



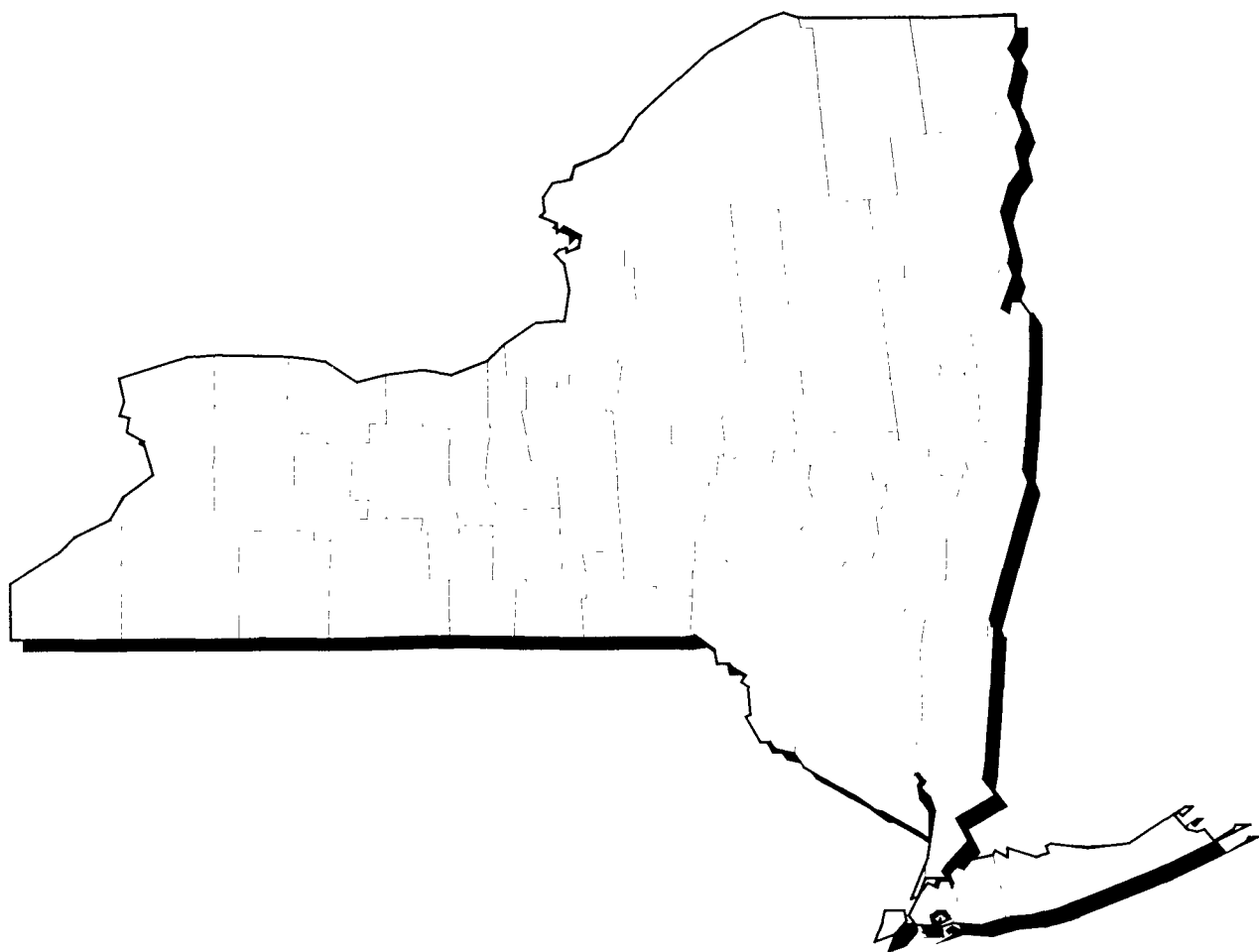
United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Solid Waste And  
Emergency Response  
(5201 G)

EPA/540/R-95/102 ✓  
PB95-962934  
9200.5-732C  
May 1995

# **SUPERFUND:**

**Progress at  
National  
Priority  
List Sites**



# **NEW YORK 1995 UPDATE**



Printed on Recycled Paper

# How to Use the NPL Book

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 NPL and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing ("Site Description"). The summaries 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 in 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 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 the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions. The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describe the information under each section.

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## 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. The EPA is committed to involving the public in the decision making 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 the 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 you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

The EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency only can 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.

**Provides the dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL.**

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

Summarizes the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment and the progress towards cleaning up the site.

# A

Proposed XX/XX/XX  
Final XX/XX/XX

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**Lists the location of the primary site repository. The site repository may include community relations plans, public meeting announcements and minutes, fact sheets, press releases, and other site-related documents.**

**A**

#### **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.

**B**

#### **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 also are described.

**C**

#### **CLEANUP APPROACH**

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

**D**

#### **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 often are 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.

**E**

#### **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 the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.



# Guide to the NPL Book Icons

The “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 at the site.

## 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. (Air pollution usually is periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)



Contaminated *Soil and Sludges* on or near the site. (This contamination category may include bulk or other surface hazardous wastes found on the site.)



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

## Icons in the Response Action Status Section



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



*Site Studies* at the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination are planned or underway.



*Remedy Selected* indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the 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, currently are underway.



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

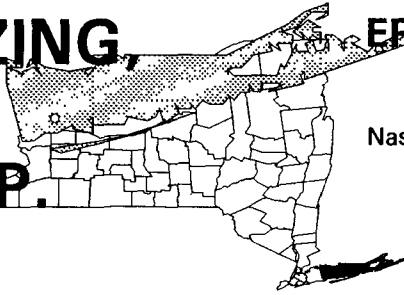
<b>EPA ID</b>	<b>Site Name</b>
<b>Number</b>	
NYD072366453	ACTION ANODIZING, PLATING, & POLISHING
NYD002066330	AMERICAN THERMOSTAT CO.
NYD001485226	ANCHOR CHEMICALS
NYD980535652	APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
NYD980507693	BATAVIA LANDFILL
NYD980768675	BEC (BINGHAMPTON EQUIPMENT CO.) TRUCKING
NYD980768683	BIOCLINICAL LABORATORIES, INC.
NYD980652275	BREWSTER WELL FIELD
NY7890008975	BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY (USDOE)
NYD980780670	BYRON BARREL & DRUM
NYD981561954	C & J DISPOSAL LEASING CO. DUMP
NYD010968014	CARROL & DUBIES SEWAGE DISPOSAL
NYD981184229	CIRCUITRON CORP.
NYD002044584	CLAREMONT POLYCHEMICAL
NYD000511576	CLOTHIER DISPOSAL
NYD980768691	COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL
NYD981486947	CONKLIN DUMPS
NYD980528475	CORTESE LANDFILL
NYD980780746	ENDICOTT VILLAGE WELL FIELD
NYD073675514	FACET ENTERPRISES, INC.
NYD000511857	FMC CORP. (DUBLIN ROAD LANDFILL)
NYD981560923	FOREST GLEN MOBILE HOME SUBDIVISION
NYD980593099	FULTON TERMINALS
NYD981566417	GCL TIE & TREATING INC.
NYD980528335	GE MOREAU
NYD091972554	GENERAL MOTORS (CENTRAL FOUNDRY DIVISION)
NYD002050110	GENZALE PLATING CO.
NYD980768717	GOLDISC RECORDINGS, INC.
NY4571924451	GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE
NYD980785661	HAVILAND COMPLEX
NYD980780779	HERTEL LANDFILL
NYD980506810	HOOKEE (102ND STREET)
NYD000831644	HOOKEE (HYDE PARK)
NYD980651087	HOOKEE (S AREA)
NYD002920312	HOOKEE CHEMICAL/RUCO POLYMER CORP
NYD980763841	HUDSON RIVER PCBS
NYD980506901	ISLIP MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL
NYD980506927	JOHNSTOWN CITY LANDFILL
NYD000813428	JONES CHEMICALS, INC.
NYD980534556	JONES SANITATION
NYD980780795	KATONAH MUNICIPAL WELL
NYD075784165	KENMARK TEXTILE CORP.
NYD980650667	KENTUCKY AVENUE WELL FIELD
NYD986882660	LI TUNGSTEN CORP.
NYD000337295	LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL FINISHING
NYD000606947	LOVE CANAL
NYD013468939	LUDLOW SAND & GRAVEL
NYD980535124	MALTA ROCKET FUEL AREA
NYD010959757	MARATHON BATTERY CORP.
NYD000512459	MATTIACE PETROCHEMICAL CO., INC.

<b>EPA ID</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>
	NYD048148175	MERCURY REFINING, INC.
	NYD000511451	NEPERA CHEMICAL CO., INC.
	NYD000514257	NIAGARA COUNTY REFUSE
	NYD980664361	NIAGARA MOHAWK /POWER CO (SARATOGA SPRINGS)
	NYD980762520	NORTH SEA MUNICIPAL LANDFILL
	NYD980531727	OLD BETHPAGE LANDFILL
	NYD980528657	OLEAN WELL FIELD
	NYD986913580	ONONDAGA LAKE
	NYD991292004	PASLEY SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS, INC.
	NYD980507495	PFOHL BROTHERS LANDFILL
	NY4571924774	PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE
	NYD000511659	POLLUTION ABATEMENT SERVICES
	NYD980654206	PORT WASHINGTON LANDFILL
	NYD980768774	PREFERRED PLATING CORP.
	NYD001667872	RADIUM CHEMICAL CO., INC.
	NYD000511493	RAMAPO LANDFILL
	NYD980507735	RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL/POND
	NYD002232957	ROBINTech, INC./NATIONAL PIPE CO.
	NYD982272734	ROSEN BROTHERS SCRAP YARD/DUMP
	NYD981486954	ROWE INDUSTRIES GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION
	NYD980535165	SARNEY FARM
	NYD980535181	SEALAND RESTORATION, INC.
	NY0213820830	SENECA ARMY DEPOT
	NYD980507677	SIDNEY LANDFILL
	NYD980535215	SINCLAIR REFINERY
	NYD001533165	SMS INSTRUMENTS, INC.
	NYD980421176	SOLVENT SAVERS
	NYD980780878	SUFFERN VILLAGE WELLFIELD
	NYD000511360	SYOSSET LANDFILL
	NYD980509285	TRI-CITIES BARREL CO., INC.
	NYD002059517	TRONIC PLATING CO., INC.
	NYD980763767	VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 1-1
	NYD980652267	VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 4-2
	NYD980509376	VOLNEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL
	NYD980506679	WARWICK LANDFILL
	NYD980652259	WIDE BEACH DEVELOPMENT
	NYD000511733	YORK OIL CO.

# ACTION ANODIZING, PLATING, AND POLISHING CORP.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD072366453



EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
1 mile east of the  
Nassau/Suffolk Co. line

## Site Description

Action Anodizing, Plating, and Polishing Corp. (AAPP) is a 1-acre site located at 33 Dixon Avenue in a residential area of Copiague, New York. For approximately thirty years prior to 1968, a commercial laundry facility operated on the site's premises. Since 1968, AAPP has operated on the site. AAPP's operations primarily involve sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum parts for the electronics industry, cadmium plating, chromate conversion coatings, metal dyeing and vapor degreasing. During a site inspection in January 1980 by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services, it was discovered that rinse water from AAPP's operations was discharging directly into underground leaching pits that had previously been used by the commercial laundry facility. 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 and gravel. AAPP expanded its building over the location of the former leaching pits in 1985. Two schools and a hospital are located within a mile of the site, and nine other schools are located within 5,900 feet. Public supply wells are the sole source of drinking water in the area and approximately 1 million residents of Suffolk and Nassau Counties obtain drinking water from public wells within 3 miles of the site. Amityville Creek, a small tributary to the 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: 03/31/89

## Threats and Contaminants



In 1980, Suffolk County Department of Health Services sampled the sediment of the on-site leaching pool system and found high levels of heavy metals, including chromium, cadmium, iron and zinc in the samples. In addition, elevated levels of chromium and cadmium were detected in the surface soil samples taken by the County in 1980. In the area of the former leaching pool system, the water table is approximately 14 feet below surface level.

## Cleanup Approach

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## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1989, the EPA began an intensive study of pollution problems at and around the AAPP property. The investigation, completed in 1992, explored the nature and extent of contamination at the site and included sampling of groundwater, surface soils and subsurface soils for metals and organic compounds. The results of the study indicated that the site does not pose any unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. The EPA, therefore, selected "no action" as the remedy for the site.

## Environmental Progress

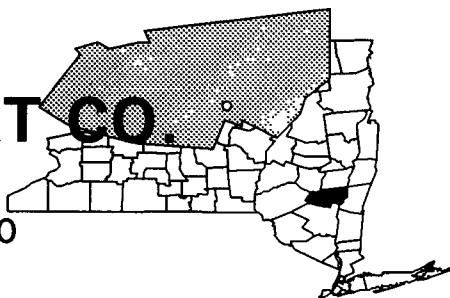


The EPA is currently reviewing the site to ensure that the "no action" remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.

# AMERICAN THERMOSTAT CO.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002066330



## EPA REGION 2

Greene County  
South Cairo

### Site Description

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From 1954 to 1985, American Thermostat Co. 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 that American Thermostat Co. employees were 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 also had been dumped on the parking lot. State health personnel tested wells in the vicinity of the site in the spring of 1981 and found six to be contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including tetrachloroethylene (PCE). The State health department advised affected residents not to drink or cook with their well water. By late 1982, the American Thermostat Co. 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's water supply. The company ceased operations in 1985 and filed involuntary bankruptcy without completely fulfilling an agreement with the State to conduct 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 and State actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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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 are contaminated with TCE and PCE to a depth of approximately 7 feet. In the early 1980s, TCE and PCE were detected in two tributaries to Catskill Creek, but the creek itself showed no contamination. Adverse public health effects may occur from ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater, soil, or materials inside the building.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** Under State orders, the owners agreed to clean up the site and its surroundings; to provide, monitor, and maintain carbon filtration systems for five affected wells; and to supply bottled water for consumption by the affected residents.

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 the maintenance of the water treatment systems at the originally affected homes. In addition to these actions, the EPA installed three air stripping systems at the site. The stripping systems have treated over 10 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 early 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 to the affected and potentially affected areas. The EPA

completed the engineering design for this remedy in 1991. Construction of the water pipeline began in the fall of 1991, and was completed in late 1992.



**Entire Site:** The EPA completed an intensive study of the sources of site contamination in 1990. Based on the results of this investigation, the EPA selected actions to clean up the site including low-temperature treatment of the contaminated soil, air stripping and carbon adsorption for treatment of the groundwater and surface water, and decontamination of the building located on the site. The engineering designs for cleanup of the building, soil, and groundwater have all been completed. Decontamination of the building was completed in late 1992. Treatment of the contaminated soil is scheduled for completion in early 1995; treatment of the groundwater is expected to be complete in 1996.

## Environmental Progress



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By treating contaminated groundwater and soil with on-site air stripping systems and vacuum extraction systems, and extending the water supply pipeline to the affected area, the EPA has reduced the potential for exposure to site contaminants while final cleanup actions are being completed.

## Site Repository



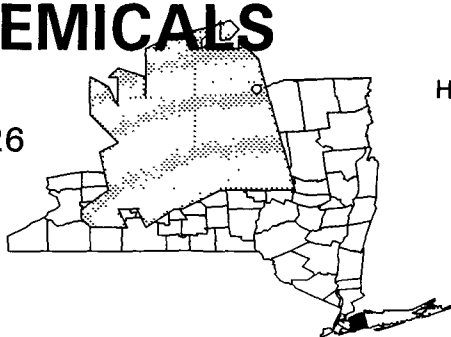
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Catskill Town Office, 439 Main Street, Catskill, NY 12414



# ANCHOR CHEMICALS NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD001485226



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Hicksville, near Cantiaque Park

### Site Description

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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 Chemicals 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. 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. The area surrounding the site is residential, and the Cantiaque Park and golf course are 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 also is 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.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater and subsurface soils on site are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The only likely route of exposure to contaminants is through the contaminated groundwater. Public water is available to everyone in the area. 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

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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

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**Immediate Action:** Anchor Chemicals was fenced to prevent trespassers from accessing the site and being exposed to hazardous wastes.



**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 June 1989. This investigation, which began later in 1989, is mapping out the nature and extent of the contamination and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. The investigation is scheduled for completion in 1995.

**Site Facts:** An Administrative Order on Consent, issued by the EPA, was signed by Anchor Chemicals in mid-1989, requiring them to conduct investigations of contamination at the site.

## 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 leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

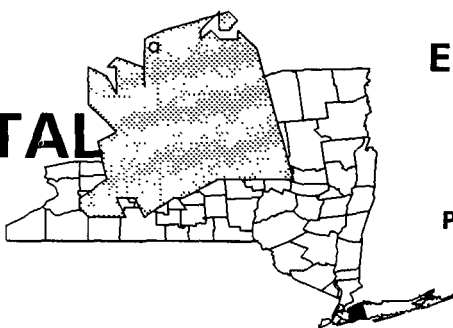
## Site Repository



Hicksville Public Library, 169 Jerusalem Avenue, Hicksville, NY 11801

# APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535652



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Glenwood Landing

Other Names:  
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, seven underground tanks, and 11 aboveground tanks, seven of which are 15 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 the property 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 to the west of the site. An estimated 20,000 people within 3 miles of the site use groundwater as a drinking water 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 Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84  
Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants



On-site monitoring wells revealed groundwater 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

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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

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**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 began 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. In 1991, a remedy for cleanup was selected, which included soil vapor extraction for the unsaturated contaminated soils and groundwater pump and treat, with bioremediation for the groundwater. The engineering design for the cleanup was completed in early 1994. Construction of the remedy has begun and is expected to be completed in 1997.

**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. A Consent Judgement for design and construction of the selected remedy was signed and became effective on August 5, 1992.

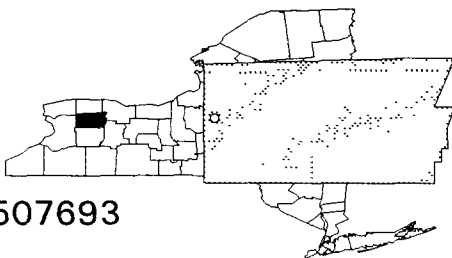
## Environmental Progress



The drum removal activities, fencing, and liquid waste collection efforts have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Applied Environmental Services site while final cleanup activities are ongoing.

# BATAVIA LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980507693



## EPA REGION 2

Genesee County  
Near Batavia

### Site Description

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From the 1960s until 1980, several operations dumped industrial wastes at the 35-acre Batavia Landfill, which is now inactive. Drummed and undrummed wastes disposed of at the site include heavy metal sludges, oils, and organic solvents. The Galloway Swamp, a protected wetland, 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 to the immediate south of the site are threatened by contaminants emanating from the landfill. The groundwater is the only source of drinking water for these residents. 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: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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

### Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in three phases: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the water supply and the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In the summer of 1990, EPA signed an Administrative Order on Consent with six potentially responsible parties to remove surface drums and visibly contaminated soils from the Batavia Landfill Site. In the Summer of 1991, 850 drums, some containing chemical wastes, were removed from the landfill.



**Water Supply:** A residential well survey conducted by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) in the fall of 1991 revealed the presence of site-contaminants in nearby residential wells. In early 1993, EPA selected a remedy entailing the provision of municipal water to the affected residents. An Administrative Order was signed in the fall of 1993 requiring seven potentially responsible parties to extend the local municipal water supply system to the residents living adjacent to the site whose drinking water supply is threatened by contaminants from the landfill. The design for the remedy is scheduled for completion in late 1994.



**Entire Site:** In the summer of 1984, NL Industries, Inc. began conducting an extensive investigation of the site to determine the nature and extent of the contamination to the soils, sediment, surface water and groundwater. A feasibility study to evaluate alternatives for cleaning up the landfill is currently underway. EPA expects to select a remedy in late 1994.

**Site Facts** On August 9, 1984, NL Industries, Inc., one of the potentially responsible parties, and EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent to conduct an extensive site study to determine the nature and extent of contamination to the soils, sediment, surface water, and groundwater. Six additional potentially responsible parties signed an Administrative Order on Consent on July 31, 1990 to remove surface drums and contaminated soils from the site.

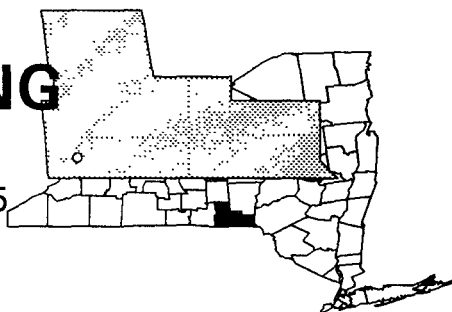
## Environmental Progress



The removal of the drums and contaminated soils has reduced the risks of direct exposure to hazardous substances. The extension of the municipal water supply system to nearby residents will eliminate the potential threat posed by the groundwater while final cleanup activities are being planned at the Batavia Landfill site.

# BEC TRUCKING NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768675



## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Vestal

### Site Description

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This 3½-acre site on Stewart Road in Vestal was used by BEC Trucking for truck body manufacturing. 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 marshland with various materials, including fly ash from a local power company, to raise the ground level. Truck body fabrication, painting, and vehicle maintenance operations generated hazardous wastes. The operators stored these materials on 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 the stained soil into four drums, which remained on-site. The property currently is being used to store construction materials. Approximately 3,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. Residences around the site, including those in the trailer park, are hooked up to a public water system. Three other hazardous waste sites listed on the National Priorities List are located within 1 mile of the BEC Trucking site, which complicates analysis of pollution problems in the area.

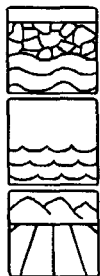
**Site Responsibility:** This site was addressed through Federal actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84  
Final Date: 06/10/86  
Deleted Date: 10/14/92

### Threats and Contaminants

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An EPA investigation in 1988 detected low levels of benzene and the heavy metal arsenic in the groundwater. Sediments and surface soils contained low levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The results of the risk assessment performed during intensive study of the site revealed that current risks to human health are minimal.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1983, the property owner removed 50 surface drums. Stained soil located around the drums was excavated and was contained in drums on site; these drums were removed by EPA in 1991.



**Entire Site:** The site was added to the National Priorities List based on the potential future threat to public health and the environment. Based upon the results of studies performed at the site, it was determined that, as a result of the cleanup activities conducted at the site in 1983, the site does not pose a significant threat to human health and the environment. In 1989, EPA recommended no further action at the site, except for monitoring of the groundwater, surface water, and sediments to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Groundwater, surface water and sediment samples were collected from the site in late 1991 as part of the monitoring program. Based on the sampling results, it was determined that significant contaminant migration is not occurring at the site. The site will be sampled again in 1996.

**Site Facts:** A Notice of Intent to Delete the site was published in the *Federal Register* in the summer of 1992. After considering public comments related to the Notice of Intent to Delete, a Notice to Delete the site was published in the *Federal Register* on October 14, 1992.

## Environmental Progress



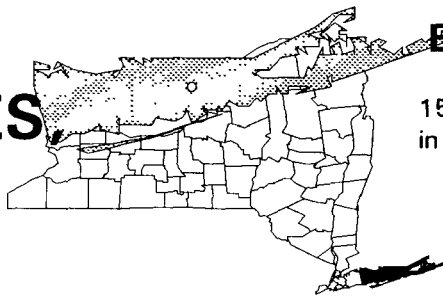
Removal of the on-site drums and contaminated soil eliminated potential sources of contamination. Intensive investigation of the conditions at the BEC Trucking site has shown that the levels of contaminants in the groundwater, surface water, and sediments are within the accepted State and Federal guidelines. Further site-wide cleanup actions are not required, and the site has been deleted from the National Priorities List.



# BIOCLINICAL LABORATORIES INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768683



**EPA REGION 2**

Suffolk County  
1585 Smithtown Avenue  
in the Hamlet of Bohemia

## Site Description

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The 3,000-square-foot Bioclinical Laboratories (BCL) site at 1585 Smithtown Avenue in Bohemia is a rental unit within a 10-unit, single-story building. BCL 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 directly 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. The county discovered a range of organic contaminants, including solvents, in the sanitary systems. In July 1981, a fire at the site destroyed much of BCL's inventory. BCL reincorporated its operations at another location in Bohemia; the previous unit is now occupied by another company. In November 1981, the county sampled three private drinking water 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 the contamination by chloroform and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the area's soil and groundwater. 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 people live within 3 miles. Rattlesnake Brook, which is used for recreation, is within 3 miles of the site.

**Site Responsibility:** This site was addressed through  
Federal and local actions.

<p><b>NPL LISTING HISTORY</b> Proposed Date: 06/10/86 Final Date: 03/31/89 Deletion Date: 09/09/94</p>
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## Threats and Contaminants

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The on-site groundwater contains low levels of VOCs, including chloroform and methylene chloride, and low levels of some heavy metals, including chromium and lead. Soils also are contaminated with low levels of VOCs and heavy metals. The public is not exposed to site contamination. Studies indicated that the ingestion of the on-site groundwater no longer poses a significant risk.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1988, the EPA began studies of the site to explore the nature and extent of contamination. Analysis of constituents in the sanitary systems by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) in the fall of 1991 revealed no contamination in the east sanitary system and some contamination of the west sanitary system. As a result of subsequent enforcement actions taken by the SCDHS in conjunction with the tenant, BCL cleaned the west sanitary system. Recent analysis of groundwater, soil, and the septic tanks has revealed low levels of contamination. Some groundwater contaminants exceed New York State drinking water standards both downgradient and upgradient of the site, but these sources are not in use. Therefore, in the fall of 1992, EPA determined that no further action was required at the site.

**Site Facts:** In November 1981, the County issued an order to BCL, requiring removal of all fire-damaged containers from the site and all industrial wastes from the sanitary system. It also required the owner to prepare and submit a plan to install on-site monitoring wells to detect any contamination in groundwater. BCL removed all chemicals and pumped the wastewater system clean but did not install the wells.

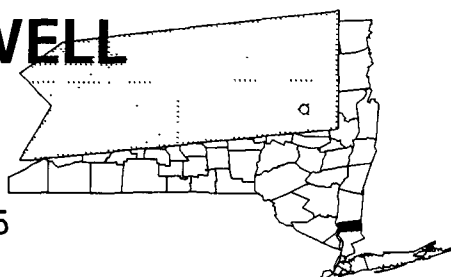
## Environmental Progress



After the site was added to the NPL, local enforcement of environmental codes and regulations resulted in the cleanup of the most heavily contaminated areas. The EPA determined that no further actions are required to protect public health or the environment. The site has been deleted from the NPL and no longer poses a threat to people or the environment.

# BREWSTER WELL FIELD NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652275



## EPA REGION 2

Putnam County  
Village of Brewster

### Site Description

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Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily tetrachloroethylene, were discovered in the Brewster Well Field's water distribution system in 1978. The source of the contamination was traced to 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 reduce contaminant levels. In 1984, the Village of Brewster, in association with EPA's Office of Research and Development, installed a packed-column air stripping unit to evaporate the VOCs and to 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, is a part of the Croton System contributing to New York City's water supply. A water 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, State, and local actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Groundwater:** The State began a site study to determine the nature and extent of the groundwater contamination and to evaluate remedial alternatives in early 1984.

During the course of the study, the Village of Brewster installed a full-scale packed column air stripper that treated the entire water supply. On the basis of results from the State's study, EPA selected a remedy for the site in 1986 that included continuing to operate the existing air stripping system at the well field, and designing and constructing a groundwater management system that will contain the plume of contamination and restore groundwater quality in the vicinity of the site. The groundwater management system extracts water from wells, treats it with an air stripper, and reinjects the treated water into the ground. EPA began construction of this remedy in 1987. The groundwater management system is expected to be in operation in 1995.



**Source Control:** In 1988, following the completion of a source control study, EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up the source of the groundwater contamination that included: excavating about 100 cubic yards of sediments, sludge, and soil contaminated with VOCs from the dry well located outside of the dry cleaners; treating and disposing of these materials off site; removing the concrete dry well structure from outside the dry cleaners; and decontaminating the dry well structure and debris and disposing of them off site at an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility. EPA began cleanup activities in 1989 and completed them in 1991.

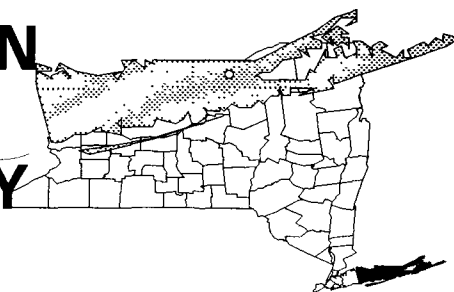
## Environmental Progress



The source of the contamination at the well field has been excavated and removed from the site. The Village of Brewster's groundwater treatment system continues to treat groundwater for distribution to the public, eliminating the risk of ingesting contaminated water. The operation of the groundwater management system that will treat the contaminated groundwater will further eliminate the health risks associated with the contaminants in the groundwater.

