WATER TREATMENT PLANT PRELOADING AND SEDIMENT CONSOLIDATION AREA 2010 CONSTRUCTION WORK PLAN

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ACRONYMS

CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
CM	construction manager
CQA	construction quality assurance
CQC	construction quality control
CY	cubic yards
LLDPE	linear low-density polyethylene
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
QA	quality assurance
ROD	Record of Decision
SCA	sediment consolidation area
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WTP	water treatment plant

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Honeywell continues the progress toward achieving the goals of the Onondaga Lake Record of Decision (ROD) and the community's vision for a restored lake with the development of this *Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Preloading and Sediment Consolidation Area (SCA) 2010 Construction Work Plan* (2010 Work Plan). The lake remediation plan, which was selected by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), calls for a combination of dredging and capping – standard environmental cleanup methods that will address the contamination in lake sediments and water.

The selected remedy outlined in the ROD calls for the dredging of up to an estimated 2.65 million cubic yards (CY) of contaminated sediments, management of the sediment at the SCA on Wastebed 13, construction of an isolation cap over an estimated 425 acres in shallow areas of the lake, construction of a thin-layer cap over an estimated 154 acres in the lake's deeper areas, completion of a pilot study to evaluate methods to prevent formation of methyl mercury, wetland and habitat restoration, monitored natural recovery, and long-term maintenance and monitoring (NYSDEC and USEPA, 2005). A design and preparatory construction process is underway in order to be ready to implement the dredging and capping in Onondaga Lake, which is scheduled to begin in 2012.

1.1 CONTENTS OF THIS WORK PLAN

This 2010 Work Plan presents the approach, activities, methodologies, and schedule for the 2010 activities at the WTP and SCA. The work will consist of the main activities noted below:

Site Preparation and Clearing - Mobilization, road upgrades, surveying and above ground site clearing.

WTP Preloading - Placement of clean fill material on the footprint of the future WTP area to achieve local soil compaction and expedite settlement prior to construction of the actual building and installation of equipment.

SCA Construction and Instrumentation - Berm construction with clean fill materials, partial placement of composite liner system (clean gravel drainage layer, clean low permeability soil, and geomembrane liner), limited excavation in the Wastebed material for the sump area, and management of construction water.

The organization of the plan is summarized below.

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 – Construction Activities

Section 3 – Health and Safety

Section 4 – Project Organization

Section 5 – Communications

Section 6 – References

1.2 DESIGN APPROACH

The design approach for the Onondaga Lake was established with multiple components to facilitate the schedule for design and construction specified in the Consent Decree. The components of the design have been advanced in parallel paths over the past several years in order to prioritize activities to allow for the start of dredging in 2012. The five main design components include the following:

1. SCA Civil & Geotechnical Design
2. WTP Design
3. Sediment Management
4. Dredging, Capping, & Habitat
5. Sediment Management Unit (SMU) 8

Documents describing different stages of each of these design components have been submitted to the NYSDEC and can be found in the public repositories specified in the Onondaga Lake ROD or at the websites noted below:

- NYSDEC - http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/37558.html
- Honeywell - http://onondaga-lake-initiatives.com/

1.3 PREPARTORY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

In order to complete the necessary construction activities in time to start the lake dredging in 2012, the WTP preloading and the SCA construction will be starting in 2010. The staged approach summarized below will allow for completion of SCA Stage 1A and Stage 1B (Figure 1.1) prior to the start of lake dredging in 2012.

Stage 1A – Preloading for WTP and SCA Construction
(2010 activities described in this work plan)

Stage 1B – SCA Construction (Separate work plan to follow for 2011 activities)

Stage 2 – SCA Construction (Separate work plan to follow for future activities)

Stage 3 – SCA Construction (Separate work plan to follow for future activities, if needed)

This 2010 Work Plan describes the construction activities and management approach for Stage 1A, which includes preloading of the WTP area and initial construction of SCA. Section 2 describes the preparatory construction activities that will be completed during 2010. This preparatory construction work will consist of conventional construction with clean construction materials (e.g., placement of low permeability material, geomembrane, gravel, piping, and pumps) that will be delivered to the site. This work does not involve any significant effort with the wastebed materials – it is similar to routinely-performed commercial and infrastructure projects. Additional work plans will be reviewed and approved by NYSDEC to address the construction activities for Stages 1B, Stage 2, and Stage 3 (if needed) of the SCA Construction noted above.

