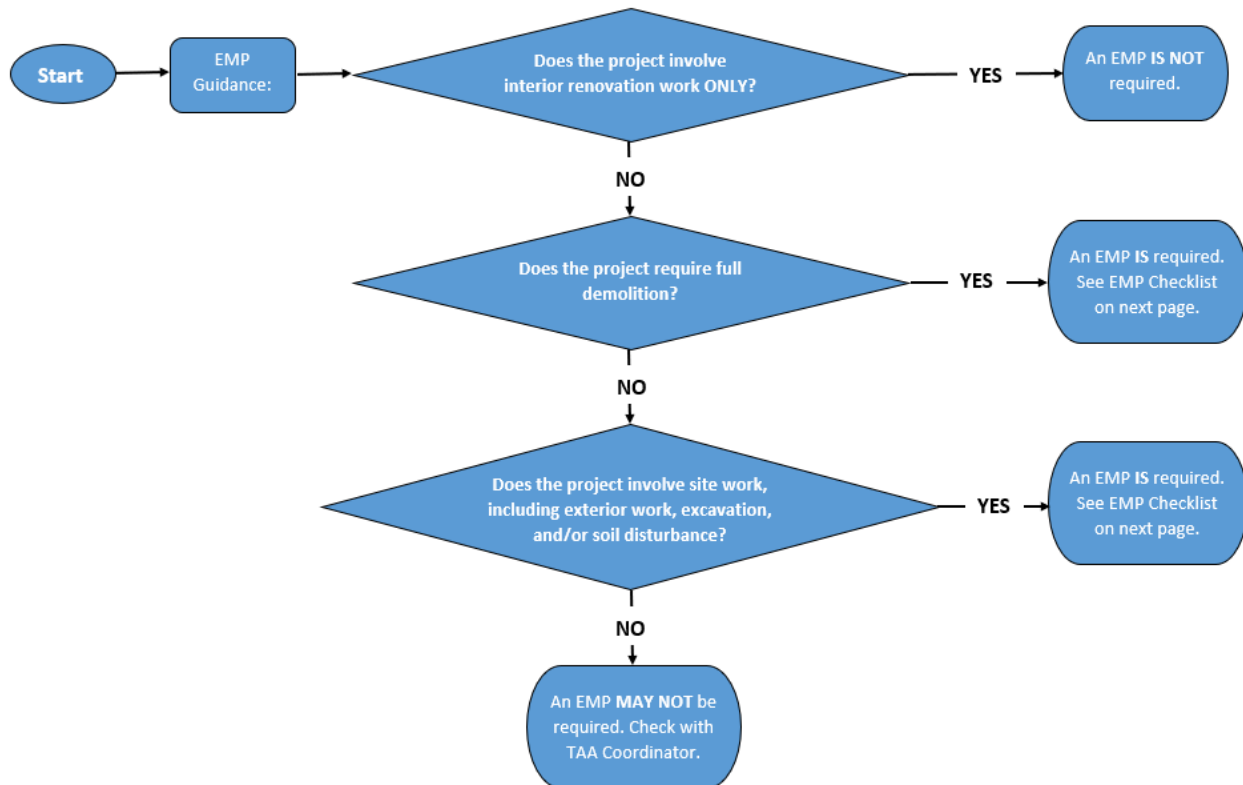


Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Determination

An EMP is required for all projects that require full demolition and/or site work, including exterior work, excavation, and/or soil disturbance. An EMP is not required for projects that include interior renovation only (See flowchart below). The tenant should contact the tenant coordinator if the scope is not clear. Use the flowchart below to help determine if an EMP is required.



If an EMP is not required, the Architect or Engineer of Record (A/EOR) shall sign below. Although an EMP is not required, surveys (asbestos, lead, PCBs, universal waste, etc.) and forms (PA 3677, 3678) in accordance with applicable regulations and PA policy shall still be performed as needed.

Signature of A/EOR

Date

Environmental Management Plan Checklist

The tenant representative shall fill out the entire form. The form is constructed with simple YES/NO questions to provide guidance on potential environmental impact areas and where to find them in the guidance document. If a question is answered with “yes”, a section addressing this item must be included in the EMP.

Page # of EMP Guidance states on what page of the PA guidance document information can be found. *Page # of EMP Deliverable* should be filled out by the preparer and should indicate where in the tenant’s document this information can be found.

EMP Guidance	<u>YES</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Page # of EMP Guidance</u>	<u>Page # of EMP Deliverable</u>
1. <u>Is the EMP signed by the A/EOR and the environmental professional who prepared the document?</u>			3	
I A. Building Renovation				
2. Will the project disturb building materials?			5	
3. Will the project disturb painted surfaces?			7	
4. Any disturbance of old caulking or electric lighting?			8,9	
II B. Site Work				
5. Will soil be exposed or disturbed?			10	
6. Does the project include excavation?			11	
7. Will underground utilities be impacted?			13	
8. Will dewatering be required?			13	
9. Are we importing clean fill?			15	
III. Environmental Permits				
10. Does the project require any environmental permits?			16	
11. Is there any in-water work?				
IV. Spill Contingency Plan				
12. Is there a need for spill containment?			16	
V. Areas of Environmental Concern				
13. Is the site contaminated?			17	
14. Does the site have a history of spills or hazardous waste storage?			17	
15. Are there violations at the site?				
VI. Training Procedures				
16. Are there any special training requirements for the site?			17	
VII. Documentation and Reporting				
17. Are there reporting requirements?			17	
VIII. Additional Site Management Activities				
18. Is dust control needed?			17	
19. Is air monitoring required?			17	
20. Any special security requirements?			17	

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Guidance Document

General Information:

The purpose of the EMP is to identify environmental issues related to the project that will require compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations. Before compiling an EMP and starting the project, it is critical to understand what environmental impacts may be present. As such, an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), surveys, record searches, etc. may be appropriate for the site to determine potential environmental impacts.

This guidance document provides information to assist the tenant's design team to prepare the EMP. The information presented herein is not all inclusive, but rather provides the more common environmental compliance requirements for construction projects on Port Authority facilities.

Preparing the EMP

The format for the EMP is provided in in section 7.6.1 Port Authority (All Facilities) under Environmental Management Plan – Content List (and as described herein). The Tenant shall include all sections shown in this table of contents. If a section does not apply, a page for that section shall be included with the statement "Section does not apply". As stated earlier, this guidance document and the aforementioned table of contents are not all inclusive and only provides some common environmental issues. For other environmental issues identified by the Tenant's design team, a new section or subsection under an existing section shall be included in the plan. The preparer of the plan shall be an environmental professional who has five (5) years of experience with the practices in the State for which the work is being performed. The name of the firm and the signature of the licensed Architect/Engineer of Record (A/EOR), and the environmental professional, shall be on the cover page of the EMP

For each section of the EMP, a description of the environmental issue and specific details of how the issue will be addressed is required. If this information is detailed in another document submitted as part of the TAA, then the section of the EMP should include the reference for that document. If the information required for a section will be obtained as part of the work in the approved TAA, then the EMP should include the details of the entity that will provide the information/document and the schedule to submit it to the Port Authority for approval.

