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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Emergency & Remedial Response
Office of Program Management
Washington, D.C. 20460

If you wish to purchase copies of any additional State volumes or the National Overview volume, ***Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large***, contact:

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INTRODUCTION: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

WHY THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM?

As the 1970s came to a close, a series of headline stories gave Americans a look at the dangers of dumping industrial and urban wastes on the land. First there was New York 's Love Canal. Hazardous waste buried there over a 25-year period contaminated streams and soil, and endangered the health of nearby residents. The result: evacuation of several hundred people. Then the leaking barrels at the Valley of the Drums in Kentucky attracted public attention, as did the dioxin tainted land and water in Times Beach, Missouri.

In all these cases, human health and the environment were threatened, lives were disrupted, property values depreciated. It became increasingly clear that there were large numbers of serious hazardous waste problems that were falling through the cracks of existing environmental laws. The magnitude of these emerging problems moved Congress to enact the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act in 1980. CERCLA — commonly known as the Superfund — was the first Federal law established to deal with the dangers posed by the Nation's hazardous waste sites.

After Discovery, the Problem Intensified

Few realized the size of the problem until EPA began the process of site discovery and site evaluation. Not hundreds, but thousands of potential hazardous waste sites existed, and they presented the Nation with some of the most complex pollution problems it had ever faced.

In the 10 years since the Superfund program began, hazardous waste has surfaced as a major environmental concern in every part of the United States. It wasn't just the land that was contaminated by past disposal practices. Chemicals in the soil were spreading into the groundwater (a source of drinking water for many) and into streams, lakes, bays, and wetlands. Toxic vapors contaminated the air at some sites, while at others improperly disposed or stored wastes threatened the health of the surrounding community and the environment.

EPA Identified More than 1,200 Serious Sites

EPA has identified 1,236 hazardous waste sites as the most serious in the Nation. These sites comprise the "National Priorities List": sites targeted for cleanup under the Superfund. But site discoveries continue, and EPA estimates that, while some will be deleted after lengthy cleanups, this list, commonly called the NPL, will continue to grow by approximately 100 sites per year, reaching 2,100 sites by the year 2000.

THE NATIONAL CLEANUP EFFORT IS MUCH MORE THAN THE NPL

From the beginning of the program, Congress recognized that the Federal government could not and should not address all environmental problems stemming from past disposal practices. Therefore, the EPA was directed to set priorities and establish a list of sites to target. Sites on the NPL (1,236) are thus a rela-

tively small subset of a larger inventory of potential hazardous waste sites, but they do comprise the most complex and environmentally compelling cases. EPA has logged more than 32,000 sites on its National hazardous waste inventory, and assesses each site within one year of being logged. In fact, over 90 percent of the sites on the inventory have been assessed. Of the assessed sites, 55 percent have been found to require no further Federal action because they did not pose significant human health or environmental risks. The remaining sites are undergoing further assessment to determine if long-term Federal cleanup activities are appropriate.

EPA IS MAKING PROGRESS ON SITE CLEANUP

The goal of the Superfund program is to tackle immediate dangers first, and then move through the progressive steps necessary to eliminate any long-term risks to public health and the environment.

The Superfund responds immediately to sites posing imminent threats to human health and the environment at both NPL sites and sites not on the NPL. The purpose is to stabilize, prevent, or temper the effects of a hazardous release, or the threat of one. These might include tire fires or transportation accidents involving the spill of hazardous chemicals. Because they reduce the threat a site poses to human health and the environment, immediate cleanup actions are an integral part of the Superfund program.

Immediate response to imminent threats is one of the Superfund 's most noted achievements. Where imminent threats to the public or environment were evident, EPA has completed or monitored emergency actions that attacked the most serious threats to toxic exposure in more than 1,800 cases.

The ultimate goal for a hazardous waste site on the NPL is a permanent solution to an environmental problem that presents a serious (but not an imminent) threat to the public or environment. This often requires a long-term effort. In the last four years, EPA has aggressively accelerated its efforts to perform these long-term cleanups of NPL sites. More cleanups were started in 1987, when the Superfund law was amended, than in any previous year. And in 1989 more sites than ever reached the construction stage of the Superfund cleanup process. Indeed construction starts increased by over 200 percent between late 1986 and 1989! Of the sites currently on the NPL, more than 500 — nearly half — have had construction cleanup activity. In addition, over 500 more sites are presently in the investigation stage to determine the extent of site contamination, and to identify appropriate cleanup remedies. Many other sites with cleanup remedies selected are poised for the start of cleanup construction activity. Measuring success by "progress through the cleanup pipeline," EPA is clearly gaining momentum.

EPA MAKES SURE CLEANUP WORKS

EPA has gained enough experience in cleanup construction to understand that environmental protection does not end when the remedy is in place. Many complex technologies — like those designed to clean up groundwater — must operate for many years in order to accomplish their objectives.

EPA 's hazardous waste site managers are committed to proper operation and maintenance of every remedy constructed. No matter who has been delegated responsibility for monitoring the cleanup work, the EPA will assure that the remedy is carefully followed and that it continues to do its job.

Likewise, EPA does not abandon a site even after the cleanup work is done. Every

five years the Agency reviews each site where residues from hazardous waste cleanup still remain to ensure that public and environmental health are still being safeguarded. EPA will correct any deficiencies discovered and report to the public annually on all five-year reviews conducted that year.

CITIZENS HELP SHAPE DECISIONS

Superfund activities also depend upon local citizen participation. EPA's job is to analyze the hazards and deploy the experts, but the Agency needs citizen input as it makes choices for affected communities.

Because the people in a community with a Superfund site will be those most directly affected by hazardous waste problems and cleanup processes, EPA encourages citizens to get involved in cleanup decisions. Public involvement and comment does influence EPA cleanup plans by providing valuable information about site conditions, community concerns and preferences.

This State volume and the companion National Overview volume provide general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State NPL site. These volumes are intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how we as a Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems.

USING THE STATE AND NATIONAL VOLUMES IN TANDEM

To understand the big picture on hazardous waste cleanup, citizens need to hear about both environmental progress across the country and the cleanup accomplishments closer to home. The public should understand the challenges involved in hazardous waste cleanup and the decisions we must make — as a Nation — in finding the best solutions.

The National Overview volume — ***Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large*** — accompanies this State volume. The National Overview contains important information to help you understand the magnitude and challenges facing the Superfund program as well as an overview of the National cleanup effort. The sections describe the nature of the hazardous waste problem nationwide, threats and contaminants at NPL sites and their potential effects on human health and the environment, the Superfund program's successes in cleaning up the Nation's serious hazardous waste sites, and the vital roles of the various participants in the cleanup process.

This State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program. These sites represent the most serious hazardous waste problems in the Nation, and require the most complicated and costly site solutions yet encountered. Each State book gives a "snapshot" of the conditions and cleanup progress that has been made at each NPL site in the State through the first half of 1990. Conditions change as our cleanup efforts continue, so these site summaries will be updated periodically to include new information on progress being made.

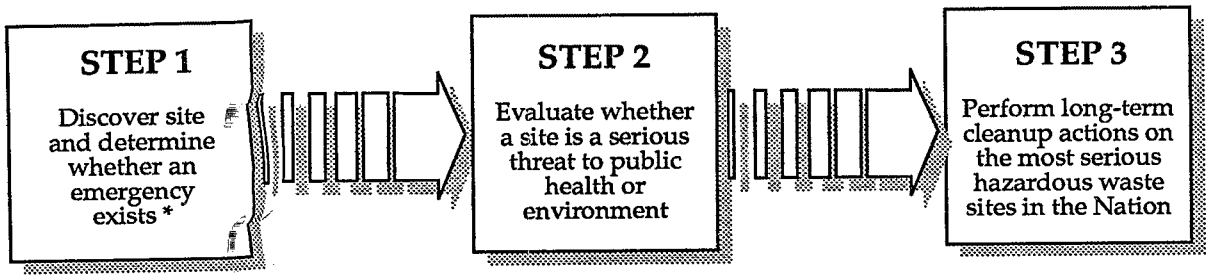
To help you understand the cleanup accomplishments made at these sites, this State volume includes a description of the process for site discovery, threat evaluation and long-term cleanup of Superfund sites. This description — ***How Does the Program Work to Clean Up Sites?*** — will serve as a good reference point from which to review the cleanup status at specific sites. A glossary also is included at the back of the book that defines key terms used in the site fact sheets as they apply to hazardous waste management.

SUPERFUND:

How Does the Program Work to Clean Up Sites?

The diverse problems posed by the Nation's hazardous waste sites have provided EPA with the challenge to establish a consistent approach for evaluating and cleaning up the Nation's most serious sites. To do this, EPA had to step beyond its traditional role as a regulatory agency to develop processes and guidelines for each step in these technically complex site cleanups. EPA has established procedures to coordinate the efforts of its Washington, D.C. Headquarters program offices and its front-line staff in 10 Regional Offices with the State governments, contractors, and private parties who are participating in site cleanup. An important part of the process is that any time during cleanup, work can be led by EPA or the State or, under their monitoring, by private parties who are potentially responsible for site contamination.

The process for discovery of the site, evaluation of threat, and long-term cleanup of Superfund sites is summarized in the following pages. The phases of each of these steps are highlighted within the description. The flow diagram below provides a summary of this three step process.



** Emergency actions are performed whenever needed in this three-step process*

FIGURE 1

Although this State book provides a current "snapshot" of site progress made only by emergency actions and long-term cleanup actions at Superfund sites, it is important to understand the discovery and evaluation process that leads up to identifying and cleaning up these most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the Nation. This discovery and evaluation process is the starting point for this summary description.

How does EPA learn about potential hazardous waste sites?

STEP 1: SITE DISCOVERY AND EMERGENCY EVALUATION

Site discovery occurs in a number of ways. Information comes from concerned citizens — people may notice an odd taste or foul odor in their drinking water, or see half-buried leaking barrels; a hunter may come across a field where waste was dumped illegally. Or there may be an explosion or fire which alerts the State or local authorities to a problem. Routine investigations by State and local governments, and required reporting and inspection of facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste also help keep EPA informed about either actual or potential threats of hazardous substance releases. All reported sites or spills are recorded in the Superfund inventory (CERCLIS) for further investigation to determine whether they will require cleanup.

What happens if there is an imminent danger?

As soon as a potential hazardous waste site is reported, EPA determines whether there is an emergency requiring an immediate cleanup action. If there is, they act as quickly as possible to remove or stabilize the imminent threat. These short-term **emergency actions** range from building a fence around the contaminated area to keep people away or temporarily relocating residents until the danger is addressed, to providing bottled water to residents while their local drinking water supply is being cleaned up, or physically removing wastes for safe disposal.

However, emergency actions can happen at any time an imminent threat or emergency warrants them — for example, if leaking barrels are found when cleanup crews start digging in the ground or if samples of contaminated soils or air show that there may be a threat of fire or explosion, an immediate action is taken.

If there isn't an imminent danger, how does EPA determine what, if any, cleanup actions should be taken?

STEP 2: SITE THREAT EVALUATION

Even after any imminent dangers are taken care of, in most cases contamination may remain at the site. For example, residents may have been supplied with bottled water to take care of their immediate problem of contaminated well water. But now it's time to figure out what is contaminating the drinking water supply and the best way to clean it up. Or

EPA may determine that there is no imminent danger from a site, so now any long-term threats need to be evaluated. In either case, a more comprehensive investigation is needed to determine if a site poses a serious but not imminent danger, and requires a long-term cleanup action.

Once a site is discovered and any needed emergency actions are taken, EPA or the State collects all available background information not only from their own files, but also from local records and U.S. Geological Survey maps. This information is used to identify the site and to perform a **preliminary assessment** of its potential hazards. This is a quick review of readily available information to answer the questions:

- Are hazardous substances likely to be present?
- How are they contained?
- How might contaminants spread?
- How close is the nearest well, home, or natural resource area like a wetland or animal sanctuary?
- What may be harmed — the land, water, air, people, plants, or animals?

Some sites do not require further action because the preliminary assessment shows that they don't threaten public health or the environment. But even in these cases, the sites remain listed in the Superfund inventory for record keeping purposes and future reference. Currently, there are more than 32,000 sites maintained in this inventory.

If the preliminary assessment shows that a serious threat *may* exist, what's the next step?

Inspectors go to the site to collect additional information to evaluate its hazard potential. During this **site inspection**, they look for evidence of hazardous waste, such as leaking drums and dead or discolored vegetation. They may take some samples of soil, well water, river water, and air. Inspectors analyze the ways hazardous materials could be polluting the environment — such as runoff into nearby streams. They also check to see if people (especially children) have access to the site.

How does EPA use the results of the site inspection?

Information collected during the site inspection is used to identify the sites posing the most serious threats to human health and the environment. This way EPA can meet the

requirement that Congress gave them to use Superfund monies only on the worst hazardous waste sites in the Nation.

To identify the most serious sites, EPA developed the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). The HRS is the scoring system EPA uses to assess the relative threat from a release or a potential release of hazardous substances from a site to surrounding groundwater, surface water, air, and soil. A site score is based on the likelihood a hazardous substance will be released from the site, the toxicity and amount of hazardous substances at the site, and the people and sensitive environments potentially affected by contamination at the site.

Only sites with high enough health and environmental risk scores are proposed to be added to EPA's **National Priorities List (NPL)**. That's why there are 1,236 sites are on the NPL, but there are more than 32,000 sites in the Superfund inventory. Only NPL sites can have a long-term cleanup paid for from the national hazardous waste trust fund — the Superfund. But the Superfund can and does pay for emergency actions performed at any site, whether *or not it's on the NPL.*

How do people find out whether EPA considers a site a national priority for cleanup using Superfund money?

The public can find out whether a site that concerns them is on the NPL by calling their Regional EPA office at the number listed in this book.

The proposed NPL identifies sites that have been evaluated through the scoring process as the most serious problems among uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the U.S. In addition, a site will be added to the NPL if the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry issues a health advisory recommending that people be moved away from the site. Updated at least once a year, it's only after public comments are considered that these proposed worst sites are officially added to the NPL.

Listing on the NPL does not set the order in which sites will be cleaned up. The order is influenced by the relative priority of the site's health and environmental threats compared to other sites, and such factors as State priorities, engineering capabilities, and available technologies. Many States also have their own list of sites that require cleanup; these often contain sites not on the NPL that are scheduled to be cleaned up with State money. And it should be said again that any emergency action needed at a site can be performed by the Superfund whether or not a site is on the NPL.

STEP 3: LONG-TERM CLEANUP ACTIONS

After a site is added to the NPL, what are the steps to cleanup?

The ultimate goal for a hazardous waste site on the NPL is a permanent, long-term cleanup. Since every site presents a unique set of challenges, there is no single all-purpose solution. So a five-phase "remedial response" process is used to develop consistent and workable solutions to hazardous waste problems across the Nation:

1. Investigate in detail the extent of the site contamination: **remedial investigation,**
2. Study the range of possible cleanup remedies: **feasibility study,**
3. Decide which remedy to use: **Record of Decision or ROD,**
4. Plan the remedy: **remedial design,** and
5. Carry out the remedy: **remedial action.**

This remedial response process is a long-term effort to provide a permanent solution to an environmental problem that presents a serious, but not an imminent threat to the public or environment.

The first two phases of a long-term cleanup are a combined **remedial investigation and feasibility study** (RI/FS) that determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site, and identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives. These studies may be conducted by EPA or the State or, under their monitoring, by private parties.

Like the initial site inspection described earlier, a remedial investigation involves an examination of site data in order to better define the problem. But the remedial investigation is much more detailed and comprehensive than the initial site inspection.

A remedial investigation can best be described as a carefully designed field study. It includes extensive sampling and laboratory analyses to generate more precise data on the types and quantities of wastes present at the site, the type of soil and water drainage patterns, and specific human health and environmental risks. The result is information that allows EPA to select the cleanup strategy that is best suited to a particular site or to determine that no cleanup is needed.

Placing a site on the NPL does not necessarily mean that cleanup is needed. It is possible for a site to receive an HRS score high enough to be added to the NPL, but not ultimately require cleanup actions. Keep in mind that the purpose of the scoring process is to provide a preliminary and conservative assessment of *potential* risk. During subsequent site investigations, the EPA may find either that there is no real threat or that the site does not pose significant human health or environmental risks.

How are cleanup alternatives identified and evaluated?

EPA or the State or, under their monitoring, private parties identify and analyze specific site cleanup needs based on the extensive information collected during the remedial investigation. This analysis of cleanup alternatives is called a **feasibility study.**

Since cleanup actions must be tailored exactly to the needs of each individual site, more than one possible cleanup alternative is always considered. After making sure that all potential cleanup remedies fully protect human health and the environment and comply with Federal and State laws, the advantages and disadvantages of each cleanup alternative are carefully compared. These comparisons are made to determine their effectiveness in the short- and long-term, their use of permanent treatment solutions, and their technical feasibility and cost.

To the maximum extent practicable, the remedy must be a permanent solution and use treatment technologies to destroy principal site contaminants. But remedies such as containing the waste on site or removing the source of the problem (like leaking barrels) are often considered effective. Often special pilot studies are conducted to determine the effectiveness and feasibility of using a particular technology to clean up a site. Therefore, the combined remedial investigation and feasibility study can take between 10 and 30 months to complete, depending on the size and complexity of the problem.

Does the public have a say in the final cleanup decision?

Yes. The Superfund law requires that the public be given the opportunity to comment on the proposed cleanup plan. Their concerns are carefully considered before a final decision is made.

The results of the remedial investigation and feasibility study, which also point out the recommended cleanup choice, are published in a report for public review and comment. EPA or the State encourages the public to review the information and take an active role in the final cleanup decision. Fact sheets and announcements in local papers let the community know where they can get copies of the study and other reference documents concerning the site.

The public has a minimum of 30 days to comment on the proposed cleanup plan after it is published. These comments can either be written or given verbally at public meetings that EPA or the State are required to hold. Neither EPA nor the State can select the final cleanup remedy without evaluating and providing written answers to specific community comments and concerns. This "responsiveness summary" is part of EPA's write-up of the final remedy decision, called the Record of Decision or ROD.

The ROD is a public document that explains the cleanup remedy chosen and the reason it was selected. Since sites frequently are large and must be cleaned up in stages, a ROD may be necessary for each contaminated resource or area of the site. This may be necessary when contaminants have spread into the soil, water and air, and affect such sensitive areas as wetlands, or when the site is large and cleaned up in stages. This often means that a number of remedies using different cleanup technologies are needed to clean up a single site.

If every cleanup action needs to be tailored to a site, does the design of the remedy need to be tailored too?

Yes. Before a specific cleanup action is carried out, it must be designed in detail to meet specific site needs. This stage of the cleanup is called the **remedial design**. The design phase provides the details on how the selected remedy will be engineered and constructed.

Projects to clean up a hazardous waste site may appear to be like any other major construction project but, in fact, the likely presence of combinations of dangerous chemicals demands special construction planning and procedures. Therefore, the design of the remedy can take anywhere from 6 months to 2 years to complete. This blueprint for site cleanup includes not only the details on every aspect of the construction work, but a description of the types of hazardous wastes expected at the

site, special plans for environmental protection, worker safety, regulatory compliance, and equipment decontamination.

Once the design is complete, how long does it take to actually clean up the site and how much does it cost?

The time and cost for performing the site cleanup — called the **remedial action** — are as varied as the remedies themselves. In a few cases, the only action needed may be to remove drums of hazardous waste and decontaminate them — an action that takes limited time and money. In most cases, however, a remedial action may involve different and expensive measures that can take a long time.

For example, cleaning polluted groundwater or dredging contaminated river bottoms can take several years of complex engineering work before contamination is reduced to safe levels. Sometimes the selected cleanup remedy described in the ROD may need to be modified because of new contaminant information discovered or difficulties that were faced during the early cleanup activities. Taking into account these differences, a remedial cleanup action takes an average of 18 months to complete and costs an average of $26 million per site.

Once the cleanup action is complete, is the site automatically "deleted" from the NPL?

No. The deletion of a site from the NPL is anything but automatic. For example, cleanup of contaminated groundwater may take up to 20 years or longer. Also, in some cases the **long-term monitoring** of the remedy is required to ensure that it is effective. After construction of certain remedies, operation and maintenance (e.g., maintenance of ground cover, groundwater monitoring, etc.) or continued pumping and treating of groundwater, may be required to ensure that the remedy continues to prevent future health hazards or environmental damage, and ultimately meets the cleanup goals specified in the ROD. Sites in this final monitoring or operational stage of the cleanup process are designated as "construction completed".

It's not until a site cleanup meets all the goals and monitoring requirements of the selected remedy that EPA can officially propose the site for "**deletion**" from the NPL. And it's not until public comments are taken into consideration that a site can actually be deleted from the NPL. Deletions that have occurred are included in the "Construction Complete" category in the progress report found later in this book.

Can EPA make parties responsible for the contamination pay?

Yes. Based on the belief that "the polluters should pay," after a site is placed on the NPL, the EPA makes a thorough effort to identify and find those responsible for causing contamination problems at a site. Although EPA is willing to negotiate with these private parties and encourages voluntary cleanup, it has the authority under the Superfund law to legally force those potentially responsible for site hazards to take specific cleanup actions. All work performed by these parties is closely guided and monitored by EPA, and must meet the same standards required for actions financed through the Superfund.

Because these enforcement actions can be lengthy, EPA may decide to use Superfund monies to make sure a site is cleaned up without unnecessary delay. For example, if a site presents an imminent threat to public health and the environment, or if conditions at a site may worsen, it could be necessary to start the cleanup right away. Those responsible for causing site contamination are liable under the law for repaying the money EPA spends in cleaning up the site.

Whenever possible, EPA and the Department of Justice use their legal enforcement authorities to require responsible parties to pay for site cleanups, thereby preserving the Superfund for emergency actions and sites where no responsible parties can be identified.

HOW TO:

USING THE STATE VOLUME

The Site Fact Sheets presented in this book are comprehensive summaries that cover a broad range of information. The fact sheets describe hazardous waste sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing ("Site Description"). They list the types of contaminants that have been discovered and related threats to public and ecological health ("Threats and Contaminants"). "Cleanup Approach" presents an overview of the cleanup activities completed, underway, or planned. The fact sheets conclude with a brief synopsis of how much progress has been made on protecting public health and the environment. The summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describes the information under each section. The square "icons" or symbols accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities.

Icons in the *Threats and Contaminants* Section

Contaminated **Groundwater** resources in the vicinity or underlying the site. (Groundwater is often used as a drinking water source.)

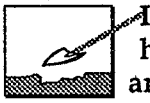
Contaminated **Surface Water and Sediments** on or near the site. (These include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.)

Contaminated **Air** in the vicinity of the site. (Pollution is usually periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)

Contaminated **Soil and Sludges** on or near the site.

Threatened or contaminated **Environmentally Sensitive Areas** in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas, critical habitats.)

Icons in the *Response Action Status* Section



Initial Actions have been taken or are underway to eliminate immediate threats at the site.

Site Studies at the site are planned or underway.

Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded and EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.

Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.

Cleanup Ongoing indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site — or part of the site — are currently underway.

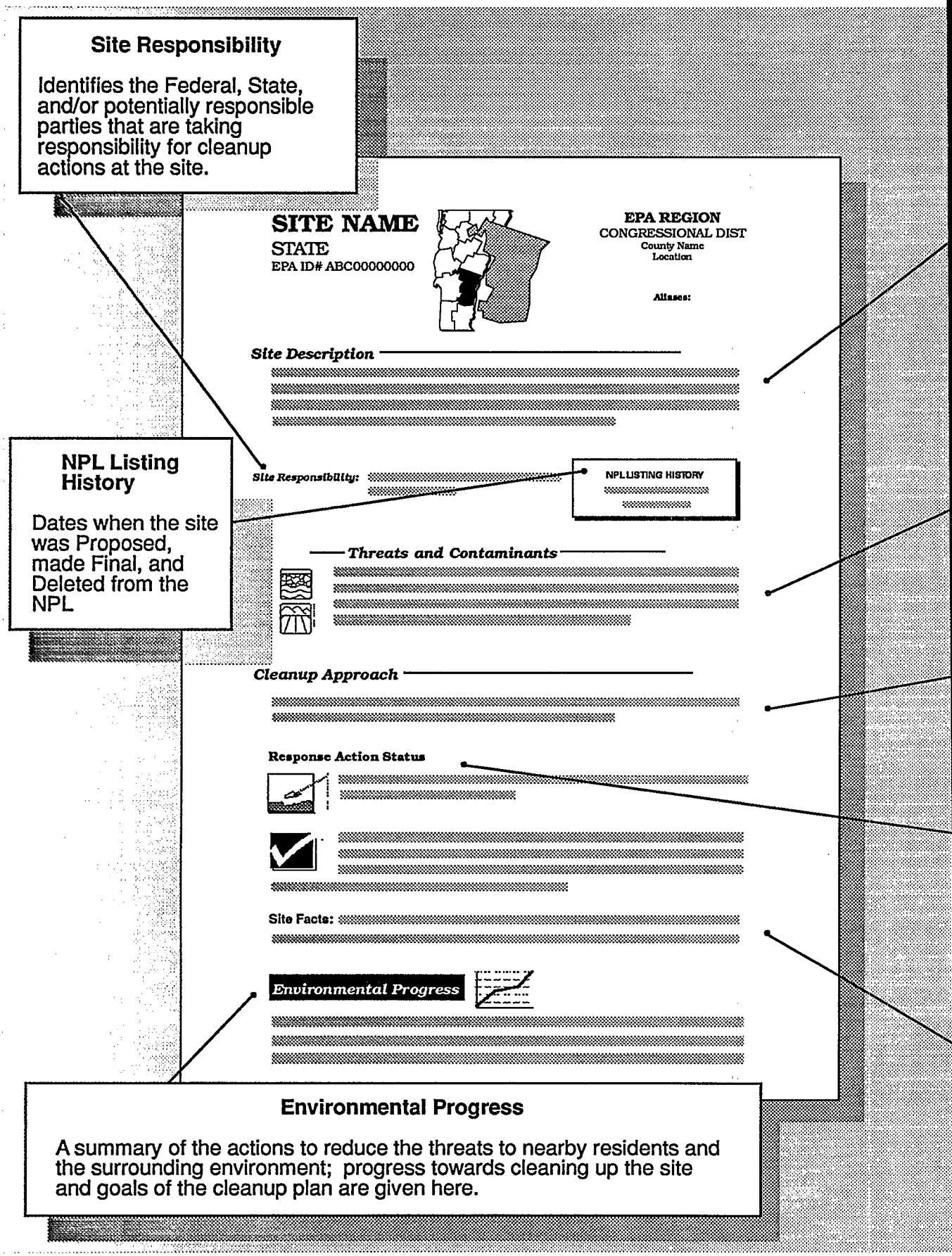
Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

Site Responsibility

Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties that are taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.

NPL Listing History

Dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL



Environmental Progress

A summary of the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment; progress towards cleaning up the site and goals of the cleanup plan are given here.

WHAT THE FACT SHEETS CONTAIN

Site Description

This section describes the location and history of the site. It includes descriptions of the most recent activities and past actions at the site that have contributed to the contamination. Population estimates, land usages, and nearby resources give readers background on the local setting surrounding the site. Throughout the site description and other sections of the site summary, technical or unfamiliar terms that are *italicized* are presented in the glossary at the end of the book. Please refer to the glossary for more detailed explanation or definition of the terms.

Threats and Contaminants

The major chemical categories of site contamination are noted as well as which environmental resources are affected. Icons representing each of the affected resources (may include air, groundwater, surface water, soil and contamination to environmentally sensitive areas) are included in the margins of this section. Potential threats to residents and the surrounding environments arising from the site contamination are also described. Specific contaminants and contaminant groupings are italicized and explained in more detail in the glossary.

Cleanup Approach

This section contains a brief overview of how the site is being cleaned up.

Response Action Status

Specific actions that have been accomplished or will be undertaken to clean up the site are described here. Cleanup activities at NPL sites are divided into separate phases depending on the complexity and required actions at the site. Two major types of cleanup activities are often described: initial, immediate or emergency actions to quickly remove or reduce imminent threats to the community and surrounding areas; and long-term remedial phases directed at final cleanup at the site. Each stage of the cleanup strategy is presented in this section of the summary. Icons representing the stage of the cleanup process (initial actions, site investigations, EPA selection of the cleanup remedy, engineering design phase, cleanup activities underway and completed cleanup) are located in the margin next to each activity description.

Site Facts

Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

How To

The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress is always being made at NPL sites, and EPA will periodically update the Site Fact Sheets to reflect recent actions and publish updated State volumes.

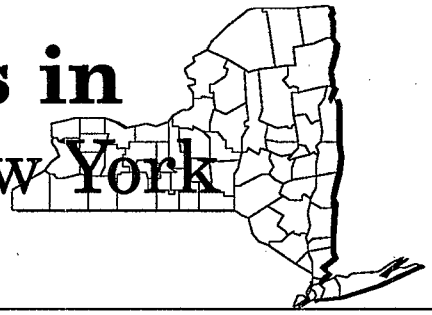
HOW CAN *YOU* USE THIS STATE BOOK?

You can use this book to keep informed about the sites that concern you, particularly ones close to home. EPA is committed to involving the public in the decisionmaking process associated with hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency solicits input from area residents in communities affected by Superfund sites. Citizens are likely to be affected not only by hazardous site conditions, but also by the remedies that combat them. Site cleanups take many forms and can affect communities in different ways. Local traffic may be rerouted, residents may be relocated, temporary water supplies may be necessary.

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how EPA intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future and to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency can only take local concerns into account if it understands what they are. Information must travel both ways in order for cleanups to be effective and satisfactory. Please take this opportunity to learn more, become involved, and assure that hazardous waste cleanup at "your" site considers your community's concerns.

NPL Sites in State of New York



New York, a middle Atlantic state, is bordered by the New England states, the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Lakes Ontario and Erie, and Canada. The State covers 49,108 square miles and consists of the rugged mountains of the Adirondacks in the northeast, lowlands along the Canadian border and in the west, Appalachian Highlands in the central region, and Atlantic Coastal Plains in the southeast. New York experienced a 2.0 percent increase in population during the 1980s and currently has approximately 17,909,000 residents, ranking 2nd in U.S. populations. Principal State industries include manufacturing, finance, communications, tourism, transportation, and services. New York manufactures books and periodicals, clothing and apparel, instruments, toys and sporting goods, automotive and aircraft components, electronic equipment, machinery, and pharmaceuticals.

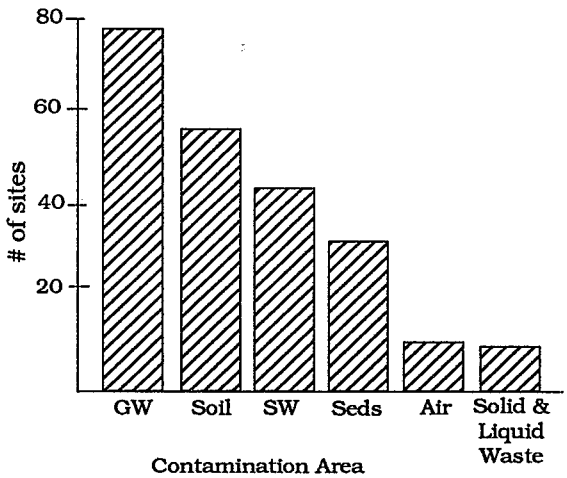
How Many New York Sites Are on the NPL?

Proposed	2
Final	81
Deleted	0
	83

Where Are the NPL Sites Located?

Cong. District 07, 23, 31, 33, 35	1 site
Cong. District 03, 05, 27	2 sites
Cong. District 01	3 sites
Cong. District 22, 26, 30, 34	4 sites
Cong. District 21, 25, 29	5 sites
Cong. District 24	6 sites
Cong. District 04	7 sites
Cong. District 28, 32	8 sites
Cong. District 02	9 sites

How are Sites Contaminated and What are the Principal* Chemicals ?



Groundwater: Heavy metals (inorganics), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Soil, Solid and Liquid Waste: Heavy metals (inorganics), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and pesticides.

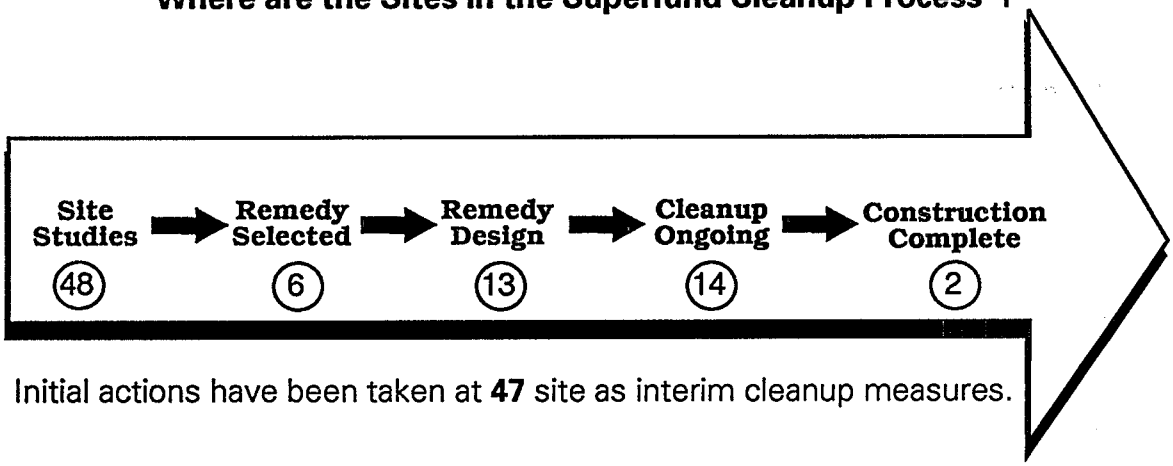
Surface Water and Sediments: Heavy metals (inorganics), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), creosotes (organics),and pesticides.

Air: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), gases, and radiation.

*Appear at 10% or more sites

continued

Where are the Sites in the Superfund Cleanup Process*?



Who Do I Call with Questions?

The following pages describe each NPL site in New York, providing specific information on threats and contaminants, cleanup activities, and environmental progress. Should you have questions, please call one of the offices listed below:

New York Superfund Office	(518) 457-5861
EPA Region II Superfund Office	(212) 264-9858
EPA Public Information Office	(202) 477-7751
EPA Superfund Hotline	(800) 424-9346
EPA Region II Superfund Public Relations Office	(212) 264-7054

*Cleanup status reflects phase of site activities rather than administrative accomplishments.

The NPL Progress Report

The following Progress Report lists the State sites currently on or deleted from the NPL, and briefly summarizes the status of activities for each site at the time this report was prepared. The steps in the Superfund cleanup process are arrayed across the top of the chart, and each site's progress through these steps is represented by an arrow (➡) which indicates the current stage of cleanup at the site.

Large and complex sites are often organized into several cleanup stages. For example, separate cleanup efforts may be required to address the source of the contamination, hazardous substances in the groundwater, and surface water pollution, or to clean up different areas of a large site. In such cases, the chart portrays cleanup progress at the site's *most advanced stage,* reflecting the status of site activities rather than administrative accomplishments.

- ➡ An arrow in the "Initial Response" category indicates that an emergency cleanup or initial action has been completed or is currently underway. Emergency or initial actions are taken as an interim measure to provide immediete relief from exposure to hazardous site conditions or to stabilize a site to prevent further contamination.
- ➡ An arrow in the "Site Studies" category indicates that an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site is currently ongoing or planned to begin in 1991.
- ➡ An arrow in the "Remedy Selection" category means that the EPA has selected the final cleanup strategy for the site. At the few sites where the EPA has determined that initial response actions have eliminated site contamination, or that any remaining contamination will be naturally dispersed without further cleanup activities, a "No Action" remedy is selected. In these cases, the arrows in the Progress Report are discontinued at the "Remedy Selection" step and resume in the final "Construction Complete" category.
- ➡ An arrow at the "Remedial Design" stage indicates that engineers are currently designing the technical specifications for the selected cleanup remedies and technologies.
- ➡ An arrow marking the "Cleanup Ongoing" category means that final cleanup actions have been started at the site and are currently underway.
- ➡ A arrow in the "Construction Complete" category is used *only* when *all phases* of the site cleanup plan have been performed and the EPA has determined that no additional construction actions are required at the site. Some sites in this category may currently be undergoing long-term pumping and treating of groundwater, operation and maintenance or monitoring to ensure that the completed cleanup actions continue to protect human health and the environment.

The sites are listed in alphabetical order. Further information on the activities and progress at each site is given in the site "Fact Sheets" published in this volume.

