

February 9, 2007

SOIL REMEDIATION PLAN

**Atlantic Yards Arena and Redevelopment Project
Brooklyn, New York**

Prepared for

**ATLANTIC YARDS DEVELOPMENT CO., LLC
BROOKLYN ARENA, LLC**

ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.

Environmental Consulting & Management



209 Shafter Street, Islandia, New York 11749 ♦ 631-232-2600

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 PROPOSED SITE REDEVELOPMENT PLANS 3

3.0 SITE BACKGROUND 4

 3.1 Physical Setting..... 4

 3.2 Summary of Environmental Conditions 5

 3.2.1 Soil Quality Results 6

 3.2.2 Groundwater Quality Results..... 6

4.0 SOIL REMEDIATION PLAN 8

 4.1 Overview of the Soil Remediation Plan..... 8

 4.2 Excavation Stockpiles..... 8

 4.3 Dust Control..... 9

 4.4 Sampling and Disposal of Soils 9

 4.5 Emergency Response and Hospital Directions 10

 4.5.1 Emergency Response Numbers 10

 4.5.2 Hospital Information and Directions to Brooklyn Hospital Center 11

 4.6 Spill Prevention And Control..... 11

 4.6.1 General..... 11

 4.6.2 Spill Prevention..... 12

 4.6.3 Spill Response..... 12

 4.7 Fire Prevention and Firefighting Measures..... 14

 4.8 Vehicle Cleaning Area-Stabilized Construction Entrances 15

 4.9 Personnel and Equipment Cleaning Areas..... 15

 4.10 Unexpected Conditions..... 15

 4.11 Imported Clean Fill 17

 4.12 Record Keeping and Reporting..... 18

FIGURES

1. Site Location Map
2. Site Plan /Hospital Route Map

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Roux Associates, Inc. (Roux Associates) has prepared this Soil Remediation Plan (SRP) to address potential contaminants that may be encountered during soil excavation and disposal at the Atlantic Yards Arena and Redevelopment Project (Block and/or portions of Blocks 927, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1127, 1128, and 1129), located in Brooklyn, New York (Site) (Figure 1). The six full and two partial Tax Blocks of the Site, including the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) bus yard (Bus Yard) and the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) Vanderbilt Rail Yard (VD Yard) comprise the Atlantic Yards Arena and Redevelopment Project (Project). This SRP was developed in order to promote proper Site management in accordance with practices set forth within the Atlantic Yards Arena and Redevelopment Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). In addition to this SRP, a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) and a Construction Health and Safety Plan have been prepared for the Site and will be submitted to the Empire State Development Corporation (ESDC).

The Site has been the subject of several Roux Associates investigations, the results of which have been provided in the May 2006 Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment Report (Phase 2 ESA) and the August 2006 Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment Report Addendum (Phase 2 ESA Addendum). These investigations identified concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, and other contaminants, which exceeded regulatory guidance levels. These were primarily observed in the historic fill materials (Fill) present from land surface to approximately 20 feet below land surface (ft bls) and are typical of historic fill material that was used throughout the development of many areas of New York City. Elevated concentrations of SVOCs and heavy metals are generally not observed in the native soils (Soils) present below the Fill (the Fill and Soils are collectively referred to as “soil material” throughout this SRP). Elevated concentrations of VOCs were detected above regulatory guidance levels in the Fill and Soils in close proximity to former and/or current gasoline filling stations.

The proposed Project will involve the excavation and removal of soil materials to varying depths across the entire Site (Figure 2). Excavation is expected to occur to an average depth of approximately 30 ft bls; the proposed depth of excavation will effectively remove most if not all Fill that may be encountered as previously identified during the Phase 2 ESAs. This SRP does

not include any groundwater remediation that may be undertaken at the Site. If groundwater remediation is necessary, a separate Groundwater Remediation Plan will be prepared. The Project Sponsors will develop and implement procedures for pre-demolition removal of polychlorinated biphenyl-containing equipment in accordance with applicable federal, State, and City laws and regulations.

Upon completion of excavation activities, a Closure Report certified by a Professional Engineer or Architect will be submitted to the ESDC. This report will include, at a minimum, a summary of soil material removal activities, complete documentation of transportation manifests, and copies of disposal/recycling certificates.

2.0 PROPOSED SITE REDEVELOPMENT PLANS

The Project involves the relocation of the VD Yard and the demolition, planning, and reconstruction of the surrounding blocks. When completed, the Project will include an 850,000-square foot sports arena for the Nets professional basketball team, an urban complex of housing, commercial, and retail space, a new VD Yard, and eight acres of landscaped publicly accessible open space. The proposed area of excavation consists of approximately one million cubic yards of soil material, and excavation for this project will not proceed into the groundwater table. Dewatering at the Site is not proposed.

