ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA MANAGEMENT PLAN
FORMER EM-BEE CLEANERS
126 CHURCH STREET, BELFAST, MAINE

Prepared for:

Old Belfast Bank, LLC
PO Box 41
Islesboro, ME

and

Cannon Fodder, LLC
6991 East Camel Back Road
Scottsdale, AZ

Submitted to:

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection
Voluntary Response Action Program
17 State House Station
28 Tyson Drive
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017

Prepared by:

Ransom Consulting, LLC
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Project 111.06134.306
May 13, 2022
Rev. 0

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Project Geologist

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Senior Project Manager

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1.0 PURPOSE

On behalf of the current Site owner, Old Belfast Bank, LLC (OBB), also referred to as Cannon Fodder, LLC, Ransom Consulting, LLC (Ransom) has prepared the following Environmental Media Management Plan (described herein, as the "Plan" or "EMMP") for the former Em-Bee Cleaners property located at 126 Church Street in the City of Belfast, Waldo County, Maine (the "Site"). Please refer to Figure 1, Site Location Map, to view the general location of the Site and Figure 2, Site Plan, for the locations of key Site features.

Based on the results of prior environmental assessments and investigations completed for the Site between 2010 and 2021, chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) from previous dry-cleaning operations at the Site were identified in soil and soil vapor beneath and adjacent to the former Em-Bee Cleaners building. In addition, staining, indicative of a minor fuel oil release(s), was identified on in the basement of the former Site building. This EMMP has been prepared for the Subject Property to provide guidelines for the proper on-Site and off-Site management of contaminated soils that may be disturbed during Site redevelopment. In addition, the EMMP will provide guidelines for proper management of contaminated groundwater (if encountered) that may be disturbed during Site redevelopment along with guidelines for long-term inspections and maintenance of any Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP)-approved soil cover systems implemented at the Site.

If you have questions regarding the requirements of this plan, please contact MEDEP (207) 287-7688.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description

The Site encompasses approximately 0.09 acre of land located in a primarily commercial area of downtown Belfast. The Site was formerly improved with one building (the "Site building"), which was known as the Em-Bee Cleaners building. The property was recently sold from 126 Church Street, LLC (aka, Good Earthkeeping Org, Inc., and GEO Environmental Remediation Co., Inc.) to OBB LLC (aka, Cannon Fodder LLC). The Site building was subsequently demolished in early 2022.

Based on available historical information, the Site was improved with a residence prior to 1884. Between 1884 and 1895, the Site was improved with two structures; one functioning as a residence and the other attached structure functioning as a clothing factory between 1890 and 1901, when it is described as a dining facility. Between 1901 and 1912, the two structures were replaced with the current three-story wood-framed structure with a coal-fired boiler and elevator. This building was operated as Thompson's Manufacturing Company, producing men's workwear, until the early 1930's. Between the early 1930's and 1948, the Site operated as Maritime Quality Hardware, reportedly assembling padlocks until the late 1940s. A printing company reportedly operated at the Site, between the late 1940s and 1956. At approximately the same time, the lower floors of the Site were converted to a dry-cleaning facility, which operated at the Site until 2010. The Site has remained vacant since dry cleaning operations ceased. Prior to demolition, the Site building was formerly connected to municipal water and sewer services and was formerly heated with a fuel oil-fired boiler.

2.2 Previous Site Investigations

The following environmental investigations have been completed at the Site by Ransom and others:

1. Soil Vapor Extraction Pilot Test Memorandum, Em-Bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, Maine; prepared by Acadia Environmental Technology, dated July 19, 2010.

2. Phase I ESA, Em-Bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, Maine; prepared by MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., dated January 7, 2011.

3. Em-Bee Cleaners Trip Reports and File Memos; prepared by MEDEP, dated April 28, 2016 and June 23, 2016.

4. Exit Strategy Letter, Former Em-Bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, Maine; prepared by MEDEP, dated August 26, 2016.

5. Phase I ESA, Em-Bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, Maine; prepared by Ransom, dated May 8, 2018.

6. Draft of Closure Report: In-situ Remediation for MEDEP Hazardous Waste Closure, Former Em-Bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, Maine; prepared by GEO Environmental Remediation Company, dated March 23, 2021.

7. Memorandum, Review Comments and Recommendations of Draft Closure Report, In-Situ Remediation for Maine DEP Hazardous Waste Closure, Former Em-bee Cleaners Site, 126 Church Street, Belfast, Maine; prepared by MEDEP Bureau of Remediation and

Waste Management, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program, dated May 20, 2021.