In addition to the staged work at the SCA and the preloading for the WTP, additional construction activities for dredge slurry transport, processing, and containment will be conducted during 2011 and early 2012 to prepare for the start of lake dredging. Additional work plans will be reviewed and approved by NYSDEC to address the construction activities noted below:

- Building the slurry processing area, WTP, and associated utilities (e.g., water and power)
- Installing the slurry pipeline from Onondaga Lake to the SCA
- Building the necessary infrastructure for lake access and shoreline support

1.4 COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY

In addition to the details described in this work plan and the subsequent construction activities noted above, Honeywell has prepared a Community Health and Safety Plan (CHASP), which has been reviewed by the NYSDEC, USEPA, and NYSDOH, for the 2010 SCA construction and site preparation work for the WTP (Parsons, 2010). This draft document has been released to the public for a 30-day review and comment period. Once the public comment period has concluded, the comments will be reviewed and incorporated, as appropriate, into the Final CHASP. This CHASP describes the protective measures that will be taken during the first stage of SCA construction, as well as initial construction activities for the WTP. These activities will take place in 2010. For construction scheduled for 2011 and 2012, this health and safety plan will be augmented to include information relative to those activities. A separate health and safety plan will be developed for operational activities starting in 2012. These activities will include the removal, transport, drying and storage of lake materials. As the plans are drafted, they will be available at the public repositories and websites noted above.