# **BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY (USDOE) NEW YORK**

EPA ID#NY7890008975



## **EPA REGION 2**

Suffolk County  
Upton

Other Names:  
BNL

## **Site Description**

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The Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) site is a research and development facility covering 5,265 acres in Upton, at the center of Long Island. The Army used the site as Camp Upton during World Wars I and II. Since 1947, Associated Universities, Inc. has operated the BNL, under contract, first to the Atomic Energy Commission and now to the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE). BNL conducts basic and applied research in high energy nuclear and solid state physics, fundamental material and structure properties and the interaction of matter, nuclear medicine, biomedical and environmental sciences, and selected energy technologies. To conduct this research, BNL designs, builds, and runs installations for scientific research, such as particle accelerators and nuclear reactors. Most of its main facilities comprise an area of approximately 900 acres near the center of the site. Outlying facilities cover about 550 acres and include the hazardous waste management facility (HWMF), the biology fields, a former landfill area, and a sewage treatment plant. The remainder of the facility is largely wooded. In 1960, workers pumped about 5 curies of radioactive slurry into a groundwater monitoring 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. BNL lies over groundwater that is designated as a sole source aquifer. Approximately 15,500 people draw drinking water from BNL wells and from Suffolk County Water Authority wells within 3 miles of BNL. The headwaters of the Peconic River are on BNL property in a freshwater wetland upgradient of the known areas of concern. 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: 07/14/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

## Threats and Contaminants

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Past practices and accidents at BNL have resulted in a number of areas where contamination is known or suspected. Twenty-eight areas of concern have been identified. On-site groundwater and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), radioactive materials including cesium-137, strontium-90 and tritium, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Accidental contamination has occurred in building sumps, the central steam facility, and the HWMF. Soil in several small areas contains low levels of radioactivity from the accidental use of contaminated soil for landscaping. At the HWMF, drum rinsing and spills of VOCs contaminated groundwater. Monitoring indicates that the leading edge of this plume has reached the southern site boundary, but that no residential wells have been effected. On-site, contaminated drinking water wells have been closed or treatment systems have been added, reducing the potential for drinking polluted water.

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in two phases: initial actions and seven long-term remedial phases focusing on final cleanup of 28 areas on concern.

### Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** The USDOE has completed two emergency removal actions. In both cases, contaminated soil was discovered during construction activities, excavated and disposed of off site. In early 1992, oil and PCB-contaminated soil was discovered near Building 479. Approximately 260 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed and disposed of before work on Building 479 was completed in the summer of 1992. In the spring of 1993, mercury- and PCB-contaminated soil was discovered during the excavation of an abandoned catch basin at Building 464. Approximately 252 tons of soil were excavated and shipped off site for treatment and disposal. A small volume of the most contaminated soil is stored in containers at BNL awaiting off-site treatment and disposal. Approximately 150 cubic yards of soil contaminated with Cesium-137 were removed from another construction area and safely stored on site. USDOE has started investigation activities for two planned initial actions to address the air spray aeration area and to close the landfills. Several underground storage tanks have been removed since 1990. Other cesspools, storage tanks, and three large radioactively contaminated tanks will be removed as necessary.



**Entire Site:** The USDOE has begun investigations of the BNL facility and identified 28 areas of concern, which will be addressed through a seven-part phased approach to cleaning up the site. Investigations for each phase are exploring the nature and extent of contamination and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. Remedies are expected to be selected for the different areas of concern during the period from 1995 to 1998.

**Site Facts:** The EPA, USDOE, and the State have negotiated an Interagency Agreement (IAG) for USDOE to investigate and clean up environmental problems at BNL. This document became effective in May 1992 following a period reserved for public comment.

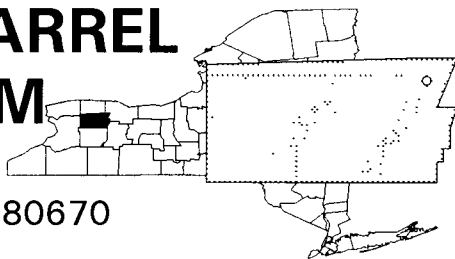
## Environmental Progress



Removal of contaminated soil has reduced the threat for exposure to hazardous materials while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are ongoing.

# BYRON BARREL AND DRUM NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780670



## EPA REGION 2

Genesee County  
9 miles north of Batavia

### Site Description

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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 ½-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 from both surface water and groundwater. Testing of residential wells near the site through early 1994 showed no site-related contamination.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84  
Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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On-site groundwater and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds and heavy metals. Although on-site groundwater is contaminated, it does not pose a threat to people under existing site conditions.

### Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Emergency Actions:** In 1984, EPA removed drums and 40 cubic yards of contaminated soils and debris from the site and disposed of them at an EPA-approved hazardous waste disposal facility. EPA also installed a monitoring well, sampled soils, and tested nearby private wells. In 1990, during an EPA site inspection, 10 additional drums were found and disposed of off site.



**Entire Site:** In 1989, EPA completed site studies to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. The selected remedy for the site includes flushing contaminants from the subsurface soil while leaving it in place, and evaporating volatile groundwater contaminants by air stripping and then decontaminating the vapors with activated carbon. The design of the selected remedy is being performed by the potentially responsible parties. It is scheduled for completion in late 1995.

**Site Facts:** EPA issued an Administrative Order in 1984, requiring the property owner to take immediate corrective actions to clean up the site. The owner did not comply with the order. In 1989, EPA issued an Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties for the performance of the engineering design and the cleanup of the site, which is currently underway.

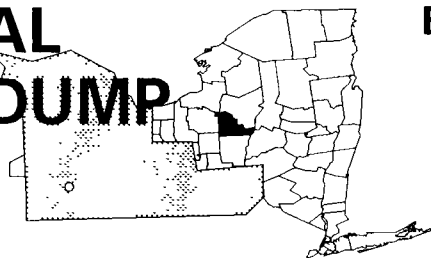
## Environmental Progress



Removing drums and soil contaminated has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Byron Barrel and Drum site while design of the final cleanup remedies continues.

# C & J DISPOSAL LEASING CO. DUMP NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981561954



## EPA REGION 2

Madison County  
Eaton

### Site Description

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During the 1970s, industrial wastes were disposed of in a trench on property adjacent to residential property owned by the C & J Leasing Company. The disposal site was never licensed or permitted for this purpose and the amount of material disposed of there is unknown. During 1976, C & J Leasing was observed dumping what appeared to be paint sludges and other liquid industrial waste materials into the trench. An inspection of the site by New York State revealed 75 to 100 drums lying in a pool of liquid waste. The trench was later covered with clean fill, reportedly by C & J Leasing, burying the drums in the process. After the site was placed on the NPL in 1989, C & J Leasing excavated the site without authorization. The drums that were believed to have been buried there may have been removed at that time. The area around the site is rural; there are 12 residences within 1,800 feet of the site that depend on private wells for drinking water. As many as 3,000 people live within 3 miles of the site and also depend on wells for drinking water. A small pond and wetland area are located 100 feet downgradient from the disposal trench. The pond discharges to Woodman Pond, approximately 3,000 feet south of the site. Prior to 1989, Woodman Pond provided drinking water to an estimated 3,800 people in the Village of Hamilton and now serves as the backup water supply for the Village of Hamilton.

**Site Responsibility:** This site was addressed through Federal and a potentially responsible party's actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

Deletion Date: 09/20/94

### Threats and Contaminants

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Soils in the disposal trench were found to be contaminated with a variety of hazardous organic compounds, including phthalates, phenols, and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), as well as lead. Surficial soil samples contained similar chemicals.

Sediments from the small pond indicated contamination, as well. The contaminants in the trench were bound in the waste matrix and to the site soils, but could have been released in significant amounts into the groundwater or migrated off-site in surface water run-off. Potential health threats included direct contact exposure, drinking contaminated groundwater, and eating contaminated fish or other aquatic life.

Migration of contaminants to an adjacent agricultural field posed a risk from eating foods grown there. Drainage of chemicals from the disposal area threatened Woodman Pond and State-designated wetlands, including an adjacent ecological preserve known as Fiddler's Green.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** EPA stabilized several stockpiles of soil and waste material that were left from the unauthorized excavation of the trench by the C & J Leasing Company. Site security measures were upgraded by the installation of fences and gates, and sampling of the site was performed for waste disposal classification.



**Entire Site:** A site study was conducted from late 1989 to early 1991 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. In early 1991, EPA selected a remedy that called for the excavation, removal, and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil and debris at an EPA-approved disposal facility. The remedy also included quarterly monitoring of both on-site and off-site wells for a period of one year. Cleanup of the adjacent pond was not required. In the fall of 1991, one of the potentially responsible parties associated with the chemicals found at the site agreed to conduct the necessary design and cleanup operations at the site. EPA approved the proposed design for the cleanup in the fall of 1992 and on-site activities began shortly thereafter. Excavation and removal of the contaminated soil and debris was completed in early 1993. Although it was originally estimated that approximately 1,250 cubic yards of contaminated soil and debris were contained in the trench area, the discovery of additional waste material, which extended the trench further northward, resulted in the total excavation of over 2,400 cubic feet of waste material from the trench. The waste material was taken to a permitted off-site disposal facility. The trench was backfilled and final site restoration activities were completed in the summer of 1993. Quarterly testing of on-site monitoring wells and local residential wells has been completed and found no contaminant migration.

**Site Facts:** EPA issued an Administrative Order in May 1989 to prevent further unauthorized excavation of the site by C & J Leasing. In September 1991, one potentially responsible party signed a Consent Decree to reimburse EPA for its past expenditures on response actions at the site. A Unilateral Administrative Order was also issued in September 1991 to the same potentially responsible party to perform the design and complete the implementation of the selected remedy.

## Environmental Progress



The threat to human health and the environment has been eliminated with the complete removal of all contaminated soil and debris from the site. A one-year groundwater monitoring program has been completed, revealing that no contaminants from the site have migrated to any of the on-site wells or nearby residential wells. The EPA has deleted the site from the NPL.

# CARROLL AND DUBIES SEWAGE DISPOSAL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD010968014

## EPA REGION 2

Orange County

1 mile northeast of Port Jervis



### Site Description

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The Carroll and Dubies Sewage Disposal site is made up of seven inactive lagoons that were used for the disposal of various wastes since about 1970. Until 1979, waste from two nearby cosmetic manufacturers was deposited into unlined lagoons at the site. Septic tank waste also was accepted at the site until 1989. Five of the seven lagoons have been filled, covered, and graded. The two uncovered lagoons are fenced. Piles of deteriorating debris and abandoned motor vehicles were removed from the site. Approximately 2,000 residents live within a mile of the site. The nearest homes are about 1/4 mile southeast of the site. A steep slope, woods, open areas and the Port Jervis Municipal Landfill surround the facility. The City of Port Jervis is supplied with water from several reservoirs located more than a mile upstream from the site. Homes near the site rely on private wells. Approximately 1,500 feet to the east of the site is Cold Creek, which lies between the site and the Neversink River.

**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

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On-site groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as well as heavy metals including lead. Lagoon liquids and sediments contain heavy metals including chromium, copper, lead, and nickel; VOCs; and a plastics 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

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

## Response Action Status

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**Groundwater:** The groundwater investigation is being conducted in two phases. The first phase of the investigation was completed in 1992 and involved identifying the nature and extent of on-site contamination of the groundwater. The second phase of the investigation is to determine whether off-site migration of contaminants through the groundwater has occurred. The Phase II investigation is scheduled for completion in late 1995. The information obtained from the Phase I and II investigations will be utilized to select an appropriate remedy for the cleanup of the groundwater.



**Source Areas:** The source area investigations involve characterizing the nature and extent of chemical compounds associated with the lagoons by obtaining soil samples. An investigation that determined the extent of the contamination of four lagoons was completed in 1992. An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination of three additional lagoons, identified through aerial photographs, was completed in 1993. The results of these investigations will be used to recommend alternatives for the final cleanup of the source areas.

**Site Facts:** The EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination at the site in 1989. In 1990, the EPA and two parties potentially responsible for the site contamination entered into an Administrative Order on Consent requiring the parties to complete the study.

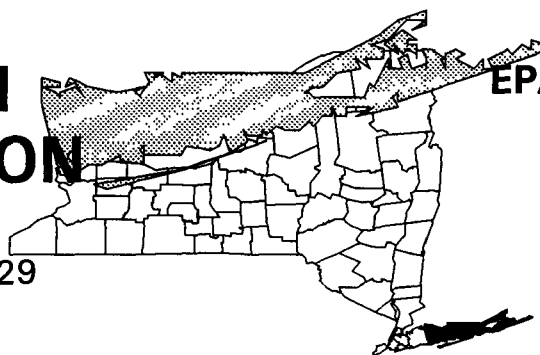
## Environmental Progress



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

# CIRCUITRON CORPORATION NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981184229



**EPA REGION 2**  
Suffolk County  
Farmingdale

## Site Description

Circuitron Corporation manufactured circuit boards on this 1-acre site 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 that was licensed 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 drinking 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 1,306 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: 03/31/89

## Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater, soils, and sediments in the leaching pools 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 contact with contaminated groundwater, soils, or sediments.

## Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases, one focusing on cleanup of contaminated soil, sediments, and building dust, and the other focusing on cleanup of off-site groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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**Emergency Actions:** In 1987, the EPA initiated an emergency removal of the more than 100 chemical containers and storage tanks on site. In 1988, the EPA conducted another emergency cleanup action that entailed sampling and removing approximately 20 drums, three aboveground tanks, seven underground storage tanks, two below-surface treatment basins, and several leaching basins still on site. The 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 total, 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. In the summer of 1992, during the cleanup design phase, the entire site was fenced in and secured and all debris was removed from the site.



**Soil, Sediments, and Building Dust:** A comprehensive investigation of the site was completed in early 1991. The EPA selected a remedy in the spring of 1991 to address contamination in the soil, sediments, and building dust. Contaminated soils will be treated by in-place vapor extraction. This process involves placing a cover over the soil and applying a vacuum, which pulls VOCs out of the spaces between soil particles. The remedy included excavating the contaminated sediments from the leaching pools, cesspools, and storm drains and treating and disposing of them off site. Dust from the building also was to be removed, treated, and disposed of off site. The remedial design was started in the summer of 1991. During the remedial design activities, it was established that the extent of soil contamination on the site was more extensive than the earlier investigation indicated. Furthermore, it was decided that renovating the on-site building to a usable condition was not cost effective, and that the building should be demolished. The remedial design was completed in the fall of 1994. Final cleanup activities are scheduled for completion in late 1995.



**Groundwater:** A separate investigation to more fully define the nature and extent of the contamination in the groundwater was initiated in early 1992 and was completed in the fall of 1994. The remedy involves pumping and treating the contaminated groundwater. The engineering design of the remedy has begun and is expected to last about one year.

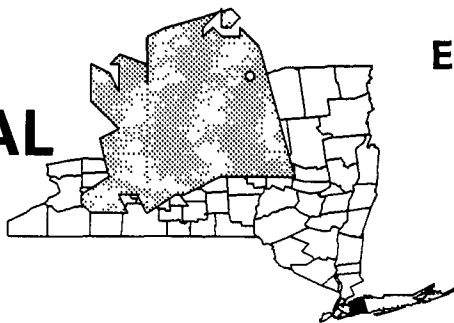
## Environmental Progress



The emergency actions taken to remove hazardous materials have eliminated the potentially explosive conditions and reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Circuitron Corporation site while additional cleanup activities are underway.

# CLAREMONT POLYCHEMICAL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002044584



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Old Bethpage

### Site Description

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Claremont Polychemical, situated on an approximately 9½-acre 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 containing inks, resins, and organic solvents throughout the site. Some of the drums were uncovered, while others reportedly were leaking or lying on their sides. NCDH inspectors noted that an area east of the building was contaminated with organic solvents that resulted from 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, referred to as "spill area," 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 ½-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: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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On-site soils contaminated with tetrachloroethene (PCE) located in the former "spill area" constitute a potential threat to groundwater resources. Fifteen underground tanks, holding liquid and sludge wastes containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs), were present at the site. Widespread concentrations of heavy metals, including copper and zinc, are present in dust accumulated throughout the process building. Shallow groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including PCE, trans-1, 2-dichloroethene, trichloroethene, ethylbenzene, acetone, methylene chloride, xylenes, and vinyl chloride. Heavy metals detected in excess of Federal and State standards include arsenic, chromium, lead, and manganese. Should the contaminants move into the public drinking water, residents could be exposed to contaminants by drinking affected water or inhaling the volatile compounds present in the water. A considerable amount of trespassing and vandalism have occurred at the site in the past. Currently, the site is fenced and access is restricted to EPA-authorized personnel.



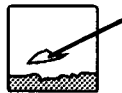
## Cleanup Approach

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

### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** The EPA removed 13,000 gallons of hazardous liquid wastes contained in drums, aboveground tanks, basins, and other areas. Fifteen underground storage tanks were removed and their contents transported off-site for treatment and disposal. Additional fencing was installed at the site from 1988 to 1991, and a security guard was posted at the facility in order to avoid vandalism and unauthorized entry.



**Removal and Disposal of Hazardous Materials:** The cleanup strategies chosen by the EPA included: compatibility testing and consolidation of over 700 containers (drums and bags) of raw materials, process wastes, and finished products currently stored on site; transporting both organic and inorganic wastes to an off-site treatment, storage, and disposal facility; using appropriate treatments to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of the wastes before landfilling; and handling wastes contained in aboveground tanks and treatment basins in a similar fashion. These cleanup activities were completed in 1991.



**Soil and Groundwater:** In 1990, the EPA completed an investigation into the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination. The groundwater remedy selected includes extracting and treating the groundwater by air stripping and carbon absorption and then reinjecting the treated water into the ground. Approximately 1,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be excavated and treated by low heat. The treated soil will be deposited in the excavated areas. Highly contaminated soil will be excavated, treated, and disposed of off site. Buildings will be decontaminated by vacuuming and dusting the contaminated surfaces, and asbestos insulation will be removed for off site treatment and disposal. The cleanup activities are underway, and are scheduled to be completed in 1996.

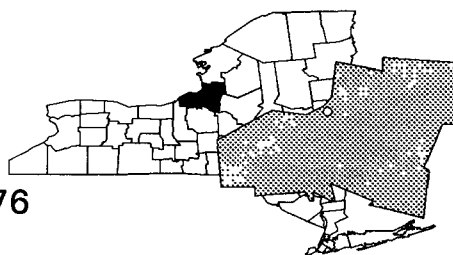
## Environmental Progress



The immediate removal of hazardous liquids, the construction of a security fence, the removal, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes, and the excavation and off-site treatment and disposal of the underground storage tanks have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Claremont Polychemical site while the cleanup of the soil and groundwater contamination is underway.

# CLOTHIER DISPOSAL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511576



## EPA REGION 2

Oswego County  
Granby

Other Names:  
PAS Clothier Site

### Site Description

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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) site, which is also listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). 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, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation staged and characterized the wastes and drum contents. During these activities, it was discovered that approximately 80 drums were in danger of rupturing; 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 ruptured and their contents had 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 flood plain.

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

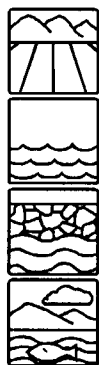
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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Initially, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, and high concentrations of heavy metals were found in the soil; barium in Ox Creek sediments; and heavy metals including cadmium, chromium and manganese in the groundwater. After the removal of drums and visibly-contaminated soil, the main contaminants found in the soil were low, residual levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (CPAHs). Samples of on-site groundwater and the surface water and sediment collected in the adjacent wetland showed few and isolated instances of organic constituents; their concentrations marginally exceeded Federal standards or guidelines. People who accidentally ingested or came into direct contact with contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water or sediments may have been at risk.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** During 1986, drums were moved to a centralized on-site location. A number of potentially responsible parties later removed 1,858 drums of waste. In 1987 and 1988, EPA removed the remaining drums and the visibly-contaminated soil and debris associated with the drums. Subsequent sampling indicated that low concentrations of residual contamination remain on site.



**Entire Site:** In 1989, following the completion of a site study to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at, and emanating from, the site and to evaluate remedial alternatives, a remedy was selected for the site. The selected remedy called for: regrading, placing a 1-foot soil cover over the residually contaminated areas, and revegetating the site; installing erosion control devices, as needed, on the embankment sloping towards Ox Creek; implementing institutional controls to prevent the use of underlying groundwater or any land use involving significant disturbance of the soil cover; and long-term groundwater, soil, sediment, and surface water monitoring. In the summer of 1991, the engineering design was completed and cleanup began. In the fall of 1992, the installation of the soil cover was completed. During grading activities for the soil cover, seven drums were uncovered. The drums and soil surrounding them were loaded into dumpsters and removed. The site was then revegetated. A Close-out Report, documenting the completion of the cleanup, was approved in December 1993. The site is presently in the process of being deleted from the NPL.

**Site Facts:** In 1986, a Consent Order was signed with several potentially responsible parties requiring them to dispose of a number of drums located on-site. In 1989, the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree to design and implement the remedy and to provide the long-term monitoring and inspections of the site.

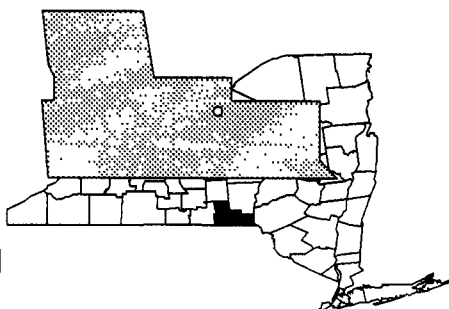
## Environmental Progress



The removal of drums and visibly-contaminated soil have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Clothier Disposal site. Final cleanup activities, including the installation of the soil cover over the residually-contaminated areas, have provided additional protection. The site is now in the process of being deleted from the NPL.

# COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768691



## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Colesville

### Site Description

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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 in the landfill. 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 detected 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 located 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, local, and potentially responsible party actions.

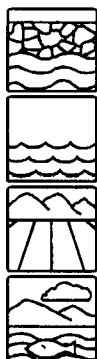
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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Private wells, sediments, soil, and leachate draining from the landfill are contaminated with VOCs. People who come in contact with 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

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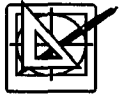
This site is being addressed in two stages: an initial action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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



**Entire Site:** In 1991, following the completion of a site study to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and to evaluate remedial alternatives, a remedy for the site was selected. The remedy includes capping the landfill to reduce the movement of soil contaminants, installing a leachate collection system, air stripping groundwater and decontaminating the vapors with carbon adsorption, and constructing and operating a new water supply system for the affected residents. The potentially responsible parties completed the engineering design for the remedy in the summer of 1994. Cleanup activities are expected to be completed in 1996.

**Site Facts:** The potentially responsible parties and the State of New York signed a Consent Order in 1987. Under this order, the potentially responsible parties agreed to undertake a study and to conduct design and cleanup activities under State supervision.

## Environmental Progress



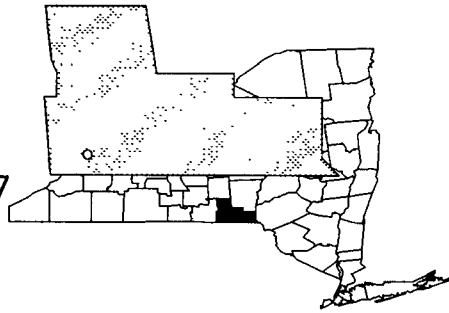
The provision of bottled water and charcoal filters on the affected wells has reduced the risk of exposure to contaminated groundwater at the Colesville Landfill site while final cleanup activities are underway.

# CONKLIN DUMPS NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981486947

## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Conklin



### Site Description

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The Conklin Dumps site consists of two landfilled areas totaling about 37 acres, referred to as the "Upper Landfill" and the "Lower Landfill." The Lower Landfill, which was operated between 1964 and 1969, contains approximately 33,000 cubic yards of wastes. It is believed that only municipal solid waste was disposed of in the Lower Landfill. The Upper Landfill contains approximately 72,000 cubic yards of waste. It is believed that some industrial wastes were co-disposed with municipal solid wastes in the Upper Landfill. Leachate from the two 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 landfills' 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 for development 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 local actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/10/86

Final Date: 03/31/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** Under state supervision, the Town of Conklin, the potentially responsible party, conducted a site study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at, and emanating from, the site and to identify cleanup alternatives. The study was completed in early 1991. In the spring of 1991, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site, which includes capping the landfills, pumping and collecting leachate, and treating the leachate off site at a publicly-owned treatment works or on site, if the off-site treatment is not feasible. During preliminary design activities associated with the selected remedy, it was determined that the construction of a leachate collection trench and cap at the Lower Landfill would present significant engineering difficulties due to the proximity of an adjacent wetland and railroad tracks. In addition, installing a cap on the Lower Landfill could negatively impact the adjacent wetland in that it would encroach on the wetland. Due to these technical feasibility and environmental concerns, a modified remedy consisting of excavating the Lower Landfill, consolidating the excavated Lower Landfill contents onto the Upper Landfill, capping the Upper Landfill, and constructing a leachate collection and treatment system was proposed by the town. After careful study and analysis, the EPA and the State agreed with the proposed modified remedy. A final design for the modified remedy was completed in November 1992. The Lower Landfill was excavated and placed on the Upper Landfill in 1993. It is anticipated that the capping of the Upper Landfill and the installation of a leachate collection system will be completed in late 1995.

**Site Facts:** In 1987, the State of New York signed a Consent Order with the town of Conklin to conduct a site study and to design and construct the cleanup remedy.

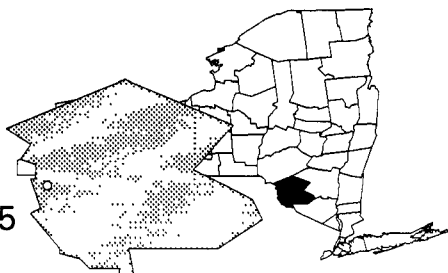
## Environmental Progress



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

# CORTESE LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528475



## EPA REGION 2

Sullivan County  
Tusten

Other Names:  
Tusten Landfill

### Site Description

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The 5-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. An estimated 5,000 to 8,000 drums are believed to have been buried on the site at that time. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 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 of the landfill 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.

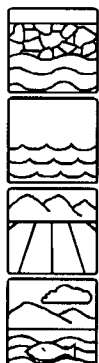
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater, surface water, and soils 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 because there are no private water wells in the area, there is no chance that people would drink or come in contact with contaminated groundwater. People who trespass on the site and come in contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated surface water or surface soil 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.



## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, have conducted investigations to determine the nature and extent of groundwater, surface water, soil and sediment contamination. In addition, the potential for site-related contaminants to effect the surrounding ecology has been assessed. This investigative field work was completed in the fall of 1994. The cleanup approach selected by EPA for this site includes: removing the estimated 5,000 to 8,000 drums buried at two areas on the site; capping the 5-acre landfill; installing drainage and stormwater runoff controls to prevent the migration of contaminants; and constructing an extraction and treatment system to remove contaminants from the groundwater. In addition, contaminants will be removed from two small lagoons south of the landfill that had accepted contaminated sludge. The technical design for these activities is expected to begin in late 1995.

**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 lead for the site was transferred to EPA in 1990 and a new Consent Order was signed with SCA. This new order required SCA to undertake a remedial investigation at the site and further requires the development of remedial alternatives, both under EPA oversight.

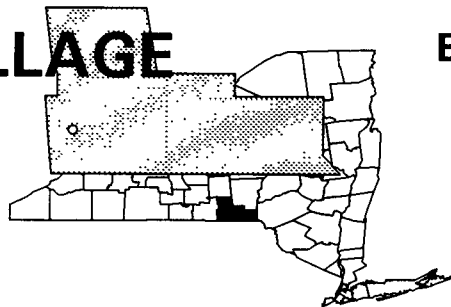
## Environmental Progress



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 cleanup activities are being planned.

# ENDICOTT VILLAGE WELL FIELD NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780746



## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Endicott

Other Names:  
Ranney Well

### Site Description

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The 100-acre Endicott Village Well Field site consists of the Ranney Well water supply 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 source of contamination. During a routine inspection in the spring of 1981, the Ranney Well was sampled by EPA and found to contain vinyl chloride and trace amounts of other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). 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.

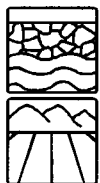
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater and soil are contaminated with various VOCs. The primary VOCs identified are chloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride. Golf course ponds contain elevated levels of various VOCs. The major health threat from the Endicott Well Field site is drinking contaminated water. The Susquehanna River and Nanticoke Creek, which run along either side of the site, and the golf course ponds are prone to flooding, which could lead to the accumulation of contaminants in the water and in the sediments. However, surface water and sediment samples collected from these medias showed no significant concentrations of VOCs.

### Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the public water supply, containment of the groundwater plume, and controlling the source of contamination.

## Response Action Status

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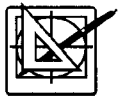
**Initial Action:** In 1983, the Endicott Public Works Department installed diffused operation equipment in the Ranney Well to air strip VOCs from the groundwater. In 1984, a purge well was installed to capture the contaminant plume before it impacted the Ranney Well. In addition, a fence was erected around the Ranney Well as a security measure.



**Public Water Supply:** In 1987, EPA selected the following methods for cleanup of the public water supply: installing and operating an air stripper to remove VOCs from the well; treating contaminated groundwater, with discharge to the village of Endicott Municipal Water Distribution System; continuing operation of the existing purge well located between the well and the Endicott Landfill; monitoring groundwater; and providing operation and maintenance of the site after cleanup is completed. The additional air stripper has been in operation since 1992.



**Groundwater Plume Containment:** The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, under EPA oversight, completed site investigations in 1992 and identified cleanup remedies to restore the aquifer and control the surface source of contamination. Studies were undertaken in two phases. In 1991, based on Phase I studies of the entire site, an interim remedy was selected, which includes upgrading the existing purge well system by installing and operating an additional purge well to intercept the contamination plume, implementing a purge well monitoring program, and performing a detailed aquifer pump test. The design of the remedy is expected to be completed late in 1994.



**Source Control:** EPA selected the source control remedy in 1992 based on Phase II of the site study. The remedy includes capping the landfill, installing a gas venting system, controlling and treating the leachate seep, monitoring the air and groundwater quality, installing a fence around the landfill, and implementing institutional controls to restrict future use of the landfill. The remedy design is expected to be completed in late 1995.