EMP Content List

- I. Introduction
- II. Proposed Development
 - A. Building Renovation
 - 1. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)
 - 2. Lead Paint
 - 3. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs)
 - 4. Universal Waste
 - B. Site Work
 - 1. Soil Erosion and Sediment Control
 - 2. Management of Excavated Material
 - 3. Underground Utilities
 - 4. Dewatering
 - 5. Backfilling
- III. Environmental Permits
- IV. Spill Contingency Plans
- V. Areas of Environmental Concern
- VI. Training Procedures
- VII. Documentation and Reporting
- VIII. Additional Site Management Activities

I. Introduction

- Site Location and Project and Project Background
- Site Geology and Groundwater conditions
- Project Organization and Team Responsibilities
- Health and Safety

II. Proposed Development

- Scope of Project/Project Description
- Key Project Documents

Scope of Project/Project Description:

The first question to ask is what is the scope of the project? Does it involve building renovations, site work, or both?

The EMP sections will need to be completed for the impact areas that are part of the scope of work for the project. In summary, the following are typical impact areas/environmental issues related to each type of scope:

- A. Building Renovations (interior/exterior): asbestos containing material (ACM), lead paint, PCBs, universal wastes.
- B. Site work: excavated material disposal, soil erosion control, dewatering, environmental permits.

A. Building Renovation

During the planning stage, building inspections/surveys will be required to determine if the proposed renovations will impact existing building materials that may require special handling and disposal considerations in accordance with Federal and State regulations.

Review the scope of work and determine if the project contains any work that may potentially involve the impact areas of ACM, lead paint, PCBs, and universal waste. The following sections will provide additional information as to what will be required for each impact area.

1. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM):

Some common building materials that contain asbestos are floor tile and mastic, roofing materials, window and door caulking, mechanical equipment insulation, spray-on and troweled on fireproofing, and exterior building waterproofing cement coatings. The documents required to submit with the TAA are specified in section 4.1.2.2.2 Asbestos and HAZMAT Survey and section 6.1 Asbestos Abatement Procedure of the TCAP manual.

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

Fill out and submit PA 3677 form

What is the age of the building?

- For work in buildings constructed prior to 1991, a physical sampling survey must be conducted (or proof of a previous sample, if still applicable, can be submitted as non-asbestos certification).
- For work in buildings constructed after 1990, an asbestos survey is recommended but is not required for the approval of the TAA. If the tenant chooses not to perform a survey, the appropriate box in Part One of the Asbestos Certification Form (PA 3677) shall be checked in completing the form. It should be noted that asbestos products were used after 1990 and there is a possibility that ACM may be discovered through a physical sampling survey or historic data kept by the facility.

Physical Sampling Survey

- Definition: Asbestos survey. A thorough inspection for and identification of all PACM, suspect ACBM, or OTHER asbestos CONTAINING material throughout the building/structure or portion thereof to be demolished, renovated, remodeled, or repaired.
- Requirements: Include name of firm completing survey, copy of (firm) state license, copies of employee certifications performing work, copies of laboratory chain of custody forms, detailed plan showing the location of the survey areas, laboratory report of sample results and summary table listing all suspect material sampled, quantity of each suspect material identified as homogeneous, sample number(s) associated with each suspect homogeneous material, test results and condition of all asbestos containing material. (TCRM Section 15, # IV Details of Environmental Review).
 - o NY License Requirements – NYS DOL License for firm performing the inspection; NYS DOL Certificate for the individual(s) performing the inspection
 - o NJ License Requirements – NJ DCA License for firm performing the inspection; the individual(s) performing the inspection must be AHERA certified
- Post 1990 building – Tenant elects not to complete ACM survey - Supply documentation that supports the date the building began construction. If spray-on or troweled-on material will be impacted by the proposed work, the material shall be evaluated for asbestos contaminated vermiculite. The evaluation can be completed by providing documentation to address the issue. Documentation that is acceptable to demonstrate that the surfacing material is not contaminated with greater than 1% asbestos includes information from the manufacturer or a signed statement from the EOR that the existing material does not contain vermiculite. If no such documentation exists, the material shall be tested for contaminated vermiculite in accordance with

NYSDOH requirements regardless of the State for which the project is located. The tenant should also be aware that asbestos containing building materials were still available for purchase after 1990. There have been reported incidents of finding asbestos in building materials such as caulking, adhesives, and roofing materials for buildings constructed after 1990. The tenant is responsible for the identification and removal of all regulated materials in accordance with the requirements of this manual and all applicable Federal, State and local regulations. Place standard note on drawings: *“If any suspect ACM is found during construction, all work in that area will cease and the PA REO will be notified immediately. The material will be sampled and analyzed by a licensed firm and certified personnel in accordance with State regulations. All results will be submitted to the PA REO upon receipt. If it is determined that the material does not contain asbestos, the work in that area may continue. However, If the results indicate that the material contains asbestos, the area will be sectioned off with asbestos warning tape and an abatement plan will be submitted to the PA in accordance with the TCAP requirements.”*

- For work in buildings constructed prior to 1991 that had a previous asbestos sampling survey
 - o Previous survey must be comprehensive (covers the entire scope of work) and is up to date with current code and regulatory requirements

Asbestos Abatement Projects

- Fill out and submit PA 3678 form
- Depending on size of project, asbestos abatement can either be folded into existing TAA or can be submitted as its own TAA
- No asbestos abatement work can proceed as an MWA
- Contract drawings must be signed by a licensed professional engineer (P.E.) In addition, the contract drawings shall also be signed by an individual that possesses a valid Asbestos Project Designer Certification issued by NYS DOL (NY), AHERA (NJ). These signatory qualifications can be met by one entity if they possess both a P.E. and a Designer certification. The design shall also include specifications prepared in accordance with PA Standard Spec 028233.
- Asbestos removal specs shall include detailed work procedures for the removal and disposal of each type of asbestos containing material identified for removal. The Contract drawings shall identify: all areas of asbestos abatement activity, procedures to be utilized citing regulations, types and locations of asbestos to be removed, details of the required containment structure(s), location and design of decontamination facilities, utility locations to support abatement activity, waste routes, waste storage locations, support structures for work platforms, negative air requirements including number, size and type of units, exhaust locations, emergency exits and phasing of abatement work.

2. Lead Paint:

The tenant shall determine if the paint contains lead by either assuming it or providing a survey performed in accordance with industry best practices and applicable regulations. If a survey is performed, the tenant shall disclose the methodology used to determine lead concentrations in paint.

Types of Lead Paint Removal

Lead Paint Abatement – removal of paint containing lead for the purpose of repainting a structure (typically metal structure requiring the removal of paint by sand blasting) Such large scale paint removal projects require procedures in accordance with OSHA and the Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC) Technology Guide 6.

Incidental Lead Paint Removal – localized areas of paint removal are required to complete the intended scope of work

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

Will any painted surfaces or materials be impacted by scope of work?

- If no, state “Section does not apply”.
- If yes, a survey is required, or it can be assumed that lead is present

If lead paint is found, how will it be removed?

- Lead Paint Abatement
 - o PA Spec 028394 may be used as a reference. Tenant is required to prepare their own specification.
- Incidental Lead Paint Removal
 - o PA Spec 028393 may be used as a reference. Tenant is required to prepare their own specification.

Incidental Lead Paint Removal

- o Use OSHA statement on drawings referencing 1926.62 – *“Assume all existing painted surfaces are coated with lead-containing paint (LCP). Contractor shall comply with the requirements of OSHA’s lead-in-construction standard, 29 CFR Part 1926.62. “*

Lead Paint Abatement

- Necessary when a structure (typically steel) requires the removal of all paint down to the substrate to re-paint the structure. This is not a common project completed by tenants. It does require installation of containment structures in accordance with Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC) Technology Guide 6 and associated Containment Class Tables A, W, P and C, as well as, following provisions of the Federal and State regulations. Lead Abatement contract drawings and specifications signed a professional engineer licensed in the State for which the work is being performed are required to be submitted with the TAA.

3. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs):

The most common building materials containing PCBs impacted during construction may include window caulking and fluorescent light fixture ballasts. In addition, some older electrical

equipment (e.g. transformers) may include PCB oil. Federal and State regulations have specific requirements for handling and disposal of such material which are required to be included on contract documents for construction projects. PCB concentrations will determine proper handling and disposal requirements. For example, PCB waste that has a PCB concentration greater than 50 ppm, is considered a hazardous waste in New York. Different States, including New Jersey, may have varying requirements for PCB handling and disposal.

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

Does the project have the potential to impact PCB containing materials such as caulking, light ballast, or transformer oil and other heat resistant electrical equipment?

If no, state “Section does not apply”.

If yes, a survey is required

- If survey indicates that PCBs are found, must include following note on drawings – *“Contractor will remove and dispose of PCBs properly in accordance with EPA, State, and municipal regulations.”*

4. Universal Waste:

Typical universal waste found in buildings include fluorescent bulbs, batteries, and thermometers. There are special packaging and disposal requirements identified in Federal and State regulations for the removal of such waste. Contract documents submitted with the TAA should provide an inventory of such waste, packaging, and disposal requirements in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The tenant must follow e-waste requirements for the State they are working in or where they plan to dispose of the waste.

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

Does the project have the potential to impact universal waste such as fluorescent bulbs, batteries, ballasts, thermometers, etc. (use EPA’s webpage <https://www.epa.gov/hw/universal-waste> for full list of universal waste)?

- If yes, identify and quantify them, and include notes on drawings indicating that the contractor will properly recycle them in accordance with Federal and State regulations

Does the project have the potential to disturb other regulated waste (excluding excavated material, chemicals, solvents, PCB oil)?

- If yes, identify and quantify them, and include notes on the drawings indicating that the contractor will properly dispose of them in accordance with Federal and State regulations

B. Site Work

Exterior work may require provisions incorporated into the contract documents to protect the environment. Some work requires the approval of the State Environmental Regulatory Agency prior to the commencement of such work.

Review the scope of work and determine if the project contains any work that may potentially involve the impact areas of excavated material disposal, soil erosion and sediment control, dewatering, and environmental permits. The following sections will provide additional information as to what will be required for each impact area.

1. Soil Erosion and Sediment Control:

Any site work involving excavation, pavement removal or working on unpaved areas will require provisions for soil erosion and sediment control specified on the contract documents to prevent sediment from entering surrounding water bodies directly or through the storm water sewer system. In addition, dust control provisions shall also be required. In NJ, a disturbance of soil greater than 5,000 sqft requires authorization from the County for which the work is being performed. In both NY and NJ, a disturbance of greater than 1 acre requires approval by the State Environmental agency. For NY aviation projects, State approval is secured by the Port Authority upon receiving a Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) prepared by the Tenant and submitted to the Port Authority for approval. The approved SWPPP is submitted by the Port Authority to the NYSDEC for approval under the existing Airport's SPDES permit. Plans and applications to State and County agencies are prepared by a licensed professional engineer. Issued permits shall be submitted to the Port Authority upon receipt and prior to commencement of any field work.

- SWPP Implementation
- Site Inspections
- Reporting and recordkeeping

The tenant is responsible for the preparation of a SWPPP in NY and NJPDES General Stormwater Permit in NJ when required in accordance with State regulations. The plans shall include drawings and specifications detailing the protection of catch basins, stormwater runoff to adjacent areas, schedule for site inspections, reporting and recordkeeping requirements. If area to be disturbed is less than regulatory thresholds to require aforementioned permits, the tenant shall include best management practices to achieve the intended objectives of the State stormwater requirements.

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

Does the project have soil disturbance?

- If no, state "Section does not apply".

If yes, what is the area of disturbance? (area in square feet (sf))

In NY, If disturbance is less than 1 acre or in NJ less than 5000 square feet (sq ft) , contract documents shall include notes for

- Soil management and disposal

- Soil and erosion control - to prevent sediment from entering surrounding water bodies directly or through the storm water sewer system. In addition, dust control provisions may also be required.

In NY, if disturbance is greater than 1 acre

- Requires the submission of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in accordance with NYSDEC regulations.
 - Tenant submits the SWPPP for our review. Once approved we provide a concurrence letter addressed to the state regulatory agency to the tenant for submission with the SWPPP and NOI to the State. The original NOI is sent to the State and the SWPPP, Concurrence letter and copy of the NOI goes to Region II. A recent change is that the NOI is now an ENOI which is entered on the DEC site. With this change, we may not be able to review the NOI prior to submission.
 - For NY aviation projects, State approval is secured by the Port Authority upon receiving a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) prepared by the Tenant and submitted to the Port Authority for approval. The approved SWPPP is submitted by the Port Authority to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for approval under the existing Airport's State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit.

In NJ, if disturbance is greater than

- 5,000 sq ft: requires authorization from the County Soil Conservation District (SCD) in which the work is being performed.
 - Application that tenant fills out with reference drawings and gets approved by county for construction. Field work in area of disturbance cannot commence until the County Authorization is received.
- 1 Acre: In addition to County authorization, Tenant shall apply for NJDEP authorization to use the 5G3 General Permit for stormwater discharge during construction

*See Appendix for Standard PA Notes for Contract Documents and Technical Guidance. Tenant shall modify as necessary for their project.

2. Management of Excavated Material

To the extent possible, excavated concrete and asphalt shall be recycled. Most excess soil that must be removed off-site is considered contaminated non-hazardous soil, however this is predicated on testing. As such, the non-hazardous contaminated soil shall be reused as landfill cover at a State permitted landfill in accordance with the provisions of the State permit or as non-

residential fill at site authorized by the State to accept such fill under a State-approved acceptance protocol. All soil being removed off site must be tested in accordance with the criteria of the approved destination facility. Prior to removing the soil offsite, the soil test results and facility acceptance letter must be submitted to the Port Authority for approval. Any soil that exhibits the characteristics of a hazardous waste must be stockpiled separately and disposed offsite in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The tenant is responsible to obtain an EPA ID # for hazardous waste. These provisions shall be specified in the contract documents included with the TAA for approval by the Port Authority. The name of proposed facilities to accept such material in accordance with these provisions shall be submitted to the Port Authority with the destination facility's State issued permits for approval prior to removing any material off the project site. Manifests or Bill of Ladings used for disposal purposes shall identify the Tenant as the generator of the waste/material being removed off-site.