8. Draft of Closure Report: In-situ Remediation for MEDEP Hazardous Waste Closure, Former Em-Bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, Maine; prepared by GEO Environmental Remediation Company, dated December 3, 2021.

9. Hazardous Waste Generator Closure Certification, Conditional Acknowledgement Letter, Former Em-bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, EPA ID# MED981064512, Maine DEP Remediation Site Number REM01891; prepared by MEDEP Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management, RCRA Corrective Action Program, dated December 29, 2021.

10. Redevelopment Letter, Former Em-bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast, MEDEP Remediation Site Number REM01891; prepared by MEDEP Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management, RCRA Corrective Action Program, dated December 29, 2021.

11. Conceptual Remedial Action Plan, Former Em-bee Cleaners, 126 Church Street, Belfast; prepared by Ransom, dated February 28, 2022.

Between 2011 and 2021, the prior owner of Site completed supplemental Site investigations and remedial actions including the installation of a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system in April 2016 to treat the previously identified chlorinated solvent contamination at the Site. In 2018, Ransom completed a Phase I ESA for the Site, which documented the following Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs):

1. Documented PCE contamination of soils and/or soil vapor beneath the former Site building associated with the former operation of the dry-cleaning facility. The SVE system was installed in the Site building in April 2016 to mitigate the identified PCE contamination. The DEP detailed an exit strategy in August 2016 to obtain regulatory closure and the SVE system was shut down in August 2017. The prior owner did not provide any additional operational and/or post-closure shutdown sampling data to the DEP to support regulatory closure of the Site.

2. Potential unknown and/or undocumented fuel oil release(s) associated with the observed staining in the basement of the Site building, in the vicinity of the former boiler.

On February 28, 2022, the Stie was submitted and entered into the MEDEP Voluntary Response Action Program (VRAP). Based on their review of the application and prior environmental investigation reports for the Site, The MEDEP issued a VRAP No Action Assurance (NAA) Letter for the Site on March 28, 2022, which required the following actions and conditions for the Site:

1. Implementation of Ransom's February 2022 Conceptual Remedial Action Plan (RAP),

2. Completion of a MEDEP-approved EMMP for proper management of contaminated/potentially contaminated soils that may be encountered at the Site,

3. Design and implementation of a MEDEP-approved vapor barrier and sub-slab depressurization beneath the proposed Site building, and

4. Completion of a MEDEP-approved Declaration of Environmental Covenants (DEC) for the Site. The DEC is required to incorporate conditions of approval contained in any future VRAP Certificate of Completion and must be recorded at the Waldo County Registry of Deeds.

Provided that the actions proposed above are completed to MEDEP's satisfaction, the DEC is anticipated to prohibit the extraction of groundwater at the Site without prior MEDEP approval and require that any on-Site soils be managed in accordance with the MEDEP-approved EMMP.

3.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA

3.1 Availability of this Plan

This Plan must be maintained on Site by the property owner(s) and their representatives. A copy of this Plan must be provided to employees, contractors, subcontractors, and other persons who may contact or disturb soils or groundwater at the Site.

3.2 Activities Covered Under this Plan

This Plan has been prepared to provide guidelines for the proper management of soils impacted/potentially impacted by former dry-cleaning operations and/or fuel oil consumption that may be encountered during ground disturbance activities including, but not limited to, building construction, underground utility work, paving, and/or landscaping activities. If soils exhibiting visual or olfactory evidence of contamination are encountered during ground disturbance activities, these materials will be subject to the management protocols outlined in this Plan. Groundwater sampling was not conducted during prior environmental investigations at the Site, however, appropriate dewatering, containment, and disposal protocols for potentially impacted groundwater are outlined in Section 5.0, in the event that impacted groundwater is encountered during future earthwork activities.

3.3 Contaminants of Concern

Based on the findings of prior investigations/assessments by Ransom and others, contaminants of concern (COCs) associated with the Site include CVOCs associated with former dry-cleaning operations and petroleum products associated with the potential, minor fuel oil release identified in the basement of the former Site building. In addition, urban fill materials may exist at the Site. If present, these contaminants would likely be detected in surficial and/or subsurface soils at the Site. Potential exposure routes associated with the COCs at the Site include direct contact with impacted soils and ingestion of contaminated dust, particularly during any construction activity at the Site.

Public water is supplied to the Site and vicinity; therefore, ingestion of impacted groundwater does not pose a risk at this time. However, impacted groundwater (if present) may pose a direct contact risk to future earthwork contractors. Therefore, this plan provides guidance pertaining to impacted groundwater that could potentially be encountered during earthwork activities.