3.0 SITE BACKGROUND

This section provides a brief summary of the history and physical setting of the Site.

3.1 Physical Setting

Bedrock in this region is of a complex nature and origin and likely consists of Cambrian schist and an undifferentiated Precambrian basement. The regional geology overlying the bedrock in the vicinity of the Site consists of approximately 200-300 feet of unconsolidated Cretaceous deposits in an ascending sequence: the Lloyd Sand member, the confining Raritan unit, and the Magothy Formation. Overlying these Cretaceous sediments are Pleistocene sediments, which consist of the Jameco Gravel, Gardiners Clay, and glacially deposited overburden containing a mix of sand, silt, clay, gravels, cobbles, and boulders (glacial till) (Buxton et al., 1981). In this area of Brooklyn, this uppermost naturally occurring overburden is typically overlain by fill material (a mixture of sand, silt, clay, brick, and other manmade material), commonly referred to as “historic fill materials,” which can reach 20 feet in thickness.

Regionally, groundwater is first encountered in the sand and gravel of the Pleistocene deposits (the Upper Glacial Aquifer) and is generally under unconfined conditions. The Magothy Aquifer underlies these Pleistocene deposits and was historically used as a water-supply source for residents in the early to mid 20th century (Buxton et al., 1981). In this area of Brooklyn, the Upper Glacial Aquifer and other underlying aquifers are no longer used for potable water supply purposes. Drinking water for this area of Brooklyn is provided by surface water reservoirs located in upstate New York (Buxton et al, 1981).

The Site is immediately underlain by a thin, generally continuous layer of historic fill material (consisting of sand, gravel, rock fragments, brick fragments, and other manmade materials). Underlying this fill material in the western portion of the Site are well-graded sands interbedded with lenses of sandy silt, and the eastern portion of the Site typically has lenses of coarser material ranging from coarse-grained gravels to cobbles and boulders. A continuous layer of gravels, cobbles, and boulders is present throughout the eastern two thirds of the Site, ranging in thickness from 10 to 50 feet. The cobbles and boulders are underlain by a brown sand stratigraphic unit that comprises the top of the Upper Glacial Aquifer.

Depth to groundwater ranges from approximately 75 ft bls in the eastern portion of the Site to approximately 35 ft bls in the western portion of the Site. This wide variation in the depth to groundwater is generally a function of land topography. The groundwater elevation is relatively flat beneath the Site.

Groundwater flows in a southeast to northwest direction across the Site and is consistent with regional east-to-west flow patterns. Subway tunnels adjacent to the western and northern borders of the Site along Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, respectively, extend below the water table. As expected, these subway tunnels influence groundwater flow around these structures, similar to the effect of a French drain. As a result, groundwater near the subway tunnels in the western portion of the Site is likely re-oriented toward the tunnel structures. For example, groundwater beneath Blocks 1118 and 1127 will flow toward the subway tunnel beneath Flatbush Avenue. Likewise, it is expected that groundwater immediately on the western side of Flatbush Avenue at Block 927 will also flow toward the subway tunnel (i.e., in an eastward direction).

3.2 Summary of Environmental Conditions

The Site has been the subject of several previous investigations, the results of which are contained in the following documents:

- Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment Report dated May 2006;
- Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment Report Addendum dated August 2006.

The field activities performed to accomplish the objectives of the overall Phase 2 ESAs (both the Report and Report Addendum) included the following:

- Collection of samples from over 250 locations;
- Installation of 216 soil borings and collection of over 350 soil samples; and
- Installation of 24 monitoring wells and collection of over 100 groundwater samples from soil borings and monitoring wells.

3.2.1 Soil Quality Results

In general, exceedances of soil regulatory guidance values are moderately low-level and primarily observed:

- Within the shallow historic fill materials that are found throughout the Site, which is a common occurrence for historic fill material throughout New York City; and
- In shallow and, in some instances, deeper soils at former and current gasoline filling stations (e.g., Block 1118 Lot 1, Block 1127 Lot 1, Block 1119 Lots 1 and 64, and Block 1129 Lots 46 and 50).

Overall, exceedances of regulatory guidance values from deeper soils (i.e., below the shallow historic fill material layer) were sporadic, with the exception of the former and current gasoline filling stations. Most importantly, with the exception of two soil samples, which contained elevated levels of lead, none of the soils at the Site exceeded the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) threshold criteria for consideration as a characteristically hazardous waste (as measured using Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure [TCLP]), which is one benchmark for determining whether or not “hazardous waste” levels of contamination are present.