Progress Toward Cleanup at NPL Sites in the State of New York

Page	Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete
1	ACTION ANODIZING AND PLATING	SUFFOLK	Final	03/30/89		➡				
3	AMERICAN THERMOSTAT	GREENE	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡		
5	ANCHOR CHEMICALS	NASSAU	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡				
7	APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	NASSAU	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡				
9	BATAVIA LANDFILL	GENESEE	Final	09/01/83		➡				
11	BEC TRUCKING	BROOME	Final	06/01/86		➡	➡			
13	BIOCLINICAL LABORATORIES, INC.	SUFFOLK	Final	03/30/89		➡				
15	BREWSTER WELL FIELD	PUTNAM	Final	09/01/83		➡	➡	➡	➡	
17	BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LAB.	SUFFOLK	Final	10/21/89		➡				
19	BYRON BARREL AND DRUM	GENESEE	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡	➡		
21	C & J DISPOSAL SITE	MADISON	Final	03/30/89		➡				
23	CARROL AND DUBIES	ORANGE	Final	02/21/90		➡				
25	CIRCUITRON CORPORATION	SUFFOLK	Final	03/30/89	➡	➡				
27	CLAREMONT POLYCHEMICAL	NASSAU	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
29	CLOTHIER DISPOSAL	OSWEGO	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡	➡		
31	COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	BROOME	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡				
33	CONKLIN DUMPS	BROOME	Final	03/30/89		➡				
35	CORTESE LANDFILL	SULLIVAN	Final	06/01/86		➡				

Page	Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete
37	ENDICOTT VILLAGE WELL FIELD	BROOME	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
39	FACET ENTERPRISES	CHEMUNG	Final	09/01/83		➡				
41	FMC - DUBLIN ROAD	ORLEANS	Final	06/01/86		➡				
43	FOREST GLEN SUBDIVISION	NIAGARA	Final	11/21/89	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
45	FULTON TERMINALS	OSWEGO	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡			
47	GE - MOREAU SITE	SARATOGA	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡
49	GENERAL MOTORS/CENTRAL FOUNDRY	ST. LAWRENCE	Final	09/01/84	➡	➡				
51	GENZALE PLATING COMPANY	NASSAU	Final	07/01/87	➡	➡				
53	GOLDISC RECORDINGS, INC.	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86		➡				
55	GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE	ONEIDA	Final	07/01/87	➡	➡				
57	HAVILAND COMPLEX	DUTCHESS	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
59	HERTEL LANDFILL	ULSTER	Final	06/01/86		➡				
61	HOOKER - 102ND STREET	NIAGARA	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡				
63	HOOKER CHEM./RUCO POLYMER	NASSAU	Final	06/01/86		➡				
65	HOOKER CHEM./S-AREA	NIAGARA	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡		
67	HOOKER - HYDE PARK	NIAGARA	Final	09/01/83		➡	➡	➡	➡	
70	HUDSON RIVER PCBS	WARREN	Final	09/01/84	➡	➡	➡	➡		
72	ISLIP MUNICPAL SANITARY LANDFILL	SUFFOLK	Final	03/30/89		➡				
74	JOHNSTOWN CITY LANDFILL	FULTON	Final	06/01/86		➡				

Page	Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete
76	JONES CHEMICALS, INC.	LIVINGSTON	Final	02/21/90	➡	➡				
78	JONES SANITATION	DUTCHESS	Final	07/01/87		➡				
80	KATONAH MUNICIPAL WELL	WESTCHESTER	Final	06/01/86		➡	➡	➡		
82	KENMARK TEXTILE CORP.	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡				
84	KENTUCKY AVE WELL FIELD	CHEMUNG	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
86	LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL FINISHING	NASSAU	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡				
88	LOVE CANAL	NIAGARA	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
91	LUDLOW SAND AND GRAVEL	ONEIDA	Final	09/01/83		➡	➡	➡		
93	MALTA ROCKET FUEL AREA	SARATOGA	Final	07/01/87		➡				
95	MARATHON BATTERY COMPANY	PUTNAM	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡		
98	MATTIACE PETROCHEMICALS COMPANY	NASSAU	Final	03/30/89	➡	➡				
100	MERCURY REFINING, INC.	ALBANY	Final	09/01/83		➡	➡	➡	➡	➡
102	NEPERA CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.	ORANGE	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡				
104	NIAGARA CITY REFUSE	NIAGARA	Final	09/01/83		➡				
106	NIAGARA MOHAWK /OPERATIONS HQ	SARATOGA	Final	02/21/90		➡				
108	NORTH SEA MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡	➡		
110	OLD BETHPAGE LANDFILL	NASSAU	Final	09/01/83		➡	➡	➡	➡	
112	OLEAN WELL FIELD	CATTARAUGUS	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
114	PASLEY SOLVENTS AND CHEMICAL INC.	NASSAU	Final	06/01/86		➡				

Page	Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete
116	PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE	CLINTON	Final	11/21/89		➡				
118	POLLUTION ABATEMENT SERVICES	OSWEGO	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
120	PORT WASHINGTON LANDFILL	NASSAU	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡			
122	PREFERRED PLATING CORPORATION	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86		➡	➡	➡		
124	RADIUM CHEMICAL	QUEENS	Final	11/21/89	➡	➡	➡			
126	RAMAPO LANDFILL	ROCKLAND	Final	09/01/83		➡				
128	RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL	DELAWARE	Final	07/01/87	➡	➡				
130	ROBINTECH INC./NATIONAL PIPE	BROOME	Final	06/01/86		➡				
132	ROSEN SITE	CORTLAND	Final	03/30/89	➡	➡				
134	ROWE INDUSTRIES GW CONTMN.	SUFFOLK	Final	07/01/87	➡	➡				
136	SARNEY FARM	DUTCHESS	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡				
138	SEALAND RESTORATION	ST. LAWRENCE	Prop.	10/26/89	➡	➡				
140	SENECA ARMY DEPOT	SENECA	Prop.	07/14/89		➡				
142	SIDNEY LANDFILL	DELAWARE	Final	03/30/89	➡	➡				
144	SINCLAIR REFINERY	ALLEGANY	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡		
146	SMS INSTRUMENTS INC.	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡	➡		
148	SOLVENT SAVERS	CHENANGO	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡				
150	SUFFERN VILLAGE WELL FIELD	ROCKLAND	Final	06/01/86	➡	➡	➡			
152	SYOSSET LANDFILL	NASSAU	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡				

Page	Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete
154	TRI-CITY BARREL	BROOME	Final	10/04/89		➡				
156	TRONIC PLATING COMPANY	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86		➡				
158	VESTAL WATER SUPPLY 1-1	BROOME	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
160	VESTAL WATER SUPPLY 4-2	BROOME	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
162	VOLNEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	OSWEGO	Final	06/01/86		➡	➡			
164	WARWICK LANDFILL	ORANGE	Final	03/30/89		➡				
166	WIDE BEACH DEVELOPMENT	ERIE	Final	09/08/83	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	
168	YORK OIL COMPANY	FRANKLIN	Final	09/01/83	➡	➡	➡	➡		

NPL:

Site Fact Sheets

ACTION ANODIZING AND PLATING

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD072366453

REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02
Suffolk County
1 mile east of the Nassau/Suffolk Co. line

Site Description

Action Anodizing and Plating is a 1-acre site located at 33 Dixon Avenue in a residential area of Copiague. Action Anodizing has been operating as a small industrial facility since 1968, sealing, cleaning, anodizing, dyeing, and cadmium-plating aluminum parts. The facility was previously an industrial laundry. Before 1980, workers discharged process wastewater containing high concentrations of heavy metals into underground *leaching* pools. Wastes appear to have been spilled onto the soil in at least one area. Under the direction and approval of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services, the shop excavated the leaching pools and *backfilled* them with clean sand. Action expanded its building over these areas in 1984. Single family homes are located across the street from Action. Two schools and a hospital are located within a mile of the site and nine other schools are located within 5,900 feet. Wells are the sole source of drinking water in the area; at least one public well field is within 1 mile of the site. Approximately 1 million residents of Suffolk and Nassau Counties obtain drinking water from public wells within 3 miles of the site. Soils on the site are permeable and groundwater is shallow, conditions that make it easier for contaminants to move into groundwater. Amityville Creek, a small tributary to Great South Bay, is 1/2 mile southeast of the facility. The upper reach of the creek is designated as a freshwater *wetland.*

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

The on-site leaching pool system contains heavy metals, including chromium, iron and zinc. Surface soil from a suspected spillage area contains chromium and cadmium. As of late 1989, the three public water supply wells within a mile of the site were clean of contaminants. However, the water table is at about 10 feet, so exposure could occur if groundwater became contaminated and *seeped* into adjacent basements or if soil vapors were to enter the residences.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA began an intensive study of pollution problems at and around the Action property. This investigation is exploring the nature and extent of contamination and includes sampling of both groundwater and soils for metals and organic compounds. On the basis of the sampling results, the EPA is scheduled to recommend the best strategies for final cleanup in early 1991.

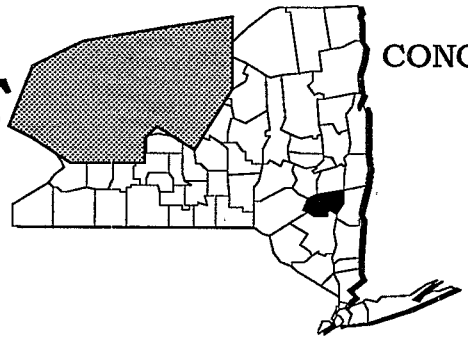
Environmental Progress

After listing the Action Anodizing and Plating site on the NPL, the EPA performed a preliminary evaluation and determined that no immediate actions were required to make the site safer while investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

AMERICAN THERMOSTAT

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002066330



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 24

Greene County
South Cairo

Site Description

From 1954 to 1985, American Thermostat Corporation built thermostats for small appliances at this 8-acre site in South Cairo. Located in the Catskill Creek Valley, the site and much of the nearby community are bordered by Routes 23 and 23B. The company was the only manufacturer in the vicinity, which is a popular tourist and residential area. In 1981, The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation discovered American Thermostat employees improperly disposing of chemicals at the site. The State learned that workers had been pouring waste organic solvents down drains attached to an abandoned septic system for a number of years. Solvents and *sludges* had also been dumped on the parking lot. State health personnel tested wells in the vicinity in the spring of 1981 and found six to be contaminated with *trichloroethylene* (TCE) and other *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including tetrachloroethylene (PCE). The health department advised affected residents not to drink or cook with their well water. By late 1982, the company had installed carbon filters on its own well and on those of four affected homes. The home located next to the plant was hooked up to the company water supply. The company ceased operations in 1985 and filed involuntary bankruptcy without completely fulfilling its agreements with regard to site cleanup. Approximately 5,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, primarily in low-density residential areas. All homes within 1/2 mile of the site use private wells. Catskill Creek, less than 1/4 mile east of the site, is classified as a trout stream and has considerable recreational value to local and visiting fishermen.

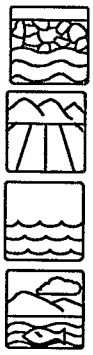
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

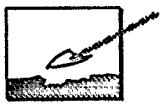


Groundwater and drinking water in the site vicinity are contaminated with VOCs, including PCE and TCE. An estimated 26,000 square feet of soil at the site is contaminated with TCE and PCE to a depth of 7 feet. In the early 1980s, TCE and PCE were detected in two tributaries to Catskill Creek, but the creek itself (near Leeds) showed no contamination. Adverse human health effects may occur from consuming or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil.

Cleanup Approach

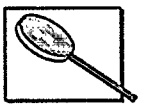
The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on provision of a new water supply and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



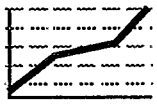
Immediate Actions: Under State orders, the owners agreed to clean up the site and its surroundings; provide, monitor, and maintain carbon filtration systems for five affected wells; and supply bottled water for consumption at the affected homes. However, when the company went out of business in May 1985, it stopped providing bottled water and abandoned the maintenance of carbon filtration systems at the affected homes. The State requested that the EPA sample other drinking wells near the site; provide bottled water and carbon filtration systems, where necessary; and take over maintenance of clean water systems at the originally affected homes. The EPA installed two *air stripping* systems at the site. The stripping systems have treated over 7 million gallons of contaminated groundwater to date. A system of seven extraction and reinjection wells and a soil vacuum extraction system were installed at the site in 1989 for the purpose of accelerating the treatment of the groundwater.

Water Supply: In January 1988, the EPA selected a remedy that would assure a clean water supply to residents near the site. It includes extending the existing Catskill water district pipeline from Sandy Plains Road or from Rudolph Weir Road to the affected and potentially affected areas. The exact route of the pipeline will be determined during design. The EPA began the engineering design for this remedy in 1988; it is planned for completion in 1991.



Entire Site: The EPA began an intensive study of the sources of site contamination in late 1987. This investigation explored the nature and extent of groundwater pollution and its sources and recommended the best strategies for final correction. The study was completed in May 1990. The actions recommended for cleanup of the site include low-temperature treatment of the contaminated soil, air stripping and *carbon adsorption* for treatment of the groundwater, and decontamination of the building at the site. A final decision on cleanup actions is expected in 1990, to be followed by the engineering design of the selected remedy.

Environmental Progress

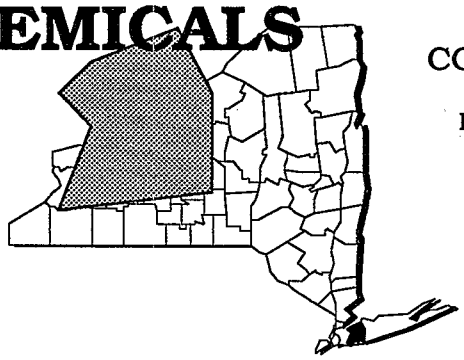


The design for the alternate water supply to the affected residences is scheduled to begin soon. Bottled water and carbon treatment systems are currently being provided to those needing it, reducing the potential for exposure to site contaminants until final cleanup actions can be taken.

ANCHOR CHEMICALS

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD001485226



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04

Nassau County

Hicksville, near Cantiaque Park

Site Description

Anchor Chemicals, later known as Anchor-Lith Kem Ko, operated on this 1 1/2-acre site in Hicksville from 1964 to 1984. The company blended and packed chemicals for the graphic arts industry. A construction company is now using the building as a warehouse. While Anchor was in business, workers stored chemicals above and below the ground; 17 underground storage tanks ranging in capacity from 550 to 4,000 gallons lie beneath the concrete floor of the building. Between mid-1981 and early 1983, six leaking underground tanks were taken out of service or removed. The company installed three monitoring wells in 1982. These revealed that subsurface soil and groundwater were contaminated with chlorinated organics. From 1982 to 1987, the party potentially responsible for the site contamination conducted groundwater monitoring. Contamination appears to be limited to the subsurface environment. Other sites nearby are under investigation by the State and may be affecting the Anchor Chemicals site. The area surrounding the site is residential, and the Cantiaque Park and golf course is located 100 yards north of the site. Approximately 90,000 people within 3 miles of the site draw their drinking water from municipal and private wells. Groundwater is also used for irrigation and industrial processes. Approximately 12,000 people live within a mile of the facility; 11 schools are situated within 1 1/2 miles of the site.

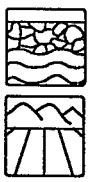
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and subsurface soils on site are contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs), although levels observed in three monitoring wells have been decreasing over time. The only likely route of exposure is the contaminated groundwater. Public water is available to everyone in the area. However, contaminated groundwater is a potential threat to the water supply wells of the Westbury, Hicksville, and Bowling Green water districts, which are all located less than 6,500 feet southwest of the site.

Cleanup Approach

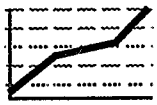
The site is being addressed in two phases: an immediate action and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: The site was fenced, and access is limited to present tenants of the building.

Entire Site: The party potentially responsible for contamination at the site signed an *Administrative Order on Consent* to perform a study of the site in April 1989. This investigation, which began later in 1989, will map out the nature and extent of the problem and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. It is scheduled for completion in late 1991.

Environmental Progress

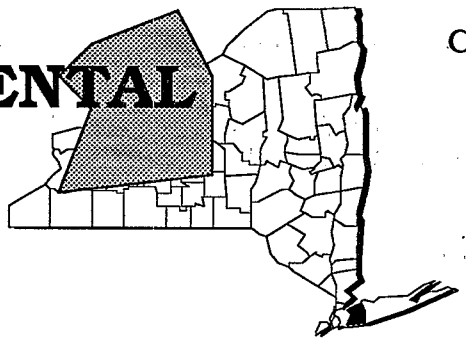


After adding the Anchor Chemicals site to the NPL, the EPA determined, after an initial evaluation, that the site does not currently pose an immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while investigations into a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535652



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 03

Nassau County
Glenwood Landing

Alias:
Philips Petroleum Co.

Site Description

Applied Environmental Services recovered fuels from hazardous wastes at this 4-acre site in Glenwood Landing from 1980 to 1983. The property contains two 1-story buildings; 7 underground tanks; and 11 aboveground tanks, 7 of which are 30 feet above-grade on an earthen wall. Although all the liquid chemicals stored in the tanks have been removed from the site, spills, leaks, or other activities have left on-site soil, groundwater, and surface waters contaminated. The current owner of the site, Shore Realty, purchased it in 1983 and evicted Applied Environmental Services in January 1984. The site has been inactive since; it is fenced and access is controlled. Before 1980, the site was leased and operated by a *petrochemical* company. Several spills occurred during its tenure, including about 3,000 gallons of the *volatile organic compound* (VOC) toluene from an overturned tank trailer. The site is on the north shore of Long Island; it slopes down to Hempstead Harbor on the west and Mott Cove on the south. A fuel oil distributor, power plant, and public boat landing lie to the north, and there is a private yacht club to the east. During past site inspections, the State and the EPA observed leaking barrels, tanks of solvents, and an oil sheen in Mott Cove. In 1985 and 1988, *leachate* was discharging into Hempstead Harbor from the bulkhead. Approximately 7,600 people live within a mile of the site. Homes lie 500 feet to the south, 800 feet to the north, and 1,500 feet west of the site. An estimated 20,000 people within 3 miles of the site use groundwater as a drinking source. There are three public water supplies in the area, all of which are being monitored and are free of site-related contaminants.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

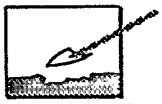
Threats and Contaminants

On-site monitoring wells revealed contamination from VOCs including xylene and toluene. *Sediments* are contaminated with *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) and VOCs. On-site soils also are contaminated with VOCs. People on site could be exposed to contaminants by accidentally ingesting soils or drinking contaminated groundwater. If chemicals move off site, users of the surrounding properties and the fishing and swimming areas could be threatened.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

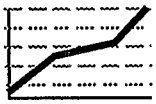


Immediate Actions: After toluene began *seeping* into Hempstead Harbor, Applied Environmental Services installed a trench that recovers an average of 500 gallons of organic chemicals each month. The current site owner removed some of the drums from the site in 1984 and funded the further removal of 218 drums in 1985; the State supervised these activities. In October 1985, the State hired a contractor to remove about 600,000 gallons of wastes from the on-site tanks. The work was completed a year later.

Entire Site: In 1987, under State supervision, the current owner began an intensive study of pollution at the site. This investigation is determining the nature and extent of contamination and will recommend the best options for final cleanup.

Site Facts: An *Administrative Consent Order* was signed in October 1987 for the current site owner to conduct a study into the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress

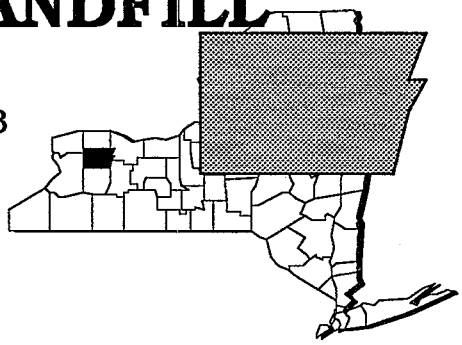


The drum removal activities, fencing, and liquid waste colleciton efforts have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Applied Environmental Services site while investigations into final cleanup alternatives are continuing.

BATAVIA LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980507693



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 30
Genesee County
Near Batavia

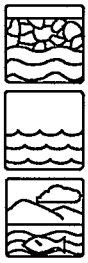
Site Description

From the 1960s until 1980, several operations dumped industrial wastes at the 40-acre Batavia Landfill, which is now inactive. Drummed and undrummed wastes disposed of at the site include heavy metal *sludges*, oils, and organic solvents. A protected *wetland*, Galloway Swamp, borders the site on the north and east. Liquids have been seen *seeping* from the *landfill* into the swamp, which now contains heavy metals. Residential wells, a nearby trailer park's water supply well, and the Town of Oakfield's municipal well are all polluted. The surrounding area is rural; 200 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The underlying *aquifer* supplies drinking water to approximately 6,500 people living within a 3-mile radius of the site. A total of 1,000 private and public wells serve the population within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with lead and other metals, *phenols*, and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). Samples from off-site drinking wells show elevated iron and VOC levels. *Sediment* and surface water samples from the Galloway Swamp contain the heavy metals barium and lead, and *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Drinking contaminated groundwater may pose a threat to human health. Wildlife that inhabits the swamp may also suffer ill effects from surface water contamination.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA began an intensive study of water pollution at the site in March 1984, but the parties potentially responsible for its contamination assumed responsibility for continuing the work in August 1984. Under EPA monitoring, these parties are exploring the nature and extent of groundwater and surface water pollution at the site and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. In 1989, the parties submitted the study report, which is currently under review, to the EPA.

Site Facts: An *Administrative Order on Consent* was signed and became effective in August 1984 for the potentially responsible parties to conduct a study of contamination at the site under EPA supervision.

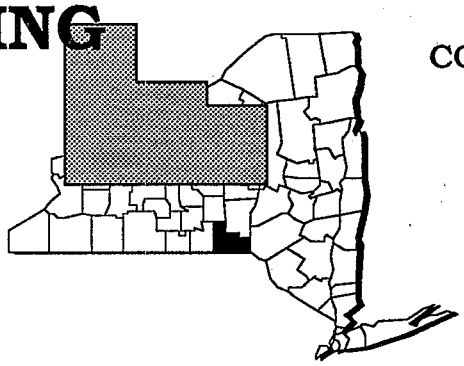
Environmental Progress

After listing the Batavia Landfill site on the NPL, the EPA determined that no immediate actions are necessary while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are under way.

BEC TRUCKING

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768675



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28

Broome County
Vestal

Site Description

This 3 1/2-acre site on Stewart Road in Vestal was used by BEC Trucking as a truck body manufacturing operation. Truck body fabrication, painting, and vehicle maintenance operations generated hazardous wastes. The operators stored these materials on the site. In 1982, alerted by municipal officials, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation found about 50 improperly stored drums. The drums contained waste motor oil, metal cutting oil, paint thinners, solvents, methanol, toluene, and petroleum distillates. Investigators also saw stained soil where spills had occurred. In 1983, COGS, Inc. purchased the property. The new owner removed the drums and placed stained soil into 4 drums, which remained on site. The property currently is being used to store construction materials. The area around the site is primarily commercial and industrial. It is bordered by Stewart Road to the south, industrial properties to the east and north, and the Stewart Trailer Park and *wetlands* to the west. Prior to the mid-1960s, the site itself was unimproved marshland. The company that was to become BEC Trucking filled the swamp with various materials, including *fly ash* from a local power company, to raise the ground level. Approximately 3,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The Vestal public water supply well field lies about 3/4 mile southwest of the site. One well is contaminated with chlorinated organic chemicals. However, BEC Trucking is not implicated in this contamination problem because the direction of groundwater flow at the site is to the northwest. Three other hazardous waste sites listed on the NPL are located within 1 mile of the BEC Trucking site, which complicates analysis of pollution problems in the area. Residents around the site, including those in the trailer park, have been hooked up to the public water system.

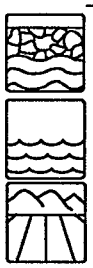
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



An EPA investigation in 1988 detected low levels of the *volatile organic compound* (VOC) benzene and arsenic, a heavy metal, in the groundwater. *Sediments* and surface soils contain low levels of *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs). The results of the risk assessment performed during intensive study of the site revealed minimal risk to human health.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for this site. The Agency recommends no further action. The concentrations of PAHs in the surface soil are at or near the lower limits requiring cleanup. Furthermore, these chemicals will undergo natural biological breakdown over time, thus reducing the low-level contamination even further. The EPA will develop a monitoring program for groundwater, surface water, and sediments that will ensure the protection of human and environmental health. The site was added to the NPL because of potential lead contamination in the groundwater, but investigations did not yield any evidence of contamination.

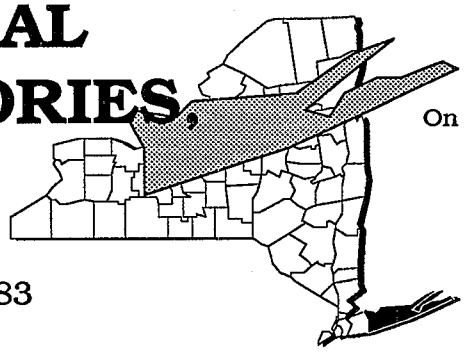
Environmental Progress

Intensive investigation of the conditions at the BEC Trucking site has shown that the levels of contaminants in the groundwater, surface water, and sediments are within the accepted State and Federal guidelines. Therefore, there are no cleanup actions required at the site at this time. The EPA will closely monitor the site to ensure that the site remains safe to the public and the environment.

BIOCLINICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768683



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02

Suffolk County

On Smithtown Avenue in the Hamlet of Bohemia

Site Description

The 3,000-square-foot Bioclinical Laboratories site on Smithtown Avenue in Bohemia is a single rental unit within a 10-unit, single-story building. Bioclinical Labs formulated, mixed, repackaged, and distributed chemicals from 1978 to 1981. Operators stored drums of hazardous wastes on site, some of which leaked. When washing chemically contaminated containers for reuse, workers routinely poured rinse water onto the ground or discharged it to sinks, a septic tank/distribution pool, and storm drains. Analysts sampled these structures when citizen concerns prompted an investigation by the County in 1981. They discovered a range of organic contaminants, including solvents. In July 1981, a fire at the site destroyed much of the firm's inventory. Bioclinical Labs reincorporated its operations at another location in Bohemia, and the old site is now occupied by another company. In November 1981, the County sampled three private drinking wells about 1/4 mile south of the site and detected chloroform in them. According to a 1984 State investigation, the site may have contributed to area soil and groundwater contamination with chloroform and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). The site lies in an industrial setting in a major suburban area of Long Island. Municipal and private wells *downgradient* of the site serve 10,000 residents. The Suffolk County Water Authority currently draws water from an uncontaminated *aquifer*. A nearby public water supply, the Church Street well field, is also uncontaminated. MacArthur Airport is located about 1/2 mile north of the site. The population within 1 mile is 1,600, and 26,000 live within 3 miles. Rattlesnake Brook, which is used for recreation, is within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/01/86

Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

The on-site groundwater contains VOCs including chloroform and methylene chloride and heavy metals such as cadmium, lead, and chromium. Soil is contaminated with VOCs and chloroform. Currently, the public does not appear to be exposed to contamination. However, if the on-site groundwater is accidentally ingested, it could pose a threat to people.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1988, the EPA began an intensive study of contamination at the site. This investigation will explore the nature and extent of pollution problems and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. It is slated for completion in early 1990.

Site Facts: In November 1981, the County issued a *Consent Order* requiring Bioclinical Labs to remove all fire-damaged containers from the site and to have all industrial wastes removed from the sanitary drain and septic system. It also required the owner to prepare and submit a plan to install on-site monitoring wells to detect any contamination in groundwater. Bioclinical labs removed all chemicals and pumped the wastewater system clean, but did not install the wells.

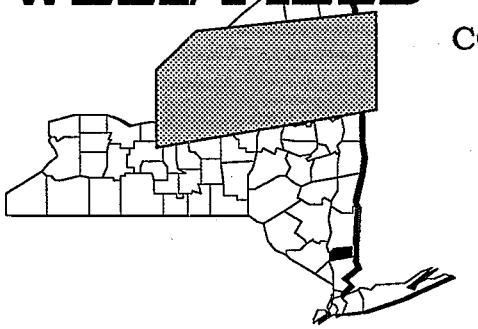
Environmental Progress

After adding the Bioclinical Labs site to the NPL, the EPA determined that no immediate actions were required to protect public health or the environment while the investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy are taking place.

BREWSTER WELL FIELD

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652275



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 21

Putnam County

Village of Brewster

Site Description

The Brewster Well Field site consists of the area beneath and around the public well field from which Brewster draws its water supplies. *Volatile organic compounds* (VOCs), primarily tetrachloroethylene, were discovered in the water distribution system in 1978. The source was a dry cleaning establishment that has been in operation since 1958. Operators disposed of dry cleaning wastes in a dry well adjacent to the site until 1983. Subsequent testing revealed a large *plume* of groundwater contamination. Between 1978 and 1984, Brewster used several drilling, blending, and pumping strategies to keep contaminant levels down. In 1984, the Village, in association with EPA's Office of Research and Development, installed a packed-column *air stripping* unit to evaporate the volatile groundwater contaminants and provide safe drinking water. *Aquifers* at this site provide drinking water for approximately 2,000 area residents. The nearby East Branch Croton River is a significant brown trout fishery and, in combination with two other nearby streams, part of the Croton System contributing to New York City's water supply. An *intake* lies 12 miles downstream of the site. Woods and *wetlands* surround the well heads, pump houses, and access roads, and the wetlands connect directly with the East Branch Croton River.

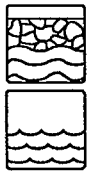
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with various VOCs including tetrachloroethylene and vinyl chloride. River water and ditch *sediments* also contain VOCs, but at much lower concentrations. Since the groundwater is currently being cleaned to drinking water standards, the health threat is being reduced. However, surface water needs continued monitoring to ensure that there are no ill effects on river life.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the groundwater and controlling the source of contamination.

Response Action Status

Groundwater: The State began studying the site in early 1984. During the course of this study, the Village of Brewster installed the full-scale packed column air stripper, which treated the entire water supply. On the basis of results from the State's study, the EPA selected a remedy for this site in 1986 that included: (1) continuing to operate the existing air stripping system at the well field, and (2) designing and building a groundwater management system that will contain the plume of contamination and restore groundwater quality south of the East Branch Croton River. This system extracts water from wells, treats it with another off-site air stripper, and reinjects the treated water to the ground. The EPA began cleanup activities in support of this remedy in 1987. The construction of the groundwater management system began in 1990 and is also scheduled for completion this year.

Source Control: In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up the source of the groundwater contamination that included: (1) excavating about 100 cubic yards of dry well sediments, *sludge*, and soil contaminated with VOCs; (2) incinerating and disposing of these materials off site; (3) removing the concrete dry well structure from outside the dry cleaners; and (4) decontaminating the dry well structure and debris and disposing of them off site. All disposal will be at an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility. The EPA began cleanup activities in 1989, which are scheduled to be completed in late 1990.

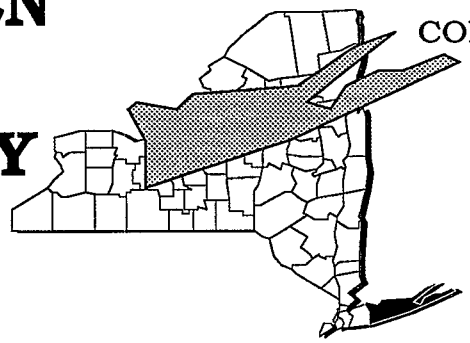
Environmental Progress

The installation of an air stripper to treat the contaminated water supply has eliminated the potential for exposure to contaminated materials in the drinking water while cleanup of the source of contamination is being completed at the Brewster Well Field site.

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY7890008975



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01

Suffolk County

Upton

Site Description

The Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) site is a research and development facility covering 5,265 acres in Upton, at the center of Long Island. Much of the area is wooded, although commercial and residential development is under way. The Army used the site as Camp Upton during World Wars I and II. Since 1947, Associated Universities, Inc. has operated BNL here, under contract first to the Atomic Energy Commission and now to the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE). BNL designs, builds, and runs high-tech installations for scientific research, such as particle accelerators and nuclear reactors. Most of its main facilities lie near the center of the site. Outlying facilities cover about 550 acres, and include the hazardous waste management facility (HWMF), an active *landfill*, a former landfill and chemical holes area, a sewage treatment plant, and a former ash fill area near an old incinerator. Accidental contamination has occurred in a building *sump*, the central steam facility, and the HWMF. Soil in several small areas contains low levels of radioactivity from past landscaping activities. In 1960, workers pumped about 5 curies of radioactive *slurry* into a drinking water well near the HWMF instead of into the fill pipe of a nearby underground tank. Workers deposited 3 tons of wastes each day in the former landfill, which closed in 1966. A small percentage of the wastes were hazardous or radioactive and included laboratory debris, equipment, clothing, animal carcasses, and sanitary wastes. Sewage *sludge* was disposed of periodically. The current landfill began operating in 1967, accepting garbage, other solid waste, and building materials. Limited quantities of low-level radioactive materials were accepted until 1978. At the HWMF, drum rinsing and spills of *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) contaminated some groundwater. Monitoring indicates that the leading edge of this *plume* remains well within the site. Approximately 15,500 people draw drinking water from BNL wells and from Suffolk County Water Authority wells within 3 miles of BNL. A nearby freshwater *wetland* is the headwaters of the Peconic River, on BNL property 1,500 feet *upgradient* of the former landfill. Surface water within 3 miles downstream of the site is used for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/13/89

Final Date: 10/21/89

Threats and Contaminants

On-site groundwater and soil are contaminated with VOCs, radioactive materials including strontium-90 and tritium, and *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs). Contaminated wells have been closed, reducing the potential for drinking polluted water. On-site wetlands are upstream from the landfill and, therefore, are probably not threatened by the contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the landfill and the entire site.

Response Action Status

Landfill: Air spray *aeration* treatment, which consisted of pumping the water and evaporating the volatile contaminants in air, has been halted due to air permit issues. Scoping activities for the site investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination are under way. The initial investigations will address contamination and cleanup strategies for the former landfill and the ash disposal areas. These investigations are scheduled to commence in 1990.

Entire Site: The USDOE will begin an intensive study of soil and groundwater contamination at the site in 1990. This second phase of the cleanup will concentrate on remaining contamination sources over the entire site area. The investigation will explore the nature and extent of the site's pollution problems and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. It is scheduled for completion in 1992.

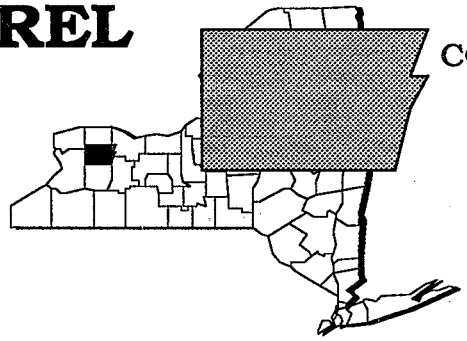
Environmental Progress

After listing the Brookhaven National Lab site on the NPL, the EPA performed a preliminary evaluation and determined that no immediate actions were required to make the site safer while investigations into a permanent cleanup remedy are taking place.

BYRON BARREL AND DRUM

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780670



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 30

Genesee County

9 miles north of Batavia

Site Description

The Byron Barrel and Drum site occupies about 2 acres of an 8-acre parcel. It contains an abandoned gravel pit and formerly was used as a salvage yard for heavy construction equipment. In 1982, it was revealed that the site had been used for hazardous waste disposal. Approximately 200 drums of solid and liquid chemical wastes were abandoned on the site without any spill control or *containment* provisions. Over 200 additional drums were ripped or crushed, mixed with soil, and covered over. Other drums were disposed of in a ravine. Testing by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation showed hazardous, reactive, and flammable materials as well as *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) in many of the drums. The site is bordered by heavily wooded areas and is next to farmlands. Surface water is believed to drain to Oak Orchard Creek, which is within 1/2 mile of the site. The property lies within 2 miles of a residential area. Approximately 20 people draw drinking water from wells within 1 mile of the site; 2,200 others live within a 3-mile radius. Water supplies are privately provided and use both surface water and groundwater. When residential wells near the site were tested in 1986, they were found to be free of site-related contaminants.

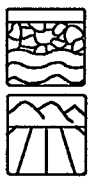
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater and soil are contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and heavy metals. Although on-site groundwater is contaminated, it does not pose a threat to people under the existing site conditions. Therefore, any cleanup actions will be performed to restore the *aquifer* for future use.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: emergency actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1984, EPA emergency workers removed more than 200 drums and 40 cubic yards of contaminated soils and debris from the site and disposed of them. They also installed a monitoring well, sampled soils, and tested nearby private wells.

Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for this site that features both soil and groundwater cleanup including: (1) flushing contaminants from the subsurface soil while leaving it in place, and (2) evaporating volatile groundwater contaminants by *air stripping* and then decontaminating the vapors with activated carbon. The EPA began the engineering design for this remedy in 1989. Cleanup activities at the site are scheduled to begin in 1992.

Site Facts: The EPA issued an *Administrative Order* in 1984, requiring the property owner to take immediate corrective actions to clean up the site. The owner has not complied with the order. The EPA is currently negotiating the cleanup with a recently identified *potentially responsible party.*

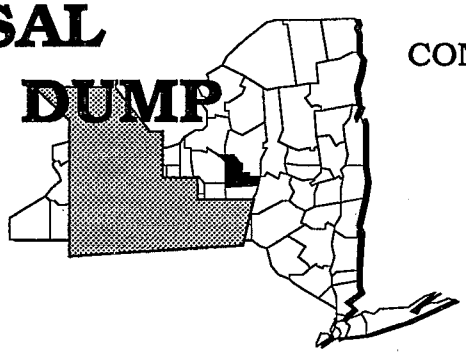
Environmental Progress

The emergency drum and soil removal actions described above greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Byron Barrel and Drum site while further studies and design of the final cleanup activities continue.

C & J DISPOSAL LEASING CO. DUMP

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981561954



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 27
Madison County
Eaton

Site Description

Although the 1/10-acre C & J Disposal site was never licensed as a *landfill* for waste disposal purposes, C & J Leasing began using the abandoned railway bed adjacent to its property as an access road and subsequently dumped drums of lead-based paints and other liquid wastes directly on the ground on State-owned land. The amount of material disposed is unknown. The company also left between 75 and 100 drums at the site, which were observed lying in a pool of stagnant waste in a trench. The trench was subsequently covered with fill, and it is believed that the drums were buried in the process. The property owner, C & J Leasing, excavated some of the waste in 1989 without authorization. The EPA is looking into whether the waste material was removed. Approximately 2,400 people live within 3 miles of the site, and the surrounding area is rural. The site drains to a *wetland* that ultimately discharges to Woodman Pond, located 3,000 feet south of the site. Woodman Pond, which provides drinking water to an estimated 3,800 people, serves as the municipal reservoir for Hamilton Village. As many as 3,000 people are served by private wells within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

Sediments from a pond downstream of the dump area are contaminated with plastics. Sediment samples collected on site and surface water samples collected from Woodman Pond detected low levels of a variety of *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon* (PAH) compounds. On-site soils are contaminated with various PAHs and other aromatic compounds. Potential health threats include drinking and direct contact with potentially contaminated surface and groundwater and possible exposure through eating fish or other aquatic life that could be contaminated. If contaminants *migrate* to agricultural areas near the site, there may be a risk associated with eating foods grown there. Drainage of chemicals from the disposal area threatens Woodman Pond and an ecological preserve known as Fiddlers Green.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA currently is studying the nature and extent of soil, sediment, and surface water contamination at the site. The investigation will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for final cleanup. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in late 1990.

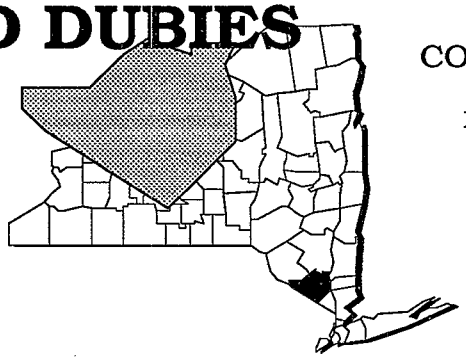
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were needed at the C & J Disposal site while further studies are conducted that will lead to the selection of final cleanup remedies.

CARROL AND DUBIES

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD010968014



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 26

Orange County

1 mile northeast of Port Jervis

Site Description

The Carrol and Dubies site is made up of several active and inactive *lagoons* used for disposal of various wastes since the 1960s. Until 1979, waste from two nearby cosmetic manufacturers was deposited into two unlined lagoons. Septic tank waste was also accepted at the site. The inactive lagoons have been filled, covered, and graded. The only active lagoon is fenced. Piles of deteriorating debris and abandoned motor vehicles remain on site. Approximately 2,000 residents live within 1 mile of the site. The nearest homes are about 1/4 mile southeast of the site. A steep slope, woods, a marsh, and open areas surround the facility. The City of Port Jervis is supplied with water from several reservoirs more than 1 mile upstream from the site. Homes near the site rely on private wells. A freshwater *wetland* is within 1,000 feet of the site. A stream that passes within 100 feet of the site is used for fishing and swimming.

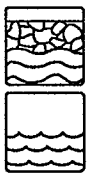
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including chromium and lead, as well as *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). Lagoon liquids and *sediments* contain heavy metals including cadmium, copper, lead, mercury and nickel; VOCs; *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs); and a plastic by-product, phthalates. Potential threats to human health include drinking contaminated groundwater, accidentally ingesting or touching contaminated lagoon liquids or lagoon sediments, and inhaling vapors from the active lagoon.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination at the site in 1989, which was taken over by potentially responsible parties in 1990. The investigation will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in late 1991.

Site Facts: The EPA and two parties potentially responsible for the site contamination entered into an *Administrative Order on Consent* requiring the parties to conduct a study into the nature and extent of site contamination.

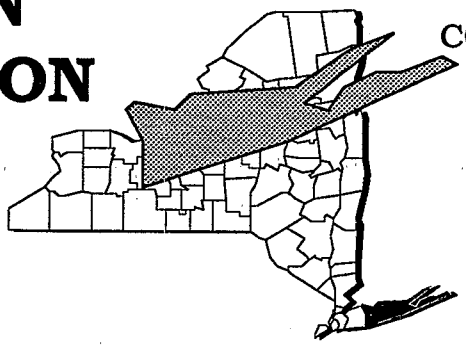
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Carrol and Dubies site while further investigations are conducted which will lead to the selection of final cleanup activities.

