



## CHAPTER 5

# PLANNING AND OPERATIONS: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITES AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS PLAN

### 5.1 Overview

The Towns within Suffolk County follow their own approved individual criteria for effectively managing normal waste through established collection and disposal methodologies. Standard accepted solid waste management practices include keeping household hazardous waste, hazardous material and petroleum products out of the waste stream prior to collection and staging. These types of waste materials should not be comingled with other waste types such as household belongings or construction and demolition materials. The segregation of waste materials, either prior to curbside pick-up or at approved local drop off sites, helps to ensure that hazardous fluids and materials are not released to become contaminants. Local municipalities and Towns recognize that by paying careful attention to detail and following these accepted practices regularly, as well as in major debris generating disaster events, many safety issues and environmental impacts can be avoided or minimized. In this regard, local outreach efforts and public messaging to stress the importance of segregating waste is an important aspect of debris management in normal operations and in disaster events. This recognition and heightened awareness is especially important within Suffolk County where our geography, coastal exposure, flood potential, and sub-surface structure (including aquifers) can all contribute to potential vulnerabilities and issues

All activities associated with massive debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities depend upon the availability of suitable sites for managing debris. In major disasters, there may be insufficient areas identified to handle the debris in a timely fashion. To appropriately plan for and incorporate social, economic, and environmental considerations, it is important that Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction (TDSR) site planning be conducted prior to a disaster event. Further, the effective execution of the *Debris Management Plan* relies on careful timing and a progression of various tasks and decisions. This is particularly important with regard to the sequence of operations to be followed under the two phases of cleanup.

This Chapter discusses the planning components to be considered with regard to establishing TDSR sites and the Concept of Operations Plan.

### 5.2 Debris Management Sites

#### 5.2.1 Overview

The importance of having potentially suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites pre-identified and ready for use at all times in the event of a disaster event cannot be stressed enough. The advanced identification and securing/acquisition of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are the responsibility of the Towns and County. Debris management guidance from the US ACE and FEMA strongly recommends that Towns and County be responsible for pre-identifying TDSR and Vegetative debris sites, preferably on public property, though private property should not be ruled out, especially when public property is not available or not as suitable or accommodating. Pre-identification of suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will allow post-disaster cleanup efforts to begin early and in an efficient manner. Map 5-1 illustrates the pre-identified TDSR locations within Suffolk County.

TDSR and Vegetative debris sites must be approved by the NYS DEC to protect public health and the



environment, as well as to ensure that the owners/operators of the sites are qualified to receive Public Assistance funds from FEMA.

The NYS DEC has pre-identified suitable TDSR and Vegetative debris sites that may be activated for use through an Emergency Authorization (EA). In developing this Plan, projections are made with regard to the amount of debris resulting from probabilistic storms which may strike the county as listed in Chapter 2 of this plan and detailed in Tables 2.1-2.6. The debris projection for the 100 year return period events exceed 1,700,000 tons of material. This total is derived by combining the debris projections shown in Chapter 2 for both the Hurricane – wind and Flood 100 year return period events.

### **5.2.2 Environmental Considerations**

After a major natural disaster occurs, the emphasis is on rapid debris clearance from the public right-of-ways. The result is that TDSR and Vegetative debris sites receive debris faster than can be reduced and ultimately disposed of. Consequently, these areas must be properly sited because of the potential of adversely impacting the land, water, and air of the Town and/or County. These negative impacts could include: surface and ground water contamination; soil contamination; impacts to vegetation; odor; and dust. Therefore, the siting of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites using the recommended criteria described in the following sections can greatly minimize potential impacts to the environment.

### **5.2.3 Site Selection Guidelines for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and Vegetative Debris sites**

Pursuant to the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) §70-0116 and 6 NYCRR §621.12, NYS DEC can grant the local government or a private entity an emergency authorization for the temporary storage of storm related debris to include household waste, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, electronics, white goods, and household hazardous wastes (HHW).

The emergency authorization for debris other than vegetative debris is issued for a term not to exceed 30 days and may be renewed for one additional term not to exceed 30 days. An action must be concluded within 60 days of the original approval. In order to continue operations past the date of this emergency authorization, a complete permit application must be received by NYS DEC on or before the sixtieth day of the approval.

In addition, a temporary emergency waste transporter permit can be authorized to allow for the transportation of regulated wastes such as raw sewage, septage, sludge from a sewage treatment plant, waste tires, waste oil or industrial-commercial waste including hazardous waste and medical waste.

