



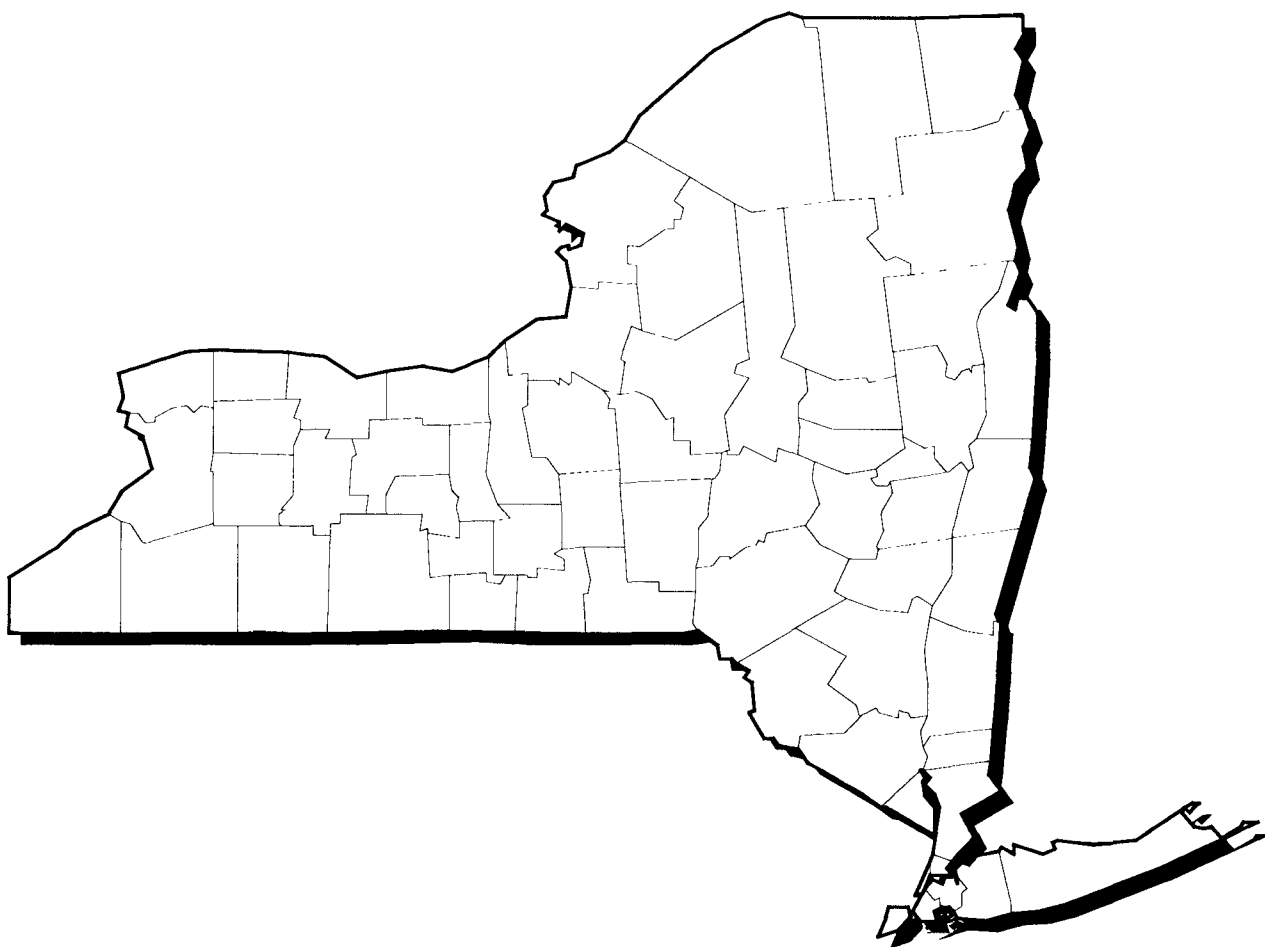
United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Solid Waste And  
Emergency Response  
(5102 G)

EPA/540/R-93/030  
December 1992  
PB93-963231

# **SUPERFUND:**

**Progress at  
National  
Priority  
List Sites**



# **NEW YORK 1992 UPDATE**



Printed on Recycled Paper

**NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES:**  
New York

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
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The complete set of the 49 State reports may be ordered as PB93-963250.

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# INTRODUCTION

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## A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF SUPERFUND

**D**uring the second half of the Twentieth Century, the environmental consequences of more than 100 years of industrialization in the United States became increasingly clear. Authors such as Rachel Carson wrote passionately about the often-hidden environmental effects of our modern society's widespread use of chemicals and other hazardous materials. Their audience was small at first, but gradually their message spread. Growing concern turned to action, as people learned more about the environment and began to act on their knowledge.

The 1970s saw environmental issues burst onto the national scene and take hold in the national consciousness. The first Earth Day was observed in 1970, the year that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was founded. By the end of the 1970s, Love Canal in New York and the Valley of the Drums in



Kentucky had entered the popular lexicon as synonyms for pollution and environmental degradation.

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### Superfund Is Established

The industrialization that gave Americans the world's highest standard of living also created problems that only a national program could address. By 1980, the U.S. Congress had passed numerous environmental laws, implemented by the EPA, but many serious hazardous waste problems were slipping through the cracks.

Responding to growing concern about public health and environmental threats from uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials, the U.S. Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Popularly known as Superfund, CERCLA had one seemingly simple job—to uncover and clean up hazardous materials spills and contaminated sites.

### A Big Job

Few in Congress, the EPA, the environmental community, or the general public knew in 1980 just how big the nation's hazardous materials problem is. Almost everyone thought that Superfund would be a short-lived program requiring relatively few resources to clean up at most a few hundred sites. They were quite mistaken.

As the EPA set to work finding sites and gauging their potential to harm people and the environment, the number of sites grew. Each discovery seemed to lead to another, and today almost 36,000 hazardous waste sites have been investigated as potential hazardous waste sites. They are catalogued in the EPA's computerized database, CERCLIS (for the Comprehensive Environmental Re-

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## INTRODUCTION

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sponse, Compensation, and Liability Information System).

The damage to public health and the environment that each site in CERCLIS might cause is evaluated; many sites have been referred to State and local governments for cleanup. The EPA lists the nation's most serious hazardous waste sites on the National Priorities List, or NPL. (These Superfund sites are eligible for federally-funded cleanup, but whenever possible the EPA makes polluters pay for the contamination they helped create.) The NPL now numbers 1,275 sites, with 50 to 100 added each year. By the end of the century, the NPL may reach as many as 2,100 sites.

Superfund faces some of the most complex pollution problems ever encountered by an environmental program. Improperly stored or disposed chemicals and the soil they contaminate are one concern. More difficult to correct are the wetlands and bays, and the groundwater, lakes, and rivers often used for drinking water that are contaminated by chemicals spreading through the soil or mixing with

storm water runoff. Toxic vapors contaminate the air at some sites, threatening the health of people living and working near by.

Superfund aims to control immediate public health and environmental threats by tackling the worst problems at the worst sites first. Wherever possible, Superfund officials use innovative treatment techniques—many developed or refined by the EPA—to correct hazardous materials problems once and for all. Many of the treatment techniques they use did not exist when the program was created.

The EPA Administrator had challenged Superfund to complete construction necessary for cleanup work at 130 NPL sites by the end of the 1992 federal fiscal year. By September 30, 1992, the end of fiscal year 1992, construction had been completed at a total of 149 NPL sites. Superfund is well on its way of meeting the Administrator's goal of completing construction at 200 NPL sites by the end of fiscal year 1993, and 650 sites by the end of fiscal year 2000.

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### Quick Cleanup at Non-NPL Sites

Long-standing hazardous waste sites are not Superfund's only concern. The EPA also responds to hazardous spills and other emergencies, hauling away chemicals for proper treatment or disposal. Superfund teams perform or supervise responses at rail and motor vehicle accidents, fires, and other emergencies involving hazardous substances. They also evacuate people living and working near by, if necessary, and provide clean drinking water to people whose own water is contaminated. Removal crews also post warning signs and take other precautions to keep people and animals away from hazardous substances.



*Superfund employee prepares equipment for groundwater treatment.*

Quick Cleanups, or Removals, are not limited to emergencies. When cleanup crews at contaminated sites find hazardous substances that immediately threaten people or the environment, they act right away to reduce the threat or to remove the chemicals outright. As the EPA implements the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), more and more sites will undergo quick cleanups, and many of these will be cleaned up completely without ever being included on the NPL. (See "Streamlining Superfund: The Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.")

Some of Superfund's most significant gains in public health and environmental protection have been won by the removal program. As of March 31, 1992, the Emergency Response



*Superfund employee removing drums from a Superfund site.*

Program had logged more than 2,300 removal completions since Superfund was established.

### The Public's Role

Superfund is unique among federal programs in its commitment to citizen participation. Although the EPA is responsible for determining how dangerous a site is and how best to clean it up, the Agency relies on citizen input as it makes these decisions.

Community residents are often invaluable sources of information about a hazardous waste site, its current and previous owners, and the activities that took place there. Such information can be crucial to experts evaluating a site and its potential dangers.

Residents also comment on EPA cleanup plans by stating their concerns and preferences at public meetings and other forums and in formal, written comments to Agency proposals. The EPA takes these comments and concerns seriously, and has modified many proposals in response to local concerns. For, ultimately, it is the community and its citizens that will live with the results of the EPA's decisions and actions; it is only fair that citizens participate in the process.

### A Commitment to Communication

The Superfund program is very serious about public outreach and communication. Community relations coordinators are assigned to each NPL site to help the public understand the potential hazards present, as well as the cleanup alternatives. Local information repositories, such as libraries or other public buildings, have been established near each NPL site to ensure that the public has an opportunity to review all relevant information and the proposed cleanup plans.

The individual State volumes contain summary fact sheets on NPL sites in each State and territory. Together, the fact sheets provide a concise report on site conditions and the progress made toward site cleanups as of March 1992. The EPA revises these volumes periodically to provide an up-to-date record of program activities. A glossary of key terms relating to hazardous waste management and Superfund site cleanup is provided at the back of this book.

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## INTRODUCTION

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Superfund is, of course, a public program, and as such it belongs to everyone of us. This volume, along with other State volumes, comprises the EPA's report on Superfund progress to the program's owners for the year 1992.

## **STREAMLINING SUPERFUND: THE SUPERFUND ACCELERATED CLEANUP MODEL**

**H**istorically, critics and supporters alike have measured Superfund's progress by the number of hazardous waste sites deleted from the NPL. Although easy enough to tally, this approach is too narrow. It misses the major gains Superfund makes by reducing major risks at the nation's worst hazardous sites long before all clean-up work is done and the site deleted. It also ignores the Removal Program's contributions to meeting Superfund's twin mandates of maximizing public health and environmental protection.

Renewing Superfund's commitment to rapid protection from hazardous materials, the EPA is streamlining the program. The Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, or SACM, will take Early Actions, such as removing hazardous wastes or contaminated materials, while experts study the site. SACM also will combine similar site studies to reduce the time required to evaluate a site and its threats to people and the environment. This way, immediate public health and environmental threats will be addressed while long-term cleanups are being planned.

Emergencies such as train derailments and motor vehicle accidents will continue to be handled expeditiously. Teams of highly trained technicians will swing into action right away, coordinating the cleanup and removal of hazardous substances to ensure public safety as quickly as possible.

### **Breaking With Tradition**

The traditional Superfund process begins with a lengthy phase of study and site assessment, but SACM will save time by combining separate, yet similar, activities. Each EPA Region will form a Decision Team of site managers,

risk assessors, community relations coordinators, lawyers, and other experts to monitor the studies and quickly determine whether a site requires Early Action (taking less than five years), Long-term Action, or both.

While the site studies continue, the Decision Team will begin the short-term work required to correct immediate public health or environmental threats from the site. Besides removing hazardous materials, Early Actions include taking precautions to keep contaminants from moving off the site and restricting access to the site. Early Actions could eliminate most human risk from these sites, and Superfund will further focus its public participation and public information activities on site assessment and Early Action.

### **Long-Term Solutions**

While Early Actions can correct many hazardous waste problems—and provide the bulk of public health and environmental protection—some contamination will take longer to correct. Cleanups of mining sites, wetlands, estuaries, and projects involving incineration of contaminants or restoration of groundwater can take far longer than the three to five years envisioned for Early Actions. Under SACM, these sites will be handled much as they are now.

Also under SACM, the EPA will continue its pursuit of potentially responsible parties who may have caused or contributed to site contamination. Expedited enforcement and procedures for negotiating potentially responsible party settlements will secure their participation. Superfund personnel will continue to oversee clean-up work performed by potentially responsible parties.

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## INTRODUCTION

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### HOW SUPERFUND WORKS

**E**ach Superfund site presents a different set of complex problems. The same hazardous materials and chemicals often contaminate many sites, but the details of each site are different. Almost always, soil is contaminated with one or more chemicals. Their vapors may taint the air over and around the site. Contaminants may travel through the soil and reach underground aquifers which may be used for drinking water, or they may spread over the site to contaminate streams, ponds, and wetlands. The contaminating chemicals may interact with each other, presenting even more complicated cleanup problems.

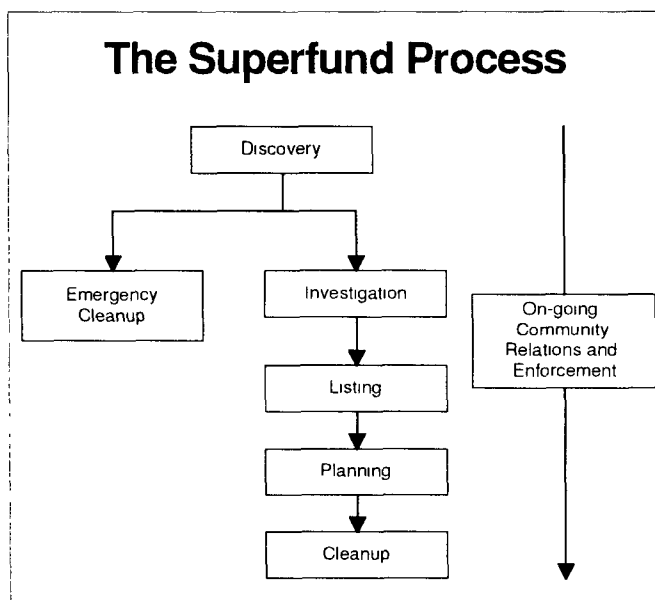
Superfund's cleanup process is arduous and exacting. It requires the best efforts of hundreds of experts in science and engineering, public health, administration and management, law, and many other fields.

The average NPL site takes from seven to ten years to work its way through the system, from discovery to the start of long-term cleanup. Actual cleanup work can take years, decades if contaminated groundwater must be treated. Of course, imminent threats to public health or the environment are corrected right away.

The diagram to the right presents a simplified view of the cleanup process. The major steps in the Superfund process are:

- Site discovery and investigation to identify contaminants and determine whether emergency action is required;
- Emergency site work such as removing contaminants for proper treatment or disposal, and securing the site to keep people and animals away, if warranted by conditions at the site;
- Site evaluation to determine how people living and working nearby, and the environment, may be exposed to site contaminants;

- Detailed studies to determine whether conditions are serious enough to add the site to the National Priorities List of sites eligible for federally funded cleanup under Superfund;
- Selection, design, and implementation of a cleanup plan, after a thorough review of the most effective cleanup options, given site conditions, contaminants present, and their potential threat to public health or the environment.
- Follow-up to ensure that the cleanup work done at the site continues to be effective over the long term.



From the earliest stages, EPA investigators work hard to identify those responsible for the contamination. As their responsibility is established, the EPA negotiates with these "responsible parties" to pay for cleaning up the problem they helped create. This "enforcement first" policy saves Superfund Trust Fund monies for use in cleanups where the responsible parties cannot be identified, or where they are unable to fund cleanup work.

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# THE VOLUME

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## How to Use the State Book

**T**he 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 always is being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions and will publish updated State volumes. 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.

## THE VOLUME

### **NPL LISTING HISTORY**

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

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

### **SITE RESPONSIBILITY**

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

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

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

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

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.

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## THE VOLUME

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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.



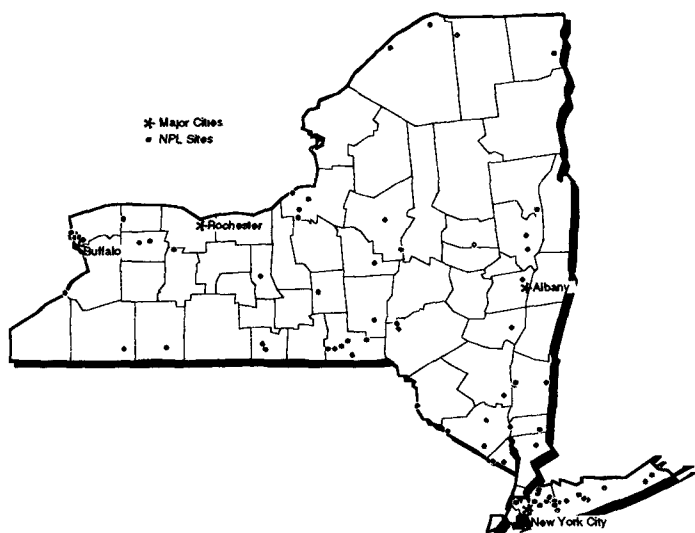
*Cleanup Ongoing* indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site, or part of the site, currently are underway.



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

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## **A SUMMARY OF THE STATE PROGRAM**



# Superfund Activities in New York

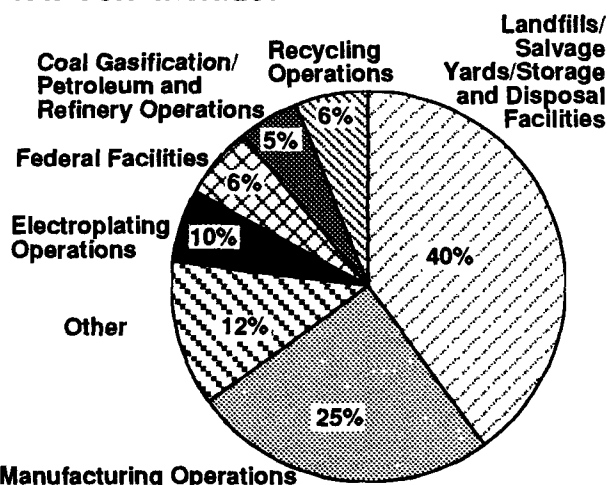
The State of New York is located within EPA Region 2, which also includes New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The State covers 49,108 square miles. According to the 1990 Census, New York experienced a 3 percent increase in population between 1980 and 1990, and is ranked

second in U.S. population with approximately 17,991,000 residents.

The 1979 Abandoned Sites Act mandates a statewide inventory of hazardous waste sites and grants the State the authority to order cleanup activities or conduct cleanup activities itself. While negotiated settlements are preferred, the State can assess civil and criminal penalties as well as recover the cost of cleanup at a later time in those instances when polluters are unable or unwilling to participate. In 1982, the New York State Superfund Act was passed, earmarking funds for State cleanup activities as well as the 10 percent contribution from the State required under the Federal Superfund program. Cleanup activities at inactive hazardous waste sites and nonhazardous waste landfills also are funded by the Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986. State officials are required to facilitate public participation in the decision-making process through a variety of means, including holding public meetings, establishing document repositories, and performing mass mailings. The State Superfund Management Board, charged with the oversight of the site cleanup program, includes environmental group and citizen representation. Currently, 83 sites in the State of New York have been listed as final on the NPL. One new site has been proposed for listing in 1992.

## The New York Department of Environmental Conservation implements the Superfund Program in the State of New York

### Activities responsible for hazardous waste contamination in the State of New York include:



### Facts about the 84 NPL sites in New York:



Immediate Actions (such as removing hazardous substances or restricting site access) were performed at 55 sites.



Thirty-six sites endanger sensitive environments.

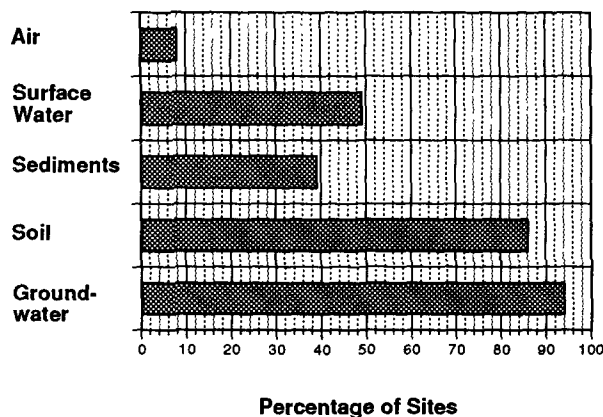


Seventy-eight sites are located near residential areas.

## NEW YORK

### Most Sites Have Multiple Contaminants and Contaminated Media:

#### Media Contaminated at Sites



#### Contaminants Found at Sites

Percentage of Sites	
VOCs	89%
Heavy Metals	62%
PCBs	27%
Creosotes	14%
Pesticides/Herbicides	11%
Petrochemicals/Explosives	8%
Other*	6%
Cyanide	4%
Dioxin	4%
Radiation	4%
Plastics	4%
Acids	1%
Gases	1%

\*Other contaminants include alkalis, boron, chlorinated organics, furans, phosphorus, sulfates, and tungsten.

### The Potentially Responsible Party Pays...

In the State of New York, potentially responsible parties are paying for or conducting cleanup activities at 52 sites.

### For Further Information on NPL Sites and Hazardous Waste Programs in the State of New York Please Contact:

☎ EPA Region 2 Public Affairs Branch	For information concerning community involvement	(212) 264-2515
☎ National Response Center	To report a hazardous waste emergency	(800) 424-8802
☎ The New York Department of Environmental Conservation: Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation	For information about the State's responsibility in the Superfund Program	(518) 457-5861
☎ EPA Region 2 Emergency and Remedial Response Division	For information about the Regional Superfund Program	(212) 264-8672
☎ EPA Superfund Hotline	For information about the Federal Superfund Program	(800) 424-9068

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# THE NPL REPORT

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## PROGRESS TO DATE

**T**he following Progress Report lists all sites currently on, or deleted from, the NPL and briefly summarizes the status of activities for each site at the time this report was prepared. The steps in the Superfund cleanup process are arrayed across the top of the chart, and each site's progress through these steps is represented by an arrow (⇒) indicating the current stage of cleanup.

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

- ⇒ An arrow in the "Initial Response" category indicates that an emergency cleanup, immediate action, or initial action has been completed or currently is underway. Emergency or initial actions are taken as an interim measure to provide immediate relief from exposure to hazardous site conditions or to stabilize a site to prevent further contamination.
- ⇒ A final arrow in the "Site Studies" category indicates that an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site currently is ongoing or planned.
- ⇒ A final arrow in the "Remedy Selection" category means that the EPA has selected the final cleanup strategy for the site. At the few sites where the EPA has

determined that initial response actions have eliminated site contamination, or that any remaining contamination will be naturally dispersed without further cleanup activities, a "No Action" remedy has been selected. In these cases, the arrows are discontinued at the "Remedy Selection" step and resume in the "Construction Complete" category.

- ⇒ A final arrow at the "Remedial Design" stage indicates that engineers currently are designing the technical specifications for the selected cleanup remedies and technologies.
- ⇒ A final arrow in the "Cleanup Ongoing" column means that final cleanup actions have been started at the site and currently are underway.
- ⇒ A final arrow in the "Construction Complete" category is used only when all phases of the site cleanup plan have been performed, and the EPA has determined that no additional construction actions are required at the site. Some sites in this category currently may be undergoing long-term operation and maintenance or monitoring to ensure that the cleanup actions continue to protect human health and the environment.
- ✓ A check in the "Deleted" category indicates that the site cleanup has met all human health and environmental goals and that the EPA has deleted the site from the NPL.

Further information on the activities and progress at each site is given in the site "Fact Sheets" published in this volume.