**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 in which the parties agreed to perform the cleanup of the well field. In 1991, EPA and the responsible parties negotiated a second Consent Decree for installation of the additional purge well. On January 14, 1993 EPA mailed out notice letters to the responsible parties to ask if they were interested in designing and performing the remedy for the source of contamination that EPA selected in 1992. A Consent Decree to conduct these activities was signed by the potentially responsible parties in September 1993. The work plan for the design and construction of the source control cleanup activities was submitted to EPA in February 1994.

## Environmental Progress

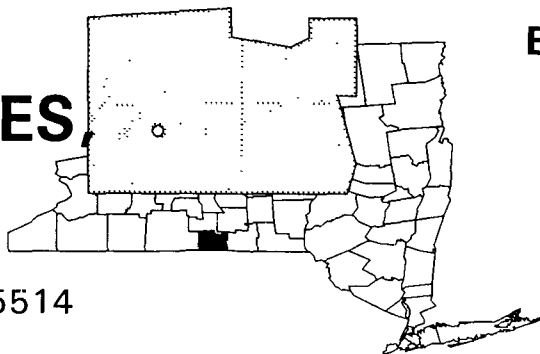


Initial actions taken to treat the groundwater reduced the risk of exposure to contaminants through the water supply. After adding this site to the NPL, EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that with site security measures in place, no other immediate actions were required at the Endicott Village Well Field site. The air stripper has been in operation since 1992. EPA approved the preliminary design for the additional purge well in mid-1992 and expects to approve the final design by late 1994. The treatment of iron in the groundwater prior to discharge became a major issue and resulted in a delay for the final design submittal.

# FACET ENTERPRISES INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD073675514



## EPA REGION 2

Chemung County  
Elmira Heights

### Site Description

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From 1929 to 1976, the 39-acre Facet Enterprises, Inc. site was owned and operated by the 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. In 1990, Facet Enterprises, Inc. changed its name to the Purolator Products Company; however, Facet Enterprises, Inc. remains the site name. 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 eight 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 eight 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 contamination by trichloroethylene (TCE). There are approximately 1,000 people living within a 1/4-mile radius of the site, and six 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: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), inorganics, and petroleum were detected in on-site monitoring wells and surface water, and the Elmira Water Board Sullivan Street public water supply wells have been contaminated with 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 contaminated groundwater from either the Facet's process well or the Elmira Water Board's Sullivan Street supply wells may be at risk. People coming in direct contact with 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.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** During the spring of 1992, 469 buried drums and over 2,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils were excavated from four of the Disposal Areas. The drums and soils were disposed of off site at a permitted facility.



**Entire Site:** Under EPA oversight, in 1983, Facet initiated a hydrogeological investigation of the site, that confirmed groundwater contamination. In 1986, Facet initiated an investigation to determine the extent of contamination at the site and to identify alternatives 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. A remedy for the site was chosen in 1992, requiring excavation of soils and sediments which are contaminated at levels above the site-specific clean-up levels, and installation of a groundwater pump and treat system. In 1993, Purolator Products Company submitted draft work plans to EPA for the cleanup design. The work plans have been reviewed and commented on by EPA, and field work required to complete the design is scheduled to begin in 1994.

**Site Facts:** Facet signed a Consent Order in 1983 to conduct a hydrogeological investigation of the site. Facet entered into an Administrative Order in 1986 to conduct an investigation to determine the extent of the contamination and to identify alternatives for the cleanup. In June 1993, a Consent Decree between EPA and Purolator Products Company was entered in the Western District Court of New York. The Consent Decree requires Purolator to design and implement the cleanup actions required by the remedy selected in 1992, and to pay EPA's past and future oversight costs, plus interest. EPA will conduct oversight of all work conducted pursuant to the Consent Decree.

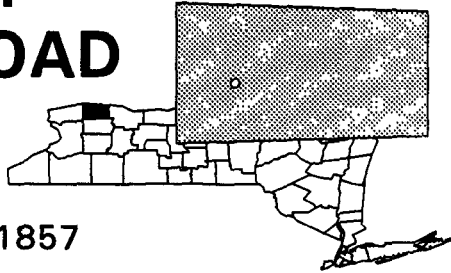
## Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that, with nearby wells closed and the removal of buried drums as well as contaminated soil, no other actions were required at the Facet Enterprises, Inc. site while final cleanup actions are being planned.

# FMC CORP. (DUBLIN ROAD LANDFILL) NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511857



## EPA REGION 2

Orleans County  
Towns of Ridgeway and Shelby

### Site Description

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The FMC Corporation's Dublin Road Site is an inactive waste site, a portion of which is located in the Town of Ridgeway and a portion in the Town of Shelby. The 30-acre site is divided into two areas by Dublin Road, creating a northern rectangular parcel of about 21 acres that contains two inactive rock quarries and wooded property, and a southern parcel of about 9 acres containing a waste pile, rectangular pond and a swamp. Since 1933, approximately 4 to 6 acres of the south parcel were used to dispose of coal ash cinders, laboratory wastes consisting of glass bottles and chemical residues, residues from lime sulfur filtration, building debris and residues from pesticide production areas. These materials contained metals in the form of salts and pesticides/insecticides. FMC stopped disposal activity at the site in 1968. The site 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: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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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 pesticides. The site poses a potential health threat to area residents who use private wells located downgradient from the site. Accidental ingestion or direct contact with the contaminants may also pose a health threat.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, under State supervision, have investigated the nature and extent of the groundwater, surface water, soils and sediment contamination at the site. The investigation was completed in 1991, including treatability studies conducted by the potentially responsible parties. An analysis of cleanup alternatives was completed in late 1992 and the results presented at a public meeting in early 1993. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, after considering the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup, selected the remedy for the site in the spring of 1993. The remedy includes: excavation and treatment of the soils and sediments; on-site landfill for contaminated wastes; and, pumping and treating contaminated groundwater. Construction began in the spring of 1994, and is expected to be completed in 1996.

**Site Facts:** The State issued a Consent Order requiring the potentially responsible parties 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

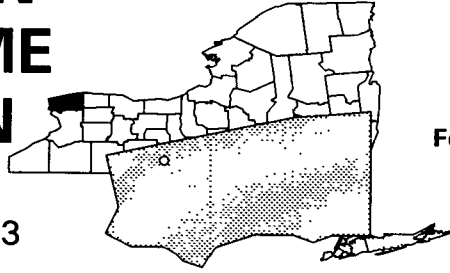


After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that, with site security measures in place, no immediate actions were required at the FMC Corp. (Dublin Road Landfill) site while further studies into the final cleanup remedies are taking place.



# FOREST GLEN MOBILE HOME SUBDIVISION NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981560923



## EPA REGION 2

Niagara County  
Niagara Falls

Other Names:  
Forest Glen Mobile Home Park

### Site Description

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The Forest Glen Mobile Home Subdivision site consists of 21-acres, including an 11-acre mobile home park that previously was used as a landfill for chemical wastes. Drums and other chemical wastes also were 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

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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 accidentally ingesting 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 also is 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.

### Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in three 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

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**Immediate Actions:** The EPA temporarily relocated 27 families before the site was listed on the NPL, covered the site with concrete, and placed a high-visibility fence around the contaminated areas. Two "hot spot" areas were identified and were temporarily covered.



**Permanent Relocation:** In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for the site that involved permanent relocation of site residents. The remedy also included a continuation of the temporary relocation program, during the permanent relocation process. The relocation process was completed in December 1992. A fence surrounds the perimeter of the site, preventing access to the site.



**Entire Site:** Field work to determine the extent and the source of contamination has begun and is expected to be completed in early 1996. Final cleanup remedies will be selected based on the results of this investigation.

**Site Facts:** Area residents were concerned about the potential health effects resulting from contact with chemical contamination of site soils. EPA relocated 53 families who resided at the site.

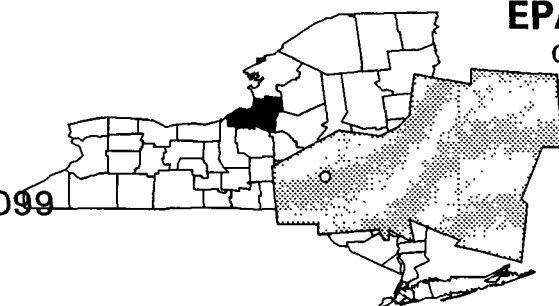
## Environmental Progress



The EPA has relocated 53 affected families since the site was placed on the NPL and has determined that it is not safe for families to return to the site. The permanent relocation of families, in addition to the site security, has eliminated the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the site while the EPA plans final cleanup activities.

# FULTON TERMINALS NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980593099



## EPA REGION 2

Oswego County  
Fulton

### Site Description

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Millions of 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 as a staging and storage area for materials scheduled for incineration at the Pollution Abatement Services site, which also is on the National Priorities List. 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). The site is 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 for recreation.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater, soil, and sediments are contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, barium, chromium, and lead, as well as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Trespassers on this fenced site 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 into contact with contaminants in the groundwater. The Oswego River, located 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.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Initial Actions:** Actions conducted in 1986 by EPA and the potentially responsible parties consisted of constructing a 7-foot perimeter fence around the site 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 the construction of earthen barriers for the prevention of surface runoff from the contaminated portion of the site.



**Entire Site:** In 1989, following the completion of a site investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at, and emanating from the site, a remedy for the site was selected. Actions selected by EPA for site cleanup include low temperature thermal extraction to remove VOC from the soils and the use of carbon adsorption to collect the pollutants from the groundwater, followed by the reinjection of the treated water. The engineering design of the cleanup actions began in late 1991. Confirmatory sampling of the contaminated area conducted during the initial stages of the engineering design revealed additional VOC contamination in the silt and clay portion of the soil below the water table. Accordingly, the scope of the engineering design for the cleanup of the soil was expanded to include the contaminated silt and clay. The design was completed in the fall of 1994. The soil cleanup is expected to begin in the spring of 1995. The engineering design for the cleanup of the groundwater is expected to be completed in early 1995. The groundwater cleanup is expected to begin in the fall of 1995, following the completion of the soil cleanup.

**Site Facts:** In 1986, the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Order requiring them to perform removal activities. A Consent Decree was signed by the potentially responsible parties in 1990, in which they agreed to perform the site cleanup as directed by EPA. The Consent Decree became effective in December 1991.

## Environmental Progress



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

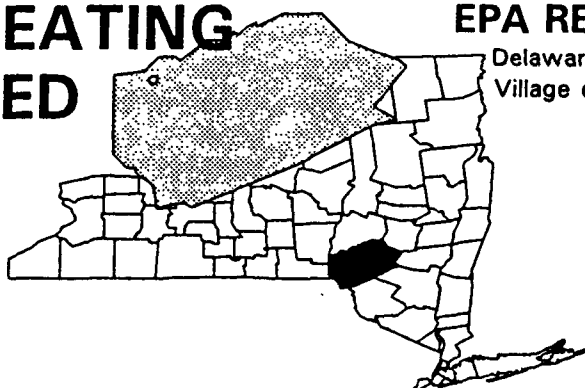
# GCL TIE & TREATING INCORPORATED

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981566417

EPA REGION 2

Delaware County  
Village of Sidney



## Site Description

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The GCL Tie and Treating Inc. (GCL) site is a 26-acre, inactive mill and wood treating plant located in the Village of Sidney. The GCL property has been used as a railroad tie manufacturing and treating plant since the 1940's. Logs were cut and pressure-treated with creosote. Several potential waste sources, including areas of contaminated soil and tanks containing creosote, are located on the site. In 1986, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) investigated the site when a pressure tank malfunctioned, allowing approximately 30,000 gallons of creosote to spill onto the soil. The soil was excavated by GCL and placed in a mound near the main building, where it is still located. Unspecified quantities of creosote-contaminated material previously added to the soil mound were removed and deposited in adjacent wetlands. Former GCL employees have submitted affidavits stating that it was standard operating procedure to dispose of creosote-contaminated material in wetlands adjacent to the site. Operations continued until 1987, when the site was abandoned. The site has remained inactive since that time. In October 1990, EPA collected samples from various potential waste sources on the site including contaminated soil, a debris pile, and aboveground storage tanks. Land use around the site is primarily industrial and commercial; however, residential areas are located within 1 mile of the site. Approximately 1,100 people are employed in the nearby industrial area. A shopping plaza, consisting of three fast food restaurants and several stores, is located approximately 300 feet from the site. About 5,000 people live within 2 miles of the site and depend on groundwater as their potable water supply; the nearest well is within 1/2 mile of the site. The site drains by overland flow to the Susquehanna River through an unnamed tributary.

**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through federal and state actions.

**NPL LISTING HISTORY**  
Proposed Date: 01/18/94

## Threats and Contaminants

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The soil is contaminated with creosote constituents such as anthracene, chrysene, benzo(a)anthracene, and benzo(a)pyrene. Two mounds of approximately 4,800 cubic yards of creosote-contaminated soil and 3,000 cubic yards of wood debris are found on site. Several aboveground tanks and drums containing approximately 20,000 gallons of creosote wastes and sludges also are found on site. Touching or ingesting contaminated soil or hazardous waste could pose a health threat. The river is a documented fishery and recreational area, but it is not used for drinking water in the vicinity of the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the soil and non-GCL property.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In mid-1991, the EPA installed a chain link fence, identified and disposed of containerized and uncontainerized hazardous wastes, prepared 4,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil and 3,000 cubic yards of wood debris for disposal, and developed a pilot study to determine the effectiveness of composting to bioremediate creosote-containing soils.



**Soil:** An investigation of the nature and extent of soil contamination is underway. This investigation is expected to be completed by the Fall of 1994, at which time the EPA will select the final remedy to address soil contamination.



**Non-GCL Property:** An investigation of the nature and extent of potential off-site soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination began in late 1993. The EPA plans to complete the study by early 1995, at which time a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

**Site Facts:** The property was purchased by Railcon Materials Inc. and Railcon Wood Products Inc. in 1979. In 1983, Railcon formed the corporation known as GCL Tie and Treating Inc. GCL operated until 1987 when they filed for bankruptcy and Railcon regained control of the operation. Railcon sold all inventory and equipment, and abandoned the site. The site has remained inactive and current ownership is being investigated. Both EPA and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation initiated criminal investigations at the site for environmental violations. The GCL site was selected as a pilot project for the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). Under this pilot, work which had typically been performed sequentially is being performed in parallel. While determining if the site should be eligible for the NPL, the EPA is performing investigations to further delineate the nature and extent of contamination at the site and evaluating the effectiveness of composting as a means of treating creosote-contaminated soil.

## Environmental Progress



The immediate actions undertaken by the EPA have reduced threats to public health and environment while further site studies are underway.

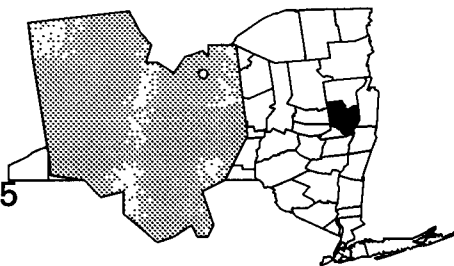
## Site Repository



Not yet established.

# GE MOREAU NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528335



## EPA REGION 2

Saratoga County  
South Glens Falls

Other Names:  
Caputo Disposal Site

### Site Description

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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.

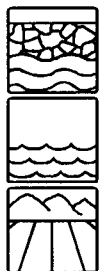
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/01/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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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 if they touched or accidentally ingested contaminated soil or water.

### Cleanup Approach

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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

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**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 slurry wall and cap 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 included: using the slurry wall and cap constructed around the disposal area in 1984 and 1985 to contain the source of groundwater contamination; continuing to monitor 18 downgradient wells to determine the effectiveness of the slurry wall and monitoring at 33 wells to determine if changes are occurring in the size and direction of the plume; continuing treatment of the plume by air stripping where it exits at Reardon Brook; removing 8,600 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil adjacent to the disposal site and placing the soil within the slurry wall; providing a public water supply for affected residences; and reviewing the cleanup action at least every five years to assure that human health and the environment are protected. Cleanup actions at the site were completed in 1990. In February 1994, EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to the 1987 cleanup decision. The ESD requires the removal and treatment of approximately 4.1 million gallons of water through an existing relief well inside the containment system. This expected to be a two-year process, the first of which is already complete. This enhancement will resume when the weather permits. In February 1994, EPA granted a waiver for groundwater cleanup goals for the groundwater plume at the site. It was deemed impractical to achieve the standard required cleanup levels within a reasonable time period. EPA has completed a Five-Year Review and concluded that the containment system enhancement scheduled to resume in the spring of 1995 and the continued air stripping at Reardon Brook are sufficiently protective of human health and the environment. Monitoring will be continued 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 supply system. The alternative water supply system was completed in 1990.

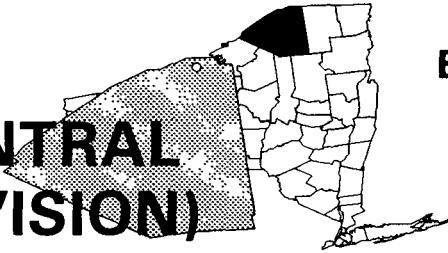
## Environmental Progress



The containment system enhancement is scheduled to resume in the spring of 1995 and take one more year to complete. All other cleanup actions have been implemented at the GE Moreau site. The site no longer poses a threat to nearby residents and the environment. GE will continue to monitor the site and EPA will review site conditions every five years to ensure the continued effectiveness of the cleanup remedies.

# **GENERAL MOTORS (CENTRAL FOUNDRY DIVISION) NEW YORK**

EPA ID# NYD091972554



## **EPA REGION 2**

St. Lawrence County  
Massena

Other Names:  
G.M. Massena

### **Site Description**

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The 270-acre General Motors (Central Foundry Division) site originally was 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. General Motors (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 periodically were landfilled in on-site areas and also remain in the bottoms of several lagoons. The site contains approximately 850,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated material. On the GM facility, contamination is located in two disposal areas, called the North Disposal Area and the East Disposal Area, as well as the Industrial Landfill, and four Industrial Lagoons. The Industrial Landfill also 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 two Industrial Lagoons and were deposited in the North Disposal Area. From 1973 to 1975, GM again removed PCB-contaminated sludge from the Lagoons and transferred it to a sludge settling basin in the East Disposal Area. Miscellaneous soils on the facility also are contaminated with PCBs. The site is bordered by the St. Lawrence River, the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation, the Raquette 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: 09/08/83

Final Date: 09/21/84

## Threats and Contaminants

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PCBs were found in several monitoring wells on the eastern side of the facility and in on-site soil and sediment samples from the St. Lawrence River. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were found in groundwater directly under the site and off site. Due to past wastewater discharges into surface water, St. Lawrence and Raquette River sediments have been contaminated with PCBs. In addition, soil and sediment on the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation has been contaminated by runoff from the 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 Raquette River, the St. Lawrence River, and the St. Regis Indian Reservation. Individuals ingesting or touching contaminated surface water, groundwater, soil, sludges, or sediments potentially are at risk. Public water supply systems are not contaminated.

## Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the North Disposal Area, river sediments, the lagoons, and facility soils and groundwater; and cleanup of the Industrial Landfill and East Disposal Area.

### Response Action Status

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



**North Disposal Area, River Sediments, Lagoons, Soils, and Groundwater:** The final cleanup remedy that was selected by the EPA in 1990 includes dredging and excavating contaminated materials, followed by on-site treatment and disposal of residual contamination using biological treatment or other innovative technologies, and groundwater extraction and treatment. GM began the design of the remedy in the summer of 1992 and is expected to complete it in 1996. Design sampling began in the summer of 1993 and the first phase of cleanup actions, including river dredging, is expected to begin soon.



**Industrial Landfill and East Disposal Area:** The final cleanup remedy that was selected by the EPA in 1992 includes excavating highly contaminated materials from the East Disposal Area followed by on-site treatment and disposal of residual contamination using biological treatment or other innovative technologies, capping the Industrial Landfill and less contaminated material in the East Disposal Area, and containing groundwater. GM began the design of this remedy in the summer of 1992, and is expected to complete it in 1996. The first phase of cleanup actions is expected to begin soon.

**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. In March 1992, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to GM requiring GM to undertake design and implementation of the final remedy for the North Disposal Area, River Sediments, Lagoons, Soils, and Groundwater. In August 1992, EPA issued a second Unilateral Administrative Order to GM requiring GM to undertake design and implementation of the final remedy for the East Disposal Area and Industrial Landfill. GM is currently complying with both Orders.

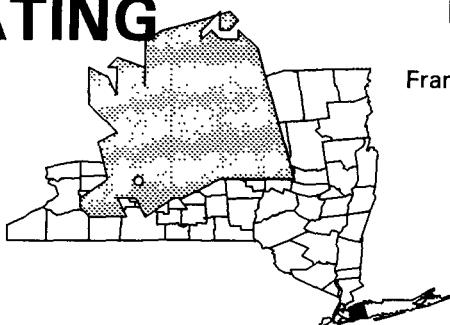
## Environmental Progress



By capping the Industrial Landfill, the potential for further contamination of the General Motors (Central Foundry Division) site and risk from exposure to hazardous materials has been reduced while the selected final cleanup activities are being designed.

# GENZALE PLATING COMPANY NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002050110



**EPA REGION 2**  
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. In 1982, the company hauled sludge from the pools and some contaminated soil away from the site, but the cleanup was never completed. 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.

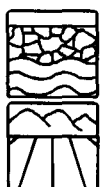
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/01/86

Final Date: 07/01/87

## Threats and Contaminants



Chromium, cadmium, and nickel were detected in on-site groundwater; however, routine monitoring of public water supplies in the area has not identified any drinking water contamination. The soils on-site are contaminated also with heavy metals, most notably chromium and nickel. The exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with on-site soils and the potential for drinking water contamination. The site is above Long Island's sole-source aquifers for municipal and private water supplies.

## Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term response actions focusing on cleanup of the on-site soils and groundwater, and downgradient groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** In 1982, the potentially responsible party partially completed sludge removal and backfilling of the leaching pits with soils.



**Site Soils and Groundwater:** 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, were installed on the site. Two off-site monitoring wells were installed downgradient of the site to determine whether there had been any off-site migration of contaminants. In early 1991, a remedy was selected, which includes treating contaminated soils by vacuum extraction, excavating contaminated soils on the property and in the leaching pits and transporting them off site for further treatment and disposal, and backfilling the excavated areas with clean soil. Interim groundwater treatment involves pumping and treating the extracted groundwater by air stripping. The treated water then will be reinjected into the ground. The design of the selected remedies was completed in 1994. Cleanup activities began in the fall of 1994 and are expected to be completed in 1996.



**Downgradient Groundwater:** Based on the results of the initial investigation, a second investigation is being conducted to study off-site groundwater contamination downgradient of the site and to develop and evaluate potential remedies to address this contamination. Field work for this investigation was initiated in February of 1994. It is expected that the off-site groundwater investigation will be completed in 1995.

## Environmental Progress

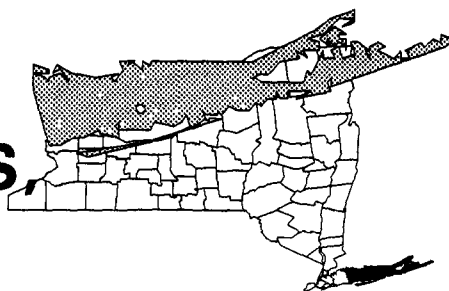


After adding the Genzale Plating site to the NPL, EPA conducted an initial evaluation and determined that no immediate actions are needed. Although there is no present danger to the drinking water, the EPA will ensure the safety of the water supply in the site area through implementation of the groundwater treatment system.

# GOLDISC RECORDINGS INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768717



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Holbrook

### Site Description

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The Goldisc Recordings, Inc. site is situated on 34 acres of land, including 6 acres of buildings, in an industrial section of Long Island. The company produced phonograph 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, cleaned the on-site holding ponds and installed monitoring wells. Approximately 19,500 people live within a mile of the site; 70,500 people live within 3 miles. There also are several schools within a mile of the site. Approximately 130 wells located within 3 miles of the site serve 71,000 people. A public water 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 action by potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as well as heavy metals including chromium, nickel, and lead. Some contaminant plumes have been tentatively identified. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals, including copper, cadmium, and zinc. A waste holding pool on-site, containing VOCs, has been cleaned. Underground structures are contaminated with heavy metals as well as various VOCs. Area residents are served by a public water supply system. Ingestion of some site soils may pose a health hazard. There is a potential threat to a nearby wetlands area, the closest surface water discharge point to the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** Under an EPA Consent Order, ElectroSound Group, Inc., also known as Goldisc Recordings, Inc., is currently performing a site investigation to determine the extent of the contamination of groundwater, soil, and structures at the site.

Sampling data is being reviewed by EPA and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The study is expected to be completed in late 1995, at which time alternative measures to clean up the site will be recommended and the final remedy will be selected by EPA.

**Site Facts:** The State of New York issued a number of Administrative Orders on Consent (AOCs) to ElectroSound between 1979 and 1981 related to violations of County and State health codes. In compliance with a 1988 State AOC and under State and EPA supervision, ElectroSound began conducting a study to measure the extent of contamination at the site. ElectroSound, however, did not complete the study as outlined in the AOC. In August 1990, the site lead transferred to EPA. An AOC between EPA and ElectroSound to perform the investigation was executed on June 27, 1991. The ElectroSound is currently proceeding with the study under this AOC.

## Environmental Progress

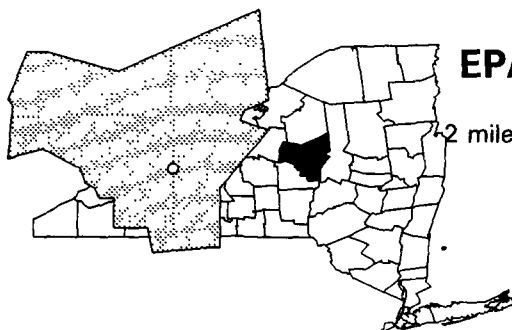


After adding this site to the NPL, EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Goldisc Recordings, Inc. site while further investigations into the selection of final cleanup actions are taking place.



# GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY4571924451



## EPA REGION 2

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 Combat Support Group under the Air Combat 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, has received its water from private wells. The base is located in the Mohawk River Valley and is situated among 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. Private water wells, used for irrigation and drinking water in the Town of Floyd, have been contaminated with VOCs and ethylene glycol. 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. 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 one of the base's landfills has seeped into Six Mile Creek, which may be harmful to wildlife.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** Underground storage tanks were removed from the base, and contaminated soil was excavated between 1985 and 1989. A program to remove or replace all tanks on base as needed is currently underway. Three additional areas of concern are now being defined for additional removal actions. In 1990, the Air Force began providing bottled water for residents affected by the contaminated wells and has provided funds to the community to construct an extension of the municipal water supply to replace the contaminated wells. Connections to the water supply extension were available by late 1991 and most affected residents have taken advantage of the service.



**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. Thirty-four areas of concern have been identified, including landfills and dry wells. Additional areas of concern have been discovered and are being defined at this time. Once the study is completed, expected during 1996 and 1997, cleanup measures will be recommended and the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.

**Site Facts:** An Interagency Agreement among the EPA, the State, and Griffiss Air Force Base to clean up the site was signed in June 1990. The public is especially concerned about the contamination of the Floyd wells. The Air Force agreed to provide bottled water and to fund replacement municipal water distribution. Griffiss Air Force Base has been designated to close under the Base Realignment and Closure program. Plans for site reuse and acceleration of base cleanup are under development, with public hearings and public comment periods scheduled for early 1995.

## Environmental Progress



The provision of safe drinking water to the residents of the Town of Floyd whose wells were impacted, has eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the water while studies into the nature and extent of contamination at Griffiss Air Force Base are being completed and cleanup remedies finalized.

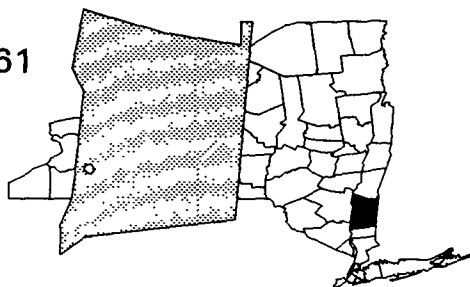
# HAVILAND COMPLEX

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980785661

## EPA REGION 2

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 Creek and to a nearby wetland.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with various VOCs. The affected residents have had household activated carbon treatment systems installed, which must be regularly checked and maintained. To date, pollutants have not been found in Fall Kill Creek or the nearby wetlands above drinking water standards.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** The State installed carbon adsorption units in seven homes in the affected area to remove contaminants from the water. These units have been fully effective.



**Entire Site:** In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to provide public water, clean the source of contamination, and to extract and treat contaminated ground water. The treated water will be discharged into Fall Kill Creek. In 1991, the EPA cleaned out contaminated materials from the local septic disposal systems as the source control measure. Presently, EPA is developing a plan with the Town of Hyde Park to provide a public water system and to gather further data to evaluate the remainder of the remedial project. Because of delays resulting from institutional and technical problems associated with hookup to the water distribution system, EPA is reevaluating the selected remedy in terms of protectiveness and cost.

## Environmental Progress

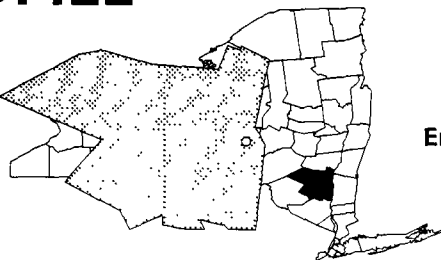


The installation of carbon units in homes affected by groundwater contamination and the completion of the septic system cleanup have protected the residential water supplies and reduced health threats from the Haviland Complex site.

# HERTEL LANDFILL

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780779



## EPA REGION 2

Ulster County  
Plattekill

**Other Names:**  
Environmental Landfills, Inc.  
Dutchess Sanitation

### Site Description

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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 500 people living within a 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 and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater and surface water are contaminated with various VOCs, as well as heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, iron, and manganese. Soil is contaminated with arsenic, chromium, and polynuclear aromatics. People may be at risk by touching or drinking contaminated well water or accidentally ingesting contaminated soil.