Historic fill material of unknown origin was observed during the drilling and soil sampling activities throughout the majority of the Site. This is a common occurrence throughout New York City.

On average, the upper 20 feet of soil at the Site can be classified as historic fill. The common groups of compounds that exceed the regulatory guidance values in shallow soils include metals, SVOCs, pesticides. These exceedances mostly reflect the nature of the historic fill materials, with the exception of SVOCs found at the former and current gasoline service station properties.

3.2.2 Groundwater Quality Results

In general, groundwater results indicate that two discrete areas (i.e., plumes) of groundwater containing volatile organic compound (VOC) constituents above regulatory guidance values are present at the Site. Across the eastern half of the Site, chlorinated VOCs (primarily tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene) are present in Site groundwater at levels exceeding regulatory guidance values. In this area of the Site, groundwater flows in a northwest direction

and the low strength chlorinated solvent plume is elongated in an approximate northwest direction. The orientation of this plume, coupled with groundwater flow, indicate that the plume appears to originate from an offsite, upgradient area to the southeast and the Site does not appear to be the source of this chlorinated solvent plume. Possible sources include leaky sewers or other diffuse sources that contribute to regionally degraded shallow groundwater quality. The downgradient extent of the plume appears to terminate near Atlantic Avenue. The upgradient, offsite extent has not been determined.

In the western portion of the Site, a mixed BTEX (gasoline components including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene compounds)/chlorinated VOC plume extends from 6th Avenue westward to Flatbush Avenue. In the vicinity of the current/former gasoline filling stations located on Block 1118 Lot 1, Block 1127 Lot 1, and Block 1119 Lots 1 and 64, the groundwater plume is principally comprised of elevated levels of BTEX compounds that appear to stem from gasoline filling station operations. Chlorinated VOCs exceeding regulatory guidance values make up the remainder of this plume.

In addition to the two discrete VOC plumes at the Site, a few low-level semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) sporadically exceed regulatory guidance values. Various total metals were detected above regulatory guidance values in the unfiltered samples; however, manganese, sodium, and lead (common in regional groundwater) were the only dissolved metals detected above regulatory guidance values in the filtered groundwater samples. Metals are typically detected in unfiltered groundwater samples due to the presence of some turbidity (i.e., from sediment containing metals) in samples at the time of collection. No PCBs or pesticides were detected above regulatory guidance values, with the exception of relatively low levels of dieldrin and heptachlor epoxide.

4.0 SOIL REMEDIATION PLAN

The following sections provide an overview of the SRP, as well as a detailed discussion of the components of the plan.

4.1 Overview of the Soil Remediation Plan

This plan has been prepared to satisfy requirements of the FEIS as administered by the ESDC, as related to proposed redevelopment activities at the Atlantic Yards Arena and Redevelopment Project. Specifically, this plan describes activities to be undertaken during subsurface disturbance work (i.e., excavation, grading, and loading of trucks) and describes procedures to be followed in the event that specific unexpected conditions arise.

As part of the redevelopment planned for the Site, excavation will be performed to an average depth of approximately 30 ft bls. The Contractors will be responsible for handling, storing, and disposing of any soil material in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

This SRP discusses the following:

- Sampling and waste characterization of soil material to meet disposal facility requirements;
- Dust suppression during the excavation of Site soil materials (or other activities that involve moving existing Site soil materials around or off the site) in connection with the construction of the project or any related excavation or remediation;
- Procedures to be followed if unexpected conditions (aboveground or underground storage tanks, drums, and/or grossly impacted soils) are encountered;
- Offsite transportation and disposal of soil materials; and
- Record keeping and reporting requirements.

4.2 Excavation Stockpiles

During the course of work at the Site, it may be necessary to temporarily stockpile excavated soil materials in advance of disposal. Although this is not expected to be a common occurrence, procedures to be followed for the temporary stockpiling of soil materials are described below. All stockpiled material will be covered with polyethylene (poly) sheeting with a minimum thickness of 8-mil. These stockpiles will be covered in order to limit precipitation from

contacting soil materials and to avoid the generation of dust from soil materials. Covered stockpiles will be inspected daily to ensure that there has not been any damage to the poly sheeting and that the stockpile is still adequately covered.

4.3 Dust Control

Dust suppression methods will be employed by the Contractor whenever construction activities may cause dust, i.e., during the demolition of Project buildings and any excavation, grading, or earth-moving activities at the Project Site in connection with the construction of the Project or any related excavation or remediation. Dust (particulate matter) will be controlled at the Site in accordance with the Site Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP), and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements and the requirements set forth in the FEIS. Dust suppression measures are detailed in the Construction Health and Safety Plan.