Consistent with FEMA guidance, State policy and programs, and experience with Tropical Storm Irene and Hurricane Sandy, NYS DEC has assembled the following guidelines for the selection of TDSR sites:

- Pre-designated sites should preferably be on public property and generally consist of an area that will serve the stockpiling of a particular waste stream.
- The required size of the site will depend on the expected type and volume of debris to be collected and planned volume reduction methods.
- Large open sites are needed for any type of debris staging activity. Paved sites are preferred. Semi-paved or large parking lots paved in stone dust or gravel can also be used for vegetative waste.
- All storm related debris passing through the facility must ultimately be recycled or be disposed of at a solid waste management facility authorized by NYS DEC if in this State, or authorized by the appropriate governmental agency or agencies if in other states, territories or nations.



- If TDSR site locations are unprotected and susceptible to contamination, the soil, groundwater and/or surface water at and near a proposed staging area may be tested prior to receipt of disaster generated debris in accordance with FEMA guidance to establish pre-existing baseline conditions. For storm events, where vegetative waste is the pre-dominant waste stream, it may only be necessary to document pre-existing conditions with either video and/or photographs.
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste should not be allowed in public source water protection areas including aquifer protection areas, public drinking water supply watersheds, and public well source areas.
- In no case should any TDSR be located in or within 100 feet of a freshwater wetland area or watercourse.
- TDSR for debris other than vegetative waste shall not be located within 300 feet of a tidal wetland, watercourse, or water-body, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.
- Impacts from noise, dust, and traffic that are tolerated by the public early in a disaster recovery may have to be curtailed later. Avoid locating the TDSR near residential areas, schools, and hospitals.
- Sites should not have critical habitat or rare ecosystems, threatened and/or endangered species, historic and/or archaeological sites.
- Sites should have good ingress/egress, preferably with an existing curb cut, to accommodate heavy truck traffic and have a site configuration that will allow for an efficient layout.

#### **5.2.4 Site Operation of a Debris Management Site (DMS)**

NYS DEC recommends the following guidance for operating a TDSR based on FEMA guidance. Sites should have:

- Visible, demarcated buffer areas at the 300 foot (tidal wetlands) or 100 foot (freshwater wetlands) setback line.
- Only debris and waste generated from the storm may be received at TDSR site.
- Storm water controls, such as silt fences, to prevent discharge of contaminated runoff into water bodies where such discharge may cause violations of State regulations.
- Leachate control measures must be implemented and maintained completely around all non-vegetative waste piles and unloading/loading areas. These leachate control measures must adequately prevent the migration of leachate from waste management areas.
- Some method to control the off-site migration of dust, wood chips, or other debris residuals from vehicular traffic and from the handling of debris shall be implemented.
- An adequate supply of water to ensure that the debris is adequately wet to prevent risk of fire and/or dust migration shall be made available.
- No sorting or on-site processing of non-vegetative debris is allowed under emergency authorization. No pulverizing or grinding of wastes or materials is allowed. Also, no disassembly of electronic components is allowed at the site.
- The site must have an attendant on duty whenever the facility is in operation. The site must be secured during non-operational hours. Adequate access control must be in place to prevent unauthorized dumping and scavenging.
- The site attendant(s) must control dust, noise, vectors and other potential nuisances. The site must be monitored for wind-blown debris and cleaned up daily.
- The site must be monitored to correctly identify and segregate waste types, especially



- hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste, for appropriate management.
- Secondary containment for portable fuel tanks, drums, and other fluids for operating equipment and vehicles shall be provided.
  - All non-vegetative waste must be removed from the site within seven days of receipt.
  - Collected E-waste, white goods, HHW, and any incidental putrescible wastes must be kept in covered containers. All other wastes must be received and managed exclusively on asphalt paved surfaces.
  - Records must be maintained for all materials received including date, quantity and type. Records must also be kept for all outbound shipments including date, wastes; these records must be submitted to NYS DEC in electronic format.
  - Incidental MSW, household hazardous waste, and asbestos containing materials may only be received if such waste or material was mixed with construction-demolition debris during or as a result of storm.
  - Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used by all workers who directly or indirectly handle storm debris.
  - Fire protection and detection equipment shall be provided in accordance with local laws and ordinances.
  - NYS DEC may rescind the approval at any time for failure to comply with any of the above requirements or the approved activity is causing an unacceptable impact to public health or the environment.
  - Closure of the site, lot sweeping and litter cleanup, shall be completed within thirty (30) days after cessation of all waste receipts, but no later than 30 days from expiration. Notify the NYS DEC Regional office 1 as to the schedule of the closure. The site shall be restored to pre-project conditions.
  - The local municipality or the site owner is responsible for obtaining any other permits and approvals that may be required; and for complying with all other applicable State and Federal laws, rules, regulations and all other applicable local ordinances including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, building codes, Fire Marshal codes, etc.