Pollutants are seeping into the wetlands on the site, posing a possible threat to ecologically sensitive resources, wildlife, or aquatic biota.

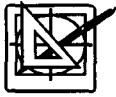
### Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on the reduction of soil contaminant mobility by containment through the installation of a solid waste landfill cap, and the extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The EPA has investigated the nature and extent of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. The study was completed and a remedy for the site was selected in 1991. The selected remedy specifically includes the installation of a cap designed and constructed in accordance with state sanitary landfill closure regulations, and the extraction of groundwater and chemical precipitation and filtration to remove dissolved metals, followed by ultraviolet oxidation of dissolved organic compounds. Design of the remedy began in late 1992, and is expected to be completed in 1995.

**Site Facts:** Special notice letters were sent to potentially responsible parties in 1992 requesting reimbursement of Federal funds already incurred, and soliciting interest in conducting the design and construction of the selected remedy. No good faith offers were received in response to these letters. Unilateral Administrative Orders were sent to six potentially responsible parties in September 1992 directing them to design and construct the selected remedial alternative. Ford Motor Company was the only potentially responsible party to comply with the Order.

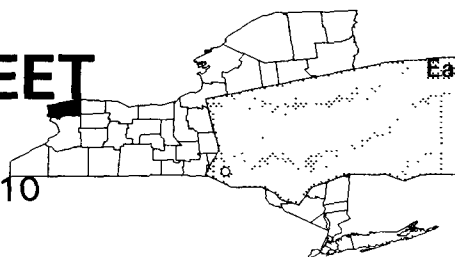
## Environmental Progress



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 the selected remedy is being designed.

# HOOKER - 102ND STREET NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506810



## EPA REGION 2

Niagara County

East of Griffin Park in Niagara Falls

Other Names:

102nd Street Landfill

### Site Description

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The 102nd Street Landfill consists of two land parcels totalling more than 22 acres. Occidental Chemical Corporation, formerly Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corporation, owns 15 1/2 acres, and the remaining 6 1/2 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. At the present time, there are sections of the Love Canal Emergency Declaration Area that are being reinhabited. Griffin Park, with the exception of the boat-launch area, has been closed to the public. There is 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.

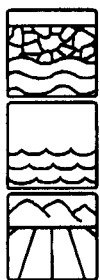
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants

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Ground water 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 ground water; or by inhaling and coming in direct contact with contaminated soils, ground 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 work activities at the site. The site is fenced and there is no public access to the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**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, conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site, including the landfill residues, off-site fill, shallow ground water, liquid waste, off-site soil, river sediments, and storm drains. The investigation was completed in 1990. In the fall of 1990, the EPA selected a remedy which includes the installing of a synthetic-lined cap; consolidating off-site soils beneath the cap; surrounding the waste mass with a slurry wall; dredging and incinerating highly contaminated sediments; dredging, dewatering and consolidating, beneath the cap, the remaining contaminated sediments; recovering and treating of ground water; incinerating any recovered liquids; monitoring; and restricting access to the site by installing additional fencing. Design of the remedy was begun in the fall of 1991, and is scheduled to be completed in 1995. The design plan was approved by the EPA in 1992. However, certain concerns raised by the Federal and State natural resource trustees have caused the EPA to re-examine the engineering design as proposed. This review is underway.



**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-site 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 the cleanup of the site. An Administrative Order, covering the engineering design and cleanup action, was signed by the EPA in September 1991, and issued to the two potentially responsible parties, Occidental Chemical Corporation and Olin Chemical Corporation. The two parties have agreed to comply with the Order. The Canadian government has shown a special interest in the site, since it abuts the Niagara River. Due to the site's proximity and relationship to the Love Canal site, the design of the EPA-selected remedy may be affected by the technologies being used to complete the cleanup of the Love Canal site.

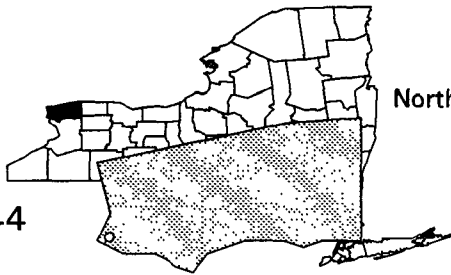
## Environmental Progress



Fencing the site to restrict access, constructing a cap over the site, and installing the bulkhead along the river to limit the migration of contaminants off the site have limited the potential of exposure to contaminants at the Hooker-102nd Street site while cleanup activities are being designed.

# HOOKER - HYDE PARK NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000831644



## EPA REGION 2

Niagara County  
Northwest of the City of Niagara Falls

Other Names:  
Hyde Park Landfill

### Site Description

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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 New York Power Authority. 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 northwestern 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

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The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and dioxin from former disposal activities. Bloody Run Creek sediments were contaminated with VOCs until their removal in 1993. Surface water of the Niagara Gorge Face is contaminated with VOCs. Potential health threats include coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting water from Bloody Run Creek and the Niagara Gorge Face. Another possible threat is the consumption of contaminated fish from Lake Ontario. Although groundwater is contaminated, there are no known uses of groundwater within the area, so 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.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1985, EPA selected cleanup remedies which include the following: a prototype source control extraction well system to remove non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL) from the overburden in the landfill; an overburden drain system surrounding the landfill; a bedrock NAPL plume containment system consisting of an extraction and purge well system; an aqueous phase liquid (contaminated leachate) plume containment system consisting of purge wells; a shallow and deep groundwater study; a Niagara Gorge seep program; and the treatment of leachates. The potentially responsible party, Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC), has implemented these remedies since 1985. Two source control wells were pump tested in 1993 and are operating. Four additional source control wells were installed in 1994. A drain surrounding the landfill to collect and contain leachate was completed in 1990 and is operating, creating an inward hydraulic gradient around the landfill. The bedrock NAPL containment system was installed in phases. Phase I of the prototype purge wells were installed and a series of pump tests were performed throughout 1993 on these wells. Phase II of the prototype purge wells were installed in late 1993 and were pump tested in 1994. The aqueous phase liquid containment wells were installed in 1993 and rest of the system was completed in 1994. The construction of the on-site leachate storage, handling, and treatment facility was completed in 1989. Aqueous phase liquid is treated on-site by biological pretreatment and activated carbon. NAPL is collected at this facility and transferred to an approved facility for thermal destruction. The Niagara Gorge Face seeps have been cleaned. Contaminated sediment was removed and some water diverted into a culvert so that people no longer have access to these seeps. In addition to these remedial measures, an Industrial Protection Program to protect nearby workers from contaminants has been completed. The draft Lake Ontario Bioaccumulation Study was completed in 1989, distributed for scientific review and made available to the public in September 1992. Fish and sediment samples from Lake Ontario were collected and analyzed, and laboratory studies were conducted. The community monitoring program, consisting of monitoring wells placed within the community and sampled quarterly to provide early warning of contamination from Hyde Park indicator chemicals, has been completed. An assessment was completed in early 1992 to determine the risk of excavating Bloody Run sediments. The risks from excavation, the EPA's preferred alternative, were found acceptable and the decision made to excavate the Bloody Run. Excavation was completed in early 1993. The perimeter of the landfill was capped in 1992. The landfill itself will be capped in late 1994. All cleanup activities are expected to be completed in late 1995.

**Site Facts:** In 1981, the EPA, the Department of Justice, the State, and OCC signed a Consent Decree specifying OCC's responsibilities for cleanup of contamination at the site and maintenance of these remedies. 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 also reviewed all of the program activities.

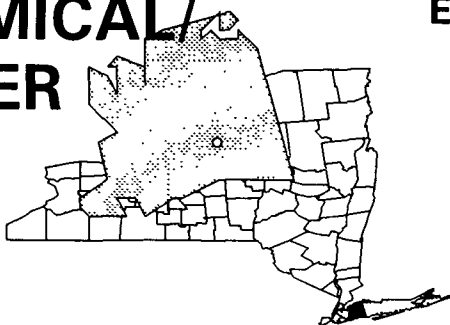
## Environmental Progress



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 being completed.

# HOOKER CHEMICAL/ RUCO POLYMER NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002920312



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Hicksville

Other Names:  
Ruco Polymer Corp.

### Site Description

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The Hooker Chemical/Ruco Polymer site, in an industrial park area of Hicksville on Long Island, has been used to manufacture plastics, latex, and esters since 1945. Liquid process 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 of process wastewater per year 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 water supply wells located within 3 miles of the site serves 58,000 people. There are four public water supply wells within a 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: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in three remedial phases directed at cleanup of the Ruco facility, PCB-contaminated soils, and downgradient groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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**Ruco Facility:** The party potentially responsible for the site contamination has conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination at the Ruco facility. The investigation has defined the contaminants of concern at the Ruco facility and alternatives for the soil and groundwater cleanup were analyzed. The facility investigation was completed in 1992, after which the EPA evaluated the alternatives and selected the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup. The analysis of alternatives was completed in the summer of 1993 and the remedy selection was issued in early 1994.



**PCB-Contaminated Soils:** The potentially responsible party completed an investigation and submitted a study report to address the PCB-contaminated soils. A remedy for this area was selected by the EPA in 1990. The remedy consisted of excavation and removal of all PCB-contaminated soils. Lesser contaminated soils were disposed of in a federally approved facility. Highly contaminated soils were thermally treated and disposed of off site. The excavated areas were filled with clean fill and then paved over. This action was completed in 1993.



**Downgradient Groundwater:** The EPA currently is coordinating the activities concerning the investigation of groundwater contamination that has migrated beyond the Ruco facility with similar activities being conducted at two adjacent sites. It is anticipated that the investigations will lead to the selection of a remedy for the groundwater contamination that has migrated from the three sites.

**Site Facts:** In 1988, the EPA signed a 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. In 1991 a Unilateral Administrative Order was issued that required the parties to design and implement the remedy for the PCB-contaminated soils.

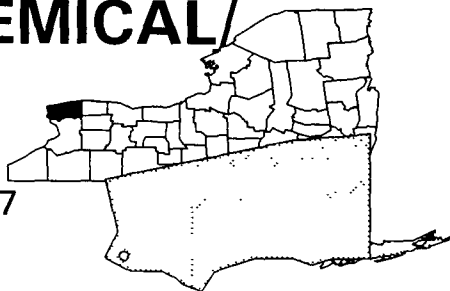
## Environmental Progress



The removal of PCB-contaminated soil from the Hooker Chemical/Ruco site has reduced threats to the public and the environment while additional cleanup activities are planned.

# HOOKER CHEMICAL/ S-AREA NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980651087



## EPA REGION 2

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 also was 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 Drinking Water Treatment Plant (CWTP). The S-Area Landfill lies atop approximately 30 feet of soil, clay, till, and manmade 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 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: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants



On- and off-site groundwater is contaminated from non-aqueous phase liquid chemicals. 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 from eating fish from the lower Niagara River/Lake Ontario Basin. Consumption of drinking water from the City's CWTP is not presenting health risks at present.

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in three phases: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and construction of a water treatment plant.

## Response Action Status

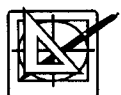
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**Immediate Actions:** The City closed the contaminated main intake tunnel and put an emergency tunnel into service to alleviate the threat of contaminating drinking water.



**Entire Site:** The EPA selected a containment and collection remedy to prevent further chemical migration from the landfill and off-site areas toward the existing CWTP and into and under the Niagara River. The selected remedy includes: a slurry barrier wall containment system to encompass the landfill and adjacent off-site contaminated areas; a collection system for both aqueous and non-aqueous phase liquid chemicals; an on-site leachate storage tank facility for separating and storing the aqueous and non-aqueous chemicals prior to treatment; a carbon adsorption treatment facility for contaminated groundwater; incineration of non-aqueous phase liquid chemicals; a final cap covering the site; and monitoring programs to determine the effectiveness of the remedy. The activities to install the cleanup technology systems began in late 1990 with the installation of the bedrock pumping and recovery well system. The leachate storage tank facility was completed in 1992. The on-site carbon adsorption treatment facility was constructed in 1993. Construction of the slurry barrier wall is expected to be completed in 1994, along with the installation of the overburden collection wells and the tile collection system. The tile collection system is expected to be completed in 1995. The bedrock and overburden collection systems are scheduled to be operational in 1996. All the remaining construction activities, including the final cap, are scheduled for completion by 1998.



**City of Niagara Falls Drinking Water Treatment Plant:** To address contamination at the existing drinking water treatment plant, the City plans to construct a new plant immediately east of the current plant along the Niagara River. The designs for the new plant were completed in late 1993. Currently, construction is scheduled to start in 1994, and the new plant is expected to be completed in 1997. An interim water quality monitoring program is ongoing at the existing CWTP and will continue until the new plant is operational.

**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 at the site, to recommend cleanup standards for the site, and to conduct site cleanup activities. A second agreement was signed by the parties in September 1990 and approved by the Court in April 1991. This Agreement, which amended the original 1985 Settlement Agreement, included an expanded cleanup program to address off-site areas and the construction of a new drinking water treatment plant.



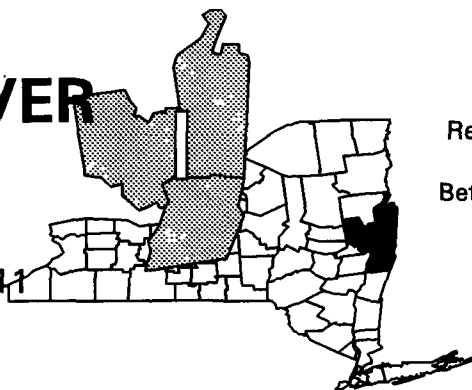
## Environmental Progress



The use 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 while additional cleanup activities are underway.

# HUDSON RIVER PCBs NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980763841



## EPA REGION 2

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

### Site Description

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The Hudson River PCBs site is primarily a 40-mile stretch of the Hudson River between Fort Edward and Troy in Rensselaer, 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 approximately 200-mile stretch of river from Hudson Falls to the Battery in New York City. In 1976, because of the concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by people, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River between Albany and Fort Edward, 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, as well as the Highland and 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: 09/08/83

Final Date: 09/21/84

## Threats and Contaminants

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The sediments and water in the river are contaminated with PCBs from discharges originating from two capacitor manufacturing plants. Elevated concentrations of PCBs have been 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 sediment and soil could pose a health hazard to individuals who may accidentally ingest or touch it. Eating contaminated fish also could affect the health of individuals.

## Cleanup Approach

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

### Response Action Status

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**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, along with approximately 14,000 cubic yards of highly contaminated sediments from one of the remnant areas, were placed in a clay-lined containment cell. A 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson River is under a fishing ban, and the Lower Hudson River has a commercial fishing ban on striped bass and an advisory for other species.



**Remnant Deposits:** The potentially responsible party has conducted an interim cleanup of the remnant deposits. The remedy chosen for this portion of the site was in-place containment of shoreline remnant deposits. This includes covering the affected areas with a geosynthetic clay liner and a 2-foot layer of soil, followed by grading and revegetating to minimize erosion. The river banks were stabilized with rock to prevent scouring. Cap construction and the erection of gates to limit site access have been completed.



**River Sediments:** The EPA is reassessing an initial determination to take no action to address contaminated river sediments, and is evaluating cleanup alternatives now. In 1991, investigations at Bakers Falls, in the vicinity of the General Electric Hudson Falls facility, a separate State-listed hazardous waste site, showed elevated PCB concentrations in the water column. General Electric agreed to further investigate this area and to take interim cleanup actions to prevent this source of PCB contamination from entering the river. Several measures have been implemented, including: preventing flow of river water through seep areas in an abandoned mill building; installing seep collection systems; and removing contaminated sediment from the mill building. Further investigations will determine the effectiveness of these interim cleanup activities, and if any additional actions will be necessary. As a part of this study, the EPA has established an extensive community interaction program for the site. The EPA plans to propose a cleanup approach to the community in late 1995.

**Site Facts:** General Electric was sent a notice letter as a party potentially responsible for the contamination. General Electric agreed to implement the in-place containment remedy for the remnant deposits and to reimburse the EPA for any costs incurred for that portion of the site remedy. General Electric also signed a consent agreement with the EPA to conduct investigations into contaminated river sediments and to take interim cleanup actions to prevent further spreading of PCB contaminants.

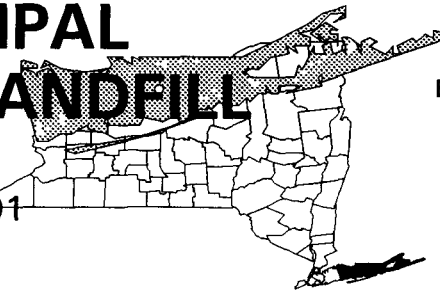
## Environmental Progress



Cap construction has been completed at the remnant deposits area of the Hudson River PCBs site to prevent exposure to contaminants by direct contact or inhalation. In addition, the capping of the remnant deposits along with the bank stabilization should minimize the amount of PCBs entering the river from these areas. Further studies to evaluate alternatives to address the river sediments are underway.

# ISLIP MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506901



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Blydenburgh Road, Long Island

Other Names:  
Blydenburgh Road Landfill

### Site Description

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The Islip Municipal Sanitary Landfill covers approximately 55 acres in the town of Islip. The surrounding area is entirely residential, except for a golf course immediately to the east of the landfill. The town has operated the landfill since 1963. In 1978, 50 or more 55-gallon drums containing a mixture of tetrachloroethene and other liquids were allegedly disposed of at the site. This is the only reported case of hazardous waste disposal at the site. The methane gas within the landfill is being collected in extraction wells and directed to generators, where the gas is burned to generate electricity, or to flares. 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). In 1981, the town of Islip connected affected residents to a permanent public water supply. A resident located downgradient of the site was being supplied with bottled water until 1992 when the hookup to a permanent public water supply was completed. The landfill stopped receiving waste in December 1990. An estimated 75,000 people draw drinking water from Suffolk County Authority wells, as well as from numerous private wells. All of these wells are within 3 miles of the landfill. A day care center and a school are located nearby.

**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through a combination of State, and Municipal Government actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/01/87

Final Date: 03/30/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs, including tetrachloroethene and vinyl chloride. Site contaminants have been detected in the shallow (Glacial) aquifer and in the upper portion of the underlying deeper (Magothy) aquifer. These aquifers are the sole sources of water for the Suffolk County public water supplies and private wells used for domestic purposes. The ingestion of or exposure to contaminated groundwater is a health risk.

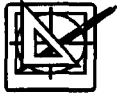
## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The town of Islip, under an order from New York State, investigated the nature and extent of contamination and identified alternatives for cleanup. A remedy was selected for the site in 1992. The major components of the selected remedy include capping the landfill and treating the most contaminated portion of the aquifer. Preparatory work for the installation of the fifty-two acre cap began in early 1993, and has been completed. The groundwater pump and treat system is under design, and is expected to be completed in 1995. It is anticipated that the groundwater pump and treat system will operate for 10 years.

**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 options for recycling waste, closing the landfill, and expanding the landfill. Under State authority, a portion of the landfill was capped and the landfill was expanded. On December 18, 1990, the town of Islip ceased landfilling of municipal solid wastes at the site. A complete closure program for the entire landfilled area, including capping, methane recovery, groundwater treatment, and monitoring activities, is being implemented, as required by a Consent Order with New York State.

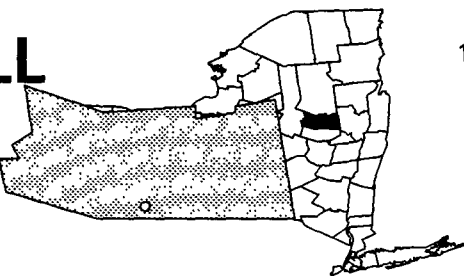
## Environmental Progress



The EPA determined, based on initial evaluations, that no immediate actions were required at the Islip Municipal Sanitary Landfill site, while final cleanup remedies are being planned.

# JOHNSTOWN CITY LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506927



## EPA REGION 2

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. Johnstown City operated the site as an unlicensed municipal landfill. 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. Groundwater in monitoring wells on the site is contaminated, and various seeps of leachate have occurred. Johnstown City 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 Federal, State, and municipal 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. On-site monitoring wells contain chlorides and heavy metals including chromium, lead, and zinc, as well as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). On-site soils are contaminated with VOCs, SVOCs, chromium, and lead. Aluminum, iron, lead, manganese, selenium, cyanide, zinc, and ammonia-nitrogen 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 may have contributed to fish kills in the creek.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The City of Johnstown, pursuant to a Consent Order with the State, conducted an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at, and emanating from, the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. In early 1993, based upon the results of the study, EPA selected a remedy which called for the landfill to be capped using a multi-media system and for expansion of the Johnstown City water-supply system to provide drinking water to all private water supplies potentially impacted by the landfill.

**Site Facts:** EPA sent Notice Letters to 14 parties potentially responsible for the site contamination and the City of Johnstown in 1988. In 1988, the State of New York signed a Consent Order with the City of Johnstown to conduct a study at the site. 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



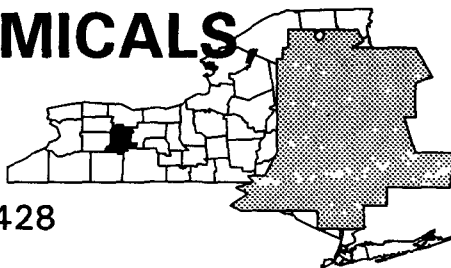
After adding the Johnstown City Landfill to the NPL, EPA performed a preliminary evaluation of the site conditions and determined that no immediate actions are necessary while cleanup activities are being planned.



# JONES CHEMICALS INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000813428



## EPA REGION 2

Livingston County  
100 Sunny Sol Blvd., Caledonia

### Site Description

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The Jones Chemicals, Inc. site is a 10-acre chemical manufacturing plant that repackaged chlorine from bulk containers into 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 a 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 also within a mile of the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 02/21/90

### Threats and Contaminants

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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. Use of untreated groundwater as a source of drinking water poses a health risk to the population.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** Jones Chemicals, Inc. removed three underground storage tanks in 1985. An air stripper system will be installed in 1994 as a pilot test. The air stripper is expected to reduce the concentration of groundwater contaminants at the source. Following the contamination of the Village of Caledonia's water supply, the Village installed an air stripper to treat the water prior to distribution.



**Entire Site:** In early 1991, under EPA oversight, the potentially responsible party began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at, and emanating from, the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. This study is expected to be completed in late 1995, at which time, EPA will evaluate the results and recommend the final cleanup remedy.

**Site Facts:** In early 1991, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination signed an Administrative Order on Consent in which they agreed to complete an investigation into the site contamination and to develop alternatives for final cleanup.

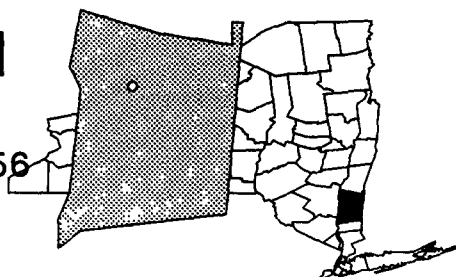
### Environmental Progress



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. By installing an air stripper on the village's water supply, the potential exposure of the public to hazardous materials has been significantly reduced.

# JONES SANITATION NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980534556



## EPA REGION 2

Dutchess County  
Cardinal Road, in Hyde Park

**Other Names:**  
**Jones Septic Site**

### Site Description

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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 were oils and greases, acids, alkalis, solvents, metals from plating operations, pigments, phenols, and 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, 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, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

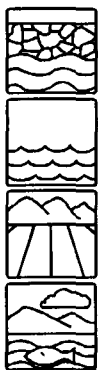
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/22/87

Final Date: 07/22/87

## Threats and Contaminants

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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 come into contact with contaminants could be at risk. People also may be at risk from eating local animals or fish that come into contact with possibly contaminated surface waters. The site is unfenced, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The EPA took over the management of the site investigations and cleanup from the State in 1990. The potentially responsible parties began conducting the site study to determine the extent of contamination in 1991. The study is expected to be completed in 1995. The potentially responsible party submitted the work plan and the sampling analysis plan in September 1991. Field work began in August of 1992. A preliminary site characterization summary was completed in November of 1993.

**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 a SPDES permit application for subsurface discharge of septic waste. The EPA issued an Administrative Order in 1991, compelling Alfa-Laval, Inc. and Jones Sanitation to conduct the site study.

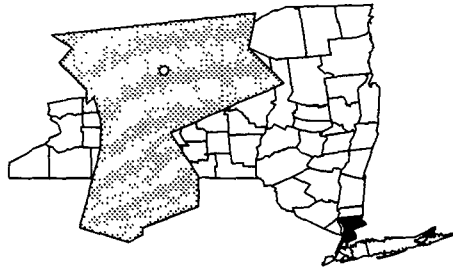
## Environmental Progress



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



## EPA REGION 2

Westchester County  
Village of Katonah  
in the Town of Bedford

### Site Description

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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 to the west of the well and extends for several blocks.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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The primary contaminant of the groundwater 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 were 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.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site. The remedy includes: installing a new production well adjacent to the abandoned well; filling and sealing the abandoned Katonah Well; installing and operating an on-site air stripping facility to remove contaminants from the aquifer, with discharge of treated water to the Bedford consolidated water distribution system; establishing of a monitoring program to detect residual contamination of treated water; and recommending to the Town of Bedford the removal of trash and debris located on the peninsula. The Town of Bedford completed the technical designs for the cleanup in early 1990. All construction at the site was completed in 1993. Treated water is being discharged to the Bedford consolidated water distribution system for public use.

**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

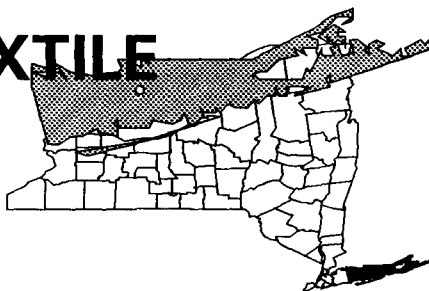


Based on preliminary investigations, the EPA determined that the Katonah Municipal Well site poses no immediate threats to the surrounding community and environment while the water treatment system continues to operate, removing contaminants from the aquifer.

# KENMARK TEXTILE CORP.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD075784165



EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Farmingdale

## Site Description

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Textile dye, printing and screening operations are conducted at the 5-acre Kenmark Textile Corp. site, now occupied by the Susquehanna Textile Corporation. Wastewater generated in the manufacturing process was originally disposed of in a leaching pit. The sludge from the wastewater was fed to sludge drying beds for settling and drying, and then drummed prior to off-site disposal. Three subsurface leaching pools are also located at the site. 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 Kenmark Textile Corp. for illegal storage of hazardous waste. The Susquehanna Textile Corp. currently 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 area residents. A manmade pond located on Broad Hollow Road is located about 500 feet southeast of the site.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

Deletion Date: 05/01/95

## Threats and Contaminants

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Lead and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in groundwater in concentrations exceeding the Federal and New York State groundwater drinking standards. Heavy metals including chromium, lead and zinc were detected in samples obtained from the leaching pit, leaching pools and sludge drying bed area. There was a potential health threat to site employees through exposure to contaminated soils and groundwater. At present, the facility receives its drinking water through a municipal water supply.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** Susquehanna Textile has removed some of the surface contaminants from the site. More than 50 drums containing hydroxide sludge were stored on site but have since been removed.



**Entire Site:** The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, under EPA direction, completed a study in 1993 that determined the nature and full extent of contamination at the site. EPA selected a "no action" remedy for the site in early 1994. Risk assessments indicated that there is no risk from the site, because contamination is within EPA's acceptable range.

**Site Facts:** The State negotiated with the potentially responsible parties to treat its wastes properly, discharge them into the municipal sewer system, and remove drums containing hazardous wastes. In October 1987, the State and the potentially responsible party signed an order requiring the parties to conduct a study at the site. In July 1991, EPA and the site owner signed an order requiring the owner to complete the study initiated under State supervision.

## Environmental Progress

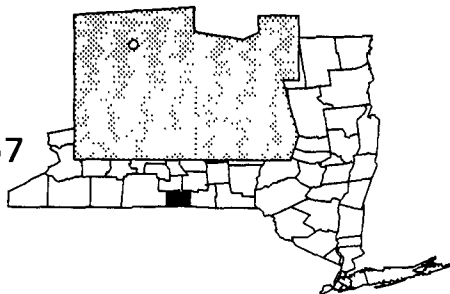


By removing drums containing contaminants and other visible contaminated materials from the surface, the Kenmark Textile site was made safe to the surrounding public and the environment. EPA determined there is no further risk to human health or the environment. The site was deleted from the NPL in May 1995.



# KENTUCKY AVENUE WELL FIELD NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980650667



## EPA REGION 2

Chemung County  
Near Horseheads

### Site Description

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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. The Elmira Water Board is using temporary alternative water supplies instead of the Kentucky Avenue wells to supply residents. Two additional residences have refused connection. There are an estimated 11,000 people living within a 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 and potentially responsible parties' actions.

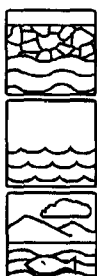
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/23/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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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 northwest and 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

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

### Response Action Status

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**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:** Monitoring wells were installed upstream of the Sullivan Street wells to follow the movement of the contaminant plumes in the Newtown Creek aquifer and these wells were sampled quarterly. These activities were completed in 1990. Based on site investigations, the EPA selected a remedy to restore the Kentucky Avenue Well Field in 1990. The remedy includes the installation of extraction wells downgradient of the Westinghouse plant, the source area, and treatment of the groundwater to drinking water standards. In June 1991, EPA issued an Administrative Order to Westinghouse, the source of the contamination, to implement the selected remedy. During the Spring and Summer of 1993, field work necessary to complete the design was conducted. During the Fall of 1993, the results of the field work were incorporated in a pilot study report, which was submitted to EPA for approval. An air stripper was installed in 1994 at the Sullivan Street Well to treat the water to drinking water standards.



