

**DRAFT  
TREE SAMPLING PLAN**

**NON-PUBLIC PROPERTIES  
NEWHALL STREET NEIGHBORHOOD  
HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT**

**Prepared for:**

**Olin Corporation  
Cleveland, Tennessee**

**Prepared by:**



**MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.  
511 Congress St.  
Portland, ME 04101**

**February 2009**

**Revision 0**

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**MACTEC Project No.: 6107-09-0004**



**MACTEC Electronic Signature**

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Nelson Walter, P.E.  
Project Manager



**MACTEC Electronic Signature**

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Rod Pendleton, P.G.  
Principal Scientist

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| bgs    | below ground surface                                  |
| CTDEP  | Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection    |
| MACTEC | MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.               |
| mg/kg  | milligram per kilogram                                |
| MPI    | Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.                                  |
| NPP    | Non-Public Properties                                 |
| Olin   | Olin Corporation                                      |
| RSP    | Remedy Selection Plan                                 |
| Site   | Non-Public Properties Study Area, Hamden, Connecticut |
| USEPA  | United States Environmental Protection Agency         |

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Tree Sampling Plan has been prepared for the remediation of the Non-Public Properties (NPP) study area in Hamden, Connecticut (Figure 1-1). The approach for determining whether or not a tree and/or other significant landscape item will be retained was documented in the Final Design/Generic Remedial Action Plan (MACTEC, 2009a). Summarily, the decision to retain a tree/landscape feature will be based upon the wishes of the Owner(s) in conjunction with analytical testing for lead concentrations in the soil and evaluation by a qualified arborist.

The remainder of this Tree Sampling Plan is organized into the following sections:

|             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Section 2.0 | Tree Retention Criteria |
| Section 3.0 | Analytical Methods      |
| Section 4.0 | Reporting               |
| Section 5.0 | References              |

This Tree Sampling Plan conforms to the Remedy Selection Plan (RSP) (Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection [CTDEP], 2007a) and Final Design/Generic Remedial Action Plan (MACTEC, 2009a).

### **1.1 REGULATORY STATUS**

The Newhall Street Neighborhood is located in the southern part of Hamden, Connecticut, east of Dixwell Avenue and just north of New Haven. The Newhall Street Neighborhood is approximately an 18-block area that historically consisted of wetlands and low-lying areas. Waste materials were used to fill these areas from the late 1800s to the mid-1900s. Subsequently, homes, public buildings, and parks were built on and next to the historic fill areas.

On April 16, 2003, the CTDEP issued Consent Order No. SRD-128 to Olin (CTDEP, 2003). The Consent Order separated the Hamden Middle School and adjacent area, located in Hamden, Connecticut into Public Properties and Non-Public Properties (NPP) study areas, which together make up the "Site."

The approximately 64-acre NPP study area has two portions, approximately 5.6 acres and 58.4 acres north of and south of the intervening Public Properties study area, respectively. Based on the Town of Hamden assessors map (revised April 2000), 303 properties were identified in the NPP study area (adjacent properties with common ownership, if known, were counted as one). The NPP consent order boundary is approximately an 18-block area consisting of approximately 230 residential properties. For ease of geographic reference, the city blocks within the consent order boundary are given letters A, C, E, F, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S and T (refer to Figure 1-2).

Waste materials were placed in these areas from the late 1800s to the mid-1900s. Subsequently, homes, public buildings, and parks were built on and next to the waste disposal areas.

In October 2007 the CTDEP issued a final RSP (CTDEP, 2007a). The selected remedy for the approximately 230 residential properties (and other Non-Public Properties) located inside the Consent Order boundary is as follows:

- Excavation of waste fill within the top 4 feet and off-site disposal at authorized facilities;
- Backfilling with clean soil; and
- Restoration of pre-existing features (landscaping, patios, fencing, driveways, etc.) if disturbed during construction.

## **2.0 TREE RETENTION CRITERIA**

During the remediation process, excavation of soil on some properties would require removal of some or all of the significant or ornamental trees and/or other significant landscape items. Because some property owners may want to retain select significant or ornamental trees and/or other significant landscape items, an effort will be made to retain these trees/landscape features if desired by the property owner. To accomplish this will require sampling of the fill beneath the tree/landscape feature and analysis for lead. If concentrations of lead are low enough, it may be possible to leave these features in place.

### **2.1 DECISION PROCESS**

The decision process for whether or not a tree/landscape feature will be retained is outlined in Figure 2-1 and elaborated upon in the following subsections.