CIRCUITRON CORPORATION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981184229



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02

Suffolk County

Farmingdale

Site Description

The 1-acre Circuitron Corporation site manufactured circuit boards from 1981 to 1986. The site is in a densely populated industrial and commercial area of Long Island. The property is owned by 82 Milbar Boulevard Corporation. Circuitron was a subsidiary of FEE Industries, which ADI Electronics, Inc. bought in 1984. The circuit board process at the facility included drilling, screening, plating, and scrubbing processes, all of which generated chemical wastes. Wastes were reportedly placed in aboveground and underground tanks and storm drains. Thousands of gallons of plating wastes were discharged to an underground *leaching* pool permitted under the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) and to an unauthorized leaching pool beneath the floor of the plating room. In 1986, the company vacated the facility. In 1987, the EPA found potentially explosive conditions at the site. Over 100 drums, most unmarked, were left throughout the building. Incompatible and reactive wastes were not segregated. Some drums were marked sulfuric *acid*, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide,and caustic soda. Other smaller containers were scattered outside. Six concrete holding tanks containing unknown materials were below the floor, and three aboveground storage tanks were behind the building. An important source of water for residents and industry lies under the site. Located within 3 miles of the site is a residential community of approximately 215,000 people; approximately 1,200 people live within 1 mile. Fifteen municipal wells serving local residents are also located within 3 miles of the site and serve 88,000 people. The nearest well is located within 1,000 feet of the site and is in the path of the groundwater flow. A shallow well, which could be used for drinking water, has been closed since 1978 due to contamination.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soil are contaminated with heavy metals and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). This site is a potential health concern because of the possibility of exposure to hazardous substances through accidental ingestion or touching of contaminated groundwater or soils.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: emergency actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1987, the EPA initiated an emergency removal of some of the more than 100 chemical containers and storage tanks on site. In 1988, the EPA conducted another emergency cleanup action to sample and remove the approximately 20 drums, 3 aboveground tanks, 7 underground storage tanks, 2 below-surface treatment basins, and several leaching basins still on site. The cleanup action involved consolidating the various waste streams, removing the tanks located at the rear of the property, and removing contaminated debris inside the building. In the end, 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil and debris, 50 drums of hazardous liquid, and an additional 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of tanked hazardous liquids were removed and properly disposed of off site.

Entire Site: A site investigation began in 1988. The sampling included geophysical surveys to locate the leaching pool and underground storage tanks, installation of shallow and deep monitoring wells, soil and *sediment* analysis, and sampling of municipal and private wells. The draft report has been submitted and is currently under review. The EPA plans to gain access to private properties as part of the continuing sampling program. A final selection of cleanup actions is expected in 1991.

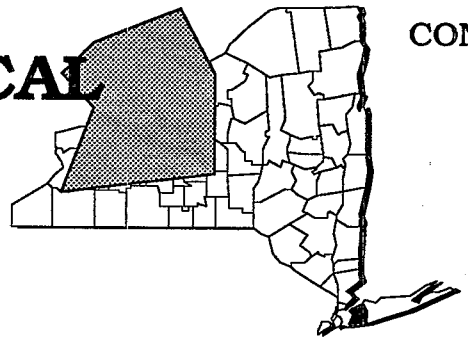
Environmental Progress

The emergency actions taken to remove hazardous materials have eliminated the potentially explosive conditions and greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Circuitron Corporation site, making it safer while further studies leading to the selection of final cleanup activities are completed.

CLAREMONT POLYCHEMICAL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002044584



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04
Nassau County
Old Bethpage

Site Description

The 8-acre Claremont Polychemical site is a former manufacturer of pigments for plastics and inks that operated from 1966 to 1980. During its operation, Claremont Polychemical Corporation disposed of liquid wastes in three *leaching* basins and deposited solid wastes and treatment *sludges* in drums or in old, aboveground metal tanks. During a series of inspections in 1979, the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) found 2,000 to 3,000 drums throughout the site which contain inks, resins, and organic solvents. Some of the drums were uncovered, while others were reportedly leaking or lying on their sides. NCDH inspectors noted that an area east of the building was contaminated with organic solvents that resulted from accidental spills and discharges. Claremont sorted and removed the drums from the site in 1980. A subsequent investigation by NCDH revealed most of the drums were gone, but an area of soil was visibly contaminated with inks and solvents. As a result, Claremont was directed to install groundwater monitoring wells. Since Claremont declared bankruptcy in 1980, ownership of the site and management of cleanup activities shifted to the New York Bankruptcy Court. The closest residences are located approximately 1/2 mile from the site. Approximately 47,000 people draw drinking water from wells located within 3 miles of the site. The nearest public water supply well is 3,500 feet northwest of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

On-site soils and shallow groundwater are contaminated with heavy metals including aluminum, arsenic, copper, and lead; *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs); *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs); *phenols*; and plastic by-products, called phthalates. Residents could be exposed to contaminants while drinking or touching affected water should the contaminants move into the public drinking water system. A considerable amount of trespassing has occurred in the past, possibly exposing trespassers to contaminants by direct contact. Currently, the site is partially fenced, and access to the site is restricted to EPA-authorized personnel.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on soil and groundwater cleanup and the removal and disposal of hazardous materials.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The EPA removed 13,000 gallons of hazardous liquid wastes and built a fence around the site from 1988 to 1989.

Removal and Disposal of Hazardous Materials: The cleanup strategies chosen by the EPA include: (1) compatibility testing and consolidation of over 700 containers (drums and bags) of raw materials, process wastes, and finished products currently stored on site; (2) transport off site of both organic and inorganic wastes to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility; (3) use of appropriate treatment to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of the wastes before *landfilling*; and (4) handling of wastes contained in aboveground tanks and treatment basins in a similar fashion. Cleanup began in 1989 and is expected be complete in 1991.

Soil and Groundwater Contamination: The EPA will sample groundwater and soils on adjacent properties. Monitoring wells will be drilled on these properties to assess off-site movement of site-related contaminants. This investigation began in 1988 and will continue through 1990.

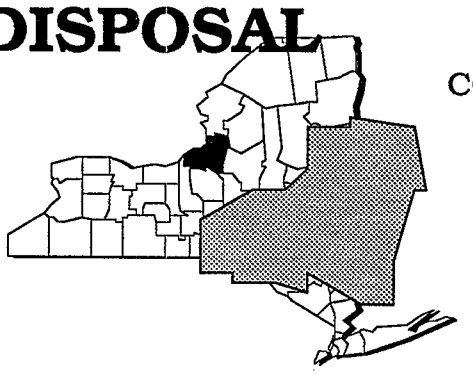
Environmental Progress

The immediate removal of hazardous liquids and the construction of a security fence have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Claremont Polychemical site while the removal, treatment, and disposal of remaining hazardous wastes is being completed and further studies to define final cleanup actions take place.

CLOTHIER DISPOSAL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511576



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 29

Oswego County
Granby

Alias:
PAS Clothier Site

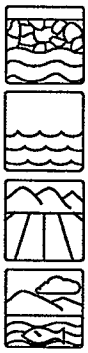
Site Description

The Clothier Disposal site is a 15-acre privately owned dump site, 6 acres of which were used from the early 1970s to 1984 to dispose of demolition debris, household wastes, junk vehicles, and approximately 2,200 drums of hazardous chemical waste from the Pollution Abatement Services, Inc. (PAS). In 1971, the owner applied for a *landfill* permit, which was denied later that year. In 1973, the Oswego County Health Department observed drums containing various amounts of waste from PAS at the site and reported it to State authorities. In 1985, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation contractors implemented a staging and sampling plan to characterize the wastes and drum contents before disposal. During these activities, it was discovered that approximately 80 drums were falling apart; these drums had to be placed in new containers immediately. It was also reported that prior to staging and sampling, up to 90 drums had already fallen apart and leaked onto the ground. Approximately 160 people live within a 1-mile radius, with the nearest residence located 2,000 feet from the site. Residents in the area rely on private wells for drinking water. A *wetland* passes through the site to the west of the area used for waste disposal. Ox Creek flows through the site, feeding into the Oswego River, and a portion of the site is located within a 100-year floodplain.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is polluted with heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, and manganese, as well as *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). The *sediments* are contaminated with barium, also a heavy metal. The soil is contaminated with *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) and VOCs. People who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated soil, groundwater, or sediments may be at risk.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: During 1986 drums were moved to a centralized location. A number of parties potentially responsible for site contamination subsequently removed 1,858 drums of waste. In 1987 and 1988, the EPA removed the remaining drums and the visibly contaminated soil and debris associated with the drums.

Entire Site: The selection of cleanup activities for the site includes: (1) placement of a 1-foot soil cover over the contaminated areas and regrading and revegetation of the site; (2) installation of erosion control devices, as needed, on the embankment sloping towards Ox Creek to prevent soil erosion; (3) construction and post-construction air monitoring; (4) controls preventing the use of underlying groundwater or any land use involving significant disturbance of the soil cover; and (5) long-term groundwater, soil, sediment, and surface water monitoring. Groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples collected from the site and the adjacent wetland in 1988 have shown no significant contamination has occurred that can be related to the site. Long-term monitoring of groundwater, surface water, and sediment will continue. The selected cleanup actions are being designed; actual cleanup is scheduled to begin in late 1990.

Site Facts: In 1986, a *Consent Order* was signed with potentially responsible parties to dispose of a number of drums in an approved landfill.

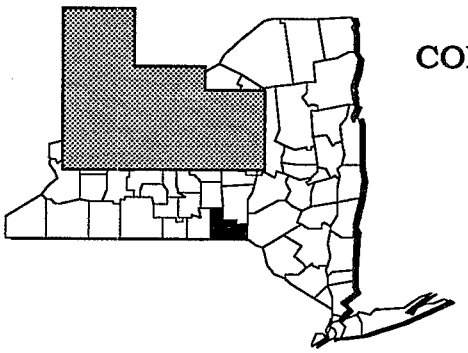
Environmental Progress

The initial drum removal actions described above have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Clothier Disposal site while further studies and the cleanup design are taking place.

COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768691



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28
Broome County
Colesville

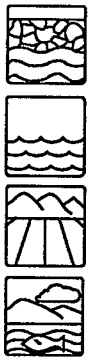
Site Description

The 30-acre Colesville Municipal Landfill site was owned and operated by the Town of Colesville from 1965 until 1969, when ownership was transferred to Broome County. The *landfill* accepted about 9,000 tons of municipal refuse each year. From 1973 to 1975, industrial wastes such as organic solvents, dyes, and metals were deposited on the site. Two streams collect drainage from the landfill and empty into the Susquehanna River. The New York State Department of Health inspected the site in 1984 and determined the presence of *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) in the groundwater. Approximately 1,900 people live within 3 miles of the site and depend on private wells as their source of drinking water. The closest residence is 300 feet from the site. The area is rural and woodlands surround the landfill. The Susquehanna River is used for fishing and recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



Private wells, *sediments*, soil, and *leachate* draining from the landfill are contaminated with VOCs. People who touch or drink contaminated well water or soil may be at risk. Leachate drains into two on-site streams, which are tributaries of the Susquehanna River. Although the river is not used as a source of drinking water, it is used for fishing and recreation. Deer and wild turkeys forage for food on the site, and people who eat these animals, which may contain *bioaccumulated* contaminants, may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in an initial action and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: The County is providing residents with bottled water or activated charcoal filters for contaminated private wells.

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination are conducting an investigation, under State supervision, to determine the extent of contamination at the site. Once the investigation is completed in 1990, the results will be evaluated and alternatives for final cleanup will be recommended.

Site Facts: The parties potentially responsible for contamination at the site and the State of New York signed a *Consent Order* in 1987. Under this order, the responsible parties will evaluate the nature and extent of contamination at the site, under State supervision.

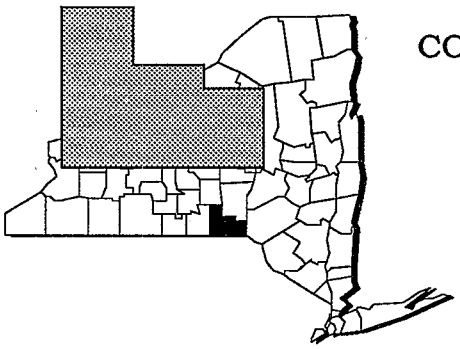
Environmental Progress

The provision of bottled water and charcoal filters has reduced risk from contaminated groundwater. After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no other immediate actions were required at the Colesville Landfill site while further studies into final cleanup remedies take place and cleanup activities are started.

CONKLIN DUMPS

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981486947



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28
Broome County
Conklin

Site Description

The Conklin Dumps site consists of two inactive *landfills* located on a 619-acre parcel of land. The town owned and operated these landfills from 1964 to 1975. The lower landfill, which operated from 1964 to 1969, consists of three trenches, where some industrial and chemical wastes may have been deposited. The upper landfill operated from 1969 until it closed in 1975. Most of the wastes deposited in this landfill were placed in six unlined *cells*. Additional waste material was piled on the cells. The majority of the waste is municipal solid waste, although some industrial and chemical wastes may have been deposited. Testing conducted by Broome County found the groundwater to be contaminated with heavy metals and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). *Leachate* from the landfills drains into Carlin Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna River. Approximately 700 people live within 1 mile of the site. The closest residents live 1/4 mile from the landfill boundary. Approximately 2,000 people depend on wells within 3 miles of the site for their drinking water. The area immediately surrounding the landfills is proposed to be developed as an industrial park. The U.S. Department of the Interior has designated a large *wetland* on the site as an important biological resource.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/01/86
Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater and leachate from the landfills contain various VOCs and heavy metals. If contaminants *seep* from the landfills into the wetlands area, environmental damage could result. People who touch or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or leachate may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Under State supervision, the Town of Conklin, the party potentially responsible for site contamination, is conducting a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Once the study is completed in 1991, alternatives for the cleanup will be recommended, and the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for cleanup of the site.

Site Facts: The State of New York signed a Consent Order with the Town of Conklin for cleanup in 1987.

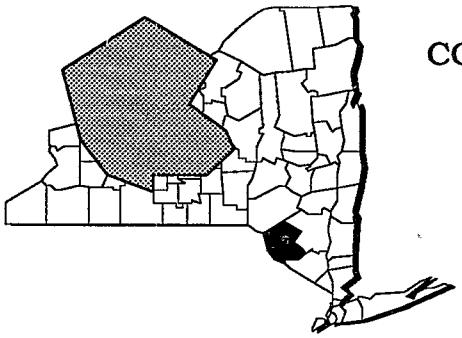
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Conklin Dumps site while studies that will lead to final cleanup actions are taking place.

CORTESE LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528475



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 22

Sullivan County
Tusten

Alias:
Tusten Landfill

Site Description

The 4-acre Cortese Landfill site was operated from 1970 to 1981 by the John Cortese Construction Company, receiving primarily municipal wastes at a rate of 3,000 cubic yards each year. In addition, industrial wastes including waste solvents, paint thinners, paint *sludges*, and waste oils were disposed of at the *landfill* in 1973. Approximately 3,000 drums are estimated to be on the site. The State has found groundwater and surface water to be contaminated with *volatile organic chemicals* (VOCs) and heavy metals. A municipal water supply well is located about 1,500 feet from the site. Although it is not contaminated, the well has been taken out of service as a precautionary measure. The former operator and the Town of Tusten each own part of the property. Approximately 550 people live within 1 mile of the site. Five homes are located about 400 feet away from the landfill. The Delaware River, classified by the National Park Service as a Wild and Scenic River, is located 450 feet from the landfill and is used for fishing and recreational activities.

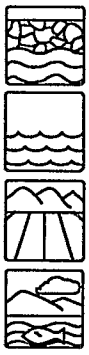
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater, surface water in the Delaware River, and *leachate* from the on-site pond are contaminated with various VOCs and heavy metals. Because the municipal water well closest to the site was taken out of service as a precaution, and there are no private water wells in the area, there is little chance that people would drink or touch contaminated groundwater. People who trespass on the site and touch or ingest the contaminated waste or leachate in the collection pond may suffer adverse health effects. In addition, if contaminants drain from the landfill into the Delaware River, people who use the river for recreational activities may be at risk. Fish from the river may accumulate contaminants and, if eaten, may pose a health threat.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible are conducting an investigation to determine the nature and extent of groundwater and surface water contamination. Once the investigation is completed in 1992, alternatives to address the cleanup will be recommended, and the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for cleanup of the site.

Site Facts: In 1985, the State signed a *Consent Order* with a potentially responsible party, SCA Services, Inc., which had transported wastes to the site. The order requires SCA to undertake a study of contamination at the site.

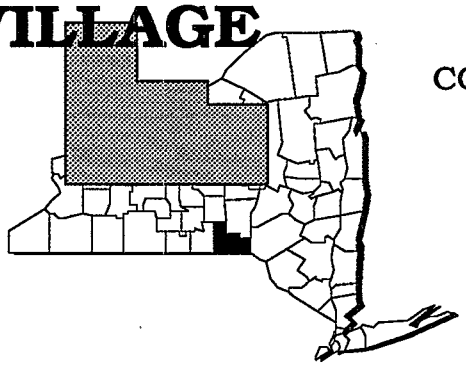
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Cortese Landfill site while further studies and planning for cleanup activities are taking place.

ENDICOTT VILLAGE WELL FIELD

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780746



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28

Broome County
Endicott

Alias:
Ranney Well

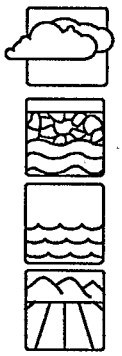
Site Description

The 100-acre Endicott Village Well Field site consists of a water supply well (Ranney Well) and the groundwater around it, the Endicott Sewage Treatment Plant, the open land area associated with the En-Joie Golf Club, the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad tracks, two small *landfills*, and the Endicott Landfill, which is identified as the probable source of contamination. After a 1981 chemical spill, the Ranney Well was sampled and found to contain vinyl chloride and trace amounts of other *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). The Endicott Public Works Department sampled and eventually closed the Ranney Well. The Village operates four wells for 45,000 people, and the Ranney well supplies approximately half of the total drinking water of the system.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



The air is polluted with vinyl chloride. The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs as a result of chemical spills near the wells. Golf course ponds contain elevated levels of various VOCs. The major health threats from the Endicott Well Field site are drinking contaminated water from the wells and using the contaminated well water for bathing; direct contact with polluted water from the Susquehanna River, Nanticoke Creek, and golf course ponds; eating fish contaminated by the chemicals in the river or Creek; inhaling the air coming from the *aeration* of wells; and direct contact with *leachate seeps*. The Susquehanna River and Nanticoke Creek, which run along either side of the site, as well as the golf course ponds, are prone to flooding, which could lead to the accumulation of contaminants in the water and in the *sediments*.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in initial actions and in two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the public water supply and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: An aeration system was installed in the well to reduce vinyl chloride levels. Subsequent actions undertaken included the installation of monitoring wells and a purge well between the Ranney Well and the Endicott Landfill, so the well could be used again.

Public Water Supply: The EPA selected the following methods for cleanup of the Endicott Well Field site: (1) installation and operation of an *air stripper* to remove VOCs from the well; (2) treatment of contaminated groundwater with discharge to the Village of Endicott Municipal Water Distribution System; (3) continued operation of an existing purge well located between the well and the Endicott Landfill; (4) groundwater monitoring; and (5) operation and maintenance of the site after cleanup is complete. Construction of the air stripper is under way.

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination have begun a site investigation and are determining possible alternative cleanup remedies to restore the *aquifer* and to identify and control the surface sources of contamination. The study is scheduled to be completed in late 1991.

Site Facts: In 1988, a *Consent Order* was signed with three of the parties potentially responsible for site contamination to perform a study to determine the source and extent of the aquifer contamination. A *Consent Decree* also was signed to perform the cleanup of the well field.

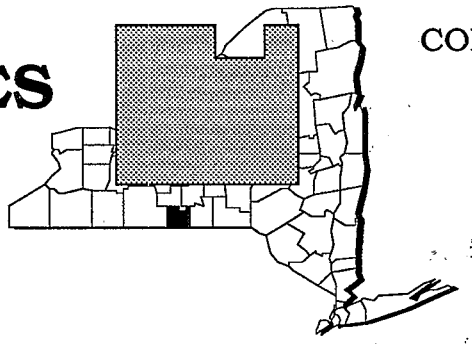
Environmental Progress

Initial actions taken to treat the groundwater reduced the risk of exposure to contaminants through the water supply. After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no other immediate actions were required at the Endicott Village Well Field site while further investigations and cleanup activities, including construction of an air stripper, are under way.

FACET ENTERPRISES

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD073675514



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 34

Chemung County
Elmira Heights

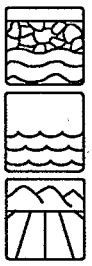
Site Description

From 1929 to 1976, the 39-acre Facet Enterprises site was owned and operated by Bendix Corporation, which manufactured various products including bicycle parts, automobile engine components, and small arms during World War II. In 1976, Facet Enterprises, Inc. was created to carry on the manufacturing of engine components and remains in operation at this site today. Disposal of waste materials on the plant property is known to have occurred since at least the 1940s through 1978. The site contains numerous disposal areas, including three dump sites and two open *sludge* disposal areas. Wastes disposed of at the site include cyanide salts, heavy metal sludges, spent solvents, and various oils. In addition to the five known disposal areas, the open, flat area to the northwest of Plant 2 has been used for material storage throughout the plant's operating history. On-site disposal of wastes was discontinued by Facet in 1978. The site is adjacent to a residential area and is less than 200 feet from the nearest home. Nearby wells, which supply drinking water for more than 10,000 people, have been closed due to pollution by *trichloroethylene* (TCE). There are approximately 1,000 people living within a 1/4-mile radius of the site, and 6 schools are located within a mile of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in on-site monitoring wells and surface water, and the Elmira Water Board Sullivan Street public water supply wells have been polluted by TCE. Heavy metals were found in the ditch *sediments* in 1981. Sampling has detected heavy metals and *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) in the soil on site as well as in surface soils at an oil *lagoon*. A sample of sludge taken from the inactive sludge disposal area showed elevated levels of the heavy metals cadmium, chromium and copper. Nearby wells have been closed due to the TCE contamination, thereby reducing the potential for individuals to drink the contaminated water. However, individuals drinking the polluted groundwater from either the Facet's process well or the Elmira Water Board's Sullivan Street supply wells may be at risk. People touching surface water and sediments in the ditches may also be at risk, and *runoff* from the site to the ditches may be threatening the area creeks.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Under EPA monitoring, Facet initiated a *hydrogeological* investigation of the site in 1983, which confirmed groundwater contamination. In 1988, Facet and Allied initiated an investigation to determine the extent of contamination at the site and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup. Based on a review of this study, the EPA determined that additional field work was needed to determine the extent to which the disposal areas have contributed to the groundwater contamination. Facet is scheduled to begin this field work in 1990. A treatment system for the Sullivan Street public water supply will be installed.

Site Facts: Facet signed a *Consent Order* in 1983 to conduct a hydrogeological investigation of the site. Facet and Allied entered into an *Administrative Order* in 1986 to conduct an investigation, under EPA monitoring, to determine the extent of the contamination and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup.

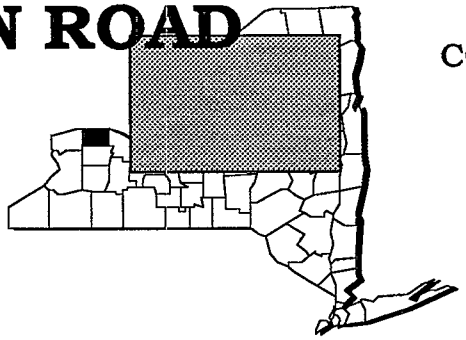
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that, with nearby wells closed, no immediate actions were required at the Facet Enterprises site while further investigations are taking place.

FMC-DUBLIN ROAD

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511857



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32
Orleans County
Towns of Ridgeway and Shelby

Site Description

The 30-acre FMC-Dublin Road Landfill site is an inactive waste site divided into two areas, also known as the north and south parcels. Since 1933, approximately 4 to 6 acres of the south parcel were used to dispose of metals, chlorinated organics, and insecticides. The site also contains a waste pile area, a pond, a swampy area, and two inactive rock quarries. FMC stopped disposal activity at the site in 1968. The south parcel of the site also was used later for the disposal of coal ash cinders, residue from lime sulfur filtration processing, and residues from pesticide production areas. This area is fenced and posted with warning signs. The area surrounding the site is sparsely populated. Approximately 100 people live within a 1/2-mile radius of the site. The site is bounded by the New York State Barge Canal and Jeddo Creek, both of which are used for recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater, waste pile area, swamp, pond, and quarry soils are contaminated with heavy metals including lead, mercury, and arsenic, as well as a variety of *phenols* and pesticides. The site poses a potential health threat to area residents who use private wells located downstream from the site. People who use Jeddo Creek and the Barge Canal for recreational purposes also may be at risk. Potential health threats also include contact with or accidental ingestion of the contaminants. The potential exists for contaminants to *bioaccumulate* in locally grown food products and in area fish and wildlife.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, under State supervision, are studying the nature and extent of the groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. The study will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup. This study is scheduled to be completed in early 1992.

Site Facts: The State issued a *Consent Order* requiring the parties potentially responsible to conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site, to monitor the movement of contaminants, and to take necessary cleanup actions to address the site contamination.

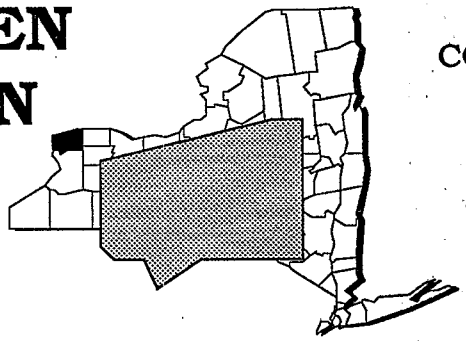
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that, with site security measures in place, no immediate actions were required at the FMC-Dublin Road site while further studies into the final cleanup remedies take place.

FOREST GLEN SUBDIVISION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981560923



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32

Niagara County

Niagara Falls

Alias:

Forest Glen Mobile Home Park

Site Description

The Forest Glen Subdivision site is an 11-acre mobile home park that was previously used as a *landfill* for chemical wastes. Drums and other chemical wastes were also disposed of in the adjacent areas of the trailer park. In 1980, soil contaminated with *phenolic* resins was shipped to an off-site landfill for disposal. A synthetic plastic liner covers one of the spots where high concentrations of contaminants were found. Approximately 150 people lived in the Forest Glen Subdivision. The area surrounding the site is used for residential and commercial purposes. Vacant land, which is heavily vegetated, is located to the north and east of the site. The mobile home park is serviced by a public water system. East Gill Creek flows along the edge of the trailer park.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 08/16/89

Final Date 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants

Soils on site are contaminated with various phenolic resins. Soils contaminated with *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs) were found mainly in the eastern portion of the site. There was a potential risk to human health from eating or touching contaminated soils. Residents of the trailer park could have been exposed to high levels of contamination through normal work or play activities. There is also a potential for contamination of public water supply lines resulting from the failure or corrosion of the pipes and the interaction with buried chemicals. The trailer park floods during periods of spring snowmelt, which presents a moderate potential for contaminants to move to drainage ditches that surround the site.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on permanent relocation of the affected residents and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

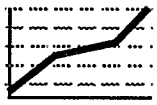
Immediate Actions: The EPA has temporarily relocated 27 families and has covered the site with concrete and placed a high visibility fence around the contaminated areas. Two *hot spot* areas have been identified and temporarily covered.

Permanent Relocation: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for the site that involved permanent relocation of site residents. The remedy also includes a continuation of the temporary relocation program, which has been implemented, during the permanent relocation process.

Entire Site: Field work to determine the extent and the source of contamination at the site is scheduled to begin in late 1990. Alternative cleanup technologies will be selected, based on the results of this investigation.

Site Facts: Area residents are concerned about the potential health effects resulting from contact with chemical contamination of site soils. The residents have asked the State to conduct a study of the health effects on residents in the mobile park. The EPA issued an *Administrative Order* against three potentially responsible parties ordering them to perform the permanent relocation. The effective date of the order has been postponed because one of the parties brought up a technical issue concerning hazardous substances at the site that the EPA needs to investigate.

Environmental Progress

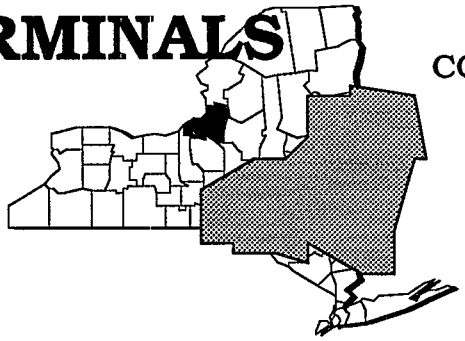


The EPA immediately relocated affected families after adding the Forest Glen Subdivision site to the NPL and has determined that it is not safe for families to return to the site. The permanent relocation of families is being directed by the EPA, eliminating the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the site while the EPA begins cleanup of the contamination sources.

FULTON TERMINALS

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980593099



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 29

Oswego County
Fulton

Site Description

Up to 31,000 gallons of waste oils and *sludges* have been stored in tanks at the 1 1/2-acre Fulton Terminals site, which is now inactive. From 1936 to 1960, the primary activity on the site was the manufacturing of roofing materials, which involved the storage of asphalt in aboveground tanks and fuel oil storage in underground tanks. From 1972 to 1977, the site was used for a staging and storage area for materials scheduled for incineration at the Pollution Abatement Services site, which is also on the NPL. From 1981 to 1983, Fulton Terminals removed several tanks as part of a voluntary cleanup program. These activities ceased in 1983 after the facility was fined by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for improper disposal of *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Oily material appeared to have spilled or leaked onto the ground. The site is in an urban area, with approximately 13,000 people living within 3 miles. The site is within 50 feet of the Oswego River, which is used by local fishermen.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater, soil, and *sediments* are polluted with heavy metals including arsenic, barium, chromium, and lead, as well as *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). Trespassers face potential health threats in the event that direct contact with the contaminated soil or groundwater occurs within the restricted site. Local residents use a municipal water supply and therefore are not likely to come in contact with contaminants in the groundwater. The Oswego River, adjacent to the site, is subject to contamination by *runoff* from the site and could pose potential health threats during recreational use of the water.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Actions conducted in 1986 by the EPA and the parties potentially responsible for the contamination consisted of building a 7-foot perimeter fence and posting warning signs, removing two aboveground tanks and two underground tanks, removing approximately 300 cubic yards of visibly contaminated soil and tar-like wastes, and excavating storm drains that were acting as a conduit for contaminated runoff entering the Oswego River during storms. An additional removal action in 1990 involved construction of earthen barriers for the prevention of surface runoff from the contaminated portion of the site. As of 1990, all sludge had been removed and transported to an approved disposal site. In addition, all tanks and visibly contaminated soil had been removed from the site and disposed of at off-site facilities.

Entire Site: Actions selected by the EPA for site cleanup include: (1) low temperature thermal extraction to remove VOC contaminants from soils, and (2) use of *carbon adsorption* to collect the pollutants from the groundwater followed by the reintroduction of treated water into the groundwater system. The engineering design of the cleanup actions is scheduled to begin in 1990.

Site Facts: In 1986, the parties potentially responsible signed a *Consent Order* requiring them to perform removal activities. Special *Notice Letters* requiring them to perform design and cleanup activities are scheduled to be sent out in 1990.

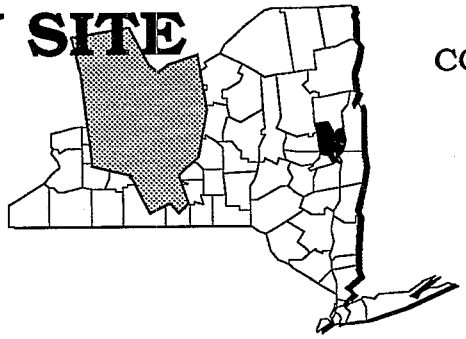
Environmental Progress

Removal of contaminated materials and restricting site access greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated runoff or hazardous materials from the site, pending the start of final cleanup activities at the Fulton Terminals site.

GE-MOREAU SITE

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528335



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 24

Saratoga County
South Glens Falls

Alias:
Caputo Disposal Site

Site Description

From 1958 to 1968, an evaporative pit at the 40-acre GE-Moreau site received an estimated 452 tons of waste material generated by the General Electric Company. The waste materials include *trichloroethylene* (TCE), *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs), spent solvents, oils, *sludges*, and other miscellaneous wastes. In 1982, elevated levels of TCE were found in the on-site groundwater. Soils were found to be contaminated with PCBs. Contaminated groundwater discharges at Reardon Brook, which runs within 7,000 feet of the site and feeds the Village of Fort Edward reservoir. Approximately 14,300 people are served by the groundwater system in this semi-rural area. Nearby streams, rivers, and the reservoir, used as recreational areas, have been affected by the groundwater contamination.

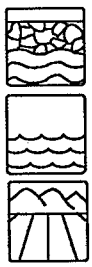
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and surface water were contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). The soil was contaminated with VOCs and PCBs. People could have been at risk it they touched or accidentally ingested contaminated soil or water.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

continued

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: As a result of GE's testing program, activated carbon filter systems were installed in homes contaminated with VOCs as a temporary measure. GE performed many other tasks including installation of a permanent alternative water supply system for approximately 100 homes, construction of a *cap* and *slurry wall* to contain contaminants at the source, excavation of PCB-contaminated soil, and treatment of contaminated groundwater. In 1985, GE installed treatment units in private wells *downgradient* of the site.

Entire site: The methods approved by the EPA to clean up the site include: (1) using the slurry wall constructed around the disposal area in 1984 to contain the source of groundwater contamination; (2) continuing to monitor 18 downgradient wells to determine the effectiveness of the slurry wall and monitoring at 29 wells to determine if changes are occurring in the size and direction of the *plume*; (3) continuing treatment of the plume where it exists at Reardon Brook (water is currently treated by *air stripping*); (4) removing 8,600 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil adjacent to the disposal site and placing the soil within the slurry wall; (5) providing a public water supply for affected residences; and (6) reviewing the cleanup action at least every 5 years to assure that human health and the environment are protected. Cleanup actions at the site were completed in 1990. Monitoring will continue to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.

Site Facts: The EPA filed a lawsuit against the Town of Moreau to gain access to property controlled or owned by the Town so that GE could install water mains and provide individual hookups to the Village of South Glens Falls public water system. The alternative water supply system was completed in 1990.

Environmental Progress

All cleanup actions are completed at the GE-Moreau site. The site is now safe to nearby residents and the environment. GE and the EPA will continue to monitor the site to assure the effectiveness of the cleanup remedies.

GENERAL MOTORS/ CENTRAL FOUNDRY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD091972554

REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 26

St. Lawrence County

Massena

Alias:

G.M.-Massena

Site Description

The 270-acre General Motors Central Foundry Division site was originally built to produce aluminum cylinder heads for the Chevrolet Corvair and has been in operation since 1958. From 1959 to 1974, the plant used *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) as a component of the hydraulic fluids in its die casting process. GM no longer uses die casting in its processes. In the early 1960s, GM installed a reclamation system to recover used hydraulic fluid. PCB *sludges* were periodically *landfilled* in on-site areas and also remain in the bottoms of several *lagoons*. The site has received approximately 850,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated material. It is divided into several areas including the North Disposal Area, the East Disposal Area, and the industrial landfill. The landfill was used for the disposal of foundry sand, excavated soil, and other solid industrial wastes. In 1971, approximately 800,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated sludge were removed from the lagoon and deposited in the North Disposal Area. From 1973 to 1975, GM again removed PCB-contaminated sludge from the lagoon and transferred it to a sludge settling basin in the East Disposal Area. Prior to 1976, certain PCB-contaminated sludges from the wastewater treatment system were placed in a ditch along a road leading to the industrial landfill area and several small pits located in the East Disposal Area. Several of these small disposal pits were covered with soil, while others remain open. The site is bordered by the St. Lawrence River, the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation, the Racquette River, the Reynolds Metals Company, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. The St. Regis Mohawk Indians live adjacent to the plant. The City of Cornwall, Ontario, with approximately 50,000 residents, is 2 miles north across the river, and the Village of Massena, with a population of 13,000, is located 7 miles to the east.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/01/83

Final Date: 09/01/84

continued

Threats and Contaminants

PCBs were found in several monitoring wells on the east side of the facility, on-site soils, and *sediment* samples from the St. Lawrence River. *Volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and *phenols* were found in groundwater directly under the site and off site. The consumption of fish or wildlife from contaminated areas is of special concern because of the proximity of the Mohawk Indian Reservation. Fishing is restricted by the State Health Department and the Indian Reservation Administration. *Runoff* potentially threatens the Racquette River, St. Lawrence River, and the St. Regis Indian Reservation, all located about 1,000 feet from the site. Individuals ingesting or touching contaminated surface water, and groundwater, soil, sludges, or sediments are potentially at risk. Residential and public water supply systems are not contaminated.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

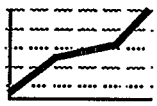
Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: GM, under the EPA's monitoring, agreed to place a temporary *cap* on the industrial landfill in 1987 to prevent the *migration* of contaminants from the landfill.

Entire Site: GM has completed an investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site. The EPA has proposed dredging and excavation of PCBs in all areas except the industrial landfill. After the excavation, a combination of incineration and biological treatment would be used to destroy the PCBs. The final decision on the cleanup remedy is expected in 1990.

Site Facts: The EPA and GM negotiated a *Consent Order* in 1985 requiring GM to conduct an investigation into the type and extent of contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress

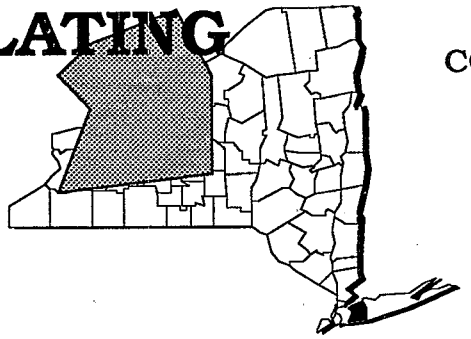


By capping the industrial landfill area, the potential for further contamination of the site and risk from exposure to hazardous materials have been reduced while final cleanup activities are selected and started.

GENZALE PLATING COMPANY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002050110



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 05
Nassau County
Franklin Square on Long Island

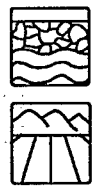
Site Description

The 1/2-acre Genzale Plating Company site comprises a two-story office/metal plating facility, two on-site residences, and a backyard area, which contains *leaching* pits, storage buildings, and various chemical storage facilities. Since 1915, the facility has electroplated small products such as automobile antennas, parts of ball point pens and bottle openers, and is known to have discharged wastewater containing heavy metals into three leaching pools at the rear of the site. This procedure continued into the late 1950s, when the facility was connected to the municipal sewer system; wastewater was then discharged into either the sewer system or the on-site leaching pits. In 1981, the Nassau County Health Department ordered the company to stop the discharge, and the company complied with this order. In 1983, the company hauled *sludge* from the pools and some contaminated soil away from the site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) conducted an investigation of the Genzale site in 1983 to determine the potential threat to public health posed by potential off-site *migration* of contaminants into the groundwater. As a result of this investigation, the site was added to the NPL. The site is situated in a densely populated residential area. Soil on the site is permeable, thus threatening a Franklin Square Water District well located 1,700 feet *downgradient* of the site. The district supplies water to approximately 20,000 people. Another 32,000 people are supplied by West Hempstead-Hempstead Water District wells within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/01/86
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



Chromium was detected in on-site groundwater; however, routine monitoring of public water supplies in the area has not identified any drinking water contamination. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals. The wastewater is contaminated with high concentrations of several heavy metals, most notably nickel and chromium. Since no drinking water contamination has been identified, the pathways of concern are direct contact with on-site soil, sludge, and wastewater. The site is above Long Island's sole-source *aquifers* for municipal and private water supplies.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a two stages: immediate actions and *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The leaching pits were *backfilled* with soil in 1989.

Entire Site: The U.S. Geological Survey will submit a proposal to model the present location of the *plume* from this site. In 1988, the EPA initiated the first phase of an investigation to develop data on the degree of contamination at the site and to determine the nature and extent of the problem. Three clusters of groundwater monitoring wells, each consisting of a shallow and deep well, will be installed on the site. Two off-site monitoring wells will be installed downgradient of the site to determine whether there has been any off-site migration of contaminants. Based on the results of this investigation, a second investigation is being conducted to look at off-site contamination and to develop and evaluate potential remedies to clean up this contamination.

