S P E C I A L A T T E N T I O N

LIMITED REUSE SOILS

Limited Reuse Soils (LRS) (see the Special Provision for Section 101.64"A") are soils that are likely (based on "generator knowledge"[1]) and/or demonstrated (through laboratory analyses) to contain contaminant concentrations in the range of the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT)-specific Acceptable Reuse Concentrations (ARCs).[2]

Roadside LRS commonly encountered at NHDOT construction projects include:

- Soils with elevated concentrations of several polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and a few common metals;
- Soils with petroleum residue (total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)) related to the normal operation of motor vehicles and asphalt pavement;
- Roadway reclaimed stabilized base materials (asphalt pavement surface being pulverized in place along with the underlying road base); and
- Millings.

The NHDOT has determined that roadside LRS may be encountered in all topsoil within the limits of the existing right-of-way, regardless of its depth. In instances where topsoil is not present, soil from the top of ground to a depth of six (6) inches is considered to be LRS. Soils excavated from beyond and/or below the specified LRS limits that do not exhibit visual or olfactory evidence of potential contamination will not require handling as impacted material.

Soils, which are <u>not</u> managed by a LRS Soil Management Plan (SMP), include:

- Soils containing solid waste present at more than *de minimis* amounts.
- Asbestos-impacted soils (i.e., soils containing asbestos or asbestos-containing material).
- Soils containing contaminants at concentrations above the Soil Remediation Standards (SRS) established in Env-Or 600 that are related to a release subject to regulation under Env-Or 600.
- Soils destined for disposal at an appropriately licensed facility, which are subject to analytical testing requirements of that receiving facility.
- Soils that are considered *de minimis* with respect to LRS management where all of the following stipulations apply:

    1. LRS shall not be stockpiled. For the purposes of this stipulation, "stockpile" will mean the mechanical consolidation of excavated soil from its point of origin to a new location, with or without soil collected from other excavations from the same project. The term "stockpile" will not include the establishment of temporary windrows along excavations, nor LRS

[1] Generator-knowledge includes the experience and awareness of NHDOT, the landowner (if not currently owned by NHDOT), and/or the NHDOT's consultant regarding historical development and/or natural background conditions.

[2] ARCs are summarized in an attachment to the LRS Soil Management Plan.

scraped off the surface of the ground at an excavation and temporarily piled next to the excavation area.

2. LRS shall be reused within property under the permanent control of the Department in the immediate area of its point of generation. LRS shall be reused on the same day it is excavated and/or generated, and shall be sufficiently protected with appropriate erosion and sedimentation control best management practices at the end of each work day.

- Soils located directly below existing paved surfaces and bridges
- Soils adjacent to access roads.

Soils Management Plan and Project Operations Plan

Contractors are advised that roadside LRS have been identified within the project limits. As such, a Soil Management Plan (SMP) applies to this project. The SMP provides guidance for the identification, handling, storage, reuse, and disposal of LRS soils generated during construction activities.

This project will require the development of a Project Operations Plan (POP), which specifies the Contractor's means and methods for handling, and management of LRS. This will include the implementation of the best management practices (BMPs) described in the SMP. **No excavation in known areas of LRS may take place until the POP has been approved.** In addition, following approval of the POP, the Contractor is required to notify the NHDOT's Bureau of Environment (BOE) at least two weeks prior to beginning excavation in the area(s) of known LRS.

In general, the SMP requires that LRS be reused, with priority, within the project limits on each project, if feasible. Reuse restrictions require that LRS placement be in accordance with the BMPs described in the SMP and with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. If reuse within the project limits with the foregoing restrictions is not possible, alternative disposal options will be identified in the SMP. LRS shall not be stored or disposed of on private land.

The Contractor shall direct questions relating to any of the information herein to the Bureau of Environment's Contamination Program Manager.