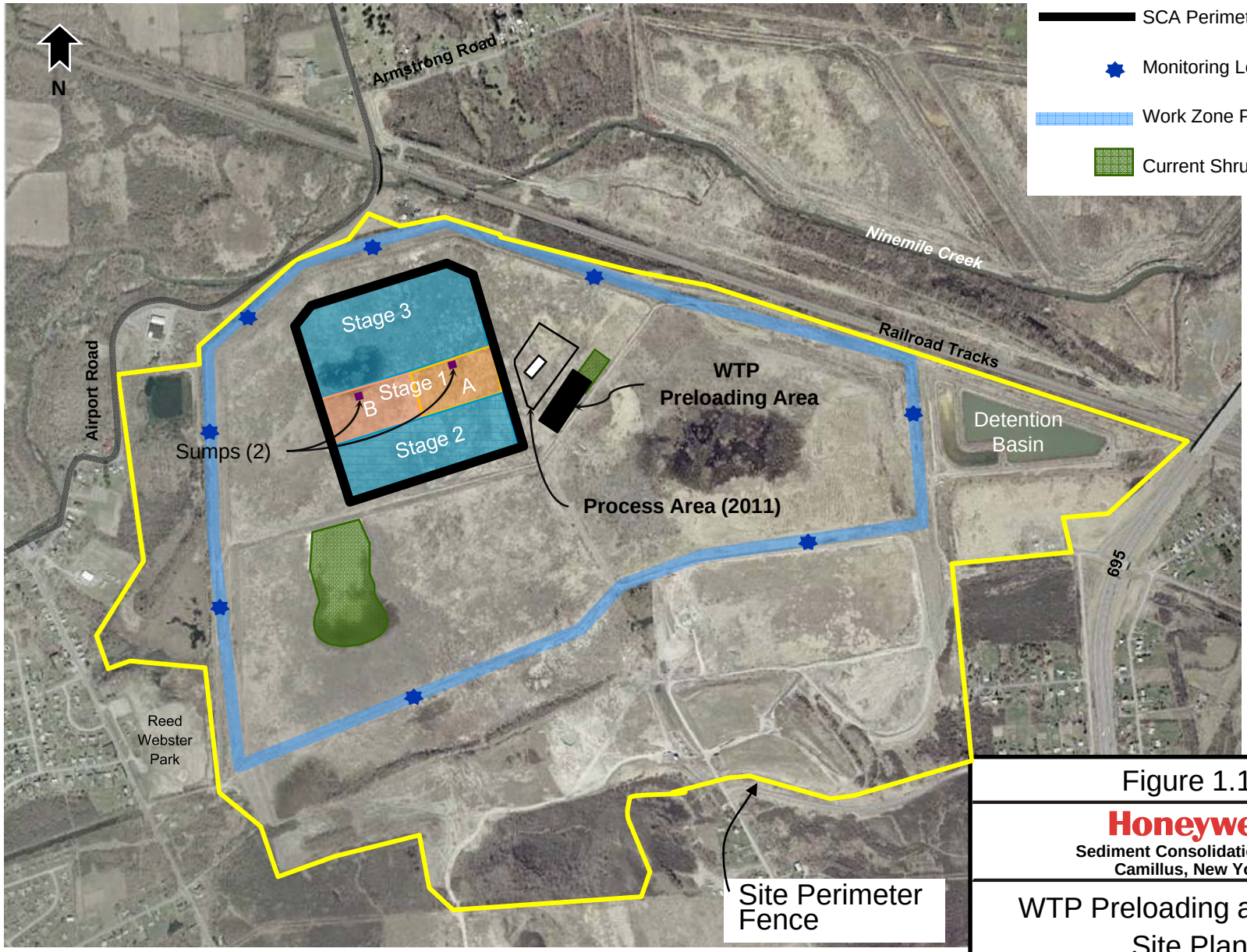

Figure 1.1

Honeywell

Sediment Consolidation Area
Camillus, New York

WTP Preloading and SCA Site Plan

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SECTION 2

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

2.1 SITE PREPARATION

Site preparation activities include mobilizing, installing stormwater/erosion and sediment controls, upgrading existing site roads, establishing survey bench marks, and staking of the site boundary. Construction activities are anticipated between the working hours of 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

2.1.1 Mobilization

Equipment, personnel, materials, and supplies will be mobilized to the site. Items to be mobilized typically would include:

- Office trailers
- Generators for office trailers
- Storage container
- Sanitary facilities
- Bulldozer
- Excavator
- Tree clearing equipment
- Water truck
- Smooth-drum compactor
- GPS survey equipment
- Air monitoring equipment
- Miscellaneous hand tools and portable equipment

2.1.2 Stormwater/Erosion and Sediment Controls

All SCA drilling, excavation, and placement of clean fill material will be inside Wastebed 13 at a lower elevation than the surrounding berms of the site. Weir box #6 within the footprint of Stage 1A will be abandoned prior to earthwork and weir boxes #5 and #7 will have soil berms constructed around them to prevent stormwater from entering. Based on the existing topography and weir abandonment and isolation activities, stormwater will not have the ability to migrate from the construction areas to off-site locations. Any stormwater that is present within or around the activities inside Wastebed 13 will be managed in accordance with Section 2.6.

Limited construction activities (construction dewatering pipeline and clean water pipeline, if needed) will take place outside of Wastebed 13. Stormwater controls will be installed around these areas that disturb the ground surface in accordance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that is currently being developed for the SCA-related construction activities.

2.1.3 Road Upgrades

Upgrades to existing site roads will include placing and grading of crushed rock on as-needed basis. Crushed rock will be obtained from off-site, delivered in trucks, and spread with a bulldozer.

2.1.4 Stakeout

A licensed surveyor (subcontractor) will provide survey benchmarks. At least three bench marks will be provided around the perimeter of the SCA on the Wastebed 13 dikes. The benchmarks will be used to stakeout the location of Stage 1A of the SCA.