3.4 Areas of Concern

Based on the results of previous environmental investigations performed at the Site, the entire property has been identified as an area of concern (AOC) for COCs that may have impacted soils, soil vapor, and/or groundwater at the Site.

3.5 Guidelines Applied

Based on the proposed residential reuse of the Site, MEDEP RAGs for Sites Contaminated with Hazardous Substances, dated May 1, 2021, apply to soils and groundwater managed during earthwork-related activities at the Site. The MEDEP RAGs for the "Residential" exposure scenarios are considered the most applicable guidance standards for Site soils.

Public drinking water is supplied to the Site and vicinity. Ingestion of impacted groundwater does not pose a risk at this time. However, COCs may be present in groundwater at the Site and may pose a direct

contact exposure risk to future Site construction/utility workers, if encountered. Therefore, the "Groundwater Construction Worker" RAGs are the most applicable guidance standards for groundwater at the Site to assess exposure risks to construction/utility workers during future ground disturbance activities at the Site, where groundwater may be encountered.

3.6 Exposure Pathways & Scenarios

Exposure pathways for COC-impacted soils present at the Site include ingestion, direct contact, and inhalation of soil and/or soil vapor during redevelopment activities. Exposure pathways for groundwater at the site include direct skin contact and inhalation during excavation activities that extend beneath the groundwater table at the Site. Based on the MEDEP RAGs and the results of previous environmental investigations at the Site, the following is a summary of accessibility to contaminated soils.

Accessible Soil (0-2 Feet Below Ground Surface):

As documented in prior assessments, PCE was detected in a soil vapor sample collected from beneath the former Site building at a concentration exceeding the currently applicable MEDEP RAG for the "Residential" exposure scenario. Surficial soil sampling was not conducted in prior environmental investigations/assessments conducted at the Site; however, the PCE detected in soil vapor is potentially associated with CVOC-impacted surficial and/or subsurface soils at the Site.

Potentially Accessible Soil (2-15 Feet Below Ground Surface):

Subsurface soil sampling was not conducted in prior environmental investigations/assessments conducted at the Site; however, the PCE detected in soil vapor is potentially associated with CVOC-impacted surficial and/or subsurface soils at the Site.

Groundwater

Groundwater sampling was not conducted in prior environmental investigations/assessments conducted at the Site. Public drinking water is supplied to the Site and vicinity and ingestion of impacted groundwater does not pose a risk at this time. However, impacted groundwater (if present) may pose a direct contact risk to future earthwork contractors. Therefore, this plan provides guidance pertaining to impacted groundwater that could potentially be encountered during earthwork activities.

3.7 Engineering Controls

Engineering controls in the form of cover systems are proposed to be installed at the Site during redevelopment. Potential soil cover systems to be installed during Site redevelopment activities are detailed in Section 6.0.

4.0 SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following soil management procedures shall be implemented for impacted soils that are currently located *in situ* at the Site and may be disturbed during future redevelopment of the property.

4.1 Notification to MEDEP

On-Site soils are prohibited from being transported off-Site without proper pre-characterization or disposal authorization by the MEDEP. Disturbed cover systems shall be replaced in-kind with MEDEP-approved cover systems.

4.2 Environmental Professional Oversight

Soil management activities, as described in this plan, are required to be adhered to during any future earthwork activities and part-time or periodic inspections by a qualified environmental professional (QEP). Furthermore, in the event that impacted soils are encountered during future earthwork activities that require segregation, stockpiling, and/or off-Site disposal, the MEDEP shall be notified and a QEP shall assist with these soil management activities.

4.3 Contamination Identification

As documented in prior assessments, PCE and TCE were detected in soil and soil vapor samples collected from beneath and adjacent to the former Site building at concentrations exceeding the currently applicable MEDEP RAG for the "Residential" exposure scenario, and evidence of a minor fuel oil release was observed in the basement of the former Site building. Soils, soil vapor, and/or groundwater potentially impacted by CVOCs associated with former dry-cleaning operations and/or petroleum products associated with fuel oil consumption may be present at the Site. Urban fill soils may also be present at the Site. Accordingly, accessible and potentially accessible soils should be considered impacted, unless supplemental testing indicates otherwise. In the event that unknown/abandoned USTs, buried drums, or free-phase petroleum product are discovered at the Site, the QEP and MEDEP shall be notified immediately to conduct an evaluation and determine necessary subsequent response actions (i.e., tank registration filing, additional assessments, remedial activities, and/or soil management requirements, etc.).