The Contractor will make provisions to have an adequate amount of water and appropriate equipment to disperse water onsite at all times.

4.4 Sampling and Disposal of Soils

Prior to the start of excavation, if possible, all soil materials will be sampled at a frequency sufficient to meet disposal facility requirements and the Contractor/Forest City Ratner Company representative will secure disposal facility approval for disposal of soil materials in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. The soil material will be loaded directly into trucks after excavation and transported to an offsite disposal facility (unless Site conditions, coordination of activities, timelines, and/or daily production limitations require temporary stockpiling prior to sampling and disposal). The contaminated soil material will be shipped by a licensed hauler in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Each shipment will be transported under a non-hazardous waste manifest/bill of lading, hazardous waste manifest, or other appropriate documentation based upon sampling results. All contaminated/hazardous soil material will be properly disposed of at a permitted offsite Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF), in accordance with all applicable regulations. Before any transport vehicle leaves the site, the sides and wheels will be inspected. If any soil materials are observed on the wheels or body of the truck, they will be removed using a shovel, broom, water hose and/or other hand tools in the designated vehicle cleaning area (Section 4.8).

In addition, all trucks carrying soil material for disposal will have the soils in the truck body covered with a tarp. Outgoing trucks shall be inspected at the gate and not allowed to exit if covers are not properly utilized.

4.5 Emergency Response and Hospital Directions

The following sections provide emergency response and project management phone numbers, in addition to directions to the nearest hospital (Brooklyn Hospital Center).

4.5.1 Emergency Response Numbers

Emergencies encountered on this Site will be responded to via offsite emergency services personnel and Site personnel. The following master phone list will be prominently posted at the Contractor’s construction trailer designated as the Site command post.

- Emergency Medical Service.....911
- Police: New York City Police Department (NYPD)911
- Hospital: Brooklyn Hospital Center (718) 250-8000
- National Response Center(800) 424-8802
- Poison Control Center(800) 222-1222
- Chemtrec.....(800) 262-8200
- Fire: New York City Fire Department (FDNY)911
- New York City Office of Emergency Management911
- Center for Disease Control(800) 311-3435
- USEPA (Region II)(212) 637-5000
- NYSDEC Emergency Spill Response (800) 457-7362
- New York City Department of Environmental Protection..... (718) 595-4646

The following table provides the contact information for Project Management and Health and Safety Personnel.

Title	Contact	Company Name	Business Phone	Cellular Phone
General Superintendent	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Site Superintendent	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Assistant Site Superintendent	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Title	Contact	Company Name	Business Phone	Cellular Phone
Corporate Safety Supervisor	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Site Health and Safety Officer	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Construction Manager	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Owner's Onsite Representative	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Owner's Representative	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Owner's Representative	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

4.5.2 Hospital Information and Directions to Brooklyn Hospital Center

Brooklyn Hospital Center
121 Dekalb Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
(718) 250-8000

Directions to Brooklyn Hospital Center:

1. Head towards Atlantic Avenue
2. Turn North onto Carlton Avenue from Atlantic Avenue
3. Turn Left onto Dekalb Avenue
4. Hospital will be on right hand side after 6 blocks (121 Dekalb Avenue)

Directions to the hospital are included as Figure 2 and are provided in the CHASP.

4.6 Spill Prevention And Control

The following sections describe procedures to be followed to prevent onsite spills and contingency measures in the event that an onsite spill occurs.

4.6.1 General

While spill prevention measures listed below will be implemented to minimize the potential for any spill, the potential for a spill exists. The most probable spill events associated with this

scope of work include hydraulic fluid spills from heavy equipment, fuel spills from equipment or machinery, and soils spilled during transportation.

Heavy equipment typically contains 30 gallons or less of hydraulic fluid. If a leak occurs, the equipment will immediately be shut down to minimize hydraulic fluid leaks and repaired prior to re-use, and the spill will be contained to the extent possible using a bucket and/or oil absorbent pads.

Soils spilled during transportation will be collected and returned to the truck for proper disposal. Surfaces impacted as a result of any spill shall be cleaned as soon as possible.

4.6.2 Spill Prevention

In an effort to keep the potential of spills to a minimum and maintain a constant state of readiness to combat a spill or release, the following inspections will be performed:

- Weekly Equipment Inspections
Equipment will be inspected weekly to account for fluids carried on and used to operate equipment and to ensure that they are not leaking. These inspections will insure that equipment is working properly during operation or handling of soil materials.
- Onsite Materials Handling Inspections
Material quantity and storage will be inspected to maintain proper method of storage to help reduce the chance of a spill or release.
- Safety Equipment Inspections
Stocks of safety equipment and supplies will be maintained and kept in good working order. These inspections will be used to account for the quantity, location, and working condition of safety equipment onsite.