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

Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete	Deleted
ACTION ANODIZING, PLATING AND POLISHING CORP.	SUFFOLK	Final	03/31/89							
AMERICAN THERMOSTAT CO.	GREENE	Final	09/01/83							
ANCHOR CHEMICALS	NASSAU	Final	06/10/86							
APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	NASSAU	Final	06/10/86							
BATAVIA LANDFILL	GENESEE	Final	09/08/83							
BEC TRUCKING	BROOME	Final	06/10/86							
BIOCLINICAL LABORATORIES, INC.	SUFFOLK	Final	03/31/89							
BREWSTER WELL FIELD	PUTNAM	Final	09/08/83							
BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LAB.	SUFFOLK	Final	11/21/89							
BYRON BARREL AND DRUM	GENESEE	Final	06/10/86							
C & J DISPOSAL LEASING CO. DUMP	MADISON	Final	03/31/89							
CARROL AND DUBIES SEWAGE DISPOSAL	ORANGE	Final	02/21/90							
CIRCUITRON CORPORATION	SUFFOLK	Final	03/31/89							
CLAREMONT POLYCHEMICAL	NASSAU	Final	06/10/86							
CLOTHIER DISPOSAL	OSWEGO	Final	06/10/86							
COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	BROOME	Final	06/10/86							
CONKLIN DUMPS	BROOME	Final	03/31/89							
CORTESE LANDFILL	SULLIVAN	Final	06/10/86							
ENDICOTT VILLAGE WELL FIELD	BROOME	Final	06/10/86							
FACET ENTERPRISES	CHEMUNG	Final	09/08/83							
FMC CORP. (DUBLIN ROAD LANDFILL)	ORLEANS	Final	06/10/86							
FOREST GLEN MOBILE HOMES SUBDIVISION	NIAGARA	Final	11/21/89							
FULTON TERMINALS	OSWEGO	Final	09/08/83							
GE MOREAU	SARATOGA	Final	09/08/83							

## Progress Toward Cleanup at NPL Sites in the State of New York (Continued)

Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete	Deleted
GENERAL MOTORS (CENTRAL FOUNDRY DIVISION	ST. LAWRENCE	Final	09/21/84	⇨	⇨	⇨				
GENZALE PLATING COMPANY	NASSAU	Final	07/22/87	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨			
GOLDISC RECORDINGS, INC.	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86		⇨					
GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE	ONEIDA	Final	07/22/87	⇨	⇨					
HAVILAND COMPLEX	DUTCHESS	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
HERTEL LANDFILL	ULSTER	Final	06/10/86		⇨	⇨				
HOOKEE - 102ND STREET	NIAGARA	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨			
HOOKEE - HYDE PARK	NIAGARA	Final	09/08/83		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
HOOKEE CHEMICAL-S AREA	NIAGARA	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
HOOKEE CHEMICAL/RUCO POLYMER CORP.	NASSAU	Final	06/10/86		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
HUDSON RIVER PCBs	RENSSELAER/ WASHINGTON/ SARATOGA	Final	09/21/84	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
ISLIP MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL	SUFFOLK	Final	03/31/89	⇨	⇨					
JOHNSTOWN CITY LANDFILL	FULTON	Final	06/10/86		⇨					
JONES CHEMICALS, INC.	LIVINGSTON	Final	02/21/90	⇨	⇨					
JONES SANITATION	DUTCHESS	Final	07/22/87		⇨					
KATONAH MUNICIPAL WELL	WESTCHESTER	Final	06/10/86		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	
KENMARK TEXTILE CORP.	SUFFOLK	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨					
KENTUCKY AVENUE WELL FIELD	CHEMUNG	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
LI TUNGSTEN CORPORATION	NASSAU	Proposed	07/29/91	⇨	⇨					
LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL FINISHING	NASSAU	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨					
LOVE CANAL	NIAGARA	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
LUDLOW SAND & GRAVEL	ONEIDA	Final	09/08/83		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
MALTA ROCKET FUEL AREA	SARATOGA	Final	07/01/87		⇨					
MARATHON BATTERY CORP.	PUTNAM	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		

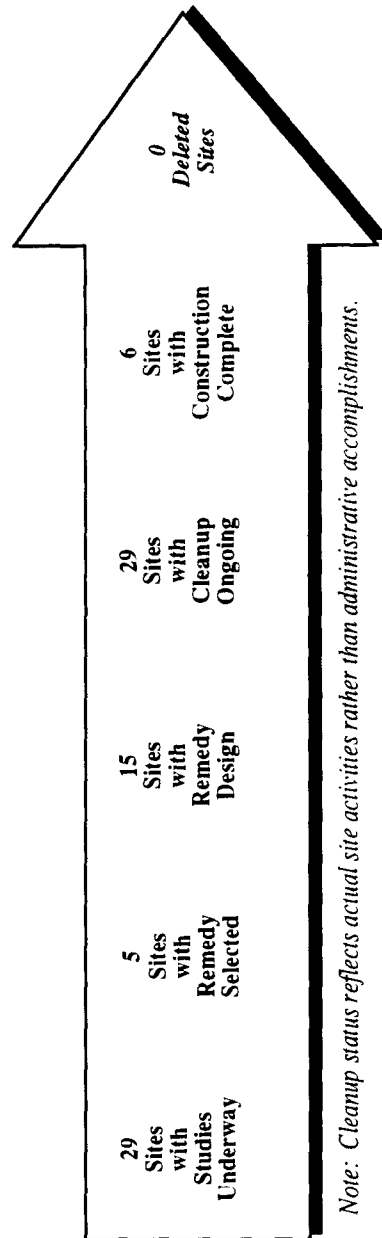


## Progress Toward Cleanup at NPL Sites in the State of New York (Continued)

Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete	Deleted
MATTIACE PETROCHEMICALS CO. COMPANY, INC.	NASSAU	Final	03/31/89	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
MERCURY REFINING, INC.	ALBANY	Final	09/08/83		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
NEPERA CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.	ORANGE	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨					
NIAGARA COUNTY REFUSE	NIAGARA	Final	09/08/83		⇨					
NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP. (SARATOGA SPRINGS PLANT)	SARATOGA	Final	02/21/90		⇨					
NORTH SEA MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	SUFFOLK	Final	06/01/86	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨			
OLD BETHPAGE LANDFILL	NASSAU	Final	09/08/83		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
OLEAN WELL FIELD	CATTARAUGUS	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
PASLEY SOLVENTS AND CHEMICAL, INC.	NASSAU	Final	06/10/86		⇨					
PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE	CLINTON	Final	11/21/89	⇨	⇨					
POLLUTION ABATEMENT SERVICES	OSWEGO	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
PORT WASHINGTON LANDFILL	NASSAU	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
PREFERRED PLATING CORPORATION	SUFFOLK	Final	06/10/86		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
RADIUM CHEMICAL	QUEENS	Final	11/21/89	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
RAMAPO LANDFILL	ROCKLAND	Final	09/08/83		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL	DELAWARE	Final	07/22/87	⇨	⇨					
ROBINTech INC./NATIONAL PIPE COMPANY	BROOME	Final	06/10/86		⇨	⇨				
ROSEN BROTHERS SCRAPYARD/DUMP	CORTLAND	Final	03/31/89	⇨	⇨					
ROWE INDUSTRIES GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	SUFFOLK	Final	07/22/87	⇨	⇨					
SARNEY FARM	DUTCHESS	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
SEALAND RESTORATION, INC.	ST. LAWRENCE	Final	08/30/90		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
SENECA ARMY DEPOT	SENECA	Final	08/30/90		⇨					
SIDNEY LANDFILL	DELAWARE	Final	03/31/89	⇨	⇨					

## Progress Toward Cleanup at NPL Sites in the State of New York (Continued)

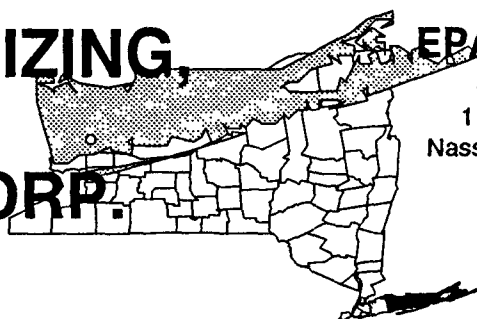
Site Name	County	NPL Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete	Deleted
SINCLAIR REFINERY	ALLEGANY	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
SMS INSTRUMENTS, INC.	SUFFOLK	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
SOLVENT SAVERS	CHENANGO	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨			
SUFFERN VILLAGE WELL FIELD	ROCKLAND	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨			⇨	
SYOSSET LANDFILL	NASSAU	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨			
TRI-CITIES BARREL CO., INC.	BROOME	Final	10/04/89	⇨					
TRONIC PLATING COMPANY, INC.	SUFFOLK	Final	06/10/86	⇨					
VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 1-1	BROOME	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 4-2	BROOME	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
VOLNEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	OSWEGO	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨	⇨			
WARWICK LANDFILL	ORANGE	Final	03/31/89	⇨	⇨	⇨			
WIDE BEACH DEVELOPMENT	ERIE	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	
YORK OIL COMPANY	FRANKLIN	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨			



*Note: Cleanup status reflects actual site activities rather than administrative accomplishments.*

# 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. From 1938 to 1968, a commercial laundry facility operated at the site. AAPP has been operating as a small industrial facility since 1968, and is involved in acid anodizing aluminum parts for the electronics industry, cadmium plating, chromate conversion coatings, metal dyeing, and vapor degreasing. Before 1980, AAPP workers discharged process wastewater containing high concentrations of heavy metals into underground leaching pits that had been previously 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. Schools and a hospital are located within a mile of the site. Public 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 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



The sediment of the on-site leaching pool system contained heavy metals, including chromium, iron, and zinc. Surface soil from a suspected spillage area contained chromium and cadmium. As of early 1991, the three public water supply wells within a mile of the site were clean of contaminants. However, the water table is at about 14 feet below the surface, so exposure could have occurred if groundwater became contaminated and seeped into adjacent basements or if soil vapors entered the residences. The freshwater wetland that could have been contaminated was not affected by site pollutants.

## Cleanup Approach

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Intensive investigations of site conditions showed that the site does not pose a threat to people or the environment.

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1992, the EPA completed an intensive study of pollution problems at and around the AAPP property. This investigation explored the nature and extent of contamination and included sampling of groundwater, surface soils, and subsurface soils for metals and organic compounds. Based on the results of the investigation, which showed that there was no threat to people and the environment from the site, the EPA has determined that no further actions are needed. The low levels of contamination originally found at the site have dispersed through the natural process of dilution over time. Groundwater monitoring will continue for one year. If the contamination levels remain within safety levels, the EPA will begin deleting the site from the NPL.

## Environmental Progress



Investigations conducted by the EPA have resulted in the decision to continue groundwater monitoring for one year. If no contamination has been detected at that time the EPA will begin deleting the Action Anodizing, Plating and Polishing Corp. site from the NPL.

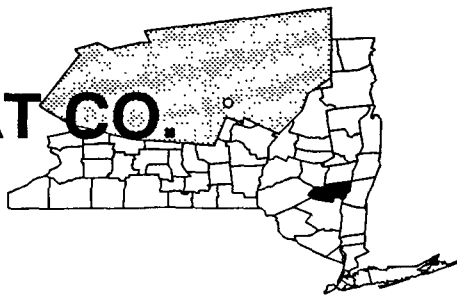
## Site Repository



Babylon Town Hall, 200 East Sunrise Highway, Lindenhurst, NY 11757

# AMERICAN THERMOSTAT CO. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002066330



## EPA REGION 2

Greene County  
South Cairo

### Site Description

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, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82  
Final Date: 09/01/83

### Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and drinking water in the site vicinity are contaminated with VOCs, including PCE and TCE. An estimated 26,000 square feet of soil at the site 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 is expected to be 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 design for the decontamination of the building was completed in the fall of 1992. The design and plan for the soil and groundwater treatment remedies are expected to be completed in the summer of 1992.

## Environmental Progress



Construction of the pipeline to provide the alternative water supply and designs for the groundwater and soil cleanup methods are underway at the American Thermostat Co. site. Bottled water and carbon treatment systems currently are being provided to those needing it, reducing the potential for exposure to site contaminants until final cleanup actions can be completed. The on-site air stripping systems and the vacuum extraction systems continue to reduce the levels of contamination in the groundwater and soil.

## Site Repository

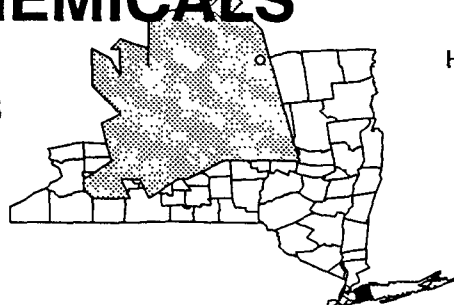


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Catskill Town Office, 439 Main Street, Catskill, NY 12414

# 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. Furthermore, 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 1993.

**Site Facts:** An Administrative Order on Consent, issued by the EPA, was signed by Anchor Chemicals in mid-1989. This Order requires the potentially responsible party 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.

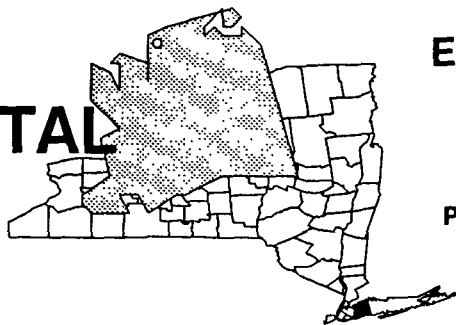
## Site Repository



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:  
Phillips Petroleum Co.

### Site Description

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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

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On-site monitoring wells revealed contamination from VOCs including xylene and toluene in the groundwater. 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 focused on 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. As a result of the investigation, recommendations were made for cleanup strategies. The recommendations were made available for public comment in spring 1991 and the EPA selected the final cleanup remedy later that year. The remedy calls for soil vapor extraction to treat contaminated soil, pumping contaminated groundwater and treating it by air stripping, and bioremediation. An engineering design for the cleanup technologies is expected to begin in 1992.

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

## Environmental Progress



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

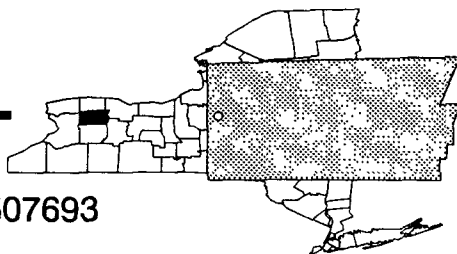
## Site Repository



Sea Cliff Village Library, Sea Cliff and Central Avenues, Sea Cliff, NY 11579

# 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. A protected wetland, Galloway Swamp, borders the site on the north and east. Liquids have been seen seeping from the landfill into the swamp, which now contains heavy metals. Residential wells to the immediate south of the site currently contain levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), a hazardous constituent, at levels which in some cases, exceed New York State drinking water standards. 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.

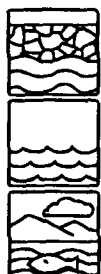
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

### 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 began an intensive study of water pollution at the site in March 1984; the parties potentially responsible for contamination assumed responsibility for continuing the work in August 1984. Under EPA monitoring, these parties are exploring the nature and extent of groundwater and surface water pollution at the site and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. In 1989, the parties submitted the study report to the EPA. Based on the EPA's review, additional field studies were performed in 1990, and the EPA currently is reviewing the revised report. After the review is completed, and the report is finalized, the EPA will review the cleanup alternatives and select the final remedy for the site.

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

## Environmental Progress



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

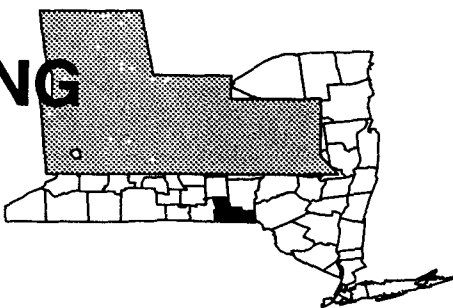
## Site Repository



Richmond Library, 19 Ross Street, Batavia, NY 14202

# BEC TRUCKING NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768675



## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Vestal

### Site Description

This 3 1/2-acre site on Stewart Road in Vestal was used by BEC Trucking as a truck body manufacturing operation. Truck body fabrication, painting, and vehicle maintenance operations generated hazardous wastes. The operators stored these materials on the site. In 1982, alerted by municipal officials, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation found about 50 improperly stored drums. The drums contained waste motor oil, metal cutting oil, paint thinners, solvents, methanol, toluene, and petroleum distillates. Investigators also saw stained soil where spills had occurred. In 1983, COGS, Inc. purchased the property, removed the improperly stored drums, and placed stained soil into additional drums, which remained on site until the EPA removed them. The property currently is being used to store construction materials. The area around the site is primarily commercial and industrial. It is bordered by Stewart Road to the south, industrial properties to the east and north, and the Stewart Trailer Park and wetlands to the west. Prior to the mid-1960s, the site itself was unimproved marshland. The company that was to become BEC Trucking filled the marshland with various materials, including fly ash from a local power company, to raise the ground level. Approximately 3,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. Residences around the site, including those in the trailer park, have been hooked up to the public water system. Three other hazardous waste sites listed on the NPL are located within a mile of the BEC Trucking site, which complicates analysis of pollution problems in the area.

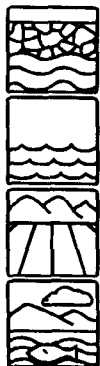
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants



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

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed through immediate actions; further investigations showed that no other cleanup actions are required.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1990, the EPA excavated and disposed of 15 drums of hazardous waste and several other empty drums that were found on site. The drums were disposed of in an EPA-approved facility.



**Entire Site:** In 1989, the EPA determined that no further actions were necessary at the site. The concentrations of PAHs in the surface soil are within federal safety limits. Furthermore, these chemicals will undergo natural biological breakdown over time, thus reducing the low-level contamination even further. The EPA is undertaking a monitoring program for groundwater, surface water, and sediments that will ensure the protection of human and environmental health. The site was added to the NPL because of potential lead contamination in the groundwater, but investigations did not yield any evidence of such contamination. Groundwater monitoring activities started in 1990. In late 1991, groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples were collected from the site as part of the monitoring program. Analytical results determined that there was no migration of contaminants into the wetlands to the west of the site.

## Environmental Progress



Removal of drums eliminated a potential source 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 safety guidelines. Therefore, there are no site-wide cleanup actions required at the site. The EPA is closely monitoring the site to ensure that the site remains safe to the public and the environment.

## Site Repository

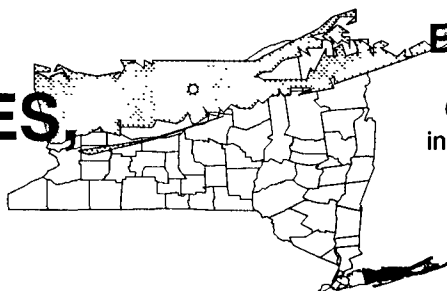


Vestal Public Library, 320 Vestal Parkway, East, Vestal, NY 13850

# BIOCLINICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768683



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
On Smithtown Avenue  
in the Hamlet of Bohemia

### Site Description

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The 3,000-square-foot BioClinical Laboratories site on Smithtown Avenue in Bohemia is a rental unit within a 10-unit, single-story building. BioClinical Labs formulated, mixed, repackaged, and distributed chemicals from 1978 to 1981. Operators stored drums of hazardous wastes on site, some of which leaked. When washing chemically contaminated containers for reuse, workers routinely poured rinse water 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. They discovered a range of organic contaminants, including solvents. In July 1981, a fire at the site destroyed much of the firm's inventory. BioClinical Labs reincorporated its operations at another location in Bohemia, and the old site is now occupied by another company. In November 1981, the County sampled three private drinking wells about 1/4 mile south of the site and detected chloroform in them. According to a 1984 State investigation, the site may have contributed to the contamination by chloroform and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the area 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 of the site. Rattlesnake Brook, which is used for recreation, is within 3 miles of the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/10/86

Final Date: 03/31/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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The on-site groundwater contained VOCs including chloroform and methylene chloride and heavy metals such as cadmium, lead, and chromium. Soil also was contaminated with VOCs. All threats to public health and the environment have been eliminated.



## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed through initial actions; further investigations have shown that no other cleanup actions are necessary.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** In accordance with a 1981 Consent Order, BioClinical Labs removed all chemicals and pumped and treated the contaminated wastewater from the septic system. On-site monitoring wells were installed by the EPA. The Suffolk County Department of Health Services instructed the owner of the property to have the septic tanks cleaned of contaminants. Analysis of constituents in the septic tanks in late 1991 revealed no contamination in the eastern septic tank and partial contamination of the western septic system. In 1992, the owner completed cleanup of the western septic system.



**Entire Site:** In 1992, the EPA completed an intensive study of contamination at the site. This investigation explored the nature and extent of pollution problems. Based on the results of the investigation, the EPA has determined that no further cleanup measures are needed at the site. The initial actions taken by the potentially responsible parties to address the source have reduced contamination to within safety levels.

**Site Facts:** In November 1981, the County issued a Consent Order requiring Bioclinical Labs to remove all fire-damaged containers from the site and to have all industrial wastes removed from the sanitary drain and septic system.

## Environmental Progress



The removal of chemicals and the treatment of the wastewater have eliminated the threat of exposure to contaminated materials at the BioClinical Laboratories, Inc. site. As a result of these cleanup activities, the EPA has determined that no further cleanup is needed.

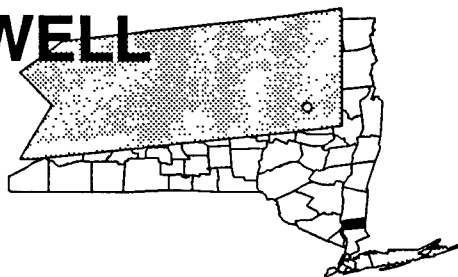
## Site Repository



Connetquot Public Library, 760 Ocean Avenue, Bohemia, NY 11716

# BREWSTER WELL FIELD NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652275



## EPA REGION 2

Putnam County  
Village of Brewster

### Site Description

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The Brewster Well Field site consists of the area beneath and around the public well field from which Brewster draws its water supplies. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily tetrachloroethylene (PCE), were discovered in the 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 keep contaminant levels low. In 1984, the Village, in association with the EPA's Office of Research and Development, installed a packed-column air stripping unit to evaporate the volatile groundwater contaminants 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.

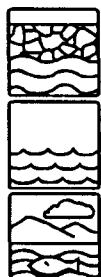
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater is contaminated with various VOCs, including PCE 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 needs 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 three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater and controlling the source of contamination.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** An air-stripping unit was installed at the site to treat the contaminated groundwater to ensure safe drinking water supplies to local residents.



**Groundwater:** The State began studying the site in early 1984. On the basis of results from the State's study, the EPA selected a remedy for this site in 1986 that included continuing to operate the existing air stripping system at the well field, and designing and building 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 will extract water from wells, treat it with another off-site air stripper, and reinject the treated water into the ground. The EPA began cleanup activities in support of this remedy in 1987. The installation of the groundwater management system has been completed and start-up activities are underway. The system is expected to be in operation by mid-1992.



**Source Control:** In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up the source of the groundwater contamination that included excavating about 100 cubic yards of dry well sediments, sludge, and soil contaminated with VOCs in the dry well located outside of the dry cleaners; incinerating 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. The EPA began cleanup activities in 1989 and these activities were completed in late 1991. All waste treatment/disposal was done at an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility.

## Environmental Progress



Cleanup of the source of contamination has reduced the potential for continued contamination of the drinking water supplies while ongoing operation of the groundwater treatment and management system will further eliminate the health risks associated with the contaminants already present in the groundwater.

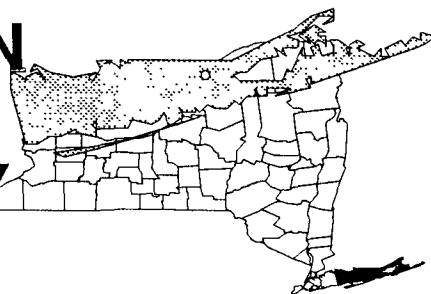
## Site Repository



Brewster Public Library, 79 Main Street, Brewster, NY 10509

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

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

## Cleanup Approach

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The 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:** Air spray aeration treatment, which consisted of pumping the groundwater and evaporating the volatile contaminants in air to mitigate off-site migration of groundwater contamination, had been halted due to air safety issues.

This treatment was resumed in late 1991 and is being monitored carefully. Certain cesspools and storage tanks will be removed selectively in the future. PCB contaminated soils are being removed to an EPA designated treatment facility.



**Entire Site:** The USDOE has studied the BNL facility and has identified 24 areas of concern which will be addressed in a variety of cleanup phases. The study will be incorporated into an investigation that will explore the nature and extent of the

site's pollution problems and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. A schedule for further studies and site cleanup has been established under the Interagency Agreement signed between the EPA, the USDOE, and the State of New York. Remedies for the different areas of concern are expected to be selected during the period of 1994 through 1997.

**Site Facts:** In 1992, the USDOE, the EPA, and the State of New York negotiated and signed an Interagency Agreement (IAG) to incorporate ongoing investigations currently being performed by the USDOE into the cleanup plan.

## Environmental Progress



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Ongoing actions, including the air spray aeration treatment project and the removal of PCB-contaminated soils are reducing the threat for exposure to hazardous materials while investigations into final cleanup remedies are taking place.

## Site Repository

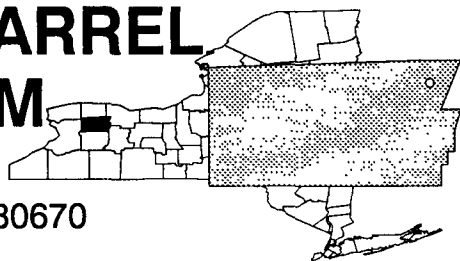


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Brookhaven National Laboratory Research Library, Technical Information Division,  
Building 477A, Upton, NY 11973

# 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 located next to farmlands. Surface water is believed to drain to Oak Orchard Creek, which is within 1/2 mile of the site. The property lies within 2 miles of a residential area. Approximately 20 people draw drinking water from wells within 1 mile of the site; 2,200 others live within a 3-mile radius. Water supplies are privately provided from both surface water and groundwater. When residential wells near the site were tested in 1986, they were found to be free of site-related contaminants.

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

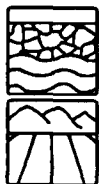
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

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 (VOCs) 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 emergency workers removed more than 200 drums and 40 cubic yards of contaminated soils and debris from the site and disposed of them at a federally-regulated hazardous waste disposal facility. They 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.



**Entire Site:** In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for this site that features both soil and groundwater cleanup including: 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 potentially responsible parties submitted a preliminary engineering design to the EPA for review in 1990. A final engineering design is expected to be submitted to the EPA in late 1992. Cleanup activities at the site are scheduled to begin in late 1993.

**Site Facts:** The EPA issued an Administrative Order in 1984, requiring the property owner to take immediate corrective actions to clean up the site. The owner did not comply with the order. In 1989, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order in which the potentially responsible parties were compelled to develop the engineering design and clean up the site under EPA supervision.

## Environmental Progress



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

## Site Repository

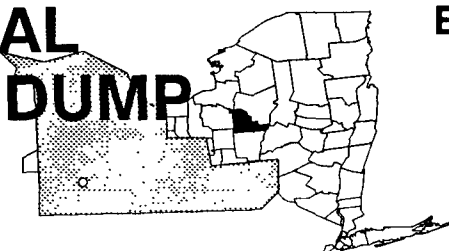


Gillam-Grant Library, 6966 West Bergen Road, Bergen, NY 14416



# C & J DISPOSAL LEASING CO. DUMP NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981561954



## EPA REGION 2

Madison County  
Eaton

### Site Description

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Although the 1/10-acre C & J Disposal site was never licensed as a landfill for waste disposal purposes, C & J Leasing began using the abandoned railway bed adjacent to its property as an access road and, subsequently, dumped drums of lead-based paints and other liquid wastes directly onto the ground on State-owned land. The amount of material disposed of during the 1970s is unknown. During 1976, the company also disposed of between 75 and 100 drums at the site, which were observed lying in a pool of stagnant waste in a trench. The trench was subsequently covered with clean fill, and it is believed that the drums were buried in the process. The property owner, C & J Leasing, excavated some of the waste in 1989 without authorization. Some or all of the drums may have been removed at this time and disposed of off site. Approximately 3,000 people live within 3 miles of the site and depend on private wells for drinking water. Twelve residences are within the 1,800 feet of the site and are also served by private wells. The surrounding area is rural. The site drains to a wetland that ultimately discharges to Woodman Pond, located 3,000 feet south of the site. Woodman Pond, which provided drinking water to an estimated 3,800 people in the Village of Hamilton until 1989, now serves as the backup water supply for the Village.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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Soils in the disposal trench are contaminated with a variety of hazardous organic compounds and lead. Surficial soil samples collected at the site contain similar chemicals, and sediments from a pond downstream of the dump area are contaminated to a minor degree with similar materials. The contaminants are currently bound in the waste matrix and/or to the site soils, but at any time could be released into the groundwater or migrate off-site in surface water runoff. Potential health threats include direct contact with or ingestion of contaminated groundwater and eating fish or other aquatic life that could be contaminated. If contaminants migrate to the agricultural area adjacent to the site, there may be a risk associated with eating foods grown there. Drainage of chemicals from the disposal area threatens Woodman Pond and State-designed wetlands, including an adjacent ecological preserve known as Fiddler's Green.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In late 1990, the EPA upgraded site security measures at this site and conducted additional sampling.



**Entire Site:** The EPA completed an investigation of the site in early 1991. The remedy selected includes removal and off-site disposal of contaminated soil and debris at an EPA-approved landfill. One of the potentially responsible parties has agreed to conduct cleanup operations and re-sampled the site in early 1992. The design and specifications of the cleanup technology began in 1991. Quarterly monitoring of groundwater at the site and monitoring of local residential wells will be conducted for one year following excavation and removal of the contaminants.