### **5.2.5 Site Remediation/Closure Checklist for Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites and Vegetative Debris sites**

The testing and closure of TDSR and Vegetative debris sites will be undertaken by each municipality in cooperation with NYS DEC and FEMA guidelines. The following broad guidelines apply to the closure of these sites:

- Owner/operators of the TDSR or Vegetative debris site will be responsible for closure of the site in accordance with NYS DEC requirements, including environmental sampling, if needed.
- All disaster related debris must be removed by the expiration of the Emergency Authorization and/or General Permit, unless otherwise authorized by NYS DEC.
- Mulch and wood chips produced from processing uncontaminated green waste may be left on-site if prior approval is obtained from NYS DEC. NYS DEC will consider these requests on a case-by-case basis.

Areas that were only used to stage uncontaminated green waste, or ash from authorized burning of solely vegetative debris, will not require any environmental sampling after the debris or ash is removed unless there is reason to believe that the area may have become contaminated (e.g., significant visible



staining or known contaminant releases in the area).

- Areas that were used to stage mixed debris will normally require environmental sampling after the debris is removed, unless there is reason to believe that no contamination in the area occurred (e.g., the area is paved with asphalt or concrete and there is no visible evidence of staining or known contaminant releases).
- Areas suspected of being contaminated that were used to stage household hazardous waste and hazardous waste may require environmental sampling after all material has been removed from the site.
- When contamination has occurred and sampling of soils and groundwater is needed, it should typically include at least four soil samples and one groundwater sample collected from a monitoring well or direct sampling method in areas showing significant visible staining or areas believed to be impacted by the staged waste or ash. Unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC, these samples should normally be analyzed for total Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals, volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds using approved US EPA methods and NYS DEC protocols. NYS DEC may also require other approaches to conducting environmental sampling at staging areas on a case-by-case basis.

#### **5.2.6 Additional Testing Criteria**

The following is additional testing criteria that may be required at certain debris staging situations:

##### **5.2.6.1 Soil Testing**

- Soils suspected of being contaminated may be tested for the presence of volatile hydrocarbon contaminants. Samples should be taken immediately below the surface. This testing should be done if it is suspected that they were hazardous materials, such as oil or diesel fuel spills, dumped on the site. This phase of the testing should be done after the stockpiles are removed from the site.

If burning is conducted, the entire burn site should be inspected for any areas of discoloration, odor, or obvious problems. Such areas should be identified and restored, as necessary.

##### **5.2.6.2 Groundwater Testing**

- Groundwater suspected of being contaminated may be tested on selected sites to determine the probable effects of rainfall leaching through either the stockpile areas or ash areas if burning is conducted.
- Runoff from stockpiled debris within the storage areas has the potential to contaminate groundwater. Although the probability of contamination is considered low, testing of suspected contaminated sites may be needed because of the importance of protecting water quality and assessing consistency with Suffolk County's Water Quality Standards, particularly in an area served by private drinking water supply wells.
- Groundwater monitoring wells or temporary sampling points in areas of suspected contamination may be placed around the perimeter of the stockpiles (especially for stockpiles of things like white goods, electronics, HHW, etc) that have remained for an extended period of time prior to final disposal, and burn piles, to determine if there is any type of contamination.



- Testing of suspected contaminated sites may occur after all debris is removed.

### 5.2.6.3 Generic Checklist for Quality Assurance at Closeout

NYS DEC presents a generic checklist for Quality Assurance (QA) that should be considered at the close-out of each TDSR site. The Responsible Party for the site is responsible for closure in accordance with all applicable federal, State and local requirements. The generic checklist includes, but is not limited to, the verification of the following:

- Lease special conditions are met
- Debris stockpiles removal and disposal
- Filled or disturbed wetlands restored and locations noted on appropriate State and municipal maps
- Chain of custody records complete for the site
- Location of storage area stockpiles marked on plans
- Contractor petroleum and HHW spills remediated
- Perimeter berms leveled and topsoil restoration
- Existing groundwater monitoring wells identified on map, secured and restoration
- Environmental records submitted for areas of suspected contamination if needed (contractor groundwater and air quality monitoring if any, chain of custody records for HHW, other state approvals)
- Site secured wherever stockpiles (chips, tires, etc.) do remain, to discourage illegal dumping
- All contractor equipment and temporary structures removal
- Compare baseline data of the temporary site to conditions after the stockpile is removed and the contractor vacates the site.
- Use Global Positioning system (GPS) coordinates to locate the sites for future reference needs.
- Use of Automated Debris Management System (ADMS) close-out procedures and documentation may be used if it is in accordance with all acceptable federal, state, and local requirements.