2.2 SITE CLEARING

Site clearing will start after site preparation is complete and will be performed in designated work areas in accordance with the SCA Civil and Geotechnical design document that is currently being finalized. Site clearing for the work described in this plan will take place in the area covered by Stage 1A of the SCA, paths for instrumentation installation in Stage 1B, 2, and 3, the area to be covered by the preload, and construction water and clean water pipeline areas (if needed). Site clearing will not involve disturbing the wastebed material (i.e. no digging) and will consist of cutting and removing trees and brush mowing.

2.3 WTP PRE-LOADING

Pre-loading will be performed in the WTP and slurry processing area to enhance soil compaction and minimize settlement during construction and operation of the WTP. Pre-loading consists of placing a soil load over an area, waiting for settlement to occur, and then removing the load. Pre-loading allows for consolidation of underlying materials under a temporary load, rather than under the weight of the WTP equipment.

Earthen materials to be used for construction of the SCA will be used for pre-loading at the location noted on Figure 1.1. It is anticipated that the clean gravel drainage layer material will be used as the material for pre-load. The preloading area will be approximately two acres in size, and the preload will be approximately 10 ft. thick. The materials will be delivered to the WTP location and graded with a bulldozer. It is currently anticipated that the pre-load will have to remain in place for up to six months to achieve the desired settlements. Observations of settlement will be used to determine when to remove the pre-load material. The gravel drainage layer material will be removed and reused in the SCA when the pre-load period is over and when the geotextile cushion installation in the SCA is complete.

2.4 SCA INSTRUMENTATION

SCA instrumentation activities include abandonment of existing instrumentation within the footprint of the SCA and installation of new instrumentation that will be used to monitor Wastebed 13 during SCA operation. Description of the instrumentation to be abandoned and the abandonment procedures to be used, as well as a description of the instrumentation to be installed and the installation procedures, are provided below.

2.4.1 Piezometer, Inclinometer, and Weir Abandonment

Piezometers and inclinometers within the footprint of the SCA will be abandoned. The SCA Design contains a list of piezometers and inclinometers to be abandoned, as well as the procedures to be followed at each location. The existing Weir Box 6 will be abandoned in accordance with the SCA Civil and Geotechnical design document, which is currently in the process of being finalized. A drilling subcontractor will be used to abandon the piezometers, inclinometers, and the weir box.

2.4.2 Instrument Installation

The Geotechnical Instrumentation and Monitoring Plan is provided as Appendix N to the SCA Civil and Geotechnical Design and includes the procedures for installing, monitoring, and maintaining vibrating wire piezometers, settlement cells, inclinometers, and settlement profilers. The locations of the instrumentation are shown in the SCA Civil and Geotechnical design document, which is currently in the process of being finalized. These instruments will be used to monitor water levels, settlement, and stability during construction, operations, and post-closure, as needed.

The piezometers and inclinometers will be installed by the drilling subcontractor. The settlement cells and settlement profilers will be installed by the earthwork crew. Startup procedures recommended by each instrument's manufacturer will be implemented prior to use.

2.5 SCA CONSTRUCTION

SCA construction consists of permanent berm construction, sump excavation, low-permeability soil layer placement, geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) placement in sump areas, geomembrane installation, geotextile cushion installation, gravel drainage layer placement, and temporary berm construction.

2.5.1 Permanent Berm Construction

A permanent berm along the east side of Stage 1 of the SCA will be constructed. Structural fill will be imported from off-site and delivered in trucks. The material will be placed in lifts with a bulldozer and compacted with a smooth-drum compactor. Compaction testing will be performed on the structural fill. Approximately 10,000 CY of structural fill will be placed in 2010.

2.5.2 Sump Excavation

The eastern SCA sump, located within the Stage 1A area (Figure 1.1), will be excavated in 2010 to the lines and grades on the SCA Design drawings that are currently being finalized. Approximately 700 CY will be removed for the sump with a mid size excavator. Excavated material will be spread on Wastebed 13, within the SCA footprint. If excavated material is placed outside of the area for SCA operations, the area shall be stabilized after placement by vegetation with a seed mix that shall be approved by the Engineer. Air, dust, and noise monitoring will be performed during sump excavation as described in Section 3.