**Site Facts:** The EPA issued an Administrative Order in May 1989 to prevent further unauthorized excavation at the site by the potentially responsible parties. In 1991, one potentially responsible party signed a Consent Decree to reimburse the EPA for its past expenditures. A Unilateral Order was also issued in 1991 to the same potentially responsible party. The Unilateral Order required them to undertake the design and construction of the selected remedy. The potentially responsible party is complying with the order.

## Environmental Progress



Upgrading site security has limited the potential for local residents and the environment to be exposed to contaminants while the cleanup is planned and conducted for the C&J Disposal site.

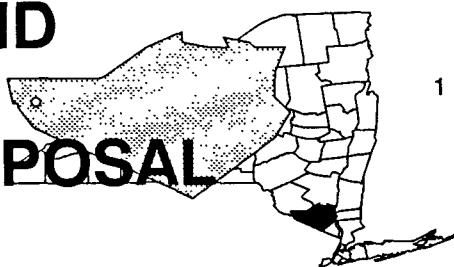
## Site Repository



Hamilton Library, 13 Broad Street, Hamilton, NY 13346

# 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 several active and inactive lagoons used for disposal of various wastes since the 1960s. Until 1979, waste from two nearby cosmetic manufacturers was deposited into unlined lagoons. Septic tank waste also was accepted at the site. The inactive lagoons have been filled, covered, and graded. The two open inactive 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 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 heavy metals including lead, as well as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Lagoon liquids and sediments contain heavy metals including cadmium, 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 a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination at the site in 1989, which was taken over by potentially responsible parties in 1990. The investigation will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup. This investigation is scheduled for completion in 1993.

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

## Environmental Progress



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

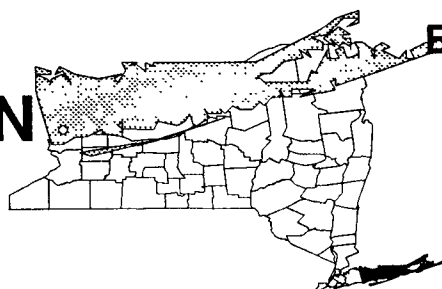
## Site Repository



Not established.

# CIRCUITRON CORPORATION NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981184229



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Farmingdale

### Site Description

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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 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

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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 touching of 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 focusing on cleanup of soil, sediments, and building dust and cleanup of the groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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



**Soil, Sediments, and Building Dust:** An investigation of the site was completed in early 1991. The EPA selected a remedy in spring 1991 to address contamination in the soil, sediments, and building dust. The remedy includes 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 will be removed, treated, and disposed of off site. 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 design of the remedy began in 1991 and is expected to be completed by 1993.



**Groundwater:** An investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the groundwater began in early 1992. Once the investigation is completed, the EPA will evaluate the study findings and select a final remedy for groundwater contamination.

## Environmental Progress



The emergency actions taken to remove hazardous materials have eliminated the potentially explosive conditions and have reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Circuitron Corporation site. The remedy selected to clean up the soil, sediments, and building dust will further reduce the potential for exposure to contamination at the site and minimize additional contamination of the groundwater while studies leading to the selection of final groundwater cleanup remedies are taking place.

## Site Repository

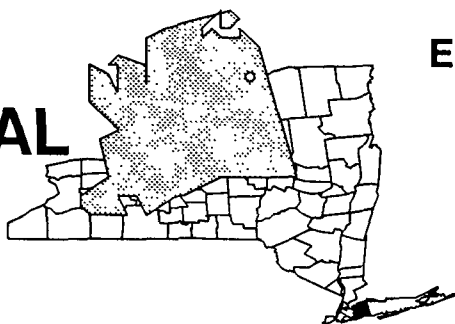


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Farmingdale Public Library, Main and Conklin Streets, Farmingdale, NY 11735

# 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 9 1/2-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 the "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 1/2 mile from the site. Approximately 47,000 people draw drinking water from wells located within 3 miles of the site. The nearest public water supply well is 3,500 feet northwest of the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

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 several organic compounds were present at the site. Contents of the tanks were dominated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including toluene and xylenes. 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, benzene, xylenes, and vinyl chloride. Heavy metals detected in groundwater include arsenic, chromium, lead, and manganese. Residents could be exposed to contaminants while drinking or touching affected water should the contaminants move into the public drinking water system. A considerable amount of trespassing and vandalism has occurred at the site in the past, possibly exposing trespassers to contaminants by direct contact. Currently, the site is fenced, and access to the site 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 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. 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. All cleanup activities were completed in 1990.



**Soil and Groundwater Contamination:** 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 adsorption and then reinjecting the treated water into the ground. The groundwater portion of the remedy will be implemented in two phases. During the first phase, extraction wells will be installed at the site boundary to capture the most contaminated groundwater. During the second phase, additional extraction wells will be installed at the boundary of the site to capture the off-site migrating plume. To address soil contamination, approximately 1,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be excavated and treated by low heat to enhance the volatilization of the contaminants. 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. In 1991, underground storage tanks, associated equipment, and tank contents were excavated and disposed of off site for treatment. The design of the remaining remedies is underway and is scheduled to be completed in late 1993.

## Environmental Progress



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

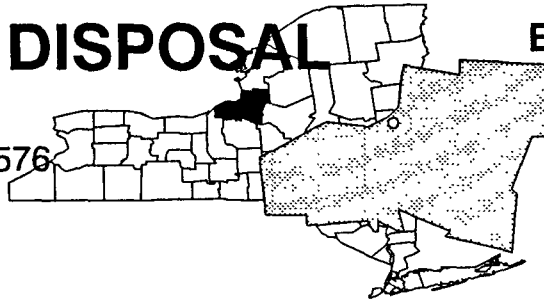
## Site Repository



Plainview-Old Bethpage Public Library, 999 Old Country Road, Plainview, NY 11803

# 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, also listed on the 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 is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

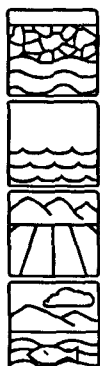
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

## Threats and Contaminants

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Initially, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, and a high concentration of heavy metals were found in the soil; barium in Ox Creek sediments; and heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, and manganese in the groundwater.

Subsequent to a drum and "visibly-contaminated" soil removal action, the main contaminants found in the soil were residual levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Samples of on-site groundwater and the surface water and sediment collected in the adjacent wetland showed few and isolated instances of organic constituents, which marginally exceeded safety standards. People who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water, or sediments may be at risk.

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



**Entire Site:** The selection of final cleanup activities for the site includes: regrading and placing a 1-foot soil cover over the contaminated areas, and revegetating the site; installing erosion control devices, as needed, on the embankment sloping towards Ox Creek to prevent soil erosion; implementing institutional controls to prevent the use of underlying groundwater or any land in a way that would significantly disturb the soil cover; and long-term groundwater, soil, sediment, and surface water monitoring. The design of the selected cleanup actions was completed in 1991; actual cleanup began the same year. During the regrading of the site, seven drums were uncovered. The drums have been sampled and additional soil samples have been collected in the vicinity of these drums. The site was regraded and stabilized for the winter of 1992. Removal of the uncovered drums and completion of the cleanup actions is scheduled for mid-1992. Long-term monitoring of the groundwater, surface water, and sediment will be implemented upon completion of all cleanup activities.

**Site Facts:** In 1986, a Consent Order was signed requiring several potentially responsible parties to dispose of a number of drums located on site. In 1989, the parties signed a Consent Decree to design the remedy and conduct cleanup activities.

## Environmental Progress



The removal of drums and visibly-contaminated soil has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Clothier Disposal site while final cleanup activities are taking place.

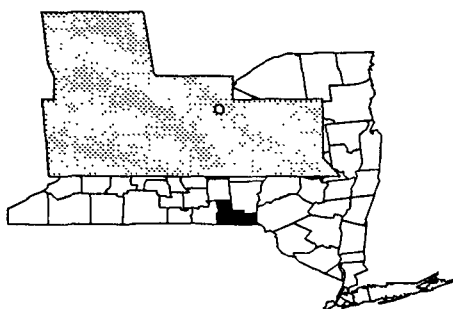
## Site Repository



Fulton Public Library, 160 South First Street, Fulton, NY 13069

# 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 on the site. Two streams collect drainage from the landfill and empty into the Susquehanna River. The New York State Department of Health inspected the site in 1984 and determined the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater. Approximately 1,900 people live within 3 miles of the site and depend on private wells as their source of drinking water. The closest residence is 300 feet from the site. The area is rural and woodlands surround the landfill. The Susquehanna River is used for fishing and recreational activities.

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

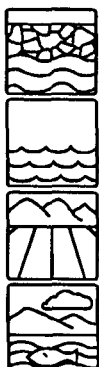
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## Cleanup Approach

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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 the spring of 1991, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up the site which 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 affected residents. The potentially responsible parties began the engineering design for the remedy in spring 1991 under State monitoring. Cleanup activities are expected to begin in 1993.

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

## Environmental Progress



The provision of bottled water and charcoal filters has reduced the risk of exposure to contaminated groundwater at the Colesville Landfill site while final cleanup remedies are being designed and cleanup activities are started.

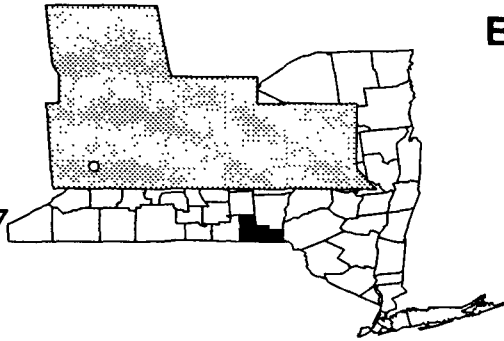
## Site Repository



Colesville Town Hall, Welton Street, Colesville, NY 13787

# 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 inactive landfills located on a 619-acre parcel of land. The Town of Conklin owned and operated these landfills from 1964 to 1975. The lower landfill, which operated from 1964 to 1969, consists of three trenches where some industrial and chemical wastes may have been deposited. The upper landfill operated from 1969 until it closed in 1975. Most of the wastes deposited in this landfill were placed in six unlined cells. Additional waste material was piled in the cells. The majority of the waste is municipal solid waste, although some industrial and chemical wastes may have been deposited. Testing conducted by Broome County found the groundwater to be contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Leachate from the landfills drains into Carlin Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna River. Approximately 700 people live within 1 mile of the site. The closest residents live 1/4 mile from the 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 municipal 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 VOCs and heavy metals. If contaminants seep from the landfills into the wetlands area, environmental damage could result. People who touch or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or leachate may be at risk.



## Cleanup Approach

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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 party potentially responsible for site contamination, conducted a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at 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 landfill, pumping and collecting leachate, and treating the leachate off site at the publicly owned treatment works or, on site, if the off-site treatment is not feasible. The Town began designing the cleanup strategies in the fall of 1991. The Town of Conklin has recommended a modification to the selected remedy which is currently being evaluated by the EPA.

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

## Environmental Progress



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

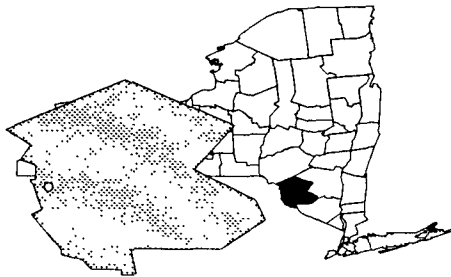
## Site Repository



Conklin Town Hall, 1271 Conklin Road, Conklin, NY 13748

# CORTESE LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528475



## EPA REGION 2

Sullivan County  
Tusten

Other Names:  
Tusten Landfill

### Site Description

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The 4-acre Cortese Landfill site was operated from 1970 to 1981 by the John Cortese Construction Company, receiving primarily municipal wastes at a rate of 3,000 cubic yards each year. In addition, industrial wastes including waste solvents, paint thinners, paint sludges, and waste oils were disposed of at the landfill in 1973. An estimated 5,000 to 8,000 drums are believed to have been buried on the site at that time. The State has found groundwater and surface water to be contaminated with volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and heavy metals. A municipal water supply well is located about 1,500 feet from the site. Although it is not contaminated, the well has been taken out of service as a precautionary measure. The former operator and the Town of Tusten each own part of the property. Approximately 550 people live within 1 mile of the site. Five homes are located about 400 feet away from the landfill. The Delaware River, classified by the National Park Service as a Wild and Scenic River, is located 450 feet from the landfill and is used for fishing and recreational activities.

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

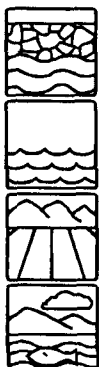
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater, surface water, and, to a lesser extent, the Delaware River are contaminated with various VOCs and heavy metals. Because the municipal water well closest to the site was taken out of service as a precaution and there are no private water wells in the area, there is little chance that people would drink or touch contaminated groundwater. People who trespass on the site and touch or accidentally ingest the 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. Fish from the river may accumulate contaminants and, if eaten, may 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 potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, are conducting an investigation to determine the nature and extent of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination. In addition, the potential for site-related contaminants to affect the surrounding ecology is being assessed. Once these investigations are completed, scheduled for late 1993, alternatives to address the cleanup will be recommended, and the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for cleanup of the site.

**Site Facts:** In 1985, the State signed a Consent Order with a potentially responsible party, SCA Services, Inc., which had transported wastes to the site. A new Consent Order was initiated with the SCA after the lead for the site was transferred to the EPA in 1990. This new Order requires SCA to continue investigations into the nature and extent of site contamination.

## Environmental Progress



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

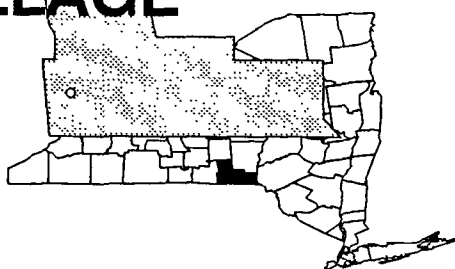
## Site Repository



Not established.

# 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 a water supply well (Ranney Well) and the groundwater around it, the Endicott Sewage Treatment Plant, the open land area associated with the En-Joie Golf Club, the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad tracks, two small landfills, and the Endicott Landfill, which is identified as the probable source of contamination. After a 1981 chemical spill, the Endicott Public Works Department (EPWD) sampled the Ranney Well and detected vinyl chloride and trace amounts of other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In 1983, the EPWD installed diffused operation equipment in the well to air strip VOCs. In 1984, a purge well was installed to capture the contaminant plume before it impacted the Ranney Well. The Village operates four wells for 45,000 people, and the Ranney Well supplies approximately half of the total drinking water of the system.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

## Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs as a result of chemical spills near the Ranney Well. Golf course ponds and leachate contain elevated levels of various VOCs. The major health threat from the Endicott Well Field site is drinking contaminated water from the well. 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.

## 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, cleanup of the entire site, and containment of the groundwater plume.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Action:** An aeration system was installed in the Ranney Well to reduce vinyl chloride levels. Subsequent actions undertaken included the installation of monitoring wells and a purge well between the Ranney Well and the Endicott Landfill so that the well could be used again. In addition, a fence was erected around the Ranney Well as a security measure.



**Public Water Supply:** The 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; continue operating an existing purge well located between the well and the Endicott Landfill; groundwater monitoring; and operation and maintenance of the site after cleanup is completed. Construction of the air stripper is completed, and the air stripper is scheduled for start-up in mid-1992.



**Entire Site:** In 1987, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination initiated a site investigation to determine possible alternative cleanup remedies to restore the aquifer and to identify and control the surface sources of contamination. Studies were undertaken in two phases. The first phase was completed in 1988 and resulted in an interim remedy, described below. Before a final remedy can be selected, further study of site contamination is required. This study is scheduled to be completed in late 1992.



**Groundwater Plume Contaminant:** In 1991, based on Phase I studies of the entire site, an interim remedy was selected which includes: upgrading the existing purge well system installed during the initial action; 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 this interim remedy began in 1992 and is expected to be completed in 1993.

**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. Two Consent Decrees also were signed to perform the cleanup of the well field and to install the additional purge well.

## Environmental Progress



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Initial actions taken to treat the groundwater have reduced the risk of exposure to contaminants through the water supply. After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that with site security measures in place, no other immediate actions were required at the Endicott Village Well Field site while further investigations and cleanup activities are underway.

## Site Repository



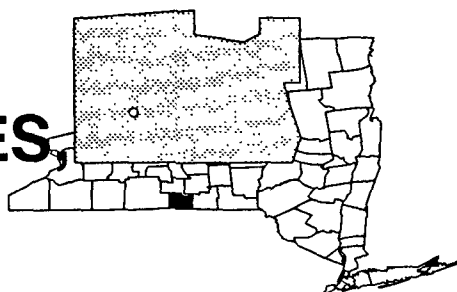
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Endicott Village Clerk's Office, Municipal Building, 1009 East Main Street,  
Endicott, NY 13760

# 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. 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 five known disposal areas, the open, flat area to the northwest of Plant 2 has been used for material storage throughout the plant's operating history. On-site disposal of wastes was discontinued by Facet in 1978. The site is adjacent to a residential area and is less than 200 feet from the nearest home. Nearby wells, which supply drinking water for more than 10,000 people, have been closed due to 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.

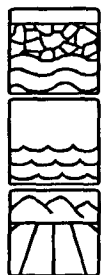
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** In 1992, 469 buried drums and 1,950 cubic yards of contaminated soils were excavated from four of the disposal areas. Excavated soil and drums will be disposed of off site at a permitted facility.



**Entire Site:** Under EPA monitoring, Facet initiated a hydrogeological investigation of the site in 1983, which confirmed groundwater contamination. In 1988, 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. Based on these investigations, the EPA prepared an assessment of site risks in 1991. The EPA expects that all studies will be completed, and a remedy will be selected in 1992.

**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, under EPA monitoring, to determine the extent of the contamination and to identify alternatives for the cleanup. The Facet Enterprises, Inc. site also is being investigated as a possible source of contamination of the Kentucky Avenue Well Field, another NPL site.

## Environmental Progress



The removal of drums and contaminated soil and the closing of nearby wells have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Facet Enterprises, Inc. site while further investigations into final cleanup remedies are taking place.

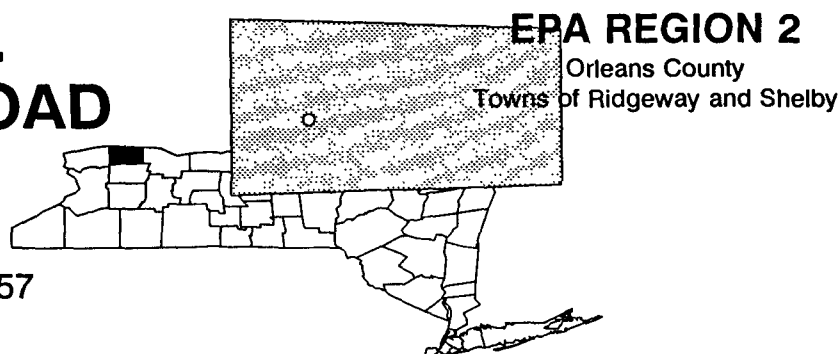
## Site Repository



Not established.



**FMC CORP.  
(DUBLIN ROAD  
LANDFILL)  
NEW YORK**  
EPA ID# NYD000511857



## Site Description

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

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

**NPL LISTING HISTORY**  
Proposed Date: 10/15/84  
Final Date: 06/10/86

## Threats and Contaminants



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

## 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, are studying the nature and extent of the groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. The study will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup. This study is scheduled to be completed in late 1992. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation currently is considering the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup, and potentially responsible parties are currently conducting treatability studies, scheduled to be completed in late 1992.

**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 take place.

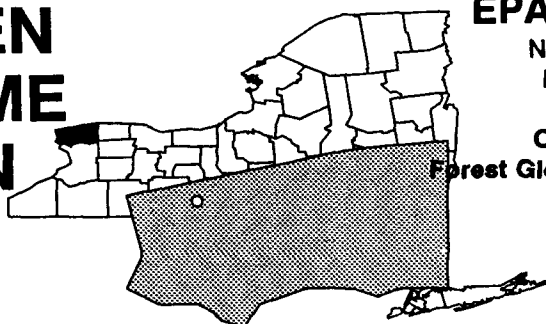
## Site Repository



Lee-Whedon Memorial Library, 620 West Avenue, Medina, NY 14103

# 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

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



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 prior to the relocation of residents. 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

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.

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## Response Action Status



**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 is expected to be completed by the fall of 1992. To date, only one family remains on site. A guard has been posted at the site 24 hours a day, and will remain there until all of the residents are relocated. A fence will then be built around the site perimeter.



**Entire Site:** Field work to determine the extent and the source of contamination at the site is expected to begin in 1992. Alternative cleanup technologies will be selected, based on the results of this investigation. Work is scheduled for completion in 1994.

**Site Facts:** Area residents were concerned about the potential health effects resulting from contact with chemical contamination of site soils. The EPA relocated 52 families living at the site and is still in the process of relocating the last one. The EPA is presently seeking cost recovery against one potentially responsible party. Special Notice Letters will be sent to 14 potentially responsible parties in 1992, requesting them to perform the site investigation.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA has relocated 52 of the 53 affected families at the site 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 being directed by the EPA, has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the site while the EPA plans the final phase of cleanup actions.

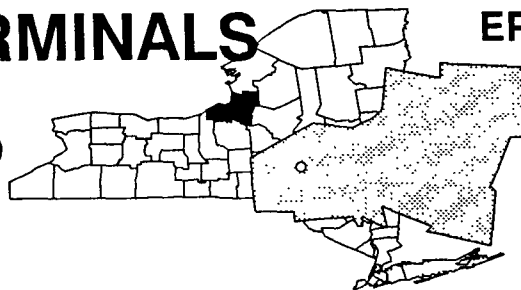
## Site Repository



U.S. EPA Region 2, Public Information Office, 345 3rd Street, Suite 530,  
Niagara Falls, NY 14303

# FULTON TERMINALS NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980593099



EPA REGION 2

Oswego County  
Fulton

## Site Description

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Up to 31,000 gallons of waste oils and sludges have been stored in tanks at the 1 1/2-acre Fulton Terminals site, which is now inactive. From 1936 to 1960, the primary activity on the site was the manufacturing of roofing materials, which involved the storage of asphalt in aboveground tanks and fuel oil storage in underground tanks. From 1972 to 1977, the site was used as a staging and storage area for materials scheduled for incineration at the Pollution Abatement Services site, which also is on the NPL. From 1981 to 1983, Fulton Terminals removed several tanks as part of a voluntary cleanup program. These activities ceased in 1983 after the facility was fined by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for improper disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Oily material appeared to have spilled or leaked onto the ground. The site is 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 polluted with heavy metals including arsenic, barium, chromium, and lead, as well as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Trespassers face potential health threats in the event that they directly contact the contaminated soil or groundwater within the restricted site. Local residents use a municipal water supply and, therefore, are not likely to come in contact with contaminants in the groundwater. The Oswego River, 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 the EPA and the parties potentially responsible for the contamination consisted of building a 7-foot perimeter fence and posting warning signs, removing two aboveground tanks and two underground tanks, removing approximately 300 cubic yards of visibly-contaminated soil and tar-like wastes, and excavating storm drains that were acting as a conduit for contaminated runoff entering the Oswego River during storms. An additional action in 1990 involved the construction of earthen barriers for the prevention of surface runoff from the contaminated portion of the site. As of 1990, all sludge had been removed and transported to an approved disposal site. In addition, all tanks and visibly-contaminated soil had been removed from the site and disposed of at off-site facilities.



**Entire Site:** Actions selected by the EPA for site cleanup include low temperature thermal extraction to remove VOC contaminants from soils and use of carbon adsorption to collect the pollutants from the groundwater, followed by the reinjection of the treated water into the groundwater system. The engineering design of the cleanup actions began in late 1991 and is expected to be completed in mid-1993. Actual cleanup of the site is expected to begin in late 1993.

**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 have agreed to perform the site cleanup as directed by the EPA. The Consent Decree became effective in December 1991.

## Environmental Progress



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

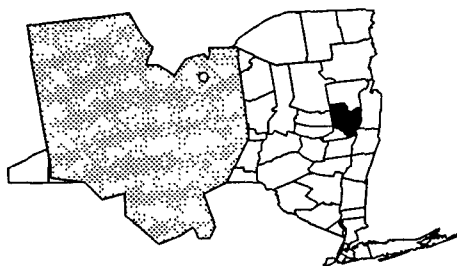
## Site Repository



Fulton Public Library, 160 South First Street, Fulton, NY 13069

# 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: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater and surface water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including TCE; 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 was 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 cap and slurry wall to contain contaminants at the source, excavation of PCB-contaminated soil, and treatment of contaminated groundwater. In 1985, GE installed treatment units in private wells downgradient of the site.



**Entire Site:** The methods approved by the EPA to clean up the site include: using the slurry wall constructed around the disposal area in 1984 to contain the source of groundwater contamination; continuing to monitor 18 downgradient wells to determine the effectiveness of the slurry wall and monitoring at 29 wells to determine if changes are occurring in the size and direction of the plume; continuing treatment of the plume by air stripping where it exists 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. 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 system. The alternative water supply system was completed in 1990.

## Environmental Progress



All cleanup actions are completed at the GE Moreau site. The site no longer poses a threat to nearby residents and the environment. GE and the EPA will continue to monitor the site for a five-year period to assure the effectiveness of the cleanup remedies.

## Site Repository

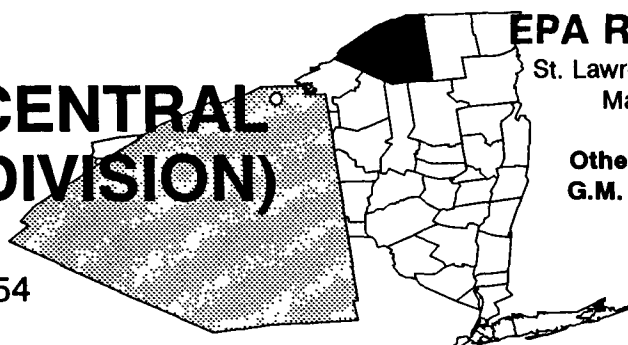


Crandall Library, City Park, Glen Falls, NY 12801



# 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. 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. The contamination is located in the following areas on the site: the North Disposal Area, the East Disposal Area, an Industrial Landfill, and four Industrial Lagoons. The landfill was also 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. 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. Groundwater beneath the site has been contaminated with PCBs and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). 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. VOCs were found in groundwater directly under the site and off site. The consumption of fish or wildlife from contaminated areas is of special concern because of the proximity of the Mohawk Indian Reservation. Fishing is restricted by the State Health Department and the Indian Reservation Administration. Runoff potentially threatens the 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, the river system sediments, North Disposal Area, the Industrial Lagoons, Reservation 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.



**North Disposal Area, River Sediments, Industrial Lagoons, Soils, and Groundwater:** The final cleanup remedy that was selected by the EPA includes dredging and excavating contaminated materials, followed by on-site treatment and disposal of residual contamination using biological treatment or other innovative technologies. Contaminated groundwater will be extracted and treated. Design of the remedy is scheduled to begin in 1992.