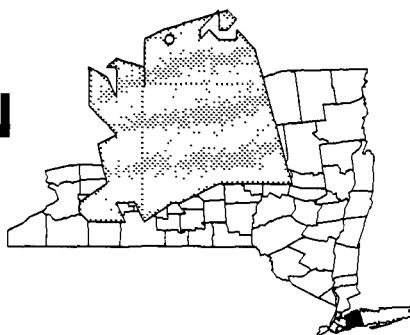
**Source Identification:** An investigation is being conducted to determine whether any measures to control sources of contamination would be feasible at the Westinghouse plant. This investigation is being conducted by Westinghouse pursuant to an Administrative Order. EPA has approved the investigation work plan and field sampling plan submitted by Westinghouse. Field work began in 1994. EPA will conduct oversight of all work conducted pursuant to this Administrative Order.

## Environmental Progress



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

**LI TUNGSTEN  
CORPORATION  
NEW YORK**  
EPA ID# NYD986882660



**EPA REGION 2**  
Nassau County  
Glen Cove

## Site Description

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The Li Tungsten Corporate site is 26 acres in size and located in an industrial area along the north bank of Glen Cove Creek. The site was owned from the 1940s to approximately 1984 by the Wah Chang Smelting and Refining Company and was last operated by its wholly owned subsidiary, the Li Tungsten Corp. Operations involved processing ore and scrap tungsten concentrates to ammonium paratungstate (APT) and subsequently formulating APT to metal tungsten powder and tungsten carbide powder. Other specialty products such as tungsten carbide powder plus cobalt, tungsten titanium carbide powder, tungsten spray powder, crystalline tungsten powder, and molybdenum spray powder were also produced. In 1984, Glen Cove Development Co. (GCDC) purchased the property for the purpose of developing a residential area. One year later, Li Tungsten filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal bankruptcy code and closed operations at the plant facility. In 1988, GCDC performed extensive initial cleanup activities at the site. As part of these actions, sampling of 10 existing monitoring wells resulted in the identification of four contaminant plumes in on-site groundwater which is part of the Upper Glacial Aquifer. Heavy metals and wastewater were discovered in one of the plumes. Numerous contaminants also were detected in on-site monitoring wells. Additional site investigations were undertaken by the New York State Department of Environmental Control (NYDEC) in 1989, the results of which indicated that considerable contamination remained at the site, including: an estimated 100 drums containing contaminants such as cyanide, acids, and alkalis; numerous storage tanks holding chemicals of an unknown nature; 26 pressurized cylinders containing chemicals; leaking transformers suspected of containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); waste piles with elevated radiation levels; tungsten ore stored in wooden crates and drums, some of which were broken; and asbestos fibers from decaying tank covers and pipe-wrapping materials. Contaminated materials leaking from an on-site pond have scarred the site's surface. Public and private wells within 4 miles of the site serve as the drinking water source for an estimated 51,000 people; the nearest well is slightly more than a mile from the site.

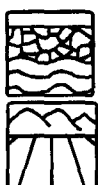
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 7/29/91  
Final Date: 10/14/92

## Threats and Contaminants

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The plumes discovered in contaminated groundwater contain heavy metals. Chlorides, sulfates, lead, cadmium, tungsten, chromium, arsenic, barium, silver, and PCBs were detected in on-site monitoring wells. Drums containing liquids are believed to be contaminated with cyanide, acids, and alkalis. Waste piles on site have elevated radiation levels. Individuals may be at risk of drinking contaminated groundwater or touching contaminated liquids or soils on site.

## Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase which will focus on comprehensive site cleanup.

### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In early 1988, GCDC conducted initial cleanup actions. Fifty tanks were inspected to determine if they were secure against rupture and leakage.

Two questionably secure tanks and one tank truck of ammonia were removed from the site. Over 100 drums containing acids, organics, and waste oil were overpacked or staged and then disposed of off site. Identifiable laboratory chemicals also were packed and removed from the site. A 24-hour security system has been installed at the site. GCDC also installed 13 new monitoring wells at this time. In response to the EPA's 1989 Administrative Order, GCDC removed drums, tank contents, laboratory chemicals, and electrical transformers from the site.



**Entire Site:** In 1992, the EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation is scheduled for completion in 1996, after which the EPA will identify remedies for site cleanup.

**Site Facts:** The EPA filed an Administrative Order of Consent requiring GCDC to conduct initial cleanup actions at the site. GCDC complied with the Order in 1990. In February 1992, the EPA sent "Special Notice Letters" to several parties potentially responsible for wastes associated with the site, offering them an opportunity to conduct a site investigation. Since no settlement agreements were reached, the EPA is conducting the investigation.

## Environmental Progress



GCDC's extensive efforts to contain the source of contamination and remove site contaminants have resulted in reduction of immediate health risks to nearby residents and workers while additional site studies are being planned.

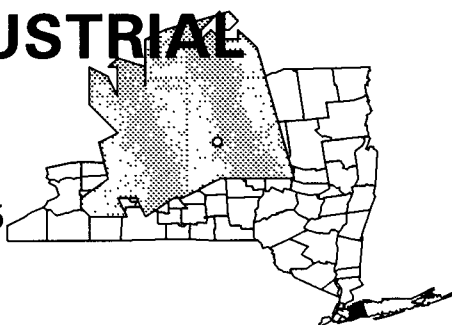
## Site Repository



Not established.

# LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL FINISHING NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000337295



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Farmingdale

### Site Description

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Liberty Industrial Finishing is an abandoned site covering approximately 30 acres in a former industrial park. The property is bordered on the north by railroad tracks, on the east by Main Street, on the west by Ellsworth-Allen Park, and the south by Motor Avenue. Since the late 1930s, industrial operations at the site have included the manufacture of aircraft parts and trailers, and metal plating and finishing operations, including anodizing, electroplating, dying, and painting. Numerous industrial and light industrial businesses have leased and continue to lease space at the site. The sludge-drying lagoon, leaching basins, former finishing and production vats, and the stormwater basin are just some of the contaminated areas. Incidents of poor housekeeping and disposal practices also have been documented at this location. In 1977, the State found Liberty in violation of the wastewater discharge limits of its permit. Liberty was ordered to clean up the site in 1978, but did not comply. 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. The site is located approximately 1 mile south of the Bethpage State Park; Massapequa Creek is half a mile south of the site and is used for recreational activities.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater and soils are contaminated with heavy metals including cadmium and chromium and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as dichloroethene, trichloroethene, and tetrachloroethene. Numerous underground features (e.g., pipes, drains, sumps, basements, storage tanks) containing contaminated soil, sludge or waste are found at the site. Elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were detected in soils adjacent to current and former electrical transformers. A health risk exists to those who come into contact with or ingest contaminated groundwater or soils. There are no private drinking wells in the vicinity of the site. People living near the site obtain their drinking water from local water utilities, who test their supplies to ensure compliance with State and federal drinking water standards. Wildlife and plants at Massapequa Creek may be at risk. PCB contamination in the electrical transformer areas pose a health threat to workers and trespassers. Residents and users of the Ellsworth-Allen Park are not likely to be at risk.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** Several cleanup efforts have been undertaken by the site owners and operators. Unknown amounts of contaminated soil and sludge were removed from the basins in 1978 and 1987. Another cleanup occurred in 1980 as a result of a fire in one of the tenant facilities. The EPA performed a removal site evaluation and concluded that two underground storage tanks and soils contaminated with PCBs in the electrical transformer areas should be removed. The EPA began performing this removal action in late 1994.



**Entire Site:** The Four J's Company, under State supervision, conducted a limited investigation to determine the extent of the contamination in some portions of the site. In lieu of the limited data available, additional studies measuring the full extent of on- and off-property contamination were deemed necessary before remedies could be selected for site cleanup. The EPA initiated an investigation in late 1991 to define the nature and extent of contamination. The final report was released in early 1994. A feasibility study, detailing alternatives for addressing contaminated soils at the site, is planned for completion in 1995. The EPA also is planning further sampling of the soils under existing buildings and the deep aquifer to further define the extent of contamination. The additional investigatory activities began during the summer of 1994.

**Site Facts:** In September 1978, Liberty Industrial Finishing entered into a Consent Agreement with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to clean up the site. It failed to comply with the Agreement. Subsequently, in April 1985, NYSDEC issued a Consent Order to Four J's Company, then owner of the site, requiring it to conduct a study of site contamination. The Four J's Company's study plan was determined to be inadequate because it did not address all on- or off-site contamination. In March 1987, NYSDEC issued a second Order, this time to 55 Motor Avenue Co., which manages the site, to remove contaminated soils and sludges in disposal basins at the site. Under the second Order, contaminated soils and sludges have been removed from the recharge basins, and other disposal areas at the site.

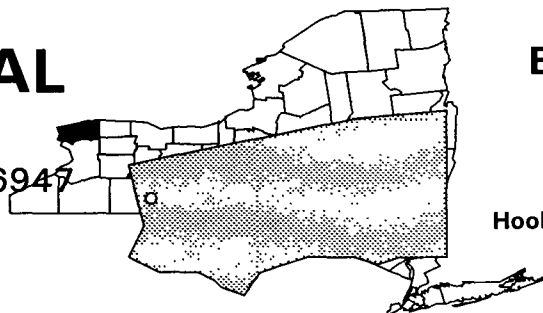
## Environmental Progress



The removal of contaminated soils and sludges from the disposal basins has reduced the threats to the public and the environment posed by the site. Completion of the EPA removal action will further eliminate potential threats.

# LOVE CANAL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYDO00606947



## EPA REGION 2

Niagara County  
Niagara Falls

Other Names:  
Hooker Chemicals Love Canal

### Site Description

The fenced 70-acre Love Canal site contains a 16-acre hazardous waste landfill, which is currently covered with a 40-acre clay/synthetic liner cap. The site includes the original canal that was excavated by William T. Love in the 1890s for a proposed hydroelectric power project. The project was never built. Beginning in 1942, the landfill 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 indicated that numerous toxic chemicals had 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 had outfalls into nearby creeks. Approximately 950 families were evacuated from a 10-square-block area surrounding the canal. Approximately 10,000 people live within a mile of Love Canal; 70,000 live within 3 miles. The Niagara Falls water treatment plant serves 77,000 people. The site is located 1/4 mile north of the Niagara River.

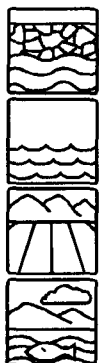
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### 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. The soils in the original Love Canal landfill are 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 were contaminated with VOCs and other organics. Direct contact with or ingestion of contaminated water, sediments, or soils may present a 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 affected.



## Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in seven stages: initial actions and six long-term remedial phases focusing on the cleanup of the landfill containment; sewers, creeks, and berms; thermal treatment of sewers and creeks; cleanup of the 93rd Street School; home maintenance; and property acquisition.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** In 1978, the New York State installed a system to collect leachate from the site. The landfill area was covered and 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 barrier drain and a leachate collection system; covering the temporary clay cap with a synthetic material to prevent rain from coming into contact with the buried wastes; demolishing the contaminated houses adjacent to the landfill, as well as 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. In 1985, the State installed the 40-acre cap, and improved the leachate collection and treatment system, including the construction of a new treatment facility.



**Sewers, Creeks, and Berms:** In 1985, the EPA implemented 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; and limiting access, dredging, and hydraulically cleaning the Black Creek culverts. The sediments from sewers and creeks currently are being stored within the Occidental Chemical Corporation's Niagara Falls facility and are awaiting final incineration. 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 approximately 14,000 cubic yards of sediments. Clean riprap was placed in the creeks' beds, and a grass sediment erosion berm was installed. Black Creek and Bergholtz Creek were fenced.



**Thermal Treatment of Sewers and Creek Sediments:** 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 through high temperature thermal destruction; treating the residuals stored on the site from the leachate treatment facility; and disposing of non-hazardous residuals from the thermal destruction treatment on the site. In 1990, the State completed the design of the technical specifications for thermally treating the contaminated sediments in the sewers and creeks in 1990.



**93rd Street School:** The remedy selected by the EPA in 1988 to clean up the 93rd Street School involved excavating about 7,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil adjacent to the school. This remedy has been re-evaluated due to concerns raised by the Niagara Falls Board of Education. An amendment to the remedy was made in 1991 selecting excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil as the alternative remedy. The State finalized the technical design plans and specifications to excavate and transport the soil off-site. Cleanup was completed in late 1992.



**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 are being maintained to prevent their deterioration prior to resale. The Love Canal Area Revitalization Agency (LCARA) is conducting the maintenance of the homes under an EPA Cooperative Agreement. The properties are currently being maintained to prevent deterioration prior to rehabilitation and resale, which is currently underway. Since the program began, approximately 100 homes have been sold and more are under contract. Historically, there have been delays in the home sale program due to the unwillingness of lending institutions to approve mortgages. However, the Federal Housing Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development are now insuring mortgages for homes sold through this program.



**Property Acquisition:** EPA has provided \$2.5 million for the purchase of properties (businesses, rental properties, vacant lots, etc.) deemed to be distinct from properties purchased with funds earlier awarded to LCARA. This property acquisition is expected to end in 1995.

**Site Facts:** In 1989 Occidental Chemical Corporation, the Federal government, and the State of New York, entered into a Consent Decree to delineate cleanup actions for the processing, bagging, and storing of the creeks' sediments, as well as other Love Canal wastes, including the sewer sediments. In addition, under a Cooperative Agreement with the EPA, LCARA is conducting the maintenance of the affected homes.

## 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 surface contamination at the site, making the site safe to nearby residents and the environment while final cleanup activities are being completed. As a result of the completed actions, residents are returning to the Love Canal area.

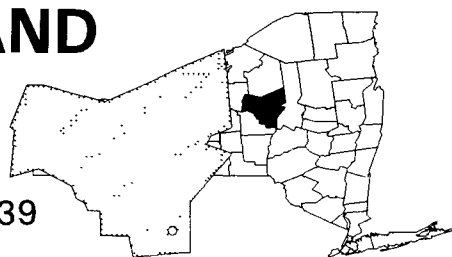
## Site Repository



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Public Information Office,  
9820 Colvin Boulevard, Niagara Falls, NY 14304.

# LUDLOW SAND & GRAVEL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD013468939



## EPA REGION 2

Oneida County  
Paris

### Site Description

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The 18-acre Ludlow Sand & 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: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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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

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

## Response Action Status

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**Source Control:** In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy to contain the source of the contamination by: 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; collecting the leachate from seepage areas; dewatering the landfill, if necessary, by using either a passive drain system or using groundwater extraction wells; lowering the water table to prevent groundwater from coming into contact with the waste material; 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; fencing the site, including the wetlands; controlling future use of the property by deed restrictions; and monitoring the groundwater, private wells, and surface water to ensure the cleanup has been effective. The cleanup is being conducted by the potentially responsible parties in accordance with a State Consent Decree. Contaminated soils and sediments have been excavated from the adjacent wetlands and gravel pit and consolidated in the landfill; the leachate was collected from the seepage areas; a drainage system was installed and operated to dewater the landfill; and a final cap was placed over the landfill. The collected water is being treated using a system built on the site.



**Groundwater, Surface Water, and Soils from Adjacent Areas:** Data has been collected on the nature and extent of off-site contamination. However, additional data needs to be collected for groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the landfill, as well as soils from an adjacent gravel pit. This additional data collection, which will be conducted by the potentially responsible parties with oversight by the State, is expected to begin in 1994. The study will also evaluate different options for the cleanup of the off-site contamination. Once the study is completed, a remedy for the groundwater and surface water will be selected by the EPA.

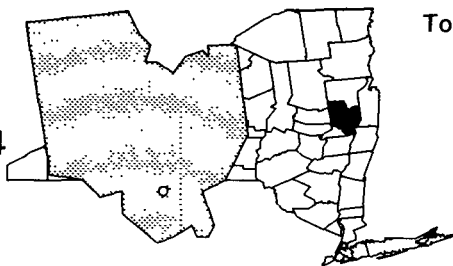
## Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Ludlow Sand & Gravel site while further investigatory studies were being completed and cleanup activities were being planned. Source control actions have removed the potential for contact of the water with the contaminants and therefore, have prevented further migration of contamination at the landfill into the environment.

# MALTA ROCKET FUEL AREA NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535124



## EPA REGION 2

Saratoga County  
Towns of Malta and Stillwater

Other Names:  
Saratoga Research and  
Development Center;  
Rocket Fuel Site

### Site Description

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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 in 1955 by a predecessor of the Department of Defense. 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 located 6,000 feet from the site.

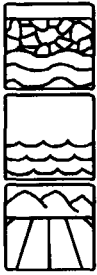
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/10/86  
Final Date: 07/22/87

## Threats and Contaminants

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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. Direct contact with or ingestion of the contaminated groundwater or surface water poses a health threat. 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

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

## Response Action Status

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**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 to identify alternatives for cleanup. The parties have installed an Early Warning Monitoring System, which is designed to detect contamination emanating from the site before it reaches public water supply wells. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in early 1995, at which time, the EPA will select a cleanup remedy.

**Site Facts:** In 1989, the EPA issued a Unilateral Order for the performance of site studies to eight potentially responsible parties.

## Environmental Progress

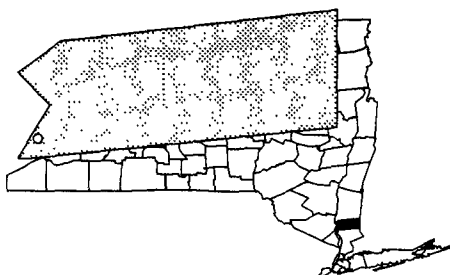


After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Malta Rocket Fuel site while further studies are completed and cleanup is planned.

# MARATHON BATTERY CO.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD010959757



EPA REGION 2

Putnam County  
Cold Spring

## Site Description

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The 60-acre Marathon Battery Co. site includes a former nickel-cadmium battery plant and 11 surrounding acres, the Hudson River in the vicinity of the Cold Spring pier, and a series of river backwater areas known as Foundry Cove and Constitution Marsh. The battery 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 Co. 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. In 1965, the New York State Department of Health concluded that the new sewage treatment plant being designed for Cold Spring could not handle the plant's industrial discharge. The battery plant operators, therefore, began channeling the wastewater discharge into East Foundry Cove. Although the potentially responsible parties dredged parts of Foundry Cove and surrounding areas in 1972 and 1973, studies of the sediments and the wetlands in the late 1970s still revealed high levels of cadmium and nickel. EPA has divided the site into three geographical sub-sites to speed cleanup activities: East Foundry Cove Marsh and Constitution Marsh (Area I); the 11-acre plant property, including the plant, a production well, a 500,000-gallon water tower, a clay- and asphalt-lined underground vault containing the dredged cadmium-contaminated sediment from Foundry Cove, and nearby residential yards (Area II); and East and West Foundry Coves and the portion of the Hudson River near the Cold Spring pier (Area III). In 1980, the battery plant was sold to Merchandise Dynamics for use as a warehouse to store books. Two million books remained in the warehouse when all business activities at the facility ceased in 1986. The surrounding area is residential and includes a historic district. 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 fishing.

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

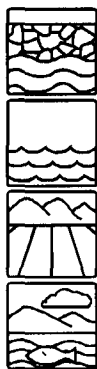
### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/81

Final Date: 09/01/83

## Threats and Contaminants

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The State found high levels of the heavy metals, including cadmium, zinc, nickel, and cobalt, both inside and outside the plant facility. High concentrations of trichloroethylene (TCE) have been detected in the groundwater underlying the site. A State-supervised sampling program conducted 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 Marsh at the outfall from which the battery facility's process wastes were discharged. Cadmium was found in soils along the fence line between the former battery facility and neighboring backyards. Tidal action has been slowly flushing remaining cadmium deposits from the wetlands into the Hudson River. High levels of cadmium are present in Foundry Cove sediments, and cadmium is accumulating in the biota, threatening the marsh that supports several surface and underwater plant species and the surrounding wildlife. The shortnose sturgeon, an endangered species, migrates up and down the Hudson River and enters East Foundry Cove to feed. Since this fish feeds on insect larvae on the cove bottom, it is likely to eat contaminated sediments. Public health may be adversely affected by eating fish or wildlife caught in contaminated waters. The threat associated with inhaling, accidentally ingesting, touching contaminated soils or dusts, or eating foods grown in contaminated soil has been eliminated through the cleanup actions taken at the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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

### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1989, the potentially responsible parties placed fencing and screens over the building's entrances and windows to limit access.



**Area I Cleanup:** In 1986, following the completion of a site investigation and feasibility study to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at, and emanating from, the Area I portion of the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives, a remedy was selected for cleaning up East Foundry Cove Marsh and Constitution Marsh. The remedy features: dredging highly-contaminated sediments from East Foundry Cove Marsh; chemically binding the sediment and properly disposing of the watery component; disposing of the treated sediments off site; restoring the marsh by adding clean fill and clay and replanting; and diverting storm sewers. Long-term sediment and water monitoring in East Foundry Cove Marsh and Constitution Marsh, a public awareness program, and site access restrictions also will be undertaken. EPA completed the engineering design for this remedy in early 1992. Area I cleanup activities are underway and scheduled for completion in 1996.





**Area II Cleanup:** In 1988, following the completion of an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at, and emanating from, the Area II portion of the site and to evaluate remedial alternatives, a remedy was selected for cleaning up Area II. The remedy features: decontaminating the inside surfaces and contents of the former battery facility to remove dust containing heavy metals; excavating the cadmium-contaminated soil on the plant grounds and neighboring yards; excavating the on-site vault containing dredge spoils from the 1973 dredging; chemically binding, as needed, the excavated soil, dust, and vault sediments and disposing of them at an EPA-approved facility off-site; backfilling the excavated areas with clean fill; excavating the hot spots of VOC-contaminated soil, and cleaning and replacing the treated soil on site; and placing groundwater use controls and monitoring the aquifer until it is cleaned. EPA began designing the remedy for the residential yards in 1989. In late 1990, the potentially responsible parties for site contamination completed a pilot study for decontaminating the books in the warehouse. The decontamination of the interior of the warehouse, including the books, was completed in the fall of 1992. The books were then taken off site and recycled. The cleanup of the yards was completed in 1993. The design associated with the excavation and treatment of the soil on the plant grounds was completed in early 1992. Cleanup activities are being performed concurrently with Areas I and III and are scheduled for completion in 1996.



**Area III Cleanup:** In 1989, a remedy was selected for this area that features dredging 1 foot of sediments from East Foundry Cove and the Cold Spring pier area, chemically binding them, and removing them from the site for disposal. No action will be taken at West Foundry Cove, but it will be monitored. EPA began the engineering design for this remedy in 1989; it was completed in early 1992. The cleanup of the contaminated soils located on a beach adjacent to the Cold Spring pier was completed in 1993. Areas I, II, and III are currently being cleaned up and are scheduled for completion in 1996.

**Site Facts:** EPA entered into an agreement with the potentially responsible parties in 1972 to perform dredging operations and disposal of contaminated sediment into an on-site vault. In 1989, the potentially responsible parties were issued an Administrative Order to decontaminate the interior of the building, including the stored books. In January 1992, a Consent Decree was entered by the Court in which several of the potentially responsible parties agreed to a cash settlement for Area II. In September 1992, an agreement was reached with the potentially responsible parties in which one potentially responsible party will perform the cleanup of Areas I, II and III, and the two remaining potentially responsible parties will pay a cash settlement. The Consent Decree for this agreement was entered by the Court on April 1, 1993.

## Environmental Progress



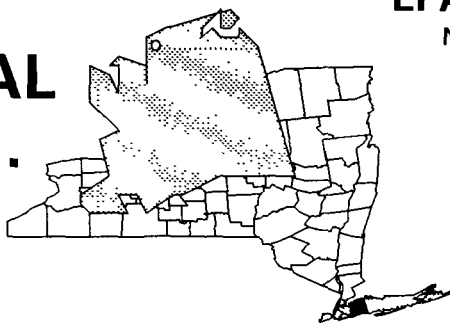
The residential yard soils excavation and building decontamination activities described above have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the site. The completion of the ongoing cleanup activities, scheduled for 1996, will provide further protection to public health and the environment.

# MATTIACE PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000512459

## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Glen Cove



### Site Description

The 2 acre Mattiace Petrochemical Company, Inc. 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 now is 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 seven 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 since has 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 to the south of the site. Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound are located within 3 miles of the site and are used for recreation.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88  
Final Date: 03/31/89

### Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil at the site are contaminated with VOCs. Exposure to contaminated water and soil through direct contact, inhalation or ingestion is a health hazard.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**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 empty tanks. All other hazardous materials were transported to EPA-approved disposal facilities.



**Soil and Groundwater:** The EPA undertook a comprehensive study of soil and groundwater pollution at the site. A remedy was selected in 1991 involving in-place vapor extraction of soil, limited excavation of soil hot spots, removal of above and below ground tanks and cisterns, and groundwater pumping and treatment. Removal of tanks and cisterns, and pumping and treatment of the most highly contaminated groundwater (the floating product layer) began in 1994, and is scheduled to be completed in 1995. Soil cleanup is scheduled for completion in 1997.



**Buried Drums:** After a geophysical survey that was conducted during field work to determine soil contamination, the EPA found and characterized the contents of several buried drums on the site. The EPA selected a remedy in 1990, which includes removal and off-site treatment and disposal of the drums and contaminated soils in the area. In the fall of 1991, the EPA began excavating buried drums and contaminated soil. Approximately 400 drums of hazardous wastes in various stages of decomposition were eventually excavated and removed off site for treatment and disposal.

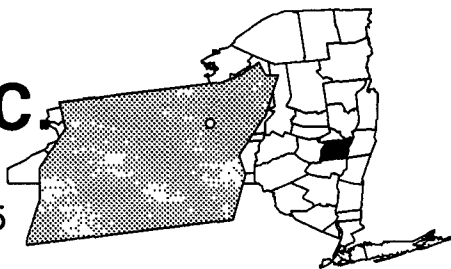
## Environmental Progress



By securing the site, removing contaminated liquids, and excavating and removing buried drums and soils, the EPA has reduced the immediate threats to nearby residents and the environment while cleanup actions are underway.

# MERCURY REFINING, INC NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD048148175



## EPA REGION 2

Albany County  
Albany

### Site Description

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Since 1956, the 1/2-acre Mercury Refining, Inc. site has been used for reclaiming mercury from batteries. Operators dumped waste batteries behind an on-site 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 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) believes that the PCBs may be a byproduct of Mercury Refining's mercury reclamation process. The site lies in a light industrial and commercial area. The closest residents are located 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 Patroons Creek, which flows to the Hudson River, runs next to the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil are contaminated with heavy metals including mercury, zinc, nickel, and arsenic. The soils are also contaminated with PCBs. Although most of the contaminated soil has been excavated and moved off-site, additional contamination may remain. An unknown amount of contaminated soil is located beneath an old furnace building on-site. In addition, air emissions of mercury may pose additional risks. The risks to personal health include eating contaminated fish and inhalation of mercury vapors.

## Cleanup Approach

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Mercury Refining, the potentially responsible party, will be required to remove an unknown amount of contaminated soil under an old furnace building, located on-site. The potentially responsible party also will be required to perform long term monitoring of on-site soil and groundwater and off-site soil and sediments in Patroons Creek. Any soil or stream sediments which are found to be contaminated will be cleaned up. In addition, the NYSDEC will issue the potentially responsible party a hazardous waste permit, which will require assessment and cleanup of any remaining contamination.

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** Under a 1985 State Consent Order, the owner excavated and removed about 2,100 cubic yards of mercury-contaminated soil and debris and 300 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil. An unknown amount of contaminated soil 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. To date, the potentially responsible party has completed construction of a new furnace building, which has state-of-the-art air pollution control equipment, and has developed plans for on- and off-site monitoring and for excavating the contaminated soil under the old furnace building. Further investigations and cleanup activities by the potentially responsible party may be warranted and mandated for any remaining contamination at the site in the future.

**Site Facts:** In 1985, a State Consent Order required the Company to conduct cleanup activities at the site. In 1989, the NYSDEC issued a Consent Order that required Mercury Refining to curtail any further chemical releases from plant operations to the environment. On February 8, 1993, the NYSDEC issued the Company a third Consent Order, which requires cleanup of contaminated soils on-site. The Order also requires long term monitoring of on-site groundwater and soil and off-site soil and stream sediments in Patroons Creek.

## Environmental Progress



The removal of mercury and PCB contaminated soils during 1985 addressed any immediate risks posed by the site.

# NEPERA CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

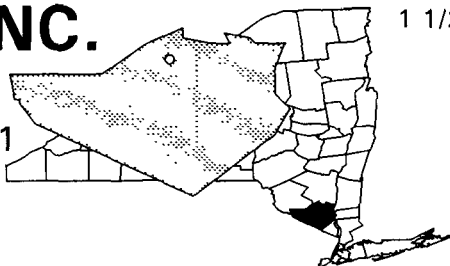
NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511451

## EPA REGION 2

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 is 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: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants



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

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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



**Entire Site:** In 1988, under a State-issued Order, the site owner began an intensive study of soil and water pollution at the site. This investigation is exploring 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. Additional work has been proposed to address a lack of information needed to define groundwater contamination. The investigation is expected to be completed in 1995.