4.4 On-Site Soil Excavation & Management

Best management practices, such as erosion and sedimentation control should be implemented during any earthwork activities that disturb surface and subsurface soils. Additionally, excavated impacted soil, which cannot be reused on Site, should be segregated from apparent non- or low-impacted soil and stockpiled for characterization and potential off-Site disposal. See Section 4.5 below for temporary stockpile management requirements. Factors indicating the need for segregation and stockpiling impacted soils separately from apparent cleaner material will include the following:

1. Visual observation of urban fill material (e.g., bricks, coal, ash, cobbles/foundations, etc.);

2. Visual and/or olfactory observations of CVOC- or petroleum-impacted soils; and/or

3. Confirmatory laboratory analysis for on-Site reuse and/or off-Site waste disposal characterization parameters.

If deleterious fill materials (i.e., concrete, wood, bricks, etc.) are encountered, contaminated soils should be removed from the deleterious materials (i.e., brushed off etc.), prior to their anticipated off-Site disposal as demolition waste. Larger cobbles, rocks, and/or boulders should also be brushed off and relatively free from impacted soils prior to on-Site and/or off-Site recycling or disposal.

If soil containing deleterious fill material is to be reused on Site as structural material during redevelopment, Ransom recommends that once removed, the fill material be screened of all deleterious debris. Following screening of the fill materials, representative samples of the material should be submitted for testing to compare their gradation characteristics to the requirements of the project specifications, and to establish their optimum water contents and maximum dry densities (modified proctor testing, ASTM D 1557). The geotechnical engineer for the redevelopment must approve use and reuse of on-Site soils for structural and common fills during future construction.

4.5 Temporary Soil Containment, Stockpiling & Storage

Stockpile(s) of segregated soil should be placed on top of and covered daily with at least 6-mil polyethylene sheeting. Soil stockpiles should be evaluated daily by the earthwork contractor. Tears or punctures observed in the polyethylene sheeting should be repaired or the sheeting replaced. Stockpiles should be surrounded by hay bales or silt fencing to minimize potential impacts to storm water runoff. Soils that are not suspected to be contaminated do not need to be stockpiled on or covered with polyethylene sheeting.

Roll-off containers for temporary soil storage that are used at the Site should be securely covered during temporary storage. Fifty-five-gallon drums generated at the Site should be labeled prior to use according to applicable OSHA Hazard Communication Standards.

4.6 Reuse & Disposal Options for Displaced or Excavated Soils

The following scenarios are listed in order of how Site workers and/or contractor(s) should proceed with managing displaced or excavated soils during any future Site redevelopment or excavation activities to save project costs and prevent delays:

1. **Scenario #1 (Preferred-Case): On-Site Reuse.** In accordance with geotechnical requirements (as needed), maintain, reuse, and/or relocate displaced contaminated soils on-Site beneath MEDEP-approved cover systems during Site redevelopment activities unless they are petroleum-saturated. If petroleum-saturated soils are encountered, the QEP and MEDEP should be contacted to determine necessary response actions.

2. **Scenario #2: Transport Excess "Clean Soils" Off-Site for Unrestricted Use with Prior MEDEP Approval**. Any off-Site reuse of soils must be conducted in accordance with all MEDEP rules and regulations and with MEDEP approval, specifically, beneficial use requirements under Maine Solid Waste Management Rules Chapter 418 and performance of waste characterization sampling (see Section 4.7 below).

3. **Scenario #3: Transport Impacted Soil Off-Site to a Licensed Landfill, Asphalt Batch Plant, and/or Other MEDEP-Approved Disposal Facility**. Please note that this scenario is warranted for impacted soils that a) cannot be reused on-Site, b) exhibit visual or olfactory evidence of contamination, c) the laboratory analysis of these soils indicates that COCs are detected at concentrations exceeding their respective MEDEP Residential, Leaching to Groundwater and/or Undeveloped Maine Background RAGs, and/or d) the

soils do not meet the criteria for clean unrestricted reuse of soils. Please see Section 4.7 below for waste characterization sampling requirements, as necessary.