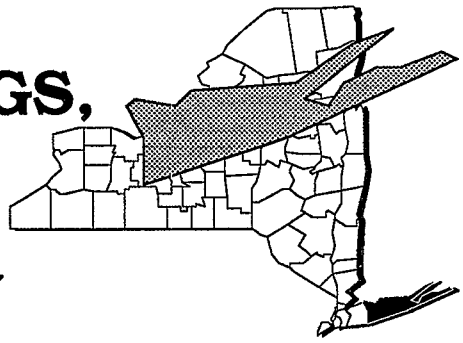
Environmental Progress

Backfilling the leaching pits has reduced the potential for contaminants to spread. The EPA's preliminary investigations determined that no other immediate actions were required at the Genzale Plating Company site while further investigations into final site remedy are taking place.

GOLDISC RECORDINGS, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768717



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02
Suffolk County
Holbrook

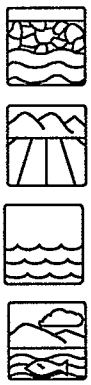
Site Description

The Goldisc Recording, Inc. site covers 150,000 square feet on 7 acres of land in an industrial section of Long Island. The company produced phonographic records from 1968 to 1983. Wastes generated at the site include large quantities of nickel-plating wastes and hydraulic oil, and lesser quantities of solvents. Plating wastes were stored in aboveground storage tanks. On several occasions, the Suffolk County Department of Health discovered chemical wastes in storm drains, holding ponds, and an on-site dump. In addition, the County found Goldisc was discharging plating wastes into an adjoining marsh. Contaminants have *seeped* into the *aquifer* beneath the site. Suffolk County found that wastes containing nickel, copper, iron, cadmium, zinc, lead, and chromium were spilled or leaked onto a paved area of the site. The former owner, First Holbrook Company, has cleaned the on-site holding ponds and installed monitoring wells. Approximately 19,500 people live within 1 mile of the site; 70,500 people live within 3 miles. There also are several schools within 1 mile of the site. Approximately 130 wells located within 3 miles of the site serve 71,000 people. A public supply well is 1,000 feet *downgradient* of the site. Groundwater is the only source of water supply in the area.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs), as well as heavy metals including chromium and lead. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals including copper, cadmium, and zinc. A waste holding pool on site contains VOCs. Underground structures are contaminated with heavy metals as well as various VOCs. People who touch or drink the contaminated groundwater may suffer adverse health effects. In addition, touching or accidentally ingesting the soil may pose a health hazard. There is a potential threat to a nearby *wetlands* area, the closest surface water discharge point to the site.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Under State supervision, Goldisc Recordings, Inc. is conducting a study to determine the extent of groundwater, soil, and structure contamination at the site. Once this study is completed, planned for 1990, alternative measures to clean the site will be recommended, and the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.

Site Facts: The State issued a number of *Consent Orders* to Goldisc Recordings, Inc. between 1979 and 1981 for violations of County and State health codes. Goldisc and the State signed a Consent Order in 1988 for ElectroSound Group, Inc. to conduct a study under State supervision to measure the extent of contamination at the site.

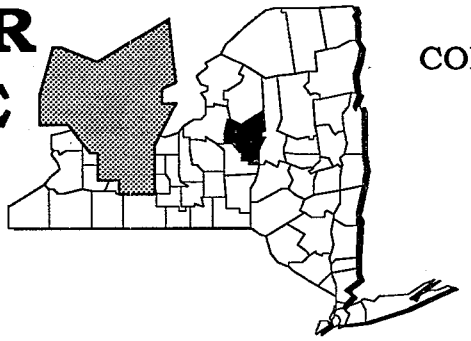
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Goldisc Recordings site while further investigations into the selection of final cleanup actions are taking place.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY4571924451



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 25
Oneida County
2 miles northeast of Rome

Site Description

The Griffiss Air Force Base site, in operation since 1943, covers 110 acres on a 3,900-acre parcel of land and is home to the 416th Bombardment Wing under the Strategic Air Command. Various wastes, including solvents and lead from battery acids, were generated from research and development activities in the industrial shops and laboratories. These wastes were disposed of in *landfills* and dry wells. *Volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) have been detected in groundwater on the base. In 1985 and 1986, the Air Force removed several underground storage tanks and excavated contaminated soil. Additional underground storage tanks were removed in 1988 and 1989. The Air Force also modified a landfill cover. The area immediately surrounding the base is primarily agricultural, with a few residential areas. The City of Rome is southwest of the base and has a population of 50,000. About 95% of the local population obtains water from the municipal water supply system. The source of this supply is surface water upstream from the base; however, some private wells are used to irrigate crops. The Town of Floyd, a community of over 300 homes southeast of the base, receives its water from private wells. The base is located in the Mohawk River Valley and is situated between the Mohawk River, Six Mile Creek, and the New York State Barge Canal (Erie Canal).

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 11/01/84
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with VOCs. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals including lead, chromium, and barium, as well as *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Ethylene glycol has been found in Six Mile Creek. Private water wells are used for irrigation and drinking water, and private wells in the Town of Floyd are contaminated with VOCs and ethylene glycol. Contaminants may accumulate in food crops and pose a health hazard to those who eat them. In addition, people who touch or accidentally ingest the contaminated soil may suffer adverse health effects. *Leachate* from the base landfill has *seeped* into Six Mile Creek. These pollutants may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic biota.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

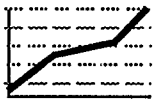
Response Action Status

Immediate Action: As an interim action in 1990, the Air Force began providing bottled water for residents affected by the contaminated wells and is planning for permanent hookups to the municipal water supply. Underground storage tanks were removed from the base, and contaminated soil was excavated between 1985 and 1989.

Entire Site: Griffiss Air Force Base will conduct a study to determine the extent of contamination to the groundwater, soil, and the rest of the base. Forty-three areas of concern have been identified, including landfills and dry wells. The study is scheduled to begin in 1990 after an *Interagency Agreement* is signed. Once the study is completed, cleanup measures will be recommended, and the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.

Site Facts: An Interagency Agreement between the EPA, the State, and Griffiss Air Force Base to clean up the site was signed by the Air Force in 1990. It is currently awaiting signatures by the State and the EPA. The public is especially concerned over the contamination of the Floyd wells. The Air Force has agreed to provide bottled water and to fund replacement municipal water. Griffiss Air Force Base is participating the the *Installation Restoration Program* (IRP). Under this program, the Department of Defense identifies, reports, and corrects potential environmental contamination.

Environmental Progress

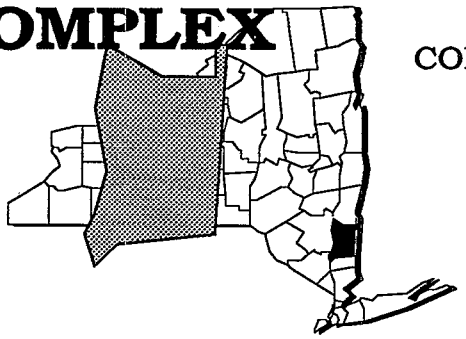


The provision of safe drinking water described above has eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the water, while studies into the nature and extent of contamination are completed and final cleanup remedies are selected.

HAVILAND COMPLEX

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980785661



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 24

Dutchess County

Town of Hyde Park

Site Description

The 275-acre Haviland Complex site consists of a planned development that contains an apartment complex, a junior high school, an elementary school, a shopping center, and a number of private homes. In 1981, a local resident became concerned because his well water was foaming. The Dutchess County Health Department found the septic and sewage systems of a nearby car wash and laundromat had failed, contaminating the groundwater with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). In 1982, the laundromat installed a sand filter and a new tile field to handle the laundry *effluent*. The State also began an investigation and in 1983 ordered the laundromat to disconnect the dry cleaning unit from the septic system and to dispose of all spent cleaning fluids off site at a licensed disposal facility. All residents in the area were advised to use bottled water. The wells servicing the Haviland Apartments and the laundromat had water treatment units installed in 1984 and 1985 to remove contaminants. Hyde Park has an estimated population of 21,000 people. Approximately 20% of the population are connected to a public sewer system, and over 50% are served by a public or private water supply system. The remaining population, including the residences located on the site, obtain water from residential wells. Groundwater discharges into Fall Kill stream and to a nearby *wetland*.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soil are contaminated with various VOCs. Although some of the affected residents have been using bottled drinking water since the contamination was discovered, untreated water is still used for drinking water, as well as other purposes. Therefore, people who touch or accidentally drink the polluted water may be at risk. There is little chance the public would be exposed to any contaminants in the soil because the contaminated materials would be several feet underground. Pollutants have not been found in Fall Kill Creek or the nearby wetlands.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The State has installed *carbon adsorption* units in seven homes in the affected area to remove contaminants from the water.

Entire Site: In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the groundwater and soil, which includes connecting the affected residents to the Harbour Hills water distribution system, and extracting the groundwater and removing the contaminants by forcing a stream of air through the water. The air will be further treated before its release into the atmosphere. The treated water will be discharged into Fall Kill Creek. The EPA will also pump and clean out contaminated materials from the local septic disposal systems. Once all of these measures have been completed, the EPA will monitor the site to determine the effectiveness of the cleanup. The EPA began the cleanup of the septic systems in the summer of 1990. The design of the remedy for groundwater contamination is expected to be finished in late 1990.

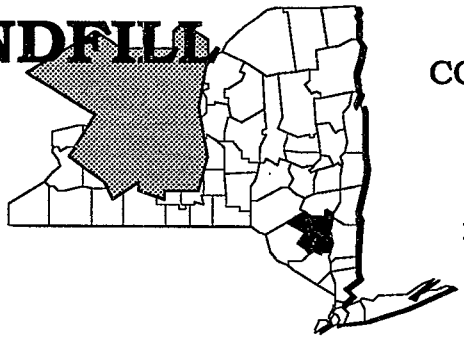
Environmental Progress

The installation of carbon units in homes affected by groundwater contamination has protected the public water supply and significantly reduced health threats from the Haviland site while further cleanup activities are taking place.

HERTEL LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780779



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28

Ulster County
Plattekill

Aliases:
Environmental Landfills, Inc.
Dutchess Sanitation

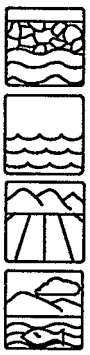
Site Description

The 80-acre Hertel Landfill site is an inactive waste disposal area that was established in 1963 as a municipal waste *landfill.* Ten acres of the land were used when the landfill was operating. In 1970, Dutchess Sanitation Services, Inc. began hauling refuse from Dutchess County to the Hertel Landfill. Dutchess Sanitation purchased the landfill in 1975. The Ulster County Department of Health revoked the landfill permit in 1976 due to violations. Among them were allegations of illegal industrial dumping. This action and a town ordinance prohibiting the dumping of out-of-town garbage resulted in the permanent closing of the site in 1977. The State detected heavy metals and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) in the groundwater. Approximately 1,350 people live within 3 miles of the landfill. There are about 150 buildings and 500 people living within 1 mile of the site. Residents within the area obtain their drinking water from individual wells. The site is situated in the valley of a tributary to Black Creek and is surrounded by *wetlands.*

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and surface water are contaminated with various VOCs, as well as heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, and lead. The type and extent of soil contamination is unknown, but it is currently being investigated. People who touch or drink contaminated well water or accidentally ingest contaminated soil may be at risk. Pollutants are *seeping* into the wetlands on the site, posing a threat to ecologically sensitive resources, wildlife, or aquatic biota.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA is studying the nature and extent of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. Once the study is completed, which is scheduled for 1991, measures will be recommended for the site cleanup.

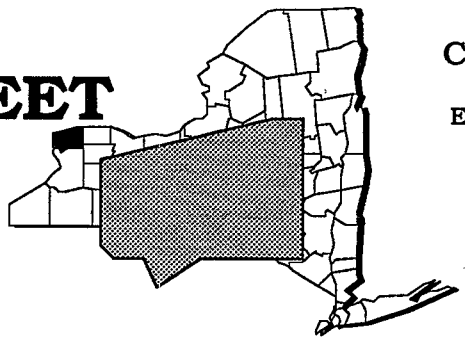
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Hertel Landfill site while further investigations leading to the final selection of cleanup activities take place.

HOOKER - 102ND STREET

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506810



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32

Niagara County

East of Griffin Park in Niagara Falls

Alias:
102nd Street Landfill

Site Description

The 102nd Street Landfill consists of two land parcels totalling 22 acres. Occidental Chemical Corporation, formerly Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corporation, owns 15 acres, and the remaining 7 acres are owned by Olin Chemical Corporation. The site is located adjacent to the Niagara River and south of the Love Canal. A portion of the filled area of the site is an extension of the original Love Canal excavation. The larger portion of the *landfill* was operated from 1943 until 1971. During that time, about 23,500 tons of mixed organic solvents, organic and inorganic phosphates, and related chemicals were deposited at the landfill. Brine *sludge, fly ash,* electrochemical cell parts and related equipment, and 300 tons of hexachlorocyclohexane process cake, including lindane, were deposited at the site. The smaller portion of the site operated as a landfill from 1948 to about 1970, during which time 66,000 tons of mixed organic and inorganic chemicals were deposited. In addition, about 20,000 tons of mercury brine and brine sludge, more than 1,300 tons of a mixture of hazardous chemicals, 16 tons of mixed concrete boiler ash, fly ash and other residual materials were disposed of at the site. The landfill continues to discharge contaminants to the Niagara River. There are 94 people living in the 1980 Love Canal Emergency Declaration Area located north of the site. Griffin Park has been closed to the public. There is only limited residential development to the east and west of the Love Canal Emergency Declaration Area.

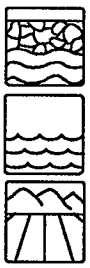
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including benzene and toluene; semi-volatile organics such as chlorinated benzenes, *phenols,* and chlorophenols; pesticides; chlorinated dioxins and furans; and heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, and mercury. Niagara River *sediments* contain semi-volatile organics, pesticides, and mercury. Soils and fill contain VOCs, semi-volatile organics, pesticides, chlorinated dioxins and furans, metals, and phosphorus. The storm sewer contains VOCs, semi-volatile organics, pesticides, and mercury. On-site cleanup workers risk harmful exposure through accidental ingestion of contaminated soils; drinking groundwater; or by inhaling and coming in

continued

direct contact with contaminated soils, groundwater, Niagara River water, and sediments. People also may be at risk by eating contaminated fish from the river. The most significant off-site health threat would be from contaminants that become airborne during site work activities. There is no public access to the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two phases: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1972, the site was *capped*, a fence was erected on three sides, and a bulkhead along the Niagara River was installed.

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA and State supervision, have conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site, including the landfill residues, off-site fill, shallow groundwater, liquid waste, off-site soil, river sediments, and storm drains. The investigation was completed in May 1990, and the report is under review by the EPA.

Site Facts: In 1979, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the EPA, filed a law suit against two parties potentially responsible for the site contamination to end the continuing discharges and to clean up on- and off-site contamination. The parties, with EPA and State guidance, agreed to conduct a study into the nature and extent of site contamination and to recommend alternatives for site cleanup. The Canadian government has shown a special interest in the site, since it is located near the Niagara River. Due to the site's proximity and relationship to the Love Canal site, the selected remedy may be affected by the technologies being used to complete the Love Canal site cleanup.

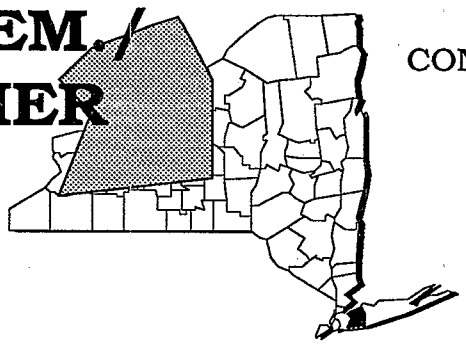
Environmental Progress

Fencing the site to restrict access, constructing a cap over the site, and installing the bulkhead along the river to limit *migration* of contaminants off site have limited the potential of exposure to site contaminants while final cleanup remedies are selected.

HOOKER CHEM./ RUCO POLYMER

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002920312



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04

Nassau County
Hicksville

Alias:
Ruco Polymer Corp.

Site Description

The Hooker Chem./Ruco Polymer site, in an industrial park area of Hicksville on Long Island, has manufactured plastics, latex, and esters since 1946. Liquid wastes were discharged into sand *sumps* from 1951 to 1975. The sand sumps for Plant 2, which manufactured *polyvinyl chloride* (PVCs) and latex, received approximately 2 million gallons per year of wastewater from 1956 to 1975. In addition, unknown amounts of styrene and butadiene were discharged from the latex processing. Reportedly, the dry well for Plant 1, used for the manufacture of esters, received wastewater containing mixed glycols and alcohols. Currently, only cooling water is disposed of on site while other wastes are sent off site for disposal. Some glycol wastes are incinerated on site. Numerous leaks and spills of chemicals including *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) have occurred, and solidified latex materials are buried on site. Waste disposal and chemical spillage also have occurred at the adjacent Grumman Aerospace Corporation Plant. The Hooker plant site is fenced, and contaminated areas are accessible to only a few of the 90 employees at the facility. The site is immediately over Long Island's sole water supply *aquifer*. Approximately 20,000 people live within a mile of the site. One of the public supply wells located within 3 miles of the site serves 58,000 people. There are 4 public supply wells within 1 mile of the site and 24 wells within 3 miles.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater underlying the site is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) such as vinyl chloride and *trichloroethylene* (TCE). Several private wells located *downgradient* from the site are contaminated with vinyl chloride. On-site soils are polluted with VOCs and PCBs. The greatest potential health risk is to people who eat, drink, inhale, or come into direct contact with contaminants during domestic use of groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two *long-term remedial phases* directed at cleanup of the entire site and cleanup of the PCB-contaminated soils.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The party potentially responsible for the site contamination currently is conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination at the site. The investigation will define the contaminants of concern and will recommend alternatives for the final soil and groundwater cleanup. The investigation is planned to be completed in 1991, after which the EPA will evaluate recommended alternatives and select the most appropriate remedites for site cleanup.

PCB-Contaminated Soils: The potentially responsible party has completed an investigation and submitted a study report to address the PCB-contaminated soils. A remedy for this area is expected to be selected by the EPA in 1990.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA signed an *Consent Order* with a party potentially responsible for the contamination on the site to conduct a study into the nature and extent of site contamination and to recommend alternatives for final cleanup.

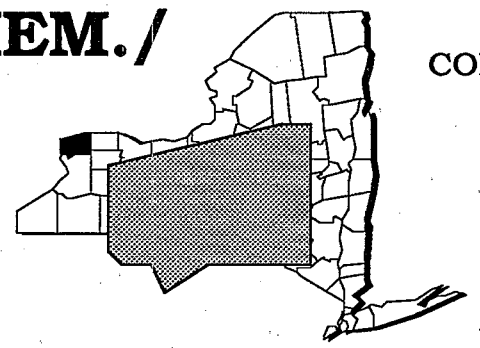
Environmental Progress

After listing the Hooker Chemical/Ruco site on the NPL, the EPA determined that no immediate actions were required to reduce threats to the public or the environment while the investigations leading to the final selection of cleanup remedies for the site are taking place.

HOOKER CHEM./ S-AREA

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980651087



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32
Niagara County
Along the Niagara River

Site Description

The Hooker Chemical S-Area site includes an 8-acre *landfill* owned by the Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC), which is located on the company's Buffalo Avenue plant in Niagara Falls. OCC disposed of approximately 63,000 tons of chemical processing wastes into the S-Area from 1947 to 1961. The S-Area was also used by OCC for disposal of other wastes and debris, a practice that ended in 1975. Located east of the site is the City of Niagara Falls Water Treatment Plant (CWTP). The S-Area Landfill lies atop approximately 30 feet of soil, clay, till, and man-made fill on an area reclaimed from the Niagara River. Two *lagoons* for nonhazardous waste from plant operations are located on top of the landfill and were operated under New York State permits until 1989, when OCC discontinued operating these lagoons. During an inspection of the CWTP in 1969, chemicals were found in the bedrock water *intake* structures. In 1978, sampling of the structures and of the bedrock water intake tunnel revealed chemical contamination. Subsequently, the City of Niagara Falls took action to safeguard its water processing system. The site is located in a heavily industrialized area of Niagara Falls. There is a residential community of approximately 700 people within 1/4 mile northeast of the site. The CWTP serves an estimated 70,000 people.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

On- and off-site groundwater is contaminated from non-aqueous phase liquid. On-site groundwater also is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). On- and off-site soils are minimally contaminated. The main health threat to people is the risk resulting from eating fish from the lower Niagara River/Lake Ontario Basin. Consumption of drinking water from the Niagara Falls Water Treatment Plant is not presenting health risks at present. However, the site, because of its proximity to the CWTP, presents a potential public health threat to the consumers of drinking water from the plant.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three phases: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleaning up of the entire site and determining the effects of contamination in the water treatment plant.

Response Action Status

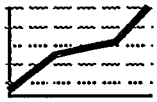
Immediate Actions: The City closed the contaminated main intake tunnel and put an emergency tunnel into service to alleviate the threat of contaminating drinking water.

Entire Site: The potentially responsible party initiated site studies to determine how to address aqueous and non-aqueous phase chemicals that have *migrated* off site. The first part of this cleanup phase, which addresses source control for the top 30 feet of soil, is currently in the cleanup technology design stage and is expected to be completed in 1992. A second design stage addressing the bedrock below the top 30 feet and the water treatment plant will begin in 1990.

Eastern Area of Niagara Falls Water Treatment Plant: The EPA will study whether the presence of chemicals on the eastern portion of the water treatment plant poses a danger to health or the environment. The investigations are planned to be completed in 1991.

Site Facts: In 1979, the U.S. Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the EPA, filed a complaint against the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination. The State of New York joined in the suit and a Settlement Agreement was signed by the parties in January 1984. It was approved and entered by the District Court of Western New York in April 1985. The Agreement called for a potentially responsible party to conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site, to recommend cleanup standards for the site, and to conduct site cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

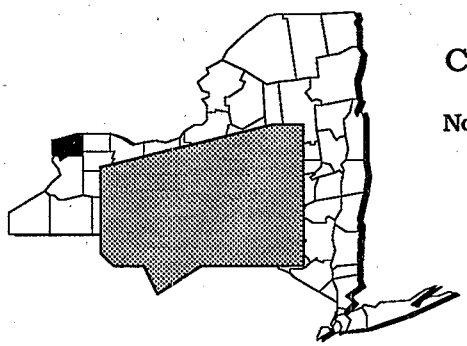


The installation of an emergency intake tunnel to alleviate the threat to the main drinking water supply around the Hooker Chemical S-Area site greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated water. Once the two design stages are completed, final cleanup activities will begin.

HOOKER - HYDE PARK

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000831644



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32

Niagara County

Northwest of the City of Niagara Falls

Alias:
Hyde Park Landfill

Site Description

Hooker-Hyde Park is a 15-acre site that was used to dispose of approximately 80,000 tons of waste, some of it hazardous material, from 1953 to 1975. The *landfill* is immediately surrounded by several industrial facilities and property owned by the Power Authority for the State of New York. The Niagara River, which flows into Lake Ontario, is located 2,000 feet northwest of the site. Bloody Run Creek, the drainage basin for the landfill area, flows from the northwest corner of the landfill. The creek eventually flows into storm sewers and down the Niagara Gorge Face into the Niagara River. The site is located a few blocks east of a 500-home residential community. Approximately 3,000 people are employed by the industries near the site. All of the industries and most of the residences are connected to a municipal water supply system. Three residences obtain drinking water from private wells, but these residences are not believed to be in the path of contaminated groundwater that is moving away from the site.

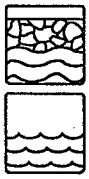
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and dioxin from former disposal activities. Bloody Run Creek *sediments* and surface water of the Niagara Gorge Face also are contaminated with VOCs. Potential health threats include breathing, direct contact, drinking and accidentally ingesting water from Bloody Run Creek and the Niagara Gorge Face. Another possible threat would be the consumption of contaminated fish from Lake Ontario. Although groundwater is contaminated, there are no known uses of groundwater within the area and it is unlikely that people would be exposed to groundwater contaminants. Access to the landfill is restricted by a fence and a 24-hour guard.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: From 1975 to 1979, the potentially responsible party, Occidental Chemical Corp. (OCC) carried out activities for site cleanup. These actions included *capping* of buried waste materials to prevent contact with surface water and groundwater, installing a shallow tile drain, and beginning a groundwater monitoring program. The Niagara Gorge Face *seeps* have been diverted, and people no longer have access to the seeps because of the security measures taken to prevent access to the site. Contaminated sediments also have been excavated. The construction of the *leachate* storage, handling, and treatment facility was completed in 1989, and the Industrial Protection Program to protect nearby workers from contaminants has been completed. The selected cleanup remedies which have not been carried out yet include: (1) installation of a prototype purge well system to extract non-aqueous phase liquids for destruction by incineration; (2) installation of the first stage of a bedrock non-aqueous phase liquids *plume* containment system; (3) installation of two to three purge wells as an aqueous phase liquid plume containment system; (4) implementation of a shallow and deep groundwater study; (5) implementation of a Niagara Gorge seep program; and (6) treatment of groundwater with activated carbon. The on-site treatment facility will treat aqueous phase liquids with activated carbon and biological organisms. The overburden barrier collection system, a drain around the entire landfill, is expected to be completed in 1990. The source control extraction wells also are expected be installed in 1990. A risk assessment will be completed in 1990 to determine the risk of excavating Bloody Run sediments. The community monitoring program has been completed. The draft Lake Ontario *Bioaccumulation* Study was completed in 1989 and distributed for scientific review. Fish and sediment samples from Lake Ontario were collected and analyzed, and laboratory studies were conducted. All cleanup activities are expected to be completed by 1993.

Site Facts: In 1981, the EPA, the Department of Justice, the State, and a potentially responsible party, Occidental Chemical Corp., signed a *Consent Decree* specifying OCC's responsibilities for cleanup of contamination at the site and maintenance of these remedies. In 1985, the EPA selected the final method to clean up the site. There is intense public scrutiny of activities related to this site. Two citizens' groups have intervened in the lawsuit against the potentially responsible party. The Canadian government is also actively reviewing all of the program activities. Many investigations are still ongoing and are closely related to the activities taking place at the other nearby Hooker Chemical sites and the Love Canal site.

continued

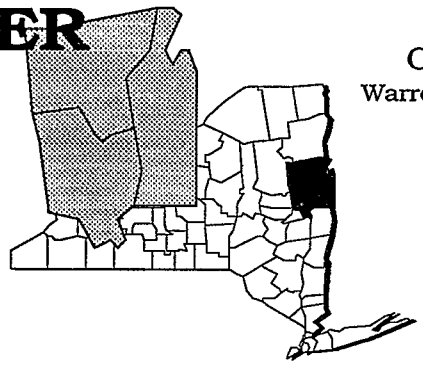
Environmental Progress

Many of the cleanup actions at the Hooker-Hyde Park site have been started or are completed. The removal of contaminated soils and sediments as well as the leachate control and treatment operations have substantially reduced potential health risks and further environmental degradation while final cleanup actions are completed.

HUDSON RIVER PCBS

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980763841



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 24

Warren, Washington, and Saratoga Counties
Between Fort Edward and Troy

Site Description

The Hudson River PCBs site is a 40-mile stretch of the Hudson River between Fort Edward and Troy in Warren, Washington, and Saratoga Counties. The General Electric Co. discharged an estimated 1 million pounds of *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) into the river from two capacitor manufacturing plants located in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward. The State has identified 40 *hot spots*, defined as *sediments* contaminated with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs. Also included in the site are five "remnant" areas, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam. The Hudson River PCB contamination problem potentially affects all waters, land, ecosystems, communities, and facilities located in or immediately adjacent to the 200-mile stretch of river from Fort Edward to the Battery Park in New York City. Because of the concern over the *bioaccumulation* of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by humans, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River between Albany and Fort Edward in 1976 and commercial fishing of striped bass in the Lower Hudson. Albany, the largest city in the basin, has a population of more than 100,000 people; the town of Fort Edward has a population of 6,480. Land uses in the Hudson River Basin include agriculture, service, and manufacturing, in addition to residential. The Hudson River is an important source of hydroelectric power, public water supplies, transportation, and recreation. The cities of Waterford, Poughkeepsie, and Rhinebeck and the Highland and the Port Ewen Water Districts obtain their water supplies directly from the Hudson River. In addition, a water *intake* near Chelsea, which is north of Beacon, may be used to supplement New York City's water supplies during periods of drought. The Town of Waterford obtains water from the Upper Hudson River, which is the only municipal water supply intake below Fort Edward and above the Troy Dam.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/01/83

Final Date: 09/01/84

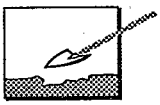
Threats and Contaminants

The sediments and water in the river are contaminated with PCBs from discharges originating from two capacitor manufacturing plants. Elevated concentrations of PCBs are found in the air and the soil at the remnant areas and the former dump sites for dredged sediments. Fish in the Hudson River have been contaminated with PCBs. The contaminated water, sediment, and soil could pose a health hazard to the individuals who may accidentally ingest or touch it. Eating contaminated fish could also affect the health of individuals.

Cleanup Approach

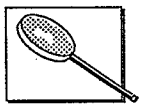
The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* directed at cleanup of the entire site, including the river sediments.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1977 and 1978, an estimated 180,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediments were dredged from the east channel at Fort Edward and were placed in a clay-lined containment *cell.* A 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson River is under a recreational and commercial fishing ban, and the Lower Hudson River has a ban on striped bass and an advisory for other species.

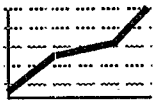
Entire Site: The party potentially responsible for the contamination will perform the cleanup operations. The cleanup action chosen for this site is in-place containment of remnant shoreline deposits. This includes covering the affected areas with a layer of impermeable clay, contained between polypropylene and an 18-inch thick layer of subsoil followed by adding a 6-inch layer of topsoil, grading, and seeding the cover to minimize erosion, and bank *stabilization* to prevent scouring. The engineering design for the cleanup action is under way and is expected to be completed in 1990.



River Sediments: The EPA will perform a study to assess data collected on contamination of river sediments and evaluate alternatives for cleanup. This study is planned to begin in 1990.

Site Facts: *Notice letters* were sent out to two parties potentially responsible for the contamination. General Electric, one of the parties, has agreed to implement the cleanup activities and to reimburse the EPA for any costs incurred.

Environmental Progress

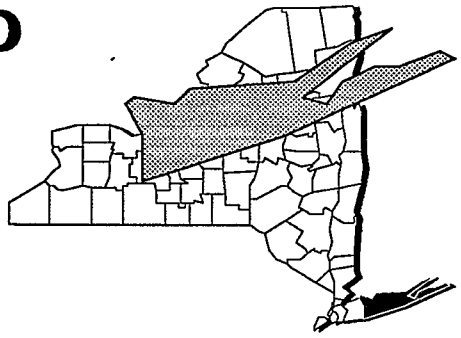


The cleanup technologies for the remnant shoreline deposits have been selected and a cover has been placed over the deposits to minimize erosion. The site has been stabilized while the cleanup activities and further site studies are taking place.

ISLIP SOLID LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506901



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02

Suffolk County

Blydenburgh Road, Long Island

Alias:

Blydenburgh Road Landfill

Site Description

The Islip Solid Landfill covers approximately 65 acres in the town of Islip. The surrounding area is entirely residential except for a golf course immediately east of the *landfill.* The town has operated the landfill since 1957 and has a permit from the State to accept municipal wastes. The methane gas within the landfill is being recovered, converted into electricity, flared, and vented. In 1978, Hickey Carting disposed of 50 or more 55-gallon drums containing a mixture of tetrachloroethylene and other liquids at the site. The drums were buried in the highest part of the site. In 1979, the New York Commissioner of Environmental Conservation fined Hickey Carting for accepting and disposing of the drums. According to tests conducted by the Suffolk County Health Department in 1980, the private wells adjacent to the landfill are contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). An estimated 75,000 people draw drinking water from Suffolk County Authority wells, in addition to numerous private wells. All of these wells are within 3 miles of the landfill. Two day care centers are located nearby.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/01/87

Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs, including vinyl chloride and methylene chloride. The site is located above a shallow *aquifer.* Site contaminants have been identified in the aquifer and may have contaminated the underlying deeper aquifer. These aquifers are the sole sources of water for the Suffolk County public water supplies and private wells used for domestic purposes. Using the contaminated water for drinking, bathing, or washing clothes could pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: A joint effort between the party potentially responsible for the contamination of the site and the State to investigate the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup began in 1987 and is expected to be completed in 1991.

Site Facts: In January 1983, a Consent Judgment was entered between the State and the Town of Islip to close, *cap*, and recover gas at the landfill. The Town of Islip signed an Interim Order of Consent with the State of New York on May 12, 1987 which outlined requirements for options to recycle waste, to close the landfill, or to expand the landfill. The Town of Islip was previously denied permission by the State to expand the landfill area to accommodate the solid waste needs of the Town, until a Federal facility could be built. However, the State recently granted permission to expand the landfill by increasing the allowable side slope.

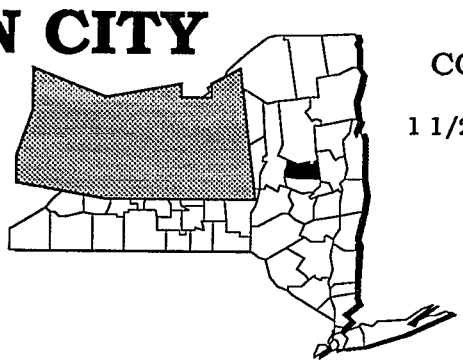
Environmental Progress

The EPA determined, based on initial evaluations, that no immediate actions were required at the site while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are undertaken.

JOHNSTOWN CITY LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506927



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 26
Fulton County
1 1/2 miles northwest of Johnstown City

Site Description

The Johnstown City Landfill covers 68 acres. From 1947 to 1960, it was the site of an open municipal dump. This unlined *landfill* accepted industrial wastes from local tanneries and textile plants from 1960 until mid-1977. The landfill also accepted *sludge* from the city's wastewater treatment plant from 1973 to 1979. The sewage sludge on site contains high concentrations of chromium, iron, and lead. An unknown number of drums buried on site contain various chemicals. Groundwater in monitoring wells on the site is contaminated and various *seeps* of *leachate* have occurred. Johnstown City still operates the site as an unlicensed municipal landfill. The City allows the landfill to accept a limited amount of its municipal waste. This is a residential community of 29,000 people, 1,000 of whom live within a 1-mile radius of the site. There are 10 homes within 1,000 feet of the site, all of which have private wells. The closest of these wells is within 150 feet of the site's northern border and is contaminated.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

Methane gas has been escaping into the air from the landfill. Monitoring wells on site contain chlorides and heavy metals including chromium, lead, and zinc. Wells off site also contain heavy metals as well as *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and *phenol.* Chromium, lead, and iron contaminate the soils on site. Lead, copper, and benzene have been found in Matthew Creek. On-site workers could be at risk by inhaling air that contains contaminated dust particles or by touching contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soils. People off-site could be at risk if they ingest contaminated groundwater or touch contaminated surface water and soil, but private well contamination has not been high enough to warrant an advisory. The headwaters of Matthew Creek flow south from the landfill and are located within 500 feet of the site. The landfill's release of leachate has contributed to fish kills in the creek.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The City of Johnstown is investigating the site under a State-issued order. The first phase of a field investigation was completed in April 1990, under the State's guidance. The study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site is expected to be completed in 1990.

Site Facts: The EPA sent *Notice Letters* to 14 parties potentially responsible for the site contamination and the City of Johnstown in 1987. The City has expressed a willingness to participate in the cleanup process. On three separate occasions, methane gas was detected in the air to the northeast of the site at levels that could cause an explosion. This prompted local health officials in the community to test individual homes in the site's immediate area. Test results have shown that the houses were free of methane.

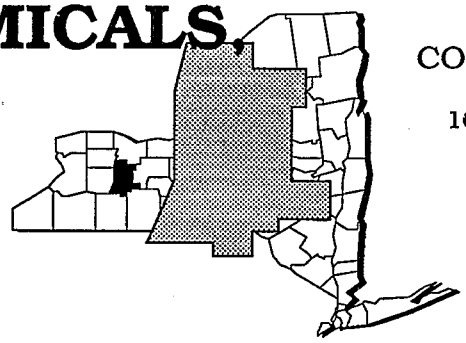
Environmental Progress

After adding the Johnstown City Landfill to the NPL, the EPA performed a preliminary evaluation of the site conditions and determined that no immediate actions were necessary to make the site safer while investigations leading to a selection of a final remedy are taking place.

JONES CHEMICALS, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000813428



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 35

Livingston County

100 Sunny Sol Blvd., Caledonia

Site Description

The Jones Chemicals Inc. site is a 10-acre chemical manufacturing plant that repackaged chlorine from bulk containers to cylinders from 1942 to 1960. In 1960, Jones Chemicals repackaged solvents including *trichloroethylene* (TCE). As part of this process, the plant installed aboveground bulk storage tanks on the site. In 1972, the plant converted underground tanks to store solvents. Jones Chemicals stopped repackaging solvents in 1985. The plant now produces sodium hypochlorite solutions and ammonium hydroxide. It also repackages chlorine, ammonia, inorganic mineral acids, sodium hypochlorite, ammonium hydroxide, and caustic soda. Throughout the plant's operating years, the company spilled many of these chemicals while repackaging them. The New York State Department of Health detected TCE and chloroform in three on-site wells in tests conducted in 1986. These spills also contaminated off-site wells, including the groundwater supply for the Village of Caledonia. Spring Creek is a tributary of Oatka Creek and is within 1 mile *downslope* of the site. Local area residents use the creek for recreational activities. This community is primarily residential and has a population of 2,250. Between 2,500 and 3,000 people obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. A freshwater *wetland* is within 1 mile of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/21/88

Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater contains *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including tetrachloroethene, TCE, and chloroform, as a direct result of chemical spills to the ground. Soils contain VOCs including methylene chloride and TCE. People could become exposed to hazardous chemicals through the continued use of Caledonia's groundwater supply system as a source of drinking water.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Jones Chemicals, Inc. removed three underground storage tanks in 1985.

Entire Site: The EPA is reviewing the *Administrative Order on Consent* being prepared by the State for the Jones Chemical Company to perform site investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination. It is expected to begin in 1990.

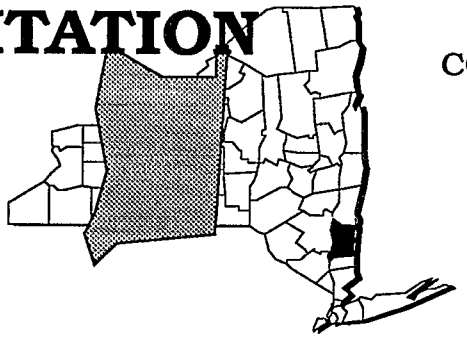
Environmental Progress

The removal of underground storage tanks has reduced the potential for further contamination at the Jones Chemicals Company site while detailed investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

JONES SANITATION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980534556



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 24

Dutchess County

Cardinal Road, in Hyde Park

Alias:
Jones Septic Site

Site Description

The Jones Sanitation site occupies 10 acres in a rural part of Dutchess County. The owner opened the site in 1956 to dispose of septic and industrial wastes and continued this practice until a new owner took over the site in 1977. From the early 1960s through 1979, the *landfill* accepted industrial liquid wastes and *sludges* that Alfa-Laval, formerly known as the DeLaval Separator Co. of Poughkeepsie, generated. These materials mainly comprised oils and greases, acids, alkalies, solvents, metals from plating operations, pigments, *phenol*, *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including methylene chloride, chloroform and *trichloroethylene* (TCE). The landfill accepted about 77,000 gallons of liquid industrial waste per month from Alfa-Laval from 1972 until 1979. As many as 30 disposal pits may have been used at one time. The site now accepts only septic wastes from commercial firms. According to the Dutchess County Health Department, disposal practices on site were not adequate to control discharges of hazardous substances onto the ground. The current owner excavated the disposal pits and piled the contents on the ground without a liner. Maritje Kill and other associated *wetlands* in the area cross the property approximately 150 feet *downgradient* of the disposal area. Two springs are located west of the site. One spring reportedly produces 75 gallons per minute and serves Roosevelt School. The other serves domestic herds at the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. There are 1,135 people within 1 mile of the site, and 9,485 people live within 3 miles of the site, all of whom obtain water from 23 wells within 3 miles of the site. The nearest water supply well is 1,000 feet from the site.