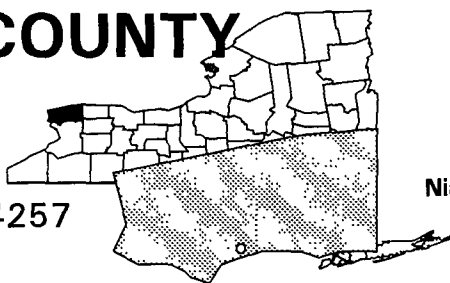
## Environmental Progress



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 COUNTY REFUSE NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000514257



## EPA REGION 2

Niagara County  
Wheatfield

Other Names:  
Niagara County Refuse Disposal District

### Site Description

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The 50-acre Niagara County Refuse site is an inactive landfill that was operated by the Niagara County Disposal District from 1969 until 1976, when it was officially closed. Large amounts of municipal and industrial solid and chemical wastes are buried on the site. Upon closure in 1976, exposed refuse was covered with about 20 inches of soil and clay, and the site was graded. The Town of Wheatfield acquired the site in 1976. The City of North Tonawanda, with a population of 36,000 lies about 1/2 mile southeast of the site. 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. Runoff from the site 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; the water supply comes from outside the site vicinity. Local surface waters are used for recreation.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater, soil, surface water, and sediments contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatiles, pesticides, and heavy metals. Migration of these substances from the site is tempered by the favorable geologic characteristics of the site. The principal threats at the site are caused by leachate seeps. There is also evidence that the soil and clay cap has deteriorated in spots, raising the potential for release of VOCs and possible surface water erosion of wastes. There is a potential risk to human health from accidental ingestion of groundwater. The risk will be compounded should drinking water wells ever be installed adjacent to the site.



## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The EPA began an intensive study of contaminants at the site in 1987. A group of parties potentially responsible for the contamination at the site took over the study in 1989. The EPA selected a remedy for the site in late 1993, which calls for regrading the landfill, construction of a landfill cap meeting the standards for municipal waste facilities in accordance with New York State regulations, construction of a leachate collection system, off-site treatment of the collected leachate, construction of a gas venting system beneath the cap, deed and access restrictions, and groundwater and surface water monitoring to track any contaminant migration from the landfill.

## Environmental Progress



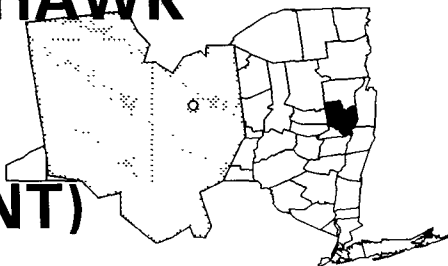
After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Niagara County Refuse site while further studies leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies were taking place.

# NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CO. (SARATOGA SPRINGS PLANT) NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980664361

## EPA REGION 2

Saratoga County  
Saratoga Springs



### Site Description

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The 7-acre Niagara Mohawk Power Co. (Saratoga Springs Plant) site initially was used for coal gas manufacturing by the Saratoga Gas Light Company, a predecessor company of Niagara Mohawk. The site was later used 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. Village Brook crosses the site and runs underground once it leaves the site, until it meets Spring Run, approximately 500 feet southeast. Approximately 1,300 people in trailer parks and other residents nearby 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

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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. It is possible that area residents could be exposed to contaminants located in the sediments of the Village Brook and Spring Run streams.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1989, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination. The investigation was completed in early 1992. EPA reviewed the investigation report and additional field work was performed in the summer of 1992. The resulting revised investigation report was received in late 1992. Based on the results of this investigation, cleanup technologies will be selected by the EPA. The Stage II Archeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Results of the investigation, regarding the possible historical value of several buildings at the site, was completed and fully documented in November of 1993. Supplemental field work was performed in order to refine the Feasibility Study of possible remedies. The Revised Feasibility Study was submitted in 1994, and a remedy is scheduled to be selected in early 1995.

**Site Facts:** The EPA and Niagara Mohawk Corp. signed a Consent Order in 1989 that specifies Niagara Mohawk's responsibilities for performing an investigation of site contamination.

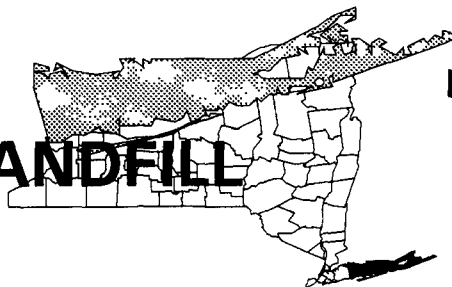
## Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. (Saratoga Springs Plant) site while further investigations are taking place.

# NORTH SEA MUNICIPAL LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980762520



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Southampton

### Site Description

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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. Cells #2 and #3 are controlled by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. 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 the sole source of drinking water in the area. In 1979, about a dozen private wells located within the area of groundwater contamination were closed by the State. The area within 1 mile of the landfill is residential, with a population of 1,500 people. 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 was addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater, sludge, and soil were contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Water samples taken from Fish Cove showed the presence of cadmium, a heavy metal. The potential on-site health threats of primary concern were direct contact with or accidental ingestion of surface wastes. People could have been exposed to contaminants through participation in recreational activities at Fish Cove. Prior to site cleanup, wetlands might have been threatened by contamination.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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



**Cell #1, Cell #2, and Former Sludge Lagoon Area:** Cleanup actions selected by the EPA to address site contamination include closing Cell #1 and Cell #2, and sampling sludge and soil to determine if hazardous materials are leaching from the sludge lagoons. The parties potentially responsible for contamination of the site completed the closure of Cell #1 in the fall of 1994. The Town of Southhampton has permanently closed Cell #2. Sampling of soil and sludge was conducted in early 1992 which revealed that no hazardous materials were leaching from the lagoons.



**Off-Site Contamination:** The Town of Southhampton conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of the off-site contamination. The investigation included installing additional monitoring wells and resampling all existing wells to define the contaminants. In 1992, the EPA decided that there was no threat posed and determined that no further action was necessary to address off-site groundwater.

**Site Facts:** In 1987, the EPA and the Town of Southhampton 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. In 1991, EPA and the Town of Southhampton executed a Consent Decree requiring the Town to implement the remedy for Cell #1 and to conduct sampling of former sludge lagoons.

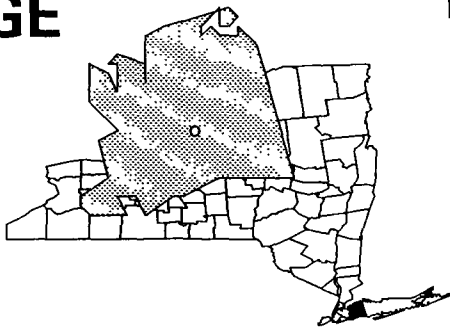
## Environmental Progress



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 were required at the North Sea Municipal Landfill site. Cleanup activities were completed in September 1994.

# OLD BETHPAGE LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980531727



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Oyster Bay

### Site Description

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The 65-acre Old Bethpage Landfill is an inactive municipal landfill that is part of a sanitary landfill complex that 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. Several groundwater recharge basins are 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: 10/23/81  
Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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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.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**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 designed to collect, store, treat, and dispose of the leachate generated by the landfill has been operating at the landfill since 1983. A clay cap was applied to 29 acres of the 65-acre site. As part of the EPA's 1988 remedy, the following measures were selected to clean up groundwater contamination coming from the landfill and to address the contaminant source control: installing, operating, and maintaining a system of groundwater recovery wells and treating the recovered water by an air stripper and, if necessary, carbon treatment; completing the covering of the landfill to prevent water from entering and thus spreading contaminants; improvements to the leachate-collection system; improvements to the methane gas collection system; and monitoring to determine the effectiveness of the cleanup actions. Construction of the groundwater treatment system was completed in March 1992; however, treatment will continue for several years. The last portion of the capping program was completed in December 1992. The improvements to the leachate-collection system and the methane gas collection system were completed in May 1992 and December 1992, respectively. Based on the preliminary post-construction inspection and the final inspection that were conducted in 1993, it was determined that cleanup construction for the entire site was completed and that these activities were consistent with the selected remedy.

**Site Facts:** In May 1984, the town of Oyster Bay signed an interim Consent Decree 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 July 1988.

## Environmental Progress

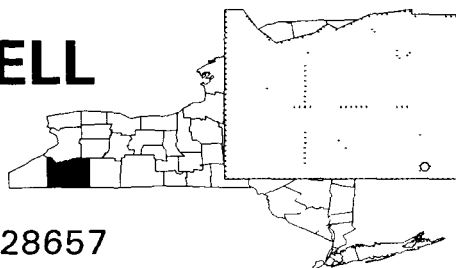


The cleanup actions, including the gas and leachate collection systems and the full capping of the landfill, have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated air, leachate, and groundwater at the Old Bethpage Landfill site. The groundwater treatment system will further reduce any potential threat to human health and the environment.

# OLEAN WELL FIELD

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528657



## EPA REGION 2

Cattaraugus County  
Olean

### Site Description

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The 1½-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 trichloroethylene (TCE). Contamination of the areas was discovered in 1981. Much of the groundwater contamination is believed to be the result of industrial operations at several nearby commercial establishments. The public wells were constructed in the 1970s to alleviate the need for a surface water treatment plant, which draws water from Olean Creek. After Olean city officials detected contamination of the public wells, the City discontinued their use and reactivated the surface water treatment plant. Site-related contaminants have migrated from shallow groundwater to deeper levels. The groundwater located in the upper level flows toward and discharges into the Allegheny 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: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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

### Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases, which are focusing on groundwater cleanup and controlling sources of contamination to the groundwater.



## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** Thirty-two home carbon treatment units for drinking water were installed on private wells and 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 selected. In 1990, contaminated soil was excavated and removed during the construction of an addition to an office building on-site.



**Groundwater:** Based on the results of the site investigation, the remedies selected to clean up the site include: reactivating the municipal wells and treatment of the groundwater using air strippers to reduce the TCE contamination to a level that protects human health; extending the city waterlines from the Town of Olean to connect approximately 93 residences currently served by wells; inspecting the McGraw-Edison industrial sewer and performing any necessary repair or replacement; and recommending institutional controls restricting withdrawal of contaminated groundwater for drinking purposes. Five thousand feet of sewer lines have been replaced or cleaned. Work to extend the city's main waterline was completed in 1989. The new water main also will provide hydrants and fire protection to the targeted areas. Two air strippers were constructed at the municipal wells in 1989 and in 1990. In the fall of 1993, the EPA determined the air strippers to be fully operational. The EPA completed cleanup activities in the fall of 1994.



**Source Control:** In 1989, the EPA began an investigation to fully determine the extent of contamination at three known contaminant source areas, to investigate 10 other potential source areas, and to determine appropriate cleanup actions. The study is scheduled for completion in 1995.

**Site Facts:** In 1984, the EPA issued Unilateral Administrative Orders to six potentially responsible parties, requiring them to perform an investigation of groundwater contamination. These parties either currently own, or formerly owned and operated, commercial establishments suspected of contributing to site contamination. The parties were issued a second Unilateral Administrative Order in 1986 to treat groundwater contamination, to extend the City's main waterline into the Towns of Olean and Portville, and to execute a supplemental investigation. In 1989, a potentially responsible party was issued an Administrative Consent Order to remove contaminated soil before the construction of an addition to an office building. In June 1991, the parties signed an Administrative Consent Order with the EPA to perform the source control study.

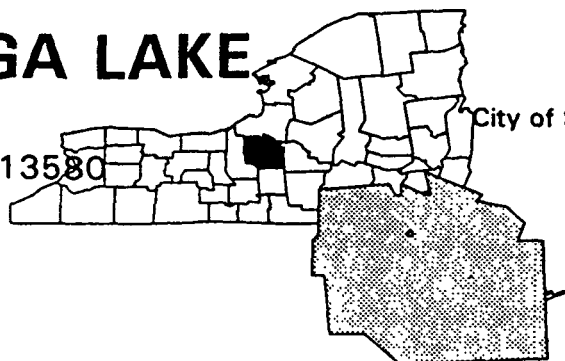
## Environmental Progress



The treatment of the groundwater and connection to city water supply lines has eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water. Investigations of the sources of contamination are currently underway at the Olean Well Field site and will result in the selection of final cleanup remedies.

# ONONDAGA LAKE NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD986913580



## EPA REGION 2

Onondaga County  
City of Syracuse and Towns of Salina,  
Geddes, and Camillus

### Site Description

Over time, a large increase in population and industrial growth in the areas surrounding Onondaga Lake has led to its extensive biological, chemical, and physical damage. The Onondaga Lake is about 4 1/2 miles long, and its average width is 1 mile. Seven major tributaries flow into the Lake. Water flows out of the Lake, through a barge canal located at its northwest end, and into the Seneca River. Historically, adjacent industrial processing plants and municipal wastewater treatment plants routinely discharged their waste streams into the Lake. One chemical manufacturing facility that discharged waste into the Lake is Allied Signal, Inc. Two of Allied Signal's predecessors, Linden Chemicals and Plastics, Inc. (LCP) and the Hanlin Group, which now owns LCP, also may have discharged waste into the Lake. There are at least four sources of the contamination in the Lake. Allied Signal's Willis Avenue Plant and LCP's Bridge Street Plant both used a mercury cell process to manufacture chlorine, sodium hydroxide, and potassium hydroxide. In both plants, these processes produced waste streams containing heavy metals, such as mercury. A third source of the contamination is Allied Signal's Solvay Waste Beds, which stored the by-products of the company's soda ash production process. A fourth source is Allied Signal's Semet Residue Ponds, which contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) generated from acid washing of light oil. The Lake is immediately adjacent to industrial properties and Onondaga County-owned parklands. Public fishing was banned from the Lake in 1970, but the Lake was opened to allow only catch-and-release fishing in 1986.

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

**NPL LISTING HISTORY**  
Proposed Date: 05/10/93

### Threats and Contaminants



Surface water is contaminated with mercury. Sediments are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); pesticides; creosotes; heavy metals, including lead, cobalt, and mercury; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; and VOCs. The groundwater at the Willis Avenue Plant is contaminated. Several species of fish native to the Lake have high concentrations of mercury. Touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, or sediments could pose a health threat.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** A full-scale investigation of the nature and extent of the contamination in and around the Lake began in mid-1993. This investigation, planned for completion in 1998, will lead to the selection of remedies for final cleanup of the site.

**Site Facts:** Although EPA's initial research into the roles of potentially responsible parties for the site was limited to Allied Signal and its predecessors, the Agency has expanded its attempts to identify additional parties who may have played a role in the Lake contamination. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is taking action under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorities against the Hanlin Group, which initiated bankruptcy proceedings in mid-1991. In early 1992, Allied Signal signed a Consent Order requiring the company to perform an in-depth study of the Lake and to identify alternative cleanup remedies.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA and the State of New York have determined that the site poses no immediate threat to human health or the environment while initial site studies are underway.

## Site Repository



Not yet established.

# PASLEY SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS, INC. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD991292004



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Hempstead

Other Names:  
Pasley Sales Corporation

### Site Description

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The 1/2-acre Pasley Solvents and Chemicals site served as 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. The 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 a 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: 10/15/84  
Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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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

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination was completed in early 1992. Monitoring wells were drilled to investigate the contaminants in the soil and the groundwater and tanks were removed and destroyed.

A soil vapor contaminant assessment was conducted, as well as soil, sediment, and groundwater sampling. The EPA selected a remedy for final cleanup in 1992. The selected remedy entails vacuum extraction and flushing of contaminated soils, and air stripping of contaminated groundwater. The design of the remedy is currently underway.

**Site Facts:** In 1988, the EPA sent out Notice Letters to two 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 it would be unable to take responsibility for the site cleanup. Notice Letters were mailed to the same responsible parties on July 30, 1992 to determine if they were interested in implementing the selected remedy. Both parties have refused to perform the remedy, claiming that they are not financially viable. Currently, the EPA is reviewing their financial viability. The design of the remedy was funded by the EPA in early 1993. Since then, one potentially responsible party has requested that the EPA evaluate the innovative air sparging technology as an option for addressing the groundwater at the site. The potentially responsible party indicated that the air sparging technology was more cost effective than the remedy selected by the EPA. An air sparging pilot study was performed by the potentially responsible party in late 1993. The pilot study report was submitted to the EPA in early 1994 and the EPA is in the process of reviewing the report to determine if the technology is effective for the site and if changes should be made to the previously selected remedy.

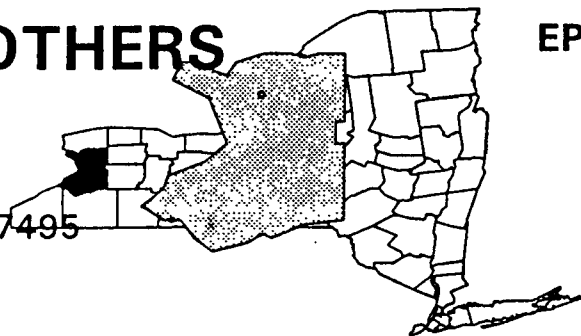
## Environmental Progress



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 Chemicals, Inc. site while plans for implementing final cleanup remedies are completed.

# PFOHL BROTHERS LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980507495



## EPA REGION 2

Erie County  
Cheektowaga

### Site Description

The Pfohl Brothers Landfill site is a 167-acre property located 1/2 mile east of the Buffalo International Airport. This privately owned and operated landfill accepted municipal and industrial wastes from 1932 until 1971. When the landfill was active, it received chemical wastes in liquid, solid, and sludge forms from local businesses, such as paint manufacturers, electroplaters, printers, and other industries that used solvents and petroleum. The landfill operators buried some of this waste in drums and placed the remaining wastes directly into excavated areas of the facility. The wastes deposited included heavy metals, such as mercury and barium, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as benzene and dioxin. A trucking firm currently occupies the now-graded northern portion of the landfill. Access to most of the site is restricted by a fence, but drainage ditches contaminated with runoff from the landfill lie outside of the fenced area and are accessible to the public. Aero Lake lies adjacent to and north of one drainage ditch. Another drainage ditch discharges into Ellicott Creek. Both the lake and the creek are used by the community for recreational fishing. Ten homes are located within 200 feet of an area of contaminated soil. The area near the landfill is residential and commercial.

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

**NPL LISTING HISTORY**  
Proposed Date: 05/10/93

### Threats and Contaminants



Surface water both on- and off-site is contaminated by VOCs, including benzene, benzene compounds, and phenol. On-site and off-site soil is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and heavy metals, such as mercury. Most of the site is fenced to restrict access; however, drainage ditches containing leachate from the site lie outside the fencing and are accessible to the public. Wetlands and several lakes and creeks used for recreational fishing border the site. Another wetland was located on what is now the central portion of the property.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** A full-scale investigation of the nature and extent of the contamination in and around the landfill will begin shortly.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA and the State of New York have determined that it poses no immediate threats to the public or the environment while further site studies leading to the selection of cleanup remedies are being planned.

## Site Repository



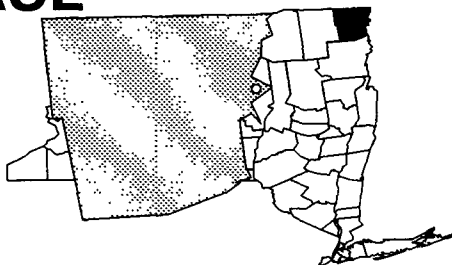
Not yet established.

# PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY4571924774

## REGION 2

Clinton County  
Plattsburgh



### Site Description

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The 3,440-acre Plattsburgh Air Force Base site served as a tactical wing in the Air Force Strategic Air Command from 1955 to 1991 when it was redesignated as an Air Refueling Wing. From 1955 to 1987, hazardous wastes were generated from activities such as aircraft maintenance and painting, fire fighting exercises, spills, and the discharging of munitions. The base used four unlined landfills for disposal of household wastes and construction debris; hazardous wastes also appear to have been disposed of in the landfills. Hazardous wastes were also burned in unlined pits as part of fire training exercises at the base. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were found in shallow monitoring wells downgradient of the maintenance/storage area during tests conducted by the Air Force in 1987. The Air Force subsequently conducted preliminary field investigations into site contamination that included sampling of soil, groundwater, and surface water at several areas. The site is located in a mixed-use area consisting of industries, commercial enterprises, and private residences. It is bordered on the north by the Saranac River and the city of Plattsburgh, and on the south by the Salmon River. Lake Champlain is located less than one half mile east of the site. Approximately 2,000 people obtain drinking water from private wells located within 3 miles of the site.

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

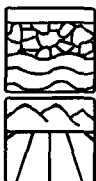
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater downgradient of the maintenance/storage area was found to be contaminated with VOCs. Soils contaminated with the pesticide DDT were also found at this area, apparently due to leakage from drums containing DDT that were previously stored at this area. Leachate from two of the landfills is contaminated with VOCs, including fuel-related compounds and pesticides. Fuel-related compounds and chlorinated solvents associated with activities at the Fire Training Area have contaminated soils and groundwater, including the accumulation of a significant quantity of "free product" at the groundwater surface. Potential exposures include direct contact with contaminants found in soil and groundwater. Lake Champlain, the Salmon River, and the Saranac River could be negatively impacted due to contaminant migration.



## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed through initial (removal) actions as well as several long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

### Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** Soils contaminated with DDT were excavated from the maintenance storage area early 1992. In late 1992, a tank containing wastewaters from pesticide containers and application equipment washing was emptied and removed, and a tank containing wastewaters from airplane painting and washing operations was emptied and filled with concrete. The removal and treatment system for the fuel and chlorinated solvents found at the groundwater surface of the fire training area began operations in April 1993. Lead contaminated soils located at the base firing range were removed in 1993.



**Landfills:** Two of the landfills that formerly received household and construction waste were designated as priority sites at the base. VOCs have been detected in groundwater monitoring wells and leachate downgradient from these landfills. A study of the sites to determine the full extent of contamination was conducted and the cleanup remedies selected include capping both landfills and periodic groundwater monitoring. Construction of the caps began in late 1992, and is scheduled to be completed in 1995.



**DRMO - Maintenance Storage Area:** The Department of Defense (DoD) has conducted studies of soil and potential groundwater contamination in the maintenance/storage area. These studies were completed in 1992. The removal of DDT contaminated soils was completed at the site in 1992. It is expected that no further action will be required at this site. Site evaluations will be performed every five years.



**Fire Training Area:** Soil and groundwater at the fire training area are contaminated with petroleum products and solvents. Bioventing, which began in 1993, is being used to test the proposed remedy for soil cleanup. A cleanup remedy will be selected for the groundwater when the study of the nature and extent of its contamination is completed in 1995.



**PA/SI Sites:** Assessments for eleven additional areas were conducted during 1993. Investigations have been completed at six of these areas and the remainder are expected to be completed by 1998.



**Attachment I/II:** Investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination for seven areas began in 1992 and are expected to be completed in 1996.



**Additional Areas of Concern:** Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination began in 1992 for the following areas: Civil Engineering Squadron Pesticide Tank; Golf Course Drainage Site; Flightline and Industrial Area; Landfill 21; Heavy Equipment Maintenance Facility Site; Munitions Maintenance Squadron; and Nose Dock 8.

**Site Facts:** Plattsburgh Air Force Base was formerly participating in the Installation Restoration Program established by the DoD in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control hazardous contaminants at DoD facilities. The base was slated for closure in 1993 under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (BRAC). As a result of Presidential decision, environmental cleanup is being expedited to promote early re-use by the community under the BRAC program.

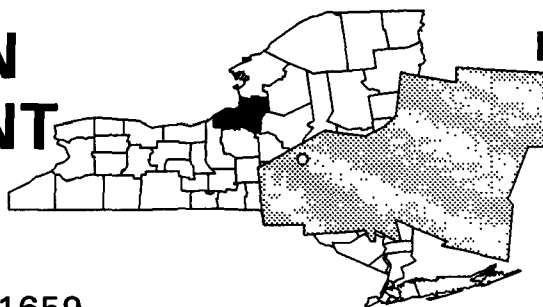
## Environmental Progress



The planned activities to remove contaminants from soils and groundwater will reduce the potential for exposure to these materials. Results of a number of the investigations and assessments will be finalized during 1995, and cleanup remedies will be selected based on these findings.

# POLLUTION ABATEMENT SERVICES NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511659



## EPA REGION 2

Oswego County  
Oswego

### Site Description

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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 facility consisted of three lagoons containing over a 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 in on-site drums, open lagoons, and in aboveground and underground tanks. From 1973 to 1976, lagoon overflows and liquid waste spills were common, and wastes were released into the adjacent Wine Creek, which flows into Lake Ontario. During this period, the U.S. Coast Guard, 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. 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 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, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81  
Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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The on-site groundwater is contaminated with various heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The on-site soil is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Sludges are contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals. The potential exists for health risks if contaminated groundwater is accidentally ingested or touched. Wine Creek and a wetland area, which lie immediately northeast of the site, were threatened by contaminants from the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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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 off-site contamination.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1976, EPA constructed a dike to prevent an overflow of contaminants from entering the groundwater and soil in the surrounding area. In 1977, EPA treated and discharged the contaminated water from the lagoons. A fence with a locked gate was constructed around the site in 1980 to keep unauthorized individuals from entering. That same year, 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 Contamination:** In 1982, 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 sent off site for treatment. All surface cleanup activities have been completed.



**Entire Site:** Based on the results of an investigation into the extent and source of contamination, EPA selected the following remedy for site cleanup: limited excavation and removal of contaminated soil, as well as the removal of subsurface tanks and remaining drums to a federally approved landfill; construction of a perimeter slurry wall; site grading followed by installation of an impermeable cap; groundwater recovery; leachate collection; on-site treatment of the leachate and contaminated groundwater; and groundwater monitoring. These cleanup activities, with the exception of the on-site treatment system, were completed in 1986. Extracted leachate and groundwater (approximately 15,000 gallons every two weeks) is transported from the containment system to an approved treatment and disposal facility until a permanent treatment system is constructed.



**Post-Closure Investigations:** Post-closure investigations indicated the presence of aromatic and chlorinated VOCs in the groundwater outside of the containment system. Under EPA supervision, the potentially responsible parties completed an investigation to determine the nature and extent of this groundwater contamination and to identify cleanup actions. The investigation was completed in the fall of 1993, and EPA selected a remedy that includes bedrock pumping and enhancement of the present source control system by optimizing operating parameters.

**Site Facts:** In 1990, the potentially responsible parties signed an AOC with EPA to undertake an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination located outside the slurry wall surrounding the site. In September 1991, EPA and a group of potentially responsible parties entered into an interim groundwater and leachate removal Administrative Order on Consent (AOC). This AOC requires routine removal of leachate and groundwater from within the containment system until a permanent treatment system is constructed.

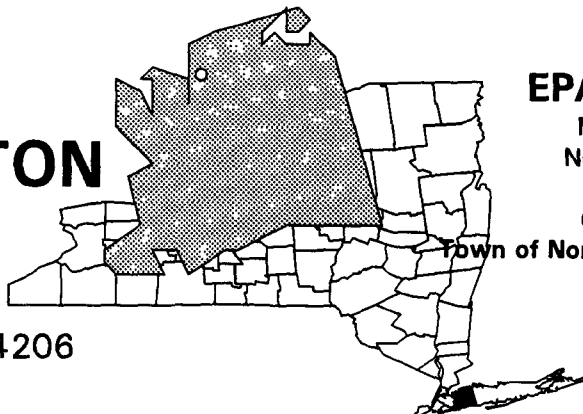
## Environmental Progress



The immediate and long-term cleanup actions undertaken at the site have successfully met the established goals for cleanup of surface contamination at the site, while further studies and clean up activities related to contamination detected outside the containment system are taking place. The State is continuing to ensure that drinking water standards are maintained through regular groundwater monitoring.

# PORT WASHINGTON LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980654206



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
North Hempstead

### Other Names:

Town of North Hempstead L-4 Landfill

## Site Description

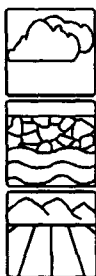
The Port Washington Landfill site is a 54-acre inactive portion of a 139-acre inactive municipal landfill. Since the 1880's, the site was used as a sand and gravel mining operation. Subsequently, the property was used as a disposal area for construction debris. In 1973, the Town of North Hempstead purchased 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 security.

**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal, local, and potentially responsible party actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82  
Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants



Vinyl chloride has been detected in the on-site soil gas at high concentrations. Other VOCs have been detected in off-site ambient air and in the gas built up under the landfill surface. Groundwater and leachate are contaminated with various VOCs. People are potentially at risk by drinking or otherwise 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 since February 1981. The potential health threat to people resulting from recreational use of contaminated water or eating contaminated fish is minimal.

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in two phases: immediate actions and a long-term remedial action to address contamination at the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1990, under an EPA Administrative Order, the Town installed a perimeter gas collection and venting system on the southern portion of the site to prevent the migration of landfill gas into an industrial park.



**Entire Site:** In 1989, EPA selected the following remedies to address site contamination: closure of the landfill; rehabilitation of the active gas collection system and additional perimeter venting; air stripping; and installation of additional groundwater extraction wells for the purpose of restricting further migration of contaminants in the groundwater. In 1991, the Town installed two ground flares to accommodate the increased landfill gas volume anticipated when the entire venting system for the site is implemented. The rehabilitation and expansion of the existing gas extraction system is underway. The design of the landfill cap is expected to be complete in late 1994. The design of the groundwater extraction and treatment remedy is underway.

**Site Facts:** A Consent Decree was signed by the EPA and the Town in 1990 for the Town to clean up the site. Also during 1990, the Town and the EPA signed an Administrative Order under which the Town agreed to install additional gas vents to prevent subsurface gas migration into a nearby industrial park.

## Environmental Progress



The installation of a perimeter gas collection system and ground flares have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Port Washington Landfill site while further cleanup activities are being planned.

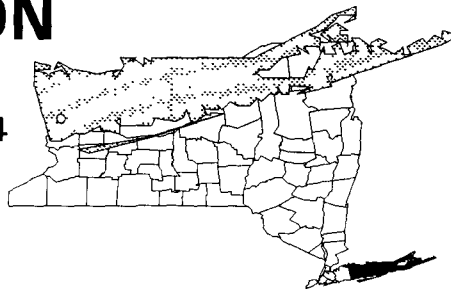
# PREFERRED PLATING CORPORATION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768774

EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Babylon



## Site Description

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The 3/4-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 were leaking, allowing discharges into the 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 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 and other businesses now occupy 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, State and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

## Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater and soils underlying the site are contaminated with heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, lead, and nickel. Low levels of chlorinated organics and cyanide also were detected in a few groundwater samples. There is a potential risk to human health by drinking or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater and by inhalation of contaminated groundwater vapors.