### 5.2.7 Completing Closeout

NYS DEC should be informed in writing when all closure activities at the TDSR and Vegetative debris sites are completed. If environmental sampling in areas of suspected contamination was conducted as part of the closure activities, then the closure notice should include the results of this sampling, unless otherwise approved by NYS DEC.

## 5.3 Concept of Operations Plan for Debris Management

### 5.3.1 Overview

Suffolk County developed the Concept of Operations for Debris Management, Activation and Use of the Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts. The Concept of Operations describes the phases of clean-up and the priorities associated with the clean-up. In addition, it details the steps that will be taken by the towns, their contractors, and other parties to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal of all debris generated from a catastrophic natural hazard event such as the modeled 100-year probabilistic storm identified in Chapter 2 of this plan. This Concept of Operations is tied to the activation and use of town contracts for disaster debris removal and monitoring.

The scope of the Concept of Operations is to:



- Provide overall coordination for county-wide disaster debris management implementation.
- Provide for the allocation of human, technical and financial resources available for disaster debris management.
- Provide for the coordination of disaster debris management on a county and local level, including push and shove, removal, collection, sorting, recycling, and disposal operations and the safety of personnel and the environment.
- Provides a pre/post event timeline and related activity and/or plan execution action items. It should be noted that this Concept of Operations could also cover other types of natural disasters (i.e., ice storms, tornados, etc.) and that time frames would be modified to reflect the specific event.

### 5.3.2 Activities Timeline

The Concept of Operations activities timeline is segmented into four major operational time periods following the initial Preparation and Pre-Event activities:



#### 5.3.2.1 Preparation: Prior to Storm

Notice Event Activation of Debris removal and monitoring contractors. Activate County-wide Debris Management Recovery Team.

- Identify potential threats and impacts
- Assess available resources
- Discuss potential resource sharing, including personnel and assets; prepare draft task orders
- Identify pre-placed contracts and confirm availability for stand-by or activation
- Coordinate deployment of personnel and pre-positioning of equipment, as appropriate
- Activate Debris Management Branch in Suffolk County EOC, such as FEMA Debris subject matter experts.

#### 5.3.2.2 Immediate Response and Clearance: 0 to 72 Hours

The Immediate Response and Clearance phase is the initial response and consists primarily of clearing from the public roads and right-of-ways the disaster debris that hinders immediate life-saving actions and that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. This phase is normally 0-70 working hours (i.e., one week) following an event (per FEMA guidance); however, it can be extended if the situation warrants it (through coordination with FEMA). Typically, municipalities clear local roads; the County clears County roads, and the State clears State roads. Priority road systems in Suffolk County are the federal interstates, the parallel roads along the federal interstates, the State Routes, and the County roads. Roadway debris will be moved to the side of the road to provide access into damaged areas. Normally, no attempt is made to remove, segregate or dispose of the debris in this first phase. However, in rare instances



it may be beneficial to remove the debris immediately when a significant health and safety risk is present. The initial emergency road clearance will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

- 1) Support to Search and Rescue and other life-saving resources.
- 2) Critical life-sustaining facilities (i.e., hospitals, nursing homes, other).
- 3) Additional life-sustaining facilities (i.e., emergency feeding and sheltering sites, Local Distribution Points, other).
- 4) Critical community support facilities (i.e., police, fire, EMS, and emergency management sites, other).
- 5) Critical infrastructure facilities (i.e., electrical utilities, telecommunications utilities, other).
- 6) Longer- term sustaining facilities (i.e., water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, water pumping stations, other).
- 7) PSEG-LI Restoration Operations
- 8) NYS DOT contractors for Staging Area Reduction

Municipalities are responsible for their local roads. Immediate debris clearing actions on State and local roads and properties should be supervised by local public works personnel using all available resources. NYS DOT is responsible for clearing and/or removing wreckage and debris from state owned or maintained transportation facilities and also provides support of local debris management operations when conditions permit. In the event of a natural disaster and based on feedback from field personnel, a determination will be made by each impacted municipality if their in-house capabilities are sufficient to remove the quantity of debris generated by the event. If it is determined that the quantity exceeds the municipality's capabilities, municipalities should activate their contracts.