#### **2.1.1 COMMUNICATION WITH PROPERTY OWNER(S)**

Where feasible and appropriate, desirable or necessary, it may be possible to preserve surface features, such as mature trees, even though they overlie fill. If the tree or other surface feature is located on more than one property (as determined by the drip line from the crown of the tree), all property owners must want to keep the tree for it to be considered for retention, since the decision to leave fill on a property must be made by each property owner. The first and last steps in determining retention of a tree are communication with the Owner(s). After consultation with a property owner, attempted retention of particular trees may be pursued.

#### **2.1.2 EVALUATION OF TREE OR LANDSCAPE ITEM**

A qualified arborist or urban forester will evaluate trees that are candidates for attempted retention. In determining the viability of leaving a tree or landscape item in place, the arborist will consider the current health, vigor, age, and species of the tree. The arborist will consult with the remediation Engineer and consider the ability of the tree/landscape item to survive any environmental changes that may occur as a result of the planned excavation activities.



### **2.1.3 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OF FILL**

Additional sampling of the fill may be required to evaluate the potential to retain the tree/landscape item. The criteria and approach to confirmatory sampling is consistent with Section 2.2.2 of the Sampling and Analysis Plan (MACTEC, 2009b) and is further detailed herein.

Any decisions to retain trees or other site features within the fill limits will include assessment of analytical results for lead taken within the proximity of the tree or feature (i.e., within the drip line of the tree). Three discreet samples of the surface (0-6 inches below ground surface (bgs) soil will be collected from three locations around the tree and composited into one sample. Three discreet samples of subsurface (6-48 inches bgs) soil will be collected from three locations around the tree and composited into a second sample. Both the surface and subsurface soil samples will be analyzed for lead. If the subsurface lead concentration is less than 1200 milligrams per kilograms (mg/kg) lead and the volumetric lead average of the subsurface soil is less than or equal to 400 mg/kg the tree may be retained (volumetric average is determined by averaging lead result for subsurface soil beneath tree with all other subsurface soil lead concentration data on property including clean backfill); if the volumetric lead average of the subsurface soil is greater than 400 mg/kg the tree will not be retained. If the lead concentration of the surface soil is less than or equal to 400 mg/kg the tree may be retained; if the lead concentration of the surface soil is greater than 400 mg/kg the tree may be retained only if the surface soil can be remediated (e.g., remove top 6 inches of soil with air knife and vacuum).

### **2.2 EXCAVATION IN VICINITY OF TREES TO BE RETAINED**

The procedure for excavating around trees where the desire is to leave the tree in place will be determined by lead concentrations and a qualified arborist or urban forester.

### **2.3 TREE REPLACEMENT**

If the conclusion to retain a tree is made, reasonable efforts will be used to ensure the survival of the tree, but if the tree dies within two years following the remedial activity, it will not be replaced in kind (size, canopy), but replaced with available nursery stock. It should be noted that the fill beneath the retained tree will not be removed as part of the tree replacement effort.

Significant trees that are required to be removed as part of the excavation activities, will not be replaced in kind (size, canopy), but will be replaced with available nursery stock.

## **2.4 DOCUMENTATION**

All sampling and associated documentation will be in accordance with the Sampling and Analysis Plan (MACTEC, 2009b). A permanently bound field notebook indicating the time, date, and location of sample collection if applicable (including a written description and map references), description of the sample preservation, sample identification number, analyses requested, and the name of the laboratory to which any off-site analytical samples were sent will be maintained on-site. The sampling notebook and associated maps, laboratory analytical reports, and copies of chain-of-custody and analysis request forms will be maintained as part of the project records.

When an arborist or urban forester makes a determination about retention of a tree, a memorandum will be placed in the project file and a copy will be provided to the property owner.

### **3.0 ANALYTICAL METHODS**

Samples will be analyzed in accordance with the Sampling and Analysis Plan (MACTEC, 2009b). Fill samples will be analyzed in the field using X-ray fluorescence with 5% of the samples being submitted to a CTDEP-approved laboratory for the analysis of total lead by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method 6010B for quality assurance. Data will be reviewed for completeness as well as the quality parameters provided in the Reasonable Confidence Protocol deliverable in accordance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan for the site.