Information included in this section shall include:

- Soil Screening Methods
 - Material Excavation
 - Soil Stockpiling Segregation Criteria
 - Stockpile methods
 - Materials Load Out
 - Materials transported off-site for temporary storage
 - Sampling procedures
 - Field procedures
 - Materials Transport for off-site disposal
 - Re-use of excavated material
- Identify the quantity of soil to be excavated and the estimated amount of excess soil to be removed off site. All excavated soil shall be segregated. Provide method of screening soils for segregation. Soil that exhibits evidence of contamination including, but not limited to, staining and odors, shall be segregated from other soil and cannot be reused as backfill in the area from which it was excavated. Provide locations of soil stockpiles, details of impoundment constructions, locations of nearest catch basins and required protection, and dust control measures. Tire washing station prior to the exit from the work site and street sweeping equipment may be required maintain clean streets adjacent to the work area.
 - Excavated soil is considered historic fill/contaminated non-hazardous. It shall be beneficially reused off-site AS RESTRICTED FILL AND SHALL NOT BE RE-USED AS TOPSOIL OR FINAL COVER. THE SOIL SHALL BE RE-USED ONLY at sites that are regulated by a state agency (e.g. brownfield, landfill) and have a material acceptance protocol for soil or permit approved by that State Agency. The approved protocol shall include application forms, certification forms, sampling requirements and allowable concentration limits for all regulated parameters. The approved protocol shall be included as an appendix to the EMP with State Regulatory Agency's approval letter for the protocol. DISPOSAL OR REUSE facilities PERMITTED TO ACCEPT "CLEAN FILL" Only ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.
 - Include name of Laboratory to perform sampling and analysis, and copies of the Laboratories required licenses and certifications. A sampling plan shall be submitted to the Port Authority

for approval. The Port Authority shall be notified 48 hours in advance of any sampling activity.

- Prior to removal of soil offsite, Tenant shall submit a summary table of soil sampling results comparing it to the respective acceptance protocol for each analyzed parameter along with the letter of acceptance from the disposal facility reference the laboratory report reviewed. An electronic copy of the complete laboratory report shall be submitted to the Port Authority with the summary table.
- Copies of Transporter permits shall be included or submitted to the Port Authority 2 weeks prior to the scheduled removal of material off site. The Tenant shall notify the Port Authority 48 hours prior to the removal of any material offsite. All material remove from site to a disposal/reuse/recycling facility must be manifested to include information detailing the type and quantity of material being transported, referenced laboratory report, name of transporter and driver, destination facility name, address and phone number. Copies of manifest signed by the driver and destination facility must be submitted to the Port Authority within 72 hrs of material being removed off-site.
- A final soil management report in an electronic pdf-format shall be submitted to the Port Authority at the completion of soil removal activities. The report shall include laboratory reports, Laboratory certifications and licenses, executed manifests, soil manifest log (listing of manifest numbers, soil quantity and destination facility), sampling results summary, destination facility(s) required documentation, and transporter permits

*See Appendix for Standard PA Notes for Contract Documents and Technical Guidance. Tenant shall modify as necessary for their project.

3. Underground Utilities

Some underground electrical lines are encased in transite (asbestos cement) pipe. Some underground fuel, mainly at aviation facilities, may be coated with waterproofing sealant containing asbestos. Requirements for contract document and information for submission with the TAA shall be in accordance with section 4.1.2.2.2 Asbestos and HAZMAT Survey and section 6.1 Asbestos Abatement Procedure of the TCAP manual.

4. Dewatering

Projects involving excavations that may encounter groundwater or accumulate stormwater, which is necessary to be removed from the excavation, shall include a dewatering plan as part of the construction contract documents submitted with the TAA. State environmental agencies regulate dewatering and the discharge from a dewatering system. Depending on the flowrate of the dewatering system and the condition of the water being discharge from the dewatering system, a State permit may be required in addition to the approval from the Port Authority. In NYC, discharge to a sanitary or combined system will require approval from the NYCDEP. All permit applications must be submitted to the Port Authority for approval prior to be submitting to the State or City agency.

- Type of Dewatering Activities
- Method of Dewatering

- Proposed Treatment of Dewatering Fluids
- Contingency Plan

A dewatering plan shall be submitted to the Port Authority for approval. The plan shall include, dewatering locations, treatment system details (including pump sizes), dewatering rates, dewatering schedules and hours of operation, best management practices to minimize pollution, and discharge locations.

For minor dewatering requirements, recharging effluent on site to groundwater through infiltration trenches, injection wells or other methods may be permissible. Such dewatering shall not impact adjacent areas and must cease if any flooding or ponding occurs.

Influence from dewatering operations shall be restricted to the area of excavation

Effluent from dewatering operations shall not exhibit any odor or visual evidence of contamination or suspended solids.

Prior to discharge, tenant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Port Authority that the effluent from the dewatering system will comply with Facility Permit requirements, State issued permit or regulations. This may require analytical testing of effluent.

Tenant is responsible to determine if State or local permits are required for dewatering. If permits are required, the Port Authority shall receive a copy of the permit prior to commencement of any dewatering operations.

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

Does the project have groundwater dewatering?

- If no, state “Section does not apply”.

If Yes, dewatering section is required

Where is the work located?

- In NJ, what is the discharge point
 - Storm sewer or outfall – requires NJDEP SPDES permit; Tenant shall identify if storm sewer system leads to outfall monitored by the Port Authority in accordance with an existing SPDES Permit. If so, the Tenant must coordinate with the PA on provisions for utilizing storm sewer system.
 - Combined sanitary – requires PVSC permit or municipal permits depending on who operates water treatment plant
- In NY (Staten Island, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Upstate)
 - What is the discharge point?
 - Storm sewer – requires NYSDEC SPDES permit. Tenant shall identify if storm sewer system leads to outfall monitored by the

being performed. The report shall be submitted to the Port Authority for approval prior to backfilling.

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

Will you need clean Backfill from an offsite source?

- If yes, contract documents shall include requirements for acceptance of backfill to be used on site.
- If no, state “Section does not apply”.

*See Appendix for Standard PA Notes for Contract Documents and Technical Guidance. Tenant shall modify as necessary for their project.

III. Environmental Permits (especially when working near water)

Federal permits (issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and state permits are required for work in waterways. In New York, a coastal zone consistency concurrence is required for projects in the coastal zone (In New Jersey, this is part of the state permit). In New York City, tidal wetlands permits are required for work within 150 feet of the mean high-water line or within 100 feet of a freshwater wetland. In NJ, a wetland permit is needed for work within 150 feet of any wetland. In NJ, a waterfront development permit is required for projects within 500 feet of a tidal waterbody and a flood hazard area permit is required if the area of work is within a 100 year (1%) flood zone. The tenant is required to complete permit applications to the Federal and State agencies and submit the documents to the Port Authority for review and signature as the owner of the facility prior to submission to the Federal or State agency.

IV. Spill Contingency Plans

For projects requiring the storage of fuel or other regulated chemicals during construction require the submission of a spill contingency plan. This plan is prepared by a licensed professional engineer in the State for which the work is being performed and shall be submitted with the TAA.

- Best Management practices
- Spill containment methods
- Spill response
- Spill cleanup
- Equipment decontamination

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

- Are you bringing heavy equipment, generator(s), fueling vehicles, or regulated chemicals, etc. on site?
- If yes, describe the procedures for spill response either on site and/or in transit:
 - Describe the spill response equipment

- Emergency contact information for safety person
- The location and presence of spill kit

V. Areas of Environmental Concern

Are there recognized environmental conditions (REC)?

- Consider the history of the site along with past and present operations, (example: use of petroleum, chemicals, etc.)
- If No, state “Section does not apply”.
- If Yes, identify the RECs, their location(s), and discuss how they would impact the project (use below bullet points as guidance for common RECs – not an all-inclusive list)
 - Spills (petroleum, chemical)
 - Hazardous Waste Sites
 - Chemical Storage sites
 - Visual/Olfactory evidence of contamination
 - Illegal dumping

[Technical Guidance and Decision-Making Section]

- Are there any spills (active or historic) in the area? If yes,
 - Reach out to the PA facility staff members (some facilities may have spill maps)
 - Will there be contaminated and/or hazardous soil or water that impacts the project?
 - If yes, define means and methods of addressing the issue in accordance with all applicable regulations.