### **5.3.2.3 Clearance & Removal Operations: 72 Hours to 2 Weeks**

The Clearance and Removal phase consists of removing, segregating, and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety. This operational phase may involve reassessment of debris quantities, operations of debris staging areas, public education, and debris separation, collection, storage, recycling and disposal activities. *(Normally the debris removal must be completed within 6 months, with a possible 6- month extension. This has frequently been extended when the situation warrants.)* Debris removal may begin during the emergency response phase and will constitute a major part of the recovery phase. Debris removal will be done based on the following priorities and on field assessments:

- 1) Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to essential facilities, i.e., police, fire and emergency medical centers, hospitals, clinics, emergency operation centers, airports, municipal complexes, essential public utility facilities to include electrical transmission substations, water treatment plants, water supply facilities, sewage treatment plants, and generating stations. Public roads and bridges to ensure access for emergency and response vehicles to schools, libraries, community and educational facilities, and commercial establishments.



- 2) Public waterways essential to commerce and major flood drainage ways. (In this instance, NYS DOT, US ACE, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and/or U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) may need to be involved depending on responsibilities.)
- 3) Local Municipality properties
- 4) County properties
- 5) State properties
- 6) Public recreational facilities.

**5.3.2.4 Removal Operations: 2 Weeks to 30+ Days**

Removal Operations will continue and further the debris operations outlined in the description of work above. Efforts will concentrate on removing, segregating and disposing of the debris that hinders the orderly recovery of the community and poses less immediate threats to health and safety.

**5.3.2.5 Final Disposal & Closeout: 30 to 180 Days**

- Monitor County and local municipal recovery operations and progress, including closeout of temporary debris management sites, and develop after-action reports and revise plans, as appropriate.
- Request resources needed, including personnel and assets
- Prepare all necessary documentation and participate in all required aspects of Applications for FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program
- Develop after-action report and revise plans, as appropriate



5.3.3 Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations

Map 5-1: Pre-Identified Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations within Suffolk County