**Industrial Landfill and East Disposal Area:** The final cleanup remedy 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 groundwater containment. The engineering design of this remedy is scheduled to begin in early 1993.

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

## Environmental Progress



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

## Site Repository



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Massena Public Library, 14 Glenn Street, Massena, NY 13602

# 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 1983, 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: 06/10/86

Final Date: 07/22/87

## 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. On-site soil is contaminated with heavy metals, most notably nickel and chromium. Since no drinking water contamination has been identified, the pathways of concern are direct contact with on-site soil, sludge, and wastewater. The site is above Long Island's sole-source aquifers for municipal and private water supplies.

## 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 soils and groundwater and downgradient groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1989, the potentially responsible parties 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 the 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 began in late 1991 and is expected to be completed in 1993.



**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 clean up this contamination. The EPA began this investigation in late 1991 and expects to be completed in 1993.

## Environmental Progress



The removal of sludge and partial backfilling of the pits has reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants at the Genzale Plating Company site while the selected final remedy addressing onsite soils and groundwater is being designed and an investigation into downgradient groundwater contamination is underway.

## Site Repository

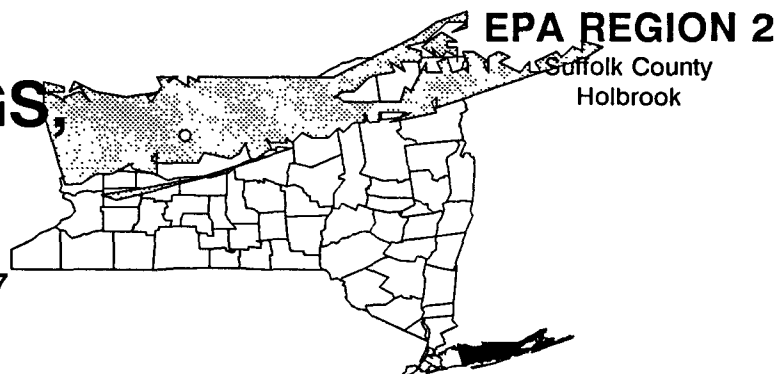


Franklin Square Public Library, 19 Lincoln Road, Franklin Square, NY 10110

# GOLDISC RECORDINGS, INC.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768717



## Site Description

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 phonographic records from 1968 to 1983. Wastes generated at the site include large quantities of nickel-plating wastes and hydraulic oil, and lesser quantities of solvents. Plating wastes were stored in aboveground storage tanks. On several occasions, the Suffolk County Department of Health discovered chemical wastes in storm drains, holding ponds, and an on-site dump. In addition, the County found Goldisc was discharging plating wastes into an adjoining marsh. Contaminants have seeped into the aquifer beneath the site. Suffolk County found that wastes containing nickel, copper, iron, cadmium, zinc, lead, and chromium were spilled or leaked onto a paved area of the site. The former owner, First Holbrook Company, 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 water supply source in the area.

**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



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as well as heavy metals including chromium, nickel, and lead. Some contaminant plumes have tentatively been identified. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals including copper, cadmium, and zinc. A waste holding pool on site containing VOCs has been cleaned up. Underground structures are contaminated with heavy metals as well as various VOCs. Area residents are connected to a public water supply; however, people who drink the contaminated groundwater may suffer adverse health effects. In addition, touching or accidentally ingesting the soil may pose a health hazard. There is a potential threat to a nearby wetlands area, the closest surface water discharge point to the site.

## 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:** A study to determine the extent of groundwater, soil, and structure contamination at the site is expected to be completed in 1993, at which time alternative measures to clean up the site will be recommended and the final remedy for site cleanup will be selected.

**Site Facts:** The State issued a number of Consent Orders to Goldisc Recordings, Inc. (also known as ElectroSound Group) between 1979 and 1981 for violations of County and State health codes. Under a 1988 State Consent Order and under State supervision, ElectroSound Group, Inc. began conducting an investigation to measure the extent of contamination at the site. ElectroSound, however, did not complete the investigations described in the Consent Order. In August 1990, the site lead was transferred to the EPA from the State. A Consent Order between the EPA and ElectroSound to perform the investigation was executed in June 1991. The potentially responsible party is currently proceeding with the investigation under this 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 Goldisc Recordings site while further investigations into the selection of final cleanup actions are taking place.

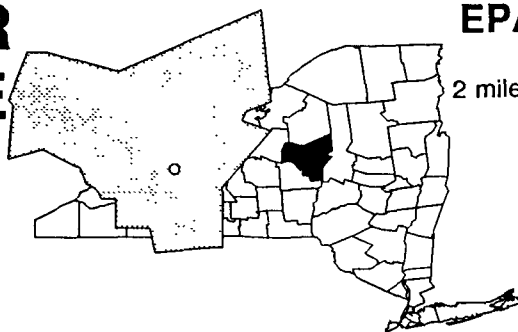
## Site Repository



Not established.

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

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 07/22/87

### Threats and Contaminants



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



## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Action:** As an interim action 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 substantially completed by late 1991. Underground storage tanks were removed from the base, and contaminated soil was excavated between 1985 and 1989.



**Entire Site:** Griffiss Air Force Base has begun 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. These areas will be addressed in different phases of the cleanup. Once the study is completed, cleanup measures will be recommended, and the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup. The EPA is also sampling and testing residential wells to determine if off-base well contamination exists beyond the Floyd area. Preliminary results indicate that the contamination is limited to the Town of Floyd.

**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. Since the public is especially concerned over the contamination of the Floyd wells, the Air Force has provided bottled water and funded the replacement of the municipal water supply. Griffiss Air Force Base 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.

## Environmental Progress



The provision of safe drinking water has eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the water. Studies into the nature and extent of contamination at Griffiss Air Force Base are underway, which will lead to the selection of final cleanup remedies.

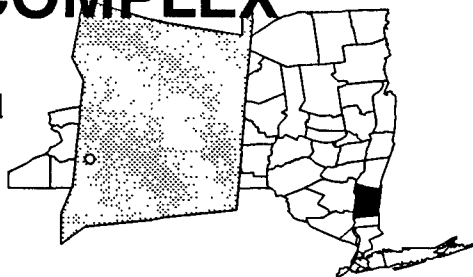
## Site Repository



Not established.

# HAVILAND COMPLEX NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980785661



## EPA REGION 2

Dutchess County  
Town of Hyde Park

### Site Description

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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 percent of the population are connected to a public sewer system, and over 50 percent 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

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The groundwater is contaminated with various VOCs. Although some of the affected residents have had household activated carbon treatment systems installed since the contamination was discovered, untreated water still is used for drinking water, as well as other purposes. Therefore, people who touch or accidentally drink the polluted water may be at risk. While groundwater discharges into Fall Kill Creek and the nearby wetlands, no contamination has been found.

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



**Entire Site:** In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site, which includes cleaning up the septic systems, connecting the affected residences to the Harbour Hills water distribution system, and extracting the groundwater and removing the contaminants by forcing a stream of air through the water. The air will be further treated before its release into the atmosphere. The treated water will be discharged into Fall Kill Creek. In 1990, the EPA completed the pumping and clean up of contaminated materials from the local septic disposal systems. Once the remaining cleanup measures have been completed, the EPA will monitor the site to determine the effectiveness of the cleanup. The design of the remedy for groundwater contamination is expected to be finished in late 1992.

## 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 while further cleanup activities are taking place.

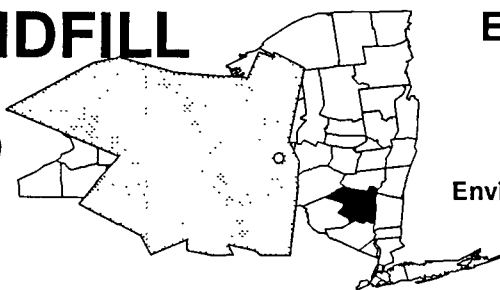
## Site Repository



Hyde Park Town Hall, Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, NY 12538

# 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 actions.

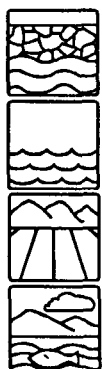
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

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 the heavy metals arsenic and 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 cleanup of the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The EPA completed an investigation of the nature and extent of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site and selected a cleanup remedy in late 1991. The selected remedy includes: capping the landfill to prevent the leaching of contaminants from rainfall and melting snow; extracting the groundwater and using a chemical precipitation and filtration process to remove dissolved metals, followed by ultraviolet oxidation of dissolved organic compounds; and minimizing further contamination of the wetlands. The design of the cleanup remedy is expected to begin late in 1992.

**Site Facts:** The EPA sent Special Notice Letters to the parties potentially responsible for site contamination on May 7, 1992 soliciting their cooperation in cleaning up the site.

## Environmental Progress



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

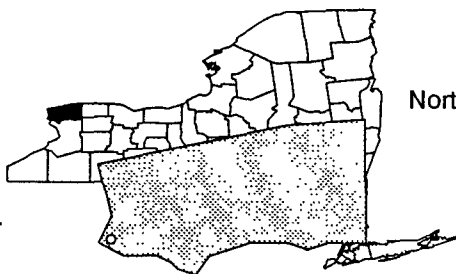
## Site Repository



Plattekill Public Library, Route 32, Modena, NY 12548

# 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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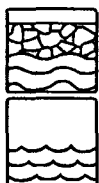
Hooker-Hyde Park is a 15-acre site that was used to dispose of approximately 80,000 tons of waste, some of it hazardous material, from 1953 to 1975. The landfill is immediately surrounded by several industrial facilities and property owned by the Power Authority for the State of New York. The Niagara River, which flows into Lake Ontario, is located 2,000 feet northwest of the site. Bloody Run Creek, the drainage basin for the landfill area, flows from the 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.

<b>NPL LISTING HISTORY</b> Proposed Date: 12/30/82 Final Date: 09/08/83
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## 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 and surface water of the Niagara Gorge Face also are contaminated with VOCs. Potential health threats include inhaling, direct contact, and accidentally ingesting water from Bloody Run Creek and the Niagara Gorge Face. Another possible threat would be the consumption of contaminated fish from Lake Ontario. Although groundwater is contaminated, there are no known uses of groundwater within the area, 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:** From 1975 to 1979, the potentially responsible party, Occidental Chemical Corp. (OCC), carried out a number of site cleanup activities. These actions included capping of buried waste materials to prevent contact with surface water and groundwater, installing a shallow tile drain, and beginning a groundwater monitoring program. The Niagara Gorge Face seeps have been diverted, and people no longer have access to the seeps because of the security measures taken to prevent access to the site. Contaminated sediments also have been excavated. The construction of the leachate storage, handling, and treatment facility was completed in 1989, and the Industrial Protection Program to protect nearby workers from contaminants has been completed. In 1985, the EPA selected additional cleanup remedies for the site including: installation of a prototype extraction well system to extract non-aqueous phase liquids for destruction by incineration; installation of the first stage of a bedrock non-aqueous phase liquids plume containment system; implementation of a shallow and deep groundwater study; implementation of a Niagara Gorge seep program; and treatment of groundwater and leachates with activated carbon. The on-site treatment facility will treat aqueous phase liquids with activated carbon and biological organisms. Non-aqueous phase liquids will be incinerated at the OCC Niagara Plant. The draft Lake Ontario Bioaccumulation Study was completed in 1989 and was distributed for scientific review. Fish and sediment samples from Lake Ontario were collected and analyzed, and laboratory studies were conducted. The community monitoring program has been completed. The overburden barrier collection system, a drain around the entire landfill, was completed in 1990. The source control extraction wells also were installed in 1990. An assessment was completed in March 1992 to determine the risk of excavating Bloody Run sediments. Based on the results of this assessment, the decision was made to excavate Bloody Run sediments. Excavation is scheduled to be completed by 1993. The perimeter of the landfill is expected to be capped in 1992. The prototype purge wells are scheduled to be installed by the end of 1992. All cleanup activities are expected to be completed by 1994.

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

## 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 reduced potential health risks and further environmental degradation while remaining cleanup actions are being completed.

## Site Repository

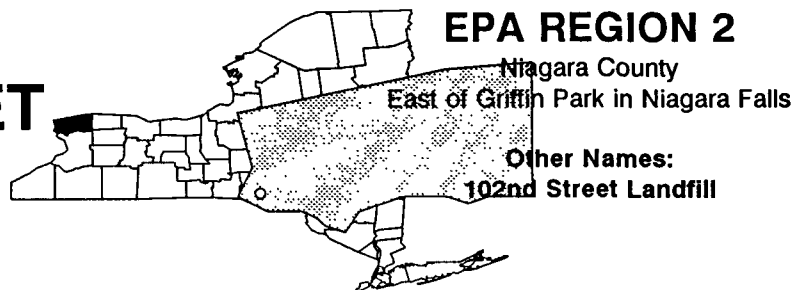


New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 9, 600 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14202



# HOOKER - 102ND STREET NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506810



## Site Description

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



Groundwater contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and toluene; semi-volatile organics such as chlorinated benzenes, phenols, and chlorophenols; pesticides; chlorinated dioxins and furans; and heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, and mercury. Niagara River sediments contain semi-volatile organics, pesticides, and mercury. Soils and fill contain VOCs, semi-volatile organics, pesticides, chlorinated dioxins and furans, metals, and phosphorus. The storm sewer contains VOCs, semi-volatile organics, pesticides, and mercury. On-site cleanup workers risk harmful exposure through accidental ingestion of contaminated soils; drinking groundwater; or by inhaling and coming in direct contact with contaminated soils, groundwater, Niagara River water, and sediments. People also may be at risk by eating contaminated fish from the river. The most significant off-site health threat would be from contaminants that become airborne during site work activities. There is no public access to the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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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 groundwater, liquid waste, off-site soil, river sediments, and storm drains. The investigation was completed in 1990. In late 1990, the EPA selected a remedy which includes the installation of a synthetic lined cap; consolidation of off-site soils beneath the cap; surrounding the waste mass with a slurry wall; dredging and incineration of highly contaminated sediments; dredging, dewatering and consolidation, beneath the cap, of the remaining contaminated sediments; recovery and treatment of groundwater; incineration of any recovered liquids; monitoring; and restricting access to the site by installing additional fencing. The potentially responsible parties began design of the EPA-selected remedy in late 1991.

**Site Facts:** In 1979, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the EPA, filed a law suit against two parties potentially responsible for the site contamination to end the continuing discharges and to clean up on- and off-site contamination. The parties, with EPA and State guidance, agreed to conduct a study into the nature and extent of site contamination and to recommend alternatives for site cleanup. In September 1991, the EPA issued an Administrative Order requiring Occidental Chemical Corporation and Olin Chemical Corporation to design the remedy and conduct site cleanup activities. The Canadian government has shown a special interest in the site, since it is located near the Niagara River. Due to the site's proximity and relationship to the Love Canal site, the selected remedy may be affected by the technologies being used to complete the Love Canal site cleanup.

## Environmental Progress



Fencing the site to restrict access, constructing a cap over the site, and installing the bulkhead along the river to limit the migration of contaminants off site have limited the potential of exposure to contaminants at the Hooker-102nd Street site. Design of the final cleanup remedies began in late 1991.

## Site Repository

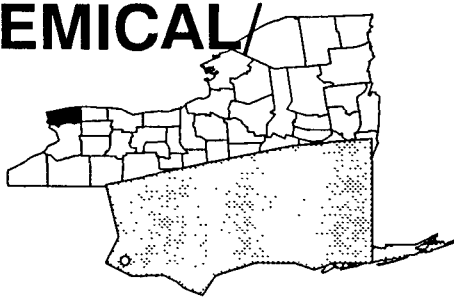


New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 9,  
600 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, NY 142022

# HOOKER CHEMICAL S-AREA

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980651087



## EPA REGION 2

Niagara County  
Along the Niagara River

### Site Description

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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 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 of the bedrock water intake tunnel revealed chemical contamination. Subsequently, the City of Niagara Falls took action to safeguard its water processing system. The site is located in a heavily industrialized area of Niagara Falls. There is a residential community of approximately 700 people within 1/4 mile northeast of the site. The CWTP serves an estimated 70,000 people.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## 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 drinking water treatment plant and into and under the Niagara River. The selected remedy includes: (1) a barrier wall containment system to encompass the landfill and adjacent off-site areas contaminated with chemicals in the upper 30 feet of unconsolidated soils; (2) a collection system comprised of tile drains and pumping/recovery wells to collect both aqueous and non-aqueous phase chemicals from the unconsolidated soils and the underlying bedrock; (3) an on-site leachate storage tank facility for separating and storing the aqueous and non-aqueous chemicals prior to treatment; (4) a carbon adsorption treatment facility for contaminated groundwater; (5) incineration of non-aqueous phase chemicals; (6) a final cap covering the site; and (7) monitoring programs to determine the effectiveness of the remedy. Portions of the engineering design of the remedy have been completed. Initial activities to install the cleanup technology systems began in 1990. The leachate storage tank facility and the bedrock pumping/recovery wells have been constructed. The barrier wall and the carbon adsorption treatment facility are currently being designed by the potentially responsible parties. The construction of the barrier wall is expected to start in the Fall of 1992. All construction activity is scheduled for completion in 1997.



**City of Niagara Falls Drinking Water Treatment Plant:** To address contamination at the existing drinking water treatment plant, the city of Niagara Falls plans to construct a new plant immediately east of the current plant along the Niagara River. An initial design for the proposed plant began in October 1990. Construction of the new drinking water treatment plant is scheduled for 1994. The plant is scheduled to be in operation in 1996. 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 amends the original 1985 Settlement Agreement, includes an expanded cleanup program to address off-site areas and the construction of a new drinking water treatment plant.

## Environmental Progress



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The installation of an emergency intake tunnel to alleviate the threat to the main drinking water supply around the Hooker Chemical/S-Area site reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated water. Portions of the selected remedy for the site have been constructed or installed, including the leachate storage tank facility and the bedrock pumping/recovery wells. The carbon adsorption treatment facility, barrier wall, and the City of Niagara Falls' new drinking water treatment plant are currently in the design phase.

## Site Repository



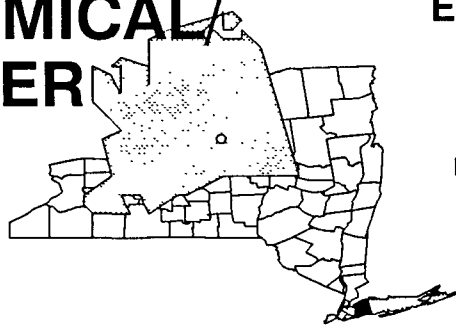
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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 9, 600 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14202

# HOOKER CHEMICAL/ RUCO POLYMER CORP.

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 Corp. site, in an industrial park area of Hicksville on Long Island, has been used to manufacture plastics, latex, and esters since 1945. Liquid wastes were discharged into sand sumps from 1951 to 1975. The sand sumps for Plant 2, which manufactured polyvinyl chloride (PVCs) and latex, received approximately 2 million gallons of 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 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as vinyl chloride and trichloroethylene (TCE). Several private wells located downgradient from the site are contaminated with vinyl chloride. On-site soils are polluted with VOCs and PCBs. The greatest potential health risk is to people who eat, drink, inhale, or come into direct contact with contaminants during domestic use of groundwater.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The party potentially responsible for the site contamination currently is conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site. The investigation will define the contaminants of concern and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup. The investigation is planned to be completed in 1994, after which the EPA will evaluate recommended alternatives and select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.



**PCB-Contaminated Soils:** The potentially responsible party has completed an investigation and submitted a study report to address the PCB-contaminated soils. A remedy for this area was selected by the EPA in 1990. The remedy consists of excavation and removal of all PCB-contaminated soils. Lesser contaminated soils will be disposed of in a federally approved facility. Highly contaminated soils will be thermally treated and disposed of off site. The excavated areas will be filled with clean fill and then paved over. The potentially responsible parties completed the design of the remedy in early 1992 and began cleanup activities shortly thereafter. The potentially responsible parties are expected to complete cleanup by 1994.

**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.

## Environmental Progress



After listing the Hooker Chemical/Ruco site on the NPL, the EPA determined that no immediate actions were required to reduce threats to the public or the environment while the design for the cleanup of the soil is underway and further investigations into groundwater contamination are taking place.

## Site Repository



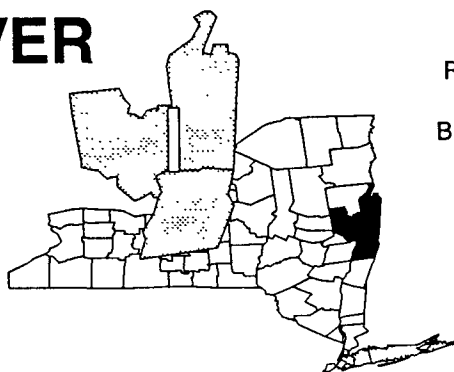
Hicksville Public Library, 169 Jerusalem Avenue, Hicksville, NY 11801



# 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 consists primarily of 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 of PCBs. Also included in the site are five "remnant" areas, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam. The Hudson River PCB contamination problem potentially affects all waters, land, ecosystems, communities, and facilities located in or immediately adjacent to the 200-mile stretch of river from Hudson Falls to the Battery Park in New York City. In 1976, due to concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their possible 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 and the Highland and the Port Ewen Water Districts obtain their water supplies directly from the Hudson River. In addition, a water intake near Chelsea, which is north of Beacon, may be used to supplement New York City's water supplies during periods of drought. The Town of Waterford obtains water from the Upper Hudson River, which is the only municipal water supply intake below Fort Edward and above the Troy Dam.

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

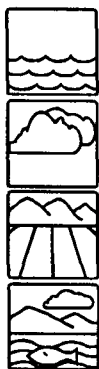
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/08/83

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 are found in the air and the soil at the remnant areas and the former dump sites for dredged sediments. Fish in the Hudson River have been contaminated with PCBs. The contaminated water, sediment, and soil could pose a health hazard to individuals who accidentally ingest or touch it. Eating contaminated fish also could pose a public health risk.

## 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 entire site, including 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.



**Entire Site:** The party potentially responsible for the contamination has conducted an interim cleanup of the remnant deposits. The remedy chosen for this site was in-place containment of remnant shoreline deposits. This included covering the affected areas with a layer of impermeable clay, contained between polypropylene fabric and a 2-foot thick layer of soil, followed by grading and seeding to minimize erosion. The river banks were stabilized with rock to prevent scouring. Cap construction has been completed. Construction of gates to limit site access was completed in the 1992. The EPA currently is reviewing this portion of the site for final approval of its cleanup.



**River Sediments:** The EPA is reassessing an interim "no action" decision for the contaminated river sediments and is evaluating cleanup alternatives. The study has been divided into three phases. The first phase, consisting mainly of the review of existing data was completed in late 1991. The entire phased study should be completed by late 1993. In addition, the EPA has established an extensive community interaction program for the site.

**Site Facts:** Notice letters were sent out to two parties 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.

## 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 Bank stabilization should minimize the flow of PCBs entering the river from the remnant deposits. Further studies on the river sediments are underway.

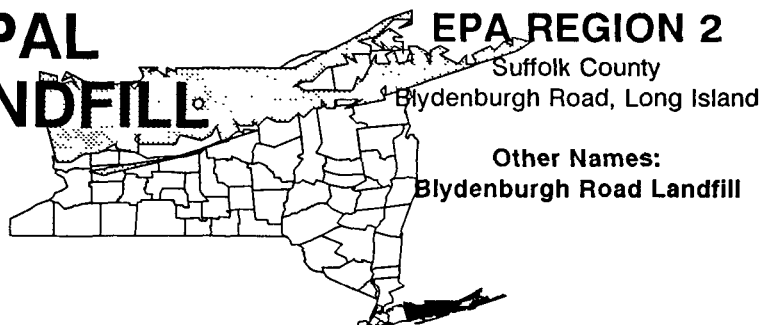
## Site Repository



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Central Office, 50 Wolf Road, Room 409, Albany, NY 12233.

# ISLIP MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980506901



## Site Description

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, Hickey Carting disposed of 50 or more 55-gallon drums containing a mixture of tetrachloroethene and other liquids at the site. The drums were buried in the highest part of the site. In 1979, the New York Commissioner of Environmental Conservation fined Hickey Carting for accepting and disposing of the drums. The landfill stopped receiving waste in December 1990. The methane gas within the landfill is being recovered, converted into electricity, flared, and vented. 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 these residents to a permanent public water supply. A resident located downgradient of the site is being supplied with bottled water until the hookup to a permanent public water supply is completed. 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. Two day care centers are located nearby.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/22/87

Final Date: 03/31/89

## Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including tetrachloroethene and vinyl chloride. The site is located above a shallow aquifer. Site contaminants have been identified in the aquifer and may have contaminated the underlying deeper aquifer. These aquifers are the sole sources of water for the Suffolk County public water supplies and private wells used for domestic purposes. Ingesting contaminated water or inhaling its vapors could pose a health threat.

## Cleanup Approach

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The 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:** Residents have been connected to a permanent public water supply by the Town of Islip. A portion of the site has been capped under State authority.



**Entire Site:** A joint effort between the party potentially responsible for the contamination of the site and the State to investigate the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup began in 1987 and is expected to be completed in 1992.

**Site Facts:** In January 1983, a Consent Judgment was entered between the State and the Town of Islip to close, cap, and recover gas at the landfill. The Town of Islip signed an Interim Order of Consent with the State of New York on May 12, 1987, which outlined requirements for options to recycle waste, to close the landfill, or to expand the landfill. On December 18, 1990, the Town of Islip ceased landfilling of municipal solid wastes. A complete closure program of the entire landfilled area, including capping, methane gas recovery, groundwater treatment, and monitoring activities is being implemented as required by a Consent Order with the State of New York.

## Environmental Progress



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

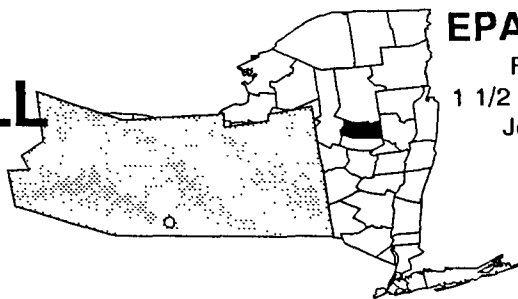
## Site Repository



Central Islip Public Library, 33 Hawthorne Avenue, Central Islip, NY 11722

# 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 a combination of Federal, State, and municipal actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

### Threats and Contaminants



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

## Cleanup Approach

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The 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 City of Johnstown is investigating the site under a State-issued order. The first phase of a field investigation was completed in April 1990, under the State's guidance. The study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site is expected to be completed in 1993.

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

## Environmental Progress



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

## Site Repository



Johnstown Public Library, 38 South Market Street, Johnstown, NY 12095

# 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, Inc. 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, Inc. 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 parties' 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. People could become exposed to hazardous chemicals through the continued use of Caledonia's groundwater supply system as a source of drinking water.