## Cleanup Approach

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This site is being addressed in three long-term remedial phases focusing on on-site groundwater, on-site soils, and upgradient groundwater.



## Response Action Status

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**On-site Groundwater:** In 1989, EPA selected remedies to address groundwater cleanup including pumping and treating of groundwater to remove metals contaminating the groundwater and reinjecting the clean groundwater into the aquifer. The design for the remedy was completed in 1992. Construction of the groundwater treatment system is expected to begin in 1995.



**On-site Soils:** EPA conducted a study into the nature and extent of soil contamination underlying the Preferred Plating property. In 1992, EPA selected on-site excavation and off-site treatment of approximately 1,050 cubic yards of soils contaminated with heavy metals and low levels of organics. Cleanup was completed in 1994.



**Upgradient Groundwater:** A potentially responsible party conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of potential groundwater contamination upgradient of the site to determine if there are any sources contributing to the on-site contamination. The investigation was completed in mid-1993. EPA, in consultation with the State, determined that the levels of contaminants detected in groundwater upgradient of the site do not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment and, therefore, cleanup is not needed. A "No Action" remedy was selected in the fall of 1993.

**Site Facts:** EPA sent Notice Letters to the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination for the cleanup of 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. An Administrative Order on Consent between EPA and the potentially responsible party was signed in late 1990, requiring the party to investigate the upgradient groundwater portion of the off-site contamination. In the summer of 1993, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the site owners, requiring them to implement the soil cleanup called for in the 1992 remedy.

## Environmental Progress



After adding the site to the NPL, EPA conducted investigations that showed that while the site poses no immediate threats to human health or the environment, the potential does exist for contamination of the drinking water supply if no action is taken. To ensure the contamination does not spread, construction of a groundwater cleanup system is being planned and excavation of contaminated soils has been completed.

# RADIUM CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD001667872



## EPA REGION 2

Queens County  
Woodside/Queens

### Site Description

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The Radium Chemical Company, Inc. (RCC) site consists of an abandoned building located 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 120 curies. In 1983, the State ordered the company to stop its business operations due to a series of regulation violations. 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. 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 was addressed through Federal actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 08/16/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

Deletion Date: 03/24/95

### Threats and Contaminants

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The building interior was contaminated with residual radium and radon gas from the former site operations. A potential threat from the possible inhalation of radon gas and exposure to gamma radiation existed, if people entered the building on the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** During the summer of 1989, all of the "needles" on site were repackaged to prevent the release of radioactivity and were removed in five shipments to an outside facility dedicated to the disposal of radioactive wastes. In late summer of 1989, approximately 200 containers of non-contaminated flammables, poisons, and other reactive chemicals were sent for incineration and disposal. One shipment of highly contaminated debris, tools, and other materials found in the building also was sent to the off-site facility. In the fall of 1989, four shipments of low-activity contaminated debris were sent to a radioactive waste disposal facility; 500 pounds of elemental mercury found in the building were recycled and sent to another outside facility. Stringent operating and monitoring procedures to maintain public safety have been followed throughout the immediate actions. Twenty-four hour security at the site was maintained throughout the cleanup action. A foam fire suppressant system also was in place to reduce the risk of explosions and fires.



**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 dismantling and disposal in appropriate facilities. Cleanup actions began in late 1990. Contaminated soils which were beneath or adjacent to the building were excavated and shipped off-site for disposal. Contaminated materials were disposed of in a radioactive waste repository. Contaminated lead and steel were transported to a nuclear processing facility which recycles material back into the nuclear industry. Cleanup was completed in late 1994.

**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

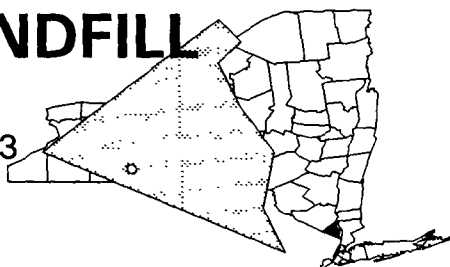


Through immediate removal actions and the decontamination, dismantling and disposal of the entire site, the potential for exposure to hazardous waste has been eliminated. The site has been deleted from the NPL.

# RAMAPO LANDFILL

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511493



## EPA REGION 2

Rockland County  
Route 59,  
1 mile northeast of the  
Village of Hillburn

### Site Description

The Ramapo Landfill is a 96-acre site which began accepting wastes 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 is reported to have received sludge from a cosmetic company, sludge-like material from a pharmaceutical company, and paint sludges from an automobile manufacturer, as well as wastes from other facilities. Unauthorized dumping also may have occurred at the site. In 1980, about 50 drums containing an unknown waste were found near the site. Most of the landfill now is covered and graded. An existing leachate collection system diverts surface and subsurface leachate from the landfill to a holding pond. Wastewater from the holding pond is discharged to the wastewater treatment plant in the Village of Suffern. Groundwater data show the presence of various metals and organics. 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; about 200 people live within one mile. Four public water supply wells, serving the Spring Valley Water Authority systems and potentially affecting 200,000 users, are located within 1,500 feet west of the site just across the Ramapo River.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including benzene, toluene, and xylene and heavy metals, including mercury, lead, chromium, and cadmium. Surface water is contaminated with heavy metals, semi-volatile compounds, and phenols. Health risks may occur if contaminated groundwater or surface water were accidentally ingested or touched. Inhaling airborne contaminated vapors from surface water and particulates from on-site soils also may pose a potential health threat. Use of contaminated groundwater for bathing, showering, or cooking may cause inhalation of VOCs that evaporate from the contaminated groundwater.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The Town of Ramapo, under State authority, undertook an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. In early 1992, EPA selected a remedy calling for capping of the landfill using a multi-media system, installing groundwater extraction wells to supplement the existing leachate collection system, and discharging of the collected leachate and groundwater to a publicly-owned treatment works facility for treatment. The Town of Ramapo completed the design of the selected remedy in the summer of 1994. Construction is underway and is expected to be completed in early 1996.

**Site Facts:** The State entered into an Administrative Order on Consent on February 8, 1985 with the Town of Ramapo to construct a final leachate treatment system. On February 1, 1988, the State and the Town of Ramapo signed an Administrative Order on Consent which required the Town of Ramapo to conduct a cleanup investigation and to undertake site cleanup activities.

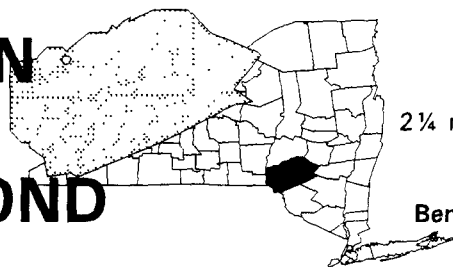
## Environmental Progress



After adding the Ramapo Landfill site to the National Priorities List, EPA conducted a preliminary evaluation and determined that no immediate cleanup actions were required at the site while cleanup activities are taking place.

# RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL/POND NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980507735



## EPA REGION 2

Delaware County

2 1/4 miles southwest of Sidney Center

Other Names:

Bendix Waste Oil and Disposal Site

## Site Description

The Richardson Hill Road Landfill/Pond site covers 8 acres and contains a landfill that is composed of two sections. The first section is in the northern portion of the site; it contains two trenches. The second section, located to the south of the first, contains a waste oil pit. From 1964 through 1969, the Bendix Corporation disposed of hazardous wastes and waste oil at the site. EPA discovered polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), trichloroethylene (TCE), and vinyl chloride when it sampled the site 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 located directly downslope from the site, and five other seasonal homes are located downstream from the site. The shallow groundwater supplying three of the homes is contaminated with organic compounds. These wells were sealed off, and the residents are using bottled water provided by a potentially responsible party. In addition, 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 party actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/10/86

Final Date: 07/22/87

## Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and PCBs have contaminated the soil. Groundwater at the site contains oily wastes and VOCs, including dichloroethene and TCE. PCBs and solvents have been found in the surface water and sediments throughout the beaver ponds in Herrick Hollow Creek. In 1991, a potentially responsible party fenced the waste oil pit and posted warning signs along the perimeter of the landfill. People could, however, come into contact with contaminants from the area's drainage system, the two beaver ponds near the site, and other creeks that surround it. Also, fish in local streams and animals that depend on area surface water resources could be contaminated. People or animals coming in contact with or ingesting soil, groundwater, or surface water are at risk.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** A potentially responsible party is providing bottled water to residents in the area who cannot use their water supply due to contamination from the site. Additionally, the potentially responsible party put a temporary cap on the waste oil pond to keep contaminants from migrating from the site, and will partially excavate the waste oil pit to prevent leachate from seeping into the adjacent pond.



**Entire Site:** The potentially responsible party began a study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1987. Upon completion of this study, EPA will select a remedy for the site.

**Site Facts:** The potentially responsible party signed a Consent Order with EPA in 1987 in which it agreed to complete an investigation determining the nature and extent of site contamination and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. Additionally, under a 1993 Consent Order, the potentially responsible party agreed to excavate the waste oil pit and install a leachate collection system to prevent leachate from seeping into the adjacent pond.

## Environmental Progress



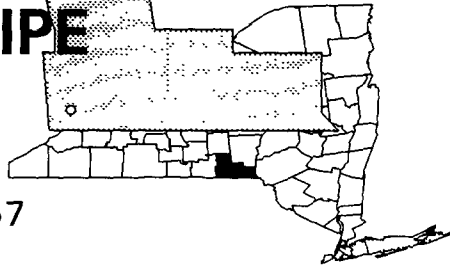
By providing bottled water to the residents affected by contaminated groundwater, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials has been reduced while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

# ROBINTech, INC./ NATIONAL PIPE COMPANY NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002232957

## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Town of Vestal



### Site Description

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The Robintech, Inc./National Pipe Company site is an active manufacturing facility approximately 12 acres in size. The site was owned by Robinson Technical Products from 1966 to 1970; Robintech, Inc. from 1970 to 1982; and the Buffton Corporation from 1982 to the present. The facility manufactures polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe from inert PVC resin and assembles plastic-coated cable. A sample collected in 1984 to verify compliance with the wastewater discharge permit, found certain organic chemicals above standards that were not covered under the existing permit. Further investigation resulted in the conclusion that the source of contamination was the groundwater, pumped from beneath the site and used in the pipe production cooling system. Additional investigations showed high levels of lead in soils and sediments, though data collected before and since these findings have failed to confirm such contamination. An adjacent recreational facility, Skate Estate, received surface drainage from the Robintech Site in the past. Three municipal wells, serving the Vestal public water supply, are located about ½ mile 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 wells.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and toluene. Potential harmful health effects include drinking and direct contact with contaminated water. Surface water runoff leaving the site may have overflowed onto Skate Estate in the past. Soils and sediments were suspected of being contaminated with lead; however, investigations did not reveal any potential health threats.



## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of groundwater and soil/sediments.

## Response Action Status

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**Groundwater:** An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination was completed in 1991. The EPA selected air stripping as the most appropriate remedy for cleanup of site groundwater. The design of the selected remedy is underway and expected to be completed in mid-1995.



**Soil/Sediments** An investigation into soil and sediment contamination did not reveal any potential health threats. In early 1993, a "no action" remedy was selected by EPA for the soil and sediments at the site.

**Site Facts:** In October 1987, the EPA signed an order with the parties potentially responsible for site contamination to investigate the extent and nature of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. A Unilateral Administrative Order was issued for the responsible parties to design and implement the selected remedy in September 1992.

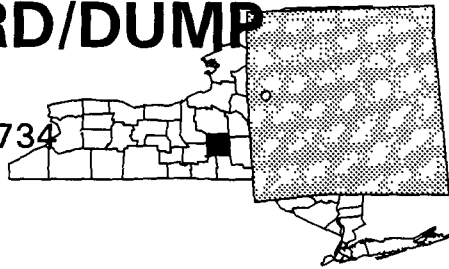
## Environmental Progress



After listing the Robintech 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 cleanup actions were being planned.

# ROSEN BROTHERS SCRAP YARD/DUMP NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD982272734



## EPA REGION 2

Cortland County  
City of Cortland

Other Names:  
Rosen Brothers  
Scrap King, Inc.

### Site Description

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The Rosen Brothers Scrap Yard/Dump site covers 20 acres adjacent to a residential/commercial area in Cortland. The site is an abandoned industrial facility formerly owned by Wickwire Brothers, Inc., who manufactured wire screens, nails, and assorted wire products and allegedly disposed of industrial waste on the site. The entire facility burned to the ground in 1970. 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. Drums, their contents unknown, were routinely crushed on site and recycled, the contents spilling onto the ground surface. The site was used to stage large quantities of abandoned vehicles, appliances, steel tanks, drums, fuel truck tanks, and other scrap materials. An open pit containing water with an oily surface and a large underground storage tank were abandoned on site, vestiges of the past industrial operations. 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, Philip Rosen was ordered to take needed safety and cleanup measures, but the order was disregarded. 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-Preble 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 within a 1-mile radius of the site is approximately 15,000. Perplexity Creek, a seasonally intermittent stream, 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 site was used as a natural travel route for students walking to school. The site was secured with a fence in 1989.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

## Threats and Contaminants

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In 1986, NYSDEC detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in on-site wells and soil samples. Site-related sediments contain metals. The installation of a fence around the site, with a weekly maintenance inspection, has eliminated the possibility of individuals, except for those doing the cleanup work, from making contact with on-site wastes.

## Cleanup Approach

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

### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1987, EPA secured and staged approximately 400 drums, some leaking, and excavated and staged visibly stained soils. In 1989, the potentially responsible parties, under monitoring by the EPA, removed all surficial hazardous wastes, including the staged drums and stained soils, from the site. Also in 1989, the site was fenced to prevent potential exposure to contamination.



**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 cleanup remedies. The first phase of the investigation was completed in February 1992. A second phase of sampling was completed in December 1993. A report based on the results of this data, detailing all potential remedial alternatives for the site, is anticipated in 1995. From the alternatives presented in the report, EPA will select the most appropriate site remedy.

**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 Cooper Industries, Inc., Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., Potter Paint Company, Inc., Harvey M. Rosen, and Smith Corona Corp. to participate in the investigation.

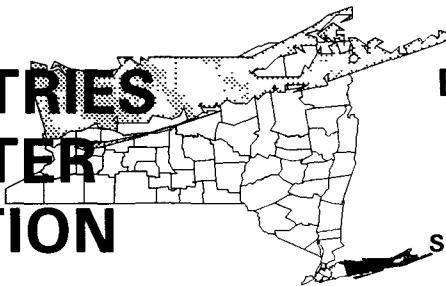
## Environmental Progress



By fencing the site and removing many of the hazardous materials visible on the surface of the site, the EPA has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Rosen Brothers Scrap Yard/Dump. Investigations that will be used to make informed cleanup decisions for the remaining contamination at the site are underway.

# ROWE INDUSTRIES GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981486954



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Village of Sag Harbor

Other Names:  
Sag Harbor Groundwater  
Contamination Site

### Site Description

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The Rowe Industries Ground Water 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. Ground water contamination first was 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 ground water 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 ground water 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: 06/10/86

Final Date: 07/22/87

### Threats and Contaminants

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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 ground water or chemical vapors in the air. Potential contact with contaminated ground water through drinking well water is no longer a concern, because a public water supply was installed for all homes in the area in 1985.

## Cleanup Approach

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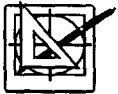
The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** 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 oversight, Nabisco Inc. and Sag Harbor Industries Inc. performed an investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The EPA reviewed the results of these studies and selected the final cleanup remedy in the fall of 1992. The remedy entails excavating the soil and pumping and treating the ground water plume. The design of the remedy is underway and is scheduled to be completed in 1995.

**Site Facts:** Nabisco, Inc. and Sag Harbor Industries, Inc. signed a Consent Decree with EPA agreeing to implement the selected remedy for the site. The Notice of Lodging of the Consent Decree was published in the *Federal Register* on December 28, 1993. During the thirty day public comment period which followed, there was only one comment letter received from the Town Trustee. EPA has addressed their concern and does not anticipate any revision to the Consent Decree.

## Environmental Progress

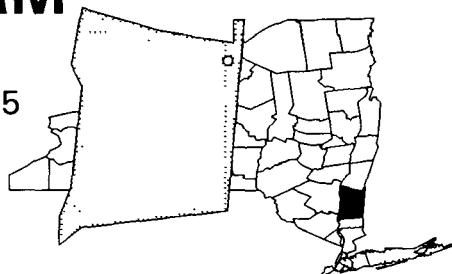


By providing a safe drinking water supply to those residences affected by contaminated ground water, the EPA reduced the potential of exposure to contaminants in the well water, while final cleanup actions are being planned.

# SARNEY FARM

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535165



## EPA REGION 2

Dutchess County  
Amenia

### Site Description

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The Sarney Farm site, located in a farming area in Amenia, New York, is a landfill which received non-permitted disposal of hazardous wastes from 1965 until 1969. A former owner of the property was permitted to use a 5-acre section of the property as a landfill for municipal wastes, but industrial and municipal wastes were also disposed of at locations throughout the site. Groundwater contamination was confirmed by the Dutchess County Department of Health in 1982 and by New York State in 1984. The site is adjacent to Cleaver Swamp, which has provided water for farm livestock in the past. Several small villages are located nearby. 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 and State actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including toluene, dichloroethane, and vinyl chloride. Leachate analysis has identified VOCs including acetone, toluene, and xylenes. Potential contaminant migration is limited to Cleaver Swamp, which receives surface water runoff from the disposal areas and is the local groundwater discharge area. The major health concern is the use of contaminated groundwater for domestic uses. There has been a decrease in agricultural use of the area; therefore, exposure to contaminants through the consumption of livestock and agricultural products is unlikely.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** In an effort to reduce the levels of organic pollutants and to reduce the potential for migration of contaminants to Cleaver Swamp, the EPA developed a biodegradation/aeration treatment system in 1987. The system treated leachate and wastes from the original dump site and migratory areas.



**Entire Site:** The EPA selected a remedy for the site in 1990 which includes excavation and off-site disposal of drums, low-temperature thermal treatment of contaminated soils, and a confirmatory hydrogeological investigation. The hydrogeologic study has been completed, and no contamination has been detected in off-site drinking water wells. The remaining cleanup activities at the site have been separated into two phases to expedite the removal of hazardous waste-containing drums that are buried on site. The first phase has been initiated. Over 800 55-gallon drums and 5-gallon pails, and over 1,300 glass lab-pack bottles have been excavated. Drums excavated from one area are being shipped for off-site disposal. The second phase, soil treatment, is presently being designed. This design work should be completed in 1995, followed by initiation of actual soil cleanup.

## Environmental Progress



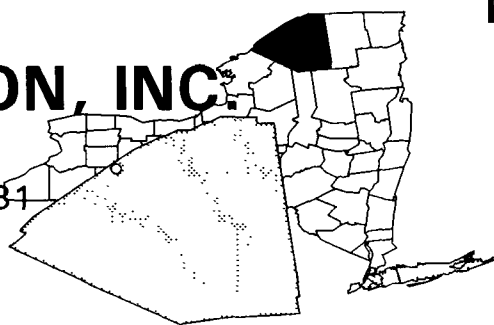
A treatment system for the contaminated leachate and wastes from the Sarney Farm site currently is operative, greatly reducing the migration of and the threat of exposure to contaminants at the site while final cleanup activities are being designed.



# SEALAND RESTORATION, INC. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535181

**EPA REGION 2**  
St. Lawrence County  
Lisbon



## Site Description

The Sealand Restoration, Inc. site, located in the Village of Lisbon, covers 210 acres. The site, formerly a dairy farm, was acquired by Sealand Restoration, Inc. in 1977 and was operated as a waste disposal facility. 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: 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, State, local, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/26/89

Final Date: 08/30/90

## Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including benzene, trichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, toluene, and acetone. Surface water was found to be contaminated with aluminum, iron, lead, manganese, and zinc. Low levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, phenols, and heavy metals were found in soils in the landspread area. Potential health risks exist to those who come into direct contact with the contaminants, accidentally ingest contaminated vegetation, or drink contaminated groundwater.

## Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three phases: immediate actions; an interim source control action; and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** After samples collected in 1993 from residential wells located near the site were found to contain contaminants from the site, bottled water has been provided to nine residents by the potentially responsible parties.



**Interim Source Control:** Aboveground wastes were removed from the cell disposal area in 1984 and from the empty drum storage area in 1986 and 1987 by the county, using State funds. From 1989 to 1990, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation removed contaminated soils, buried drums, and wastewater from the cell disposal area.



**Entire Site:** An investigation to determine the nature and extent of on-site groundwater, surface water, sediment, and remaining soil contamination, and to evaluate cleanup alternatives is presently underway. Upon completion of the investigation, EPA will select appropriate cleanup remedies.

**Site Facts:** EPA issued an Administrative Order in August 1993 to the potentially responsible parties requiring them to provide bottled water to the residences with wells which may be impacted by contaminants migrating from the site.

## Environmental Progress

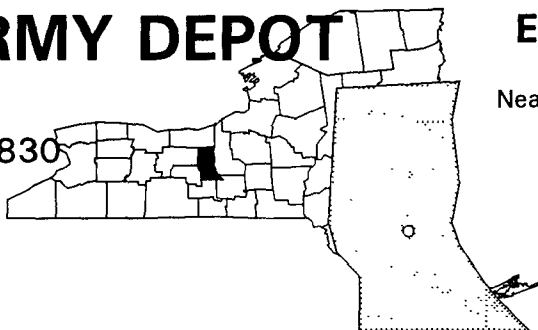


By removing the drums and contaminated soils from the Sealand Restoration site, fencing the cell disposal area, and providing bottled water to residents with impacted wells, the possibility of being directly exposed to hazardous materials at the site has been reduced while additional cleanup activities are planned.

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY0213820830



## EPA REGION 2

Seneca County  
Near the Town of Romulus

### Site Description

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The Seneca Army Depot site encompasses 10,587 acres between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes in the Finger Lakes region, abutting the Town of Romulus. The Army has stored and disposed of military explosives at the facility since 1941. There is an unlined 4-acre landfill in the western portion of the depot, where incinerator ash was disposed of intermittently from 1941 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 northwestern portion of the depot, where explosives have been detonated since 1941 and related wastes were burned on fractured shale pads until 1987. There also is an APE-1236 Deactivation Furnace at the depot, where small arms are destroyed. Seneca Army Depot has downsized significantly and is considered to be a potential candidate for base closure in 1995. Depot activities are now under the command and control of Toby Hanna Army Depot in Pennsylvania. Approximately 1,000 people obtain drinking water from private wells within a 3 mile radius of the depot.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Final Date: 08/30/90

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is currently being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the ash landfill and the open burning areas. Additional areas of concern are expected to be added to the investigation in the future.

## Response Action Status

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**Ash Landfill:** The Army is conducting an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the ash landfill area. Soil and groundwater sampling have been completed. The final report is scheduled for completion in early 1995, at which time EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.



**Open Burning Grounds:** The Army is conducting an investigation to determine the extent of contamination in the open burning grounds. Soil and groundwater sampling have been completed. The final report is scheduled for completion in early 1995, at which time EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

**Site Facts:** The Seneca Army Depot is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. A Federal Facility Agreement was signed by the Army, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and EPA as of January 21, 1993.

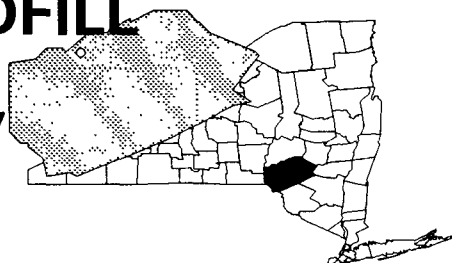
## Environmental Progress



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

# SIDNEY LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980507677



## EPA REGION 2

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. The landfill, located in a sparsely populated area of steep hills, woods, and farmland, accepted municipal and commercial waste, and possibly, waste oils from 1964 until 1972. 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 located immediately downslope from the site. A private well at the base of the hill was closed because of a high iron content, possibly attributable to the landfill. 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; leachate seeps have been associated with this landfill since the 1960s. Approximately 1,700 people obtain drinking water from 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: 03/31/89

### Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater on- and off-site contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and PCBs. The leachate, sediments, and surface water on-site contain VOCs. Solvents and PCBs are present in on-site soils. The site is not completely fenced, which makes it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with contaminated soil and with contaminated groundwater at leachate seeps and drainage ditches along Richardson Hill Road.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** Approximately 80 warning signs have been posted along the perimeter of the landfill.



**Entire Site:** In 1990, the EPA began an investigation of this site to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. The EPA plans to complete the investigation in 1995, at which time it will select the final remedy for cleaning up the site.

**Site Facts:** The EPA sent 53 information request letters and followed up with 15 letters notifying potentially responsible parties of their liability and requesting them to initiate cleanup actions.

## Environmental Progress

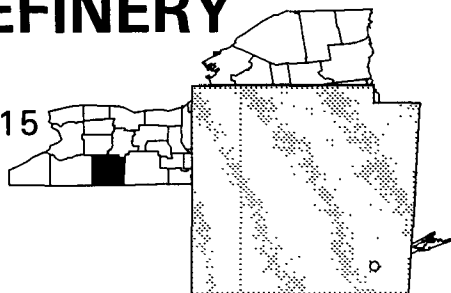


The EPA's preliminary evaluations determined that the posting of warning signs made the Sidney Landfill site safer while the investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy are taking place.

# SINCLAIR REFINERY

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535215



## EPA REGION 2

Allegany County  
Wellsville

### Site Description

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The Sinclair Refinery site covers approximately 100 acres adjacent to the west bank of the Genesee River, one-quarter mile south of downtown Wellsville. The refinery was built in the late 1800's and operated by the Wellsville Refining Company until 1919. The Sinclair Refining Company, now called the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO), purchased the property and operated the refinery until a fire ended operations in 1958. After closure of the refinery, a majority of the property was transferred to the Village of Wellsville, which subsequently conveyed land parcels to various entities, including the State University of New York and the various companies now occupying the site. Wastes, including cloth filters, oil sludges, contaminated soil, pesticides, heavy metals, and fly ash, were disposed of in two on-site landfills over a 30-year period. The landfill area consisted 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 area of the site is located at the extreme southern end of the site, along the west bank of the Genesee River, approximately 1 1/4 miles upstream from the Village of Wellsville's former water supply intake pipe. The EPA, the State, and ARCO relocated the town's river water intake to a point upstream of the landfill in 1985, so that any contaminants entering the river through erosion of the landfill would no longer threaten the water supply. Before any steps to cleanup the site were initiated, the river was slowly eroding the ground under the landfill, creating the potential for contamination of off-site surface waters if the river's flood waters were high enough to reach the landfill. Approximately 6,000 people live within a mile of the landfill. Several businesses and the State University of New York at Alfred's Wellsville 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 Federal, State, municipal, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/23/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater and soils contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds, and heavy metals. Potential human exposure from drinking water has been eliminated as a result of the relocation of the Wellsville Water Treatment Plant intake pipe. Ingestion of contaminated groundwater at the site and prolonged exposure to contaminated dust from isolated "hot spots" on site could present a risk.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1983, ARCO removed approximately 10 loose drums from the Genesee 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. Two removal actions were completed at the site in 1993, including the demolition and removal of asbestos-containing powerhouse building, a 245-foot concrete and brick smokestack associated with former refinery operations, and the excavation and removal of two underground storage tanks.



**Stabilization of the Landfill:** The EPA selected the following remedies to stabilize the eroding landfill: removal of approximately 300 drums from the landfill and disposal of them off-site; excavation of wastes from the 2-acre South Landfill Area; placement of clean fill in the excavated area; consolidation of excavated wastes into the Central Elevated Landfill Area; capping of consolidated wastes in the Central Elevated Landfill Area; partial channelization of the Genesee River to protect the landfill from erosion or flooding; and construction of a fence around the entire landfill to secure it. River channelization and landfill consolidation activities were completed in 1991. Construction of the landfill cap, including construction of a security fence, was completed in early 1994.



**Source Control/Refinery Site:** The EPA selected the following remedies to address the refinery portion of the site in 1991: excavating and consolidating surface soil "hot spots" into the Central Elevated Landfill Area; pumping contaminated groundwater and treating it to health-based levels before discharge; and monitoring site media, including the groundwater and surface water, for any possible contaminant migration. ARCO agreed to implement the groundwater remedy under an order signed by the EPA in late 1992. The design to address the contaminated groundwater at the site was initiated in 1993 and is scheduled for completion in 1994. The excavation and consolidation of surface soils commenced in 1992 and was completed in 1993.



**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 accepted ARCO's plan for the landfill consolidation and the consolidated landfill cap in 1990 and 1991, respectively.

## Environmental Progress

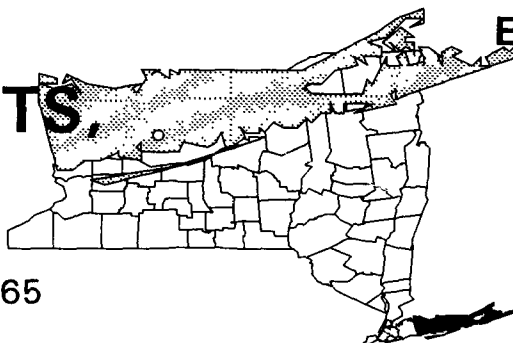


The removal of many sources of contamination, actions taken to ensure a safe drinking water supply, stabilization of the landfill, and the removal of contaminated surface soils have made the site safer while additional cleanup activities are planned.