4.7 Waste Characterization Sampling for Off-Site Reuse/Disposal of Soil

Waste characterization sampling is necessary for off-Site reuse and/or disposal of impacted soils at a landfill or asphalt batch plant. Characterization samples should be collected from soil stockpiles at a minimum of one soil sample per 250 tons (approximately 165 cubic yards of soil). The soil samples will be analyzed for one or more of the following waste characterization parameters:

1. VOCs by Unites States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Method 8260;
2. Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons (VPH) fractions, excluding target petroleum VOCs, by Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) Method 98-1 (VPH Standard);
3. Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon (EPH) fractions, excluding target polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), by MA DEP Method 98-1 (EPH Standard);
4. Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) with PAHs by U.S. EPA Method 8270;
5. RCRA metals (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver) plus vanadium by U.S. EPA Method Series 6000/7000;
6. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by U.S. EPA Method 8082;
7. Flashpoint by U.S. EPA Method 1010;
8. Corrosivity (pH) by U.S. EPA Method 9045;
9. Reactivity by U.S. EPA Methods 7.3.3.2 and 7.3.4.1;
10. Herbicides by U.S. EPA Method 8151A; and
11. Pesticides by U.S. EPA Method 8081B.

Clean Soils

Since the Site is registered under VRAP and site-wide soil and/or soil vapor with COC impacts has been identified, the MEDEP cannot initially approve export of soils from the Site for unrestricted use at this time, unless additional field screening and/or waste characterization sampling is conducted to confirm that the soils meet the MEDEP's acceptance criteria and approval for unrestricted use. If the site soils, or a portion thereof, are determined to be impacted with COCs, and they cannot be reused on-site, these impacted soils will need to be disposed of off-site with MEDEP approval at a licensed or permitted receiving facility, as further noted below.

COC-Impacted Soils

If impacted soils cannot be reused on-Site, the excess soil may be transported and disposed of off-Site at a licensed landfill, asphalt batch plant, and/or other approved disposal facility if the COCs do not exceed their respective threshold levels designated by the receiving facility. Additionally, these impacted soils

shall be transported and disposed off-Site in accordance with MEDEP's Solid Waste regulations, with prior notification and expressed written approval from the MEDEP.

Licensure requirements of the approved disposal facility may require Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) testing for any contaminants that exceed their TCLP trigger concentrations. If contaminants are detected at concentrations above their respective TCLP trigger levels, the QEP should be contacted to determine what analyses are required by the receiving facility.

4.8 Backfilling Criteria

If encountered, impacted soils can be reused on-Site if placed at depths of at least 2 feet below the final ground surface and below new cover systems installed during future redevelopment activities, such as paved driveway and parking areas, building footprint, and/or final landscape and hardscape areas. Imported fill brought to the Site must originate from a clean, non-contaminated source and must be free of deleterious materials and other COCs.

5.0 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Groundwater sampling was not conducted during prior investigations/assessments reviewed by Ransom, however, in the event contaminated groundwater (e.g., petroleum sheen or product observed on groundwater) is encountered during ground disturbance activities, work should be stopped, and MEDEP should be contacted immediately to facilitate proper management of contaminated groundwater. The following scenarios are listed in order of how Site workers and/or contractor(s) should manage impacted groundwater to potentially conserve project funds and prevent delays:

1. **Scenario #1 (Preferred-Case):** On-Site infiltration to the subsurface with oversight/guidance provided by a QEP and/or the MEDEP.

2. **Scenario #2:** Pre-treat the contaminated groundwater on-Site and discharge the treated water to the municipal sanitary sewer system, if approved by the City of Belfast.

3. **Scenario #3:** File a Notice of Intent (NOI), if applicable, with the City of Belfast and/or MEDEP, requesting permission to pre-treat the contaminated groundwater on-Site and discharge the treated water to the municipal storm sewer system or other nearby stormwater drainage system; or

4. **Scenario #4:** Temporary storage of contaminated groundwater in a fractionation tank and proper off-Site transport and disposal under a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, bill of lading (BOL), or other applicable shipping document.

6.0 SOIL COVER SYSTEMS

During Site redevelopment, the Site QEP will oversee the installation of required MEDEP-approved soil cover systems over surficial soils at the Site in order to prevent direct contact with these potentially impacted soils. The proposed Cover System Details Plan is provided as Figure 3. Appropriate cover systems include, but are not limited to, 1) a combination of at least 24-inches of compacted clean fill and topsoil (or riprap); 2) a combination of at least 4 to 8 inches of compacted clean fill plus 4 inches of vegetated topsoil (or riprap) (minimum 8 to 12 inch thickness) underlain by a marker layer; 3) a minimum of 2 to 4 inches of hardscape pavement/asphalt, brick, or concrete with a minimum of 2 to 4 inches of clean sub-base material (minimum overall thickness of 4 to 8 inches for hardscape and sub-base) underlain by a marker layer; and/or 4) a structural cover (e.g., concrete building foundation).