Any discrepancies or inadequacies discovered as a result of these inspections will be corrected immediately.

4.6.3 Spill Response

Should a spill that may impact the environment (Spill) occur, the Site Superintendent will immediately report the Spill to the Contractor's designated onsite spill response personnel. The Contractor will then notify the Owner's Representative and Construction Manager, who will then

contact the appropriate regulatory agencies where required by any city, state, or federal regulations.

Potential spills for this project are anticipated to be secured and cleaned up by Site personnel who are trained in spill response, where appropriate. Unauthorized personnel will be prohibited from entering all spill cleanup areas. The Site Superintendent or Site Safety Officer must evaluate the extent of the hazard(s) and, if necessary, utilize engineering controls and proper safety equipment to contain the spill until the appropriate emergency response personnel arrive onsite.

The following is a list of actions that should be taken in the event of a spill:

- Account for Site personnel and make proper notifications.
- Evaluate the hazard(s), identify the source of the discharge, and stop the spill or leak.
- Exclude any source of ignition from the spilled material if flammable.
- Isolate and contain the spill in the smallest area possible.
- Keep personnel upwind of the spill area.
- Evaluate potential vapor and dust hazards, and implement appropriate suppression operations.
- At no time will personnel be allowed to come in contact with unidentified spilled materials.
- Notify the Owner's Representative and Construction Manager.

The spill control equipment consisting of buckets, absorbent pads, oil dry, 55-gallon drums, 8-mil poly sheeting, and sand will be located in a construction trailer or office located at or near the Site. Any soil and/or disposable equipment impacted by a spill will be containerized in a drum for proper off-site disposal. Soils impacted by a spill may also be stockpiled on, and covered with, 8-mil poly sheeting, prior to proper off-site disposal. The exact location of the trailer or office has not yet been determined, however the location(s) of spill equipment will be reviewed at the onsite health and safety briefings.

If there is a spill offsite on the public roadway, it is the responsibility of the Waste Transportation Contractor to notify the proper authorities. Vehicles transporting materials offsite will have 24-hour emergency contact information included on the Waste Manifest/Bill of Lading. In the case of an offsite spill, the transporter will immediately notify their designated spill response contractor and the Owner's Representative and Construction Manager, who may contact the appropriate regulatory agencies.

4.7 Fire Prevention and Firefighting Measures

The fire prevention and firefighting measures to be followed are outlined below.

- Fire Extinguishers and Employee Training
ABC fire extinguishers are required to be onsite and the Site Health and Safety Officer is responsible for periodically checking that the units are properly charged and ready to use. Fire safety will be a frequent topic of the Contractor's Site safety meetings.

- Combustible Substance Handling and Storage
All combustible liquids will be properly stored and labeled.

Combustible items are not permitted around burning or welding operations. A fire extinguisher must be readily available and easily accessible during all burning and welding activities.

Combustible scrap items (e.g., wood, cardboard, oily rags, etc.) are picked up periodically and stored away from combustible substances or any source of flame.

- Equipment Refueling
A fire extinguisher must be readily available and easily accessible when refueling. Equipment that is running or that remains very hot after shutting down will not be refueled until it is shut down and given sufficient time to cool down.

In an emergency situation where a superintendent orders a Site evacuation, the Contractor's employees will quickly turn off all equipment.

- General
Smoking is strictly prohibited where combustibles are stored or when refueling equipment.

Open fires are prohibited.

In the event of a fire, the Contractor will notify the appropriate emergency response services, including, but not limited to the NYPD and the FDNY, who will coordinate any emergency response and evacuation of adjacent properties, if necessary.

4.8 Vehicle Cleaning Area-Stabilized Construction Entrances

One or more temporary vehicle cleaning areas/stabilized construction entrances will be constructed to clean disposal trucks and other vehicles prior to leaving the Site. The vehicle cleaning area/stabilized construction entrance will be constructed of gravel and will be of sufficient size to prevent vehicles from spreading soil material.

4.9 Personnel and Equipment Cleaning Areas

All personnel working in areas of contaminated soil material will clean themselves prior to leaving the Site in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Health and Safety Plan.

In addition, all equipment used for excavation and other earthwork activities (i.e., excavators, bulldozers, backhoes, etc.), which comes in contact with contaminated soil material, shall be cleaned at the vehicle cleaning area prior to:

- a. Handling clean fill/topsoil; and
- b. Leaving the Site.