## Cleanup Approach

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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:** Jones Chemicals, Inc. removed three underground storage tanks in 1985. An air stripper system will be installed in early 1993 as a pilot test. The air stripper is expected to reduce the concentration of groundwater contaminants.



**Entire Site:** In early 1991, under EPA monitoring, the potentially responsible parties began conducting an investigation to determine the extent of contamination at the site. This study is expected to be completed in late 1993, at which time the EPA will evaluate the results and will recommend the final cleanup remedy.

**Site Facts:** The EPA issued an Administrative Order on Consent for the site study in early 1991, requiring the potentially responsible parties to investigate 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, Inc. site while detailed investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

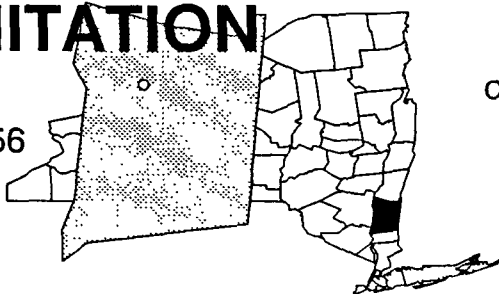
## Site Repository



Not established.

# 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 and potentially responsible parties' actions.

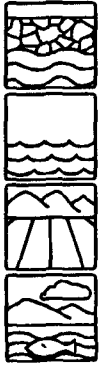
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

## 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 response and investigations 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 late 1993, at which time selection of a final cleanup remedy will be made.

**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, in which Alfa-Laval, Inc. and Jones Sanitation agreed 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.

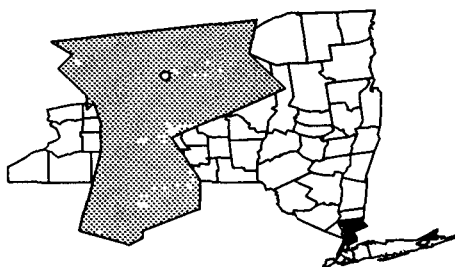
## Site Repository



Hyde Park Town Hall, 627 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, NY 12538

# 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 in 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 also were detected in the soils and sediments. The contaminated groundwater, soil, and sediments may have adversely affected the health of individuals around the site if accidentally touched or swallowed. Also, the two surface water bodies in the area, the Muscoot Reservoir and Katonah Brook, could have become contaminated from migrating pollutants if cleanup actions were not taken.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The following actions were selected by the EPA to clean up the site: installation of a new production well adjacent to the abandoned well; filling and sealing of the abandoned Katonah Well; installation and operation of an on-site air stripping facility to remove contaminants from the aquifer, with discharge of treated water to the Bedford consolidated water distribution system; establishment of a monitoring program to detect residual contamination of treated water; and recommendations to the Town of Bedford to remove trash and debris located on the peninsula. The Town of Bedford completed the technical specification for the cleanup in March 1990. Construction is now complete. Following testing through the Initial Testing Program, the treated water is being discharged to the Bedford consolidated water distribution system for public use. Groundwater treatment will continue until established cleanup goals for the site are met.

**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



Constructing the new production well, plugging and abandoning the Katonah well, and operating a new water treatment facility have eliminated risks at the Katonah Municipal Well site.

## Site Repository

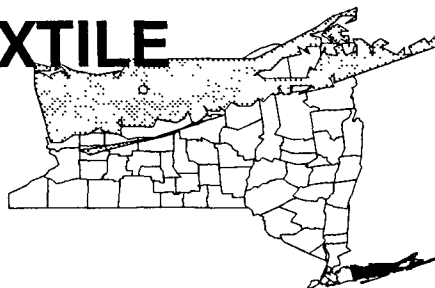


Bedford Hills Free Library, 26 Main Street, Bedford Hills, NY 10507

# KENMARK TEXTILE CORP.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD075784165



EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Farmingdale

## Site Description

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The 5-acre Kenmark Textile Corp. site, formerly known as Jayne Textile Printing Corporation and Mitchel Screening Printing Corporation and now occupied by the Susquehanna Textile Corporation, conducts screen manufacturing and fabric handling and washing. Wastewater generated in the manufacturing process was 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 disposal. Three subsurface leaching pools also are 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 the Kenmark Textile Corp. for illegal storage of hazardous waste. The site currently is occupied by the Susquehanna Textile Corp., which discharges its wastes into the municipal sewer system. About 10,000 people living within a mile of the site depend on groundwater as the only source of drinking water. The nearest residential area is located within 650 feet of the site. Public water supply is available for most residents in the area. A manmade pond located on Broad Hollow Road is about 500 feet southeast 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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Lead and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been detected in groundwater in concentrations exceeding Federal and New York State drinking water standards. Heavy metals including chromium, lead and zinc have been detected in samples obtained from the leaching pit, leaching pools and sludge drying bed area. The greatest health threat to people is exposure to contaminated groundwater, either by drinking it or coming into direct contact with it. There is a potential health threat to site employees through exposure to contaminated soils and groundwater. At present, the facility receives its potable water through a municipal water supply.

## 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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removed.

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



**Entire Site:** The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, under EPA monitoring, currently are conducting a study into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The study will define the contaminants of concern and will be the basis for recommending alternatives for final cleanup. The investigation is expected to be completed in 1993, after which the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for site cleanup.

**Site Facts:** The State negotiated with Kenmark Textile Corp. to properly treat its wastes, discharge them into the municipal sewer system, and remove drums containing hazardous wastes. In October 1987, the State and potentially responsible parties signed an order requiring the parties to conduct a study at the site. In July 1991, the EPA and the potentially responsible parties signed an order requiring the parties 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 Corp. site has been made safer to the surrounding public and the environment while further investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

## Site Repository

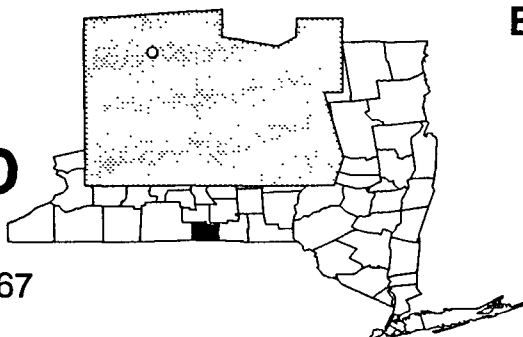


Not established.



# 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 59-acre 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 drinking 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 remaining 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.

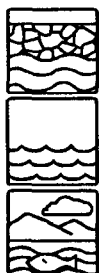
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### 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 fumes from, or direct coming in 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 four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases directed at cleaning up the groundwater, determining and cleaning up the source of the site contamination, and cleaning up the Westinghouse facility.

## 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 approximately 50 affected residences to the public water distribution system. Disconnected wells were closed to prevent further use.



**Groundwater:** The EPA selected a remedy to address groundwater contamination which includes installation of monitoring wells upstream of the Sullivan Street wells to follow the movement of the contaminant plumes in the Newtown Creek aquifer and quarterly sampling of these wells. These activities were completed in 1990. An additional 45 residences affected by contaminated groundwater were connected to the public water supply. Currently, an air stripper is being installed at the Sullivan Street Well to treat the water to drinking water standards. Installation is expected to be completed in late 1993.



**Source Identification:** Based on site investigations, the EPA selected a remedy to address the source in 1990. The remedy to restore the Kentucky Avenue Well Field includes the installation of extraction wells downgradient of the Westinghouse plant to intercept and contain the contaminated plume and treatment of the groundwater to drinking water standards. The parties potentially responsible for site contamination began designing the selected remedy in late 1991. They will construct the water treatment plant following completion of the design. Sources of groundwater contamination also are being investigated at the nearby Facet Enterprises, Inc. NPL site.



**Westinghouse Facility:** In late 1991, the potentially responsible parties began a study of the nature and degree of contamination of the source areas at the Westinghouse facility as well as of the groundwater plume.

**Site Facts:** On April 18, 1991 the EPA served the potentially responsible parties with a complaint requesting the recovery of past costs. In June 1991, the EPA issued a Unilateral Order to Westinghouse requiring it to design and implement the selected remedy for cleaning up the source area. The EPA issued an Administrative Order on Consent to Westinghouse in August 1991 requiring it to conduct the investigation of the Westinghouse facility and groundwater plume.

## Environmental Progress



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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 are taking place.

## Site Repository

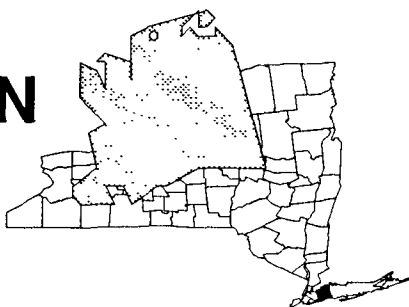


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Horseheads Town Hall, 150 Wygant Road, Horseheads, NY 14845

# 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 1940's 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 waste water 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

## 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:** Additional cleanup actions will be determined following the completion of a comprehensive investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site, scheduled to begin in 1992.

**Site Facts:** The EPA filed an Administrative Order of Consent on July 21, 1989 requiring GCDC to conduct initial cleanup actions at the site. GCDC complied with the Order in 1990.

## Environmental Progress

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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

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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 of land in a former industrial park. 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, dyeing, 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 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. The nearest residence is within 500 feet of the site and fifty homes are 400 yards away. Massapequa Creek is 3,000 feet 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 and dichloromethane. People who drink water from contaminated wells may be at risk. Accidentally ingesting or touching contaminated soil also may pose a health hazard. Pollutants from the site have migrated into Massapequa Creek. Wildlife in or near the creek may be harmed by the contaminated runoff from the site. In addition, people who use the creek for recreation may suffer adverse health effects by touching or accidentally ingesting the water.

## Cleanup Approach

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



**Entire Site:** The Four J's, under State supervision, conducted an investigation to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. However, additional studies measuring the full extent of on- and off-site contamination will be needed before remedies are selected for the site cleanup. The EPA currently is performing these studies, which are scheduled for completion by 1993.

**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. The EPA currently is determining the full extent of the on- and off-site contamination.

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

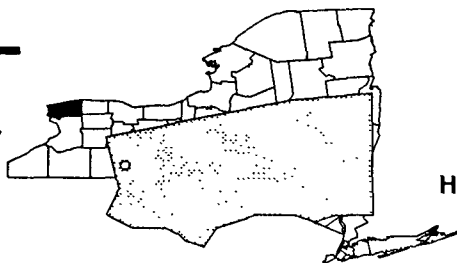
## Site Repository



Southern Farmingdale Branch Library, Merritt Road and Boundry Avenue,  
Farmingdale, NY 11735

# LOVE CANAL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD000606947



## 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 with a 3-foot cap located in an area that was excavated in the 1890s to provide hydroelectric power. 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 indicate that numerous toxic chemicals migrated into the surrounding area directly adjacent to the original disposal site. Runoff drained into the Niagara River approximately 3 miles upstream of the intake tunnels for the Niagara Falls water treatment plant. Dioxin and other contaminants migrated from Love Canal to the sewers, which had outfalls into nearby creeks. Approximately 950 families were evacuated from a 10-square-block area surrounding the canal. Approximately 10,000 people are located 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 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 buyout of homes.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** In 1978, the 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. The State installed the 40-acre cap, and improved the leachate collection and treatment system, which included constructing the treatment facility. Some of the sewers also were cleaned. These cleanup activities were completed in 1985.



**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 12,000 cubic yards of sediments, clean riprap was placed in the creeks' beds, and the State installed a sediment erosion berm. Black Creek and Bergholtz Creek were fenced.



**Thermal Treatment of Sewers and Creeks:** In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to treat the contaminants in the sewers and creeks by constructing an on-site facility to dewater and contain the sediments, plus constructing a separate facility to treat the dewatered contaminants 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. 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. Construction is currently underway and is expected to be 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 sale of these homes currently is underway, and 25 of the new home owners have already moved into their homes. LCARA is the coordinating agency in charge of the home sales.



**Buyout of Homes:** LCARA has purchased properties, including houses, outside those purchased under the Federal Emergency Management Agency loan/grant. The buyout program is currently inactive. Depending on the decisions made by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation regarding the non-habitable areas of the Emergency Declaration Area (EDA), the EPA expects to extend the home buyout program through 1993.

**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



In 1988, the EPA issued the Love Canal EDA Habitability Study, a comprehensive sampling study of the EDA - seven areas surrounding the actual Love Canal site - to evaluate the risk posed by the site. Subsequent to the final report of the Habitability Study, the New York State Department of Health issued a Decision on Habitability, based on the Study's findings. The Habitability Decision concluded that three areas of the EDA are not suitable for habitation without cleanup, but may be used for commercial and/or industrial purposes, and that the other four areas of the EDA may be used for residential purposes. Many cleanup activities, including landfill containment, home relocation, and treatment of contaminants in sewers and creeks, have been completed at the Love Canal site. These completed actions have eliminated all surface contamination at the site, making the site 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

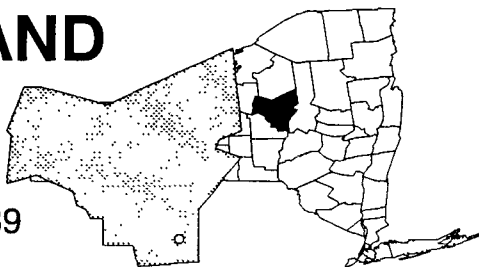


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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Public Information Office,  
9820 Colvin Boulevard, Niagara Falls, NY 14304.

# LUDLOW SAND & GRAVEL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD013468939



## EPA REGION 2

Oneida County  
Paris

### Site Description

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 today. 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, a tributary of the Mohawk River which serves as a major discharge point for groundwater flowing from this aquifer. 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.

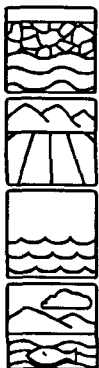
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants



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 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; 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 potentially responsible parties have excavated contaminated soils and sediments from the adjacent wetlands and gravel pit and have consolidated them in the landfill. In addition, they have collected the leachate from the seepage areas, and have installed and are currently operating a drainage system to drain water from the landfill. The water is being treated using a treatment system built on the site. Additional contaminated soils remain at the gravel pit. These soils will be addressed following completion of the investigation on groundwater, surface water, and soils from adjacent areas as described below.



**Groundwater, Surface Water, and Soils from Adjacent Areas:** Data has been collected and reviewed 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 study, to be conducted by the potentially responsible parties with oversight by the State, is expected to begin in late 1992. The study also will evaluate options for the cleanup of the off-site contamination. Once the study is completed, the EPA will select a remedy for the groundwater and surface water.

**Site Facts:** The potentially responsible parties are required, under a Consent Decree issued by the State of New York, to conduct the cleanup activities at the site.

## Environmental Progress



The excavation and consolidation of contaminated soils, sediments, and leachate, and the installation of the water treatment system have removed the potential for contact of the water with the contaminants. Therefore, these actions have prevented further migration of contaminants from the landfill into the environment at the Ludlow Sand & Gravel site while further studies are being completed and cleanup activities continue.

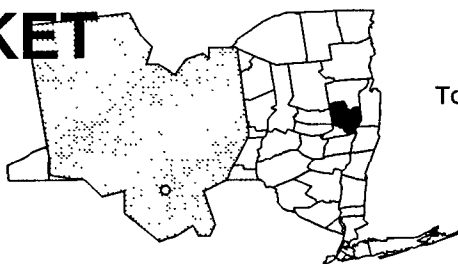
## Site Repository



Utica Public Library, 303 Genesee Street, Utica, NY 13501.

# MALTA ROCKET FUEL AREA NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535124



## EPA REGION 2

Saratoga County  
Towns of Malta and Stillwater

Other Names:  
Rocket Fuel Site  
Saratoga Research and  
Development Center

## 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 by a predecessor of the Department of Defense in 1955. The site also was 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.

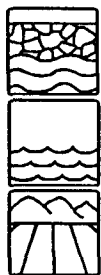
### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/01/86

Final Date: 07/01/87

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

## Cleanup Approach

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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, some of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began an extensive investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and its sources and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The parties have installed an Early Warning Monitoring System, which is designed to detect contamination leaching from the site before it reaches public water supply wells. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1993.

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

## Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Malta Rocket Fuel site while further studies are completed and cleanup activities are started. The Early Warning Monitoring System will help ensure that water supplies are not contaminated by the site.

## Site Repository



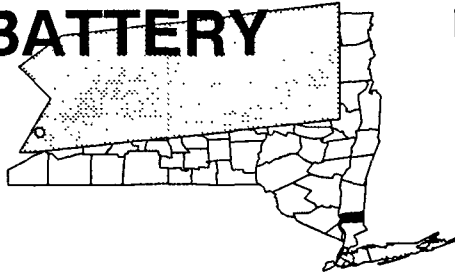
Not established.



# MARATHON BATTERY CORP.

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD010959757



EPA REGION 2

Putnam County  
Cold Spring

## Site Description

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The 60-acre Marathon Battery Corp. site includes a former nickel-cadmium battery plant and 11 surrounding acres, the Hudson River around the Cold Spring pier and a series of river backwater areas known as Foundry Cove and Constitution Marsh. The facility operated from 1952 to 1979, producing military and commercial batteries. During this time, the plant changed ownership several times, finally operating as the Marathon Battery 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 system being designed for Cold Spring could not handle the plant's industrial discharge, and operators began channeling the discharge into East Foundry Cove Marsh. Although Marathon Battery Co. and other parties potentially responsible for the contamination dredged parts of Foundry Cove and surrounding areas in 1972 and 1973, studies of the wetlands still revealed high levels of cadmium and nickel in the late 1970s. The EPA has divided the site into three geographical subsites to speed cleanup activities: East Foundry Cove Marsh and Constitution Marsh (Area I); the 11-acre plant property, including the plant itself, a production well, a 500,000-gallon water tower, building debris, a clay- and asphalt-lined underground vault containing dredged cadmium-contaminated sediment from Foundry Cove, a parking lot and nearby residential yards (Area II); and East and West Foundry Cove and the portion of the Hudson River near Cold Spring pier (Area III). In 1980, the battery plant was sold to Merchandise Dynamics for use as a warehouse to store books. All business activities at the site ceased in 1986. The books still remain on site. The surrounding area is residential and includes an 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: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants

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The State found high levels of the heavy metals cadmium, zinc, nickel, and cobalt both inside and outside the plant facility. High concentrations of trichloroethylene (TCE) have been detected in 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 Mars at the outfall from which the battery facility's process wastes were discharged. Cadmium was found in soils uphill from the plant on the fence line between the former battery facility and neighboring back yards. Tidal action has been slowly flushing remaining cadmium deposits from the wetlands into the Hudson River. High levels of cadmium are present in on-site sediments, and cadmium is accumulating in the biota, threatening the marsh that supports several surface and underwater plant species and the surrounding wildlife. An endangered species, the shortnose sturgeon, migrates up and down the Hudson 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 inhaling, accidentally ingesting, or touching contaminated soils or dusts, drinking contaminated groundwater, or eating foods grown in contaminated soil, or eating fish or wildlife caught in contaminated habitats.

## 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 subsite areas.

## Response Action Status

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



**Area I Cleanup:** The EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up East Foundry Cove Marsh and Constitution Marsh in 1986. 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 the restored area; 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. The EPA completed the engineering design for this remedy in early 1992. Areas I, II, and III are being cleaned up at the same time.



**Area II Cleanup:** In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up Area II that 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; binding, as needed, the excavated soil, dust, and vault sediments and disposing of them at an EPA-approved facility off site; excavating the hot spots of VOC-polluted soil, and then cleaning and replacing the treated material on site; backfilling excavated areas with clean fill; placing groundwater use controls and monitoring the aquifer until it is cleaned; and considering minor repairs to the inoperable sprinkler and heating systems inside the building. The work has been divided into four parts: excavating and treating all contaminated soil on the battery plant's grounds including the vault, conducting a pilot study on cleaning up the books in the warehouse, cleaning the interior of the former battery facility including the books currently stored inside, and excavating and treating contaminated soils in the adjacent residential yards. The EPA began engineering design work on the residential yards in 1989. In late 1991, the potentially responsible parties completed the pilot study. The decontamination of the interior of the battery facility is currently underway and is expected to be completed in the summer of 1992. The design for treatment of the soil on the plant grounds was completed in early 1992. Cleanup of the residential yards began in early 1992. Construction activities are being performed concurrently with Areas I and III.



**Area III Cleanup:** In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for this area that features dredging 1 foot of sediments from East Foundry Cove and the Cold Spring pier area and removing them from the site. No action will be taken at West Foundry Cove, but the EPA will continue to monitor it. The EPA began the engineering design for this remedy in 1989; it was completed in early 1992. Cleanup activities are being conducted along with those for Areas I and II.

**Site Facts:** The EPA entered into a Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties in 1972 to perform dredging operations and to dispose 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 the cleanup of Area II.

## Environmental Progress



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

## Site Repository

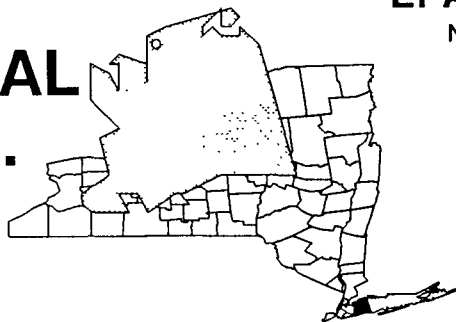


Cold Spring Town Hall, 234 Main Street, Cold Spring, NY 10516

**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 7 years of failed negotiations and litigation, the State of New York seized the property. At that time, many drums and tanks of organics, acid, and alkali liquids remained. The EPA 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 and State 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. Habitats at the Garvies Point Preserve and the tidal wetlands also may be threatened by contamination.

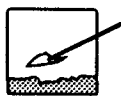
## Cleanup Approach

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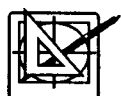
This site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on soil and groundwater cleanup and removal of buried drums.

## Response Action Status

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



**Soil and Groundwater:** In 1988, the EPA began a comprehensive study of soil and groundwater pollution at the site. The EPA completed the study in mid-1991 and selected the following remedy: in-situ vapor extraction of soil, limited excavation of soil hot spots, removal of above and below ground tanks and cisterns, and groundwater extraction and treatment. The EPA is currently designing the selected remedy and is scheduled to complete designs by 1994. Actual site cleanup will begin shortly thereafter.



**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 late 1991, the EPA began excavating buried drums and contaminated soil. Approximately 400 drums of hazardous wastes in various stages of decomposition were eventually excavated. The drums are now staged on site and are awaiting off-site treatment and disposal.

## Environmental Progress



By securing the site, removing contaminated liquids, and excavating and removing drums and soils, the EPA has reduced immediate threats to nearby residents and the environment while further site investigations are being completed and final cleanup activities are taking place at the Mattiace Petrochemical Company, Inc. site.

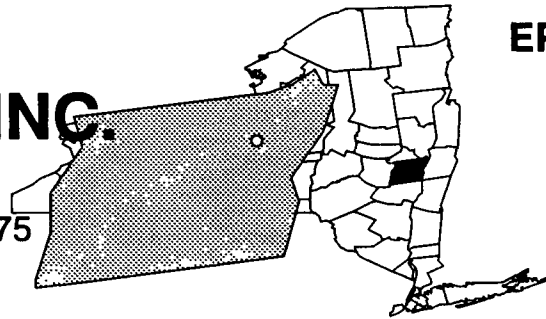
## Site Repository



Glen Cove Public Library, Glen Cove Avenue, Glen Cove, NY 11542

# MERCURY REFINING, INC. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD048148175



**EPA REGION 2**  
Albany County  
Colonie

## Site Description

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

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

**NPL LISTING HISTORY**  
Proposed Date: 12/30/82  
Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil were contaminated with heavy metals including mercury, zinc, nickel, and arsenic. The soils also were contaminated with PCBs. Although most of the contaminated soil has been excavated and moved off site, additional contamination remains. An unknown quantity of contaminated soil is located beneath an old furnace building on site. In addition, air emissions of mercury may pose risks by inhalation. Eating contaminated fish poses a potential public health risk.

## 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:** 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. After these cleanup actions, the State started a fish monitoring program in the nearby stream system to determine if there are any potentially adverse health effects associated with the remaining mercury. The State of New York has targeted the contaminated soil located beneath the furnace building for removal. In addition, the State plans to issue environmental permits to control the company's air emission, water discharge, and hazardous waste storage activities. The hazardous waste permit will require Mercury Refining to conduct an investigation of any remaining contamination and, if necessary, clean up the contaminated areas. Contamination still is being detected, and groundwater monitoring is continuing to ensure the effectiveness of the initial remedy.

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

## Environmental Progress



The initial removal and containment of contaminated materials from the Mercury Refining, Inc. site reduced the possibilities of coming into contact with hazardous materials. Upon completion, the removal of contaminated soils beneath the furnace building will have achieved the primary goals established for the cleanup of sources of contamination. The State will issue water, air, and hazardous waste permits to Mercury Refining to prevent future contaminant releases. Groundwater and fish monitoring are continuing to ensure the effectiveness of the site cleanup work.

## Site Repository



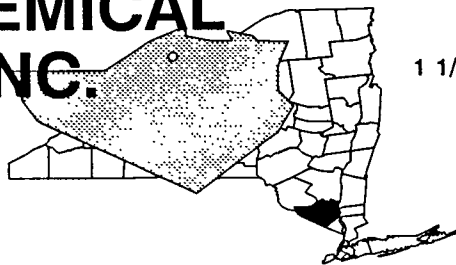
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 4,  
2176 Guilderland Avenue, Schenectady, NY 12306



# 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, Inc. 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 at risk 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 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. The study is scheduled for completion in early 1993, after which the EPA will select the most appropriate remedies for the site cleanup from the recommended cleanup alternatives.

**Site Facts:** In 1988, the site owner received a State-issued Order requiring the owner to conduct the soil and water pollution study at the site.

## Environmental Progress



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

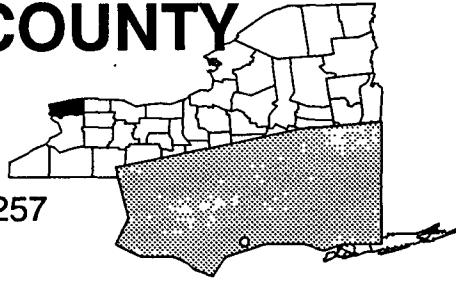
## Site Repository



Harriman Village Hall, 1 Church Street, Harriman, NY 10926

# 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 1968 until 1976, when it was officially closed. Large amounts of industrial solid and chemical wastes are buried on the site. Exposed refuse was covered with about 20 inches of dirt and clay, and the site was graded. The Town of Wheatfield acquired the site in 1976. The Town 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. Contaminated runoff flows north into the creek or south into the river. The Niagara River is the drinking water source for the City of Niagara Falls; its water supply intake is about 3-miles downstream from the landfill. No known public or private wells exist in the area; water supply comes from outside the site vicinity. Local surface waters are used recreationally.