Inspection of Cover Systems

Routine annual visual inspections of the final cover systems should be conducted to ensure that the cover systems are preventing exposure to potentially contaminated soils. If these routine annual inspections identify material disturbance (i.e., damage, erosion, large cracks/abrasions, unauthorized excavations, etc.) to the existing cover system that have exposed and/or have the potential to expose contaminated soils, the Site QEP must be notified immediately in order to determine appropriate response actions (i.e., repairing of the cover systems).

Maintenance of the Cover Systems

If the routine annual inspections identify material disturbance, damage, and/or excessive erosion of the cover systems to the point that the marker layer and/or contaminated soils are exposed, the cover systems shall be repaired to their original condition. If maintenance activities materially alter or disturb the cover system at the Site, the following protocols must also be followed to properly address and manage contaminated soils that may be encountered during such activities:

1. Preparation of a health and safety plan; and
2. Adherence to this Plan and any revisions, amendments, or modifications to the Plan in the future, as approved by MEDEP.

The owner and/or the Site QEP shall maintain the following records in connection with the discovery of damage and/or repair of the cover systems:

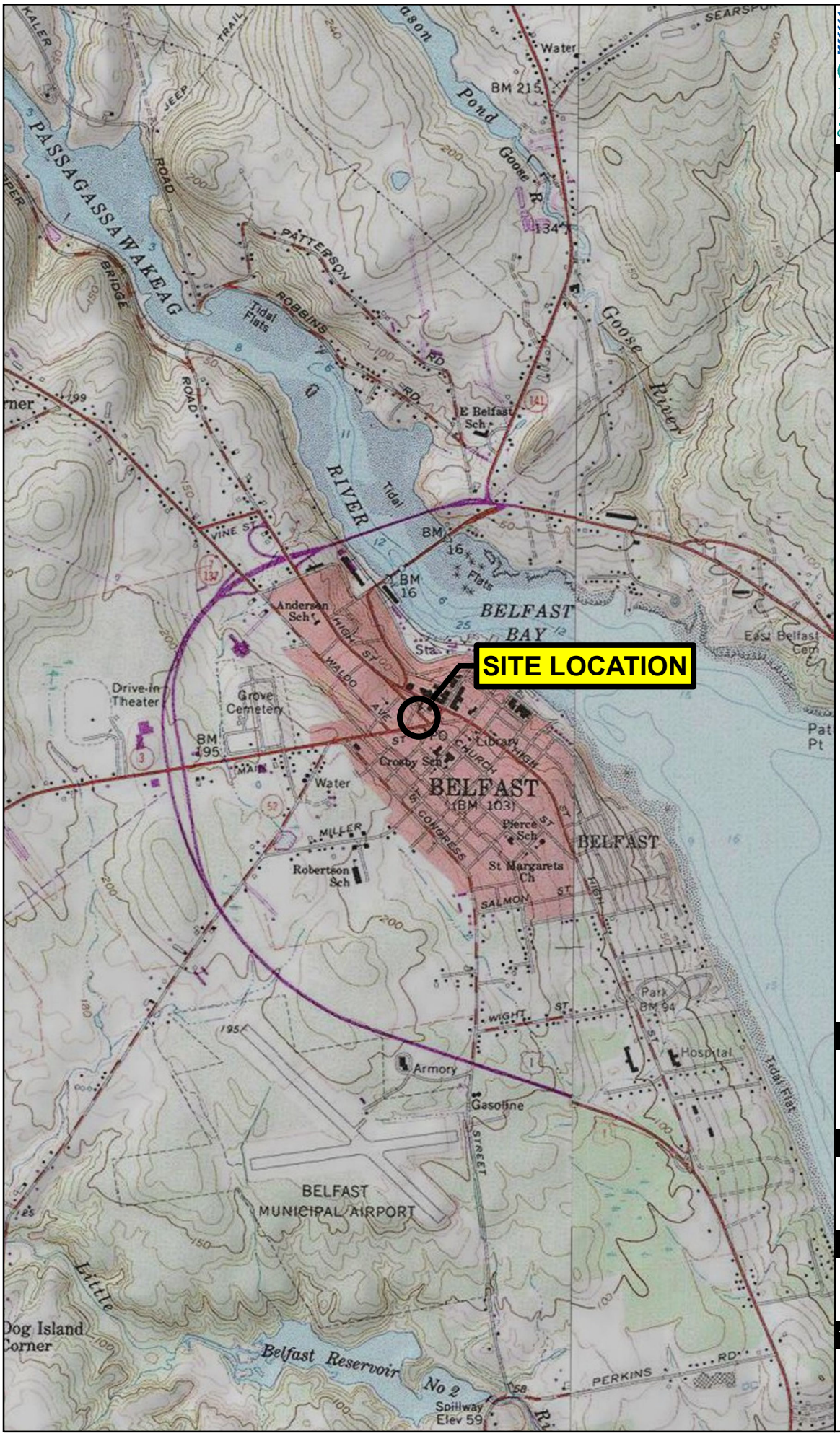
1. A Discovery Incident Reporting Log for documenting observed damage or material disturbance to the cover systems (Attachment A);
2. Telephone communication logs with contact name, date, and summary of discussion;
3. Site visitors in connection with the discovery and/or repair/maintenance activity;
4. Log of activities in response to the discovery and/or repair/maintenance activity; and
5. Reports, letters, or other documents filed by others regarding the discovery and/or repair/maintenance activity.