2.5.3 Low-Permeability Soil Layer Placement

Clean low-permeability soil layer material will be obtained from an off-site facility and delivered in trucks. Low-permeability soil layer will be spread with a bulldozer and compacted with a compactor. Suitability of compaction equipment will be verified during the initial area of low-permeability soil layer construction via field and laboratory testing. Survey methods will be used to verify and document the thickness of the low-permeability soil layer. The initial area of the low-permeability soil layer (first acre) will be constructed as a test area utilizing proposed material and methods with additional performance monitoring. The monitoring of the initial area at an increased frequency will be used to demonstrate that the material and construction methods achieve the requirements of the low-permeability soil layer. The design submittals and construction work plan serve as the work plan for the construction of this test area. Appendix M of the SCA Civil and Geotechnical Design – CQA Plan (Attachment A, Section 7) addresses the initial monitoring and testing of the low-permeability soil layer. The low-permeability soil layer will be tested in accordance with the requirements of Part 360-2.13(j)(3). Approximately 60,000 CY of low-permeability soil layer will be placed during 2010 Stage 1A construction. Within the sump areas a GCL layer will be placed prior to geomembrane installation.

2.5.4 Geomembrane Installation

To complete the SCA composite liner system, a 60-mil linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) geomembrane will be installed over the low-permeability soil layer. The seams of the geomembrane sheets will be heat welded and tested in accordance with the specifications. Approximately 650,000 square ft. of geomembrane will be installed in 2010. Geomembrane installation will be performed by the geosynthetics subcontractor. The outside edges of the geomembrane along the permanent berms will be secured in an anchor trench. The northern, western, and southern edges of Stage 1A construction during 2010 will be connected to subsequent stages of SCA construction, and therefore, will be secured with the temporary berms discussed in Section 2.5.7.

2.5.5 Geotextile Cushion Installation

Geotextile will be installed over the geomembrane. Geotextile material will be non-woven and have a minimum mass per unit area of 12 ounces per square yard. Approximately 650,000 square ft. of geotextile will be installed in 2010. The geotextile will be installed by the geosynthetics subcontractor. Geotextile seams will be stitched or overlapped in accordance with the SCA Design.

2.5.6 Gravel Drainage Layer Placement

Gravel drainage layer material will be obtained from off-site and delivered to the site in trucks. Gravel drainage layer material will be spread in the SCA with a bulldozer keeping a minimum of 1 ft. of gravel over the geomembrane out in front of the bulldozer. The drainage layer material will be spread over the underlying geotextile by pushing the material forward to cascade rather than be shoved across the underlying layer. A minimum of 2 ft. of gravel drainage layer material over the geomembrane will be required under all truck traffic to protect the liner during construction. Gravel drainage layer thickness will be monitored by stakes (set on top of

the geotextile cushion with flat end down) and survey methods. The stakes will also designate the traffic areas. Approximately 56,140 CY of drainage gravel will be placed during the Stage 1A construction.

2.5.7 Temporary Berm Construction

As discussed in Section 2.5.4, the northern, western, and southern edge of Stage 1A 2010 construction of the SCA will be secured with temporary berms. The temporary berm design is shown on Detail 5 on Design Drawing C-009 (Appendix C) of the SCA Civil and Geotechnical Design. The temporary berm is constructed of gravel drainage layer material covered with LLDPE geomembrane, which is welded to the SCA liner geomembrane.

2.6 CONSTRUCTION WATER MANAGEMENT

Dewatering may be required to remove water from the surface of Wastebed 13 or from the SCA sump excavations. Mobile pumps and piping will be used to pump water from Wastebed 13. The water will be managed in accordance with the SWPPP that is currently being developed for SCA-related construction activities.