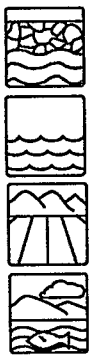
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/01/87

Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and surface water contain inorganic materials from the disposal areas including heavy metals such as chromium, copper, lead, cadmium, and mercury as well as oils, grease, and VOCs. Soil also contains inorganic materials from the disposal areas, oils, grease, and VOCs. The supplemental water supply for Hyde Park is located 2,500 feet from the site. Although the EPA has sampled all water supplies in the area and has found them currently safe for all uses, the potential for people to be exposed to contaminated groundwater exists. Access to the site is unrestricted. People who accidentally ingest or inhale contaminated media on the site could be exposed to hazardous chemicals. People may also be at risk from eating local animals or fish that come into contact with surface waters that may have been contaminated from site *runoff*. The site is unfenced, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA plans to take over the managing of the site response and investigations from the State in the summer of 1990.

Site Facts: In June 1978, the owner/operator of the site submitted an application for a permit under the State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES). When the State denied the permit, the owner/operator submitted an SPDES permit application for subsurface discharge of septic waste.

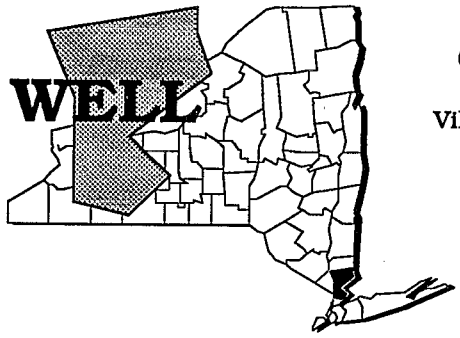
Environmental Progress

After adding the Jones Sanitation site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that the site poses no immediate threats to the surrounding community or environment while investigations leading to selection of the final cleanup remedy are undertaken.

KATONAH MUNICIPAL WELL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780795



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 21

Westchester County

Village of Katonah in the town of Bedford

Site Description

The Katonah Municipal Well site is located on a peninsula that extends into the Muscoot Reservoir, which supplies drinking water to New York City. The well, which has a main shaft approximately 9 feet in diameter and 32 feet deep, was designed to draw water from the underlying *aquifer*. The County Health Department first discovered contaminants in the Katonah Well in 1978, at which time it was taken out of service. By 1979, the possible sources of the contamination were traced to four nearby dry cleaning establishments that were served by septic systems. The County worked with the owners to correct the problems and to remove the sources. Several attempts at pumping the well to remove the contamination from the aquifer have been unsuccessful. The Katonah Municipal Well is part of the Bedford Water and Storage System, and residences and businesses are required by ordinance to tie into the public supply. The Katonah Municipal Well had supplied approximately 6,000 residents with water for domestic use. The population of Bedford is 15,000. The residential portion of the village is located west of the well and extends several blocks in a north to south direction.

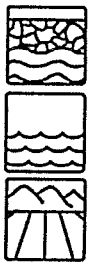
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and municipal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



The primary contaminant of the groundwater beneath the site is the *volatile organic compound* (VOC) tetrachloroethylene, which is believed to have been generated by the nearby dry cleaning operations. *Sediments* and soils around the site are contaminated with chlorinated solvents, pesticides, *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs) and *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Metals including nickel, lead, zinc, and copper were also detected in the soils and sediments. The contaminated groundwater, soil, and sediments may adversely affect the health of individuals around the site if these media are accidentally touched or swallowed. Also, the two surface water bodies in the area, the Muscoot Reservoir and Katonah Brook, may become contaminated from *migrating* pollutants.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The following actions have been selected by the EPA to clean up the site: (1) installation of a new production well adjacent to the abandoned well; (2) filling and sealing of the abandoned Katonah Well; (3) installation and operation of an on-site *air stripping* facility to remove contaminants from the aquifer with discharge of treated water to the Bedford consolidated water distribution system; (4) establishment of a monitoring program to detect residual contamination of treated water; and (5) recommendations to the Town of Bedford to remove trash and debris located on the peninsula. The Town of Bedford completed the technical specification for the cleanup in March 1990. Construction for the cleanup is expected to begin later in 1990.

Site Facts: In June 1988, the EPA entered into a *Consent Order* with the Town of Bedford to implement the technical design for the cleanup remedies. In September 1988, the EPA issued a unilateral *Administrative Order* to the other four potentially responsible parties. In July 1989, the EPA entered into a *Consent Decree* with the Town of Bedford to clean up the site.

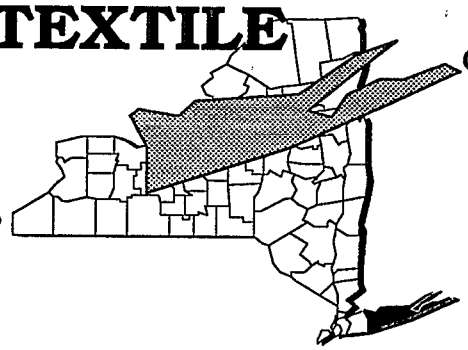
Environmental Progress

Based on preliminary investigations, the EPA determined that the Katonah Municipal Well site posed no immediate threats to the surrounding community and environment that would require action before the final cleanup begins.

KENMARK TEXTILE CORP.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD075784165



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02

Suffolk County

Farmingdale

Site Description

The 5-acre Kenmark Textile Corp. site, formerly known as Jayne Textile Printing Corporation and Mitchel Screening Printing Corporation, conducts screen manufacturing and fabric handling and washing. Wastes generated in the manufacturing process were disposed of in a *leaching* pond and in waste drums. A wide range of chemical dyes and washing chemicals including base dyes, acetic *acid*, citric acid, and chromate solutions have been used in site operations since 1972. The State issued a permit requiring Kenmark to treat its wastewater before discharging it to the municipal sewer. In 1981, the Suffolk County Department of Health temporarily closed the Kenmark Textile Corp. for illegal storage of hazardous waste. The site currently is occupied by the Susquehanna Textile Corp., which discharges its wastes into the municipal sewer system. About 10,000 people living within a mile of the site depend on groundwater as the only source of drinking water. The nearest residential area is located within 650 feet of the site. Public water supply is available for most residents in the area. A man-made pond located on Broad Hollow Road is about 500 feet southeast of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

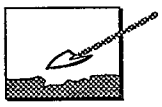
Chromium was detected in groundwater in concentrations exceeding New York State groundwater standards. Heavy metals including lead and mercury were identified in solid *sludge* and in hydroxide sludge. Heavy metals including chromium were detected in leaching pond samples. The greatest health threat to people is exposure to contaminated groundwater by drinking it or making direct contact with it. There is a potential health threat to site employees through exposure to contaminated soils and groundwater.

continued

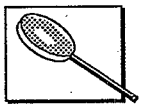
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



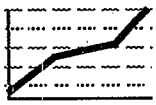
Immediate Actions: Susquehanna Textile, a tenant at the site, has removed some of the contaminated materials from the surface. More than 50 drums containing hydroxide sludge were stored on site but have since been removed.



Entire Site: The party potentially responsible for the site contamination, under State supervision, currently is conducting a study into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The study will define the contaminants of concern and will be the basis for recommending alternatives for final cleanup. The investigation is expected to be completed in 1992, after which the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.

Site Facts: The State is negotiating with Kenmark to properly treat its wastes, discharge them into the municipal sewer system, and remove drums containing hazardous wastes. In October 1987, the State and potentially responsible parties signed an order requiring the parties to conduct a study at the site.

Environmental Progress

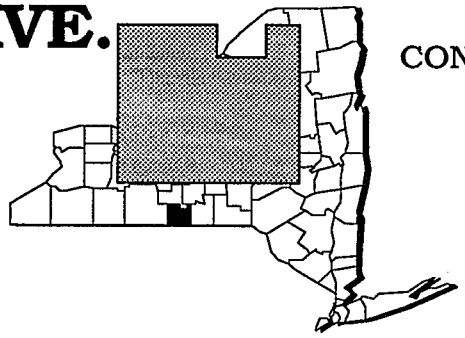


By removing drums containing contaminants and other visible contaminated materials from the surface, the Kenmark Textile site has been made safer to the surrounding public and the environment while further investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

KENTUCKY AVE. WELL FIELD

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980650667



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 34

Chemung County

Near Horseheads

Site Description

The Kentucky Avenue Well Field was developed in 1962 as part of the Elmira Water Board system, which supplies water to over 60,000 residents in Elmira, Elmira Heights, and Horseheads. The site is at the *confluence* of two major valleys within the Chemung River Basin in the south-central part of the county. The well field overlies the Newtown Creek *aquifer* and includes three test wells and a production well. The well field was closed in 1980 because it was found to be contaminated with *trichloroethylene* (TCE). Private water wells in the area also were found to be contaminated. Although the sources of contamination are not known, several industrial facilities in the area are suspect. The Elmira Water Board is using temporary alternative water supplies instead of the Kentucky Avenue wells to supply residents. Two remaining residences have refused connection. There are an estimated 11,000 people living within 1 mile of the site. The area surrounding the site is a combination of residential, commercial, and industrial areas, with little or no agricultural activity.

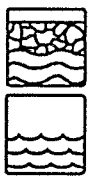
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



TCE was found throughout the Newton Creek Aquifer. Private wells near the site are contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including TCE, benzene, and chloroform. *Sediment* samples from the ponds and streams south of the Old Horseheads Landfill showed high concentrations of inorganic contamination and heavy metals such as zinc, cadmium, and chromium. Concentrations of VOCs were detected in discharge waters (surface *runoff*) to Newtown Creek. Potential health threats include drinking, inhaling VOCs, or direct contact with contaminated groundwater by users of private wells. Contamination of the ponds and streams may harm the wildlife inhabiting the area.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* directed at cleanup of the groundwater and determining the source of the site contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1985, 1986, and 1989, the EPA provided alternate water supplies to residences that were affected by groundwater contamination. These actions involved temporarily supplying 25 residences with bottled water and connecting 95 affected residences to the public water distribution system. Disconnected wells were closed to prevent further use.

Groundwater: The selected remedy to address groundwater contamination includes installing monitoring wells upstream of the Sullivan Street wells to follow the movement of the contaminant *plumes* in the Newtown Creek aquifer and quarterly sampling of these wells. These activities are expected to be completed in 1990.

Source Identification: The EPA is conducting a supplemental site investigation to identify sources of contamination, to evaluate risks to health, and to determine whether any source control measures would be feasible. The supplemental investigation includes the following activities: sequential soil gas and soil borings investigations to identify potential sources of contamination; placement of monitoring wells and the use of groundwater sampling to characterize the chemical nature of the Newtown Creek aquifer; and evaluation of soil and groundwater treatment technologies. The investigation is planned to be completed in 1990. Sources of groundwater contamination at the Kentucky Avenue Well Field are also being investigated at the nearby Facet Enterprises NPL site.

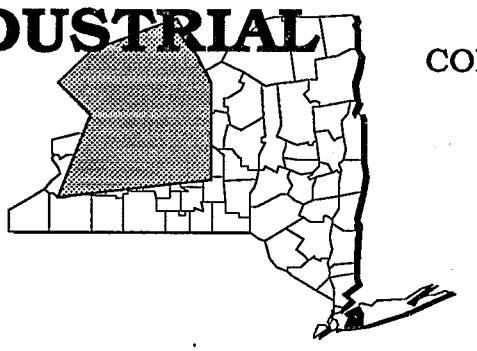
Environmental Progress

Providing a safe drinking water source to the residents affected by the contaminated well water has greatly reduced the risk of exposure to hazardous materials in the groundwater while final cleanup actions continue and further investigations into the source of the pollution are taking place.

LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL FINISHING

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000337295



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04

Nassau County
Farmingdale

Site Description

Liberty Industrial Finishing is an abandoned site covering less than an acre on a 7 1/2-acre tract of land in an industrial park. From 1948 to 1978, the company carried out electroplating, dyeing, and painting operations at the site. The contaminated areas consist of three acid vats, a *sludge*-drying *lagoon*, two *leaching* basins, a number of finishing vats, and a basin for holding stormwater. In 1977, the State found Liberty in violation of the discharge limits of its permit. Liberty was ordered to clean up the site in 1978, but did not do so. As an initial action, the company, under State supervision, removed contaminated soils and sludges from the leaching basins, the stormwater basin, and the sludge lagoon. In 1984, Four J's Company acquired title to the site from Liberty Industrial. Approximately 20,200 people live within 1 mile of the site. About 90,000 people draw drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. Fifty homes are 400 yards away, and Bethpage State park is 1 mile away. Massapequa Creek is 3,000 feet *downgradient* of the site and is used for recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

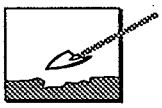
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater and soils are contaminated with heavy metals including cadmium and chromium and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) such as dichloroethene and dichloromethane. Massapequa Creek is contaminated with cadmium and chromium. People who drink water from contaminated wells may be at risk. Accidentally ingesting or touching contaminated soil also may pose a health hazard. Pollutants from the site have *migrated* into Massapequa Creek. Wildlife in or near the creek may be harmed by the contaminated *runoff* from the site. In addition, people who use the creek for recreation may suffer adverse health effects by touching or accidentally ingesting the water.

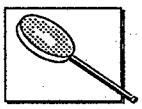
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



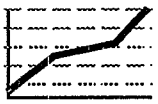
Immediate Actions: The potentially responsible party removed contaminated soils and sludges from the leaching basins, stormwater basin, and the sludge lagoon.



Entire Site: The Four J's, under State supervision, conducted an investigation to determine the extent of contamination on the site. However, additional studies measuring the extent of off-site contamination will be needed before remedies are selected for the site cleanup.

Site Facts: In 1985, the State and Four J's signed a *Consent Order*. Under this order, the owner conducted a study of site contamination. The study was determined to be inadequate because it did not address off-site contamination. The order was subsequently amended to include the study of off-site contamination. The owner has failed to comply fully with the Order. The extent of the off-site contamination has not yet been determined.

Environmental Progress

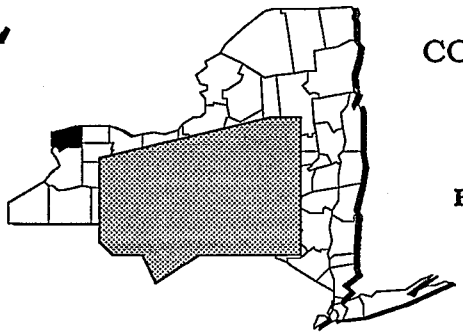


Investigations leading to the selection of a cleanup remedy for the site are currently being conducted. Until these investigations are completed and the actual cleanup activities are started, the EPA has determined that the site poses no immediate threats to the surrounding community or the environment.

LOVE CANAL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000606947



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32

Niagara County
Niagara Falls

Alias:
Hooker Chemicals Love Canal

Site Description

The 16-acre Love Canal site is a *landfill* located in an area that was excavated in the 1890s to provide hydroelectric power. Beginning in 1942, it was used by Hooker Chemicals and Plastics (now Occidental Chemical Corporation) for the disposal of over 21,000 tons of various chemical wastes, including dioxins. Dumping ceased in 1952, and the following year the area was covered and deeded to the Niagara Falls Board of Education. The area near the site was extensively developed, which included the construction of an elementary school and numerous homes. Problems with odors and residues, first reported in the 1960s, increased in the 1970s as the water table rose, bringing contaminated groundwater to the surface. Studies indicate that numerous toxic chemicals *migrated* into the surrounding area directly adjacent to the original disposal site. *Runoff* drained into the Niagara River approximately 3 miles upstream of the *intake* tunnels for the Niagara Falls water treatment plant. Dioxin and other contaminants migrated from Love Canal to the sewers, which have *outfalls* into nearby creeks. Approximately 950 families were evacuated from a ten-square-block area surrounding the canal. Approximately 10,000 people are located within 1 mile of Love Canal; 70,000 live within 3 miles. The Niagara Falls water treatment plant serves 77,000 people. The site is 1/4 mile north of the Niagara River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with various *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). Creek and sewer *sediments* were contaminated with dioxins; however, these contaminants have been removed. Soil is contaminated with VOCs including toluene and xylenes; other organics including dioxins, *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs), and pesticides; and heavy metals including arsenic. The Niagara River and Black, Bergholtz, and Cayuga Creeks are contaminated with VOCs and other organics. People who touch or ingest contaminated water, sediments, or soil may be at risk. Contaminants have *leached* into the Niagara River and people who use it for recreational activities may be exposed to pollutants. In addition, the wildlife in or near the river may be harmed.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in seven stages: initial actions and six *long-term remedial phases* focusing on: (1) landfill containment; (2) sewers, creeks, and *berms*; (3) thermal treatment of creeks and berms; (4) cleanup of the 93rd Street School; (5) home maintenance; and (6) buyout of homes.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1978, the State installed a system to collect leachate from the site. The landfill area was covered, fenced, and a treatment plant was constructed. In 1981, the EPA erected a fence around Black Creek and conducted environmental studies.

Landfill Containment: In 1982, the EPA selected a remedy to contain the landfill by constructing a *slurry wall*; covering the temporary clay *cap* with a synthetic material to prevent rain from coming into contact with the buried wastes; demolishing the contaminated houses and a nearby school; conducting more studies to determine the best way to proceed with cleanup; and monitoring to make sure the cleanup activities are effective. The State covered approximately 3 acres of the landfill and improved the leachate collection system. Some of the sewers also were cleaned. These cleanup activities were completed in 1985.

Sewers, Creeks, and Berms: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the sewers and the creeks by hydraulically cleaning sewers, removing and disposing of the contaminated sediments, and inspecting the sewers for defects that could allow contaminants to migrate; repairing a damaged floodgate; limiting access, dredging, and hydraulically cleaning the Black Creek culverts; and erecting a berm to temporarily *stabilize* the contaminated sediments until the source of contamination could be resolved. All the waste has been stored within the Love Canal *containment* system. The State cleaned 62,000 linear feet of storm and sanitary sewers in 1986. An additional 6,000 feet were cleaned in 1987. In 1989, Black Creek and Bergholtz Creek were dredged of 12,000 cubic yards of sediments, and the State installed a sediment erosion berm. Black Creek and Bergholtz Creek were fenced. Sediments and other Love Canal wastes are awaiting incineration. The remaining cleanup of the staging area is scheduled to be completed in 1990.

Thermal Treatment of Sewers and Creeks: In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to treat the contaminants in the sewers and creeks by constructing an on-site facility to *dewater* and contain the sediments, plus constructing a separate facility to treat the dewatered contaminants by heat; treating the residuals stored on the site from the leachate treatment facility; and disposing of non-hazardous residuals from the treatment on the site. The State currently is designing the technical specifications for treating the contaminated sediments in the sewers and creeks. The cleanup, to be performed by Occidental, is expected to begin in 1992.

continued

93rd Street School: The remedy selected by the EPA in 1988 to clean up the 93rd Street School involves excavating about 7,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil adjacent to the school. If study results are favorable, the soil will be mixed with a hardening agent, such as cement or lime, to form a solid. The solidified material will then be placed back onto the site and covered with clean soil. Monitoring of the soil will ensure the remedy has been effective. The State is designing the technical specifications to excavate and treat the soil. At present, the remedy selected is being reevaluated to determine the feasibility of disposing of the treated soil off the site. No final cleanup action is planned until the reevaluation is complete.

Home Maintenance: As a result of the contamination at Love Canal, the Federal government and the State of New York purchased the affected homes. These properties need to be maintained to prevent their deterioration prior to resale, which is on hold pending a study and a land use plan. The Love Canal Area Revitalization Agency (LCARA) is conducting the upkeep of the homes under an EPA *Cooperative Agreement* until 1992. LCARA will be the coordinating agency in charge of the home sales.

Buyout of Homes: The Love Canal Revitalization Agency is buying homes that were previously ineligible. The buyout is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

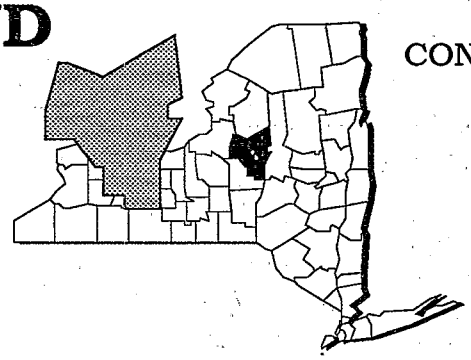
Environmental Progress

Many cleanup activities, including landfill containment, home relocation, and treatment of contaminants in sewers and creeks, have been completed at the Love Canal site. These completed actions have eliminated all surface contamination at the site making the site safer to nearby residents and the environment while final cleanup activities are being completed.

LUDLOW SAND AND GRAVEL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD013468939



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 25
Oneida County
Paris

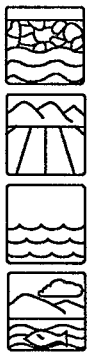
Site Description

The 18-acre Ludlow Sand and Gravel site is a *landfill* and gravel pit located on a 130-acre parcel of land. Disposal at the site began in the early 1960s and included domestic wastes, septic tank *effluent*, industrial wastes such as dyes and waste oils, and animal parts from a meat processing plant. Area residents expressed concern in 1966 when large areas of the site were left uncovered and a strong odor could be detected at a considerable distance. In 1982, trace quantities of *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) were detected in the *leachate* pools located at the southern portions of the property. The District Court of Binghamton ordered the landfill closed and dumping ceased in 1988, although the gravel pit is still in operation. A New York State designated *wetland* is located to the southeast of the site. The landfill is in a groundwater recharge zone to an *aquifer* along Sauquoit Creek, which serves as a major discharge point for groundwater flowing from this aquifer and is a tributary of the Mohawk River. The residents east of the landfill obtain their drinking water supply from the aquifer. The municipal water supply for the community of Clayville is obtained from groundwater. The nearest residence is 1/2 mile from the landfill. Three residential wells are located within 1,000 feet of the site, and eight additional wells are 1,000 to 3,000 feet away.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and landfill wastes are contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs), heavy metals including chromium and nickel, PCBs, and *phenols*. *Sediments* contain VOCs and PCBs. The soil and surface water are contaminated with PCBs. Leachate pools contain PCBs and phenols. Residents near the site rely on private wells for drinking water. Although these wells are not contaminated, chemicals *migrating* from the landfill may pollute them. Sediment from the wetlands is contaminated. People who touch or accidentally ingest the sediments may suffer adverse health effects. In addition, the contaminants may harm the wildlife in and around the wetlands.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on source control and the cleanup of groundwater and surface water.

Response Action Status

Source Control: In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy to contain the source of the contamination by: (1) consolidating approximately 10,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediment adjacent to the landfill and disposing of it in the landfill, and then placing either a clay or synthetic cover over it to prevent rain water from coming into contact with the buried materials; (2) collecting the leachate from seepage areas; (3) *dewatering* the landfill, if necessary, by using either a passive drain system or using groundwater extraction wells; (4) lowering the water table to prevent groundwater from coming into contact with the waste material; (5) treating the contaminated leachate and groundwater at an on-site facility, or if the volume of water is small, transporting the water and leachate to an approved federal facility; (6) fencing the site, including the wetlands; (7) controlling future use of the property by deed restrictions; and (8) monitoring the groundwater, private wells, and surface water to ensure the cleanup has been effective. A plan was approved in 1990 for the cleanup of the site and the wetlands. Also, a preliminary design report was completed for the development of a final remedy for the site. The final design is expected to be completed in 1991.

Groundwater and Surface Water: The EPA is also studying the nature and extent of off-site contamination. The State is currently reviewing data from the study. Once the study is completed, cleanup of the groundwater and surface water will be selected.

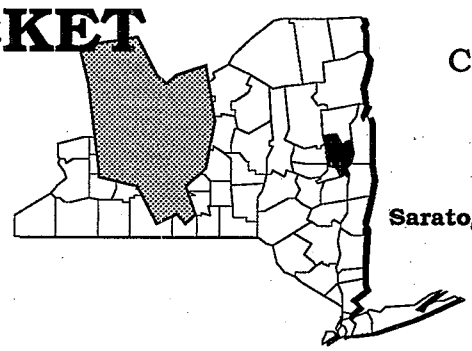
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Ludlow Sand and Gravel site while further studies are completed and cleanup activities are started.

MALTA ROCKET FUEL AREA

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535124



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 24

Saratoga County

Towns of Malta and Stillwater

Aliases:

Saratoga Research and Development Center

Rocket Fuel Site

Site Description

The 445-acre Malta Rocket Fuel Area site consists of the 165-acre Malta Test Station and 280 acres of undeveloped forest used as a safety easement for the Test Station. The Test Station was established in 1945 by the U.S. Government for rocket engine and fuel testing and was first leased by various agencies, including several departments of the military, and then purchased by a predecessor of the Department of Defense in 1955. The site was also leased to NASA and used for research and development projects conducted on behalf of the Department of Energy. The General Electric Company operated the Test Station as a government contractor from 1945 to 1964. In 1964, the Test Station and the easement were acquired by a predecessor of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). The General Electric Company continued as operating contractor while NYSERDA and its predecessor conducted similar atomic and space research and development at the Test Station. In 1984, NYSERDA sold approximately 81 acres of the Test Station, including most of the original buildings, test areas, rocket gantries, and other facilities to the Wright-Malta Corporation. Operations at the site involved the use of hazardous substances. Investigations of soil, *sludge*, surface water, and groundwater at the site have confirmed the presence of *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Numerous potential source areas have been identified at the site, including scrap metal storage, chemical storage, solid waste disposal, drum disposal, and fuel mixing areas; a burning pit; the rocket gantries and associated cooling pits; septic tanks and *leach* fields; aboveground and underground storage tanks and piping systems; and the magazine area. The population within a 2-mile radius of the site is approximately 10,000, which includes all of the Luther Forest housing development. Water is supplied to area residents through the public system which draws groundwater from wells 6,000 feet from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/01/86

Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater at the site is contaminated with VOCs, PCBs, and boron from former site activities. Off-site surface water is contaminated with VOCs, and soils are contaminated with VOCs and PCBs. On-site cleanup workers may be exposed to health hazards if contaminated groundwater is accidentally ingested. Direct contact with the contaminated groundwater or surface water may also be a threat to the health of the workers. Residents living around the site may be exposed to contaminants by way of polluted groundwater, but testing shows the public water supply wells are not contaminated. Discharges from the site are entering the creeks and streams that flow toward the housing development.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1989, some of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began an extensive investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and its sources and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1992.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA issued a *Unilateral Order* for the performance of site studies to eight potentially responsible parties. There is concern among the residents of the Luther Forest residential development over the potential for contaminants to reach the water supply wells that are approximately 6,000 feet from the site perimeter.

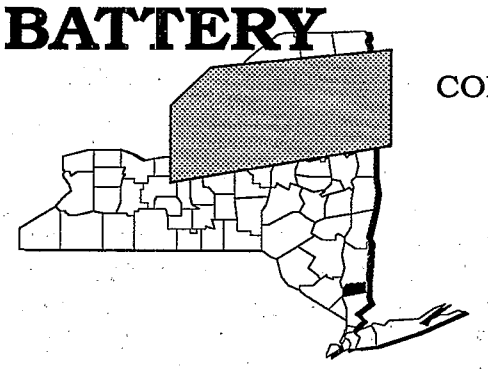
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Malta Rocket Fuel site while further studies are completed and cleanup activities are started.

MARATHON BATTERY COMPANY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD010959757



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 21

Putnam County

Cold Spring

Site Description

The 60-acre Marathon Battery Company site includes a former nickel-cadmium battery plant and 11 surrounding acres, the Hudson River around the Cold Spring Pier, and a series of river backwater areas known as Foundry Cove and Constitution Marsh. The facility operated from 1952 to 1979, producing military and commercial batteries. During this time, the plant changed ownership several times, finally operating as the Marathon Battery Company from 1969 to 1979. Before 1965, the plant's wastewater treatment system discharged into the Hudson River at the Cold Spring Pier through the use of the municipal sewer system, except during periods of overload or system shutdown, when the wastewater was discharged directly into East Foundry Cove Marsh. In 1965, however, the State Department of Health concluded that the new sewage system being designed for Cold Spring could not handle the plant's industrial discharge, and operators began channeling the discharge into East Foundry Cove Marsh. Although Marathon and other *potentially responsible parties* for the contamination dredged parts of Foundry Cove and surrounding areas in 1972 and 1973, studies of the *wetlands* still revealed high levels of cadmium and nickel in the late 1970s. The EPA has divided the site into three geographical subsites to speed cleanup activities: the East Foundry Cove Marsh and Constitution Marsh (Area I); the 11-acre plant property, including the plant itself, a production well, a 500,000-gallon water tower, building debris, a clay- and asphalt-lined underground vault containing dredged material, a parking lot, and nearby residential yards (Area II); and East and West Foundry Cove and the portion of the Hudson River near Cold Spring Pier (Area III). The warehouse was used as a book warehouse, but all business activities at the site have ceased. The books still remain on site. The surrounding area is residential and includes an historic tourism area. Approximately 400 people live within a mile of the site. A school, a mobile home park, and a number of residences are served by groundwater within a 3-mile radius of the site. Local surface water is used for both recreation and commercial fishery.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

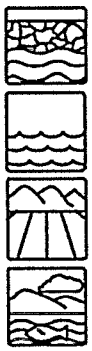
NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/81

Final Date: 09/01/83

continued

Threats and Contaminants

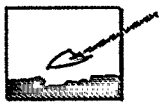


The State found high levels of cadmium, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt both inside and outside the plant facility. High concentrations of *trichloroethylene* (TCE) have been detected in groundwater. A State-supervised sampling program in 1984 and 1985 revealed widespread heavy metal contamination of the *sediments* and marsh soils of Foundry Cove. The highest levels were found in East Foundry Cove next to the Kemble Avenue *outfall*. Cadmium was found in soils uphill from the plant on the fence line between the former battery facility and neighboring back yards. Tidal action has slowly been flushing remaining cadmium deposits from the wetlands into the Hudson River. High levels of cadmium are present in on-site sediments, and cadmium is accumulating in the biota, threatening the marsh that supports several surface and underwater plant species and the surrounding wildlife. An endangered species, the shortnose sturgeon, *migrates* up and down the Hudson and enters East Foundry Cove to feed. Since this fish feeds on insect larvae, it is likely to eat contaminated sediments. Public health may be adversely affected by inhaling, accidentally ingesting, or touching contaminated soils or dusts, drinking contaminated groundwater, or eating foods grown in contaminated media.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of each of the three subsite areas.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1972 and 1973, under orders from the EPA, the owners dredged the channel connecting East Foundry Cove Marsh to Constitution Marsh. Workers removed about 90,000 square meters of sediment. About 4,000 cubic meters of dredge material were then retained in a diked enclosure constructed over a parking lot on the site property. Sediments were allowed to settle and the watery component was returned to Foundry Cove. Workers placed the dredge spoils in a clay- and asphalt-lined underground vault on plant property. However, studies in Foundry Cove between 1976 and 1980 continued to detect high cadmium and nickel concentrations in the sediments. In 1989, Marathon placed fencing and screens over the building's entrance to limit access.

continued

Area I Cleanup: The EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up East Foundry Cove Marsh and Constitution Marsh in 1986. The remedy features: (1) dredging highly contaminated sediments from East Foundry Cove Marsh; (2) chemically fixating the sediment and properly disposing of the watery components; (3) disposing of the treated sediments off site; (4) restoring the marsh by adding clean fill and clay and replanting the restored area; and (5) diverting storm sewers. Long-term sediment and water monitoring, a public awareness program, and site access restrictions also will be undertaken at the marsh. The EPA has completed the engineering design for this remedy. Prior to marsh cleanup actions, workers will construct a dike to keep sediments from migrating and will install a train switch to ease removal of the sediment. Cleanup of Area I will be done concurrently with Area III.

Area II Cleanup: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up Area II that features: (1) decontaminating the inside surfaces and contents of the former battery facility to remove dust containing heavy metals; (2) excavating the cadmium-contaminated soil on the plant grounds and neighboring yards; (3) excavating the on-site vault containing dredge spoils from the 1973 cleanup; (4) fixating the excavated soil, dust, and vault sediments and disposing of them at an EPA-approved facility off site; (5) excavating the *hot spots* of VOC-polluted soil, and then cleaning and replacing the treated material on site; (6) *backfilling* excavated areas with clean fill; (7) placing groundwater use controls and monitoring the *aquifer* until it is cleaned; and (8) consideration of minor repairs to the inoperable sprinkler and heating systems inside the building. The work has been divided into three parts: (1) excavation and treatment of all contaminated soil on the battery plant's grounds including the vault and neighboring yards, (2) conducting a pilot study on cleaning up the books in the warehouse, and (3) cleaning the interior of the former battery facility including the books currently stored inside. The EPA began engineering design work on all three components in 1989. Soil and yard cleanup and vault removal and cleanup are scheduled for 1991.

Area III Cleanup: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for this area which features dredging 1 foot of sediments from East Foundry Cove and the Cold Spring Pier area and removing them from the site. No action will be taken at West Foundry Cove, but the EPA will continue to monitor it. The EPA began the engineering design for this remedy in 1989; it is scheduled for completion in 1991.

Site Facts: The EPA entered into a *Consent Decree* with Marathon in 1972 to perform dredging operations

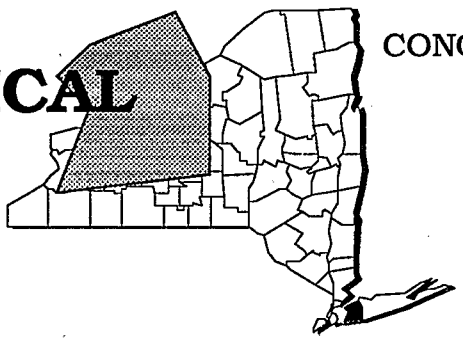
Environmental Progress

The dredging operation and site access restrictions described above have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Marathon Battery site while remedy designs are completed and final cleanup activities are taking place.

MATTIACE PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000512459



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04

Nassau County

Glen Cove

Site Description

The 2 1/2-acre Mattiace Petrochemical Company site is an inactive chemical distribution facility located on Long Island. From the mid-1960s until 1987, Mattiace received chemicals by tank truck and redistributed them to its customers. The company also operated the M&M Drum Cleaning Company on the site until 1982. The site is now a graded, unpaved lot with a trailer, shed, and concrete platform with 40 storage tanks, most of which are underground. In 1980, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation discovered that drums containing *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) were buried on the site and that wastewater from the drum-cleaning operations was being discharged into subsurface *leaching* pools. State investigators found VOCs in soil and shallow groundwater, the local drinking water source. In 1987, after 7 years of failed negotiations and litigation, the State of New York seized the property. At that time, many drums and tanks of organics, *acid*, and alkali liquids remained. The EPA has since secured the site and removed more than 120,000 gallons of bulk or waste liquids. Surrounding the site are industrial areas, Garvies Point Preserve (designated by the State as a significant natural habitat), and tidal *wetlands*. Glen Cove Creek is 500 feet south of the site. Surface water within 3 miles downstream of the site is used for recreation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soil at the site are contaminated with VOCs. Exposure to contaminated water and soil through direct contact or ingestion may be a health hazard. Habitats at the Garview Point Preserve and the tidal wetlands may also be threatened by contamination.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on soil and groundwater cleanup and removal of buried drums.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1988, EPA emergency workers secured the site, collected samples, and removed 100,000 gallons of flammable liquids, 20,000 gallons of contaminated water, and 1,800 gallons of liquids containing *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Lab packs were crushed and sent to an off-site incineration facility. Owners reclaimed cylinders and some empty tanks. All other hazardous materials were transported to EPA-approved disposal facilities.

Soil and Groundwater: The EPA began a comprehensive study of soil and groundwater pollution at the site in 1988. This investigation is exploring the nature and extent of contamination problems and will result in recommendations on strategies for final cleanup. A recommendation outlining the selected remedy for soil and groundwater cleanup is scheduled for 1991.

Buried Drums: After a geophysical survey that was conducted during field work to determine soil contamination, the EPA found several buried drums on the site. The EPA initiated field work in 1990 specifically geared to investigate the contents of the drums. Recommendations outlining the remedy selected to clean up the buried drums are scheduled to be submitted in late 1990.

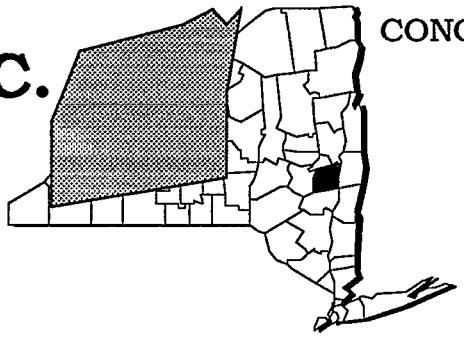
Environmental Progress

By securing the site and removing contaminated liquids, the EPA has eliminated immediate threats to nearby residents and the environment while further investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place at the Mattiace Petrochemical Company site.

MERCURY REFINING, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD048148175



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 23

Albany County

Albany

Site Description

Since 1956, the 1/2-acre Mercury Refining, Inc. site has been reclaiming mercury from batteries. Operators dumped waste batteries behind the furnace building until 1980, when these wastes were stored in drums on wooden pallets on paved areas of the site. Tests in the early 1980s indicated that waste was at least 3 feet below the site surface. The State's Fish and Wildlife Service tested soil in this area in the early 1980s and discovered high levels of *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) and mercury in soils and stream *sediments*. The source of the PCBs is not clear, although the nearby Owasco River Railroad Company has assumed legal responsibility. The site has been cleaned up, and the waste disposal methods of the company have been modified. The site lies in a light industrial and commercial area. The closest residents are about 1/4 mile to the north of the site. Approximately 20,000 people live within a 1 1/2-mile radius of the property; 100,000 live within 3 miles. Local surface water is used for recreation and as a drinking water supply. The nearest downstream supply *intake* is 1 mile away from the site. A tributary to Patroon Creek, which flows to the Hudson River, runs next to the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil were contaminated with heavy metals including mercury, zinc, nickel, and arsenic. In addition, soil was contaminated with PCBs. Because the site has been cleaned up, the areas of concern are limited to contaminants that may remain in the stream or fish. The risk to personal health is restricted to eating contaminated fish.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Under orders from the State, the owner excavated about 2,100 cubic yards of mercury-contaminated soil and debris and 300 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil and removed them from the site. An unknown amount of waste was found beneath the furnace building, and was left in place after being sealed with plastic sheets. The site was regraded with clean fill and *capped* to keep rainwater from spreading any remaining contaminants. After these cleanup actions, the State started a fish monitoring program in the nearby stream system to determine if there are any potentially adverse health effects associated with the remaining residuals of mercury. Groundwater monitoring is under way to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.

Site Facts: In 1985, a *Consent Order* was issued by the State to the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination requiring them to conduct cleanup activities at the site. In 1989, the State issued another Consent Order that required Mercury Refining to curtail any further chemical releases from plant operations to the environment. The company must also perform additional cleanup of adjacent soils, and pay for a wildlife impact study being conducted by the State.

Environmental Progress

The removal and *containment* of contaminated materials from the Mercury Refining site have achieved the primary goals established for the cleanup of sources of contamination. Completion of the adjacent soils cleanup is pending, and groundwater and fish monitoring will be conducted to ensure cleanup effectiveness of the site cleanup work.

