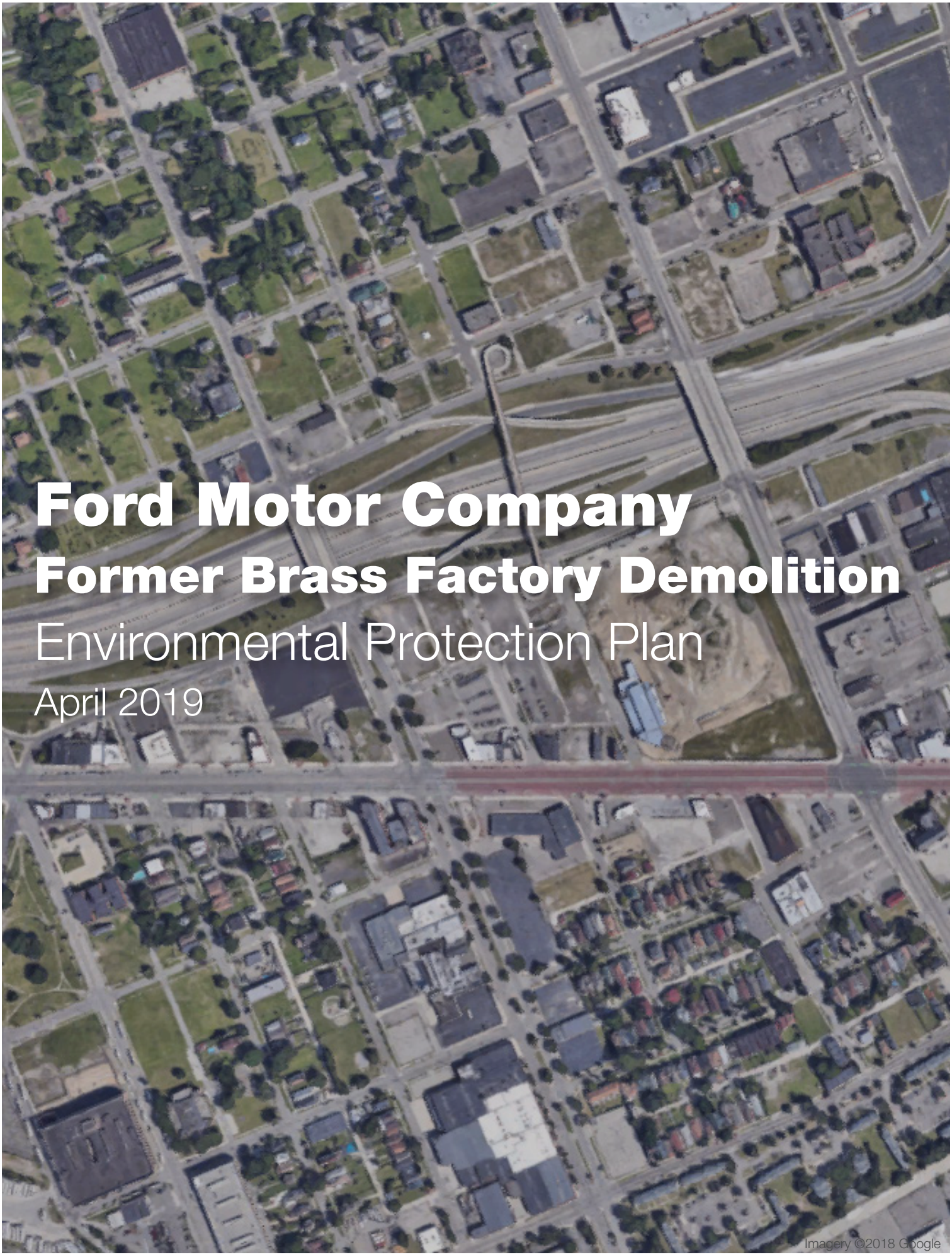

Ford Motor Company

Former Brass Factory Demolition

Environmental Protection Plan

April 2019

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Introduction

1. Introduction

This Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) communicates to project stakeholders the potential risks and hazards anticipated through the course of the former Brass Factory Demolition Project, defines the methods and engineering controls that will be implemented to address those risks and hazards, and provides communication pathways for the community to find information regarding the project throughout the duration of the work. Ford's transparent approach is intended to fully inform the community through completion of the project.

The project objective is to implement the planned work safely, while being protective of human health and the environment.

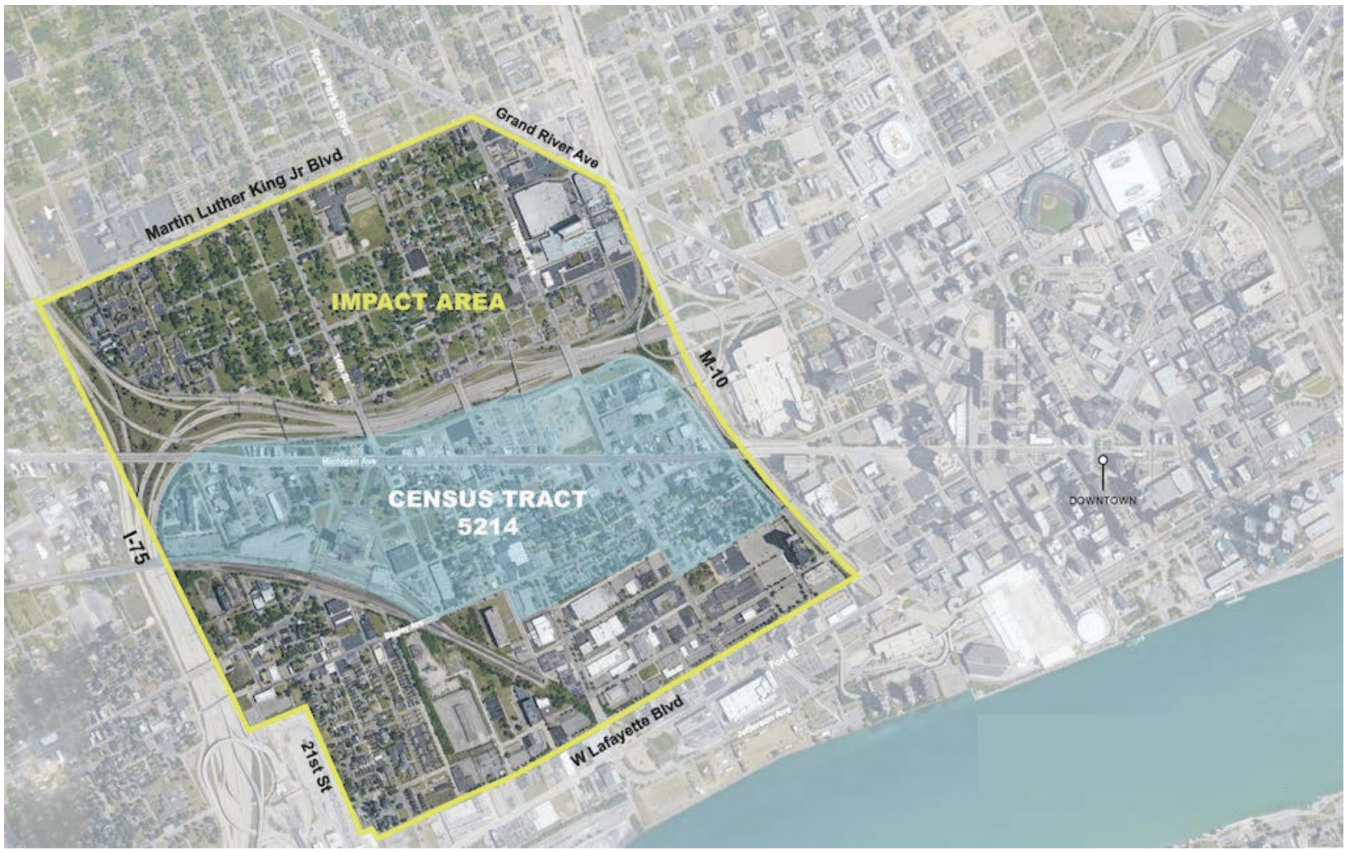
This EPP applies to the first phase of this project which includes the abatement and demolition of the existing structure down to the slab. It will be updated at a later date to include the remediation of the contaminated soils within the property.