# SMS INSTRUMENTS, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD001533165



EPA REGION 2

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 routinely were 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. Between 1979 and 1980, the Suffolk County Department of Health detected solvents in the pool and installed monitoring wells. 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 one mile southeast of the site. Belmont Lake State Park is less than 2 miles to the southwest.

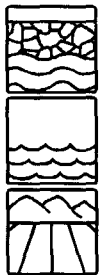
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

## 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 coming into contact with, or ingesting groundwater or soil. Inhaling vapors from contaminated groundwater also may pose a risk. The Suffolk County 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

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

## Response Action Status

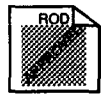
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**Immediate Actions:** The leaching pool was pumped out, filled with sand, and sealed in 1983. The underground jet fuel storage tank was removed in 1988.



**Entire Site:** In the fall of 1989, EPA selected a remedy for the groundwater and soils at the site. The remedy calls for extracting and treating groundwater at the site by air stripping and reinjecting it back into the ground and treating on-site soils by in-place vacuum extraction to remove volatile organic contaminants. The construction of the soil vapor extraction unit began full operation in the spring of 1992; by late 1993, all soil cleanup was complete. The construction of the groundwater treatment plant was completed in mid-1994. It is currently operational, and is expected to continue its operations for approximately four years, or until groundwater cleanup standards are met.



**Off-Site Contamination:** In May 1992, EPA completed an investigation to determine the type and extent of groundwater contamination upgradient of the site. The study indicated that there were no off-site sources which affected the contamination at the site. A "No Action" remedy for off-site groundwater contamination was selected in 1993.

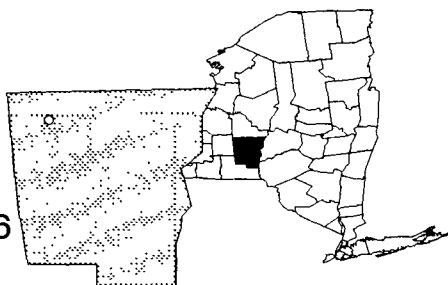
## Environmental Progress



The immediate actions and the successful clean-up of the soils by soil-vapor extraction, have greatly reduced the spread of on-site contamination.

# SOLVENT SAVERS NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980421176



## EPA REGION 2

Chenango County  
Lincklaen

### Site Description

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The Solvent Savers site covers 13 acres in the Town of Lincklaen. Industrial solvents and other wastes were brought to Solvent Savers Inc., a chemical waste recovery facility, for reprocessing or disposal from about 1967 to 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 of at the site and their locations are not fully known. Two 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 site 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 and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which primarily include tetrachloroethene, trichloroethylene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The soil and groundwater contain inorganic chemicals, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, and lead. The soil is also contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). 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

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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

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**Immediate Actions:** In early 1989, during an EPA site investigation, 127 drums were excavated and overpacked with leakproof outer drums. In late 1990, the potentially responsible parties removed the overpacked drums for off-site treatment and disposal at an EPA-approved facility. In the fall of 1991, the potentially responsible parties excavated 33 drums and drum parts, which were sent for off-site treatment and disposal. Approximately 200 cubic yards of contaminated soil also were removed during the excavation of the drums and drum parts. The potentially responsible parties are scheduled to remove the contaminated soil for off-site treatment and disposal in 1994.



**Entire Site:** In 1990, following the completion of an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at and emanating from the site, a remedy was selected for the site. The selected remedy calls for: chemical precipitation, air stripping, and carbon adsorption to cleanup the contaminated groundwater; excavation of the contaminated soil; treatment of PCB-contaminated soil either by on-site low temperature thermal extraction or off-site incineration; treatment of the soil contaminated with high levels of VOCs via low temperature thermal extraction; and treatment of the soil contaminated with low levels of VOCs by on-site soil flushing, vapor extraction, or low temperature thermal extraction. Design activities for the remedy began in mid-1991, and are expected to be completed in 1995.

**Site Facts:** In September 1989, EPA issued an Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties, directing them to carry out the immediate actions at the site described above. In May 1991, EPA issued a second administrative order to the potentially responsible parties, requiring them to undertake design and cleanup activities in accordance with the remedy selected for the site.

## Environmental Progress



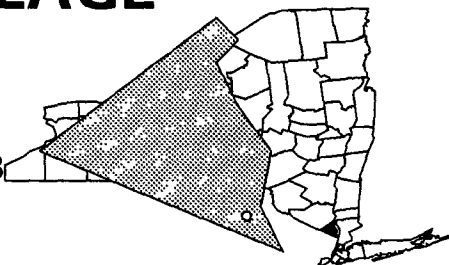
Excavation, treatment, and disposal of the drums discovered at the site has reduced the threats associated with further migration of hazardous materials and contamination of the soil and groundwater while the design of final cleanup remedies is ongoing.

# SUFFERN VILLAGE WELL FIELD NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780878

## EPA REGION 2

Rockland County  
Village of Suffern



### Site Description

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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. 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 has been addressed through Federal and State actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

Deletion Date: 05/28/93

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater was contaminated with VOCs, primarily trichloroethane, and lesser amounts of dichloroethane and naphthalene. Soils also were contaminated with VOCs. The investigation and risk assessment indicated that following the immediate actions performed at the site, the remaining threats were not significant enough to warrant further cleanup actions.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Summary

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1979, the contaminated soil located at the Tempcon facility 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 as needed, and currently is not in service.



**Entire Site:** The State completed an investigation of the site contamination in 1987. Based on the study results, the EPA decided with State concurrence that, due to the presence of only moderate levels of contaminants and predicted low levels in the future, no further cleanup actions were warranted. However, the State monitored the site to confirm the validity of this decision. As a result of the first year monitoring program, the EPA decided that the site could be deleted from the NPL. The site was deleted from the NPL on May 28, 1993.

**Site Facts:** As a result of new State drinking water quality standards, the Village installed an activated carbon treatment system at the wellfield in 1990.

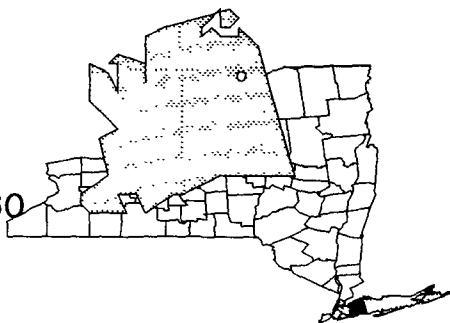
### Environmental Progress



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 cleanup actions taken at this site.

# SYOSSET LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511360



## EPA REGION 2

Nassau County  
Oyster Bay

### Site Description

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The Syosset Landfill, in the Town of Oyster Bay, is approximately 35 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 southwest. Single family residences and an elementary school are located to the northeast of the site. Offices and storage yards for the Town of Oyster Bay Sanitation and Highway Departments occupy the southern end of the site. From 1933 to 1975, 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 were substantially above safe drinking water 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 subsequently was constructed along the school landfill border. Approximately 59,000 people depend on groundwater from public and municipal 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 ¼-mile from the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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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

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** A permanent ventilation 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 EPA selected a remedy in 1990, which includes capping the landfill, monitoring and maintaining the gas collection system, installing an additional gas venting system, monitoring the air and groundwater quality, maintaining the fence around the perimeter of the landfill, and implementing institutional controls to restrict future use of the landfill. The design of the remedy began in the fall of 1991. An additional phase has been added which consists of placing clean fill material on site to enhance settlement prior to cap construction. The design of the remedy is expected to be completed in 1995, at which time cleanup activities will begin.



**Off-Site Contamination:** The potentially responsible parties completed an investigation of the possible migration of contaminants from the landfill in late 1993. The remedy for final cleanup is expected to be selected in late 1994.

## Environmental Progress

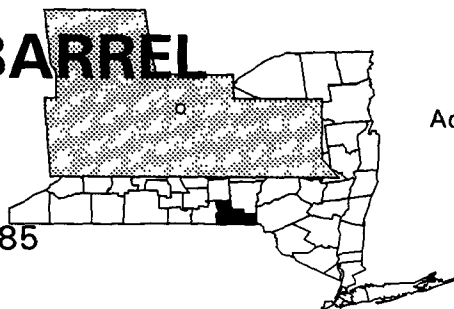


Elimination of gas vapor migration from the landfill has reduced the health risks associated with contaminants in the air. The EPA's preliminary evaluations showed that the Syosset Landfill site does not pose any immediate threats to the neighboring community or the environment while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place.

# TRI-CITIES BARREL CO., INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980509285



## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Adjacent to Old Route 7 in Fenton

### Site Description

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Tri-Cities Barrel Co., Inc. is a 3 1/2-acre site in the Town of Fenton where, since 1955, used drums have been reconditioned. The drums are washed with a strong caustic agent as part of the reconditioning process. The wastewater from this process was then discharged into unlined lagoons and allowed to evaporate. In 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. 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. There is fishing and boating activity about a mile south of the site. Surface water is used for irrigation at two nearby farms.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 05/05/87

Final Date: 10/04/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater contains polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and chlordane, a pesticide. The soil is contaminated with a variety of organic compounds and heavy metals. 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

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In mid-1992, pursuant to a consent order, the potentially responsible parties initiated an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at, and emanating from, the site. The study is scheduled to be completed in 1995.

EPA will use the results of this study as the basis for selecting the best method to clean up the site.

**Site Facts:** In 1984, EPA fined the Tri-Cities Barrel Co., Inc. for failure to label hazardous wastes properly. A Consent Order was executed in May 1992 by EPA and the potentially responsible parties in which the parties agreed to perform the investigation of the site.

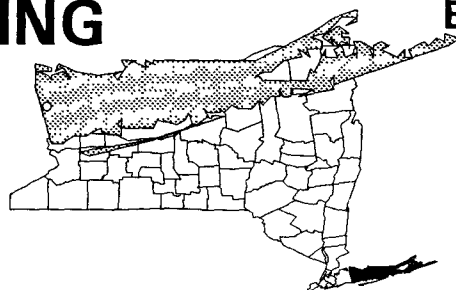
## Environmental Progress



After adding the Tri-Cities Barrel Co., Inc. site to the National Priorities List, 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 CO., INC. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002059517



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Farmingdale

### Site Description

The Tronic Plating Co., Inc. site is comprised of 1/2 acre of a 2 1/2-acre lot in a relatively flat area of Farmingdale. Tronic Plating occupied the southeastern 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, two inside above ground storage tanks, four 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, allegedly also were used by Tronic Plating to dispose of potentially hazardous effluent. New York State issued a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to Tronic in 1980. Tests conducted by the New York State Department of Health in 1985 detected heavy metals including copper, silver, iron, zinc, lead, and cadmium in the leaching pools and in the storm drain. The 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 was addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater was suspected to have been 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) was contaminated with cyanide and heavy metals including nickel and lead. There was concern that the dissolved contaminants could migrate through the on-site soils into the groundwater because of the sandy, highly permeable soil native to Long Island. Area residents could have been exposed to site-related contaminants by ingesting or touching the groundwater. Another potential source of exposure to site-related contaminants was inhalation of contaminants that have become airborne.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** In 1993, the potentially responsible party removed wastes from storm drains, sanitary leaching pools and dry wells.



**Entire Site:** In 1992, the party potentially responsible for the site contamination completed an investigation defining the nature and extent of site contamination.

Based on the results, EPA determined that the site does not pose a significant threat to human health and the environment. The results of this investigation indicated that there were contaminated soils and sediments on-site, but at low levels that did not pose a risk to human health. EPA conducted a risk assessment and determined that the risks from the site were within EPA's acceptable risk range. Therefore, EPA decided to take no further action in cleaning up the site.

**Site Facts:** Commerce Holding Company signed an Administrative Order on Consent which obligated the company to conduct an investigation of site contamination under EPA supervision. Once the investigation was completed, Commerce Holding Company signed another Administrative Order on Consent to remove contaminated soils and sediments from on-site storm drains, sanitary leaching pools and dry wells.

## Environmental Progress



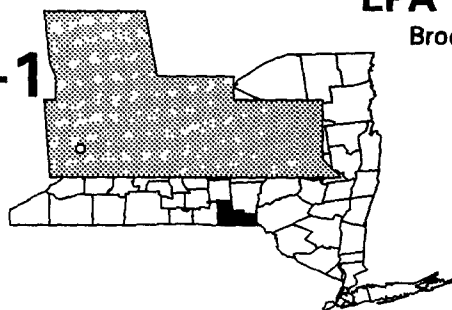
By removing wastes from the on-site drainage areas, the threats at the Tronic Plating Co. have been addressed and no further action is required.

# VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 1-1 NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980763767

## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Vestal



### Site Description

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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, and a fire department training center. 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 contaminated with several volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE). Well 1-1 was the main source of water for District 1 until 1980, when it was closed. Well 1-2 was the main source of water until 1988, but it is permanently incapacitated as a result of wellscreen problems. Well 1-3 now is the primary supply 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 Well 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 since 1980, in order to prevent the contaminant plume from affecting other District 1 wells. In late 1982, a preliminary investigation was conducted to determine the nature and extent of the 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 for drinking water.

**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

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Pollution from the Stage Road Industrial Park has caused the groundwater to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and, to a lesser extent, heavy metals. Soils in the industrial park also contain 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 the well was taken out of service in 1980. The western portion of the study area includes several wetlands and a State-owned forest. The site also borders the Susquehanna River and Choconut Creek, which face potential pollution from groundwater contaminant migration.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** Well 1-1 was closed in 1980.



**Groundwater:** Based on the results of the site investigation performed by the State, EPA selected a remedy of air stripping treatment for Well 1-1. This remedy was intended to accomplish the following: restoration of District 1 water supply capacity to the level that existed prior to the loss of Well 1-1; provision of a water supply to the district that provides a high level of public health protection; hydraulic containment of the plume contaminants by pumping Well 1-1, thereby protecting other District 1 water supply wells; and treatment of groundwater from Well 1-1 by air stripping to stop the discharge of contaminated water to the Susquehanna River. Well 1-1 presently is being replaced by EPA with a new well, designated Well 1-1A, which was integrated with the air stripping facility and began operation in 1994.



**Source Control:** The EPA completed an investigation that identified specific source areas of contamination within the industrial park and evaluated possible contaminant source control measures to eliminate further pollution of the groundwater. The selected remedy is underway and includes treatment of contaminated soils by in-place vapor extraction and monitoring of groundwater, with future treatment for heavy metals as necessary. Design of the remedy was completed in 1994 and cleanup is underway.

## Environmental Progress



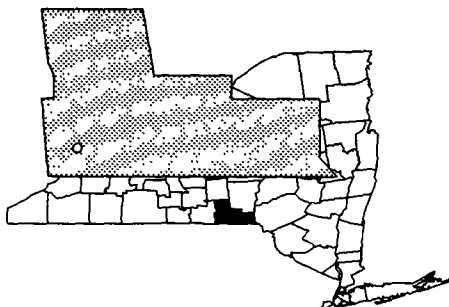
By closing down the contaminated well and making Well 1-3 the primary supplier of drinking water, residents no longer are exposed to contaminated drinking water. Well 1-1 is being replaced, the new well will be used for the public water supply, and groundwater will no longer be pumped into the Susquehanna River, thus protecting the public health and the environment. Soil cleanup actions are eliminating the sources of contamination at the site.

# VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 4-2 NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652267

## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Vestal



### Site Description

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The Vestal Water Supply Well 4-2 site is a municipal well contaminated by a bulk chemical handling facility. Contamination was discovered in 1980, and the well was taken out of service. The well has been contaminated with trichloroethane, trichloroethylene (TCE), and other solvent-related compounds. Similar contaminants were detected in Well 1-1, which is 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 Well 1-1. These sites were split as a result of discovering that the 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 for drinking water.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including TCE. Ingesting or coming into contact with contaminated groundwater may be a potential health threat.

### Cleanup Approach

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



## Response Action Status

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**Initial Action:** In 1980, Well 4-2 was closed to protect the public's water supply.



**Entire Site:** The State signed a settlement agreement with three potentially responsible parties in 1984, which outlined cleanup actions and a series of groundwater standards that must be achieved. Since early 1989, the site has been undergoing cleanup through the use of carbon filtration and an air stripping process that removes volatile contaminants by exposure to air. These ongoing treatment activities are addressing the groundwater contamination at the site. The State has identified the upgradient Monarch Chemical property as a source of the contamination at Well 4-2. Further efforts to identify specific areas of soil contamination are presently underway.

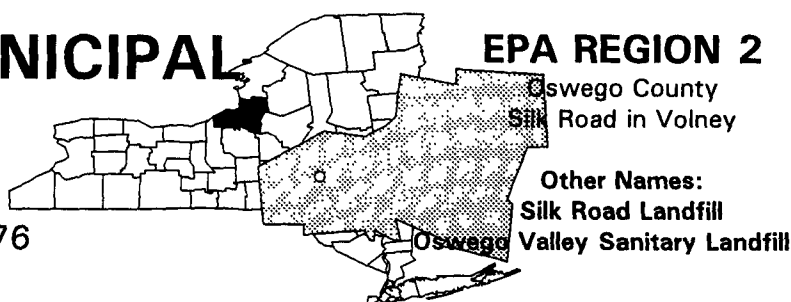
## Environmental Progress



By closing Well 4-2, exposure to contaminants by ingesting groundwater was initially reduced, thereby protecting the public health. Since 1989, groundwater treatment systems have been operating at the site and continue to reduce groundwater contamination levels.

# VOLNEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980509376



## Site Description

The Volney Municipal Landfill is an 85-acre landfill in a rural area of the Town of Volney, in Oswego County. The Oswego Valley Solid Refuse Disposal District Board 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. From 1974 to 1975, the landfill accepted up to 8,000 barrels containing chemical residues from a local hazardous waste treatment facility. Between 50 to 200 barrels contained liquids of unknown volume and composition. During 1976 to 1978, the landfill accepted industrial sludges, which have since been designated as hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). As the landfill expanded during the 1970s, a leachate drainage system was developed in the central portion of the site and was later connected to a leachate collection system installed in 1982 in the north end of the site. The County ceased disposal operations at the landfill in 1983, and by the fall of 1985, the County completed closure of the landfill. Contaminants from the landfill have migrated to sediments, groundwater, and surface water in the surrounding area. Approximately 225 residents within 1 mile of the site use groundwater from private wells. Twenty-five households within 1,000 feet of the landfill rely on groundwater as a primary supply of drinking water.

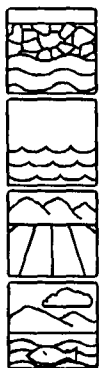
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

## Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater contains heavy metals, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, and nickel. Sediments, surface water, and leachate from the landfill contain heavy metals and 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, as well. Groundwater that serves as the drinking water supply for local residents may pose a risk. The streams and wetlands located adjacent to the landfill could carry contaminants to more distant receptors.

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on controlling the source of contamination, and off-site contamination.

## Response Action Status

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**Source Control:** Measures to close the landfill were initiated in 1979, and were completed in 1985. These included capping the top of the landfill with a plastic liner, capping of the side slopes with compacted soil, installing a gas collection system, and installing a leachate collection system. A source control investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives was conducted during 1985 to 1987. In 1987, the EPA chose the following methods to prevent the landfill from polluting the groundwater and surface water: construction of a supplemental cap on the side slopes of the landfill; installation of a more extensive leachate collection system, with accompanying slurry walls; and construction of an on-site leachate treatment plant, or transportation of the leachate to an off-site treatment facility. Currently, a pre-cleanup design study is underway to re-evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the slurry walls, collect information to base a final decision concerning on-site versus off-site leachate treatment, evaluate leachate disposal requirements in regard to finding that a RCRA-listed hazardous waste was placed in the landfill, and evaluate significant improvements in landfill capping design developed since the remedy was chosen. Final cleanup actions will begin once design of the selected remedies have been completed, which is scheduled for 1996.



**Off-Site Contamination:** An investigation of site contamination pathways that may have led to off-site contamination is currently on-hold pending the collection of data from the pre-cleanup design study.

**Site Facts:** In May 1979, the State of New York entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with Oswego County that required groundwater monitoring, leachate disposal evaluation and the development of a landfill closure plan. Closure of the landfill was completed in 1985. The EPA and the potentially responsible parties signed an Administrative Order on Consent in September 1990 for an investigation of contamination pathways, and the EPA and the potentially responsible parties signed an Administrative Order on Consent for the parties to conduct the supplemental pre-cleanup design study in June 1993.

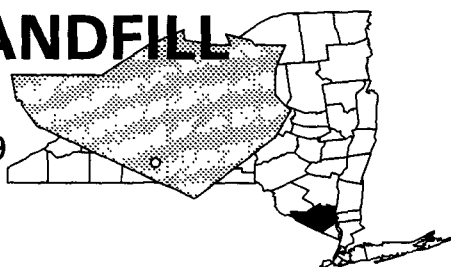
## Environmental Progress



The landfill has been capped, reducing the potential for direct contact with waste materials. The EPA has selected cleanup technologies to further control the source of contamination. Cleanup actions will begin at the Volney Municipal Landfill site, once the current remedy design activities are completed.

# WARWICK LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506679



## EPA REGION 2

Orange County  
Warwick

Other Names:  
Penaluna Landfill

### Site Description

The Warwick Landfill site is an unlined landfill that transects a small valley and occupies roughly 13 acres of a former 25-acre leasehold area in the Town of Warwick. The surrounding area is hilly, interspersed with both residential and wooded areas. Both wetlands and rock outcroppings lie next to the landfill areas. In the mid-1950s, the Town of Warwick leased the property from the Penaluna family and utilized it as a refuse disposal area. Evidence indicates that there was some industrial waste disposed of at the landfill during this time. The Town of Warwick operated the landfill until 1977, at which time the owner leased it to Grace Disposal and Leasing, Ltd. In 1979, New York State sampled leachate seeping from the site and detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals and phenols, some of which exceeded State Drinking Water Standards and the EPA Drinking Water Regulations. The State then issued a restraining order and closed the landfill. Groundwater contamination is the main concern, because approximately 2,100 residents within 2 miles of the site depend on private wells for drinking water. The closest home is 250 feet south of the site. Greenwood Lake, a recreational community, lies about 1 1/2 miles southwest of the site. Although residences in 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, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/18/85

Final Date: 03/31/89

### Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater contains low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile and metals. 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 to public health is from ingestion and exposure to contaminated groundwater. Sampling has indicated that three private wells near the landfill contain VOCs, in concentrations that exceed State or Federal Drinking Water Standards. These residences are being provided with bottled water and carbon filtration units by the State. Approximately forty other residential wells in the area were sampled and found to be safe for potable uses.

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on source control and controlling the migration of contaminants.

## Response Action Status

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**Source Control:** In 1991, the EPA completed an investigation of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. The EPA then selected a remedy which includes capping the landfill and providing an interim measure to ensure that area residents have a safe drinking water supply. Design of the remedy is underway.



**Migration Control:** In 1992, the EPA began investigations into the extent of contaminant migration from the site, and options to control migration of contaminants. Based on the results of the investigations, scheduled for completion in 1995, the EPA will select a remedy for final cleanup.

**Site Facts:** In February 1992, four potentially responsible parties agreed to comply with an Unilateral Administrative Order to design and construct the selected remedy. Subsequently, in April 1993, another four potentially responsible parties were also issued a Unilateral Administrative Order for addressing the source of site contamination.

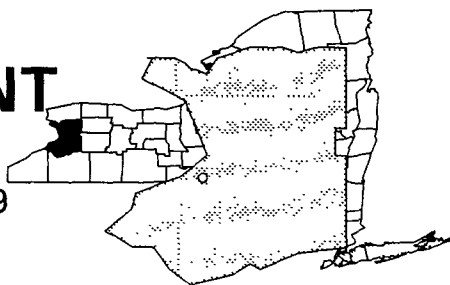
## Environmental Progress



After adding the Warwick Landfill site to the NPL, the EPA conducted an initial evaluation and determined that no immediate actions are needed. The three residences that have VOC contamination above State or Federal drinking water standards have been provided bottled water and point-of-use treatment systems to maintain a safe drinking water supply while cleanup actions are planned.

# WIDE BEACH DEVELOPMENT NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652259



## EPA REGION 2

Erie County  
Brant

### Site Description

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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). As a result, roads, driveways, parking spaces, storm drains, and homes 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, some residents used this soil as fill in their yards and in a community recreational 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 Development. 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 residences in the development receive their water from private wells. Approximately 5,000 people within a 3-mile radius of the site depend on municipal and private wells for drinking supplies.

**Site Responsibility:** This site was addressed through Federal actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Deleted Date: 08/30/94

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## Clean-up Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Emergency Actions:** In 1985, in response to the levels of PCBs found in Wide Beach homes, 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 the homes by vacuuming, rug shampooing, and replacing air conditioner and furnace filters; installing particulate filters on individual wells to protect the population from the sporadic PCB contamination in the ground-water; and repairing a storm drain to alleviate flooding problems. In late 1990, additional well water sampling and the replacement of existing filters were performed to ensure public safety.



**Entire Site:** In 1985, following an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at and emanating from the site, a remedy was selected. The selected remedy called for: excavating the PCB-contaminated soils in the roadways, drainage ditches, driveways, yards, and wetlands; chemically treating the PCB-contaminated soils; back-filling excavated areas with treated soils; and repaving the roadways and driveways. A treatability study showed that the selected approach for chemically neutralizing the PCB-contaminated soils would be effective. Final clean-up actions began in early 1990 and the treatment of contaminated soils was completed in the fall of 1991.



**Wetland Restoration:** Restoration of an on-site wetland area, which was unavoidably damaged by site clean-up activities, was completed in the fall of 1992.

**Site Facts:** A Notice of Intent to Delete the site from the NPL was published in the *Federal Register* on March 31, 1994. The public comment period associated ended on April 30, 1994.

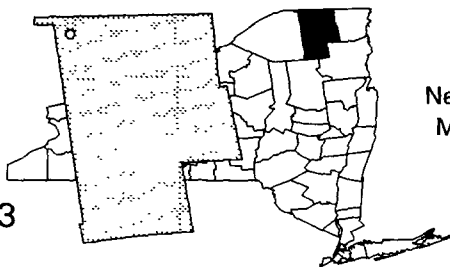
## Environmental Progress



EPA performed numerous emergency response actions at the Wide Beach Development to make conditions safer for the residents while the long-term cleanup actions took place. Public health and the environment is protected now that the excavation and treatment of the PCB-contaminated soils has been completed. The site was deleted from the NPL on August 30, 1994.

# YORK OIL COMPANY NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000511733



## EPA REGION 2

Franklin County  
Next to the Town Hall and the  
Moira Town Highway Garage

Other Names:  
Pierce Dump

## Site Description

The York Oil Company recycled waste oil at this 17-acre site, 1 mile northwest of Moira, from 1962 until 1975. In 1975, the facility was sold to another 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 property later that year. The facility's 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 either was 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 often would overflow onto surrounding lands and into adjacent wetlands, which the company purchased in 1964. Contamination at the site first was reported by a State road crew in 1979. In 1982, the County assumed the property title because of unpaid property taxes. Approximately 1,700 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site; 400 live within a mile. Residents rely on private wells for drinking water; 13 wells exist within 1/2 mile of the site. Recent sampling of well water in the area has revealed no site-related contaminants.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/23/82  
Final Date: 09/08/83

## 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 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. The wildlife inhabiting the wetlands also may be harmed by pollutants from the site.



## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Emergency Actions:** EPA began emergency cleanup activities at the site in 1980. Workers secured the site to limit access and to reduce the threat of direct contact with hazardous substances. Oil and contaminated water were removed 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 surface 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. EPA conducted additional emergency actions in 1983. Oil seeping into drainage ditches was collected, a new filter fence system was installed, and warning signs were posted. EPA began collecting oily leachate, replacing sorbent pads, and monitoring the site. In the summer of 1992, EPA stabilized leaking tanks and drums.



**Source Control:** Upon completion of an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to evaluate cleanup alternatives, in 1988, EPA selected a remedy for controlling the source of the contamination. It features: excavating approximately 30,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils and solidifying this material on-site; installing deep groundwater wells at the edges of the site to collect a sinking contaminated plume; installing shallow dewatering wells to collect contaminated groundwater and oil during excavation; treating these liquids and discharging the clean groundwater in accordance with State environmental requirements; removing about 25,000 gallons of contaminated tank oils and other oils collected at the site to an EPA-approved facility for incineration; cleaning and demolishing the empty storage tanks; backfilling the solidified soil into the excavated areas; and inspecting the site every five years to assure that human health and the environment continue to be protected. The proposed solidification process will be studied by EPA to ensure its effectiveness. Should it be determined during pre-cleanup design treatability studies that solidification will not provide the desired degree of treatment, the feasibility of incinerating the soils on-site will be investigated. The cleanup design is currently underway.



**Off-Site Contamination:** The State began an intensive study of the contamination pathways, particularly the PCB-contaminated wetlands, in 1986. This study was continued by EPA in the fall of 1988. This investigation, planned for completion in 1995, is exploring the nature and extent of pollution problems emanating from the site and will result in the identification of the best strategies for final cleanup.

**Site Facts:** A Consent Decree was signed by EPA and several potentially responsible parties in 1990 in which they agreed to perform the engineering design and the implementation of the source control remedy. The Consent Decree was lodged in Federal district court in June 1991. In response to substantive comments that were received from non-settling potentially responsible parties during the public comment period, a revised Consent Decree was lodged on May 15, 1992. In 1993, it was decided to withdraw this Consent Decree and attempt a global settlement with all of the potentially responsible parties. The potentially responsible parties began a contamination pathways investigation in the spring of 1992, pursuant to a Consent Order. An Interim Ecological Investigation Report was submitted to EPA in early 1994.

## Environmental Progress



EPA performed numerous emergency removal actions and erected a security fence to limit access to the site. These actions have 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.