NEPERA CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511451

REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 21

Orange County

1 1/2 miles southwest of Maybrook

Site Description

The 23-acre Nepera Chemical Company site was once an industrial waste disposal facility. Between 1953 and 1968, Nepera Chemical Company, Inc. used the property to dispose of wastes from its Harriman plant, which produced pharmaceutical and other industrial chemicals. In 1953, the State issued a permit to the site owners allowing them to discharge sewage or wastes into the nearby waters. Nepera started waste disposal processes with two *lagoons* and expanded to six. Discharge began at 50,000 gallons each week and declined to 7,000 gallons a week in 1967. State inspectors detected leakage from the lagoons in 1958 and 1960. The owners and the EPA found heavy metals, *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs), and phthalates in on-site test wells. Because of the State's continuing concern about proper *containment* of the waste and the threat to a local well field, Nepera discontinued operation of the lagoons in 1968. The last lagoon was filled in 1974. The lagoons were situated in a narrow valley between two rock ridges. The property is now covered with grass and completely fenced. Approximately 6,500 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. Public water supply wells for Maybrook lie 800 feet north of the site; the system consists of three wells and an infiltration gallery. Most residents outside the village rely on private wells, which tap local groundwater, for household uses. The nearest residential well is about 500 feet west of the site. Beaverdam Brook runs through the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

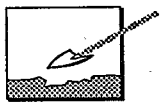
Threats and Contaminants

Pyridines, a plastic by-product, and other compounds from chemical wastes have been detected in groundwater monitoring wells on site and in *sludges*, in addition to VOCs and heavy metals such as lead, arsenic, cadmium, and mercury. Surface water and *sediment* samples also contain pyridines and VOCs. People could be potentially harmed if they ingest contaminated water or come into direct contact with contaminated water or soil.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

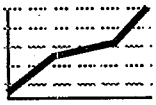
Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: All lagoons were filled by 1974 and a fence was constructed to restrict access to the site.

Entire Site: In 1988, under State monitoring, the site owner began an intensive study of soil and water pollution at the site. This investigation will explore the nature and extent of contamination problems at the site and will result in recommendations for final cleanup. The EPA and the State approved the study work plan submitted by the owner in 1990. The study is scheduled for completion in 1991, after which the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for the site cleanup from the recommended cleanup alternatives.

Environmental Progress

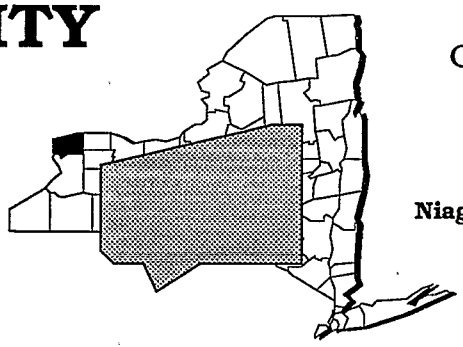


By filling the waste lagoons and restricting access, the Nepera Chemical site has been made safer while further investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place.

NIAGARA CITY REFUSE

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000514257



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32

Niagara County
Wheatfield

Alias:
Niagara County Refuse Disposal District

Site Description

The 50-acre Niagara City Refuse site is an inactive *landfill* that was operated by the Niagara County Disposal District from 1968 until 1976, when it was officially closed. Large amounts of industrial solid and chemical wastes are buried on the site. Exposed refuse was covered with about 20 inches of dirt and clay, and the site was graded. The Town of Wheatfield acquired it in 1976. About 1/2 mile southeast of the site lies the town of North Tonawanda, with a population of 36,000. Wheatfield's population is approximately 9,600. The marshy *wetlands* to the north of the site form the headwaters of Black Creek, which flows into the Niagara River. Contaminated *runoff* flows north into the creek or south into the river. The Niagara River is the drinking water source for the City of Niagara Falls; its water supply *intake* is about 3 miles downstream from the landfill. No known public or private wells exist in the area; water supply comes from outside the site vicinity. Local surface waters are used recreationally.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/81

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater and surface water are polluted with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and heavy metals. *Leachate* discharging to the Niagara River contains heavy metals. *Sediment* samples have high levels of phthalates, *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs), and low levels of *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). There is evidence that the site *cap* is deteriorating, raising the potential for release of VOCs and possible surface water erosion of wastes. The principal mode of human exposure to contaminants is through drinking or coming into direct contact with water from the Niagara River and Black Creek.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA began an intensive study of water pollution at the site in 1987. A party potentially responsible for contamination at the site took over the study in 1989. These investigations are exploring the extent and nature of pollution problems and will result in recommendations for final cleanup. The EPA plans to select a remedy for the site in early 1992, once the study is completed.

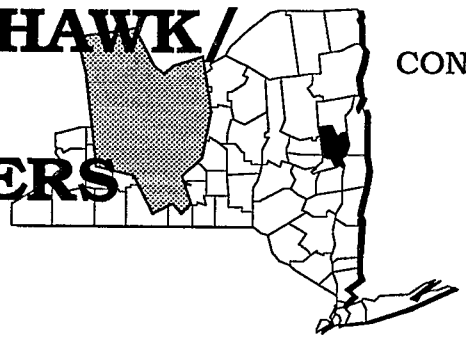
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Niagara City Refuse site while further studies leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place.

NIAGARA MOHAWK/ OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980664361



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 29

Saratoga County

Saratoga Springs

Site Description

The 7-acre Niagara Mohawk/Operations Headquarters site was used for coal gas manufacturing by the Saratoga Gas Light Company, a predecessor company of Niagara Mohawk, and then by various other companies from 1853 until the late 1940s. By-product materials containing hazardous substances were disposed of at various locations at the site, and the site's subsurface contains numerous coal tar waste deposits from these operations. Niagara Mohawk has operated the site since 1950 as a multi-purpose service center including an electric substation, natural gas facilities, and offices, as well as vehicle and equipment repair, maintenance, and storage facilities. Transformers and other electrical equipment that may contain oil contaminated with *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) are periodically stored outside the southwestern corner of the shop building at the site. The site is located in a primarily residential area of Saratoga Springs. Approximately 10,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site and receive their drinking water supply from the city of Saratoga Springs. Loughberry Lake is the drinking water supply reservoir for the city of Saratoga Springs, and is located 2,000 feet *upgradient* of the site. Approximately 1,300 people in trailer parks and other residents near the site obtain their drinking water from private wells located within 3 miles of the site.

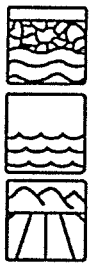
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with *polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* (PAHs) and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) associated with coal tars. *Sediments* contain PAHs, low levels of the pesticide DDT, and *petrochemicals*. On-site soils are contaminated with PAHs and VOCs. Should site-related contaminants *migrate* into sources of drinking water, area residents could be exposed to contaminants when drinking or using that water. Village Brook crosses the site and runs underground once it leaves the site, until it meets Spring Run, approximately 500 feet southeast. It is possible that area residents could be exposed to contaminants located in the sediments of these two streams.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1989, Niagara Mohawk Corporation began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination. This investigation is scheduled for completion in 1991, after which final cleanup technologies will be selected by the EPA.

Site Facts: The EPA and Niagara Mohawk Corp. signed a *Consent Order* in 1987 which specifies Niagara Mohawk's responsibilities for performing an investigation of site contamination.

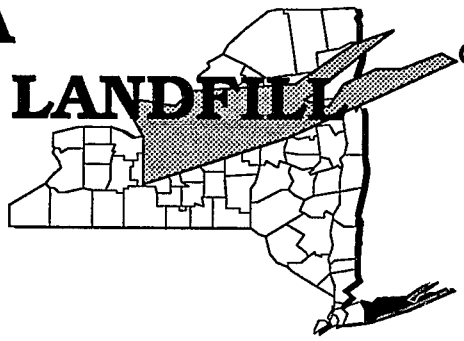
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Niagara Mohawk Operations Headquarters site while further investigations are taking place.

NORTH SEA MUNICIPAL LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980762520



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01
Suffolk County
Southampton

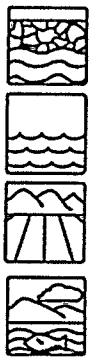
Site Description

The 130-acre North Sea Landfill is an active municipal *landfill* that is owned and operated by the town of Southampton. It has been accepting refuse, construction debris, and septic system waste since 1963. The site is separated into four areas: *Cell* #1, Cell #2, Cell #3, and former *sludge lagoons.* Cell #1 was used for the disposal of municipal solid waste, refuse, and debris. Cell #2 is permanently closed, and Cell #3 is currently receiving municipal waste. Fourteen scavenger lagoons were *decommissioned* in 1986 and have subsequently been filled with clean fill. There is a *plume* of groundwater contaminated with heavy metals in an *aquifer* designated as a sole source of drinking water in the area. The area within 1 mile of the landfill is residential, with a population of 1,500 people. In 1979, about a dozen private wells located within the area of groundwater contamination were closed by the State. The site is located near the southern shore of Little Peconic Bay in an area with extensive ponds, coves, and *wetlands.* Groundwater ultimately discharges into Fish Cove of the Peconic Bay. The Peconic Bay system is a major recreational resource in this region.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and heavy metals. Water samples taken from Fish Cove showed the presence of cadmium, a heavy metal. Off-site groundwater contamination may pose a health threat to people who drink or touch contaminated groundwater. The potential on-site health threats of primary concern are direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil. People could also be exposed to contaminants through participation in recreational activities at Fish Cove. Wetlands are possibly threatened by contamination.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in initial actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of Cell #1 and the former sludge lagoon area and cleanup of off-site contamination.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: Temporary emergency water was provided until 1981, when affected homes were connected to the public water supply.

Cell #1 and Former Sludge Lagoon Area: Cleanup actions to address site contamination include *closure* of Cell #1 and sludge and soil sampling to assure that no hazardous materials are *leaching* from the sludge lagoons. The parties potentially responsible for contamination of the site have started designing the technical specifications for closure of Cell #1 and sampling of the sludge and soil. The design phase is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

Off-Site Contamination: The Town of Southampton currently is conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of the off-site contamination. The investigation will define the contaminants, which will result in recommendations for final off-site cleanup activities. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

Site Facts: In 1987, the EPA and the Town of Southampton executed an order requiring the Town to conduct a study into site contamination and to recommend final site cleanup actions. Cell #2 has been closed as required in the State *Administrative Order*.

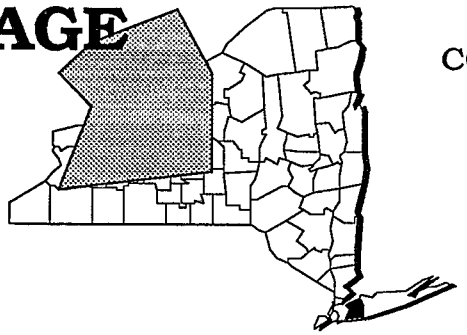
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that, with the provision of alternative water to residents formerly using contaminated private wells, no other immediate actions are required at the North Sea Municipal Landfill site while further investigations are completed and cleanup activities are being planned.

OLD BETHPAGE LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980531727



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04
Nassau County
Oyster Bay

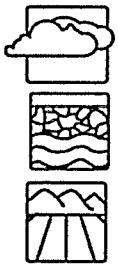
Site Description

The 65-acre Old Bethpage Landfill is an inactive municipal *landfill* that is part of a sanitary landfill complex, which was active until 1986. The Town of Oyster Bay began operations at the Old Bethpage Landfill in 1957, primarily for disposing of incinerator residue. In 1967, the town began accepting garbage and trash and allowed home owners to dump trash. From 1968 through 1978, liquid and solid industrial process wastes and damaged drums containing organic residues were disposed of at the site. Since 1978, metal hydroxide *sludges* have been the only industrial waste disposed of at the landfill. The landfill was closed to further disposal in 1986. There are several groundwater recharge basins used to dispose of scrubber water from incinerators. A methane gas collection system was installed to prevent further off-site *migration* of landfill gas. Partial landfill *capping* provides some barrier against groundwater contaminant migration. There are approximately 10,000 people living within 1 mile of the site. The site is located above the Magothy Aquifer, which supplies many public wells.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Air is polluted with methane gas and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). The groundwater on site and *leachate* from the landfill are contaminated with heavy metals including iron and manganese. The off-site groundwater is contaminated with VOCs. The main health risks associated with this site are drinking contaminated groundwater and inhaling contaminated air. The Village of Farmingdale uses the public drinking water wells directly downstream of the landfill and could be threatened by the contaminants.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1982, a methane gas collection system was installed by the Town of Oyster Bay to monitor and prevent migration of gas beyond the boundary of the site. A leachate collection system has been operating at the landfill since 1983. It is designed to collect, store, treat, and dispose of the leachate generated by the landfill. A clay cap was also applied to 29 acres of the 65-acre site. Technologies selected to clean up groundwater contamination coming from the landfill and source control of the landfill include: (1) installation, operation, and maintenance of a system of groundwater recovery wells and treatment of the recovered water by an *air stripper*, and if necessary, *carbon treatment*; (2) completing the covering of the landfill to prevent water from entering and thus spreading contaminants; and (3) monitoring to determine the effectiveness of the cleanup actions. The Town of Oyster Bay and the State, under EPA monitoring, are preparing the technical specifications and designs for the last portion of the capping program. Construction of the groundwater treatment system began in 1990.

Site Facts: In 1984, the Town of Oyster Bay signed a *Consent Order* agreeing to conduct an investigation into the groundwater contamination at the site and to recommend alternatives for cleanup of both on- and off-site contamination. The final *Consent Decree* covering the design and construction of the remedies selected by the EPA was approved by the court in 1988.

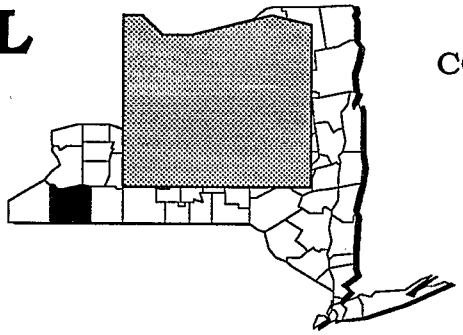
Environmental Progress

The completed cleanup actions described above have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated air, leachate, and groundwater at the Old Bethpage Landfill site while further cleanup activities are taking place.

OLEAN WELL FIELD

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528657



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 34

Cattaraugus County

Olean

Site Description

The 1-square-mile Olean Well Field site is comprised of three public wells, 50 private wells, and municipal and industrial dumps that contain high levels of *trichoroethylene* (TCE). Much of the groundwater contamination is believed to be the result of industrial operations at several nearby commercial establishments. Contamination of the areas was discovered in 1981. The public wells were constructed in the 1970s to alleviate the need for the surface water treatment plant on Olean Creek. After Olean city officials detected contamination of the public wells, the City discontinued their use and reopened the surface water treatment plant on Olean Creek. Site-related contaminants have *migrated* from shallow groundwater to deeper-lying levels. The groundwater located in the upper level flows toward and discharges into the Alleghany River. Approximately 18,200 people live in the City of Olean.

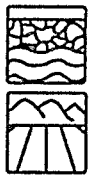
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/81

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). Three public wells and most residential wells also are contaminated. On-site soil at the manufacturing facilities is contaminated with TCE and other VOCs. Area residents may have been exposed to contaminants in their drinking water and through direct contact.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the groundwater and controlling the source of site contamination.

continued

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: A total of 28 home *carbon treatment* units for drinking water were installed on private wells and subsequent monitoring services were performed by the EPA between 1983 and 1985. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the EPA developed an interim cleanup action that provided for regular monitoring and the installation of additional *carbon adsorption* units as necessary, until a permanent remedy was put in place.

Groundwater: Based on the results of the site investigation, the remedies selected to clean up the site include: (1) re-activating the municipal wells and treatment of the water using an *air stripping* process to reduce the TCE contamination to a level that protects human health; (2) extending the city water lines from the Town of Olean to connect approximately 93 residences currently served by wells; (3) inspecting the McGraw-Edison industrial sewer and analyzing repair and replacement options; and (4) recommending institutional controls restricting withdrawal of contaminated groundwater for drinking purposes. Five thousand feet of sewer lines have been replaced or cleaned. The water main extension work was completed in 1989. These new water mains will also provide hydrants and fire protection to the targeted areas. Air strippers were constructed at the municipal wells in 1989, which were reactivated in 1990.

Source Control: The purpose of the second investigation is to further define contaminant sources, and to provide the information necessary to select and design appropriate source control cleanup actions. A work plan for the source control study was developed by the EPA in 1989, in addition to a field operations plan. The goal of the investigation will be to fully describe characteristics of known contaminant source areas, investigate other potential source areas, and determine appropriate cleanup actions. Selection of final cleanup actions is scheduled for 1992.

Site Facts: The NYSDEC issued an order invoking an Administrative Hearing in 1981. A *Notice Letter* was sent by the EPA to the parties potentially responsible for contamination of the site in 1982. In 1984, the EPA issued *Unilateral Administrative Orders* to six individuals that currently or formerly owned and operated commercial establishments suspected of contributing to site contamination. In 1984, the parties potentially responsible submitted a report highlighting investigative studies required under the Order to the EPA and the NYSDEC.

Environmental Progress

The immediate actions described above have eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water and will continue to protect affected residences until remaining cleanup activities are undertaken at the Olean Well Field site.

PASLEY SOLVENTS AND CHEMICAL INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD991292004

REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 05

Nassau County
Hempstead

Alias:
Pasley Sales Corporation

Site Description

The 1/2-acre Pasley Solvents and Chemicals site was a chemical distribution facility from 1969 to 1982, occasionally storing waste chemicals. Prior to this, Commander Oil used the site for gasoline storage and fuel oil distribution. The Nassau County Health Department (NCDH) investigated the site in 1981 and found the on-site soil and groundwater to be contaminated with organic solvents and petroleum products. NCDH ordered Pasley to clean up the site in 1982, but the company went bankrupt and indicated they could not take responsibility for any cleanup actions. Approximately 50 homes are located within 1,000 feet of the site. These homes are supplied with water from the public distribution system. Approximately 19,000 people live within 1 mile of the site. Over 110,000 people are served by municipal wells located within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with various *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). Chlorinated solvents are contaminating the soil. The contaminated groundwater and soil, if they are accidentally swallowed or touched, could be a health hazard to individuals.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1988, one of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination assumed the responsibility of conducting a study to determine the nature and the extent of the contamination. Monitoring wells have been drilled to investigate the contaminants in the soil and the groundwater. The study is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA sent out *Notice Letters* to the potentially responsible parties, informing them of their responsibility in the site cleanup operations. One of the parties has filed for bankruptcy and has indicated that they would be unable to take responsibility for the site cleanup.

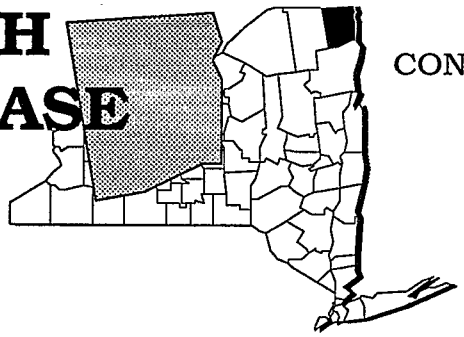
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Pasley Solvents and Chemical Inc. site while further studies leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are completed.

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY4571924774



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 30

Clinton County

Plattsburgh

Site Description

The 3,440-acre Plattsburgh Air Force Base site has served as a tactical wing in the Air Force Strategic Air Command since 1955. From 1955 to 1987, hazardous wastes were generated from such activities as aircraft maintenance and painting, fire fighting exercises, spills and the discharging of munitions. Hazardous wastes were deposited in unlined *landfills* and burned in unlined pits. *Volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) were found in two shallow monitoring wells *downgradient* of the drum storage area during tests conducted by the Air Force in 1987. The Air Force conducted preliminary field investigations into site contamination, which included sampling of soil, groundwater, and surface water at several areas. Approximately 2,000 people obtain drinking water from private wells located within 3 miles of the Base landfill. The site is located in a mixed use area consisting of industries, commercial enterprises, and private residences, and is bordered on the north by the Saranac River and the city of Plattsburgh. Lake Champlain is located to the east of the site, and the Salmon River borders the base to the south.

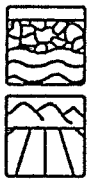
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater located in two shallow monitoring wells downgradient of the site's drum storage area and soils surrounding the drainage ditch areas are contaminated with various VOCs. *Runoff* of *leachate* from the landfill areas is contaminated with VOCs, jet fuel, and pesticides. Area residents could be exposed to contaminants in their drinking water supply if runoff *migrates* into nearby private wells. However, this is unlikely since contaminated groundwater flow is toward Lake Champlain and not toward private water wells. Another potential area of exposure is direct contact with contaminants located in soil, groundwater, and surface water runoff. If migration of the contaminated leachate is not stopped, Lake Champlain, the Salmon River, and the Saranac River all could be affected.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The Air Force is in the process of preparing a report summarizing the findings of its investigation into site contamination and the most effective ways to clean up 24 identified areas of contamination at the site. The site will be divided into at least eight subsites when cleanup activities begin. Cleanup is scheduled to begin in some areas in 1991.

Site Facts: Plattsburgh Air Force Base is participating in the *Installation Restoration Program* (IRP). The Department of Defense (DOD) established this program in 1978 in order to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by hazardous materials on military or DOD installations.

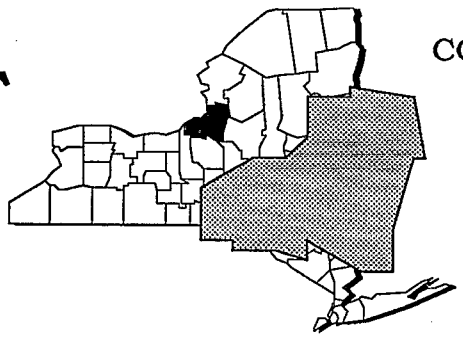
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Plattsburgh Air Force Base site while cleanup activities are being planned.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT SERVICES

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511659



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 29
Oswego County
Oswego

Site Description

The 15 1/2-acre Pollution Abatement Services (PAS) site served as the location for a chemical waste incineration facility from 1970 to 1977. The site consisted of three *lagoons* containing over 1 million gallons of oil and mixed hydrocarbons, several large storage tanks containing contaminated waste oil, and more than 15,000 leaking and deteriorating drums. Throughout the operation of the facility, PAS experienced operational problems and was cited for numerous air and water quality violations by State and Federal agencies. During this time, liquid wastes were collected and stored on site in drums, open lagoons, and in aboveground and underground tanks. From 1973 to 1976, lagoon overflows and liquid waste spills were common, releasing wastes into Wine Creek. During this period, the U.S. Coast Guard, the EPA, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) became involved in a number of immediate cleanup activities. Following the *closure* of the site, all hazardous wastes were removed from the site. Approximately 24,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site. The immediate area is sparsely populated and is zoned primarily for commercial and industrial activity. The site lies 1/2 mile from the shores of Lake Ontario. To the north of PAS, two streams come together to form Wine Creek, which flows into Lake Ontario. The Oswego municipal water treatment plant has a surface water *intake* system on Lake Ontario approximately 1 mile from the point where Wine Creek enters the lake. Municipally supplied water has been made available to residents, but several have opted to continue using private wells.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

The on-site groundwater was contaminated with various heavy metals and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). The on-site soil was contaminated with *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). *Sludges* were contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals. Contaminants in the surface water include such VOCs as methylene chloride, toluene, and vinyl chloride. The potential existed for health risks if contaminated groundwater was accidentally ingested or touched. Wine Creek and a *wetland* area, which lie immediately northeast of the site, were threatened by the contaminants.

continued

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of surface contamination, the entire site, and cleanup of off-site contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Over a 10-year span, the EPA performed many cleanup activities to make the site safer to the public and the environment. In 1976, the EPA constructed a dike to prevent an overflow of contaminants from entering the groundwater and soil in the surrounding area. In 1977, the EPA treated and discharged the contaminated groundwater from the lagoons. A fence with a locked gate was constructed surrounding the site in 1980 to keep unauthorized individuals from entering. That same year, the EPA *overpacked* and relocated 500 drums on site. An additional 1,200 drums were overpacked in 1981, and surface *runoff* controls were installed. The site was covered with a clay *cap*, topsoil, and vegetation.

Surface: In 1982, the EPA removed superstructures and 10,000 drums of contaminants from the site. In 1987, 500,000 gallons of contaminated groundwater were pumped from the site and disposed of off site for treatment.

Entire Site: Based on the results of the site investigation, the EPA selected the following methods for site cleanup: (1) limited excavations and removal of contaminated soil, as well as the removal of subsurface tanks and drums to a federally approved landfill; (2) construction of a perimeter *slurry wall*; (3) site grading followed by installation of an impermeable cap; (4) groundwater recovery; (5) *leachate* collection; (6) removal of groundwater and leachate for off-site treatment; and (7) groundwater monitoring. The State has excavated and removed approximately 1,000 drums and all of the buried tanks. In addition, they have also installed leachate and groundwater collection systems and completed the perimeter slurry wall and cap. As of 1989, 400,000 gallons of leachate were disposed of in off-site federally approved facilities. The State completed the disposal of waste sludges, installed additional monitoring wells, and pumped and disposed of contaminated leachate in 1990.

Off-Site Contamination: The EPA has prepared a work plan for an investigation to determine the nature and extent of off-site contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup of the area outside of the slurry wall. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

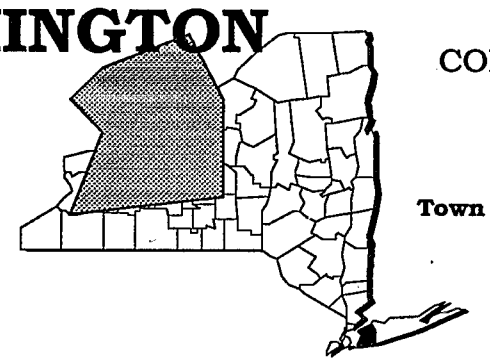
Environmental Progress

The numerous immediate and long-term cleanup actions described above have successfully met the established goals for cleanup of surface and groundwater contamination at the site, while further studies into off-site contamination are taking place.

PORT WASHINGTON LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980654206



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 03

Nassau County

North Hempstead

Alias:

Town of North Hempstead L-4 Landfill

Site Description

The Port Washington Landfill site is an inactive portion of a municipal *landfill*. The landfill is located on a 139-acre lot including a 54-acre inactive section. The site was used since the 1880s as a sand and gravel mining operation. Subsequent to mining activities, the property was used as a disposal area for construction debris. In 1973, the Town of North Hempstead purchased the property and operated it as a municipal landfill until closing it in 1983. Operation of the landfill during the 1970s resulted in the generation of an off-site soil gas *plume* composed of methane and *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). In 1981, Southport Water District Well No. 5, located about 1,500 feet west of the landfill, was closed due to evidence of organic chemical contamination. There are approximately 4,500 people living within 1 mile of the landfill. Residential areas adjacent to the landfill are served by the Port Washington Water District. The closest public water supply well is located 2,000 feet south of the landfill. The *aquifers* of primary concern are the upper glacial, the Magothy, and the Lloyd aquifers. The landfill is bordered to the east by Hempstead Harbor. Site access is limited by fencing and the typical security associated with an active municipal landfill.

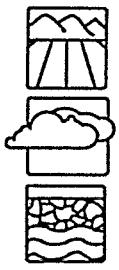
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Vinyl chloride is of special concern because it has been detected in the on-site soil gas at high concentrations. Other VOCs have been detected in off-site *ambient air* and on-site subsurface air. Groundwater and *leachate* are contaminated with various VOCs. People may be at risk by drinking, inhaling, and coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater. As a result, the nearest public water supply well (Southport) has been taken out of service as a precaution against possible contamination, although no contaminants have been detected in this well. The potential health threat to people resulting from recreational use of contaminated water or eating contaminated fish is minimal.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The Town has taken the following response actions: (1) installed numerous gas vents on the western edge of the landfill; (2) installed a manifold system to collect the vented gas; (3) flared the collected gas; (4) improved the existing leachate collection system; and (5) improved the dispersion of flared gases through addition of a stack. In 1987, the Town removed and sampled about 60 drums that were discovered buried near the site. In 1989, the EPA completed installing landfill gas and groundwater monitoring wells on and near the site. The EPA also conducted limited testing using devices known as "flux boxes" to measure the amount of gases emitted from the landfill surface.

Entire Site: The final selection of groundwater, leachate, and air cleanup technologies to address site contamination includes: (1) *closure* of the landfill; (2) rehabilitation of the active gas collection system; and (3) additional perimeter venting. Possible reactivation of the Southport well with *air stripping* and installation of additional groundwater extraction wells are proposed for the purpose of restricting further *migration* of contaminants in the groundwater. The Town of North Hempstead will begin designing the technical specifications for the landfill closure, rehabilitation of the gas collection system, and perimeter venting once the *Consent Decree* is signed. The engineering design of the remedy is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

Site Facts: The EPA and the Town of North Hempstead are negotiating a *Consent Decree* for the Town to clean up the site. The decree is expected to be signed in 1990.

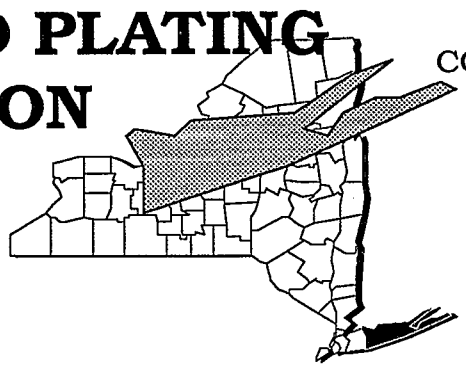
Environmental Progress

The numerous immediate actions described above have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Port Washington Landfill site while further cleanup activities are planned.

PREFERRED PLATING CORPORATION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768774



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02

Suffolk County

Babylon

Site Description

The 1/2-acre Preferred Plating Corporation site was the location of plating operations from 1951 until 1976, when the company filed for bankruptcy. The property was subsequently sold and in 1982 the new owner filled in the *leaching* pits and constructed a building over them. The leaching pits had been severely cracked and leaking, allowing discharges into groundwater. The primary activities at the site included chemically treating metal parts to increase corrosion resistance and to provide a cohesive base for painting. The plating processes used included *degreasing*, cleaning, and surface finishing of metal parts. These processes involved the use of various chemicals and resulted in the generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. Untreated wastewater, produced by rinsing the metal parts between each process, was discharged to four concrete leaching pits directly behind the original building. An automobile repair shop, among other businesses, now occupies the site. There are approximately 4,500 people within 1 mile of the site. Approximately 15,000 people draw drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater underlying the site is contaminated with heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, lead, and nickel. Low levels of chlorinated organics and cyanide also were detected in a few samples. People risk harmful health effects by drinking or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater and by inhaling contaminated groundwater vapors.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on groundwater cleanup and off-site contamination cleanup.

Response Action Status

Groundwater: The EPA installed eight on-site wells and six angle borings to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The groundwater cleanup technologies selected include: (1) pumping out groundwater; (2) precipitating the metals contaminating the groundwater; and (3) reinjecting the purified groundwater into the *aquifer*. The EPA is preparing the technical specifications and design for the selected groundwater cleanup technologies. Groundwater cleanup activities will begin once the design phase is completed in 1991. It is expected that the groundwater system will be operable in 3 years.

Off-site Contamination: The EPA is conducting a study into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination *upgradient* of the site to determine sources contributing to the contamination. The investigation includes analysis of on-site soil and will result in recommendations for final cleanup. The study is scheduled to be completed in late 1991.

Site Facts: The EPA sent *Notice Letters* to the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination to clean up the groundwater in 1988, but received no reply. A Special Notice Letter was issued to an additional party in 1990 for the off-site contamination. Negotiations are under way with these parties to take over the investigation into the extent of the off-site contamination.

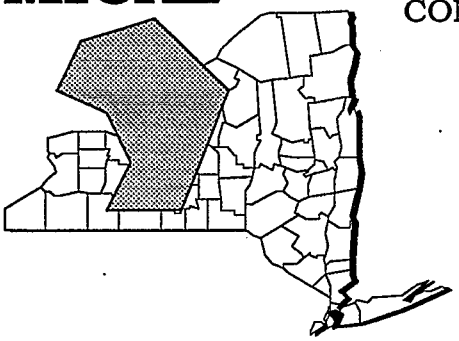
Environmental Progress

After adding the site to the NPL, the EPA conducted preliminary investigations that showed the site posed no immediate threats to human health or the environment while further studies and the design of cleanup remedies are taking place. Although there is no present danger to the drinking water, the EPA will ensure the safety of the water supply for nearby homes through the use of monitoring wells around the site.

RADIUM CHEMICAL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD001667872



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 07

Queens County

Woodside/Queens

Site Description

The Radium Chemical Company (RCC) site consists of one abandoned building on approximately 1/3-acre of land at 60-06 27th Avenue in Queens. From the mid-1950s through 1983, the company leased specially packaged radium to hospitals for use in the treatment of cancer. When it was abandoned, the facility contained a large quantity of radium-226 sealed in small metal tubes or rods referred to as "needles," totalling approximately 110 to140 curies. In 1983, the State ordered the company to stop its business operations due to a series of violations of regulations. State inspections disclosed violations involving lost shipments of needles, radiation levels exceeding allowable standards within the plant, and elevated radon levels, indicating microscopic defects in the needles. The company ceased any further leasing of radioactive sources, but the missing needles were not accounted for, and conditions at the plant did not improve. In 1987, the State ordered RCC to remove its inventory of radioactive sources and to decontaminate the work site. In 1988, a State judge declared the RCC site officially abandoned. Although an emergency cleanup action has taken place, residual radioactive contamination and mixed waste remain in the building. Approximately 300,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site. The majority of the surrounding area is composed of light industry and small businesses, with some residential areas within 1/2 mile of the site. The Brooklyn-Queens Expressway is less than 10 feet from the site. A large health club is located within 100 feet of the RCC facility.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 08/16/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants

The air is contaminated with radium and radon gas from the former site operations. A potential threat exists from inhalation of radon gas and exposure to gamma radiation if people should enter the interior of the building on the site. Water at the site has been turned off, and bottled water is being used.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Over a 9-month time period, a cleanup effort by the EPA was completed. During the months of July and August 1989, all of the needles on site were repackaged to prevent the release of radioactivity and were removed in five shipments to a facility in Nevada dedicated to the disposal of radioactive wastes. In August 1989, approximately 200 containers of non-contaminated flammables, poisons, and other reactive chemicals were sent for incineration and disposal. In September 1989, one shipment of highly contaminated debris, tools, and other materials found in the building was also sent to the Nevada facility. In total, 118.6 curies of radium have been safely removed and disposed of at the Nevada facility. In addition, in September and October 1989, four shipments of low-activity contaminated debris were sent to a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility in Hanford, Washington. Five hundred pounds of elemental mercury found in the building were recycled and sent to a facility in Pennsylvania. Stringent operating and monitoring procedures to maintain public safety have been followed throughout the immediate cleanup process. Twenty-four hour security at the site was maintained throughout the cleanup action. A foam fire suppressant system was also in place to reduce the risk of explosions and fires. These removal actions resulted in the greatest hazards being removed from the site.

Entire Site: In early 1990, the EPA prepared a study that outlines the nature and extent of contamination remaining at the site and describes the various cleanup alternatives evaluated. The EPA selected the final site remedy, which consists of partial decontamination of the building, followed by its complete removal and disposal in appropriate facilities. Cleanup actions are planned to begin in 1990.

Site Facts: In July 1988, at the request of the State, the Supreme Court in Queens issued an order finding that the company and its president could not perform their obligations and duties to secure the plant adequately. The Attorney General also prosecuted the company for criminal violations of the State labor law. In February 1989, the company was convicted of four violations and was fined the maximum amount permitted by statute.

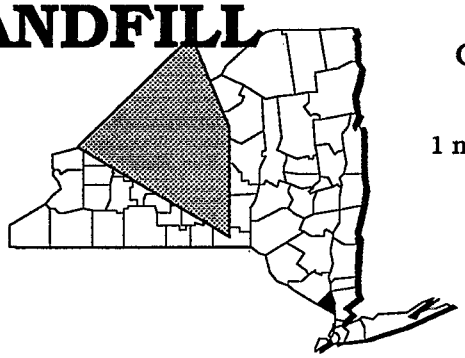
Environmental Progress

The removal operations described above have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to radioactive materials at the Radium Chemical site until final cleanup is completed.

RAMAPO LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511493



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 22

Rockland County

Route 59,

1 mile northeast of the Village of Hillburn

Site Description

The Ramapo Landfill, covering 96 acres, opened in 1972. In 1978, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) denied the *landfill* operators an operating permit because of an incomplete permit application and violations of State codes. The facility received *sludge* from a cosmetic company, and unauthorized dumping may have occurred. In 1980, about 50 drums containing an unknown waste were found on the site. Most of the landfill now is covered and graded. The brush disposal area appears to be well maintained, and the *lagoon* is fenced. An existing *leachate* collection system diverts surface and subsurface leachate from the landfill to a treatment pond. Historical groundwater quality data shows the presence of various metals and organics. Wells providing water for the Spring Valley Water Company are close to the site. Although the landfill is legally closed, the Town of Ramapo still disposes of brush and debris on the site. Approximately 50,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site, while only about 200 people live within one mile. Several public water supply wells serving the Spring Valley Water Authority systems, which potentially affect 200,000 users, are located 1,000 feet west of the site just across the Ramapo River.

Site Responsibility:

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and xylene, and heavy metals including mercury, lead and cadmium. Surface water is contaminated with heavy metals and *phenols*. Health risks may occur if contaminated groundwater or surface water are accidentally ingested or touched. Leachate from the site is contaminating Torne Brook, a tributary of the Ramapo River, leading to the further spread of contamination. Breathing airborne contaminated vapors from surface water and particulates from on-site soils may also pose a potential health threat. Use of contaminated groundwater for bathing, showering, or cooking may cause inhalation of VOCs that evaporate from contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The party potentially responsible for the site contamination, under State authority, has begun an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup of the entire site.

Site Facts: The NYSDEC entered into an *Administrative Order on Consent* on February 4, 1985 with the Town of Ramapo to clean up the site. The State signed an order for site cleanup with the party potentially responsible for site contamination on April 11, 1988.

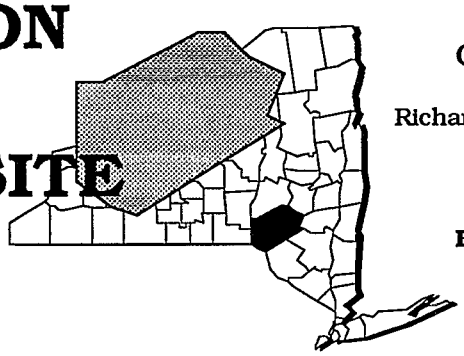
Environmental Progress

After adding the Ramapo Landfill site to the NPL, the EPA conducted a preliminary evaluation and determined that no immediate cleanup actions were required at the site while further investigations leading to final remedy selection are taking place.