1.1 Site Description

The Lincoln Brass Works (LBW) replaced a residence circa 1918 and was expanded numerous times prior to 1977 when it obtained the current configuration. Operations at LBW included a foundry, machining, parts cleaning, plating, grinding, assembly, maintenance, shipping/ receiving area, and office activities related to the manufacturing of brass valves and fittings. Manufacturing activities at LBW ceased in 1993, with offices, testing laboratory, and storage remaining on the second floor of the building until 1996. Based on a review of historical information, it appears that the building was vacant between approximately 1996 to approximately 2000. Matrix Human Services and various professional service companies have occupied the building from 2000 to the autumn of 2016. The building has been vacant since then.

The 2200 Rosa Parks Boulevard portion of the site is currently a fenced-in and paved parking lot. Based on a review of historical documents, 2200 Rosa Parks Boulevard was occupied by residential dwellings from at least 1884 to sometime prior to 1977. The parcel has been utilized as a parking lot since 1977

Impact Area

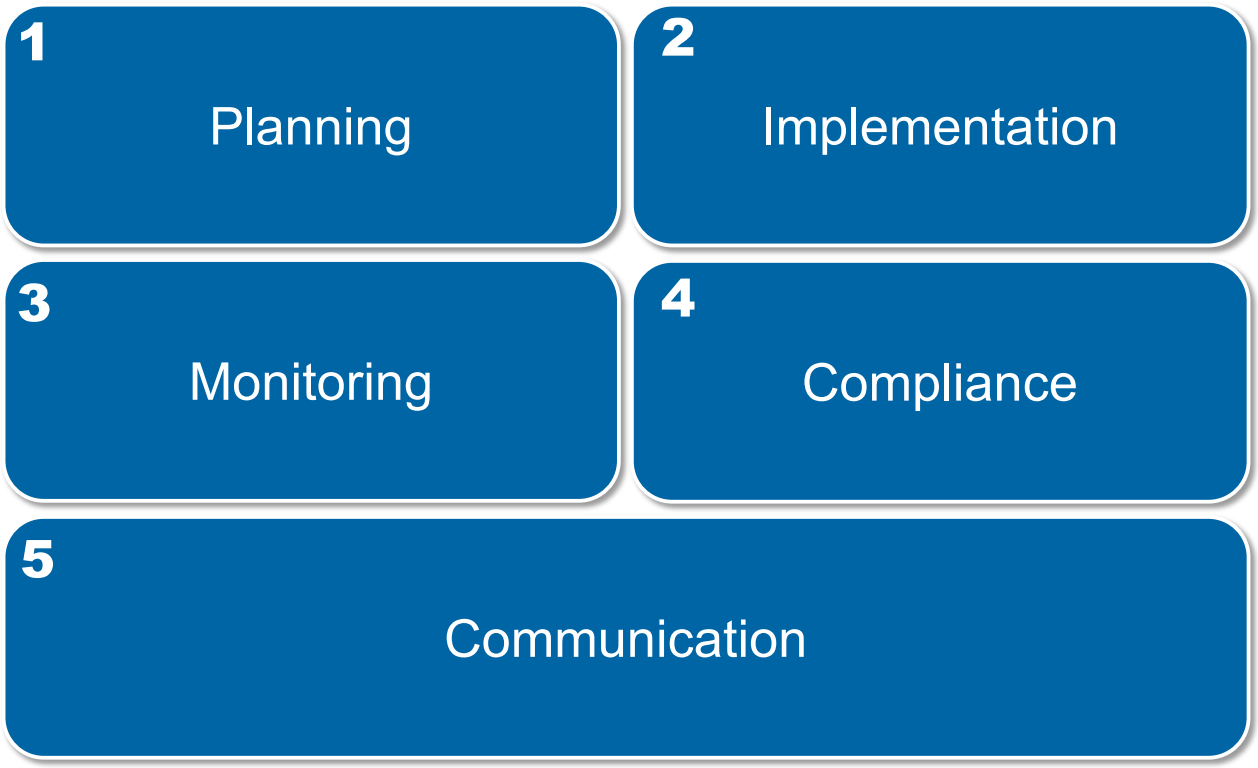


Imagery ©2018 CBO Website

1.2 Key Building Blocks

This EPP was developed based on five important building blocks: planning, implementation, monitoring, compliance, and communication. These elements form the structure for a successful project approach and are outlined in this document.

Key Building Blocks



Planning

2. Planning

Careful planning is the first step in a well-executed project. For planning to be consistent and comprehensive, a disciplined approach is necessary. The following sections highlight Ford's planning process and priorities.

2.1 Our Planning Process

Ford executes a standardized project planning process for decommissioning projects. This process includes development of a Project Manual, implementation of a Regulated Materials Survey (RMS) (study of asbestos, lead-based paint, etc.), as well as a Traffic Plan, Storm Water Control Plan (SWCP), and Air Monitoring Plan. The following sections describe these elements of Ford's project planning process.

2.1.1 Project Manual

The Project Manual communicates the intent and scope of the project to potential contractors and represents the road map to key project documents. It contains and references documents to cover all aspects of the management and implementation of the project and includes items such as:

- **The Scope of Work:** A compilation of roles and responsibilities for each team member and a description of the work that will be done.
- **Ford Specifications:** A detailed listing of project requirements and expectations.
- **Project Deliverable Requirements:** Directions, processes, and procedures for submitting and reviewing project documents like Submittals (documents to review and approve materials or equipment), Requests for Information (formal question and answer process), Field Alteration Request (change management process for handling any changes from the initial bid).
- **Schedule Requirements:** Outlines how the schedule will be managed and includes a milestone list for general timing.
- **Drawings:** Plans and renderings detailing the work to be performed.
- Reference Documents: Historical records or information of the property, previous surveys conducted on the site, or any supplemental information that may be valuable for the contractor to review.
- **Safety Requirements:** Outlines the project's safety needs and safety supervision requirements. Includes safety information like orientation requirements, the contractor's safety record (how many incidents they have over hours worked), and worker drug screening requirements.
- **Storm Water and Environmental Management:** Plans and documents describing how the contractor will protect the environment during the work.
- **Regulated Material Surveys:** Details the findings of field surveys and material samples collected which may contain hazardous or environmentally harmful materials (e.g. lead, asbestos, etc.).
- **Air Monitoring Plan:** Communicates the means and methods to be used to observe and report airborne particulates (dust) and potential contaminants.