The records (or copies) shall be maintained on-Site in the owner's office with a copy provided to the MEDEP.

7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Basic health and safety procedures should be implemented during excavation work at the Site according to all applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations including Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910.120). Each contractor shall maintain their own Health and Safety Plan in accordance with OSHA regulations.

For impacted soil and groundwater, the potential routes of exposure to construction workers include direct skin contact (absorption); accidental ingestion of impacted materials; the possible injection of contaminants through broken skin; and the inhalation of impacted dust or mist. Utilization of the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will minimize the potential for worker exposure to contaminated media if impacted materials are encountered.



RANSOM
Consulting Engineers and Scientists

Regional Locator Map

Notes

1. Data Source: 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

2. USGS Quad Name:
Belfast and Searsport, Maine

3. Latitude: 44°25'32.69"N
Longitude: 69°00'28.69"W

Scale and Orientation

0 1,000 2,000

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Prepared For

Old Belfast Bank, LLC c/o Earl MacKenzie
PO Box 41
Isleboro, Maine

Site Address

Em-Bee Cleaners
126 Church Street
Belfast, Maine

111.06134.306 | Feb 2022

Figure 1

Site Location Map

PM File: EBC_BELFAST-ME-F1_SLM.mxd

RANSOM Consulting, LLC

Legend & Notes

- Pole-Mounted Transformer
- Observed Fuel Staining

Notes

1. Aerial Source: Maine Office of GIS Orthophotography. 2013.

2. Some features are approximate in location and scale.

3. This plan has been prepared for Old Belfast Bank. All other uses are not authorized unless written permission is obtained from Ransom Consulting, LLC.

Scale and Orientation

0 10 20

1 inch = 20 feet

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Site Address

Em-Bee Cleaners
126 Church Street
Belfast, Maine

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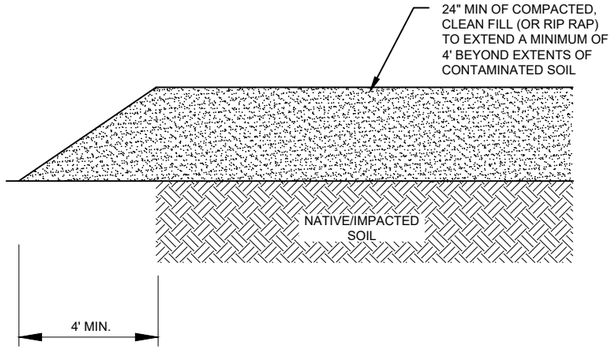
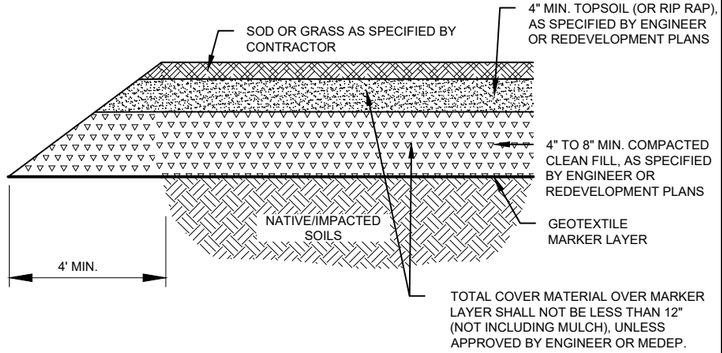
Figure 2
Site Layout