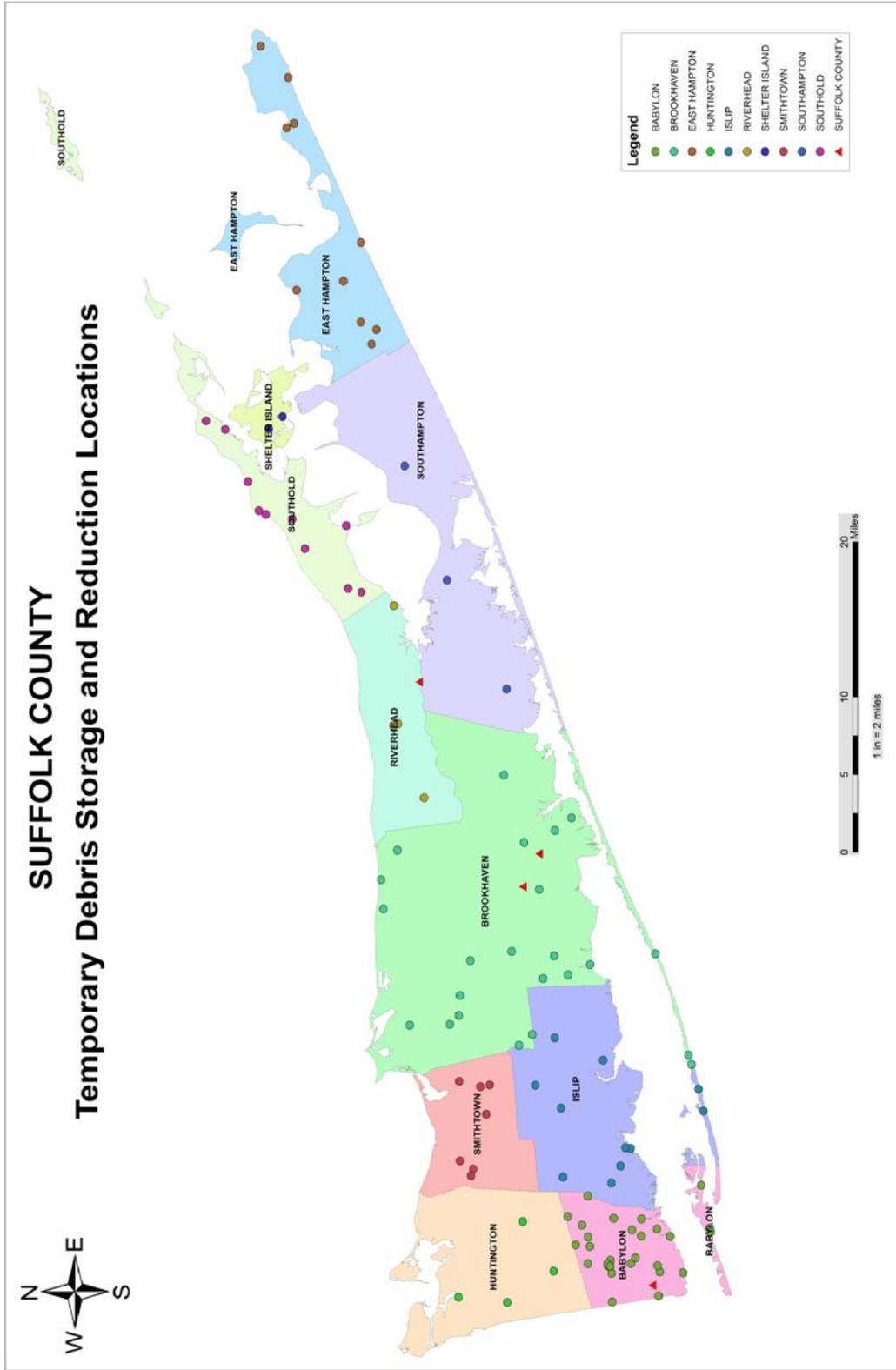


Table 5-1: Pre-Identified Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Locations within Suffolk County



<b>Town of Babylon</b>	
<b>Weld Build Site</b>	276 Long Island Avenue Babylon, NY 11798
<b>Anthony Sanchez Memorial Park</b>	Sawyer Avenue & Berkshire Road West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Birchwood Park</b>	Cricket Court Deer Park, NY 11729
<b>Casa Industries</b>	Gleam Street West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Cedar Beach</b>	Ocean Parkway Babylon, NY 11798
<b>Colonial Springs Park</b>	Little East Neck Road Wyandanch, NY 11798
<b>Bergen Point County Park</b>	Bergen Avenue & Kirby Lane West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Fabio Buttitta Memorial Park/Pool</b>	Acorn Street & Eastern Ave Deer Park, NY 11729
<b>Geiger Memorial Park/Pool</b>	Long Island Avenue Deer Park, NY 11729
<b>Hermann Griem Park</b>	Landscape Drive Wheatley Heights, NY 11798
<b>Marconi Boulevard</b>	1119 Marconi Boulevard Copiague, NY 11726
<b>Michel Park</b>	Michel Drive Farmingdale, NY 11735
<b>North Lindenhurst Pool</b>	1700 Straight Path Lindenhurst, NY 11757
<b>Oak Beach</b>	Ocean Parkway Babylon, NY 11798
<b>OMNI Transfer Station</b>	114 Alder Street West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Overlook Beach</b>	Ocean Parkway



	Babylon, NY 11798
<b>Pine Acres Park</b>	Old Country Road & Pine Acres Boulevard Deer Park, NY 11729
<b>Spangle Drive Senior Center</b>	483 Spangle Drive North Babylon, NY 11703
<b>St. John's Cemetery</b>	Edison Avenue West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Tanner Park</b>	Tanner Park Amityville, NY 11701
<b>Town of Babylon Landfill</b>	200 Patton Avenue West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Town of Babylon Recycling Center</b>	57 Field Street West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Van Bourgondien Park</b>	621 Albin Avenue West Babylon, NY 11704
<b>Locust Avenue Parking Lot</b>	Locust Avenue Babylon, NY 11702
<b>Venetian Shores Park</b>	Harding Avenue Lindenhurst, NY 11757
<b>Village of Lindenhurst DPW Yard</b>	121 Albany Avenue Lindenhurst, NY 11757
<b>Village of Lindenhurst DPW Yard</b>	1023 North Indiana Avenue Lindenhurst, NY 11757
<b>Village of Amityville Loudon Ave</b>	Louden Avenue & County Line Road Amityville, NY 11701