The Project Manual is the encyclopedia of the project and allows an equal platform for contractors to access project information and responsibilities in order to maintain safety and protection of human health and the environment.

2.1.2 Regulated Materials Survey

The objective of the Regulated Materials Survey (RMS) is to identify and quantify wastes and regulated building materials remaining within the building that may require removal, disposal, cleaning, or abatement as part of facility decommissioning prior to demolition. This objective is accomplished by developing inventories of the quantity and locations of various regulated building materials, developing a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) to further investigate regulated building materials and potentially contaminated building materials, and implementing the SAP through sampling and analysis.

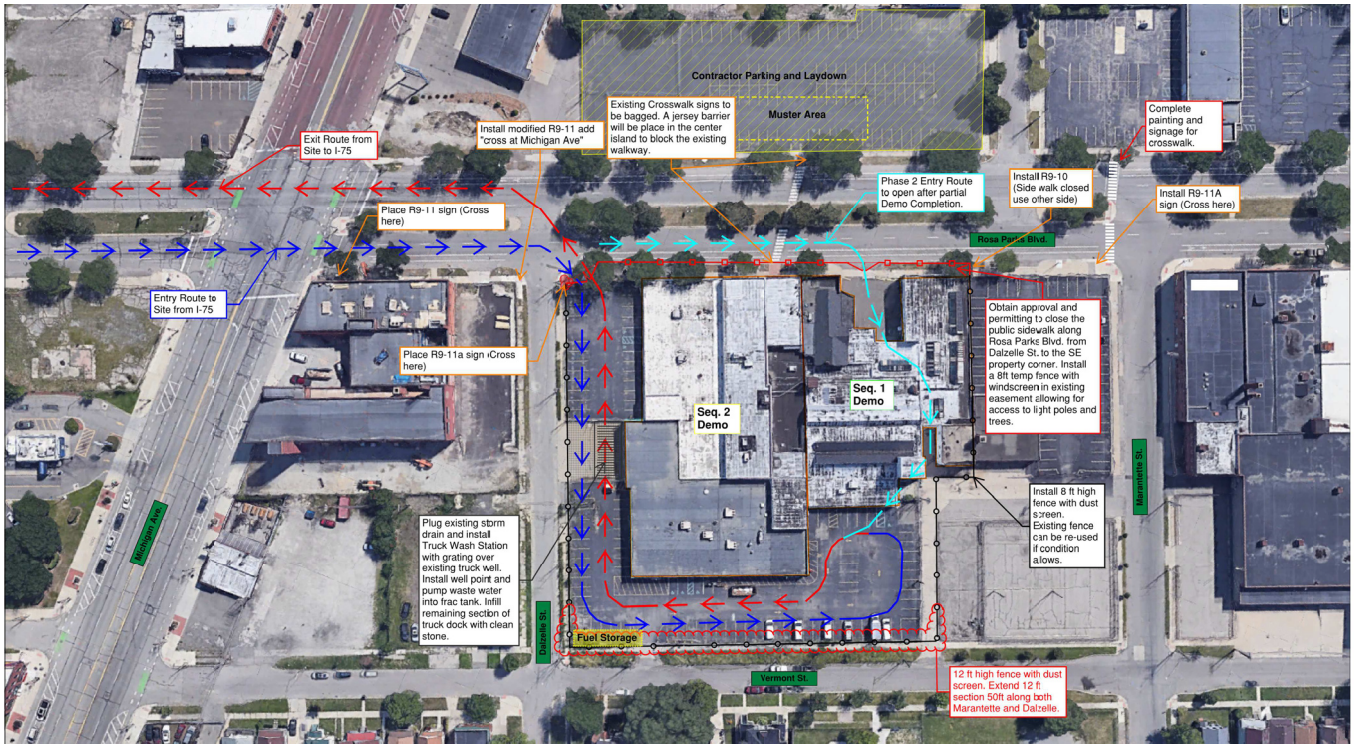
Findings from the RMS and recommendations on how to best handle regulated building materials are included in the Project Manual. Commonly found regulated building materials are described further in Section 2.2 including asbestos, lead-based paint, and others.

2.1.3 Traffic Plan

The Traffic Plan is a logistics plan that communicates layout of the project and includes information about:

- Traffic access to and from the site to local main thoroughfares.
- General hauling or traffic routes within the property.
- Basic protective measures for the site (fencing, gates, traffic escorts, etc.).
- Locations of job trailers.
- Interruptions or alterations to public access around the site (including roads and sidewalks).

For this project, traffic will be entering and exiting the site along Rosa Parks Boulevard to and from I-75. Side streets like Vermont Street, Dalzelle Street, and Marantette Street will not be used for main access or egress. The sidewalk along Rosa Parks Boulevard from Dalzelle Street to the property line (which is roughly in line with Church Street across Rosa Parks Boulevard) will be closed during demolition and crosswalks will allow public access around the northeast side of the property (one at Rosa Parks Boulevard and Michigan Avenue, and one at Rosa Parks Boulevard and Marantette). The existing crosswalk, crossing Rosa Parks Boulevard between Dalzelle Street and Church Street, will be closed for public use. Sidewalks along Dalzelle Street, Vermont Street, and Marantette Street will remain open throughout demolition. An eight to 12 foot fence with a dust screen will be installed around the site perimeter to separate demolition activities from public walkways. Temporary offices will be set up at 2200 Rosa Parks Boulevard across the street from the property. Three Community Project Boards will be installed. The boards will display a hotline and website that allow further communication between the project team and the local community. Project information and environmental conditions will be posted and updated regularly.