#### **4.0 REPORTING**

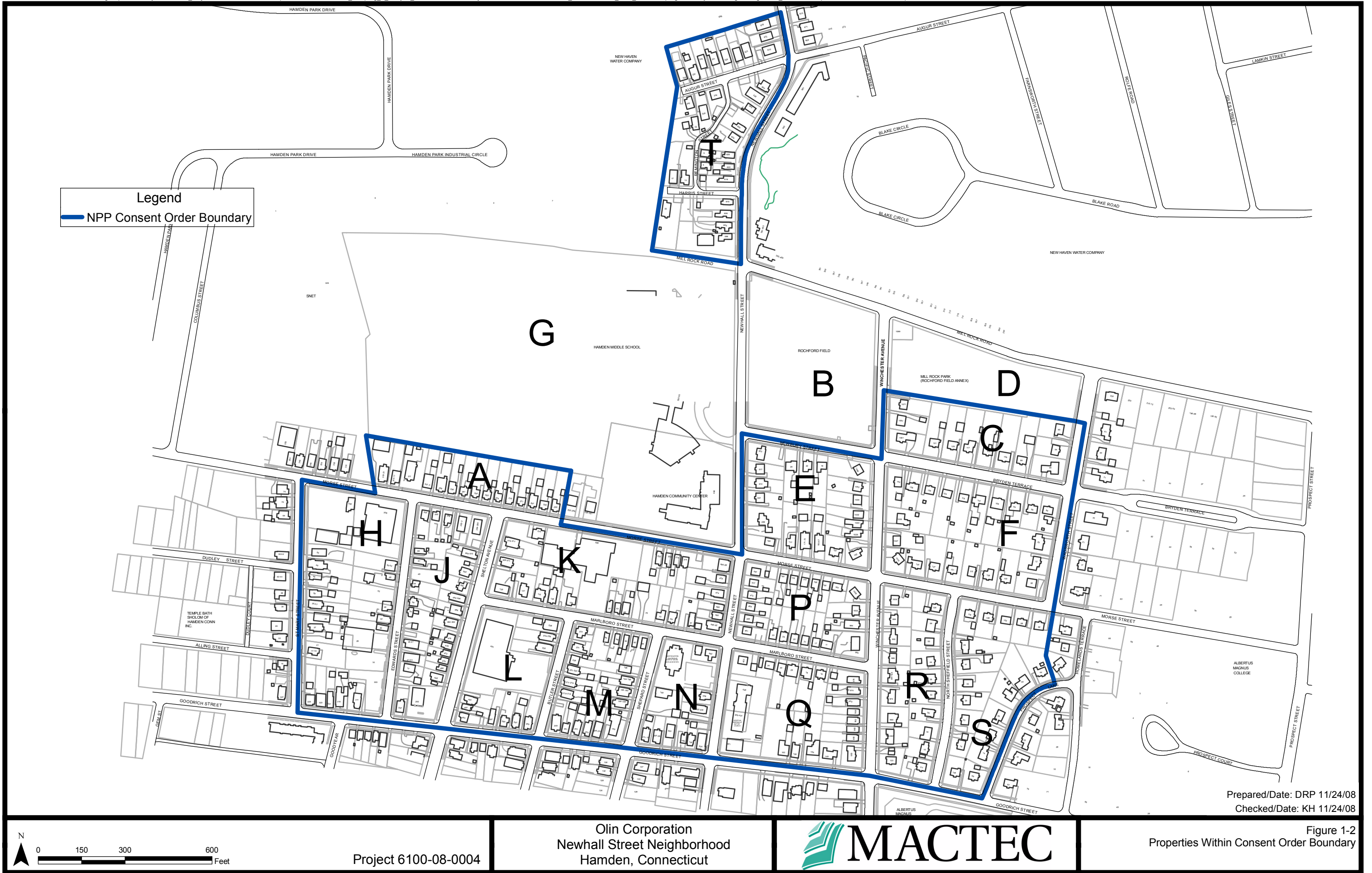
The evaluation of the data obtained during tree sampling will be included in the construction completion reports for individual properties. Summary tables and figures presenting the analytical data will be provided for each report.

## **5.0 REFERENCES**

- CTDEP, 2003. Consent Order SRD-128, State of Connecticut vs. South Central Regional Water Authority, State Board of Education, and Olin Corporation, Issued by Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, April 16, 2003.
- CTDEP, 2007a. Remedy Selection Plan, Newhall Street, Neighborhood Remediation Project. State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, October 2007.
- MACTEC, 2008a. Final Design/Generic Remedial Action Plan, Non-Public Properties, Newhall Street Neighborhood, Hamden, Connecticut, August 19, 2008.
- MACTEC, 2008b. Sampling and Analysis Plan, Non-public Properties, Newhall Street Neighborhood, Hamden, Connecticut, February 2009.
- MPI, 2005. Supplemental Investigation Report & Remedial Action Plan Non-Public Properties Study Area Hamden, Connecticut, March 2005.
- USEPA, 1996. Region 1, EPA New England. Standard Operating Procedure for Elemental Analysis Using the X-Met 920 Field X-Ray Fluorescence Analyzer. SOP # X-MET 920, October 1996.