<b>Town of Brookhaven</b>	
<b>Barton Avenue Highway Yard</b>	100 Barton Avenue Patchogue, NY 11772
<b>Boyle Road</b>	248 Boyle Road Selden, NY 11784
<b>Calabro Airport</b>	131 Dawn Drive Shirley, NY 11967
<b>Coram Highway Yard</b>	1140 Old Town Road Coram, NY 11727
<b>Holtsville Ecology Center</b>	249 Buckley Road Holtsville, NY 11742
<b>Brookhaven Landfill</b>	350 Horseblock Road Brookhaven, NY 11719
<b>Levitt Field</b>	231-281 Hawkins Road Centereach, NY 11720
<b>Mastic Beach Highway Yard</b>	1 Mastic Beach Road Mastic, NY 11951
<b>Manorville Compost Facility</b>	Papermill Road Manorville, NY 11949
<b>Medford Athletic Park</b>	2329-2365 Horseblock Road Medford, NY 11763
<b>Percy Raynor Park</b>	21-28 Neal Path Centereach, NY 11720
<b>Rocky Point Yard</b>	19 Merritts Path Rocky Point, NY 11778
<b>Setauket Yard</b>	241 Old Town Road Setauket, NY 11733
<b>Shoreham Recreational Center</b>	Defense Road & Route 25A Shoreham, NY 11786
<b>Sandspit Marina</b>	116 Brightwood Street Patchogue, NY 11772
<b>Davis Park</b>	Dune Walk Patchogue, NY 11772
<b>Point O Woods</b>	Church Street & Ridge Avenue Fire Island, NY 11706
<b>Ocean Bay Park</b>	Thompson Avenue Fire Island, NY 11706
<b>Shoreham Village Hall Parking Lot</b>	80 Woodville Road Shoreham, NY 11786
<b>Patchogue DPW Yard</b>	216 Waverly Avenue Patchogue, NY 11772
<b>Mastic Beach Property Owners Association</b>	31 Neighborhood Road Mastic Beach, NY 11951



<b>Town of East Hampton</b>	
<b>Solid Waste Management Facility</b>	260 Springs Fireplace Road East Hampton, NY 11937
<b>Sanitation Facility</b>	260 Springs Fireplace Road East Hampton, NY 11937
<b>Montauk Transfer Station</b>	365 Montauk Highway Montauk, NY 11954
<b>East Hampton Airport</b>	200 Daniels Hole Road Wainscott, NY 11975
<b>Stephen Hands Path Recreational Fields</b>	Stephen Hands Path East Hampton, NY 11937
<b>Town Auxiliary Barn</b>	291 Stephen Hands Path East Hampton, NY 11937
<b>Maidstone Baseball Field</b>	Maidstone Park Road East Hampton, NY 11937
<b>Atlantic Avenue Beach Parking Lot</b>	Atlantic Avenue Amagansett, NY 11930
<b>The Edward Vincent Ecker, Sr. County Park</b>	200 Navy Street Montauk, NY 11954
<b>Camp Hero Housing Development</b>	Madison Hill Drive Montauk, NY 11954
<b>Ditch Plains Beach</b>	Ditch Plains Road Montauk, NY 11954
<b>Town of Huntington</b>	
<b>Mill Dam Park</b>	Mill Dam Road Halsite, NY 11743
<b>Peter A. Nelson Park</b>	Oakwood Road Huntington, NY 11743
<b>Half Hollow Park</b>	Old South Path Huntington Station, NY 11746
<b>Dix Hills Ice Rink</b>	575 Vanderbilt Parkway Dix Hills, NY 11746



<b>Town of Islip</b>	
<b>Macarthur Resource Recovery Facility</b>	4001 Veterans Memorial Highway Ronkonkoma, NY 11779
<b>Bay Shore Marina</b>	South Clinton Avenue Bay Shore, NY 11706
<b>Byron Lake Park</b>	Bayview Drive South Oakdale, NY 11769
<b>Casamento Park</b>	65 Muncey Road West Islip, NY 11795
<b>Central Islip DPW Yard</b>	Eastview Drive Central Islip, NY 11722
<b>MacArthur Composting Facility</b>	1101 Railroad Avenue Ronkonkoma, NY 11779
<b>Ronkonkoma Lake County Park</b>	Lake Shore Road Ronkonkoma, NY 11779
<b>Atlantique</b>	Central Walk Bay Shore, NY 11706
<b>Bay Shore Marina</b>	South Clinton Avenue Bay Shore, NY 11706
<b>Saltaire</b>	Lighthouse Road Bay Shore, NY 11706
<b>Island Rail Terminal</b>	80 Emjay Boulevard Brentwood, NY 11717
<b>Village of Islandia</b>	1100 Old Nichols Road Islandia, NY 11749
<b>Village of Brightwaters DPW Yard</b>	141 Orinoco Drive Brightwaters, NY 11718
<b>Town of Riverhead</b>	
<b>Riverhead Landfill (South side of Youngs Ave)</b>	Youngs Avenue Calverton, NY 11933
<b>Riverhead Landfill (North side of Youngs Ave)</b>	Youngs Avenue Calverton, NY 11933
<b>EPCAL Runway</b>	Burman Boulevard Calverton, NY 11933
<b>Jamesport Boat Ramp</b>	Peconic Bay Boulevard South Jamesport, NY 11970