After the geomembrane and temporary berms are installed, precipitation that falls within the constructed portions of the SCA will be contained without contacting Solvay waste. This water will be pumped, using mobile pumps and aboveground piping, to the northern edge of Wastebed 13 in accordance with the SWPPP that is currently being developed for SCA-related construction activities.

2.7 SCHEDULE

The schedule for the WTP preloading and SCA construction activities is noted below. The activities described in this work plan will address the components of the construction that will be conducted during 2010 on Wastebed 13 for the remediation program for Onondaga Lake.

- Start of SCA and WTP preloading construction for 2010: August 1, 2010
- Preloading of clean material for WTP: August 2010- January 2011
- Installation of construction dewatering pipeline and clean water pipeline (if needed): September 2010
- Berm construction, instrumentation, and sump excavation: September 2010
- Low-permeability soil layer construction: September - October 2010
- Geomembrane installation: October - November 2010
- Geotextile installation: November 2010
- Gravel drainage layer installation: November 2010

SECTION 3

HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY OVERVIEW

The health and safety of the community and the site-workers are of paramount importance in designing and implementing the lake remedy. Health and safety of the community have been addressed in the SCA Design and also by a system of management and monitoring that will be implemented during SCA construction, which are described in the CHASP. The draft CHASP discussed in Section 1.4 has been released to the public for a 30-day review and comment period. Once the public comment period has concluded, the comments will be reviewed and incorporated, as appropriate, into the Final CHASP. Worker safety is addressed through a system of planning and management that will be performed by Parsons during the construction planning and execution stages. A Project Safety Plan (PSP) (Parsons, 2010) has been developed to document the worker safety system. The PSP assigns responsibilities, evaluates risks to which workers could be exposed on site, and identifies appropriate mitigations and monitoring.

The SCA Design incorporates several considerations to reduce its impact on the community, including the following:

- SCA location and footprint
- Buffer zones to reduce visual impacts to the community
- Geotube dewatering method (i.e., control of potential odors)

Further description of these considerations is presented in the SCA Design.

As stated in Section 1.1, SCA construction will be performed prior to the start of dredging and will consist mainly of conventional construction with clean materials delivered to the site. The SCA construction work does not involve any significant work with wastebed materials – it is similar to routinely-performed commercial and infrastructure projects. As a result of these considerations during the design and the type of planned construction methods, risks to the health and safety of the community during SCA construction are very low.

Management and monitoring will be implemented for the following aspects of SCA construction:

- Traffic
- Noise
- Spills
- Air quality
- Surface water quality
- Site security

SECTION 4

PROJECT ORGANIZATION

This section presents a description of the overall project organization and the function and responsibility of various team members. The key team members and their responsibilities are provided below. A project organization chart is provided as Figure 4.1.

4.1 NYSDEC

NYSDEC is the lead regulatory agency for the remediation program for Onondaga Lake, which includes the SCA and WTP. Timothy Larson, P.E., is the NYSDEC project manager who is responsible for overseeing all activities on the project and for coordinating regulatory approval of the design components of the remedy.

Diane Carlton and Stephanie Harrington are citizen participation specialists with the NYSDEC Region 7 office in Syracuse. They support the community outreach activities associated with the Onondaga Lake program. For questions or comments about the activities outlined in this work plan, please contact Ms. Carlton or Ms. Harrington at **315-426-7403** or by email at reg7info@gw.dec.state.ny.us.

4.2 OTHER AGENCIES

The USEPA and the NYSDOH are also heavily involved in the Onondaga Lake Remediation Program. Both agencies have input on the design process that is managed by Timothy Larson at the NYSDEC as noted above. Bob Nunes is the project manager for USEPA and Mark Sergott is the Project Manager for the NYSDOH.

4.3 HONEYWELL

Honeywell is responsible for the implementation of this project. Questions can be directed to Craig Milburn at 315-552-9784 or by email at cmilburn@brownandsanford.com.