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL SITE

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980507735



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 25

Delaware County

Richardson Hill Road, 2 1/4 miles southwest of Sidney Center

Alias:
Bendix Waste Oil and Disposal Site

Site Description

The Richardson Hill Road Landfill Site covers 8 acres and contains a *landfill* that is composed of two sections. The first part is in the northern section of the site; it contains two trenches. The second part, located to the south of the first, contains a waste oil pit. From 1964 through 1969, the Bendix Corporation disposed of hazardous wastes and unknown amounts of waste oil and equipment at the site. The EPA discovered *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs), *trichloroethylene* (TCE), and vinyl chloride on the site when they inspected it in 1982. A shallow ditch intercepts surface water that runs off from the southern part of the site. The ditch empties into *culverts* that drain into two beaver ponds at the northern end of Herrick Hollow Creek. This creek contributes water to the Cannonsville Reservoir. Approximately 100 people live within 1 mile of the site. Three seasonal homes are directly *downslope* from the site, and five other seasonal homes are downstream from the site. However, none of these homes use water supplies that the site appears to affect. Also, approximately 1,000 people who depend on surface water or groundwater for their drinking water supply live within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/01/86

Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants

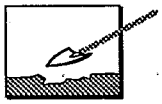
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and PCBs are contaminating the soil. Groundwater at the site contains oily wastes and VOCs including dichloroethene and TCE. PCBs and solvents are found in the surface water and *sediments* throughout the beaver ponds in Herrick Hollow Creek. The site does not contain barriers to prevent people from gaining access to the site; therefore, people could be exposed to hazardous chemicals through direct contact. People could also come into contact with contaminants from the area's drainage system, the two beaver ponds near the site, and the other creeks that surround it. Also, fish in local streams and animals that depend on those surface water resources could be contaminated.

continued

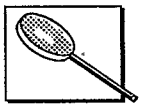
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



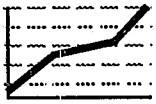
Immediate Actions: Allied, one of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, will provide bottled water to residents in the area who cannot use their water supply due to contamination from the site. Also, Allied put a temporary *cap* on the waste oil pond in the southern part of the landfill to keep contaminants from *migrating* from the site.



Entire Site: Allied/Amphenol started a study of site contamination in 1987, which is expected to be completed in 1991. The study will include evaluations of alternative cleanup remedies. The EPA will then select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.

Site Facts: Allied/Amphenol signed an order in 1987 in which they agreed to complete an investigation determining the nature and extent of site contamination.

Environmental Progress

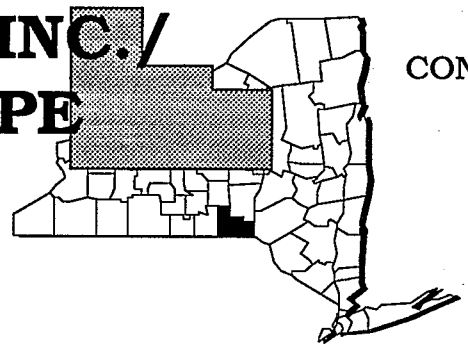


By providing bottled water to those residents affected by contaminated groundwater, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials will be greatly reduced. The site does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

ROBINTECH INC./ NATIONAL PIPE

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002232957



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28
Broome County
Town of Vestal

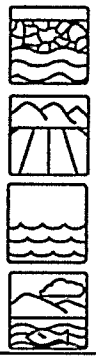
Site Description

The Robintech, Inc./National Pipe Company site is an inactive filled *lagoon*, approximately 1 acre in size, in the Town of Vestal. The site was owned by Robinson Technical Products from 1966 to 1970; Robintech, Inc. from 1970 to 1982; and the National Pipe Co. from 1982 to the present. The facility manufactures *polyvinyl chloride* (PVC) pipe from inert PVC resin and assembles plastic-coated cable. The lagoon was used from 1968 to 1974 for the disposal of chromic *acid* plating solution, caustic reverse plating etch, machine cutting oils, and toluene. More than 1,500 gallons of liquid waste were dumped into the lagoon, which formerly had been a small swamp. It has been almost completely filled with clean dirt and paved or covered with gravel. It is being used as a storage yard for PVC pipe. The site is situated at the southern edge of an area that is an active gravel pit located on the bank of a stream flowing into the Susquehanna River. The area immediately north of the site is marshy. The Town of Vestal Water District No. 4 Well is on the Susquehanna floodplain about 2,500 feet northwest of the site. Well 4-2 was placed as a separate site on the National Priorities List in 1983. A nearby recreational facility, Skate Estate, receives surface drainage from the National Pipe Co. site. Three municipal wells, serving the Vestal public water supply, are located less than 3,000 feet from the site. An estimated 27,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site. The groundwater in the area is used for municipal well water, with approximately 7,300 people dependent on the well. A *wetland* area surrounds the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil are contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and methylene chloride. The soil also is contaminated with heavy metals including lead, cadmium, chromium, and iron. Contaminants in the surface water and *sediments* include heavy metals and VOCs. Potential harmful health effects include drinking contaminated water and direct contact with contaminated water or soil. Surface water *runoff* leaving the site may overflow onto Skate Estate. Children playing at this facility can come into direct contact with soil contamination or contaminated runoff water.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA negotiated an agreement with the potentially responsible responsible party to investigate the extent of contamination. The study, along with recommendations for cleanup of the site, is scheduled for completion in early 1991. The EPA will then select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.

Site Facts: In October 1987, the EPA signed an order with the parties potentially responsible for site contamination to complete an investigation to determine the extent and nature of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup.

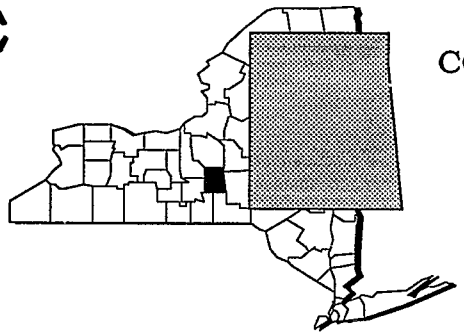
Environmental Progress

After listing the Robintech, Inc. site on the NPL, the EPA conducted a preliminary evaluation of the conditions at the site and determined that no immediate actions were required to make the site safer while investigations leading to the final selection of a cleanup remedy are taking place.

ROSEN SITE

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD982272734



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 25

Cortland County
City of Cortland

Aliases:
Rosen Brothers
Scrap King, Inc.

Site Description

The Rosen Site covers 20 acres adjacent to a residential/commercial area in Cortland. The site is an abandoned industrial facility that formerly manufactured wire screens. Before the facility burned to the ground in 1970, Wickwire Brothers, Inc. produced small metal items and disposed of industrial waste on the site. From 1971 to 1985, the site was operated as a scrap yard, car crushing, and scrap metal processing facility by Philip and Harvey Rosen. Municipal waste, industrial waste, construction waste, timbers, and drums were disposed of in an unlined open dump approximately 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 15 to 20 feet deep. Approximately 500 drums, their contents unknown and many of them leaking, were on the surface, and drums had been buried in two areas. Also on the surface were crushed cars and refrigerators; 5,000-gallon steel tanks; approximately 10 fuel truck tanks; and an open pit containing water with an oily surface. In 1972, 1984, and 1985, the Cortland County Health Department cited the Rosen brothers for violating State and County laws concerning waste handling. In 1985, the Department ordered Philip Rosen to take some needed safety and cleanup measures, but the order was not complied with. Also in 1985, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) found that a building and a 150-foot smoke stack were structurally unsound. The site overlies the Cortland-Homer-Premble Aquifer, a glacial outwash sand and gravel deposit. Public and private wells tapping the *aquifer* within 3 miles of the site are the sole source of drinking water for an estimated 24,000 people. The population is approximately 15,000 within a 1-mile radius of the site. Perplexity Creek borders the site and discharges about 2 miles downstream to the Tioughnioga River, which is used for recreational activities. The southern border of the site abuts Cortland City High School, and the Rosen Site was used as a natural travel route for students walking to school.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

In 1986, NYSDEC detected *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) in on-site wells and soil samples. On-site *sediments* contain pesticides, cyanide, chromium, and lead. An oily film was observed on the Tioughnioga River. The installation of a fence around the site, together with the presence of a 24-hour security guard, has eliminated the possibility of individuals, except for those doing the cleanup work, making contact with on-site wastes.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1987, the potentially responsible parties, under monitoring by the EPA, fenced the site, secured and segregated containers of hazardous materials, removed a number of gas cylinders, and sampled wastes. Beginning in late 1989, all surficial hazardous wastes and drums were removed from the site. This action was completed in April 1990.

Entire Site: Under EPA monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for the contamination began an investigation in 1990 to determine the type and extent of contamination remaining on site and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup. The study is scheduled to be completed in early 1992. The EPA will then review the alternatives and select the most appropriate remedy for site cleanup.

Site Facts: In September 1988, the EPA issued an order requiring Dallas Corp., Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., and Monarch Machine Tool Co. to secure the site and to transport hazardous wastes to an EPA-approved facility. In January 1990, the EPA signed an *Administrative Order on Consent* with Dallas Corp., Monarch Machine Tool Company, and Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. to perform an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. In February 1990, the EPA issued a unilateral order requiring Agway, Inc., Cooper Industries, Inc., Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., Potter Paint Company, Inc., Harvey M. Rosen, and Smith Corona Corp. to participate in the investigation.

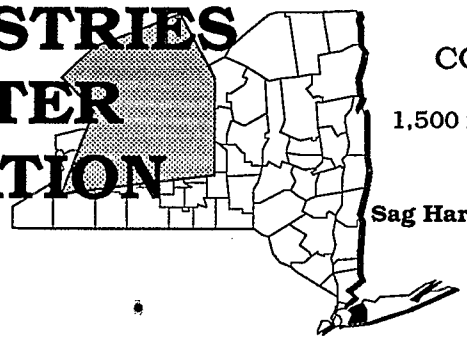
Environmental Progress

By fencing the site, posting a guard, and removing many of the hazardous materials visible on the surface of the site, the EPA has greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Rosen site. The potentially responsible parties are conducting investigations into final cleanup solutions for the remaining contamination at the site.

ROWE INDUSTRIES GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981486954



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01

Suffolk County

1,500 feet south of the Village of Sag Harbor

Alias:

Sag Harbor Groundwater Contamination Site

Site Description

The Rowe Industries Groundwater Contamination site is located on the eastern side of the Sag Harbor Bridgehampton Turnpike and consists of approximately 5 acres. From the 1950s through the early 1960s, the site was owned and operated by Rowe Industries, Inc. During that time, the company manufactured small electric motors and transformers. Rowe Industries was purchased by Aurora Plastics, Inc. in the late 1960s and by Nabisco, Inc. in the early 1970s. In 1980, the site was sold to Sag Harbor Industries, which uses the facility to manufacture electronic devices. Reports from former workers indicated that spent solvents were discharged through drains leading from the building into cesspools, directly onto the land surface, or to a small pond farther east. Groundwater contamination was first discovered in the Sag Harbor area in 1983. The Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) stated that water samples taken from a private well revealed contamination by solvents and iron. As a result of these findings, the SCDHS and the EPA conducted further investigations. The results of monitoring studies of 46 private wells and 21 observation wells in 1984 indicated that the contaminated groundwater *plume* was approximately 500 feet wide, flowed northeast of the site, and contained chlorinated hydrocarbons. Approximately 6,000 people within a 3-mile radius of the site use groundwater as their primary source of drinking water.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/01/86

Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants

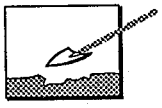
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene were detected in on-site monitoring wells. Health threats may exist from the *migration* of contaminants via the groundwater or chemical vapors in the air. Potential contact with contaminated groundwater through drinking well water is no longer a concern, because a public water supply was made available to the affected residences in late 1984, and public water was installed for all homes in the area in 1985.

continued

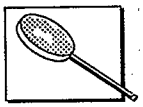
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate response actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



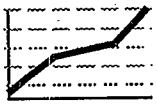
Immediate Response: In response to the contaminated drinking water, the EPA extended the public water supply mains to the 25 affected homes in 1985.



Entire Site: Under EPA monitoring, Nabisco, Inc. and Sag Harbor Industries, Inc. initiated an investigation to determine the type and extent of groundwater contamination and to identify alternatives for the cleanup. Field work was completed in February 1990. The EPA is reviewing the draft report on the results of the investigation.

Site Facts: In February 1988, the EPA sent letters to potentially responsible parties notifying them of their possible involvement. In September 1988, Nabisco, Inc. and Sag Harbor Industries, Inc. signed an *Administrative Order on Consent* requiring the companies to investigate the extent of contamination on the property and in the vicinity of the site.

Environmental Progress

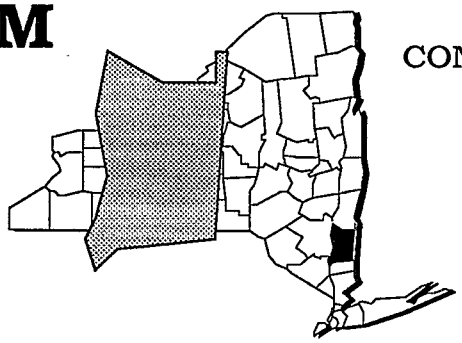


By providing a safe drinking water supply to those residences affected by contaminated groundwater, the EPA greatly reduced the potential of exposure to contaminants in the well water. The EPA is currently reviewing the results of a study conducted by the potentially responsible parties and soon will recommend the final cleanup remedy.

SARNEY FARM

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535165



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 21

Dutchess County

Amenia

Site Description

The Sarney Farm site is an open dump in farmland located in Amenia. Several small villages are located nearby. A former owner used a 5-acre section of the property as a dump for municipal and industrial wastes. The site received ethylene dichloride in 55-gallon drums, cleaning solvents, inks, *acids*, water-base glue, and machine oil from 1965 until 1969. Some drums are on the surface and others are buried. Groundwater contamination was confirmed by the Dutchess County Department of Health in 1982 and, by New York State in 1984. The site is 500 feet from Cleaver Swamp, which has provided water for farm livestock in the past. There are 22 residential wells utilizing the bedrock *aquifer* within 3,000 feet of the site. There are no public water supplies located within the area. Approximately 3,000 people live within 1 mile of the site; 10,000 live within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater beneath the site is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, and vinyl chloride. *Leachate* analysis has identified VOCs including acetone, toluene, and xylenes. Contaminant *migration* is probably limited to Cleaver Swamp, which receives surface water *runoff* from the disposal areas and is a local groundwater discharge area. The major health concern is the use of contaminated groundwater for domestic uses. Potential risks also may exist to individuals eating wildlife from Cleaver Swamp. There has been a decrease in agricultural use of the area, including pasturing of domestic livestock. Therefore, exposure to contaminants through the consumption of livestock has been essentially eliminated.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate response actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

continued

Response Action Status

Immediate Response: In an effort to reduce the levels of organic pollutants and to reduce the migration of contaminants to Cleaver Swamp, the EPA began developing a biodegradation/*aeration* treatment system in 1987. The system is used to treat leachate and wastes from the original dump site and migratory areas. The reactor consists of a grid of *french drains* with perforated drain piping flowing into a concrete pit, aeration equipment in the pit, a control building, a nutrient batching system, pumps, electrical power supply, and process controls.

Entire Site: The EPA has completed an investigation into the type and extent of contamination at the site. A decision regarding the treatment for the final cleanup is expected in 1990. The proposed cleanup action plan includes on-site low-temperature thermal treatment of contaminated soils and the off-site disposal of drums.

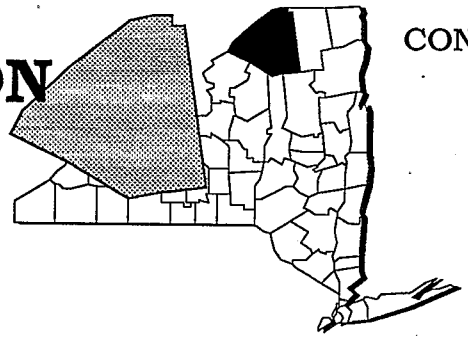
Environmental Progress

A treatment system for the contaminated leachate and wastes from the Sarney Farm site is currently operative, greatly reducing migration of and exposure to contaminants at the site while the selection of a final cleanup remedy is pending.

SEALAND RESTORATION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535181



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 30

St. Lawrence County

Lisbon

Site Description

The Sealand Restoration site covers 210 acres and is located in the Village of Lisbon. The site, formerly a dairy farm, was acquired by Sealand Restoration in 1977 and was operated as a waste disposal site. Petroleum wastes were *landfilled* in a disposal *cell* near the southern site boundary or spread on the ground surface in the central and northern parts of the site. Three areas are being addressed as part of the cleanup work: a landspread area, an empty drum storage area, and a disposal cell located 100 yards from a *wetland*. Approximately 1,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/26/89

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including benzene and acetone, and heavy metals. Trace amounts of *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) and pesticide compounds were found in the landspread area. Low-level concentrations of *phenols* and heavy metals were also found. Potential health risks exist to those who come into direct contact with the contaminants, accidentally ingest contaminated vegetation, or drink the contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a single *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Aboveground wastes were removed from the cell disposal area in 1984 and from the empty drum storage area in 1987 by the County of St. Lawrence, using funds appropriated by the New York State Legislature. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation hired contractors to remove the source of contamination from the disposal cell area.

Entire Site: A study to determine the type and extent of remaining contamination and to develop methods for site cleanup is planned to begin in 1990.

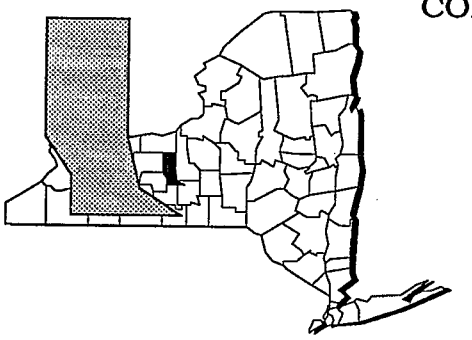
Environmental Progress

By removing the visible wastes from the two areas of the Sealand Restoration site, the possibility of being directly exposed to hazardous materials at the site has been greatly reduced. Further investigations are planned to determine the extent of the remaining contamination and to select the final cleanup remedies for the site.

SENECA ARMY DEPOT

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY0213820830



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 33

Seneca County

Near the Town of Romulus

Site Description

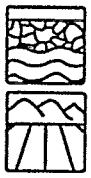
The Seneca Army Depot site encompasses 10,600 acres. It lies between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes in the Finger Lakes region and abuts the Town of Romulus. The Army has stored and disposed of military explosives at the facility since 1941. There is an unlined 13-acre *landfill* in the central portion of the depot, where solid waste and incinerator ash were disposed of intermittently for 30 years, until 1979. The site also has two incinerator pits adjacent to the landfill where refuse was burned at least once a week from 1941 to 1974, and a 90-acre area in the northwest portion of the depot, where explosives and related wastes have been burned and detonated during the past 30 years. There is also an APE-1236 Deactivation Furnace in the central portion of the depot, where small arms are destroyed. Seneca Army Depot employs about 700 civilian and 300 to 400 military employees. People live in a farmhouse near a field where *seeps* occur. Approximately 1,350 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the depot.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including *trichloroethylene* (TCE), vinyl chloride, and chloroform. Soils are contaminated with heavy metals, buried metal turrets, and VOCs. People who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the ash landfill and the open burning areas.

Response Action Status

Ash Landfill: The Army is conducting an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the ash landfill area. The EPA has provided the Army with comments, which are being incorporated into the investigation work plan. Field work is scheduled to begin in fall 1990.

Open Burning/Open Detonation Area: The Army is planning an investigation to determine the extent of contamination in the open burning/detonation area. This investigation is planned to begin in 1991. An additional 56 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU) have been identified. The EPA, the Army, and the State will address some of these areas through the normal permit process and other areas of concern through cleanup actions. Areas of concern will be added on an ongoing basis by the three parties involved and will later be grouped into specific cleanup phases. It is expected that 10 to 15 separate contaminated areas will be addressed.

Site Facts: The Seneca Army Depot is participating in the *Installation Restoration Program* (IRP), a program specially funded through the Department of Defense (DOD) that investigates, controls, and addresses contamination at military and other DOD facilities. *Interagency Agreements* were completed in July 1990.

Environmental Progress

After adding the Seneca Army Depot site to the NPL, the EPA determined, after an initial evaluation, that the site did not require immediate actions to make it safer to the surrounding communities or the environment, while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are under way.

SIDNEY LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980507677

REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 32

Delaware County
Sidney

Site Description

The Sidney Landfill site covers 50 acres of a hilltop located on the eastern side of Richardson Hill Road, approximately 1 mile from Route 27 in the Town of Sidney. This *landfill* is located in a sparsely populated area of steep hills, woods, and farmland. Richardson Hill Landfill, also a hazardous waste site on the National Priorities List, is located on the side of a hill directly across from the Sidney Landfill. The Sidney Landfill operated from 1964 until 1972 and accepted municipal and commercial waste and possibly waste oils. Waste streams from the landfill may have contained organic solvents and *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Groundwater and surface water in the area could become contaminated, because the landfill is located on a hilltop and slope, where water can flow in different directions at the same time. A *wetland* area and Herrick Hollow Creek are immediately *downslope* from the site. A private well at the base of the hill was closed because of a high iron content. Organic solvents are present in the bedrock and soil off site. This poses a threat to local springs that feed into nearby drainages. The site is covered, but is not properly *capped* to prevent water from *seeping* through it. *Leachate* seeps have been associated with this landfill since the 1960s. This is a sparsely populated area of woods and farmlands, where 1,700 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site. Chemical analysis of the residential water supply shows that the shallow groundwater supplying three homes is contaminated with organic compounds. These wells were sealed off, and the residents are using bottled water provided by the Amphenol Corporation.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater on and off site contains *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including solvents, and PCBs. The leachate, *sediments*, and surface water on site contain VOCs. Solvents and PCBs are in the on-site soils. The site is not completely fenced, which makes it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances in the soils on site. People would be more likely to come into direct contact with hazardous chemicals at leachate seeps and drainage ditches along Richardson Hill Road. Exposure to hazardous chemicals also could occur if the soil or bedrock off site contaminates the springs and groundwater that local area residents use for bathing and drinking.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Three contaminated residential wells have been sealed off and bottled water was provided to affected residents.

Entire Site: The EPA started a study of this site in 1989 to determine what chemicals have contaminated the area and how far that contamination extends on and off the site. The EPA plans to complete the study in 1992, at which time it will select the final remedy for cleaning up the site.

Site Facts: The EPA has sent 53 letters notifying *potentially responsible parties* of their liability and requesting them to initiate cleanup actions.

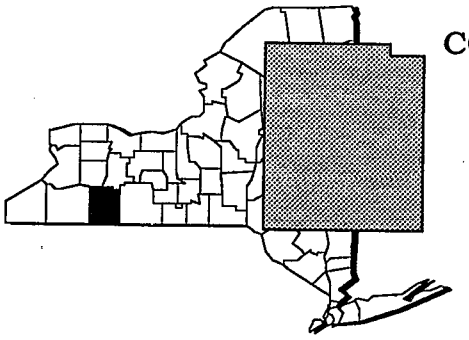
Environmental Progress

Sealing contaminated wells and providing an alternate water source to affected residents have reduced exposure to contaminants in the water. The EPA's preliminary evaluations determined that no other immediate cleanup actions were needed while the investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy are taking place.

SINCLAIR REFINERY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535215



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 34

Allegany County

S. Brooklyn Avenue in Wellsville

Site Description

The Sinclair Refinery site covers 103 acres where the Wellsville Refining Company refined oil from the late 1800s until 1924. The Sinclair Refining Company (now ARCO) purchased the property in 1924 and operated it until 1958, when a fire ended operations. The property changed ownership during the next few years, including the Town and Village of Wellsville, the State University of New York, and the various companies now owning and occupying the site. Various types of wastes including cloth filters, oil *sludges*, contaminated soil, pesticides, heavy metals, and *fly ash* were disposed of in a 12 1/2-acre *landfill* over a 30-year period. The landfill consists of a 9-acre Central Elevated Landfill Area, a 2-acre South Landfill Area, and a 1-acre sand and gravel area between the two landfills. The landfill part of the site is located along the west bank of the Genesee River, about 1 1/4 miles upstream from the Village of Wellsville's original water supply *intake* pipe. The EPA, the State, and ARCO relocated the town's river water intake farther upstream of the landfill in 1985, so contaminants in that part of the river no longer threaten the water supply. The river is eroding the ground under the landfill, and surface waters off site could become contaminated if the river's flood waters are high enough to reach the landfill. Approximately 6,000 people live within 1 mile of the landfill. Several businesses and the State University of New York's Alfred Campus are located on the refinery portion of the Sinclair property. Approximately 500 people use the buildings located on this part of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, municipal, and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Wastes from drums on site contain *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including *trichloroethylene* (TCE) and methylene chloride, arsenic, and heavy metals. Groundwater, soils, and surface water contain VOCs, *petrochemicals*, and heavy metals. Potential human exposure from drinking water has been essentially eliminated as a result of the relocation of the Wellsville Water Treatment Plant intake pipe. On-site workers who inhale or touch contaminated surface water, groundwater, or soil could be at risk. The potential also continues to exist for environmental contamination of groundwater and surface waters. Continuing discharges to the Genesee River could contaminate plants, animals, and soil near the site.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on *stabilization* of the landfill and source control in the refinery area of the site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, ARCO removed approximately 10 loose drums from the Genessee River. In 1983, the State of New York diverted the Genesee River away from the eroding face of the landfill and placed dredged material there as temporary protection against erosion. Later in 1983, the Village of Wellsville, Allegany County, and the State of New York stabilized the *berm* constructed to divert the Genesee River to protect the eroding landfill. In 1985, the Town's river water intake was relocated upstream from the landfill.

Stabilization of the Landfill: The EPA selected the following remedies to stabilize the eroding landfill: (1) remove approximately 300 drums from the landfill and dispose of them off site; (2) excavate wastes from the 2-acre landfill area; (3) place clean fill in the excavated area; (4) consolidate excavated wastes to the central landfill area; (4) *cap* consolidated wastes in the central landfill area; (5) partially channelize the Genesee River to protect the landfill from erosion or flooding; and (6) construct a fence around the entire landfill to secure it. The designs and project plans to implement the river channelization portion of the remedy were approved by the EPA in February 1990. Work to channelize the river is expected to begin in the fall of 1990. Landfill cleanup also is expected to begin in 1990.

Source Control/Refinery Site: The EPA is studying the site, the sources of contamination, and various methods for cleaning up the site. *Containment* and excavation are being explored as possible solutions to the contamination. The EPA is scheduled to select a strategy to carry out the final cleanup effort in 1990.

Site Facts: An agreement was signed between the Village of Wellsville, the State of New York, and ARCO, which detailed how ARCO would finance the plan to stabilize the diversion berm constructed by the State in 1983. The EPA sent a Letter of Acceptance to ARCO in April 1988 accepting their proposed work on the Genesee River. The EPA held several meetings to keep the public informed about progress at the site.

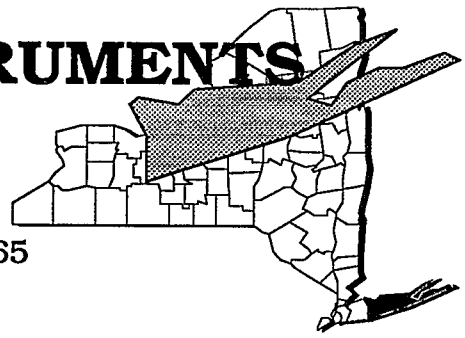
Environmental Progress

The removal of many sources of contamination and actions taken to ensure a safe drinking water supply have made the site safer while work to stabilize the landfill is under way. Further investigations into controlling the source of contamination at the refinery site are in process.

SMS INSTRUMENTS INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD001533165



CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02
Suffolk County
Deer Park

Site Description

SMS Instruments, Inc. is located in a light industrial area in Deer Park. The site consists of a one-story 34,000-square-foot masonry building on 1 1/2 acres. Approximately 80% of the lot is paved with asphalt. From 1971 to 1983, SMS Instruments, Inc. overhauled military aircraft components. Industrial wastes generated from *degreasing* and other refurbishing operations were routinely discharged to a *leaching* pool on site. Another source of waste disposal was a 6,000-gallon underground storage tank used for jet fuel storage. In 1979 to 1980, the Suffolk County Department of Health detected solvents in the pool. The County installed monitoring wells, and subsequent investigations at the site during 1981 revealed 70 drums stored outdoors in an unprotected area, some showing evidence of corrosion and leakage. More than 50 industrial facilities are located within a 1-mile radius of the site, and a large groundwater recharge basin is located adjacent to the eastern side of the site. The basin is located in the recharge zone of the Magothy *aquifer*, a sole source aquifer for Long Island. The Magothy aquifer is the only source of drinking water for the estimated 124,000 residents in the vicinity of the site. Approximately 17,000 residences are located within a mile of the site. Several schools are situated to the south of the site. The headwaters of Sampawams Creek, which feeds into Guggenheim Lakes, lie 1 mile southeast of the site. Belmont Lake State Park is less than 2 miles to the southwest.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

Industrial waste from the metal degreasing and refurbishing operations caused groundwater contamination with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including xylene, toluene, and benzene. The on-site leaching pools were contaminated with heavy metals including chromium, zinc, lead, and cadmium. Soil is contaminated with chlorinated solvents. Potential health risks may exist for individuals drinking, touching, or inhaling vapors from the contaminated groundwater. The Suffolk Department of Health Services has indicated that residents in the vicinity of the site may maintain private wells for irrigation purposes but not as a source of drinking water.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the entire site and cleanup of the off-site contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The leaching pool was pumped out, filled with sand and sealed in 1983. the underground storage tank was removed in 1988.

Entire Site: The EPA's plan to clean up the site includes extracting and treating groundwater at the site and discharging it back to the ground. Soils will be treated on site by steam *stripping* to remove contaminants. The EPA is in the process of preparing the engineering specifications for these cleanup technologies. The design is expected to be completed in 1991.

Off-Site Contamination: In May 1990, the EPA began an investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination off site. Based on the result of this investigation, a plan to control and clean up the source of this contamination will be developed.

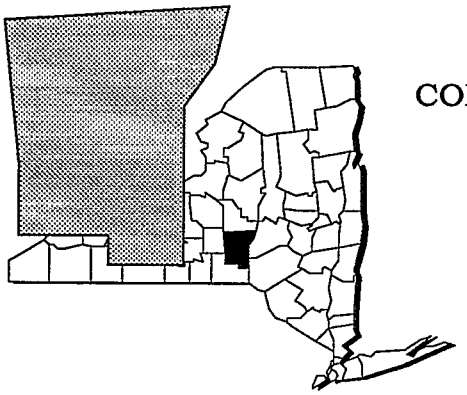
Environmental Progress

The immediate actions described above have reduced the spread of on-site contamination pending the start of final cleanup actions, while further investigations leading to a final cleanup solution for off-site contamination are taking place.

SOLVENT SAVERS

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980421176



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 25

Chenango County
Lincklaen

Site Description

The Solvent Savers site covers 13 acres in the Town of Lincklaen. Industrial solvents and other wastes were brought to the facility for reprocessing or disposal from 1967 until 1974. Operations included distillation to recover solvents for reuse, drum reconditioning, and burial of liquids, solids, *sludges*, and drums in several on-site areas. The quantities and types of wastes disposed at the site and their locations are not fully known. Three residences are located within 300 feet of the site. Public water supplies do not exist in the general area; therefore, the residents rely on private wells. The Town of Lincklaen has a population of approximately 500 people. Fifteen dairy farms are located in the town. Pastures for dairy cows are located 2 miles from the facility along a portion of Mud Creek, which is downstream of the site. Mud Creek is classified as a trout stream by the State and is used for recreational activities and livestock watering. In addition, alfalfa, corn, and other crops for human and livestock consumption are grown in the area.

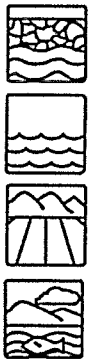
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

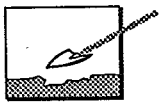


The groundwater, surface water, and soil are contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, chloroform, *phenol*, and vinyl chloride; and heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, and zinc. The soil also is contaminated with *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). *Sediments* are contaminated with heavy metals. People who touch or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, surface water, soil, or sediments may be at risk. Cows grazing in nearby pastures may be harmed if contaminants *migrate* to the fields. Wildlife in and around Mud Creek may be exposed to pollutants *seeping* from the site into the water.

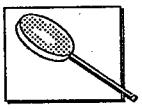
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



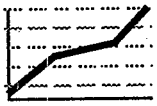
Immediate Actions: The EPA has excavated over 100 drums, some badly corroded, and *overpacked* them into leakproof outer drums. These drums and the remaining drums on the site, which are to be excavated and overpacked, will be disposed of at a federally approved facility. The EPA expects to have all the drums removed by the end of 1990.



Entire Site: The EPA is studying the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. Once the study is completed in 1990, measures will be recommended to clean up the site and the area surrounding it.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA issued an *Administrative Order* to the *parties potentially responsible* for the site contamination, directing them to take responsibility for cleaning up the site.

Environmental Progress

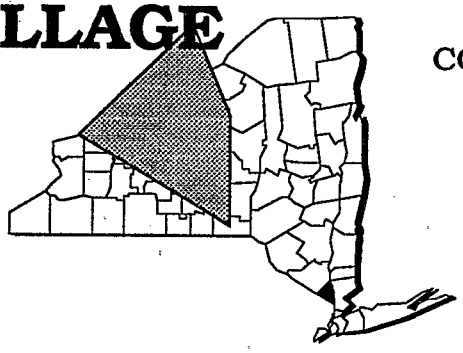


The excavation and *stabilization* of many of the drums stored on the site have greatly reduced the risk of people being exposed to hazardous materials while further investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy for the Solvent Savers site are taking place.

SUFFERN VILLAGE WELL FIELD

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780878



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 22

Rockland County

Village of Suffern

Site Description

The Suffern Village Well Field site covers 30 acres in the Village of Suffern. The village operates four production wells that provide water to approximately 12,000 people at a rate of almost 2 million gallons per day. In 1978, the State detected trichloroethane, a *volatile organic compound* (VOC), in the municipal water distribution system. Currently, wells 1, 2, and 4 are shut down due to the contamination. The Tempcon Corporation, a small oil burner reconditioning business, was identified as the source of the contamination. The company is located 2,500 feet uphill of the well field. Until 1979, the company used a *seepage* disposal pit and trichloroethane-based solvents. During investigations, coal *gasification* wastes were found at the Econo-Body Truck and Equipment Corporation, located approximately 400 feet away from the well field. The amount of waste material left by the coal gasification facility, which operated from 1902 to 1935, has not been determined. Approximately 10,800 people live in the Village of Suffern. All of the residents in the area use municipally treated water. The well field is adjacent to the Ramapo River.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/10/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater was contaminated with VOCs, primarily trichloroethane, and lesser amounts of dichloroethane, and napthalene. Soils were also contaminated with VOCs.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two phases: immediate actions and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1979, the contaminated soil was excavated, *aerated*, and then *backfilled*. In 1979, the Village installed a system to remove pollutants in the municipal water supply by exposing the water to air to evaporate contaminants. This system was operated intermittently and is currently not in service.

Entire Site: The State completed an investigation of the site contamination in 1987. Based upon the study results, the State and the EPA decided that due to the presence of only moderate levels of contaminants, and predicted low levels in the future, that no further cleanup actions were warranted. However, the State is monitoring the site to ensure the site cleanup has been effective.

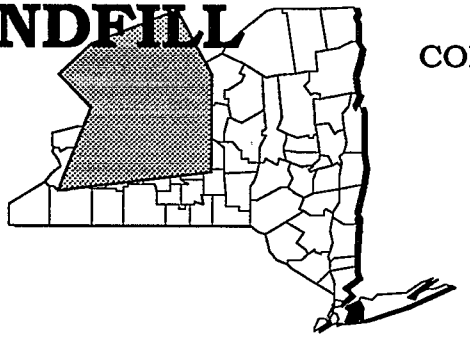
Environmental Progress

The cleanup actions at the Suffern Village Well Field site have been completed to both the EPA's and the State's satisfaction, therefore protecting the public health and the environment. The State will continue to monitor the site to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy.

SYOSSET LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511360



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04
Nassau County
Oyster Bay

Site Description

The Syosset Landfill, in the Town of Oyster Bay, is approximately 45 acres in size. The *landfill* is bordered by the Long Island Railroad to the northwest and the Cerro Wire and Cable Company plant to the southeast. Single family residences and an elementary school are located to the north of the site. Offices and storage yards for the Town of Oyster Bay Sanitation and Highway Departments occupy the south end of the site. From 1936 to 1974, the landfill received mixed municipal refuse, cesspool pump-out wastes, and industrial wastes from such sources as Cerro Wire and Cable Corp., Columbia Corrugated Container Corp., and the Hooker Chemical Company located in Hicksville. Investigations revealed high concentrations of heavy metals in the industrial *sludges* being deposited, as well as in wastes discharged from scavenger plant operations. In addition, *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) in two private wells and one Jericho Water District well are substantially above safe drinking levels. In 1974, the public water well located 600 feet from the landfill was closed due to taste and odor problems allegedly resulting from the *leachate plume* coming from the landfill. Gas *migration* from the landfill to the South Grove School, which is located along one side of the site, was documented on several different occasions in the early 1980s. A permanent ventilation trench was subsequently constructed along the school landfill border. Approximately 59,000 people depend on groundwater from public, municipal, and private wells for drinking water in the area. The nearest well is 2,000 feet from the site. There are approximately 1,200 homes, 12 public schools, and one hospital complex located within 1 1/4 miles from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater contains low levels of VOCs including vinyl chloride, benzene, toluene, and xylene; heavy metals including lead, arsenic, chromium, cadmium, manganese, and iron; and *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Accidental ingestion and direct contact with contaminated groundwater are potential health threats for individuals living near the site. Health threats associated with gas migration from the landfill have been eliminated.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three steps: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the on- and off-site contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: A permanent ventillation trench has been constructed to reduce gas migration from the site to the school area. Air analysis performed in 1983 indicated that the gas concentrations in the area north of the ventilation trench were reduced to non-detectable levels.

On-Site Contamination: The party potentially responsible for the site contamination has begun an investigation to determine the extent and nature of on-site contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The investigation is expected to be completed in late 1990. The EPA will evaluate the alternatives and select the most appropriate remedies for on-site cleanup.

Off-site Contamination: The potentially responsible parties plan to address the possible migration of contaminants from the landfill. This investigation is planned to begin in late 1990 and will measure the extent of off-site contamination and identify alternatives for the cleanup.

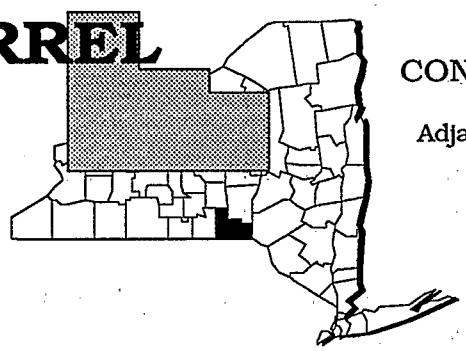
Environmental Progress

Elimination of gas vapor migration from the landfill has made the air around the site safe to breathe. The EPA's preliminary evaluations showed that the site does not pose any other immediate threats to the neighboring community or the environment while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place.

TRI-CITY BARREL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980509285



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 27
Broome County
Adjacent to Old Route 7 in Fenton

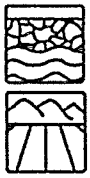
Site Description

Tri-City Barrel is a 3 1/2-acre site in the Town of Fenton where, since 1955, used drums were reconditioned. The drums were washed with a strong caustic agent as part of the reconditioning process. The wastewater from this process then was discharged into unlined *lagoons* and allowed to evaporate. This process continued until 1980. The company cleaned out and *backfilled* the lagoons and now stores the wastewater in a holding tank before it is disposed of off site. Osborne Creek crosses the northern part of the site and local residents use surface water downstream and within 3 miles of the site for recreation. Approximately 3,500 people obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 05/05/87
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater contains *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs) and chlordane, a pesticide. The soil is contaminated with a variety of organic compounds. Direct contact with or ingestion of contaminated groundwater or soils may pose a health threat. The site is unfenced, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

continued

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA began to study the nature and extent of contamination of the site starting in 1990. The EPA will use this study to recommend the best way to clean up the site.

Site Facts: In 1984, the EPA fined the Tri-City Barrel Company for failure to label hazardous wastes properly.