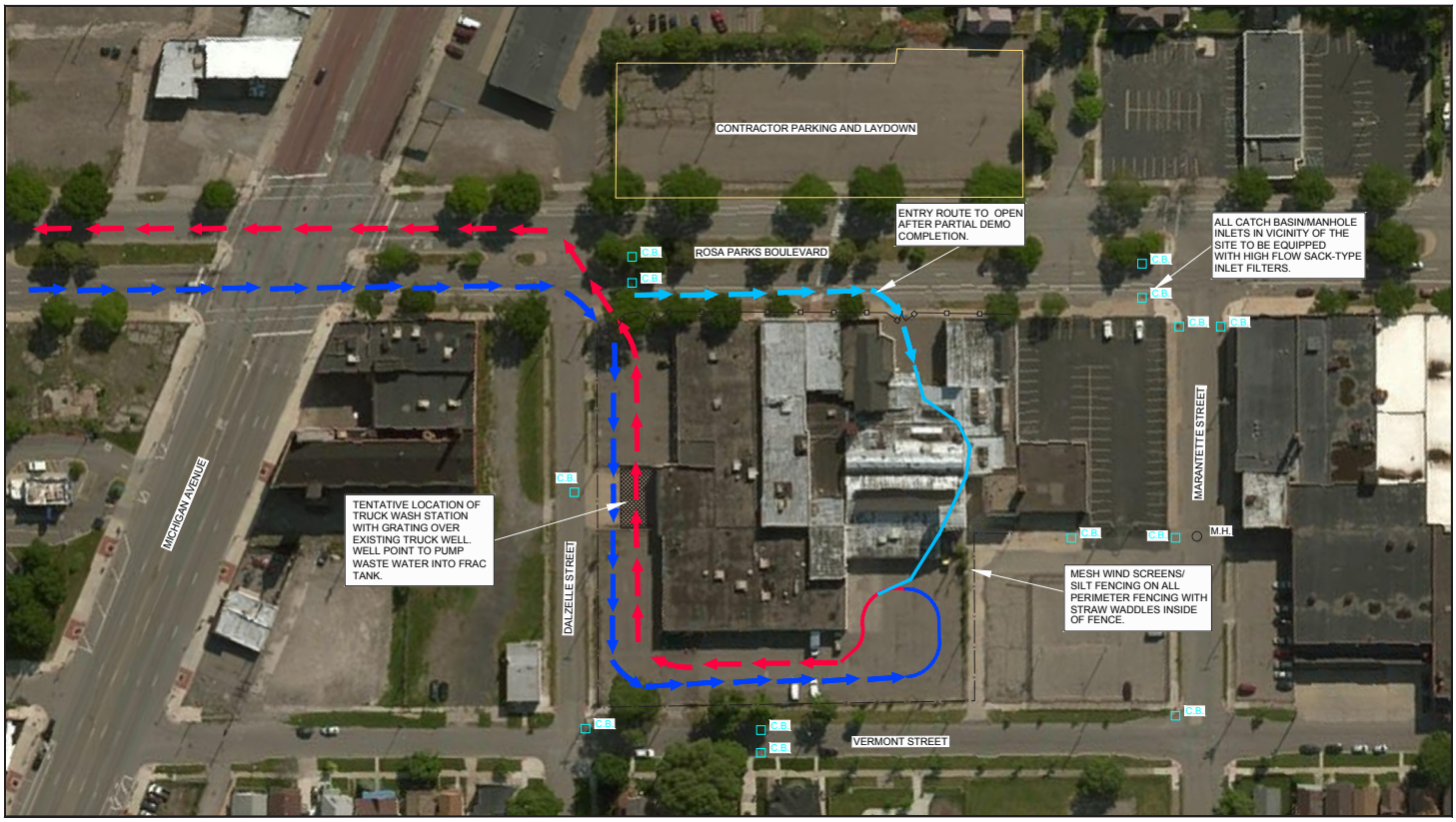
2.1.4 Storm Water Control Plan

A Storm Water Control Plan (SWCP) and Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Program (SESC) has been prepared for the former Brass Factory site.

The SWCP purpose is three-fold:

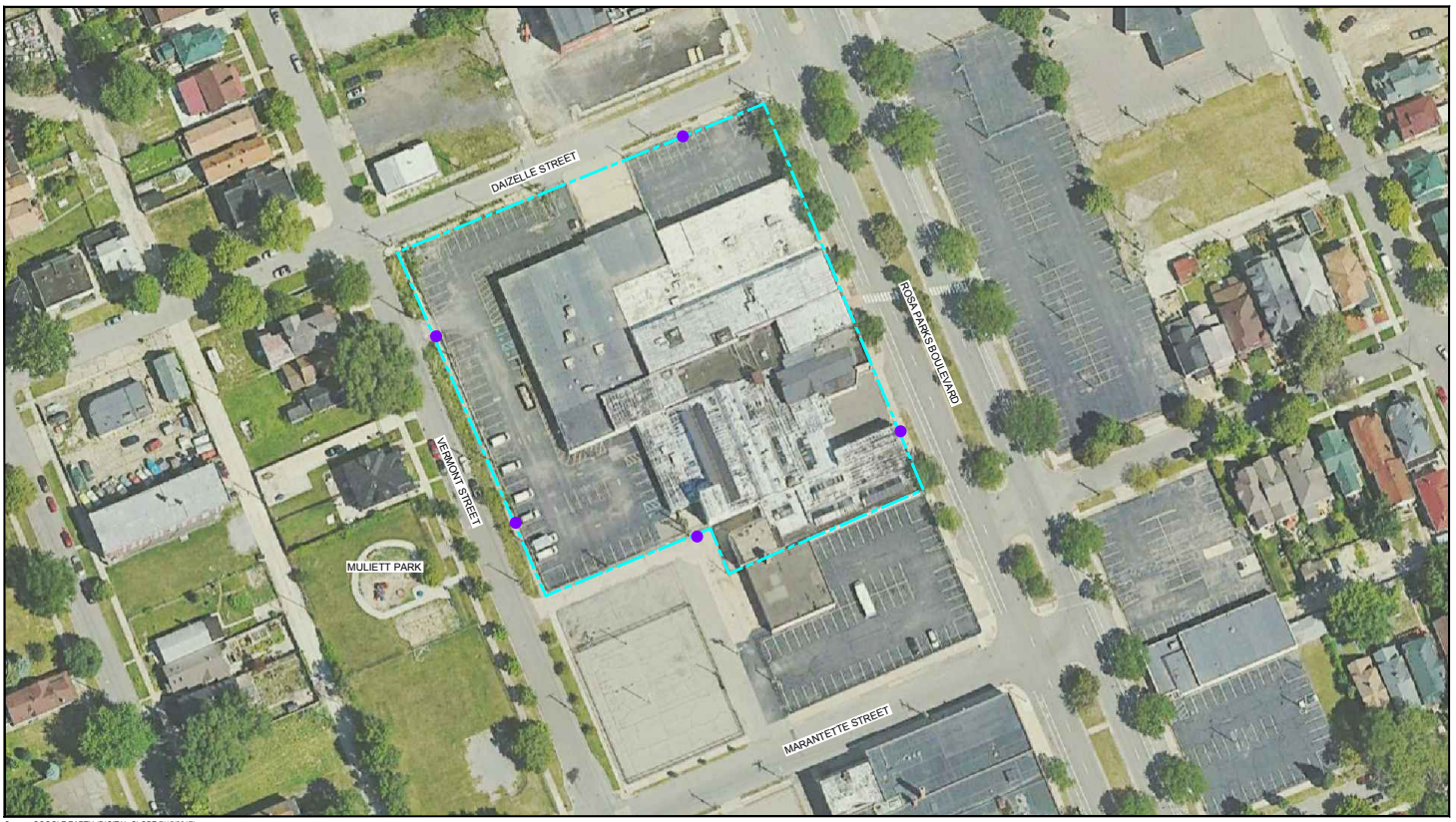
1. To identify the potential sources of sediments and pollutants that could impact storm water.
2. To describe the BMPs that are used to reduce the potential for sediments and pollutants to impact storm water.
3. To assist with record keeping of SCWP implementation.