<b>Town of Shelter Island</b>	
<b>Recycling Center</b>	34 North Menantic Road Shelter Island, NY 11964
<b>Recycling Center Compost Area</b>	34 North Menantic Road Shelter Island, NY 11964
<b>Wades Beach Parking Lot</b>	110 South Midway Road Shelter Island, NY 11964
<b>Town of Smithtown</b>	
<b>Smithtown Highway Yard</b>	758 Smithtown Bypass Smithtown, NY 11787
<b>Kings Park Highway Yard</b>	300 Old Northport Road Kings Park, NY 11754
<b>Montclair North Highway Yard</b>	Montclair Avenue St. James, NY 11780
<b>Municipal Services Lot</b>	85 Old Northport Road Kings Park, NY 11754
<b>St. James Commuter Lot</b>	Lake Avenue St. James, NY 11754
<b>Smithtown Commuter Lot</b>	Fairview Avenue Smithtown, NY 11787
<b>Kings Park North Commuter Lot</b>	Indian Head Road Kings Park, NY 11754
<b>Kings Park South Commuter Lot</b>	Meadow Road West Kings Park, NY 11754
<b>Town of Southampton</b>	
<b>Hampton Bays Transfer Station</b>	30 Jackson Avenue Hampton Bays, NY 11946
<b>North Sea Transfer Station</b>	1370 Majors Path Southampton, NY 11968
<b>Westhampton Transfer Station</b>	66 Old Country Road Westhampton, NY 11977



<b>Town of Southold</b>	
<b>Town Solid Waste Facility</b>	6155 Cox Lane Cutchogue, NY 11935
<b>Old School House Park</b>	10145 Route 25 East Marion, NY 11939
<b>Klipp Park</b>	3925 Manhasset Avenue Greenport, NY 11944
<b>Kenneys Beach</b>	4155 Kenneys Road Southold, NY 11971
<b>McCabes Beach</b>	2400 North Sea Road Southold, NY 11971
<b>Town Beach</b>	53005 CR 48 Southold, NY 11971
<b>Cochran Park</b>	2405 Peconic Lane Peconic, NY 11958
<b>Strawberry Fields</b>	1105 CR 48 Mattituck, NY 11952
<b>Laurel Lake Park</b>	4995 Route 25 Laurel, NY 11948
<b>New Suffolk Beach</b>	150 Second Street New Suffolk, NY 11956
<b>Suffolk County</b>	
<b>Suffolk County Offices</b>	225 Griffing Avenue Riverhead, NY 11901
<b>The Marilyn Shellabarger South Brookhaven Family Health Center East at Shirley</b>	550 Montauk Highway Shirley, NY 11967
<b>John J. Foley Nursing Home Grounds</b>	14 Glover Drive Yaphank, NY 11980
<b>Tri-Community Health Center</b>	1080 Sunrise Highway Amityville, NY 11701



5.4

**Field Operations Health and Safety Plan and Procedures** – The Health and Safety Plan will be distributed and overseen by the County and/or Town Senior Safety Officer. The Senior Safety Officer will ensure that both Employees and Contractor employees follow employee safety and health standards mandated by the New York State Public Employee Occupational Safety and Health Act. In the event that there is a disaster for which additional contracted employees are contracted through the County and/or Town, the Contractor shall identify a Safety Officer. The municipality will assign the Safety Officer for the its personnel to ensure that Employees and Force Account Labor are abiding by the proper safety protocols in compliance with NYSDOL and OSHA requirements. Potential Health / Safety Risks include:

- Isolated and/or not readily accessible areas
- Heavy machinery, loud, equipment, traffic
- Limited communication
- Extreme weather
- Large debris piles
- Waterborne, vector-borne, and blood-borne disease
- Rabid animals, infectious reptiles and plants
- Downed power lines and cables
- Gas leaks
- Natural and wildlife hazards
- Hazardous material

Any Contractors working on behalf of the County and/or Town to remove disaster related debris shall submit at the time of Contract award an Employee Health and Safety Plan for the above referenced risks. The Health and Safety plan will include, but not be limited to, emergency contact numbers, chains of command, and potential scenarios. The plans shall identify potential hazards at debris loading areas and DMS. Debris operations involve the use of heavy equipment to move and process various types of debris.

The County and/or Town shall provide its employees and force account labor, and the Contractor shall provide its employees the following personal protective equipment, as required:

- Appropriate clothing, footwear, and gloves
- Eye and ear protection
- Hardhat
- Respiratory protection
- Personal meds & Rx drugs
- Bottled water
- Maps and/or GPS device
- Cell phone
- Sunscreen, insect repellent
- First Aid Kit.

For additional guidance on Safety Provisions used by the US Army Corps of Engineers can be found at:

<http://www.usace.army.mil/SafetyandOccupationalHealth/SafetyandHealthRequirementsManual.aspx>