4.4 PARSONS

Parsons will serve as the prime contractor for construction and will manage the schedule and execution of the project. The responsibilities of key Parsons personnel and subcontractors are described below:

4.4.1 Project Manager

Alan Steinhoff will be the project manager for this project. Mr. Steinhoff will be responsible to Honeywell and Parsons management to ensure the project objectives are met. Mr. Steinhoff will be responsible for community health and safety, worker health and safety, maintaining the project schedule, managing the project budget, and ensuring the technical adequacy of the work performed. He will also be the primary point-of-contact for Honeywell on all safety, technical, schedule, and contractual issues.

4.4.2 Site Health and Safety Officer

The site health and safety officer for this project will be Bill Moon. Mr. Moon will ensure that the CHASP is implemented and that all Parsons and subcontractor site personnel are trained according to the site-specific health and safety requirements. Mr. Moon will manage community health and safety monitoring activities, conduct periodic health and safety audits of the project, and mandate corrective actions if required.

4.4.3 Project Engineer

David Steele, P.E., will be the project engineer. Mr. Steele will be responsible for managing all design issues that arise during construction and communicating and resolving these issues with Honeywell and NYSDEC. Mr. Steele will be responsible for implementing quality control and managing submittals, including transmitting appropriate submittals to the design engineer and the construction quality assurance engineer.

4.4.4 Construction Manager

Ken Summerfield will be the construction manager (CM). The CM is responsible for completion of the construction work. The CM will implement on-site construction activities and direct the work crew and on-site construction personnel, including subcontractors. The CM will submit documentation to the project engineer as required in the contract documents and maintain construction quality and safety standards.

The CM will supervise the following work crews:

- Surveying subcontractor
- Drilling subcontractor
- Earthwork construction crew
- Geosynthetics subcontractor

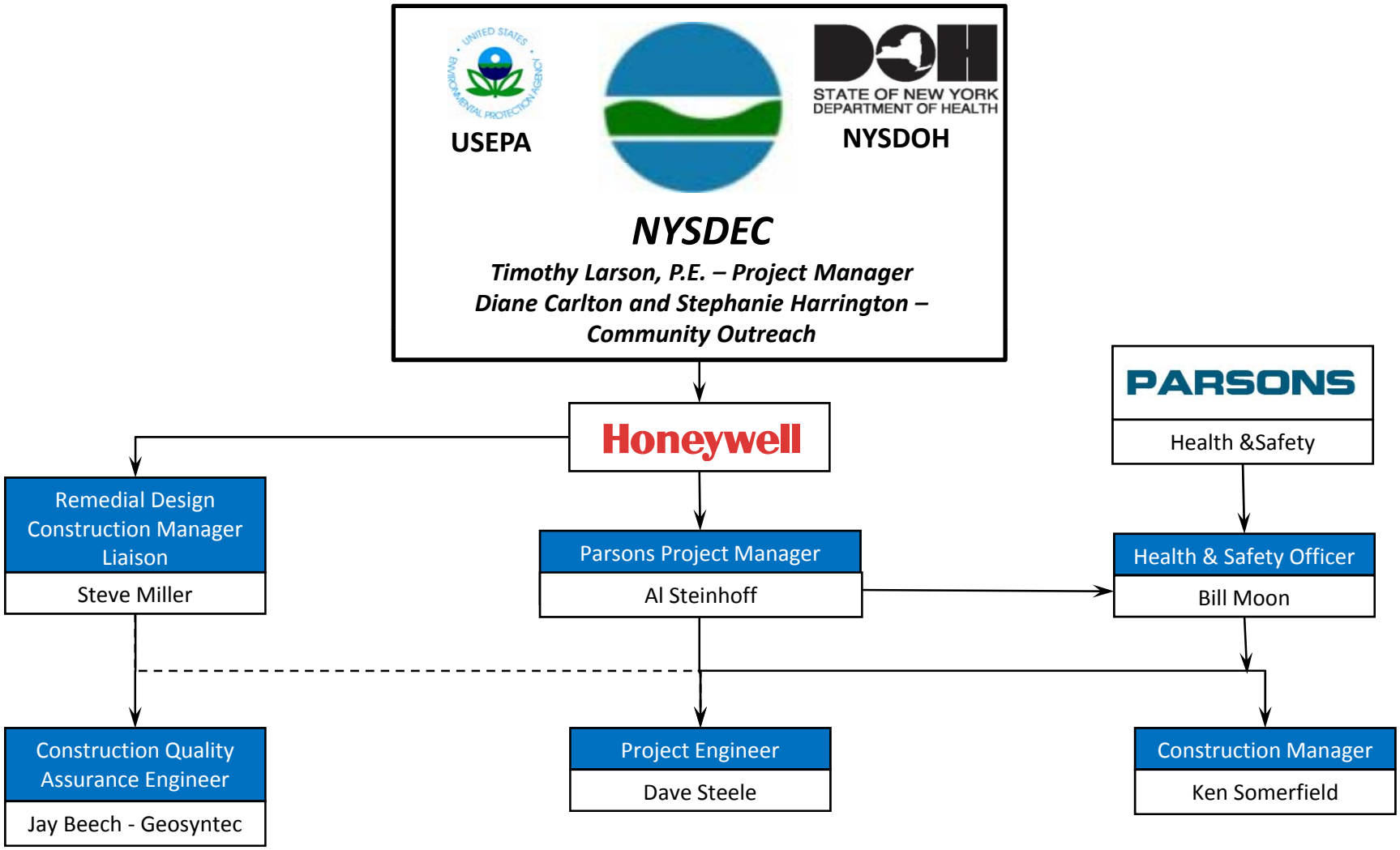
4.4.5 Construction Quality Assurance Engineer