The site is not required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) since it does not have a regulated Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and discharges to a City of Detroit combined sewer system. The SWCP emphasizes the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce the potential for sediments and other pollutants to impact storm water runoff from the site during decommissioning/ abatement/demolition. BMPs include good housekeeping (silt fencing, street sweeping, etc.), preventative maintenance, inspections, personnel training, recordkeeping, use of spill kits, security, loading/unloading procedures, etc.



2.1.5 Air Monitoring Plan

Based on the location of the site, GHD has prepared a comprehensive Air Monitoring Plan to help ensure that the public, on-site personnel, and surrounding areas are protected from fugitive dust that may potentially emanate from the work zone during decommissioning and demolition activities. The plan provides details on monitoring locations, frequency, action levels, response actions, and communication requirements that will be followed throughout the project.



Source: GOOGLE EARTH (DIGITAL GLOBE 7/15/2017)

0 40 80ft

Coordinate System:
STATE PLANE
MI-NAD83

LEGEND

APPROXIMTE PROPERTY BOUNDARY

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PERIMETER AIR MONITORING STATION

THE LOCATION OF THESE STATIONS ARE SUBJECT ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON THE WIND CONDITIONS AND DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES. IF GHD AND FORD PERSONNEL DETERMINE IT IS NECESSARY, ADDITIONAL MONITORING STATIONS WILL BE ADDED.

BRASS FACTORY
2051 & 2200 ROSA PARKS BOULEVARD
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

AIR MONITORING PLAN

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2.2 Environmental Hazards

Of particular interest to project stakeholders are the environmental hazards that have been identified at the site requiring careful management. Strategy for the removal and control of these hazards was important in forming the overall project plan. The following sections describe the environmental hazards for this project.

2.2.1 Asbestos

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral fiber and known human carcinogen. If disturbed, fibers can be inhaled or ingested. As part of the RMS, a United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) pre-demolition asbestos survey was completed. The purpose of the asbestos survey was to identify the presence of visible and accessible asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) at the site. Information provided in the asbestos survey will also assist in complying with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Construction Standard (29 CFR Part 1926.1101).

Based on the visual assessment, bulk sampling of suspect ACMs, and subsequent laboratory analysis, 18 types of building materials were determined by analytical testing to be asbestos-containing materials. These items include ten types of Thermal System Insulation (TSI), one type of ceiling tile, and seven types of caulking, glazing, expansion joint, and roof tar. In addition, at least three types of materials that are historically asbestos containing were identified throughout the buildings (fire doors, electrical cable wrap, and mechanical gaskets). They will be treated as ACMs until verified otherwise.

Prior to demolition, the above mentioned ACMs will be abated using OSHA-approved methods such as constructing an enclosure around the asbestos abatement work area with an air ventilation/filtration system or using glove-bags to contain and remove small portions of ACM at a time. Both methods include the use of wetting agents to prevent asbestos fibers from entering the air. Air monitoring will be conducted during asbestos abatement to ensure worker safety and OSHA-compliance.

2.2.2 Lead-Based Paint

OSHA stipulates worker safety protocols when exposed to airborne concentrations of metals. Metals found in paints, such as lead, may be released when cutting, grinding, or torching activities are performed on painted surfaces and can result in airborne lead concentrations above the OSHA time weighted average (TWA) criteria for lead exposure in construction contained in 29 CFR 1926.62.

Sample analysis results from the site show varying concentrations of metals in the different paint pigments. Metal concentrations are identified to alert contractors to the potential need for specific OSHA requirements such as personal protective equipment (PPE), air monitoring, and prescribed work practices. Work practices may include using water for dust control, abating paint prior to torch cutting, or using hydraulic shears to cut lead-based painted pipes/surfaces. Practices will be chosen based on the specific work activity to be performed.

2.2.3 Trichloroethylene (TCE)

The chemical compound trichloroethylene (TCE) is a chlorinated solvent commonly used as an industrial degreaser. It is a clear non-flammable liquid with a sweet smell. TCE has been detected at varying concentrations in the subsurface of the site and will be remediated at the completion of the demolition project. The potential for TCE vapors inside the building will be monitored and tracked in accordance with the site-specific Air Monitoring Plan to ensure public and construction worker safety and OSHA compliance.

2.2.4 Other Regulated Materials

Regulated substances can be found in other building materials such as brick and concrete, or in dust, grime, and other residuals left on surfaces. Federal regulations stipulate disposal requirements for materials exceeding the applicable criteria. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) can be found in or on various building materials in industrial settings, such as concrete and caulk, and must be properly handled prior to demolition. Materials containing regulated levels of substances such as PCBs will be properly handled and disposed per applicable requirements.

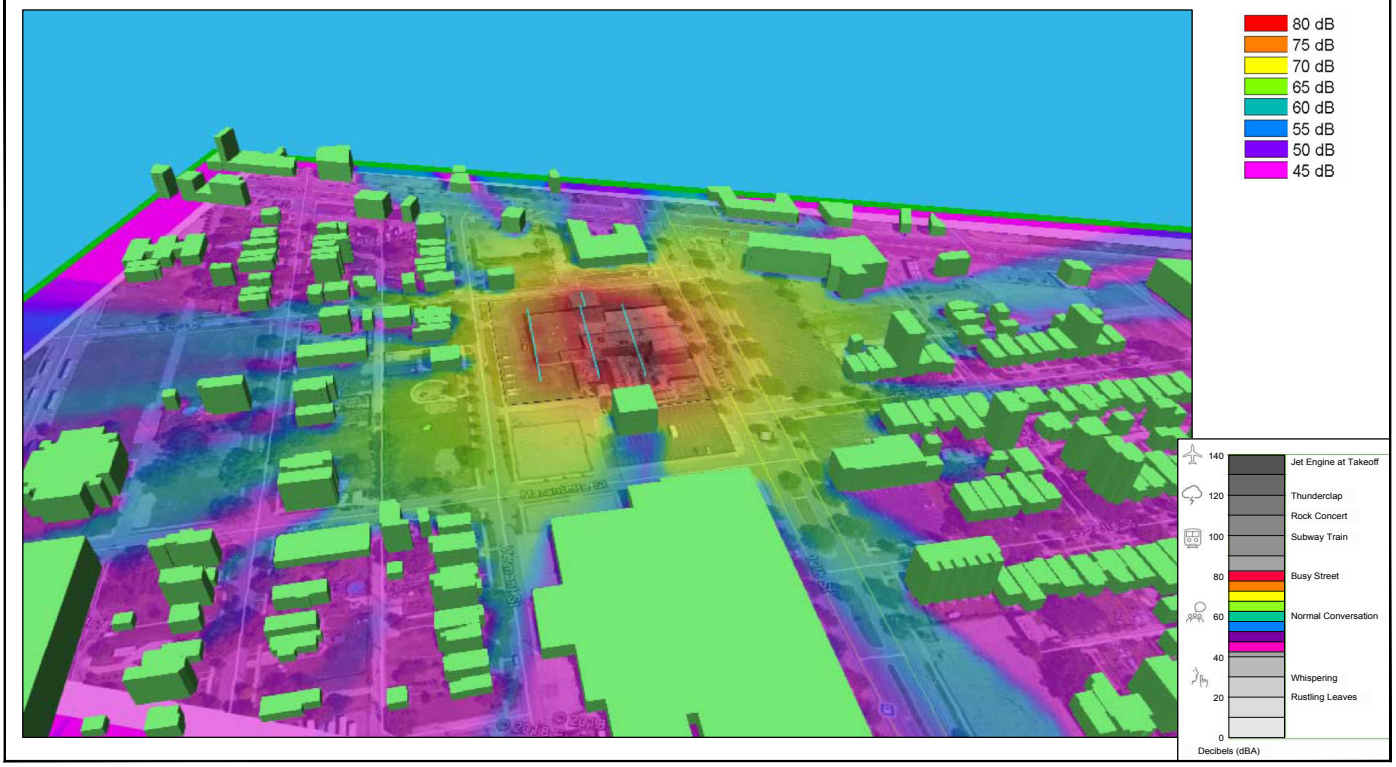
Other regulated materials to be removed prior to demolition and properly disposed include:

- Batteries (exit signs and emergency lights)
- Chemical fire extinguishers
- Fluorescent lights and light ballasts
- Refrigerants (chlorofluorocarbons)
- Mercury-containing devices
- Equipment oils
- Cathode-ray tubes (old TVs/ computer monitors)

2.3 Ordinances and Nuisances

GHD and the contractors will adhere to requirements identified on Work Permits and City Ordinances to prevent nuisance issues. The project team will oversee and address potential concerns.

- Dust nuisance will be managed through air monitoring on a regular basis. Water will be applied to control airborne dust particles. Concerns will be addressed immediately by the project team.
- Monitoring of noise will be conducted during construction. Construction activities will be limited in the early morning and late afternoon to reduce the impact on the neighborhood.
- GHD prepared a noise decibel model for the anticipated truck and heavy equipment activity at the former Brass Factory property during the demolition. The model shows that the decibel levels at the property perimeter will be at a safe level and consistent with typical construction projects. Noise monitoring will be conducted to ensure noise levels do not violate ordinance requirements.



Source: IMAGE © 2018 GOOGLE.

BRASS WORKS SITE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

3D NOISE MAP

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Implementation

3. Implementation

Currently, Ford anticipates the project will be implemented in the following major work phases:

Site Security and Setup – Installation of fence with screening, truck gates, sidewalk closure, crossing walk re-establishment, storm water controls, and site job trailers.

Asbestos Abatement – Removal of asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition, conducted by State of Michigan licensed contractors and monitored by licensed technicians in accordance with OSHA regulations.

Decommissioning & Regulated Materials Removal – Cleaning and removal of other regulated materials prior to demolition of the structure, such as elevator oils, batteries, refrigerants, and other materials that should be safely removed prior to demolition.

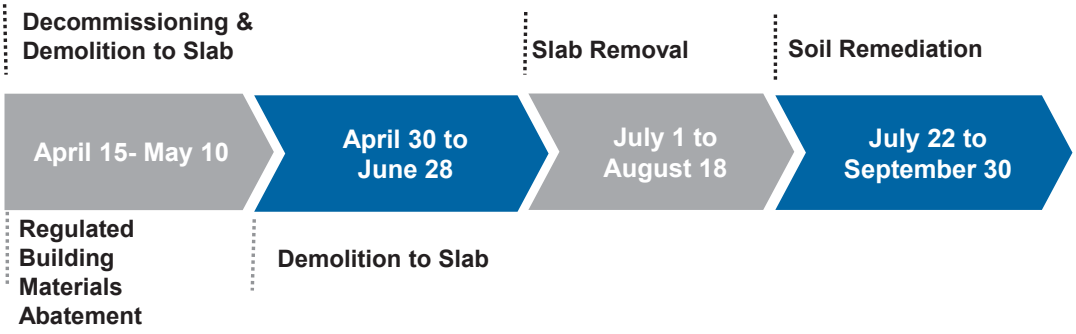
Utility Disconnection – After interior decommissioning work is complete, the utilities will be disconnected in preparation for demolition.

Demolition – Physical demolition of structures to slab level using excavator equipment (not explosives) and fracturing and filling of basements with clean fill materials to grade to prevent falling hazards. Perimeter air monitoring and use of water for dust control will be implemented during demolition activities.

Demobilization – Removal of waste and equipment from the site.

The anticipated schedule for each phase of the work is shown on the following page.

Anticipated Schedule 2019



3.1 Site Security and Setup

Before demolition commences a chain link barrier fence with a dust/wind screen will be installed along the perimeter of the property. This fence will be eight ft. tall along the north, east, and south borders of the property but will extend to 12 ft. along the southwest border along Vermont Street. The 12 ft. section will also extend 50 ft. along both Dalzelle Street and Marantette Street. A dust/wind screen will be added to the fence. This will help to minimize dust and reduce noise generated by the demolition. Vehicle access gates will be installed along Rosa Parks Boulevard and will be kept locked or monitored by site employees/security while open. There will also be personnel access gates along all sides of the site.

Public will not be permitted to access the site at any time unless given written consent by Ford or GHD. All workers entering the site must first attend a site orientation and present drug screening results taken within 30 days of orientation to the site. Visitors and guests may be granted access to the site without an orientation if they are granted permission by Ford or GHD and if they are escorted by a site representative while on the property. Job cameras will be added for additional monitoring.

3.2 Asbestos Abatement

Asbestos abatement (removal) activities are performed by State of Michigan licensed abatement workers. Implementation will be conducted under the oversight of qualified professionals to ensure the work is implemented in accordance with strict OSHA requirements. Regulations require that the abatement be conducted using strict methodology. These may include:

- **Glove bags** - Thick plastic bags used to completely contain asbestos materials during removal.
- **Negative Pressure Enclosure** – Constructed enclosure surrounding the materials to be removed and exhausted using a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter – resulting in a negative pressure vacuum work space to remove asbestos materials without fibers being released from the enclosure
- **Wet Removal Methods** – Materials are kept wet to hold down asbestos fibers.
- **Clearance** - Prior to removing enclosures, air monitoring is performed to ensure asbestos is not present in the atmosphere and inspection of the removal areas is conducted to ensure all asbestos has been removed.