VI. Training Procedures

- Is there hazardous waste on site?
- Are there any special training requirements for site?

VII. Documentation

- Is there any specific documentation required for the project?

VIII. Additional Site Management Activities (as required)

- Dust control
- Air monitoring
- Security

Appendix – Standard PA Notes

The following are standard notes used by the PA for contract documents. The tenant shall utilize and modify the notes as applicable to their project and lease agreement.

Section II. B. 1. Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

NEW YORK SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES MEASURES IMPLEMENTED AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (NYSDEC) "NEW YORK STATE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL" (CURRENT EDITION) AND SHALL BE INSTALLED IN THEIR PROPER SEQUENCE BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO ANY MAJOR SOIL DISTURBANCE AND MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT PROTECTION IS ESTABLISHED.
2. PROTECT STORM DRAINAGE INLETS WITH STONE, HAY BALE BARRIER AND FILTER FABRIC TO PREVENT ENTRY OF SEDIMENT CARRIED BY RUNOFF WATER UNTIL VEGETATION AND/OR PAVING IS ESTABLISHED.
3. SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONTRACTOR'S BID A SITE-SPECIFIC SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE NYSDEC "NEW YORK STATE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (CURRENT EDITION) AND "NEW YORK STATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN MANUAL" (CURRENT EDITION).
4. CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS IN ALL AREAS WHERE RUNOFF FROM THE EARTHWORK WOULD CAUSE SEDIMENTATION TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS CONSTRUCTED OF FABRIC FENCE SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL EARTH HAS BEEN REMOVED AND SPREAD. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO HAY BALES AND SILT FENCE BARRIERS, SHALL BE PLACED AROUND ANY STOCKPILED SOIL.
5. SOIL STOCKPILES EXHIBITING EVIDENCE OF PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION, SUCH AS SHEEN, FREE-PHASE PRODUCT OR ODOR, SHALL CONSIST OF TWO LAYERS OF 10 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING PLACED ON THE GROUND IN THE STOCKPILE AREA(S). STOCKPILES SHALL BE COVERED WITH A SINGLE LAYER OF 10 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING. THE TERMINAL EDGES OF THE SHEETING SHALL BE SECURED TO PREVENT UPLIFT BY THE WIND.

6. MAXIMUM SIDE SLOPES OF ALL EXPOSED SURFACES OF STOCKPILE SHALL NOT EXCEED 2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL, UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
7. CONSTRUCT A CRUSHED STONE, STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WHEREVER A CONSTRUCTION ACCESS INTERSECTS ANY PAVED ROADWAY. THE VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE CLEAN, CRUSHED STONE MEETING ASTM D 488, SIZE NO. 2, 6-INCH-THICK, AND SHALL BE AT LEAST 12 FEET WIDE BY 50 FEET LONG WITH A 25 FOOT TURNING RADIUS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PAD. IF IT'S NOT PRACTICAL TO INSTALL A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AN ALTERNATE METHOD TO PREVENT SOIL AND SEDIMENT FROM BEING TRACKED OFF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL.
8. MAINTAIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SUCH THAT ALL STORMWATER RUNOFF IS DIVERTED TO SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES.
9. INSPECT AND MAINTAIN SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ON A DAILY BASIS AND AFTER EVERY STORM EVENT.
10. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE ALL SOIL WASHED, DROPPED, SPILLED OR TRACKED OUTSIDE THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE OR ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS, AT NO ADDITIONAL COST. PAVED ROADWAYS SHALL BE KEPT CLEAN AT ALL TIMES.
11. AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK, THOROUGHLY CLEAN ALL STORM DRAINAGE INLETS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.
12. REPAIR ALL DAMAGE CAUSED BY SOIL EROSION
13. REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES UPON COMPLETION OF WORK AND AFTER ALL AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED.
14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A "TRAINED CONTRACTOR" AS DEFINED IN THE NYSDEC STORMWATER RULES AND THE NYSDEC PERMIT NO. GP-0-20-001 (SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY) TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF DEFICIENCIES OF THE SOIL AND SEDIMENT EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. IF THE TRAINED CONTRACTOR IDENTIFIES ANY DEFICIENCIES, CORRECTIVE ACTION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN ONE BUSINESS DAY AND COMPLETED IN A REASONABLE TIME FRAME AS AGREED TO BY THE ENGINEER.

NEW YORK PROJECT WITH SWPPP - SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE _____ FOR THIS CONTRACT AND MUST BE IMPLEMENTED DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SWPPP AND THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (NYSDEC) SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PERMIT NO. GP-0-20-001.
2. ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES IMPLEMENTED AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (NYSDEC) "NEW YORK STATE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL" (CURRENT EDITION), NYSDEC "NEW YORK STATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN MANUAL" (CURRENT EDITION) AND THE SWPPP. THE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN THEIR PROPER SEQUENCE BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO ANY MAJOR SOIL DISTURBANCE AND MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT PROTECTION IS ESTABLISHED.
3. REPAIR ALL DAMAGE INCURRED BY SOIL EROSION TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER.
4. MAINTAIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SUCH THAT ALL STORMWATER RUNOFF IS DIVERTED TO SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES.
5. ERECT TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS DESCRIBED IN THE SWPPP AND/OR AS REQUIRED TO INTERCEPT AND DETAIN SEDIMENT DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
6. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE ALL SOIL WASHED, DROPPED, SPILLED OR TRACKED OUTSIDE THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE OR ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS, AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE _____. PAVED ROADWAYS SHALL BE KEPT CLEAN AT ALL TIMES.
7. INSTALL A CRUSHED STONE, STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WHEREVER A CONSTRUCTION ACCESS INTERSECTS ANY PAVED SURFACE. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE CLEAN, CRUSHED STONE, 6-INCH THICK, AND AT LEAST 12 FEET WIDE BY 50 FEET LONG. IF IT'S NOT PRACTICAL TO INSTALL A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AN ALTERNATE METHOD TO PREVENT SOIL AND SEDIMENT FROM BEING TRACKED OFF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL.

8. SUBMIT FOR APPROVAL WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONTRACTOR'S BID A SITE-SPECIFIC SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE NYSDEC PERMIT NO. GP-0-20-001, THE "NEW YORK STATE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL" (CURRENT EDITION), THE "NEW YORK STATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN MANUAL" (CURRENT EDITION) AND THE SWPPP.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT, MAINTAIN, REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS AND ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE _____. DAMAGED BARRIERS SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.
10. REMOVE SEDIMENT BARRIERS ONLY AFTER UPSLOPE SURFACES HAVE BEEN STABILIZED AND/OR RESTORED. REMOVE BARRIER AND ACCUMULATED SILT TO FINISHED GRADE, AND RESTORE SURFACE TO PRE-EXISTING CONDITION OR AS SHOWN ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS.
11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A "TRAINED CONTRACTOR" AS DEFINED IN THE NYSDEC STORMWATER RULES AND THE NYSDEC PERMIT NO. GP-0-20-001 (SPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY) TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SWPPP PRACTICES. THE TRAINED CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IDENTIFYING DEFICIENCIES, IMPLEMENTING CORRECTIVE ACTIONS WITHIN ONE BUSINESS DAY AND COMPLETING THE CORRECTIVE ACTION IN A REASONABLE TIME FRAME AS AGREED TO BY THE ENGINEER. WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONTRACTOR'S BID, SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL A COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL TRAINING FOR THE TRAINED CONTRACTOR(S).
12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A "QUALIFIED INSPECTOR" AS DEFINED IN THE NYSDEC STORMWATER RULES AND THE NYSDEC PERMIT GP-0-20-001 TO CONDUCT THE SITE INSPECTIONS AS SPECIFIED IN THE SWPPP AND AS REQUIRED BY THE NYSDEC PERMIT NO. GP-0-20-001. THE QUALIFIED INSPECTOR SHALL CONDUCT 2 INSPECTIONS WITHIN A 7-DAY PERIOD SEPARATED BY A MINIMUM OF 2 FULL CALENDAR DAYS. WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONTRACTOR'S BID, SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL THE QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS OF THE QUALIFIED INSPECTOR(S).
13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TO THE ENGINEER ON A WEEKLY BASIS ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THE INSPECTION REPORTS PREPARED BY THE QUALIFIED INSPECTOR AND REPORTS ON REPAIRS/CORRECTIONS MADE, INCLUDING COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS AND INDICATION OF THE ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEFICIENCY AND THE COMPLETION OF THE REPAIR MADE TO THE STORMWATER PROTECTION PRACTICES DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE INSPECTION REPORTS SHALL BE CERTIFIED AS ACCURATE BY A NEW YORK STATE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.