The construction quality assurance (CQA) engineer for this project will be Jay Beech, Ph.D., P.E., of Geosyntec. The CQA engineer is responsible for certifying that the construction is performed in accordance with the SCA Design. The CQA engineer will have an independent line of reporting, separate from the project manager, to Honeywell's Corporate Remediation and Evaluation Services. The CQA engineer, or his representatives, will conduct routine inspections, document the work, and communicate with the project manager, the CM, and the project engineer daily. The CQA engineer will be responsible for completing quality assurance (QA) activities including monitoring and documenting daily construction work, monitoring the compliance of materials, and confirming that work is in accordance with the requirements of the drawings and specifications. Daily reporting will include a summary report, field logs, photographic documentation, and, if necessary, reports of problem identified and corrective measures taken.

The CQA engineer will also be responsible for on-site and off-site QA testing and documentation of materials, as required. The CQA engineer will review the CQC procedures and documentation as provided by the project engineer. In addition to the QA testing described in the design documents.

Figure 4.1

Onondaga Lake Project Organization
Water Treatment Plant Preloading and SCA Construction - 2010



SECTION 5

COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 PUBLIC INFORMATION

This section describes the activities that will be implemented to inform the community about the 2010 construction activities. In order to keep the public informed on the progress of the work, the following activities will be conducted to communicate project related information:

1) NYSDEC Fact Sheets – Periodic fact sheets will be distributed to the public (e.g. email, public repositories, etc) during the 2010 construction activities. They will contain updates about the progress of the project as well as results from the ongoing monitoring programs.
2) Websites – Project updates and information about the construction activities and monitoring programs will also be available on line at websites managed by the NYSDEC and Honeywell:

    - NYSDEC - http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/37558.html
    - Honeywell - http://onondaga-lake-initiatives.com/

5.2 COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

Community members with questions or concerns regarding the 2010 construction activities can contact the following people:

Diane Carlton or Stephanie Harrington		**Craig Milburn**
NYSDEC Region 7 Office	**or**	**c/o Honeywell**
315-426-7403		**315-552-9784**
Reg7info@gw.dec.state.ny.us		cmilburn@brownandsanford.com

SECTION 6

REFERENCES

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 2. 2005. *Record of Decision*. Onondaga Lake Bottom Subsite of the Onondaga Lake Superfund Site. July 2005.

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