3.3 Decommissioning & Regulated Materials Removal

Asbestos removal is not the only activity that will be completed prior to building demolition. Other cleaning and removal activities will also be performed to prevent risk to human health or the environment. These activities will include:

- **Universal Wastes** – batteries, fluorescent light lamps, and mercury devices such as thermostats will be removed and properly recycled.
- **Oils** – found in equipment such as elevators will be drained and recycled.
- **Flaking Lead Based Paint** – as long as lead based paint is adhered to a surface, it can be disposed safely as demolition debris, but flaking lead based paint will be collected separately and properly disposed.
- **Refrigerants** – refrigerants will be removed by a licensed technician for recycling.
- **Fluorescent Light Ballasts** – ballast materials within fluorescent light fixtures can contain oils, and will be removed and properly disposed.
- **Cathode Ray Tubes** – found in some types of screens will be removed and recycled.
- **Fire Extinguishers** – these will be collected for recycling.
- **Miscellaneous Chemicals and Products** – such as household cleaning agents, pesticides, paints, aerosols, and similar materials will be collected and properly packaged for disposal.
- **Decommissioning/Cleaning** – removal of concrete flooring that is impacted by regulated materials (such as PCBs), cleaning of regulated dusts, and cleaning of pits, trenches, and sumps will be performed.

Completion of decommissioning and regulated material removal activities will be verified by an oversight technician prior to approval for demolition.

3.4 Utility Disconnect

To ensure safe completion of the work, utilities will be properly disconnected. These include:

- **Electric** – current air-gap on pole (back alley).
- **Gas** – Two meters have been identified (Rosa Parks Boulevard and back alley). The valve has been identified on Rosa Parks Boulevard.
- **Water** – Located inside the building, drawings indicate 8”main buried in the abandoned alley. Water shut off is located on Rosa Parks Boulevard.
- **Sewer** – Easement located in vacated public alley.

3.5 Demolition

Demolition will commence after abatement, decommissioning, and regulated materials have been removed from the structure and utilities are disconnected. Demolition will be conducted using hydraulic excavator equipment with proper grapple, shear, and hammer attachments. Explosives will not be used during this demolition. During demolition, air monitoring will be conducted to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Water will be applied using a hose or misting machine to help suppress dust. Structures will be demolished to the concrete slab. Basements, foundations, and slabs will be removed and site will be backfilled with clean material to prevent hazards.

3.6 Demobilization

Demobilization is the removal of materials, equipment, manpower, and temporary facilities on the site. Before demobilization, the perimeter fence will be modified along Rosa Parks Boulevard to restore access to the public sidewalk. After demobilization the site perimeter fence will remain secured and intact until future site development.

Monitoring

4. Air Monitoring Plan

GHD has prepared an Air Monitoring Plan (AMP) that describes the air monitoring that will be conducted during the decommissioning and demolition of the site structures. The plan will help ensure that the public, on-site personnel, and surrounding areas are protected from fugitive dust that may potentially emanate from the work zones during decommissioning and demolition activities. The elements of the AMP include the following:

- Four perimeter air monitoring stations in each lateral direction of the site including a fifth station on the west side of the site, adjacent to Muliett Park. Station locations are presented in this section.
- Real time air monitoring of particulate dust and VOCs.
- Daily analysis of asbestos, silica and lead.
- Evaluation of air sample data to establish that site action levels have not been exceeded and take necessary steps to develop and/or modify existing demolition means and methods.
- Posting air monitoring conditions to the Site Communication Boards.

Regulatory Standards

The following regulatory air quality standards were used to determine the site action levels for the perimeter monitoring.

Crystalline Silica

OSHA has promulgated workplace standards to protect the safety and health of workers. Permissible exposure limits (PELs) are regulatory air limits that protect workers against the health effects of exposure to hazardous substances. In addition to PELs, OSHA has established substance specific Action Levels

(AL) for various constituents such as silica. The AL is an exposure limit that, if exceeded, requires the employer to implement certain additional protective measures to ensure that worker exposure does not exceed the PEL. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has also established guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLV) to protect workers from chemical hazards on the job. The TLV for a substance is the concentration in air to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be exposed day after day over a working lifetime without adverse health effects. These exposure standards and guidelines will be used to evaluate worker exposure.

GHD will use the occupational exposure standards for crystalline silica (silica) as indicative of potential health hazards. The OSHA standards for silica are provided in the table below. Site action levels noted in the table are beneath government standards. This allows for additional work measures to be implemented before action levels are reached, if necessary. It should be noted that currently there is no silica standard for ambient air quality as for other constituents discussed below.

Particular Dust and Lead

The U.S. EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for five primary pollutants, including particulate dust and lead. The NAAQS for particulate dust are based on a 24-hour average. The NAAQS for lead is based on a three-month rolling average. The NAAQS are derived at levels designed to protect public health, and are based on the known effects of each substance on human health, vegetation and other components of the environment such as soil, water, materials (e.g., metal work and masonry), visibility and personal comfort and well-being. The exposure standards for particulate dust and lead are summarized in the table below.

The real-time dust monitoring data will be compared to the NAAQS for PM_{10} of 0.15 mg/m^3 as a 24-hour average. Additionally, lead analytical data and calculated percent concentrations will be compared to the NAAQS 0.00015 mg/m^3 as a three month rolling average. Concentrations exceeding the NAAQS for PM_{10} and lead will be considered an action level exceedance, as shown on the table.

Asbestos

The U.S. EPA recommended fiber concentration for re-entry to an area after asbestos abatement has taken place is 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc) for polarized contrast microscopy (PCM) analysis. This is also considered the generally accepted background concentration in ambient air. This will be used as a benchmark for evaluating ambient asbestos

Category	Crystalline Silica	Particulate Dust (PM-10)[e]	Lead	Asbestos	Total VOCs
Units[c]	(mg/m^3)	(mg/m^3)	(mg/m^3)	(f/cc)	(ppm)
OSHA PEL-TWA[a]	0.05	--	--	--	--
ACGIH-TLV-TWA[b]	0.025	--	--	--	--
Averaging Period	8-hour (work day)	24-hour	Rolling 3-month	8-hour (work day)	Sustained in Breathing Zone
NAAQS	--	0.15	0.00015	--	--
Action Level	≥0.025[d]	≥0.15	≥0.00015	0.01	5.0

Notes:

[a] PEL-Time Weighted Average (TWA) = An 8-hour time weighted average. An exposure to any material listed in 29 CFR 1910.1000, Tables Z1 and Z2, in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour workweek shall not exceed the 8-hour time weighted average limit given for that material in the table.

[b] TLV-TWA = The TWA concentration for a conventional 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect

[c] mg/m^3 – milligrams per cubic meter | f/cc – fibers per cubic centimeter | ppm – parts per milligram

[d] Action level as defined in the OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard (29CFR 1926.1153) as an 8-hour TWA

[e] PM10 is particulate dust 10 micrometers or less in aerodynamic equivalent diameter

levels associated with the demolition activities. Concentrations exceeding the 0.01 f/cc will be considered an action level exceedance, as shown in the table on the previous page.