14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CERTIFY TO THE ENGINEER IN WRITING AND SHALL ENSURE ALL SUBCONTRACTORS HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE SWPPP.

NEW JERSEY PROJECT SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES – NO PERMIT:

1. FURNISH AND INSTALL ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE "STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY" (CURRENT EDITION) AND THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS; INSTALL IN THEIR PROPER SEQUENCE PRIOR TO ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE, AND MAINTAIN UNTIL PERMANENT PROTECTION IS ESTABLISHED.
2. REPAIR ALL DAMAGE CAUSED BY SOIL EROSION
3. MAINTAIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SUCH THAT ALL STORMWATER RUNOFF IS DIVERTED TO SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES.
4. FURNISH AND INSTALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS AS REQUIRED TO INTERCEPT AND DETAIN SEDIMENT DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. PROTECT STORM DRAINAGE INLETS DOWNSTREAM FROM THE WORK SITE WITH GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC.
5. FURNISH AND INSTALL A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE THAT WILL PREVENT SOIL AND SEDIMENT FROM BEING TRACKED OFF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE WHEREVER A CONSTRUCTION ACCESS INTERSECTS ANY PAVED ROADWAY. THE VEHICLE WHEEL CLEANING TRACKING PAD SHALL CONSIST OF CRUSHED STONE MEETING ASTM C 33, SIZE NO. 2 OR 3, 6-INCH THICK, AND A MINIMUM 12- FEET WIDE AND 50 FEET LONG.
6. INSPECT AND MAINTAIN SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES ON A DAILY BASIS AND AFTER EVERY STORM EVENT.
7. FURNISH AND INSTALL HAY BALE AND/OR SILT FENCE SEDIMENT BARRIERS AROUND STOCKPILED SOIL.
8. SUBMIT A STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT PLAN DESCRIBING MEASURES FOR SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT AND STOCKPILE MAINTENANCE TO REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR FUGITIVE EMISSIONS AND SEDIMENT RUNOFF.
9. SOIL STOCKPILES EXHIBITING EVIDENCE OF PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION, SUCH AS SHEEN, FREE-PHASE PRODUCT OR ODOR, SHALL BE STOCKPILED ON TWO LAYERS OF 10 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING PLACED ON THE GROUND IN THE STOCKPILE AREA(S). STOCKPILES SHALL BE COVERED WITH A SINGLE LAYER OF 10 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING. THE TERMINAL EDGES OF THE SHEETING SHALL BE SECURED TO PREVENT UPLIFT BY THE WIND.
10. GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC SHALL COMPLY WITH AASHTO M288, TABLE 7, REQUIREMENTS.

11. REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES UPON COMPLETION OF WORK AND AFTER ALL AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED.
12. AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK, THOROUGHLY CLEAN ALL STORM DRAINAGE INLETS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

NEW JERSEY PROJECT SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES – SESC CERTIFICATION:

1. THE _____ HAS OBTAINED A SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN CERTIFICATION FROM THE _____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.
2. CONSTRUCT ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES PRIOR TO ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE, CONSTRUCT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE "STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY" (CURRENT EDITION) AND THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
3. NOTIFY THE ENGINEER AT LEAST 72 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES. THE ENGINEER SHALL PERFORM AN INSPECTION OF THE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES. UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE INSPECTION, THE ENGINEER WILL NOTIFY THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. SOIL DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AT LEAST 48 HOURS AFTER NOTIFICATION BY THE ENGINEER TO THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORK INVOLVING SOIL DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES, OBTAIN WRITTEN CONFIRMATION FROM THE ENGINEER THAT A SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT NOTIFICATION WAS MADE.
4. REPAIR ALL DAMAGE CAUSED BY SOIL EROSION.
5. MAINTAIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SUCH THAT ALL STORMWATER RUNOFF IS DIVERTED TO SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES.
6. ERECT TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS AS REQUIRED TO INTERCEPT AND DETAIN SEDIMENT DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
7. INSPECT AND MAINTAIN SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ON A DAILY BASIS AND AFTER EVERY STORM EVENT.
8. REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES UPON COMPLETION OF WORK AND AFTER ALL AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED.
9. CONSTRUCT HAY BALE SEDIMENT BARRIERS AROUND STOCKPILED SOIL.
10. GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC SHALL COMPLY WITH AASHTO M288, TABLE 7, REQUIREMENTS.
11. AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK, THOROUGHLY CLEAN ALL STORM DRAINAGE INLETS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

Section II. B. 2. Management of Excavated Material

1. SOIL TO BE EXCAVATED IS CLASSIFIED AS NON-HAZARDOUS CONTAMINATED HISTORIC FILL. REUSE EXCAVATED SOIL ON SITE DEEMED SUITABLE BY THE ENGINEER TO SATISFY GEOTECHNICAL OR STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE AS PART OF THIS CONTRACT. ADDITIONALLY, SEGREGATE ALL EXCAVATED SOIL. SOIL THAT EXHIBITS EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SHEENS, STAINING AND ODORS SHALL BE SEGREGATED FROM SOIL NOT EXHIBITING SUCH EVIDENCE AND SHALL NOT BE REUSED ON-SITE.
2. IT SHALL BE ASSUMED THAT THE CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS MEET THE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA OF SITES MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN NOTE 3. BELOW. THE SOIL SHALL NOT BE CLASSIFIED, DISPOSED OF, OR REUSED AS CLEAN FILL OR RESIDENTIAL FILL REGARDLESS OF THE TESTING RESULTS. WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONTRACTOR'S BID, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL A MINIMUM OF THREE DISPOSAL FACILITIES THAT MEET THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED IN NOTE 3, INCLUDING RATES FOR TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL.
3. BENEFICIALLY REUSE OR DISPOSE OF SOIL EXCAVATED UNDER THIS CONTRACT THAT IS EITHER EXCESS OR NOT SUITABLE (GEOTECHNICALY OR STRUCTURALLY) FOR ON-SITE REUSE, AS RESTRICTED FILL ONLY AT SITES THAT ARE REGULATED BY A STATE AGENCY (E.G., BROWNFIELD, LANDFILL) AND HAVE A MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE PROTOCOL FOR SOIL AND A PERMIT APPROVED BY THAT STATE AGENCY. THE PROTOCOL SHALL INCLUDE APPLICATION FORMS, CERTIFICATION FORMS, SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS, AND ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION LIMITS FOR ALL REGULATED PARAMETERS. SUBMIT THE PERMIT AND MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE PROTOCOL TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL. MINE RECLAMATION DISPOSAL OR REUSE FACILITIES IN NEW YORK STATE ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. DISPOSAL OR REUSE FACILITIES PERMITTED UNDER 6 CRR-NY PART 360 ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. SITES APPROVED BY A NEW JERSEY LICENSED SITE REMEDIATION PROFESSIONAL (LSRP) AS PART OF THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NJDEP) SITE REMEDIATION PROGRAM ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.
4. SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL A SOIL STOCKPILE SAMPLING PLAN AT LEAST 2 WEEKS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE SAMPLING ACTIVITY. NOTIFY THE ENGINEER A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE COLLECTION OF SOIL SAMPLES. PERFORM REQUIRED SOIL SAMPLING AND TESTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED STOCKPILE SAMPLING PLAN. ONCE A SOIL STOCKPILE HAS BEEN SAMPLED, ADDITIONAL SOIL MAY NOT BE ADDED TO IT; A NEW SOIL STOCKPILE SHALL BE CREATED.

5. SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL A SOIL STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT PLAN DESCRIBING MEASURES FOR SOIL CONTAINMENT WITHIN THE STOCKPILE AREA AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STOCKPILE AREA. MANAGE THE STOCKPILE TO REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR FUGITIVE EMISSIONS AND RUNOFF FROM THE STOCKPILE.
6. SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL, PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF SOIL OFF SITE, THE SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL DATA COMPILED, LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA REPORT, REUSE OR DISPOSAL APPLICATION, AND REUSE APPROVAL OR DISPOSAL FACILITY ACCEPTANCE LETTER. THE SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL DATA SHALL BE IN A SPREADSHEET TABLE FORMAT AND SHALL INCLUDE AT A MINIMUM THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS: PARAMETERS, CONCENTRATION RESULTS, FACILITY ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA, NEW JERSEY NON-RESIDENTIAL DIRECT CONTACT SOIL REMEDIATION STANDARDS, METHOD DETECTION LIMITS, QUALIFIERS, AND DATE(S) ANALYZED.
7. SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL INFORMATION ON THE TRANSPORTERS OF SOIL MATERIALS, INCLUDING CURRENT APPLICABLE STATE ISSUED WASTE TRANSPORTERS PERMITS AT LEAST 2 WEEKS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF TRUCKING ACTIVITIES.
8. SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION OF REUSE OR DISPOSAL OF SOIL MATERIALS (E.G., EXECUTED MANIFESTS, BILLS OF LADING) FOR ALL SOIL MATERIAL REMOVED AND TRANSPORTED FROM THE SITE. DOCUMENTS WILL BE SIGNED BY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF SOIL OFF-SITE. EXECUTED MANIFESTS OR BILLS OF LADING SHALL BE SIGNED BY THE RECEIVING FACILITY. SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL COPIES OF MANIFESTS OR BILLS OF LADING, WITH ATTACHED CERTIFIED WEIGHT TICKETS, TO THE ENGINEER WITHIN 72 HOURS OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF SOIL OFF-SITE.

Section II. B. 4. Dewatering

NEW YORK DEWATERING DISCHARGE NOTES

1. SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER A DEWATERING DISCHARGE AND TREATMENT PLAN FOR APPROVAL. THE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, A GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE PLAN WITH MEANS AND METHODS, A CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE HANDLING OF PETROLEUM AND GENERAL PROCEDURES. THE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO MINIMIZE POLLUTANTS AS REQUIRED IN NOTE 8 BELOW.
2. SOIL SEDIMENT FILTRATION BAGS SHALL BE USED INLINE WITH SETTLING TANKS OR FRACTIONATING TANKS AS NECESSARY PRIOR TO DISCHARGE OF GROUNDWATER TO CATCH BASINS OR SURFACE WATER. FURNISH AND INSTALL SETTLING OR FRACTIONATING TANKS THAT PROVIDE A MINIMUM 15 MINUTE WATER RETENTION TIME. FURNISH AND INSTALL DEWATERING FILTER BAGS CONSTRUCTED OF NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE AND CAPABLE OF FILTERING PARTICLES GREATER THAN 150 MICRONS.
3. DISCHARGE ALL EFFLUENT TO A CATCH BASIN APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR MAY SUBMIT FOR APPROVAL AN ALTERNATE PLAN TO RECHARGE DEWATERING EFFLUENT ON SITE TO GROUNDWATER THROUGH INFILTRATION TRENCHES, INJECTION WELLS, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE METHODS. EFFLUENT SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED THROUGH WETLANDS, PAVEMENT OR OTHER ADJACENT AREAS AND SHALL NOT CAUSE FLOODING OR PONDING ON SITE OR IN ADJACENT AREAS.
4. IF EFFLUENT FROM DEWATERING OPERATIONS EXHIBITS EVIDENCE OF PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION SUCH AS SHEEN, LIQUID-PHASE PRODUCT, ODOR OR FLOATABLES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CEASE DEWATERING OPERATIONS AND CONTACT THE ENGINEER.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN TO PRECLUDE CONTAMINATION OF ANY WETLAND OR WATERWAY BY SUSPENDED SOLIDS, SEDIMENTS, FUELS, SOLVENTS, LUBRICANTS, EPOXY COATINGS, PAINTS, CONCRETE, LEACHATE OR ANY OTHER ENVIRONMENTALLY DELETERIOUS MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT.
6. DEWATER THE EXCAVATION USING EITHER SUMPS OR WELL POINTS. THE EXCAVATION SHALL BE DEWATERED TO THE LIMITS OF EXCAVATION AND NO GREATER.

7. DURING EXCAVATION THE COMBINED RATED CAPACITY OF THE CONTRACTORS PUMPS ASSOCIATED WITH DEWATERING WELLS SHALL NOT EXCEED 45 GALLONS PER MINUTE. IF THIS PUMPING RATE IS EXCEEDED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A LONG ISLAND WATER WELL PERMIT IN NO EVENT SHALL THE DELAYS ENCOUNTERED IN OBTAINING SUCH A PERMIT BE A CAUSE FOR THE EXTENSION FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK OF THE CONTRACTOR.
8. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MUST BE EMPLOYED TO PREVENT THE LOSS OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, DEBRIS AND SEDIMENTS FROM ENTERING SURFACE WATER. SUCH PRACTICES MAY INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, CONSTRUCTION FENCING, STAKED HAY BALES, FILTER FABRIC, AND SILT FENCING.

If the facility has a SPDES Permit and you're working in a known contaminated area, add Note 9 and complete the table with the limits of the most restrictive outfall

9. SAMPLES OF THE DEWATERING EFFLUENT SHALL BE COLLECTED AT THE START OF DEWATERING. THE SAMPLES SHALL BE ANALYZED FOR THE SPDES PERMIT PARAMETERS. A 24-HOUR LABORATORY TURN-AROUND TIME SHALL BE REQUIRED. IF THE EFFLUENT SAMPLES EXCEED THE DISCHARGE CRITERIA LISTED BELOW, THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO EITHER TREAT THE EFFLUENT TO MEET STANDARDS OR TO DISPOSE OF THE WATER OFF SITE. INPUT THE INFORMATION FROM THE SPDES PERMIT INTO THIS TABLE

Parameter	Limitations	Units

NEW JERSEY DEWATERING DISCHARGE NOTES

1. SUBMIT A DEWATERING DISCHARGE AND TREATMENT PLAN TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL.
2. DISCHARGE ALL EFFLUENT TO A CATCH BASIN OR TO SURFACE WATER APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR MAY SUBMIT FOR APPROVAL AN ALTERNATE PLAN TO RECHARGE DEWATERING EFFLUENT ON SITE TO GROUNDWATER. EFFLUENT SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED THROUGH WETLANDS,

PAVEMENT OR OTHER ADJACENT AREAS AND SHALL NOT CAUSE FLOODING OR PONDING ON SITE OR IN ADJACENT AREAS.