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

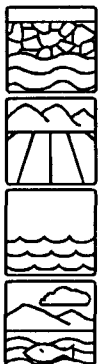
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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

## 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 water pollution at the site in 1987. A party potentially responsible for contamination at the site took over the study in 1989. These investigations are exploring the extent and nature of the pollution problem and will result in recommendations for final cleanup. The EPA plans to select a remedy for the site in early 1993, once the study is completed.

## Environmental Progress



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

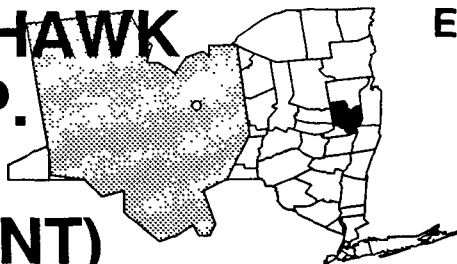
## Site Repository



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 9,  
600 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14202

# NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP. (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 Corp. (Saratoga Springs Plant) site was used for coal gas manufacturing by the Saratoga Gas Light Company, a predecessor company of Niagara Mohawk, and then by various other companies from 1853 until the late 1940s. By-product materials containing hazardous substances were disposed of at various locations at the site, and the site's subsurface contains numerous coal tar waste deposits from these operations. Niagara Mohawk has operated the site since 1950 as a multi-purpose service center including an electric substation, natural gas facilities, and offices, as well as vehicle and equipment repair, maintenance, and storage facilities. Transformers and other electrical equipment that may contain oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are periodically stored outside the southwestern corner of the shop building at the site. The site is located in a primarily residential area of Saratoga Springs. Approximately 10,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site and receive their drinking water supply from the City of Saratoga Springs. Loughberry Lake is the drinking water supply reservoir for the City of Saratoga Springs and is located 2,000 feet upgradient of the site. Approximately 1,300 people in trailer parks and other residents 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. Village Brook crosses the site and runs underground once it leaves the site, until it meets Spring Run, approximately 500 feet southeast. It is possible that area residents could be exposed to contaminants located in the sediments of these two streams.

## 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 Corp. began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination. The field work is underway and is expected to be completed in the mid-1992. This investigation is scheduled for completion in 1993, after which final cleanup technologies will be selected by the EPA.

**Site Facts:** The EPA and Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. signed a Consent Order in 1989 that specifies the company'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.

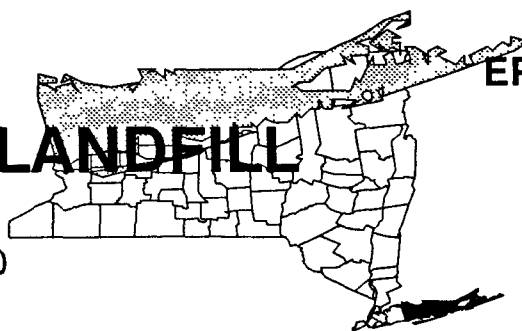
## Site Repository



Saratoga Springs Public Library, 320 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

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

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

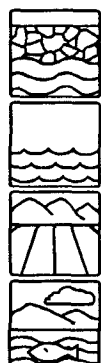
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84

Final Date: 06/01/86

### Threats and Contaminants

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

### Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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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 and Former Sludge Lagoon Area:** Cleanup actions to address site contamination include closure of Cell #1 and sludge and soil sampling to assure that no hazardous materials are leaching from the sludge lagoons. The parties potentially responsible for contamination of the site have started designing the technical specifications for closure of Cell #1. Soil and sludge sampling was completed in early 1992. No contaminated sludge was found. The design plan to close Cell #1 is expected to be completed in late 1992.



**Off-Site Contamination:** The Town of Southampton currently is conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of the off-site contamination. The investigation includes installing additional monitoring wells and resampling all existing wells to identify the contaminants. This study will result in recommendations for final off-site cleanup activities, and is scheduled to be completed in late 1992.

**Site Facts:** In 1987, the EPA and the Town of Southampton issued 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 a State Administrative Order. In 1991, EPA and the Town of Southampton signed a Consent Decree requiring the Town to conduct cleanup activities for Cell #1 and the former sludge lagoon area.

## Environmental Progress



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

## Site Repository

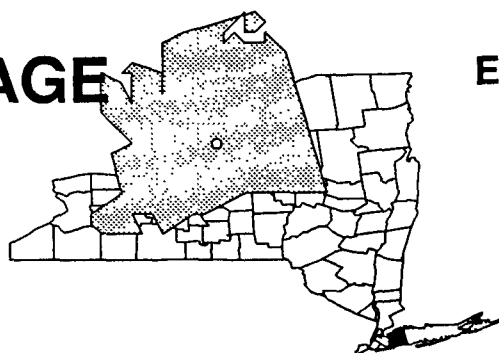


Southampton College Library, Montauk Highway, Southampton, NY 11968



# 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 larger sanitary landfill complex. 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. After 1978, metal hydroxide sludges were the only industrial waste disposed of at the landfill. The landfill was permanently closed 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 municipal 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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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 1982, a methane gas collection system was installed by the Town of Oyster Bay to monitor and prevent migration of gas beyond the boundary of the site. A leachate collection system has been operating at the landfill since 1983. It was designed to collect, store, treat, and dispose of the leachate generated by the landfill. A clay cap was also applied to 29 acres of the 65-acre site. Technologies selected to clean up groundwater contamination coming from the landfill and source control of the landfill include: 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; and monitoring to determine the effectiveness of the cleanup actions. The Town of Oyster Bay and the State, under EPA monitoring, began cleanup activities in 1990. Construction of the groundwater treatment system was completed in early 1992. The last portion of the capping program is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in late 1992.

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

## Environmental Progress



The cleanup actions, including the gas and leachate collection systems and the partial 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 and the capping program will further reduce any potential threat to public health and the environment.

## Site Repository

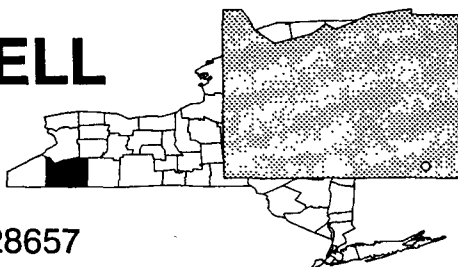


Plainview-Old Bethpage Library, 999 Old Country Road, Plainview, NY 11803

# OLEAN WELL FIELD

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980528657



## EPA REGION 2

Cattaraugus County  
Olean

### Site Description

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The 1 1/2-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). Much of the groundwater contamination is believed to be the result of industrial operations at several nearby commercial establishments. Contamination of the areas was discovered in 1981. The public wells were constructed in the 1970s to alleviate the need for the surface water treatment plant on Olean Creek. After Olean city officials detected contamination of the public wells, the City discontinued their use and reopened the surface water treatment plant on Olean Creek. Site-related contaminants have migrated from shallow groundwater to deeper levels. The groundwater located in the upper level flows toward and discharges into the Alleghany River. Approximately 18,200 people live in the City of Olean.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Three public wells and most residential wells also are contaminated. On-site soil at the manufacturing facilities is contaminated with TCE and other VOCs. People who ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater may be at risk.

### Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** Thirty-two home carbon treatment units for drinking water were installed on private wells and subsequent monitoring services were performed by the EPA between 1983 and 1985. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the EPA developed an interim cleanup action that provided for regular monitoring and the installation of additional carbon adsorption units as necessary, until a permanent remedy was put in place. In 1990, contaminated soil was excavated and removed from the area to construct an addition on an on-site office building.



**Groundwater:** Based on the results of the site investigation, the remedies selected to clean up the groundwater include: reactivating the municipal wells and treating the water using an air stripping process to reduce the TCE contamination to a level that protects human health; extending the city water lines from the Town of Olean to connect approximately 93 residences currently served by wells; inspecting the McGraw-Edison industrial sewer and analyzing repair and replacement options; and recommending institutional controls to restrict withdrawal of contaminated groundwater for drinking purposes. Five thousand feet of sewer lines have been replaced or cleaned. Water main extension work was completed in 1989. These new water mains will provide hydrants and fire protection to the targeted areas. Air strippers were constructed at the municipal wells in 1989, which were reactivated in 1990. Treatment of the groundwater through the air stripping devices is currently ongoing. Implementation of groundwater institutional controls and the inspection of the McGraw-Edison industrial sewer have been completed. Future inspections may occur. Operational issues are being resolved.



**Source Control:** A work plan for the source control study was developed by the EPA in 1989, in addition to a field operations plan. The goal of the investigation is to fully detail the characteristics of three known contaminant source areas, investigate other potential source areas, and determine appropriate cleanup actions. The study is scheduled for completion in 1993.

**Site Facts:** The NYSDEC issued an order for an Administrative Hearing in 1981. A Notice Letter was sent by the EPA in 1982 to the parties potentially responsible for contamination of the site. In 1984, the EPA issued Unilateral Administrative Orders to six parties that currently or formerly owned and operated commercial establishments suspected of contributing to site contamination. In 1984, the potentially responsible parties submitted a report highlighting investigative studies required under the Order to the EPA and the NYSDEC. In 1989, a potentially responsible party was issued an Administrative Consent Order to remove contaminated soil at the site of a new office building and to conduct additional groundwater cleanup activities. In June 1991, the potentially responsible parties signed an Administrative Consent Order with the EPA to perform the source control study.

## Environmental Progress



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Treating of the groundwater and connecting residences to city water supply lines have reduced the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water and will continue to protect affected residences while further investigations and remaining cleanup activities are undertaken at the Olean Well Field site.

## Site Repository



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Olean Public Library, 2nd and Lauren Streets, Olean, NY 14760

# 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, Inc. site was a chemical distribution facility from 1969 to 1982, occasionally storing waste materials. 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 and 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 long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1988, one of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination assumed responsibility for conducting a study to determine the nature and extent of the contamination. Monitoring wells were drilled to investigate the contaminants in the soil and the groundwater. Tanks were removed and destroyed. A soil vapor contaminant assessment was conducted, and soil and sediment sampling was completed. Groundwater sampling to define the plume of contaminants was completed. All of these studies were completed in 1991. In 1992, the remedies for site cleanup were selected. Soils will be treated by vacuum extraction and flushing of contaminants. Groundwater will be treated by air stripping. The design of the selected remedies is scheduled to begin in early 1993.

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

## Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Pasley Solvents and Chemicals, Inc. site while final cleanup remedies are being designed.

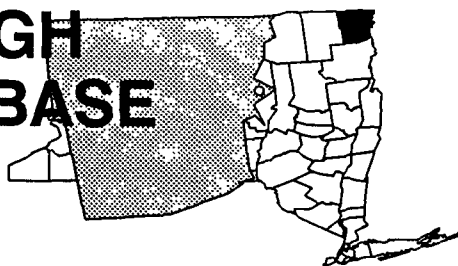
## Site Repository



Nassau Library System, 900 Jerusalem Avenue, Uniondale, NY 11553

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

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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



## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in six stages: initial actions and five long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the landfills, the drum storage area, the groundwater, the fire training area, and the remaining areas.

## Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** Soils contaminated with the pesticide DDT in the vicinity of the drum storage area were removed in early 1992. The removal of petroleum products and solvents from soil and groundwater in the fire training area, and removal of solvent-contaminated soils at a temporary storage area are scheduled to begin in 1992.



**Landfills:** Two landfills on base contain household waste and construction debris. Trace quantities of VOCs have been detected in groundwater monitoring wells and leachate down gradient of the landfills. A study of the site to determine the full extent of contamination currently is being conducted and is expected to be completed in late 1992, at which time cleanup remedies will be selected.



**Drum Storage Area:** The Department of Defense (DOD) is conducting studies to determine the nature and extent of soil and possibly groundwater contamination in the drum storage area. These studies are scheduled for completion in late 1992. Cleanup remedies will be selected shortly thereafter.



**Groundwater:** The DOD is conducting studies to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in the fire training area. These studies are expected to be completed in mid-1993, after which a cleanup remedy will be selected.



**Fire Training Area:** The soil and groundwater in the fire training area are contaminated with petroleum products and solvents. A cleanup remedy will be selected after studies determining the nature and extent of the contamination are completed, scheduled for 1993.



**Remaining Areas:** Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination in 10 additional areas of the base are expected to begin in mid-1993.

**Site Facts:** Plattsburgh Air Force Base is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the DOD in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities.

## Environmental Progress



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The removal of soil contaminated with pesticides and the planned removal of contaminated soils and petroleum products from the soil and groundwater will reduce the potential for direct contact with these materials. Studies currently are underway or are expected to begin soon at the other areas of contamination at the Plattsburgh Air Force Base site.

## Site Repository

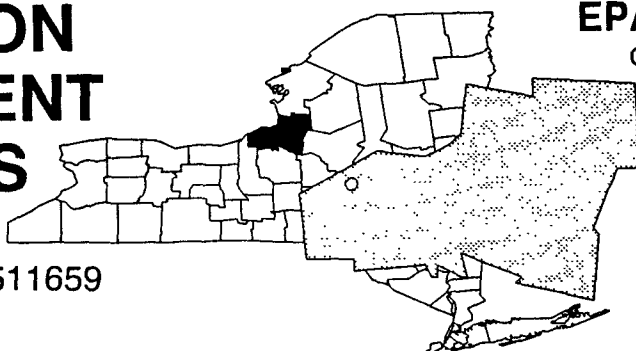


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Plattsburgh Public Library, 15 Oak Street, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

# 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 on site in drums, open lagoons, and in aboveground and underground tanks. From 1973 to 1976, lagoon overflows and liquid waste spills were common, releasing wastes into the adjacent Wine Creek. During this period, the U.S. Coast Guard, the EPA, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) became involved in a number of immediate cleanup activities. Following the closure of the site, all hazardous wastes were removed. Approximately 24,000 people reside within 3 miles of the site. The immediate area is sparsely populated and is zoned primarily for commercial and industrial activity. The site lies 1/2 mile from the shores of Lake Ontario. To the north of PAS, two streams come together to form Wine Creek, which flows into Lake Ontario. The Oswego municipal water treatment plant has a surface water intake system on Lake Ontario approximately 1 mile from the point where Wine Creek enters the lake. Municipal water supplies have 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.

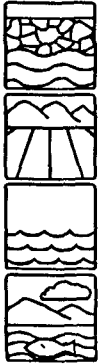
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants

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The on-site groundwater was contaminated with various heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The on-site soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Sludges were contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals. Contaminants in the surface water include VOCs such as methylene chloride, toluene, and vinyl chloride. The potential existed for health risks if contaminated groundwater was accidentally ingested or touched. Wine Creek and a wetland area, which lie immediately northeast of the site, were threatened by 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:** Over a 10-year span, the EPA performed many cleanup activities to reduce threats to the public and the environment in the site area. In 1976, the EPA constructed a dike to prevent an overflow of contaminants from entering the groundwater and soil in the surrounding area. In 1977, the EPA treated and discharged the contaminated groundwater from the lagoons. A fence with a locked gate was constructed around the site in 1980 to keep unauthorized individuals from entering. That same year, the EPA overpacked and relocated 500 drums on site. An additional 1,200 drums were overpacked in 1981, and surface runoff controls were installed. The site was covered with a clay cap, topsoil, and vegetation.



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



**Entire Site:** Based on the results of the site investigation, the EPA selected the following methods for site cleanup: limited excavations and removal of contaminated soil, as well as the removal of subsurface tanks and 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; removal of groundwater and leachate for off-site treatment; and groundwater monitoring. The State has excavated and removed approximately 1,000 drums and all the buried tanks. In addition, the State also installed leachate and groundwater collection systems and completed the perimeter slurry wall and cap. By 1989, 400,000 gallons of leachate were disposed of in off-site federally approved facilities. The State completed the disposal of waste sludges, installed additional monitoring wells, and pumped and disposed of the remaining contaminated leachate in 1990.



**Off-Site Contamination:** Under EPA monitoring, the potentially responsible parties are conducting an investigation to determine the nature and extent of off-site contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup of the area outside of the slurry wall. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in late 1993.

**Site Facts:** In response to a Notice Letter from the EPA, the parties potentially responsible for off-site contamination agreed to complete the investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination. This agreement became official in 1990 when the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Order with the EPA.

## Environmental Progress



The numerous immediate and long-term cleanup actions described above have successfully met the established goals for cleanup of surface and groundwater contamination at the Pollution Abatement Services site, while further studies into off-site contamination are taking place. The State is continuing to ensure that drinking water standards are maintained through regular groundwater monitoring.

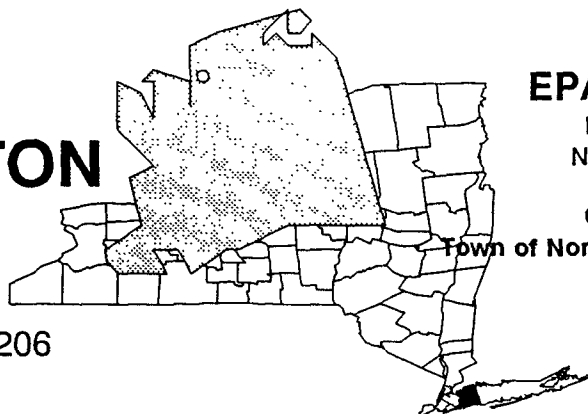
## Site Repository



Oswego City Hall, West Oneida Street, Oswego, NY 13126

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

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants



Vinyl chloride is of special concern because it has been detected in the on-site soil gas at high concentrations. Other VOCs have been detected in off-site ambient air and in the gas built up under the landfill surface. Groundwater and leachate are contaminated with various VOCs. People may be 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. The potential health threat to people resulting from recreational use of contaminated water or from eating contaminated fish is minimal.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** The Town has initiated the following immediate actions: installed numerous gas vents on the western edge of the landfill; installed a manifold system to collect the vented gas; flared the collected gas; improved the existing leachate collection system; and improved the dispersion of flared gases through the addition of a stack. In 1987, the Town removed and sampled about 60 drums that were discovered buried near the site. In 1989, the EPA completed installing landfill gas and groundwater monitoring wells on and near the site. The EPA also conducted limited testing using devices known as "flux boxes" to measure the amount of gases emitted from the landfill surface. In 1990, the Town installed a perimeter gas collection and venting system.



**Entire Site:** The EPA selected the following groundwater, leachate, and air cleanup technologies to address site contamination: closure of the landfill, rehabilitation of the active gas collection system, and additional perimeter venting. Possible reactivation of the Southport well with air stripping and installation of additional groundwater extraction wells are proposed for the purpose of restricting further migration of contaminants in the groundwater. In 1990, the Town of North Hempstead began designing the technical specifications for the landfill closure, the rehabilitation of the existing gas collection system, and the additional perimeter venting. In 1991, the Town installed two ground flares to address the increased landfill gas volume anticipated when the entire venting system for the site is implemented. The engineering design of the remedy is scheduled to be completed in late 1993.

**Site Facts:** A Consent Decree was signed by the EPA and the Town in 1990 for the Town to clean up all areas of 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 numerous immediate actions described above have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Port Washington Landfill site while further cleanup activities are being designed.

## Site Repository



Port Washington Public Library, 245 Main Street, Port Washington, NY 11050

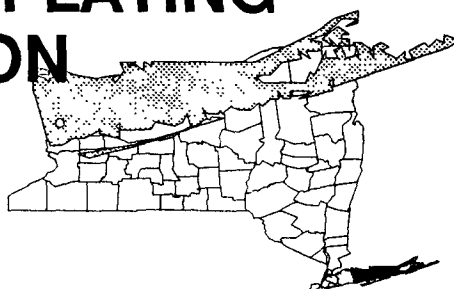
# PREFERRED PLATING CORPORATION

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980768774

EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Babylon



## Site Description

The 1/2-acre Preferred Plating Corporation site was the location of plating operations from 1951 until 1976, when the company filed for bankruptcy. The property was subsequently sold, and in 1982, the new owner filled in the leaching pits formerly used for hazardous waste storage, and constructed a building over them. The leaching pits had been severely cracked and were leaking, allowing discharges of contaminants into the groundwater. Metal parts were chemically treated at the site to increase corrosion resistance and to provide a cohesive base for painting. These plating processes entailed degreasing, cleaning, and surface finishing of the 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 into 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 and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

## Threats and Contaminants



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

## Cleanup Approach

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



## Response Action Status

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**On-site Groundwater:** The EPA installed eight on-site wells and six angle borings to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The groundwater cleanup technologies selected include: pumping out groundwater, precipitating the metals contaminating the groundwater, and reinjecting the purified groundwater into the aquifer. The EPA prepared the technical specifications and design for the selected groundwater cleanup technologies. Groundwater cleanup activities began in early 1992, with actual construction expected to begin in late 1992. It is expected that the groundwater system will be fully operable in 3 years.



**On-site Soils and Upgradient Groundwater:** The potentially responsible party is conducting a study into the nature, extent, and source of groundwater contamination upgradient of the site. The study is scheduled to be completed in late 1992. The EPA completed a study into the nature and extent of soil contamination at the site in early 1992. The final remedy is expected to be selected in late 1992.

**Site Facts:** The 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 the 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.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA investigations at the site have determined that while the site does not pose an immediate threat to people or the environment, the potential does exist for contamination of the drinking water supply if no action is taken. Current investigations and planned cleanup activities will address these concerns.

## Site Repository

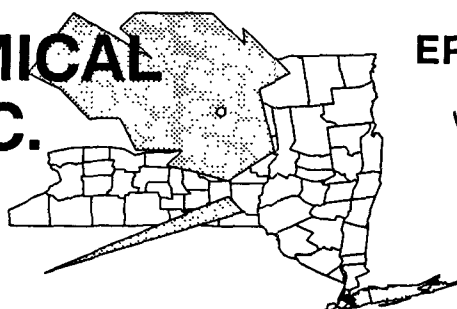


West Babylon Library, 211 Route 109, West Babylon, NY 11704

# 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 one abandoned building on approximately 1/3 acre of land at 60-06 27th Avenue in Queens. From the mid-1950s through 1983, the company leased specially packaged radium to hospitals for use in the treatment of cancer. When it was abandoned, the facility contained a large quantity of radium-226 sealed in small metal tubes or rods referred to as "needles", totalling approximately 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 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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The building interior was contaminated with residual radium and radon gas from the former site operations. Soils beneath or adjacent to the site were also contaminated with residual radium. The potential threat existed from inhalation of radon gas and exposure to gamma radiation if people entered the building on the site.

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



**Entire Site:** In early 1990, the EPA prepared a study that outlines the nature and extent of contamination remaining at the site and describes the various cleanup alternatives evaluated. The EPA selected the final site remedy, which consists of partial decontamination of the building, followed by complete dismantling and disposal in appropriate facilities. Cleanup actions began in mid-1990. To date, the entire building and its contents have been decontaminated, dismantled, and disposed of. All contaminated soils that were beneath or adjacent to the building were excavated and shipped for off-site disposal. Most contaminated materials were disposed of in a radioactive waste repository in Utah. Some contaminated lead and steel were transported to a nuclear processing facility in Tennessee. Work currently is focusing on the possible removal of sewer pipes. Cleanup is scheduled to be completed by late 1992.

**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



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The initial removal of radium sources and the recent decontamination and dismantling efforts have reduced the potential for exposure to radioactive materials at the Radium Chemical Company, Inc. site while final cleanup activities are being completed.

## Site Repository

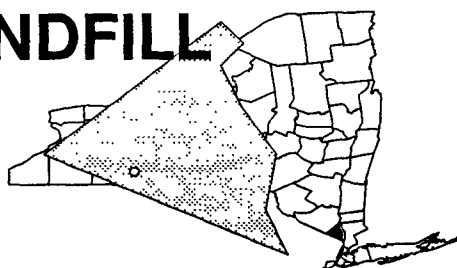


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Queens Public Library, Woodside Branch, 54-22 Skillman Avenue, Woodside, NY 11377

# 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, covering 96 acres, opened in 1972. In 1978, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) denied the landfill operators an operating permit because of an incomplete permit application and violations of State codes. The facility 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 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. The brush disposal area appears to be well maintained, and the leachate holding pond is fenced. An existing leachate collection system diverts surface and subsurface leachate from the landfill to the holding pond. Wastewater from the holding pond then is discharged to the wastewater treatment plant in the Village of Suffern. Historical groundwater quality 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. Only about 200 people live within a mile of the site. Four public water supply wells serving the Spring Valley Water Authority systems, which potentially affect 200,000 users, are located within 1,500 feet west of the site just across from 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-VOCs, and phenols. Health risks may occur if contaminated groundwater or surface water is accidentally ingested or touched. Use of contaminated groundwater for bathing, showering, or cooking may cause the inhalation of VOCs, which evaporate from the contaminated groundwater.

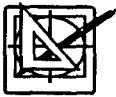
## Cleanup Approach

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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 party potentially responsible for the site contamination, under State authority, completed an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup of the entire site. The EPA selected a cleanup approach for the site in early 1992. The cleanup will include installing a multi-media cap over the landfill and installing groundwater extraction wells to supplement the existing leachate collection system currently in use for groundwater cleanup. The collected leachate and groundwater will be treated at an off-site publicly owned treatment works (POTW) facility. The designs of the selected remedies are underway, and expected to be completed in late 1993.

**Site Facts:** The NYSDEC entered into an Administrative Order on Consent in February of 1985 with the Town of Ramapo to construct a final leachate treatment system. The State signed an order for site cleanup with the potentially responsible party in February of 1988. In April of 1992, NYSDEC requested the Town of Ramapo to begin design activities for site cleanup.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA conducted a preliminary evaluation and has determined that no immediate cleanup actions are required at the site while the final cleanup remedy is being designed.

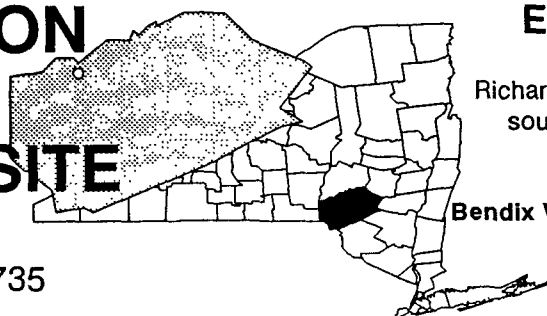
## Site Repository



Suffern Free Library, Maple and Washington Avenues, Suffern, NY 10901

# **RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL SITE NEW YORK**

EPA ID# NYD980507735



## **EPA REGION 2**

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

### **Other Names:**

**Bendix Waste Oil and Disposal Site**

## **Site Description**

The Richardson Hill Road Landfill Site covers 8 acres and contains a landfill that is composed of two sections. The first part is in the northern section of the site; it contains two trenches. The second part, located to the south of the first, contains a waste oil pit. From 1964 through 1969, the Bendix Corporation disposed of hazardous wastes and unknown amounts of waste oil and equipment at the site. In 1982, the EPA discovered polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), trichloroethylene (TCE), and vinyl chloride on the site during a site inspection. A shallow ditch intercepts surface water runoff 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 carries water to the Cannonsville Reservoir. Approximately 100 people live within a mile of the site. Three seasonal homes are located directly downslope from the site, and five other seasonal homes are downstream from the site. Chemical analysis of the residential water supply shows that the shallow groundwater supplying the three homes downslope from the site is contaminated with organic compounds. These wells were sealed off. Residents have been provided with bottled water. Approximately 1,000 people who depend on surface water or groundwater for their drinking water supply live within 3 miles of the site.