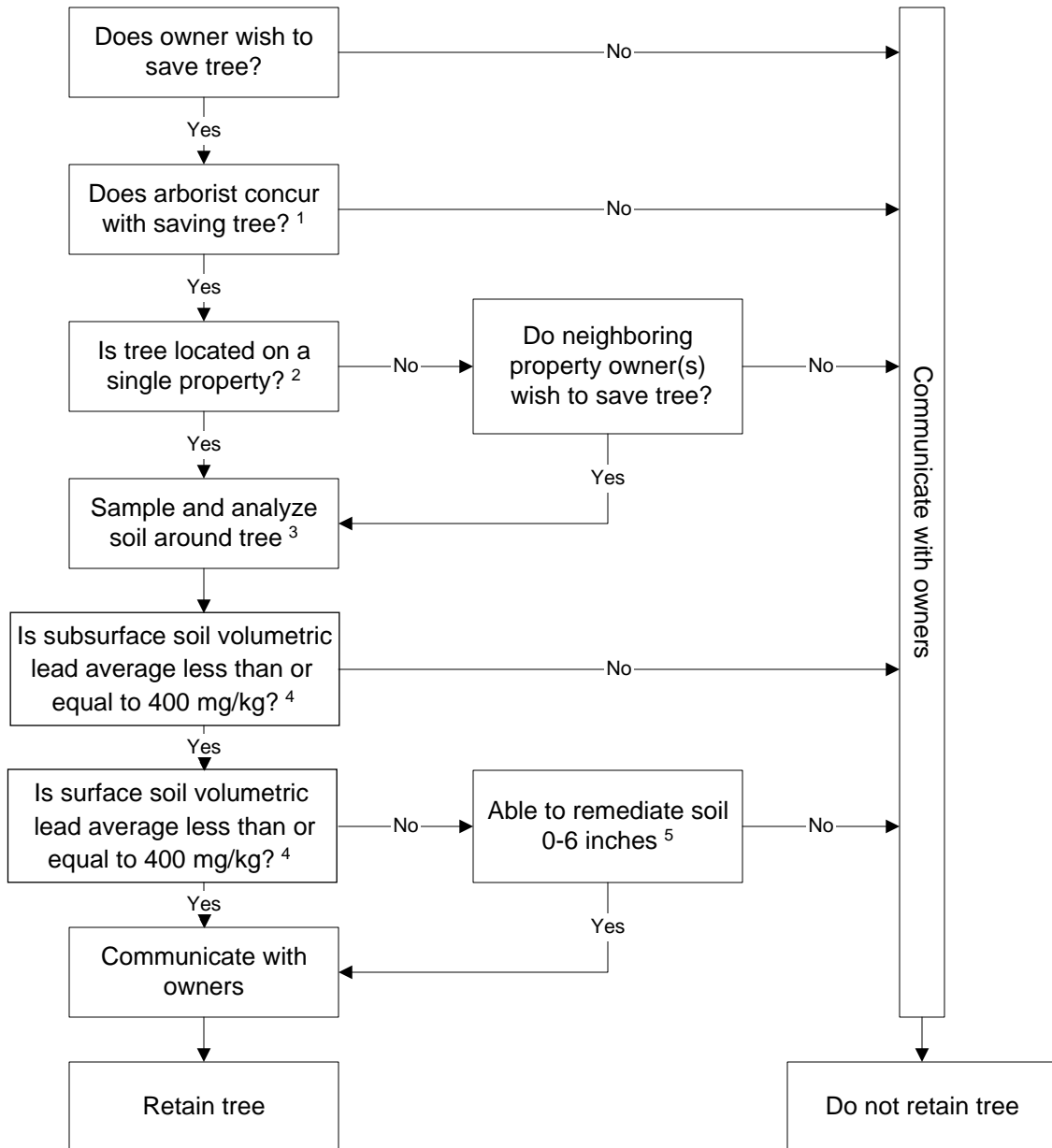
## **FIGURES**







**Figure 2-1  
Process for Determining Retention of Trees  
Newhall Neighborhood Site Remediation  
Olin Chemical Manufacturing Corporation  
Hamden, Connecticut**



**Notes:**

- [1] In determining whether to retain a tree, Arborist will consider health of tree and species considerations (desirable/ invasive; able to tolerate remediation)
- [2] As determined by drip line from crown of tree located entirely on a single property (or as defined by arborist)
- [3] Surface soil:  
3 discrete samples from 3 locations around tree; collected 0-6 inches and composited into one sample and analyzed for lead
- Subsurface soil:  
3 discrete samples from 3 locations around tree; collected 6-48 inches and composited into one sample and analyzed for lead
- [4] Determine compliance by volumetric averaging lead result for subsurface soil beneath tree with all other subsurface soil lead concentration data on property including clean backfill.
- [5] Methodology to be considered: air knife and vacuum