Volatile Organic Compounds

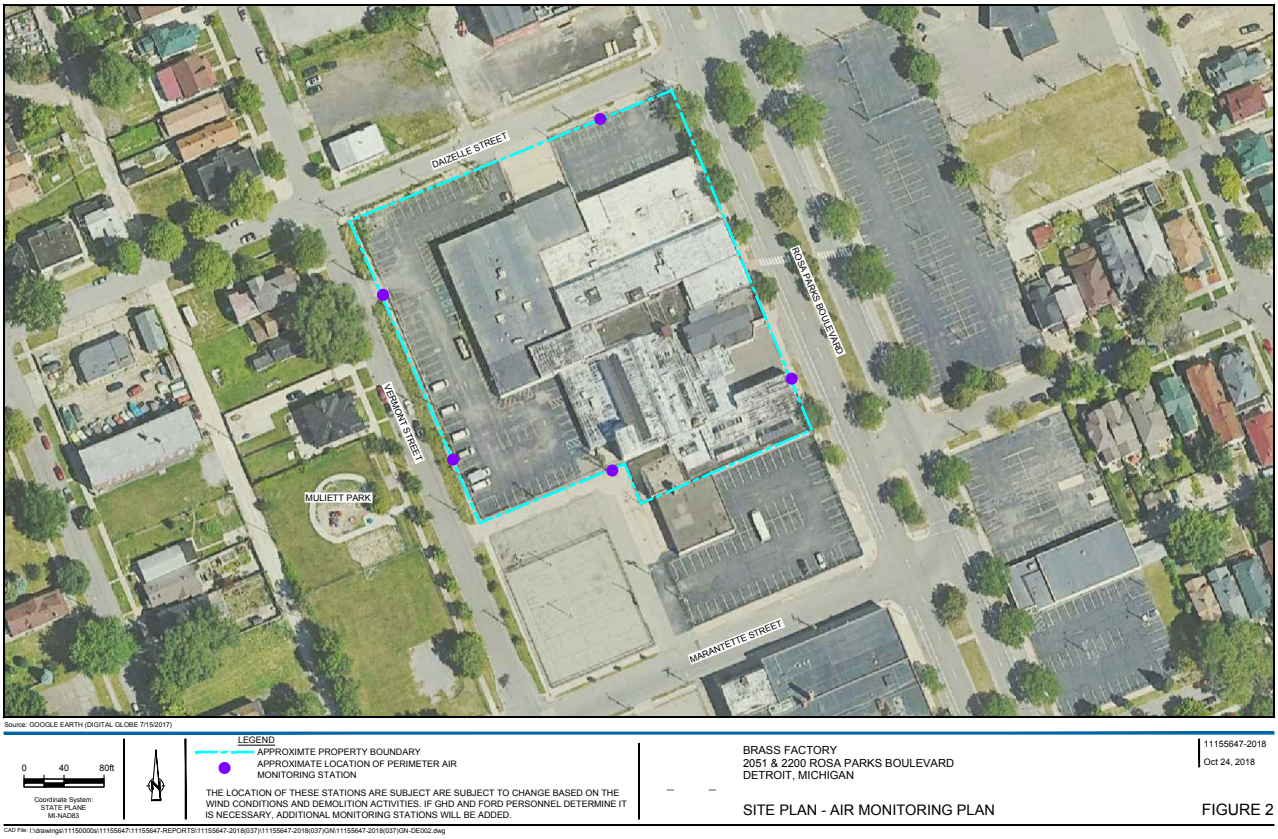
The real-time total VOC (including TCE) air monitoring action levels for the site air monitoring are presented in the table on the previous page. The action levels are based on short-term exposure criteria from the ACGIH or NIOSH. Since VOCs will not be measured individually in real-time, a short-term criteria of 5 parts per million (ppm) was selected for total organic compounds. This criteria was selected based on the lowest short-term exposure criteria of 10 ppm for TCE (OSHA) ceiling limit.

Action Levels

Action levels have been established to facilitate a timely and appropriate response to the detection of elevated airborne dust concentrations potentially containing silica, lead, asbestos and VOCs. The purpose of the action levels is to ensure that if these levels are detected, appropriate actions will be put in place prior to exposure risk. Action levels are summarized in the previous table.

In the event that the site Action Levels are approached at the perimeter air sampling locations, appropriate responses will be required by the project team. The actions described below will be followed to respond to the potential of airborne impacts.

- Communicate airborne levels to designated GHD site representatives and initiate Stop Work Authority (SWA). Post Results on the Site Communication Boards.
- Review acceptable work practices with site personnel.
- Review other site air monitoring data for the applicable exceedance period.
- Identify the activities/tasks performed, sources of the dust, and efficiency of dust control measures. Dust control measures can be adjusted to improve conditions such as use of more water, repositioning of hoses or misters, and changing demolition methods.
- Consult with the project team to recommend a course of action that maintains operational effectiveness and reduces worker/public exposures to acceptable levels.
- Work can resume when the above listed items have been performed.



Compliance

5. Compliance

The planning, implementation, and air monitoring strategy is designed to support full compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Of particular interest to the community is ensuring air quality compliance. Additional measures used to support air quality compliance are as follows:

5.1 Baseline Study

Prior to the start of site activities, samples of ambient air will be collected daily and analyzed to determine the baseline concentrations of particulate dust, silica, lead, asbestos and VOCs for five days. A baseline concentration must be determined, as particulate dust is naturally present in the air (e.g., from tree pollen, traffic dust, soil, wind, etc.). The baseline sampling will be used for comparison during air monitoring throughout demolition.

5.2 Regulatory Requirements vs. Project Requirements

Baseline conditions will be used to set protective levels that are more stringent than local, state and federal regulatory levels for use during decommissioning and demolition activities. site personnel will be responsible for implementing the air monitoring plan and will identify in real time if site conditions approach baseline levels. If baseline levels are exceeded at the perimeter monitoring stations, site personnel will discuss conditions with the demolition contractor and assess demolition activities (e.g., using more water and/or amended water, slowing demolition activities, timing certain activities during calm wind periods, etc.). If air monitoring data indicate regulatory threshold levels are reached, work will be stopped and practices will be re-evaluated, adjusted and communicated to the community as discussed in Section 6.0.

Communication

6. Communication

Ford is designating a variety of methods for the community to receive updates and provide feedback on this important project. The following sections describe the communication strategy for the former Brass Factory Demolition.

6.1 Website

A website has been created to share information about the Corktown campus development project. This EPP will be posted to the site and information will be shared here on a regular basis.

Website:
https://corporate.ford.com/campuses/corktown-campus.html

6.2 Project Boards

Three community project boards will be posted in near proximity to the demolition site at the following locations:

- Near the corner of Rosa Parks Boulevard and Dalzzelle Street
- Along Vermont Street
- At the Ford Resource and Engagement Center (FREC) Southwest (2826 Bagley Street)

These will be regularly updated with site information such as:

- Air Monitoring Conditions
- Safety Data
- Site Notices
- Project Progress or Schedule Updates
- Site Contact Information

6.3 Contact Us

A contact number and email address is available to the public for any questions, comments, or concerns. These channels will be available 24/7 and messages will be reviewed on a regular basis by the project team.

Email: corktown@ford.com

Telephone: +1-313-845-3673
(313-845-FORD)

6.4 Community Meeting

Ford is holding a community meeting on Wednesday, April 3, 2019 from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. to share updates on its Corktown campus development and the former brass factory demolition. The team will be there to present this EPP and answer any questions. The meeting venue is The Factory, 1907 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48216.