No equipment will be allowed to leave the Site prior to the Site Health and Safety Officer or Site superintendent's verification that the equipment was properly cleaned.

4.10 Unexpected Conditions

Unexpected conditions that may be encountered include buried drums, Underground Storage Tanks (USTs), Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs), and areas of grossly contaminated soil not previously identified through testing. Grossly contaminated soil is defined in the NYSDEC's Draft DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation document as soil that contains visibly identifiable free or otherwise readily detectable free or residual product.

The following procedures will be followed if “unexpected conditions” are encountered. Screening for “unexpected conditions” will be performed by the Contractor during all excavation and other earth moving activities (not including the activities related to “clean” fill brought onsite). This screening will include the following:

1. Visual inspection for evidence of grossly contaminated soil (i.e., visibly identifiable free or otherwise readily detectable free or residual product.); and
2. Periodically screening for organic vapors with a photoionization detector (PID).

The material encountered (i.e., USTs, ASTs, or grossly contaminated soil) will be:

1. Excavated within the limits of the proposed excavation;
2. Stockpiled separately from other materials in accordance with the temporary stockpiling requirements outlined above;
3. Sampled for waste characterization parameters for disposal purposes; and
4. Disposed of appropriately offsite.

If intact buried drums are encountered and these contain unknown contents (i.e., no drum labels), the Contractor will notify the Owner’s Representative and Construction Manager who will contact the proper regulatory agencies. In no circumstance should the Contractor disturb or attempt to move a drum containing unknown material.

In general, the Contractor will be responsible for notifying the Owner’s Representative and Construction Manager, who will then notify NYSDEC, NYCDEP, and/or any other applicable regulatory agency of the “unexpected conditions” encountered. If encountered, previously unidentified tanks and associated appurtenances, drums, and/or petroleum-impacted soils will be properly removed in accordance with all applicable regulations after following the abovementioned procedures. These materials and associated contaminated soils will be sampled (stockpiled on and covered with 8-mil poly sheeting, if necessary) and disposed in accordance with all appropriate regulations. All equipment used in connection with encountered unexpected conditions will be cleaned in accordance with the appropriate vehicle/equipment cleaning procedures.

4.11 Imported Clean Fill

Offsite fill materials shall be free of extraneous debris and solid waste. Unsuitable material shall include, but not be limited to, all grass, weeds, vegetation of any type, roots, trash, rocks, boulders, debris, demolition materials, or any layer, strata, formation, or deposit of soil determined by the Construction Manager to be unsuitable for the intended purpose. To the extent possible, offsite fill materials shall be obtained from virgin non-industrial borrow sites. Fill material to be placed within the top two feet of the final grade or on the Arena roof will conform to the NYSDEC residential soil criteria as specified in 6 New York Codes Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 375, Table 375-6.8(b).

Each truckload of offsite fill material shall have a load ticket prepared by the Contractor certifying the source of the material and the location or stockpile the material was taken from. The load ticket shall specifically identify the type of material, the location where the fill was obtained, a brief history of the site that is the source of the fill, and the quantity of material.

The Construction Manager will review results of pre-qualification and post-qualification chemical testing of the offsite fill materials and will base the acceptability of the material on the applicable regulations. No contaminated soils or fill will be brought to the Site.

Pre-qualification testing of imported fill materials will be conducted prior to delivery to Site. Pre-qualification chemical testing requirements will be completed at the source location of the offsite fill materials, and will include analysis of one composite sample for the following parameters:

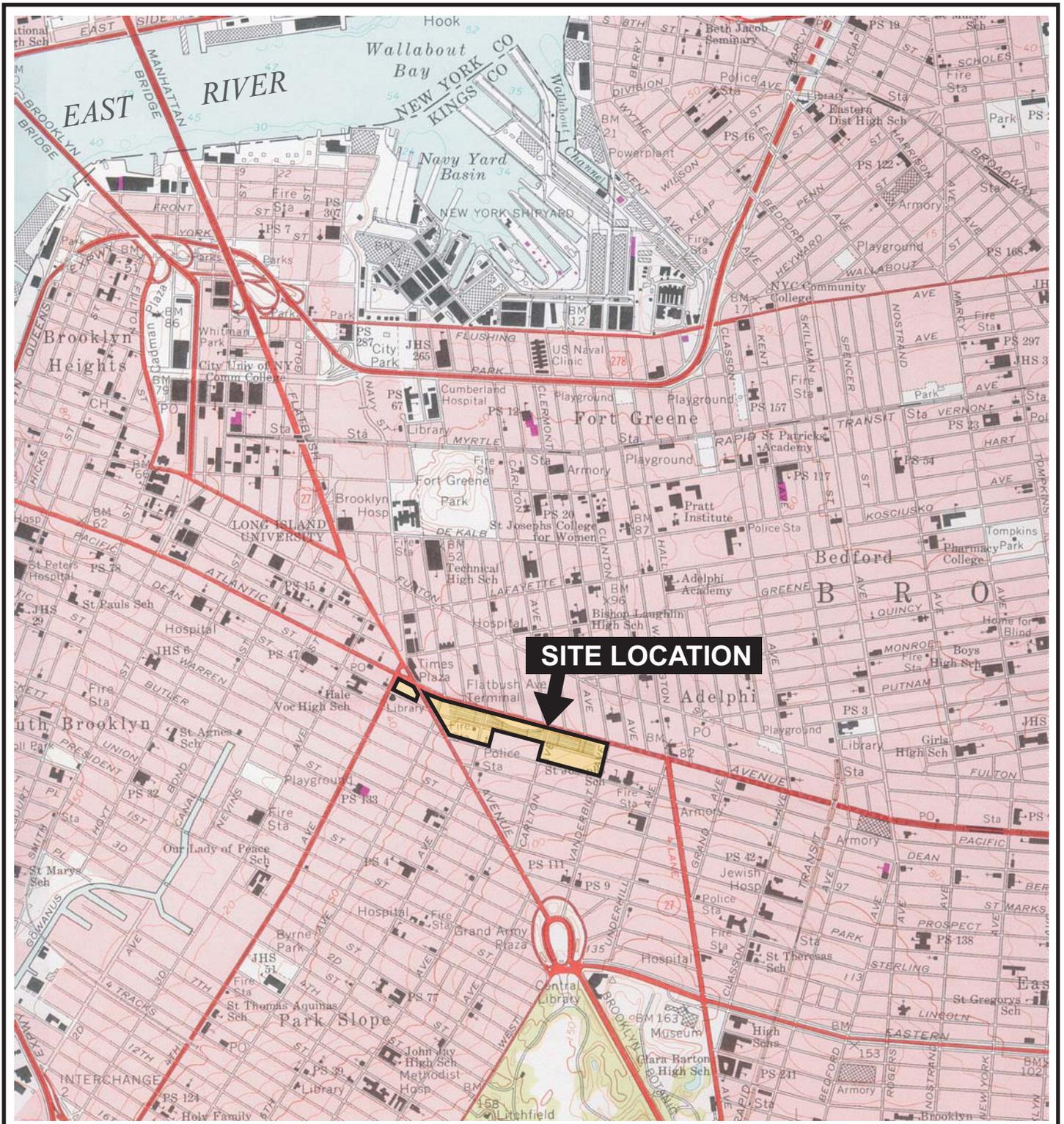
- Herbicides by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) method SW-846-8151A;
- Pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) by USEPA methods SW-846-8081A/8082;
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by USEPA method SW-846-8260;
- Semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) by USEPA method SW-846-8270; and
- Metals (arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, copper, cyanide, lead, manganese, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc) by USEPA method SW-846-6010B); total mercury by USEPA method SW-846-7471; total chromium, hexavalent chromium, and trivalent chromium method SW-846-7196A.

Post-qualification chemical testing for the offsite fill materials shall include testing for the above-referenced parameters within 72 hours after delivery and prior to installation.

4.12 Record Keeping and Reporting

The Contractor will maintain all records as described in this SRP, including, waste disposal transportation manifests, appropriate health and safety forms and documentation, clean fill load tickets, and CAMP data.

Upon completion of the soil excavation activities, a Closure Report certified by a professional engineer or architect will be submitted to the ESDC. This report will include, at a minimum, a summary of soil removal activities, complete documentation of transportation manifests, copies of disposal/recycling certificates, and CAMP data. In addition, this report will include a discussion of any unexpected conditions encountered and a discussion of any deviations from the proposed activities.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



SOURCE:
USGS; 1979, Brooklyn, N.Y.
7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle



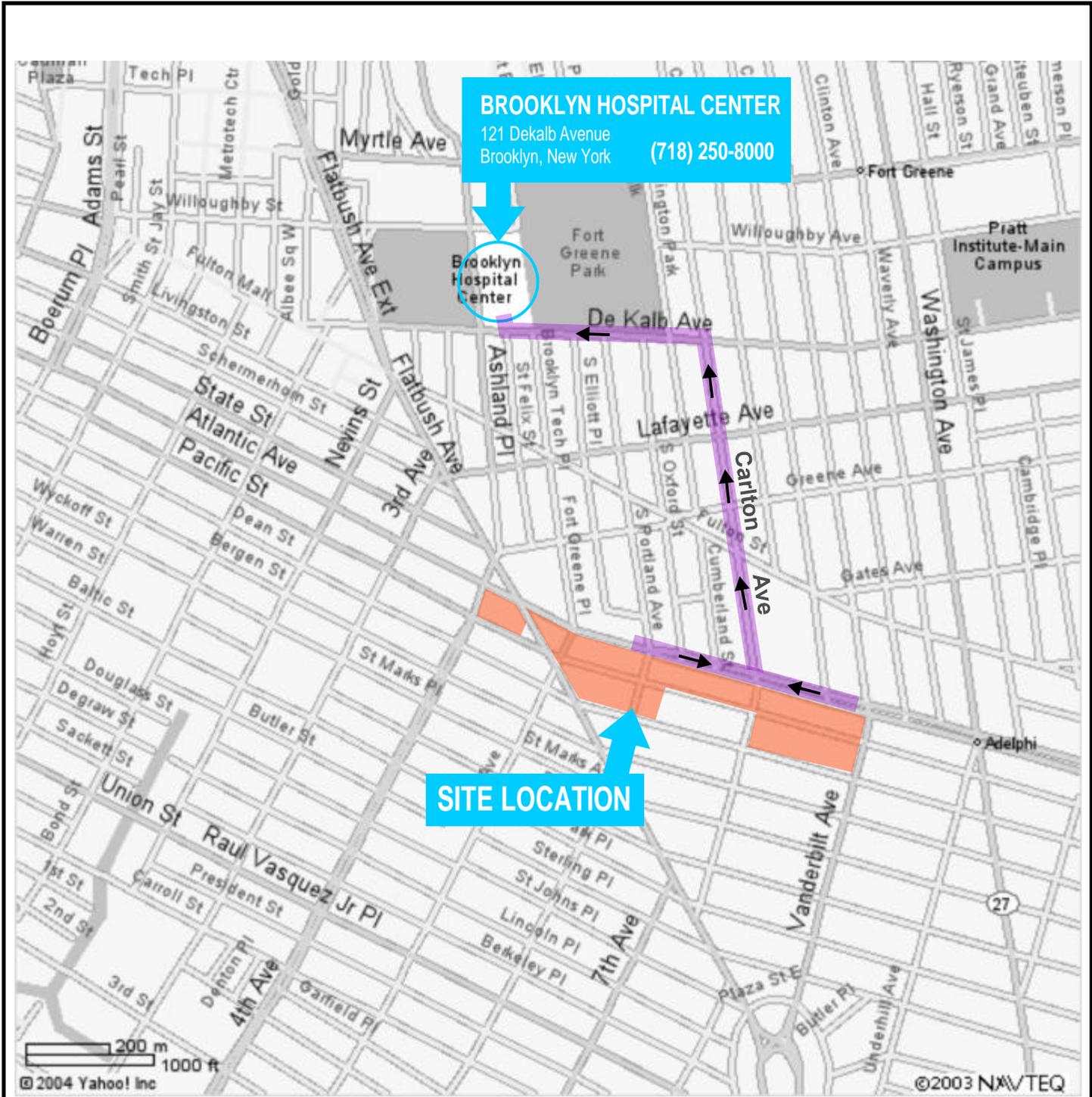
Title:

SITE LOCATION MAP

ATLANTIC YARDS ARENA AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Prepared for: ATLANTIC YARDS DEVELOPMENT CO., LLC
AND BROOKLYN ARENA, LLC

Compiled by: S.S.	Date: 05JAN07	FIGURE
Prepared by: S.S.	Scale: AS SHOWN	
Project Mgr.: D.M.	Office: NY	1
File No.: FCR1421801.CDR	Project No.: 92414Y03	



DIRECTIONS TO HOSPITAL

- 1) Head toward ATLANTIC AVE.
- 2) Turn NORTH onto CARLTON AVE.
- 3) Turn LEFT onto DEKALB AVE.
- 4) Hospital will be on right after 6 blocks.



Title:

HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP
BROOKLYN HOSPITAL CENTER

ATLANTIC YARDS ARENA AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Prepared for: ATLANTIC YARDS DEVELOPMENT CO., LLC
BROOKLYN ARENA, LLC

Compiled by: F.C.	Date: 05JAN07	FIGURE 2
Prepared by: J.A.D.	Scale: SHOWN	
Project Mgr.: D.M.	Office: NY	
File No.: FCR1421802.CDR	Project No.: 92414Y03	