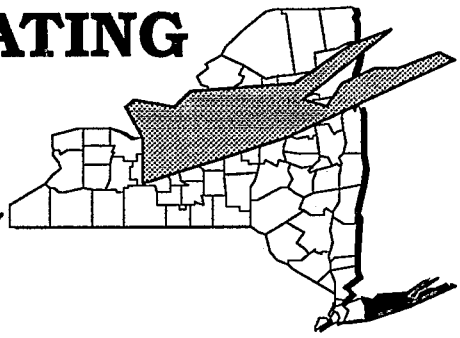
Environmental Progress

After adding the Tri-City Barrel site to the NPL, the EPA conducted an initial evaluation and determined that no immediate cleanup actions were necessary while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

TRONIC PLATING COMPANY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002059517



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02
Suffolk County
Farmingdale

Site Description

The Tronic Plating Company site comprises 1/2 acre of a 2 1/2-acre lot and is located in a relatively flat area of Farmingdale. Tronic Plating Company occupied the southeast corner of a long building in an industrial park area from 1968 to 1984, where it provided electroplating and metal protective coating services for the electronics industry. The site consists of the long building, 2 inside aboveground storage tanks, 4 underground *leaching* pools, and a storm drain in the paved area to the northeast of the building. During its operation, the facility discharged industrial wastes into a sanitary pit and the four underground leaching pools. The storm drains, which were located approximately 40 feet from the northern rear door of the operation, were also allegedly utilized by Tronic Plating Company to dispose of potentially hazardous *effluent*. New York State issued a Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to Tronic in 1980. Tests conducted by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) in 1985 detected heavy metals including copper, silver, iron, zinc, lead and cadmium in the leaching pools and in the storm drain. Tronic Plating Company now is operating in another location. The building space where it formerly operated is occupied by three small companies. About 16,000 people in the area use groundwater as their sole source of drinking water. The population within a 1-mile radius of the site is estimated to be about 1,800 people. The closest residences are located approximately 1,000 feet east of the site. An industrial school is located 3/4 miles northeast of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and *potentially responsible parties'* actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

On-site groundwater is suspected to be contaminated with cyanide and heavy metals. Surface water located in industrial process and waste streams (storm drains, sanitary pools, leaching pools, piping to industrial pools, and the cooling water pool) are contaminated with cyanide and heavy metals including nickel and lead. It is assumed that the dissolved contaminants can *migrate* through the on-site soils into the groundwater because of the sandy, highly permeable soil native to Long Island. If migration should occur, area residents could be exposed to site-related contaminants by drinking or touching the groundwater. Another potential source of exposure to site-related contaminants is direct contact with contaminated soils or inhalation of contaminants that have become airborne.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The party potentially responsible for the site contamination started an investigation defining the site contamination and effective cleanup methods in 1988 and anticipates completing it in 1991. The EPA will evaluate alternatives and select the most appropriate remedies for cleanup of the site.

Site Facts: Commerce Holding Company signed an *Administrative Order on Consent* that obligates the company to conduct an investigation of site contamination under EPA supervision.

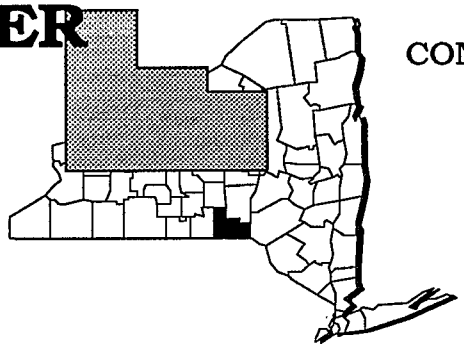
Environmental Progress

After listing the Tronic Plating site on the NPL, the EPA performed a preliminary evaluation and determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the community or the environment while investigations to determine final cleanup remedies are taking place.

VESTAL WATER SUPPLY 1-1

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980763767



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28
Broome County
Vestal

Site Description

The Vestal Water Supply Well 1-1 is located on the southern bank of the Susquehanna River in Vestal. An industrial park is located immediately to the southeast of the well, along Stage Road. Several marshy areas and drainage ditches encompass and interlace the industrial park. The western portion of the site includes a water district well field, a soccer field, a fire department training center, and a residential area. Well 1-1 is one of three production wells in Water District 1 intended to provide drinking water to several water districts in the Vestal area. The well is moderately contaminated with several *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs), including *trichloroethylene* (TCE). Well 1-1 was the main source of water for District 1 until 1978, when it was closed. Well 1-2 was the main source of water until 1988, but now it is permanently incapacitated as a result of wellscreen problems. Well 1-3 now is the primary supplier of drinking water to the service area. The original Vestal Water Supply Site also contained Well 4-2 in District 4. However, this well was separated into its own NPL site, Vestal Water Supply 4-2, when it was discovered that the District 1 and 4 wells were contaminated by two separate sources. Well 1-1 has pumped contaminated groundwater into the Susquehanna River ever since contamination was discovered in 1978, in order to prevent the contaminant *plume* from affecting other District 1 wells. In late 1982, a preliminary investigation was conducted to find the source of contamination. The industrial park along Stage Road was implicated as a possible source. Approximately 27,000 people reside in the Town of Vestal, and approximately 17,000 rely on public water supplies to provide them drinking water.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Pollution from the Stage Road Industrial Park has apparently caused the groundwater to be contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and heavy metals. The use of untreated water from Well 1-1 by the residents of Vestal could have exposed a significant portion of the town's population to contaminants before it was closed in 1978. The western portion of the site includes several *wetlands* and a State-owned forest. The site also borders the Susquehanna River and Choconut Creek, which face potential pollution from contaminant *migration* from the groundwater.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on cleanup of the groundwater and source remediation.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Well 1-1 was removed from service in 1978.

Groundwater: Based on the result of the site investigation performed by the State, the following cleanup methods were selected: (1) restoration of District 1 water supply capacity to the level that existed prior to the loss of Well 1-1; (2) provision of a water supply to the district that provides a high level of public health protection; (3) hydraulic *containment* of the plume contaminants by pumping Well 1-1, thereby protecting other District 1 water supply wells; and (4) treating groundwater from Well 1-1 by *air stripping* to stop the discharge of contaminated water to the Susquehanna River. A packed column air stripping system to remove VOCs from the groundwater is scheduled to go online later in 1990.

Source Remediation: The EPA has recently completed an investigation that evaluated possible contaminant source control measures to eliminate further pollution of the groundwater. The EPA's final remedy, scheduled to be selected in 1990, will address source cleanup as well as possible wellhead treatment for heavy metal contamination discovered in the groundwater.

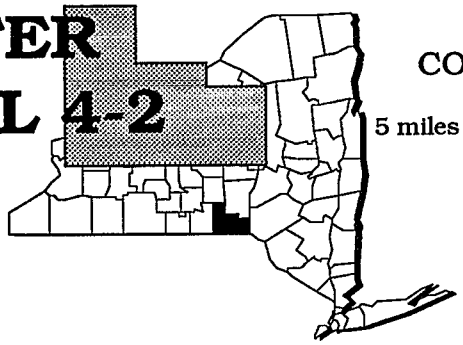
Environmental Progress

By closing down the contaminated well and making Well 1-3 the primary supplier of drinking water, residents are no longer being exposed to contaminated drinking water. Well 1-1 will be used again for the public water supply and will no longer be pumped into the Susquehanna River as soon as the treatment system is operational, thus protecting the public health and the environment. The EPA is conducting further investigations to determine the source of the groundwater contamination.

VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 4-2

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652267



REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 28
Broome County
5 miles southwest of the City of Binghamton

Site Description

The Vestal Water Supply Well 4-2 site is a municipal well contaminated by a bulk chemical handling facility. Contamination was discovered in 1983, and the well was taken out of service. The well has been contaminated with trichloroethene, *trichloroethylene* (TCE), and other solvent-related compounds. Similar contaminants were detected in other wells located in Water District 1. The original "Vestal Water Supply Site" was separated into two sites; the other site is known as Vestal Water Supply Site Well 1-1. This was done as a result of discovering that two separate *plumes* of contaminated groundwater emanate from two different sources. Approximately 27,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site, and 17,000 people rely on public water supplies to serve them for drinking water.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Public Well 4-2 is contaminated with *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including chloroform. Drinking or using the contaminated groundwater from Well 4-2 or using the water for bathing or other domestic uses could be a potential health threat. However, Well 4-2 is currently not in use, thus reducing the likelihood of this occuring.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in an initial action and a *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

continued

Response Action Status

Initial Action: To protect public water supplies, Well 4-2 was removed from service in 1983.

Entire Site: Since early 1989, the site has been undergoing cleanup through the use of carbon filtration, flushing, and an *air stripping* process which removes volatile contaminants by exposure to air. These ongoing treament activities are designed to decontaminate the well supply by cleaning up the groundwater resources.

Site Facts: The State signed a settlement agreement with three potentially responsible parties in July 1985, which outlined cleanup actions and a series of groundwater standards that must be achieved. Discovery of contamination in Well 4-2 in 1983 led to its removal from service.

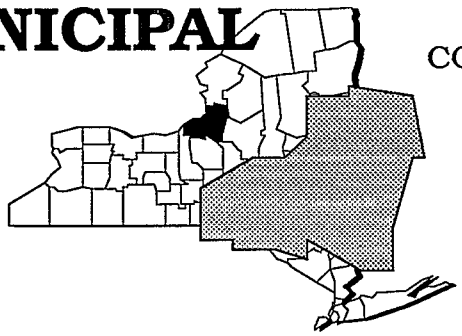
Environmental Progress

By closing Well 4-2 exposure to contaminants has been greatly reduced, thereby protecting the public health. Since 1989 groundwater treatment systems have been operating at the site and continue to reduce contamination levels. Groundwater decontamination will continue until safety levels set for the site have been attained.

VOLNEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980509376



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 29

Oswego County

Silk Road in Volney

Alias:
Silk Road Landfill

Site Description

The Volney Municipal Landfill covers 58 acres in the Town of Volney, which is in a rural area of Oswego County. The Oswego Valley Solid Refuse Disposal District Board (OVSRDDB) owned and operated the *landfill* from 1969 to 1975, when Oswego County bought it. From 1969 to 1983, the unlined landfill accepted municipal wastes from homes, businesses, and light industries. The landfill expanded in the mid-1970s to include a system for collecting *leachate* and a drainage system in the central and northern sections. In 1974 and 1975, the landfill accepted up to 8,000 barrels of chemical *sludge* from a local hazardous waste treatment facility. Of these, between 50 and 200 drums contained liquids of unknown content and condition. The County ceased disposing wastes at the site in 1983, and by the fall of 1985, the County completed its operations to close the site. Leachate from the landfill has contaminated *sediments*, groundwater, and surface water in the area. Approximately 225 residents in this rural area use groundwater from private wells within 3 miles of the site. Twenty-five households within 1,000 feet of the landfill rely on groundwater as a primary supply of drinking water.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and County actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater contains heavy metals including arsenic, selenium, lead, and manganese. Sediments, surface water and leachate from the landfill contain *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) including benzene. Potential pathways of exposure to the contaminants at the site include drinking contaminated groundwater and surface water and accidental ingestion of contaminated sediments and soil. Eating contaminated fish or animals could pose a health threat. Geologic conditions at the site make it possible for wastes in the deteriorating drums on site to contaminate groundwater that serves as the drinking water supply for local residents.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on controlling the source of contamination and cleaning up the entire site.

Response Action Status

Source Control: The County ceased operations at the landfill in 1983, and it completed *closure* of the landfill in the fall of 1985. The EPA proposed the following methods to prevent the landfill from polluting the surface water and groundwater: (1) construct a *cap* on the side slopes of the landfill; (2) install a system for collecting leachate around the northern and southern sections of the landfill with accompanying *slurry walls*, collection wells, and drain segments; and (3) construct a system to treat the leachate in an on-site treatment plant or transport it to an off-site facility for treatment. The EPA will determine the specific treatment method when the treatability studies that will be performed during the design phase are completed.

Entire Site: The EPA is currently studying the nature and extent of groundwater and surface water pollution from the landfill. This study, which will lead to the selection of final cleanup remedies is expected to be completed in 1992.

Site Facts: The State signed a *Cooperative Agreement* with Oswego County in December 1984 to clean up the landfill. The State of New York entered into a *Consent Order* with Oswego County for control of the leachate problem and closure of the site. The landfill was closed in the fall of 1985 in compliance with the municipal landfill closure regulations of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

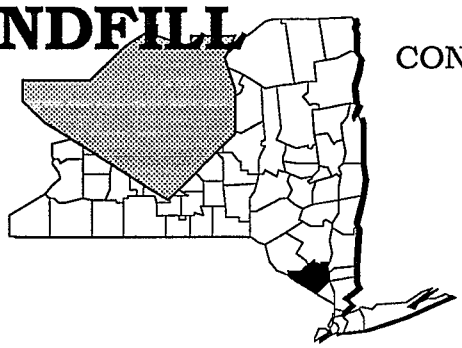
Environmental Progress

The EPA has selected the cleanup technologies to control the source of contamination, but investigations into the groundwater and surface water cleanup are still under way. The EPA is also re-evaluating the proposed cleanup remedy for the source of the contamination. After adding the site to the NPL, the EPA conducted an initial evaluation and determined that the area does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while further studies are under way and final cleanup actions are being planned.

WARWICK LANDFILL

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506679



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 22

Orange County
Warwick

Alias:
Penaluna Landfill

Site Description

The Warwick Landfill site is an unlined, L-shaped *landfill* that occupies roughly 13 acres of a 25-acre parcel fronting on Penaluna Road. The surrounding area is hilly, with interspersed residential areas and woods. Both *wetlands* and rock outcroppings lie next to the landfilled areas. In about 1957, the town started to take in municipal wastes at the site under a permit from the county health department. Industrial chemical wastes also may have been disposed of at the site over an undetermined period of time. The site is now privately owned. In 1977, the owner leased it to Grace Disposal and Leasing, Ltd. In 1979, the State sampled *leachate seeping* from the site and detected *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs). The State then issued a restraining order and closed the landfill. Surface water is threatened because drainage from the site enters a stream that flows into Greenwood Lake, a major recreational resource located about 1/2 mile from the landfill. Groundwater contamination is the main concern, because residents depend upon it for drinking supplies. The groundwater in the area is as shallow as 1 to 2 feet. Approximately 2,100 residents within 2 miles of the site depend on private wells for drinking water. The closest home is 1,200 feet south of the site, along Penaluna Road. Greenwood Lake, a recreational community, lies about 1 mile southwest of the site. Although residents of this community are hooked up to a public water supply, dwellings outside the village rely on private wells.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/01/85

Final Date: 03/30/89

Threats and Contaminants

On-site groundwater contains low level of VOCs including acetone and methylene chloride. Leachate, surface water, and *sediments* at the site contain low levels of VOCs, as well as *phenol* and heavy metals including chromium, mercury, lead, and copper. The exposure of greatest concern is from coming into contact with contaminated leachate and surface water. Sampling has indicated that private wells near the landfill are clean of site contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a single *long-term remedial phase* focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1988, the EPA began an intensive study of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. This investigation is exploring the nature and extent of pollution problems at the site and will result in the selection of remedies for final site cleanup. The study is slated for completion in 1991.

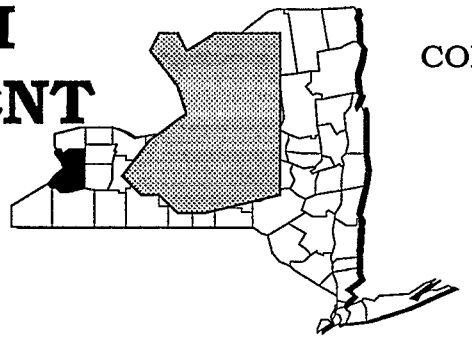
Environmental Progress

After adding the Warwick Landfill site to the NPL, the EPA conducted an initial evaluation and determined that no immediate actions are needed while the investigations leading to selection of the final cleanup remedies are taking place.

WIDE BEACH DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652259



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 31

Erie County
Brant

Site Description

Wide Beach Development is a 55-acre suburban development of 60 homes located in Brant, a small community on Lake Erie, north of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. From 1968 to 1978, the Wide Beach Homeowners Association applied about 155 cubic meters of waste oil to the local roadways to control dust. Some of the oil was contaminated with *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). Roads, driveways, parking spaces, storm drains, and homes thus were contaminated from the oil applications. In 1980, workers excavated soil from around the roadways while installing a sanitary sewer line in the development. Unaware that a PCB problem existed, residents used this soil as fill in their yards and in a community recreation area. Subsequent sampling revealed PCBs in the air, road dust, soil, vacuum cleaner dust, and water samples from private wells. Lake Erie is the western boundary of Wide Beach. The site drains through a system of swales and ditches into a stream and marsh south of the development. This stream flows into Lake Erie, as does surface *runoff* from the site. The area around the site is residential and agricultural. All residents of the development receive their water from private wells. Approximately 5,000 people within a 3-mile radius of the site depend upon municipal and private wells for drinking supplies.

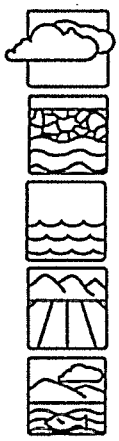
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



PCBs have been detected in the air, groundwater, *sediments*, soil, and in the surface water. *Wetlands* near the site have also been contaminated with PCBs. Health hazards include coming into direct contact with contaminated soils, ingesting contaminated water, or inhaling contaminated vapors.

continued

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: emergency response actions and a *long-term remedial phase* directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In June and July of 1985, in response to the levels of PCBs found in Wide Beach homes, the EPA acted to protect residents from contaminated runoff and dust until a long-term remedy could be applied. This emergency action included paving the roadways, driveways, and drainage ditches; decontaminating homes by vacuuming, rug shampooing, and replacement of air conditioner and furnace filters; installing particulate carbon filters on individual wells to protect the population from the sporadic PCB contamination of groundwater; and repairing a storm drain to alleviate flooding problems. EPA workers also conducted field sampling to support design of the final cleanup.

Entire Site: The EPA selected a remedy for this site in 1985, which includes: (1) excavating the PCB-contaminated soils in the roadways, drainage ditches, driveways, yards, and wetlands; (2) disposing of the contaminated asphalt and recycling uncontaminated asphalt to paving operations; (3) chemically treating the PCB-contaminated soils; (4) *backfilling* excavated areas with treated soils; (5) repaving roadways and driveways; (6) treating the water in the sewer trench and building a hydraulic barrier at the end of it; and (7) sampling in other areas of the development to better define the extent of the pollution. The EPA demonstrated the effectiveness of the proposed soil treatment process at the site in 1988 as part of a treatability study to determine if the proposed approach for chemically neutralizing the PCB-polluted soils would be effective. The technical specifications for the cleanup were completed in 1989. Final cleanup actions are under way and scheduled for completion in 1991.

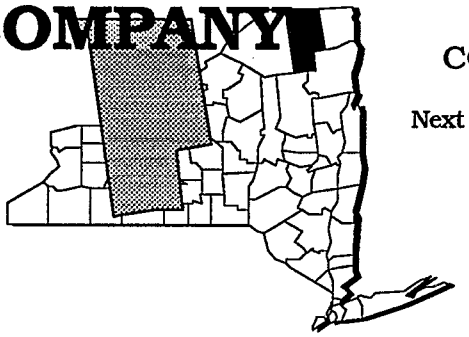
Environmental Progress

The EPA performed numerous emergency response actions at the Wide Beach Development to make conditions safer for the residents while the investigations leading to the selection of cleanup actions took place. Final cleanup actions are currently under way to permanently address contamination from the site.

YORK OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511733



REGION 2

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 26

Franklin County

Next to the Town Hall and the Moira Town Highway Garage

Alias:
Pierce Dump

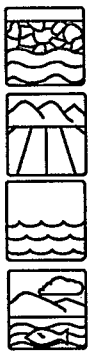
Site Description

The York Oil Company recycled waste oil at this 17-acre site on County Road #6, 1 mile northwest of Moira from 1962 until 1975. In 1975, the facility was sold to another registered industrial waste collector. In 1980, the property was transferred to two Moira residents, who salvaged the metal storage tanks and sold a portion of the site later that year. In 1982, the County assumed title because of unpaid property taxes. Operators collected crankcase industrial oils, some containing *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs), from sources throughout New England and New York. They stored or processed the oils at the site in eight aboveground storage tanks, a series of three earthen-dammed settling *lagoons*, and at least one underground storage tank. The recycled PCB-contaminated oil was either sold as No. 2 fuel oil or was used in dust control for the unpaved roads in the vicinity of the site. During heavy rains and spring thaws, the oil-water mixture from the lagoons would often overflow onto surrounding lands and into adjacent *wetlands* which the company purchased in 1964. Contamination at the site was first reported by a State road crew in 1979. Wetlands and woodlands are the principal land uses near the site. Homes lie along the main roads, interspersed with active and inactive agricultural and pasture land. Approximately 1,700 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site; 400 live within 1 mile. Residents rely on private wells for drinking water; 13 wells exist within 1/2 mile of the site, supplying water to about 40 people. Extensive sampling of well water has revealed no site-related contaminants.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

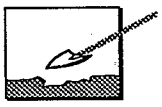


Groundwater, soils, *sludge*, *sediments*, and surface water are contaminated with *phenolics*, heavy metals, *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs), and PCBs. The groundwater used by area residents for drinking water is not currently contaminated. However, there is a potential that pollutants may *migrate* and reach the private wells. People who touch or accidentally ingest contaminated surface water, sediments, soil, or sludge may be at risk. Wetlands near the site are sensitive environments that may be threatened by contaminants. Despite some cleanup actions, PCB contamination remains at the site and in the wetlands. The wildlife inhabiting the wetlands also may be harmed by the site pollutants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: emergency response actions and two *long-term remedial phases* focusing on source control and off-site contamination pathways.

Response Action Status



Emergency Actions: The EPA began emergency cleanup activities at the site in 1980. Workers secured the site to limit access and to reduce the threat of coming into contact with hazardous substances. Workers removed oil and contaminated water from the lagoons, which then were filled with a concrete by-product and sand. The top 3 feet of oil-soaked soil were excavated from the neighboring wetlands. Contaminated oil was transferred to aboveground storage tanks, and contaminated soil was contained on the site. Contaminated water from one of the lagoons was treated and discharged into the wetlands. An interceptor trench was dug to alter the flow of surface water and groundwater. The EPA conducted additional emergency actions in 1983. Workers collected oil *seeping* into drainage ditches, installed a new filter fence system, and posted warning signs. The EPA developed a schedule for collecting oily leachate and replacing sorbent pads and began monitoring the site.

Source Control: The EPA selected a remedy for controlling the source of the contamination in 1988. It features: (1) excavating 30,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils and solidifying this material on the site; (2) installing deep groundwater drawdown wells at the edges of the site to collect the sinking contaminated *plume*; (3) installing shallow *dewatering* wells to collect contaminated groundwater and oil during excavation; (4) treating these liquids and discharging the clean groundwater in accordance with State environmental rules; (5) removing about 25,000 gallons of contaminated tank oils, as well as other oils collected at the site, to an EPA-approved facility to be safely burned; (6) cleaning and demolishing the empty storage tanks; (7) grading over the solidified soil; and (8) inspecting the site every 5 years to assure that human health and the environment continue to be

continued

protected. During the design of the remedy, the EPA will study the proposed solidification process to ensure its effectiveness. Should this approach prove inadequate, the EPA will investigate the feasibility of incinerating the soils on site. The EPA began negotiating with the potentially responsible parties to perform the engineering design for this remedy in September 1988. Cleanup activities will begin once the remedial design is completed, scheduled for 1991.

Off-Site Contamination: The first stage of the long-term cleanup dealt only with the site proper. This second phase will study off-site contamination pathways, particularly the PCB-contaminated wetlands. The State began an intensive study of the problem in 1986, which was completed by the EPA in September 1988. The second phase of this investigation, planned for completion in late 1990, is exploring the nature and extent of pollution problems around the site and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup.

Site Facts: The EPA and the Department of Justice are negotiating with the parties potentially responsible for contamination at the site to take responsibility for site cleanup actions.

Environmental Progress

The EPA performed numerous emergency removal actions and erected a security fence to limit access to the site, which significantly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the York Oil Company site while cleanup actions for on-site contamination are designed and further studies of off-site contamination are taking place.

GLOSSARY:

Terms Used in the Fact Sheets

This glossary defines the italicized terms used in the site fact sheets for the State of New York. The terms and abbreviations contained in this glossary are often defined in the context of hazardous waste management as described in the site fact sheets, and apply specifically to work performed under the Superfund program. Therefore, these terms may have other meanings when used in a different context.

Acids: Substances, characterized by low pH (less than 7.0) that are used in chemical manufacturing. Acids in high concentration can be very corrosive and react with many inorganic and organic substances. These reactions may possibly create toxic compounds or release heavy metal contaminants that remain in the environment long after the acid is neutralized.

Administrative Order On Consent: A legal and enforceable agreement between EPA and the parties potentially responsible for site contamination. Under the terms of the Order, the potentially responsible parties agree to perform or pay for site studies or cleanups. It also describes the oversight rules, responsibilities and enforcement options that the government may exercise in the event of non-compliance by potentially responsible parties. This Order is signed by PRPs and the government; it does not require approval by a judge.

Administrative Order [Unilateral]: A legally binding document issued by EPA directing the parties potentially responsible to perform site cleanups or studies (generally, EPA does not issue unilateral orders for site studies).

Aeration: A process that promotes breakdown of contaminants in soil or water by exposing them to air.

Air Stripping: A process whereby volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) are removed from contaminated material by forcing a stream of air through it in a pressurized vessel. The contaminants are evaporated into the air stream. The air may be further treated before it is released into the atmosphere.

Alluvial: An area of sand, clay, or other similar material that has been gradually deposited by moving water, such as along a river bed or the shore of a lake.

Ambient Air: Any unconfined part of the atmosphere. Refers to the air that may be inhaled by workers or residents in the vicinity of contaminated air sources.

Aquifer: An underground layer of rock, sand, or gravel capable of storing water within cracks and pore spaces, or between grains. When water contained within an aquifer is of sufficient quantity and quality, it can be tapped and used for drinking or other purposes. The water contained in the aquifer is called groundwater.

Arroyo: A dry gully; a rivulet or streambed.

Artesian (Well): A well made by drilling into the earth until water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows up like a fountain.

Backfill: To refill an excavated area with removed earth; or the material itself that is used to refill an excavated area.

Bases: Substances characterized by high pH (greater than 7.0), which tend to be corrosive in chemical reactions. When bases are mixed with acids, they neutralize each other, forming salts.

Berm: A ledge, wall, or a mound of earth used to prevent the migration of contaminants.

Bioaccumulate: The process by which some contaminants or toxic chemicals gradually collect and increase in concentration in living tissue, such as in plants, fish, or people as they breathe contaminated air, drink contaminated water, or eat contaminated food.

Bioremediation: A cleanup process using naturally occurring or specially cultivated microorganisms to digest contaminants naturally and break them down into nonhazardous components.

Borehole: A hole drilled into the ground used to sample soil and groundwater.

Borrow Pit: An excavated area where soil, sand, or gravel has been dug up for use elsewhere.

Cap: A layer of material, such as clay or a synthetic material, used to prevent rainwater from penetrating and spreading contaminated materials. The surface of the cap is generally mounded or sloped so water will drain off.

Carbon Adsorption: A treatment system in which contaminants are removed from groundwater and surface water by forcing water through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts and holds or retains contaminants.

Carbon Disulfide: A degreasing agent formerly used extensively for parts washing. This compound has both inorganic and organic properties, which increase cleaning efficiency. However, these properties also cause chemical reactions that increase its hazard to human health and the environment.

Carbon Treatment: [see Carbon Adsorption].

Cell: In solid waste disposal, one of a series of holes in a landfill where waste is dumped, compacted, and covered with layers of dirt.

Chromated Copper Arsenate: An insecticide/herbicide formed from salts of three toxic metals: copper, chromium, and arsenic. This salt is used extensively as a wood preservative in pressure-treating operations. It is highly toxic and water soluble, making it a relatively mobile contaminant in the environment.

Closure: The process by which a landfill stops accepting wastes and is shut down under Federal guidelines that ensure the public and the environment is protected.

Confluence: The place where two bodies of water, such as streams, come together.

Consent Decree: A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, formalizing an agreement between EPA and the parties potentially responsible for site contamination. The decree describes cleanup actions that the potentially responsible parties are required to perform and/or the costs incurred by the government that the parties will reimburse, as well as the roles, responsibilities, and enforcement options that the government may exercise in the event of non-compliance by potentially responsible parties. If a settlement between EPA and a potentially responsible party includes cleanup actions, it must be in the form of a consent decree. A consent decree is subject to a public comment period.

Consent Order: [see Administrative Order on Consent].

Containment: The process of enclosing or containing hazardous substances in a structure, typically in ponds and lagoons, to prevent the migration of contaminants into the environment.

Cooperative Agreement: A contract between EPA and the states wherein a State agrees to manage or monitor certain site cleanup responsibilities and other activities on a cost-sharing basis.

Creosotes: Chemicals used in wood preserving operations and produced by distillation of tar, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons [see PAHs and PNAs]. Contaminating sediments, soils, and surface water, creosotes may cause skin ulcerations and cancer with prolonged exposure.

Culvert: A pipe under a road, railroad track, path, or through an embankment used for drainage.

De minimis: This legal phrase pertains to settlements with parties who contributed

small amounts of hazardous waste at a site. This process allows EPA to settle with small, or *de minimis* contributors, as a single group rather than as individuals, saving time, money, and effort.

Decommission: To revoke a license to operate and take out of service.

Degrease: To remove grease from wastes, soils, or chemicals, usually using solvents.

Dewater: To remove water from wastes, soils, or chemicals.

Downgradient: A downward hydrologic slope that causes groundwater to move toward lower elevations. Therefore, wells *downgradient* of a contaminated groundwater source are prone to receiving pollutants.

Downslope: [see Downgradient].

Effluent: Wastewater, treated or untreated, that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.

Emulsifiers: Substances that helps in mixing materials that don't normally mix; e.g., oil and water.

Estuary (estuarine): Areas where fresh water from rivers and salt water from nearshore ocean waters are mixed. These areas may include bays, mouths of rivers, salt marshes, and lagoons. These water ecosystems shelter and feed marine life, birds, and wildlife.

Fly ash: Non-combustible residue that results from the combustion of flue gases. It can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapor, sulfur oxides, as well as many other chemical pollutants.

French Drain System: A crushed rock drain system constructed of perforated pipes, which is used to drain and disperse wastewater.

Gasification (coal): The conversion of soft coal into gas for use as a fuel.

Generator: A facility that emits pollutants into the air or releases hazardous wastes into water or soil.

Good Faith Offer: A voluntary offer, generally in response to a Special Notice letter, made by a potentially responsible party that consists of a written proposal demonstrating a potentially responsible party's qualifications and willingness to perform a site study or cleanup.

Halogens: Reactive non-metals, such as chlorine and bromine. Halogens are very good oxidizing agents and, therefore, have many industrial uses. They are rarely found by

themselves; however, many chemicals such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), some volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and dioxin are reactive because of the presence of halogens.

Hot Spot: An area or vicinity of a site containing exceptionally high levels of contamination.

Hydrogeology: The geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Impoundment: A body of water or sludge confined by a dam, dike, floodgate, or other barrier.

Influent: Water, wastewater, or other liquid flowing into a reservoir, basin, or treatment plant.

Installation Restoration Program: The specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from those sites.

Intake: The source where a water supply is drawn from, such as from a river or waterbed.

Interagency Agreement: A written agreement between EPA and a Federal agency that has the lead for site cleanup activities (e.g. the Department of Defense), that sets forth the roles and responsibilities of the agencies for performing and overseeing the activities. States are often parties to interagency agreements.

Lagoon: A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen work to purify wastewater. Lagoons are typically used for the storage of wastewaters, sludges, liquid wastes, or spent nuclear fuel.

Landfarm: To apply waste to land and/or incorporate waste into the surface soil, such as fertilizer or soil conditioner. This practice is commonly used for disposal of composted wastes.

Landfill: A disposal facility where waste is placed in or on land.

Leachate [n]: The liquid that trickles through or drains from waste, carrying soluble components from the waste. **Leach, Leaching [v.t.]:** The process by which soluble chemical components are dissolved and carried through soil by water or some other percolating liquid.

Long-term Remedial Phase: Distinct, often incremental, steps that are taken to solve

site pollution problems. Depending on the complexity, site cleanup activities can be separated into a number of these phases.

Migration: The movement of oil, gas, contaminants, water, or other liquids through porous and permeable rock.

Mine (or Mill) Tailings: A fine, sandy residue left from ore milling operations. Tailings often contain high concentrations of lead and arsenic or other heavy metals.

Mitigation: Actions taken to improve site conditions by limiting, reducing, or controlling toxicity and contamination sources.

Neutrals: Organic compounds that have a relatively neutral pH, complex structure and, due to their organic bases, are easily absorbed into the environment. Naphthalene, pyrene, and trichlorobenzene are examples of neutrals.

Nitroaromatics: Common component of explosive materials, which will explode if activated by very high temperatures or pressures; 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT) is a nitroaromatic.

Notice Letter: A General Notice Letter notifies the parties potentially responsible for site contamination of their possible liability. A Special Notice Letter begins a 60-day formal period of negotiation during which EPA is not allowed to start work at a site or initiate enforcement actions against potentially responsible parties, although EPA may undertake certain investigatory and planning activities. The 60-day period may be extended if EPA receives a good faith offer [see Good Faith Offer] within that period.

Outfall: The place where wastewater is discharged into receiving waters.

Overpacking: Process used for isolating large volumes of waste by jacketing or encapsulating waste to prevent further spread or leakage of contaminating materials. Leaking drums may be contained within oversized barrels as an interim measure prior to removal and final disposal.

Pentachlorophenol (PCP): A synthetic, modified petrochemical that is used as a wood preservative because of its toxicity to termites and fungi. It is a common component of creosotes and can cause cancer.

Perched (groundwater): Groundwater separated from another underlying body of groundwater by a confining layer, often clay or rock.

Percolation: The downward flow or filtering of water or other liquids through subsurface rock or soil layers, usually continuing downward to groundwater.

Petrochemicals: Chemical substances produced from petroleum in refinery operations and as fuel oil residues. These include fluoranthene, chrysene, mineral spirits, and

refined oils. Petrochemicals are the bases from which volatile organic compounds (VOCs), plastics, and many pesticides are made. These chemical substances are often toxic to humans and the environment.

Phenols: Organic compounds that are used in plastics manufacturing and are by-products of petroleum refining, tanning, textile, dye, and resin manufacturing. Phenols are highly poisonous and can make water taste and smell bad.

Plume: A body of contaminated groundwater flowing from a specific source. The movement of the groundwater is influenced by such factors as local groundwater flow patterns, the character of the aquifer in which groundwater is contained, and the density of contaminants.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons or Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): PAHs, such as pyrene, are a group of highly reactive organic compounds found in motor oil. They are a common component of creosotes and can cause cancer.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): A group of toxic chemicals used for a variety of purposes including electrical applications, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, hydraulic fluids, microscope emersion oils, and caulking compounds. PCBs are also produced in certain combustion processes. PCBs are extremely persistent in the environment because they are very stable, non-reactive, and highly heat resistant. Burning them produces even more toxins. Chronic exposure to PCBs is believed to cause liver damage. It is also known to bioaccumulate in fatty tissues. PCB use and sale was banned in 1979 with the passage of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PNAs): PNAs, such as naphthalene, and biphenyls, are a group of highly reactive organic compounds that are a common component of creosotes, which can be carcinogenic.

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC): A plastic made from the gaseous substance vinyl chloride. PVC is used to make pipes, records, raincoats, and floor tiles. Health risks from high concentrations of vinyl chloride include liver cancer and lung cancer, as well as cancer of the lymphatic and nervous systems.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): Parties, including owners, who may have contributed to the contamination at a Superfund site and may be liable for costs of response actions. Parties are considered PRPs until they admit liability or a court makes a determination of liability. This means that PRPs may sign a consent decree or administrative order on consent [see Administrative Order on Consent] to participate in site cleanup activity without admitting liability.

Radionuclides: Elements, including radium, and uranium-235 and -238, which break down and produce radioactive substances due to their unstable atomic structure. Some

are man-made and others are naturally occurring in the environment. Radon, which is the gaseous form of radium, decays to form alpha particle radiation, which can be easily blocked by skin. However, it can be inhaled, which allows alpha particles to affect unprotected tissues directly and thus cause cancer. Uranium, when split during fission in a nuclear reactor, forms more radionuclides which, when ingested, can also cause cancer. Radiation also occurs naturally through the breakdown of granite stones.

Remedial: A course of study combined with actions to correct site contamination problems through identifying the nature and extent of cleanup strategies under the Superfund program.

Retention Pond: A small body of liquid used for disposing wastes and to contain overflow from production facilities. Sometimes retention ponds are used to expand the capacity of such structures as lagoons to store waste.

Runoff: The discharge of water over land into surface water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into receiving waters.

Sediment: The layer of soil, sand and minerals at the bottom of surface waters, such as streams, lakes, and rivers that absorb contaminants.

Seeps: Specific points where releases of liquid (usually leachate) form from waste disposal areas, particularly along the lower edges of landfills.

Seepage Pits: A hole, shaft, or cavity in the ground used for storage of liquids, usually in the form of leachate, from waste disposal areas. The liquid gradually leaves the pit by moving through the surrounding soil.

Septage: Residue remaining in a septic tank after the treatment process.

Sinkhole: A hollow depression in the land surface in which drainage collects; associated with underground caves and passages that facilitate the movement of liquids.

Sludge: Semi-solid residues from industrial or water treatment processes that may be contaminated with hazardous materials.

Slurry Wall: Barriers used to contain the flow of contaminated groundwater or subsurface liquids. Slurry walls are constructed by digging a trench around a contaminated area and filling the trench with an impermeable material that prevents water from passing through it. The groundwater or contaminated liquids trapped within the area surrounded by the slurry wall can be extracted and treated.

Stabilization: The process of changing an active substance into inert, harmless material, or physical activities at a site that act to limit the further spread of contamination without actual reduction of toxicity.

Stillbottom: Residues left over from the process of recovering spent solvents.

Stripping: A process used to remove volatile contaminants from a substance [see Air Stripping].

Sumps: A pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal.

Surge Tanks: A holding structure used to absorb irregularities in flow of liquids, including liquid waste materials.

Trichloroethylene (TCE): A stable, colorless liquid with a low boiling point. TCE has many industrial applications, including use as a solvent and as a metal degreasing agent. TCE may be toxic to people when inhaled, ingested, or through skin contact and can damage vital organs, especially the liver [see also Volatile Organic Compounds].

Unilateral [Administrative] Order: [see Administrative Order on Consent].

Upgradient: An upward slope; demarks areas that are higher than contaminated areas and, therefore, are not prone to contamination by the movement of polluted groundwater.

Upslope: Upstream; often used relative to groundwater [see Upgradient].

Vegetated Soil Cap: A cap constructed with graded soils and seed for vegetative growth to prevent erosion [see Cap].

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs are made as secondary petrochemicals. They include light alcohols, acetone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloroethylene, benzene, vinyl chloride, toluene, and methylene chloride. These potentially toxic chemicals are used as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners, and fuels. Because of their volatile nature, they readily evaporate into the air, increasing the potential exposure to humans. Due to their low water solubility, environmental persistence, and widespread industrial use, they are commonly found in soil and groundwater.

Watershed: The land area that drains into a stream or other water body.

Wetland: An area that is regularly saturated by surface or groundwater and, under normal circumstances, capable of supporting vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands are critical to sustaining many species of fish and wildlife. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and bogs. Wetlands may be either coastal or inland. Coastal wetlands have salt or brackish (a mixture of salt and fresh) water, and most have tides, while inland wetlands are non-tidal and freshwater. Coastal wetlands are an integral component of estuaries.