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

### **NPL LISTING HISTORY**

Proposed Date: 06/10/86

Final Date: 07/22/87

## **Threats and Contaminants**



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and PCBs are contaminating the soil. Groundwater at the site contains oily wastes and VOCs including dichloroethene and TCE. PCBs and solvents are present in the surface water and sediments throughout the beaver ponds in Herrick Hollow Creek. People could be exposed to hazardous chemicals through direct contact with contaminants from the area's drainage system, the two beaver ponds near the site, and the other surrounding creeks. Also, fish in local streams and animals that depend on those surface water resources could be contaminated.

## 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:** In 1987, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began providing bottled water to residents in the area who cannot use their water supply due to contamination from the site. The parties also placed a temporary cap on the waste oil pond in the southern part of the landfill to keep contaminants from migrating from the site. In 1991, the waste oil pit was fenced and warning signs were posted along the perimeter of the landfill.



**Entire Site:** The potentially responsible parties started a study of site contamination in 1987. Upon completion of these studies, scheduled for late 1993, a cleanup remedy will be selected.

**Site Facts:** A potentially responsible party signed an order in 1987 in which they agreed to complete an investigation determining the nature and extent of site contamination. Sidney Landfill, also on the NPL, is located directly across from the Richardson Hill Road Landfill site.

## Environmental Progress



By providing bottled water to those residents affected by contaminated groundwater, capping the waste oil pond, and securing the waste oil pit, the potentially responsible parties have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials. The Richardson Hill Road Landfill Site no longer poses 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



Sidney Memorial Public Library, Main Street, Sidney, NY 13838

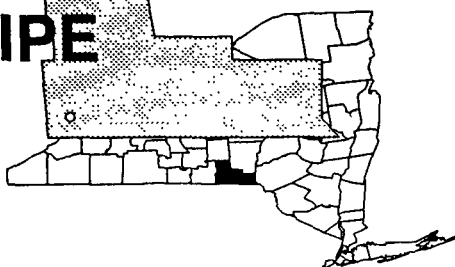


# ROBINTech INC./ NATIONAL PIPE COMPANY NEW YORK

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, in the Town of Vestal. The site was owned by Robinson Technical Products from 1966 to 1970; Robintech, Inc. from 1970 to 1982; and the National Pipe Co. from 1982 to the present. The facility manufactures polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe from inert PVC resin and assembles plastic-coated cable. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) conducted an investigation in 1984 to verify compliance with discharge permits. The investigation found that certain organic chemicals were above standards that were not covered under the existing permit. Further investigations found that the source of the contamination was the groundwater, pumped from beneath the site and used in the pipe production cooling system. The area immediately north of the site is a marshy wetland area. An adjacent recreational facility, Skate Estate, received surface drainage from the National Pipe Co. site in the past. Three municipal wells, serving the Vestal public water supply, are located about 1/2 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; approximately 7,300 people are dependent on the well.

**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 and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and trichlorethylene. The soil and sediments are suspected to be contaminated with lead. Potential harmful health effects include drinking contaminated groundwater and coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil. Surface water runoff leaving the site may have overflowed onto the Skate Estate property in the past. Preliminary investigations conducted in 1991 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 the soils and cleanup of the groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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late 1992.

**Soils:** The parties potentially responsible for contamination have agreed to conduct an investigation to determine the nature and extent of soil contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. This investigation is expected to begin in



**Groundwater:** The EPA negotiated an agreement with the potentially responsible party to investigate the nature and extent of groundwater contamination. The investigation, completed in early 1991, resulted in the EPA selecting a remedy that includes air stripping the contaminants from the groundwater. The design of the groundwater cleanup remedy is expected to begin in early 1993.

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

## Environmental Progress



The EPA has conducted a preliminary evaluation of the conditions at the site and determined that no immediate actions are required to make the site safer while further investigations and are taking place and cleanup remedies are being designed.

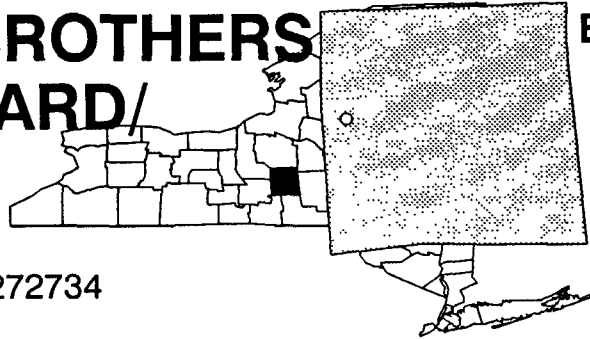
## Site Repository



Vestal Public Library, 320 Vestal Parkway, East, Vestal, NY 13850

# 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 that formerly manufactured wire screens. Before the facility burned down in 1970, Wickwire Brothers, Inc. produced small metal items and disposed of industrial waste on the site. From 1971 to 1985, the site operated as a scrap yard, car crushing, and scrap metal processing facility by Philip and Harvey Rosen. Municipal waste, industrial waste, construction waste, timbers, and drums were disposed of in an unlined open dump approximately 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 15 to 20 feet deep. Approximately 500 drums, their contents unknown and many of them leaking, were found on the surface buried in two separate areas. Also on the surface were crushed cars and refrigerators, 5,000-gallon steel tanks, approximately 10 fuel truck tanks, and an open pit containing water with an oily surface. In 1972, 1984, and 1985, the Cortland County Health Department cited the Rosen Brothers for violating State and County laws concerning waste handling. In 1985, the Health Department ordered the Rosen Brothers to take some needed safety and cleanup measures, but the company did not comply with the order. 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 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. The Rosen site was used as a natural travel route for students walking to school.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

## Threats and Contaminants

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In 1986, NYSDEC detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in on-site wells and soil samples. On-site sediments contain pesticides, cyanide, chromium, and lead. An oily film was observed on the Tioughnioga River. The installation of a fence around the site, combined with a weekly maintenance inspection, has eliminated the possibility of individuals, except those doing the cleanup work, coming into contact with on-site wastes.

## 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 1987, the potentially responsible parties, under monitoring by the EPA, fenced the site, secured and segregated containers of hazardous materials, removed a number of gas cylinders, and sampled wastes.

Beginning in late 1989, all surficial hazardous wastes, including visibly stained soils and drums, were removed from the site.



**Entire Site:** Under EPA monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for the contamination began an investigation in 1990 to determine the type and extent of contamination remaining on site and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup. To date, test borings have been drilled; a soil gas survey has been conducted; and surface water, sediments, groundwater, and soil samples have been taken. The groundwater sampling included the installation of upgradient and downgradient wells. All investigation results are expected in late 1994, at which time final cleanup actions will be selected by the EPA.

**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



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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. The potentially responsible parties are conducting investigations into final cleanup solutions for the remaining contamination at the site.

## Site Repository

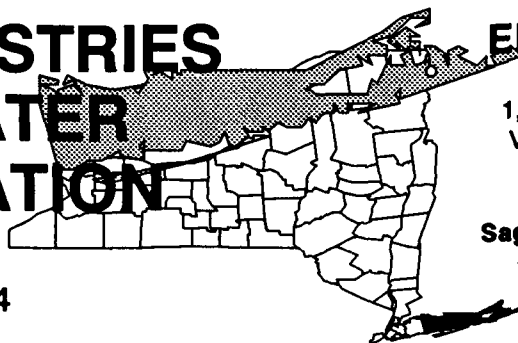


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Cortland Free Library, 32 Church Street, Cortland, NY 13045

# ROWE INDUSTRIES GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD981486954



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
1,500 feet south of the  
Village of Sag Harbor

Other Names:  
Sag Harbor Groundwater  
Contamination Site

## Site Description

The Rowe Industries Groundwater Contamination site is located on the eastern side of the Sag Harbor Bridgehampton Turnpike and consists of approximately 5 acres. From the 1950s through the early 1960s, the site was owned and operated by Rowe Industries, Inc. During that time, the company manufactured small electric motors and transformers. Rowe Industries was purchased by Aurora Plastics, Inc. in the late 1960s and by Nabisco, Inc. in the early 1970s. In 1980, the site was sold to Sag Harbor Industries, which uses the facility to manufacture electronic devices. Reports from former workers indicated that spent solvents were discharged through drains leading from the building into cesspools, directly onto the land surface, or to a small pond farther east. Groundwater contamination 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 groundwater plume was approximately 500 feet wide, flowed northeast of the site, and contained chlorinated hydrocarbons. Approximately 6,000 people within a 3-mile radius of the site use groundwater as their primary source of drinking water.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/10/86

Final Date: 07/22/87

## Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene were detected in on-site monitoring wells. Health threats may exist from the migration of contaminants from the groundwater or chemical vapors in the air. Potential contact with contaminated groundwater through drinking well water is no longer a concern, because a safe public water supply was made available to the affected residences in late 1984; public water 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 monitoring, Nabisco, Inc. and Sag Harbor Industries, Inc. initiated an investigation in 1989 to determine the type and extent of groundwater contamination and to identify alternatives for the cleanup. The investigation is expected to be completed in late 1992; the final cleanup approach will be selected soon thereafter.

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

## Environmental Progress



By providing a safe drinking water supply to those residences affected by contaminated groundwater, the EPA has reduced the potential of exposure to contaminants in the well water while site investigations into the final cleanup remedy continue.

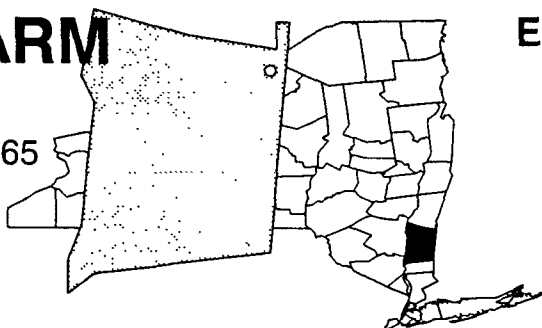
## Site Repository



John Jermain Memorial Library, Main Street, Sag Harbor, NY 11963

# SARNEY FARM NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535165



## EPA REGION 2

Dutchess County  
Amenia

### Site Description

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

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

### Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater beneath the site 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 a local groundwater discharge area. The major health concern is the domestic use of contaminated groundwater. There has been a decrease in agricultural use of the area, including pasturing of domestic livestock. Therefore, exposure to contaminants through the consumption of livestock has been essentially eliminated.



## Cleanup Approach

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



**Entire Site:** The EPA completed an investigation into the type and extent of contamination at the site in 1990. The cleanup action plan includes on-site low-temperature thermal treatment of contaminated soils, off-site disposal of drums, and hydrogeological testing. The design of the soil cleanup remedy is expected to be completed in early 1993. Drum removal began in early 1992 and is expected to be completed in late 1992. A groundwater investigation currently is being performed to further define the areas of groundwater contamination.

## Environmental Progress



Ongoing drum removals combined with the operation of the treatment system for the contaminated leachate and wastes from the Sarney Farm site are reducing the migration of and the threat of exposure to contaminants at the Sarney Farm site while final cleanup activities are underway.

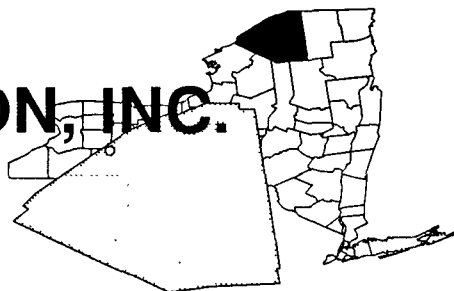
## Site Repository



Amenia Town Hall, Mechanic Street, Amenia, NY 12501

# SEALAND RESTORATION, INC. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535181



## EPA REGION 2

St. Lawrence County  
Lisbon

### Site Description

The Sealand Restoration, Inc. site covers 210 acres and is located in the Village of Lisbon. The site, formerly a dairy farm, was acquired by Sealand Restoration in 1977 and was operated as a waste disposal 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 and State 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, toluene, acetone and trichloroethane. Surface water is contaminated with aluminum, iron, lead, manganese, and zinc. Low levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's), pesticides, phenols and heavy metals were found in the landspread area. Potential health risks exist to those who come into direct contact with the contaminants, accidentally ingest contaminated vegetation, or drink the contaminated groundwater.

### Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases directed at interim source control and cleanup of the entire site.

## Response Action Status

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**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 of St. Lawrence, using funds appropriated by the New York State Legislature. 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:** A study to determine the type and extent of groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination began in 1990 and is scheduled for completion in 1994, at which time appropriate cleanup remedies will be selected. This study also will determine if there is remaining soil contamination.

## Environmental Progress



By removing the drums and contaminated soils from the Sealand Restoration site and placing a fence around the cell disposal area, the possibility of people being directly exposed to hazardous materials at the site has been reduced. Further investigations to determine the extent of groundwater and remaining soil contamination and to select the final cleanup remedies for the site are underway.

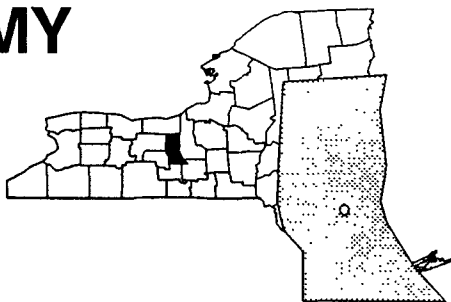
## Site Repository



Lisbon Town Hall, 62 Main Street, Lisbon, NY 13658

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT NEW YORK

EPA ID# NY0213820830



**EPA REGION 2**  
Seneca County  
Near the Town of Romulus

## Site Description

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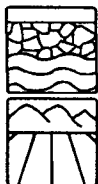
The Seneca Army Depot site encompasses 10,587 acres. It lies between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes in the Finger Lakes region and abuts the Town of Romulus. The Army has stored and disposed of military explosives at the facility since 1941. There is an unlined 4-acre landfill in the western portion of the 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 were detonated and related wastes burned on fractured shale pads until 1987. At the APE-1236 Deactivation Furnace on the depot, small arms are destroyed. Seneca Army Depot employs about 800 civilians and 300 to 400 military employees. Approximately 1,000 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the depot.

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

<b>NPL LISTING HISTORY</b> Proposed Date: 07/14/89 Final Date: 08/30/90
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## 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. Those 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 being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the ash landfill and the open burning grounds. Additional areas of concern are expected to be added to the site 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. The EPA provided the Army with comments, which were incorporated into the investigation work plan. Field work began in 1991.



**Open Burning Grounds:** The Army is conducting an investigation to determine the extent of contamination in the open burning grounds. The EPA has provided the Army with comments which were incorporated into the investigation workplan. Field work began in 1991. An additional 63 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU) have been identified. The EPA, the Army, and the State will address some of these areas through the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)/State permit process. Other areas of concern will be addressed under an interagency agreement. Areas of concern will be added on an ongoing basis by the three parties involved and later will be grouped into specific cleanup phases. It is expected that an additional 10 to 15 separate contaminated areas will be addressed by future actions.

**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. The EPA, the Army, and the State signed an Interagency Agreement.

## Environmental Progress



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

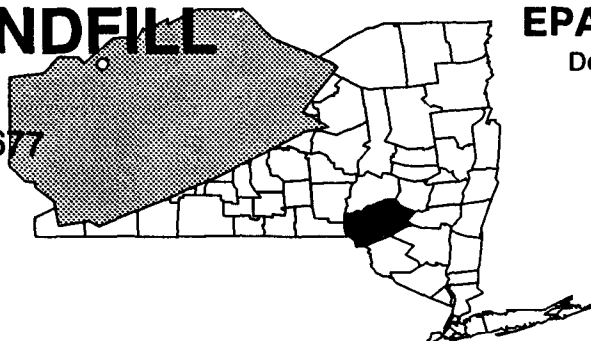
## Site Repository



Not established.

# 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. This landfill is located in a sparsely populated area of steep hills, woods, and farmland. The Sidney Landfill operated from 1964 until 1972 and accepted municipal and commercial waste, and possibly, waste oils. Waste streams from the landfill may have contained organic solvents and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Groundwater and surface water in the area could become contaminated, because the landfill is located on a hilltop and slope, where water can flow in different directions at the same time. A wetland area and Herrick Hollow Creek are immediately downslope from the site. A private well at the base of the hill was closed because of a high iron content. Organic solvents are present in the bedrock and soil off site. This poses a threat to local springs that feed into nearby drainages. The site is covered, but is not properly capped to prevent water from seeping through it. Leachate seeps have been associated with this landfill since the 1960s. This is a sparsely populated area of woods and farmlands, where 1,700 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site.

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

## 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 were posted around the perimeter of the landfill.



**Entire Site:** The EPA began a study of this site in 1990 to determine the nature and extent of contamination on and off site. The EPA plans to complete the study in 1992, at which time it will select the final remedy for cleaning up the site.

**Site Facts:** The EPA sent 53 information request letters and followed up on 15 of those letters notifying potentially responsible parties of their liability and requesting them to initiate cleanup actions. Richardson Hill Road Landfill Site, also listed on the NPL, is located directly across from the Sidney Landfill site.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA's preliminary evaluations determined that no other immediate cleanup actions were needed at the Sidney Landfill site while the investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy are taking place.

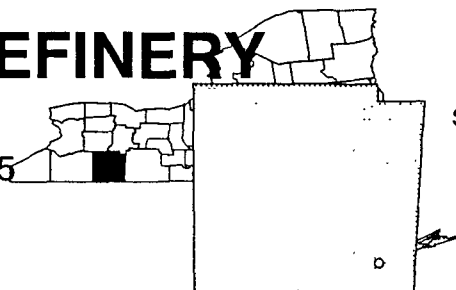
## Site Repository



Sidney Memorial Public Library, Main Street, Sidney, NY 13838

# SINCLAIR REFINERY NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980535215



## EPA REGION 2

Allegany County  
S. Brooklyn Avenue in Wellsville

### Site Description

The Sinclair Refinery site covers approximately 114 acres where the Wellsville Refining Company refined oil from the late 1800s until 1924. The Sinclair Refining Company (now ARCO) purchased the property in 1924 and operated it until 1958, when a fire ended operations. The property changed ownership during the next few years, including the Town and Village of Wellsville, the State University of New York, and the various companies now owning and occupying the site. Various types of wastes including cloth filters, oil sludges, contaminated soil, pesticides, heavy metals, and fly ash were disposed of in an on-site landfill over a 30-year period. The landfill consists of a 9-acre Central Elevated Landfill Area, a 2-acre South Landfill Area, and a 1-acre sand and gravel area between the two landfills. The landfill part of the site is located along the west bank of the Genesee River, about 1 1/4 miles upstream from the Village of Wellsville's original water supply intake pipe. The EPA, the State, and ARCO relocated the town's river water intake farther upstream of the landfill in 1985, so contaminants in that part of the river no longer threaten the water supply. The river is eroding the ground under the landfill, and surface waters off site could become contaminated if the river's flood waters are high enough to reach the landfill. Approximately 6,000 people live within a mile of the landfill. Several businesses and the State University of New York's Alfred Campus are located on the refinery portion of the Sinclair property. Approximately 500 people use the buildings located on this part of the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/23/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), petrochemicals, and heavy metals. Potential human exposure from drinking water has been essentially eliminated as a result of the relocation of the Wellsville Water Treatment Plant intake pipe. On-site workers who inhale or touch contaminated groundwater or soil could be at risk. Prolonged exposure to contaminated dust from isolated "hot spots" on site also could present a risk to individuals.



## 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

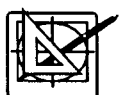
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**Immediate Actions:** In 1983, ARCO removed approximately 10 loose drums from the Genesee River. In 1983, the State of New York diverted the Genesee River away from the eroding face of the landfill and placed dredged material there as temporary protection 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.



**Stabilization of the Landfill:** The EPA selected the following remedies to stabilize the eroding landfill: remove approximately 300 drums from the landfill and dispose of them off site; excavate wastes from the 2-acre landfill area; place clean fill in the excavated area; consolidate excavated wastes to the central landfill area; (4) cap consolidated wastes in the central landfill area; partially channelize the Genesee River to protect the landfill from erosion or flooding; and construct a fence around the entire landfill to secure it. The river channelization and landfill consolidation activities were completed in 1991. The design for the landfill cap was completed in late 1991. Construction of the cap is scheduled to begin in late 1992.



**Source Control/Refinery Site:** In 1991, the EPA selected the following remedies to address soil and groundwater contamination from the refinery area of the site: excavating surface soils that exceed health-based cleanup criteria and consolidating those soils in the central landfill area; extracting and treating contaminated groundwater for discharge; and monitoring site media, including groundwater and surface water, for possible contaminant migration. Design activities to excavate the soil began in 1991. Actual excavation is expected to begin in 1992. Cleanup designs are expected to be completed in early 1994.

**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.

## Environmental Progress



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The removal of many sources of contamination and the actions taken to ensure a safe drinking water supply have made the site safer while work to stabilize the landfill continues. Further cleanup activities to control the source of contamination at the Sinclair Refinery site are in progress.

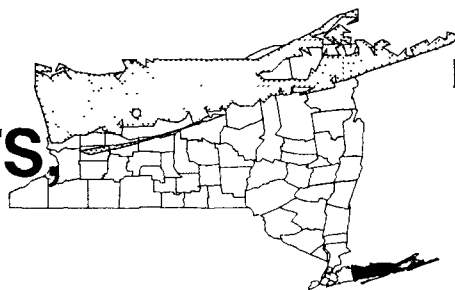
## Site Repository



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David A. Howe Library, 155 North Main Street, Wellsville, NY 14895

**SMS  
INSTRUMENTS,  
INC.  
NEW YORK**  
EPA ID# NYD001533165



## **EPA REGION 2**

Suffolk County  
Deer Park

### **Site Description**

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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 percent 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. In 1979 to 1980, the Suffolk County Department of Health detected solvents in the pool. The County installed monitoring wells, and subsequent investigations at the site during 1981 revealed 70 drums stored outdoors in an unprotected area, some showing evidence of corrosion and leakage. More than 50 industrial facilities are located within a 1-mile radius of the site, and a large groundwater recharge basin is located adjacent to the eastern side of the site. The basin is located in the recharge zone of the Magothy aquifer, a sole source aquifer for Long Island. The Magothy aquifer is the only source of drinking water for the estimated 124,000 residents in the vicinity of the site. Approximately 17,000 residences are located within a mile of the site. Several schools are situated to the south of the site. The headwaters of Sampawams Creek, which feeds into Guggenheim Lakes, lie a 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**

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

## Cleanup Approach

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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 entire site and cleanup of the off-site 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 storage tank was removed in 1988.



**Entire Site:** The EPA's plan to clean up the site includes extracting and treating groundwater at the site and discharging it back to the ground. Soils will be treated on site by air stripping to remove contaminants. The designs to clean the soils were completed in mid-1992 and cleanup activities were initiated immediately. The designs for groundwater cleanup are expected to be completed in mid-1992.



**Off-Site Contamination:** In May 1990, the EPA began an investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination off site. The investigation is expected to be completed by mid-1993. Based on the result of this investigation, a plan to control and clean up the source of this contamination will be developed.

## Environmental Progress



The immediate actions described above have reduced the spread of on-site contamination while groundwater and soil cleanup activities are being designed and implemented and the investigation of off-site contamination is underway at the SMS Instruments, Inc. site.

## Site Repository

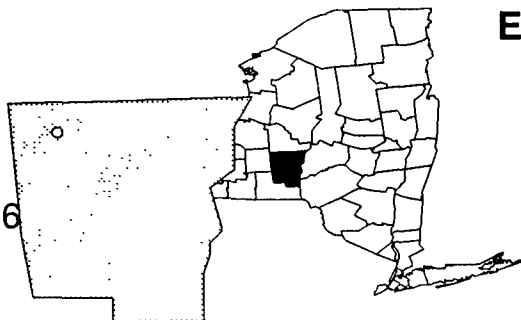


Deer Park Public Library, 44 Lake Avenue, Deer Park, NY 11729

# SOLVENT SAVERS

## NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980421176



### EPA REGION 2

Chenango County  
Lincklaen

## Site Description

The Solvent Savers site covers 13 acres in the Town of Lincklaen. Industrial solvents and other wastes were brought to the chemical waste recovery facility for reprocessing or disposal from 1967 until 1974. Operations included distillation to recover solvents for reuse, drum reconditioning, and burial of liquids, solids, sludges, and drums in several on-site areas. The quantities and types of wastes disposed 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 public and livestock consumption are grown in the area.

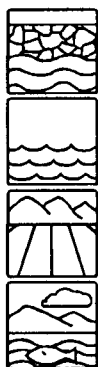
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

## Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including tetrachloroethane, trichloroethylene, and trichloroethane. The soil and groundwater contain heavy metals such as arsenic, barium, cadmium, and zinc. The soil also is 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.

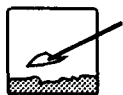
## Cleanup Approach

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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:** The EPA has excavated 127 drums, some badly corroded, and overpacked them into leakproof outer drums. These drums were disposed of by the potentially responsible parties at a federally approved facility. The EPA expects the potentially responsible parties to remove the remaining 200 cubic yards of contaminated soil by the end of 1992.



**Entire Site:** The EPA completed a study of the nature and extent of the contamination at the site in 1990. The selected remedy includes chemical precipitation, air stripping, and carbon adsorption cleanup of contaminated groundwater; excavation of contaminated soils; low temperature thermal extraction for the excavated VOC-contaminated soils; and off-site removal of the excavated PCB-contaminated soils for incineration and disposal. Further studies will be performed to assess the feasibility of these remedies. Design of the chosen cleanup technology is expected to be completed by late 1993.

**Site Facts:** In 1989, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, directing them to take responsibility for cleaning up the site. In 1991, the 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



The excavation, stabilization, and disposal of many of the drums discovered at the site have reduced the risk of people being exposed to hazardous materials while cleanup activities are ongoing at the Solvent Savers site.

## Site Repository

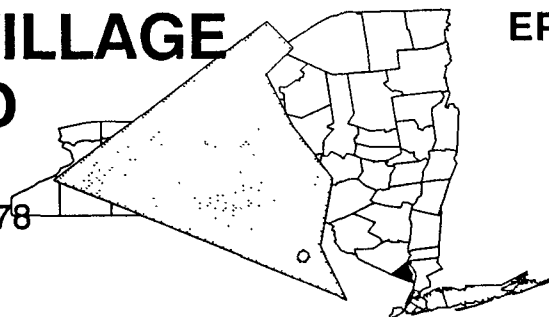


Pond's Store, 567 Star Route, DeRuyter, NY 13052

# SUFFERN VILLAGE WELL FIELD

NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980780878



EPA REGION 2

Rockland County  
Village of Suffern

## Site Description

The Suffern Village Well Field site covers 30 acres in the Village of Suffern. The Village operates four production wells that provide water to approximately 12,000 people at a rate of almost 2 million gallons per day. In 1978, the State detected trichloroethane, a volatile organic compound (VOC), in the municipal water distribution system. Currently, wells 1, 2, and 4 are shut down due to the contamination. The Tempcon Corporation, a small oil burner reconditioning business, was identified as the source of the contamination. The company is located 2,500 feet uphill of the well field. Until 1979, the company used a seepage disposal pit and trichloroethane-based solvents. During investigations, coal gasification wastes were found at the Econo-Body Truck and Equipment Corporation, located approximately 400 feet away from the well field. Approximately 10,800 people live in the Village of Suffern. All of the residents in the area use municipally treated water. The well field is adjacent to the Ramapo River.