3. WHEN DISCHARGING TO STORM SEWER OR SURFACE WATER:

- A. COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NJPDES) SHORT TERM DE MINIMIS DISCHARGES GENERAL PERMIT (GENERAL PERMIT) (NJPDES PERMIT NO. NJ0134511). THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN AUTHORIZATION UNDER THE PERMIT AND BE THE ENTITY AUTHORIZING AND RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORK THAT RESULTS IN A DISCHARGE AUTHORIZED BY THE PERMIT. SUBMIT COPIES OF ALL SUBMITTALS REQUIRED BY THE PERMIT TO THE ENGINEER. DEWATERING DISCHARGE SHALL NOT EXCEED THE MORE STRINGENT OF EITHER THE POLLUTANT LIMITS SET IN THE GENERAL PERMIT OR THE NJPDES STORMWATER PERMIT FOR <facility name> *(if facility does not have a stormwater permit, delete reference to the individual stormwater permit.)*
- B. USE APPROPRIATE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) AS REQUIRED BY THE GENERAL PERMIT INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SUMPS AND/OR WELL POINTS CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INDUSTRY STANDARDS TO MINIMIZE SOLIDS INTAKE, AND DEWATERING FILTER BAGS IN LINE WITH SETTLING/FRACTIONATING TANKS PRIOR TO DISCHARGE OF GROUNDWATER TO CATCH BASINS OR SURFACE WATER. FURNISH AND INSTALL SETTLING OR FRACTIONATING TANKS THAT PROVIDE A MINIMUM 15 MINUTE WATER RETENTION TIME. FURNISH AND INSTALL DEWATERING FILTER BAGS CONSTRUCTED OF NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE AND CAPABLE OF FILTERING PARTICLES GREATER THAN 150 MICRONS.
- C. THE REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE GENERAL PERMIT REQUIRES SUBMITTAL OF DISCHARGE WATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS. COLLECT THE REQUIRED SAMPLE FROM THE DEWATERING SYSTEM DISCHARGE POINT AFTER ALL SYSTEM BMPs.
- D. SAMPLE INITIAL DEWATERING DISCHARGE FOR THE REQUIRED PARAMETERS IN THE GENERAL PERMIT AND THE NJPDES STORMWATER PERMIT FOR <facility name> *(if facility does not have a stormwater permit, delete reference to the individual stormwater permit.)* AND SUBMIT RESULTS WITH A COPY OF THE REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO SUBMITTING TO NJDEP. DO NOT DISCHARGE TO STORM SEWER OR SURFACE WATER UNTIL AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE HAS BEEN GRANTED BY NJDEP
- E. IF REQUIRED BY THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OBTAIN A TREATMENT WORKS APPROVAL (TWA) OR ALTERNATE SURFACE WATER GENERAL PERMIT AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE _____. DELAYS ENCOUNTERED IN OBTAINING THE TWA OR ALTERNATE GENERAL PERMIT WILL NOT BE A CAUSE FOR EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR COMPLETION OF THE WORK OF THE CONTRACT.

4. THE TOTAL RATED CAPACITY FOR ALL ON-LINE DEWATERING PUMPS SHALL NOT EXCEED 100,000 GALLONS PER DAY. IF EXCEEDED, IT SHALL BE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S SOLE OPTION AND EXPENSE AND SHALL REQUIRE EITHER A WATER SUPPLY ALLOCATION PERMIT, A SHORT-TERM PERMIT-BY-RULE OR A WATER USE REGISTRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH N.J.A.C. 7:19 – NEW JERSEY WATER SUPPLY ALLOCATION RULES. IN NO EVENT SHALL DELAYS ENCOUNTERED IN OBTAINING SUCH PERMITS BE A CAUSE FOR EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR COMPLETION OF THE WORK OF THE CONTRACT.

Section II. B. 5. Backfilling

CLEAN FILL NOTES

1. ALL IMPORTED BACKFILL MATERIAL (SOIL, STONE, ETC.) BROUGHT ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE CERTIFIED CLEAN MATERIAL ACQUIRED FROM AN ENTITY PERMITTED TO PROVIDE SUCH CERTIFIED CLEAN MATERIAL. THE MATERIAL SHALL BE SAMPLED AND ANALYZED PRIOR TO USE ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OR THE PREMISES TO FULLY CHARACTERIZE THE PRESENCE OF ANY CONTAMINANTS; HOWEVER, CRUSHED STONE FROM A VIRGIN QUARRY SOURCE MAY BE IMPORTED WITHOUT ANALYTICAL RESULTS. SUBMIT TO THE _____ WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION INDICATING THE CONCENTRATION OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS CONTAINED IN THE OFFSITE FILL MATERIAL. THE MATERIAL BROUGHT ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE MUST MEET THE PHYSICAL CRITERIA AND MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS OF GENERAL FILL DEFINED IN 6 NYCRR PART 360.13(F), UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE _____. THE IMPORTED MATERIAL SAMPLING PLAN MUST INCLUDE TESTING FOR PRESENCE OF 1,4-DIOXANE AND PFAS (I.E., PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES) CONTAMINANTS. RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATE (RCA) IS NOT APPROVED TO BE USED AS BACKFILL, ASPHALT MILLINGS ARE NOT APPROVED TO BE USED AS BACKFILL.
2. SUBMIT TO ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL ANALYTICAL RESULTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS DEFINED IN 6 NYCRR PART 360.13(e) FROM A NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CERTIFIED LABORATORY. THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PROVIDED WITHOUT LIMITATION:
 - A. ANALYTICAL DATA SHALL BE IN AN EXCEL SPREAD SHEET FORMAT THAT COMPARES THE DATA TO THE LOWER OF PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH-RESIDENTIAL LAND USE AND PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER IN 6 NYCRR PART 375-6.8(b);
 - B. A COMPLETED CHAIN OF CUSTODY FOR THE SAMPLES;
 - C. A SAMPLING PLAN FOR THE SAMPLES COLLECTED;
 - D. THE CERTIFICATIONS OF THE ENTITY COMPLETING THE SAMPLING,
 - E. THE SOURCE OF THE MATERIAL; AND

F. A STATEMENT FROM A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OR PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK THAT, TO THE BEST OF THE AFFIANT'S KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FILL MATERIAL BEING PROVIDED DOES NOT EXCEED THE LOWER OF PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH-RESIDENTIAL LAND USE AND PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER IN 6 NYCRR PART 375-6.8(b), AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE STEPS TO CONFIRM SUCH.

3. THE ENGINEER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO PERFORM QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTING TO CONFIRM COMPLIANCE OF FILL MATERIALS RECEIVED FROM EACH SOURCE OF SUCH MATERIAL. MATERIAL BROUGHT ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE NOT IN COMPLIANCE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND REPLACED WITH ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL