzer
Visual Alarm	Flashing red LED
External Alarm	Optional plug in pen size vibration alarm
Alarm Mode	Latching or automatic reset
Data Logging	15,000 points with time/date. Header information includes monitor serial number, user ID, site ID, date and time
Communication	Download data and up load instrument setup from PC through RS-232 link to serial port. Software compatible with Windows™ 95, 98 and NT
Remote Control	Power On/Off and data logging through RS-232 port
Analog Output	Calibrated output, user selectable full-scale range
Sampling Pump	Internal integrated flow rate 400 cc/minute Sample from 100' (30m) horizontally or vertically
Low Flow Alarm	Auto shut off pump at low flow condition
Temperature	14°F to 104°F (-10°C to 40°C)
Humidity	0 % to 95 % relative humidity (non-condensing)
Attachment	Wrist strap

Ordering Information

Model PGM-7600 Monitor

- MiniRAE 2000 unit with 10.6 eV PID detector
- Nickel metal hydride batteries
- Alkaline battery holder
- Rubber boot
- Inlet probe and water trap filter
- Operation and maintenance manual
- Soft carry case
- Pro-RAE Suite software (data logging version)

Model PGM-7600 Kit

Items included with Monitor Plus

- Calibration Gas
- Calibration Regulator with flow controller
- Porous metal filter and O-ring kit
- Gas outlet port and tubing
- Tool kit
- Hard transport case

Accessories

- 9.8 & 11.7 eV lamps
- Lamp cleaning kit
- Automatic charger
- Remote access probe
- External vibration alarm
- Automotive charger adapter



Environmental Instrument Rentals

ASSTEAD TECHNOLOGY

1057 East Henrietta Road
Rochester, New York 14623

716-424-2140 ▲ 716-424-2166
PHONE FAX