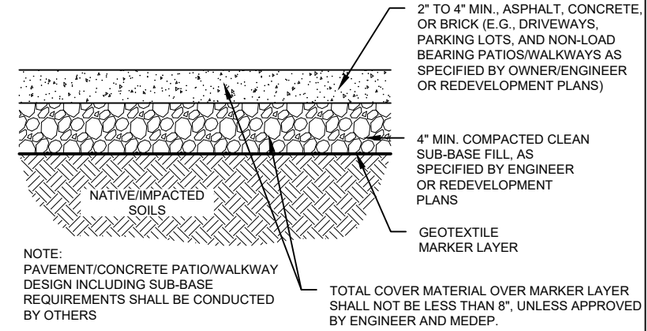
File: 0222_EBC_BELFAST-ME.dwg Date: 02/16/2022



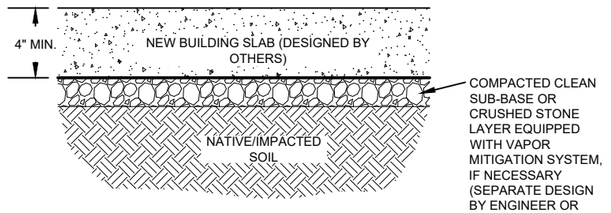
COVER SYSTEM TYPE 1:
LANDSCAPE COVER WITHOUT MARKER LAYER
NOT TO SCALE



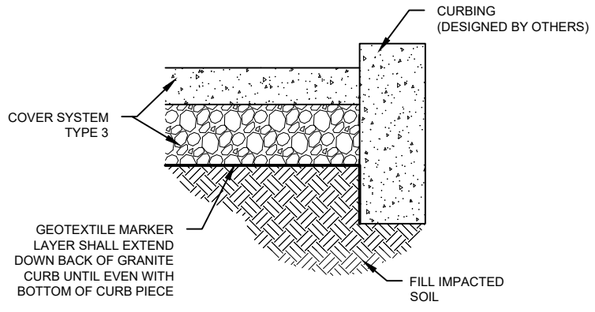
COVER SYSTEM TYPE 2:
LANDSCAPE COVER PLUS MARKER LAYER
NOT TO SCALE



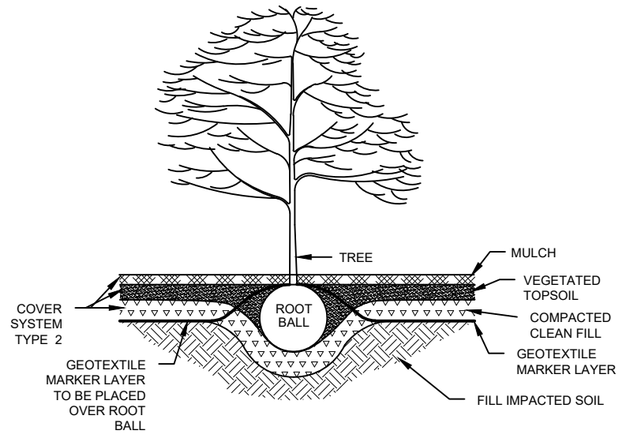
COVER SYSTEM TYPE 3: HARDSCAPE ASPHALT/
CONCRETE/BRICK COVER PLUS MARKER LAYER
NOT TO SCALE



COVER SYSTEM TYPE 4:
STRUCTURE/BUILDING FOUNDATION COVER
NOT TO SCALE



COVER SYSTEM TYPE 5:
SIDEWALK ABUTTING GRANITE CURBING
NOT TO SCALE



COVER SYSTEM TYPE 6:
TREE PITS
NOT TO SCALE

RANSOM Consulting, LLC

Legend & Notes

Notes:

1. The quantities identified are minimum requirements for covering of the identified contaminated soils. Additional sub-base materials may be required in areas proposed for asphalt paving, buildings and/or concrete sidewalks/patios, as necessary, to maintain structural integrity of these materials. The site design engineer is required to make the determination of structural suitability.
2. Geotextile marker layer shall be US65HVO demarcation fabric or approved equal.

Prepared For

Old Belfast Bank c/o Earl MacKenzie
PO Box 41
Isleboro, Maine

Site Address

Former Em-Bee Cleaners
126 Church Street
Belfast, Maine

111.06134.307 | *Feb 2022*

Figure 3
Cover System Details

File: SLM_BiddefordME-F3_CoverSystemDetails.dwg Date: 04/14/2021

ATTACHMENT A

Discovery Incident Reporting Log

Former Em-Bee Cleaners
126 Church Street
Belfast, Maine

RANSOM
Project 111.06134.306

ATTACHMENT A
DISCOVERY INCIDENT REPORTING LOG

Name:	Date:
Person Reporting Discovery:	Discovery Location:
Describe Incident:	
Signature:	