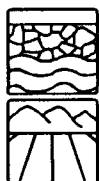
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

## Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater was contaminated with VOCs, primarily trichloroethane, and lesser amounts of dichloroethane and naphthalene. Soils also were contaminated with VOCs. Site studies have indicated that threats to the health of the nearby population and environment are no longer significant.

## Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed through immediate actions; further investigations showed that no other cleanup actions are required,

## Response Action Status

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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 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 State and the EPA determined that the immediate actions undertaken by the Village had reduced the threats and that no further cleanup actions were warranted. However, the State has continued to monitor the site to ensure that the site cleanup has been effective. As a result of the first year of monitoring, the site is being considered for deletion from the NPL.

**Site Facts:** In order to meet new State drinking water quality standards, the Village installed an activated carbon treatment system at the wellfield in 1990.

## Environmental Progress



The immediate cleanup actions at the Suffern Village Well Field site have reduced the threats of exposure to contaminants, therefore protecting public health and the environment. The State will continue to monitor the site to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy while procedures to delete the site from the NPL are being initiated.

## Site Repository

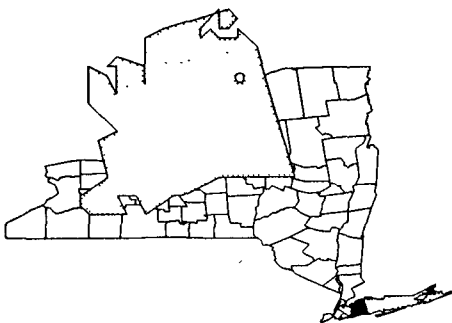


Suffern Free Library, Maple and Washington Avenues, Suffern, NY 10907



# 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 1 1/4 miles from the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

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 of 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 potentially responsible party completed an investigation to determine the extent and nature of 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 1991.



**Off-Site Contamination:** The potentially responsible parties plan to address the possible migration of contaminants from the landfill. A work plan for this investigation has been submitted, and field work which began in mid-1992 will measure the extent of off-site contamination and identify alternatives for the cleanup.

## Environmental Progress



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

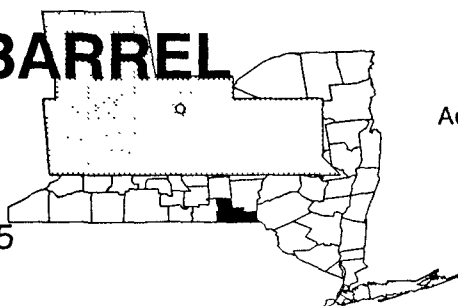
## Site Repository



Syosset Public Library, 225 South Oyster Bay Road, Syosset, NY 11791

# 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 originally was discharged into unlined lagoons and allowed to evaporate. This process continued until 1980. The company cleaned out and backfilled the lagoons and now stores the wastewater in a holding tank before it is disposed of off site. Osborne Creek crosses the northern part of the site, and local residents use surface water downstream and within 3 miles of the site for recreation. Approximately 3,500 people obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site.

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

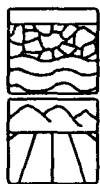
### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 05/05/89

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. There is fishing and boating activity about a mile south of the site. In addition, surface water also is used for irrigation at two nearby farms.

## 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 1992, the parties potentially responsible for contamination began to study the nature and extent of contamination of the site. The study is scheduled to be completed in 1994. The EPA will use the results of this study as a basis for selecting the best methods to clean up the site.

**Site Facts:** In 1984, the EPA fined Tri-Cities Barrel Co., Inc. for failure to label hazardous wastes properly. The parties potentially responsible for site contamination initiated an investigation into site contamination in response to a Consent Order issued by the EPA.

## Environmental Progress



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

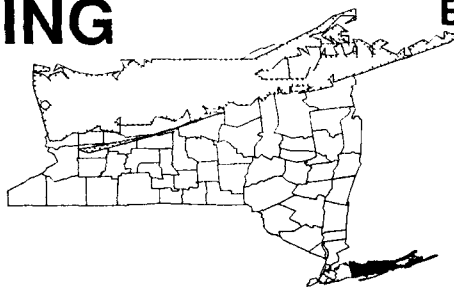
## Site Repository



Not established.

# TRONIC PLATING CO., INC. NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD002059517



## EPA REGION 2

Suffolk County  
Farmingdale

### Site Description

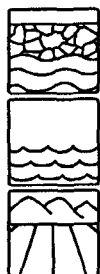
The Tronic Plating Co., Inc. site comprises 1/2 acre of a 2 1/2-acre lot and is located in a relatively flat area of Farmingdale. Tronic Plating occupied the southeastern corner of a long building in an industrial park area from 1968 to 1984, where it provided electroplating and metal protective coating services for the electronics industry. The site consists of the long building, two inside aboveground 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 utilized by Tronic Plating to dispose of potentially hazardous effluent. New York State issued a Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to Tronic Plating in 1980. Tests conducted by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) in 1985 detected heavy metals including copper, silver, iron, zinc, lead, and cadmium in the leaching pools and in the storm drain. 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 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



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

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The party potentially responsible for the site contamination started an investigation defining the site contamination and effective cleanup methods in 1988 and anticipates completing it in 1993. The EPA will then evaluate alternatives and select the most appropriate remedies for cleanup of the site.

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

## Environmental Progress



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

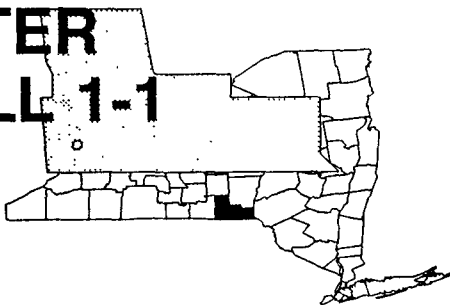
## Site Repository



Farmingdale Public Library, Main and Conklin Streets, Farmingdale, NY 11735

# VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 1-1 NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980763767



## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
Vestal

### Site Description

The Vestal Water Supply Well 1-1 is located on the southern bank of the Susquehanna River in Vestal. An industrial park is located immediately to the southeast of the well, along Stage Road. Several marshy areas and drainage ditches encompass and interlace the industrial park. The western portion of the site includes a water district well field, a soccer field, 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 moderately contaminated with several volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE). Well 1-1 was the main source of water for District 1 until 1978, when it was closed. Well 1-2 was the main source of water until 1988, but 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. Some 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 and State actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants



Pollution from the Stage Road Industrial Park apparently has caused the groundwater to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and 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 site 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 remediation.

## Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** Well 1-1 was removed from service in 1980.



**Groundwater:** Based on the results of the site investigation performed by the State, the following cleanup methods were selected: 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. Since the yield of Well 1-1 has decreased to a level that may be insufficient to contain the plume of contamination, the EPA is presently replacing Well 1-1 with a new well in a similar location and at original capacity. The new well will be integrated with the air stripping facility and is scheduled to be operational in late 1992.



**Source Remediation:** The EPA has 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. Design of the selected remedy is underway and includes treatment of contaminated soils by in-situ vapor extraction and monitoring of groundwater, with future treatment for heavy metals, if necessary.

## Environmental Progress



By closing down the contaminated well and making Well 1-3 the primary supplier of drinking water, residents no longer are being exposed to contaminated drinking water. Well 1-1 will be used again for the public water supply and will no longer be pumped into the Susquehanna River as soon as the treatment system is operational, thus protecting the public health and the environment. Soil cleanup actions currently being designed will eliminate the sources of contamination at the site.

## Site Repository

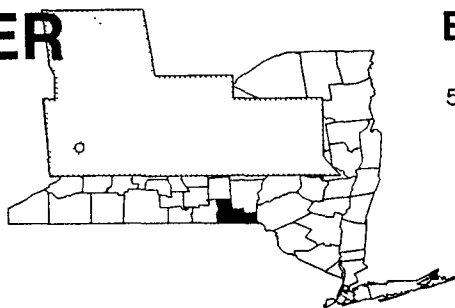


Vestal Town Hall, 605 Vestal Parkway, Vestal, NY 13850



# VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 4-2 NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652267



## EPA REGION 2

Broome County  
5 miles southwest of the  
City of Binghamton

### 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, which is also listed on the NPL. This was done as a result of discovering that the separate plumes of contaminated groundwater emanated 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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Public Well 4-2 is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including TCE. Drinking or using the contaminated groundwater from Well 4-2 or using the water for bathing or other domestic uses had been a potential health threat prior to the installation of a water treatment system at the wellhead in 1989.

### 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:** To protect public water supplies, Well 4-2 was removed from service in 1980.



**Entire Site:** 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 provide potable water from Well 4-2 to Water District 4 while also cleaning up the groundwater contamination in the area.

**Site Facts:** 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.

## Environmental Progress



By closing Well 4-2, exposure to contaminants has been reduced, thereby protecting the public health. Since 1989, groundwater treatment systems have been operating at the site and continue to reduce groundwater contamination levels, while providing potable water service from Well 4-2 to Water District 4.

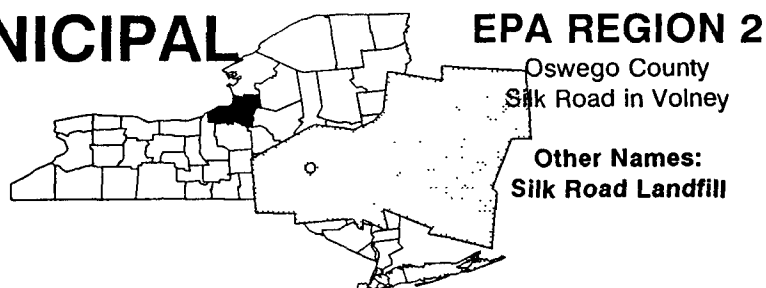
## Site Repository



Vestal Town Hall, 605 Vestal Parkway, Vestal, NY 13850

# VOLNEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980509376



## Site Description

The Volney Municipal Landfill covers 85 acres in the Town of Volney, which is in a rural area of Oswego County. The Oswego Valley Solid Refuse Disposal District Board (OVSRRDB) owned and operated the landfill from 1969 to 1975, when Oswego County bought it. From 1969 to 1983, the unlined landfill accepted municipal wastes from homes, businesses, and light industries. The landfill expanded in the 1970s to include a drainage system for collecting leachate in the central and northern sections. From 1974 to 1975, the landfill accepted up to 8,000 barrels containing chemical residues from a local hazardous waste treatment facility. Of these, between 50 and 200 barrels contained liquids of unknown volume and composition. The County ceased disposal operations at the site in 1983, and by the fall of 1985, the County completed closure of the landfill site. Leachate from the landfill has contaminated sediments, groundwater, and surface water in the surrounding area. Approximately 225 residents in this rural area use groundwater from private wells within 3 miles of the site. Twenty-five households within 1,000 feet of the landfill rely on groundwater as a primary supply of drinking water.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

## Threats and Contaminants



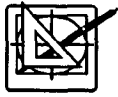
The groundwater contains heavy metals including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, and nickel. Sediments, surface water, and leachate from the landfill contain heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene. Potential pathways of exposure to the contaminants at the site 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. Geologic conditions at the site make it possible for wastes in the deteriorating barrels on site to contaminate groundwater that serves as the drinking water supply for local residents.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Source Control:** The County ceased operations at the landfill in 1983 and completed closure of the landfill in the fall of 1985, including the 55-acre disposal area and partial leachate collection. The EPA chose the following methods to prevent the landfill from polluting the surface water and groundwater: constructing a supplemental cap on the side slopes of the landfill to further reduce leachate generation; installing a system for collecting leachate from both the northern and southern sections of the landfill with accompanying slurry walls, collection wells, and drain segments; and constructing a system to treat the leachate in an on-site treatment plant or transport it to an off-site facility for treatment. The EPA will determine the specific treatment method when the treatability studies performed during the design phase, that is currently underway, are completed. The treatability studies and design are expected to be completed in 1994.



**Groundwater and Surface Water:** The County is currently studying the nature and extent of groundwater and surface water contamination from the landfill. This study, which will lead to the selection of final cleanup remedies, is expected to be completed in 1994.

**Site Facts:** In 1979, the State of New York entered into a Consent Order with Oswego County that provided that the County control the leachate problem and close the site. This action included installation of a leachate collection system in the northern portion of the landfill in 1982, and installing a synthetic liner and soil cap on the top of the landfill and capping the soils on the sides in 1985. The landfill was closed in the fall of 1985 in compliance with the municipal landfill closure regulations of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. In late 1990, the EPA and Oswego County signed a Consent Order to initiate a study of the nature and extent of groundwater and surface water contamination at the site.

## Environmental Progress



The landfill has been capped, reducing the potential for direct contact with waste materials. The EPA has selected the cleanup technologies to control the source of contamination while the design of the groundwater and surface water remedies are underway. Final cleanup actions will commence at the Volney Municipal Landfill site once the current design activities are completed.

## Site Repository

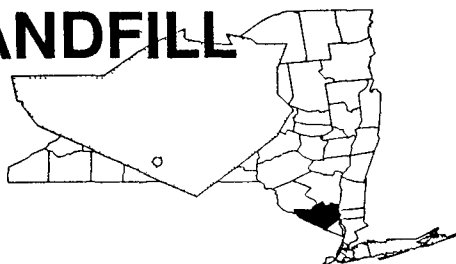


Fulton Public Library, 160 South First Street, Fulton, NY 13850

# 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 fronting on Penaluna Road, in the Town of Warwick. The surrounding area is hilly, with interspersed residential areas and woods. Both wetlands and rock outcroppings lie next to the landfilled 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, the State sampled leachate seeping from the site and detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals, and phenols, some of which exceeded New York State standards and the USEPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulation. 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, along Penaluna Road. 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 and State actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/18/85

Final Date: 03/31/89

### Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater contains low levels of VOCs, semi-volatiles 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 main health concern is ingestion of and exposure to contaminated groundwater. Sampling has indicated that three private wells near the landfill contain VOC contaminants in concentrations that exceed State or Federal Drinking Water Standards. The State is providing these residences with bottled water and carbon filtration units.

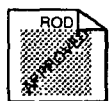
## Cleanup Approach

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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 1989, the EPA began an intensive study of groundwater, surface water, and soil contamination at the site. This investigation was completed in early 1991. The EPA selected remedies for cleanup in mid-1991, which include capping the landfill and providing bottled water and filtration systems to residents to ensure they have a potable water supply. Based on the results of a semi-annual residential well sampling program, residential wells which contain contaminants in excess of State and Federal Drinking Water Standards will be provided with point-of-use treatment systems. The design of the selected remedy is expected to begin in 1992.



**Migration Control:** The EPA will begin additional studies into appropriate measures to control the migration of contaminants in late 1991.

**Site Facts:** In April 1992, four potentially responsible parties agreed to comply with an Unilateral Order to design and construct the selected remedy addressing the source of 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 while design of the source control remedy is underway and an additional investigation leading to selection of the final cleanup remedy addressing migration control is taking place.

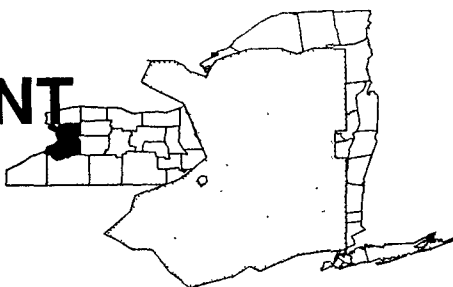
## Site Repository



Warwick Town Hall, 60 Main Street, Warwick, NY 10990

# WIDE BEACH DEVELOPMENT NEW YORK

EPA ID# NYD980652259



## EPA REGION 2

Erie County  
Brant

### Site Description

Wide Beach Development is a 55-acre suburban development of 60 homes located in Brant, a small community on Lake Erie, north of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. From 1968 to 1978, the Wide Beach Homeowners' Association applied about 155 cubic meters of waste oil to the local roadways to control dust. Some of the oil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). 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 is being addressed through Federal actions.

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants



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

## Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and restoration of an on-site wetland.

## Response Action Status

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**Emergency Actions:** In 1985, in response to the levels of PCBs found in Wide Beach homes, the EPA acted to protect residents from contaminated runoff and dust until a long-term remedy could be applied. This emergency action included paving the roadways, driveways, and drainage ditches; decontaminating 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 groundwater; 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:** The EPA selected a remedy for this site in 1985, which included: excavating the PCB-contaminated soils in the roadways, drainage ditches, driveways, yards, and wetlands; chemically treating the PCB-contaminated soils; backfilling excavated areas with treated soils; and repaving roadways and driveways. The EPA demonstrated the effectiveness of the proposed soil treatment process at the site in 1988 as part of a treatability study to determine if the proposed approach for chemically neutralizing the PCB-contaminated soils would be effective. All activities at this site have been completed.



**Wetland Restoration:** An on-site wetland area, which was unavoidably damaged by site cleanup activities, was restored during this phase. The restoration activities were completed in 1992.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA performed numerous emergency response actions at the Wide Beach Development to make conditions safer for the residents while the investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup actions took place. The excavation and treatment of the PCB-contaminated soil and the wetland restoration activities have been completed and the site is being considered for deletion from the NPL.

## Site Repository

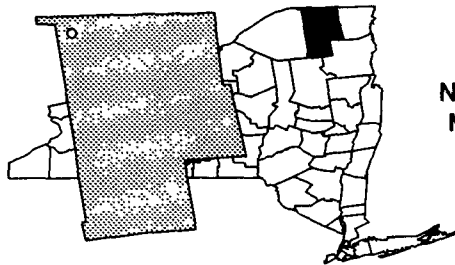


Brant Town Hall, North Lawrence Road, Moira, NY 12957



# 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

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The York Oil Company recycled waste oil at this 17-acre site on County Road #6, 1 mile northwest of Moira, from 1962 until 1975. In 1975, the facility was sold to another registered industrial waste collector. In 1980, the property was transferred to two Moira residents who salvaged the metal storage tanks and sold a portion of the property later that year. In 1982, the County assumed title because of unpaid property taxes. Operators collected crankcase industrial oils, some containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), from sources throughout New England and New York. They stored or processed the oils at the site in eight aboveground storage tanks, a series of three earthen-dammed settling lagoons, and at least one underground storage tank. The recycled PCB-contaminated oil 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. Homes lie along the main roads, interspersed with active and inactive agricultural and pasture land. Approximately 1,700 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site; 400 live within a mile. Residents rely on private wells for drinking water; 13 wells exist within 1/2 mile of the site. Extensive 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

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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 currently is not contaminated. However, there is the potential that pollutants may migrate and reach the private wells. People who touch or accidentally ingest contaminated surface water, sediments, soil, or sludge may be at risk. Wetlands near the site are sensitive environments that may be threatened by contaminants. Despite some cleanup actions, PCB contamination remains at the site and in the wetlands. The wildlife inhabiting the wetlands also may be harmed by site pollutants.

## 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 off-site contamination pathways.

## Response Action Status

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



**Source Control:** The EPA selected a remedy for controlling the source of the contamination in 1988. It features: excavating 30,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils and solidifying this material on site; installing deep groundwater draw-down wells at the edges of the site to collect the 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 rules; removing about 25,000 gallons of contaminated tank oils, as well as other oils collected at the site, to an EPA-approved facility to be incinerated; cleaning and demolishing the empty storage tanks; grading the solidified soil; and inspecting the site every five years to assure that human health and the environment continue to be protected. During the design of the remedy, the EPA will study the proposed solidification process to ensure its effectiveness. Should this approach prove inadequate, the EPA will investigate the feasibility of incinerating the soils on site. Cleanup activities will begin once the design of the final cleanup remedy is completed, scheduled for 1994.



**Off-Site Contamination Pathways:** The first stage of the long-term cleanup dealt with the site itself. This second phase will study off-site contamination pathways, particularly the PCB-contaminated wetlands. The State began an intensive study of the problem in 1986, which was continued by the EPA in September 1988. The second phase of this investigation, planned for completion in late 1993, is exploring the nature and extent of contamination problems around the site and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup.

**Site Facts:** A Consent Decree was signed by the EPA and the potentially responsible parties in late 1990 in which several of the potentially responsible parties agreed to perform the engineering design and clean up the source of contamination. In response to substantive comments from non-settling potentially responsible parties, a revised Consent Decree was initiated in May, 1992. Work will commence once the Consent Decree has been entered as a final judgement of the court. The potentially responsible parties commenced an investigation of off-site contamination pathways in May 1992, pursuant to a Consent Order.

## Environmental Progress



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

## Site Repository



Moirs Town Hall, North Lawrence Road, Moira, NY 12957

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# GLOSSARY

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## Terms Used in the NPL Book

**T**his glossary defines terms used throughout the NPL Volumes. The terms and abbreviations contained in this glossary apply specifically to work performed under the Superfund program in the context of hazardous waste management. These terms may have other meanings when used in a different context. A table of common toxic chemicals found at NPL sites, their sources, and their potential threats is located on page G-15

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

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

**Administrative Order [Unilateral]:** A legally binding document issued by the EPA, directing the parties potentially responsible to perform site cleanups or studies (generally, the EPA does not issue Unilateral Orders for site studies). This type of Order is not signed by the PRPs and does not require approval by a judge.

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

**Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR):** The Federal agency within the U.S. Public Health Service charged with carrying out the health-related responsibilities of CERCLA.

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

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

**Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs):** Federal, State, or local laws which apply to Superfund activities at NPL sites. Both emergency and long-term actions must comply with these laws or provide sound reasons for allowing a waiver. ARARs must be identified for each site relative to the characteristics of the site, the substances found at the site, or the cleanup alternatives being considered for the site.

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## GLOSSARY

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**Aquifer:** An underground layer of rock, sand, or gravel capable of storing water within cracks and pore spaces, or between grains. When water contained within an aquifer is of sufficient quantity and quality, it can be tapped and used for drinking or other purposes. The water contained in the aquifer is called groundwater. A "sole source aquifer" supplies 50 percent or more of the drinking water of an area.

**Artesian (Well):** A well made by drilling into the earth until water is reached, which, due to internal pressure, flows up like a fountain.

**Asbestos:** A mineral fiber that can pollute air or water and is known to cause cancer or asbestosis when inhaled.

**Attenuation:** The naturally occurring process by which a compound is reduced in concentration over time through adsorption, degradation, dilution, or transformation.

**Background Level:** The amount of a substance typically found in the air, water, or soil from natural, as opposed to human, sources.

**Baghouse Dust:** Dust accumulated in removing particulates from the air by passing it through cloth bags in an enclosure.

**Bases:** Substances characterized by high pH (greater than 7.0), which tend to be corrosive in chemical reactions. When bases are mixed with acids, they neutralize each other, forming salts.

**Berm:** A ledge, wall, or a mound of earth used to prevent the migration of contaminants.

**Bioaccumulate:** The process by which some contaminants or toxic chemicals gradually collect and increase in concentration in living tissue, such as in plants, fish, or people, as they breathe contaminated air, drink contaminated water, or eat contaminated food.

**Biological Treatment:** The use of bacteria or other microbial organisms to break down toxic organic materials into carbon dioxide and water.

**Bioremediation:** A cleanup process using naturally occurring or specially cultivated microorganisms to digest contaminants and break them down into non-hazardous components.

**Bog:** A type of wetland that is covered with peat moss deposits. Bogs depend primarily on moisture from the air for their water source, are usually acidic, and are rich in plant residue [see Wetland].

**Boom:** A floating device used to contain oil floating on a body of water or to restrict the potential overflow of waste liquids from containment structures.

**Borehole:** A hole that is drilled into the ground and used to sample soil or ground-water.

**Borrow Pit:** An excavated area where soil, sand, or gravel has been dug up for use elsewhere.

**Cap:** A layer of material, such as clay or a synthetic material, used to prevent rainwater from penetrating and spreading contaminated materials. The surface of the cap generally is mounded or sloped so water will drain off.

**Carbon Adsorption:** A treatment system in which contaminants are removed from ground-water and surface water by forcing water through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts and holds or retains contaminants.

**Carbon Disulfide:** A degreasing agent formerly used extensively for parts washing. This compound has both inorganic and organic

properties, which increase cleaning efficiency. However, these properties also cause chemical reactions that increase the hazard to human health and the environment.

**Carbon Treatment:** [see Carbon Adsorption].

**Cell:** In solid waste disposal, one of a series of holes in a landfill where waste is dumped, compacted, and covered with layers of dirt.

**CERCLA:** [see Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act].

**Characterization:** The sampling, monitoring, and analysis of a site to determine the extent and nature of toxic releases. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

**Chemical Fixation:** The use of chemicals to bind contaminants, thereby reducing the potential for leaching or other movement.

**Chromated Copper Arsenate:** An insecticide/herbicide formed from salts of three toxic metals: copper, chromium, and arsenic. This salt is used extensively as a wood preservative in pressure-treating operations. It is highly toxic and water-soluble, making it a relatively mobile contaminant in the environment.

**Cleanup:** Actions taken to eliminate a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance. The term "cleanup" sometimes is used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, or corrective action.

**Closure:** The process by which a landfill stops accepting wastes and is shut down under Federal

guidelines that ensure the protection of the public and the environment.

**Comment Period:** A specific interval during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions related to site cleanup. For example, a comment period is provided when the EPA proposes to add sites to the NPL. Also, there is minimum 3-week comment period for community members to review and comment on the remedy proposed to clean up a site.

**Community Relations:** The EPA effort to establish and maintain two-way communication with the public. The goals of community relations programs include creating an understanding of EPA programs and related actions, assuring public input into decision-making processes related to affected communities, and making certain that the Agency is aware of, and responsive to, public concerns. Specific community relations activities are required in relation to Superfund cleanup actions [see Comment Period].

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA):** Congress enacted the CERCLA, known as Superfund, in 1980 to respond directly to hazardous waste problems that may pose a threat to the public health and the environment. The EPA administers the Superfund program.

**Confluence:** The place where two bodies of water, such as streams or rivers, come together.

**Confined Aquifer:** An aquifer in which groundwater is confined under pressure that is significantly greater than atmospheric pressure.

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**Consent Decree:** A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, formalizing an agreement between the EPA and the parties potentially responsible for site contamination. The decree describes cleanup actions that the potentially responsible parties are required to perform, or the costs incurred by the government that the parties will reimburse, and the roles, responsibilities, and enforcement options that the government may exercise in the event of non-compliance by potentially responsible parties. If a settlement between the EPA and a potentially responsible party includes cleanup actions, it must be in the form of a Consent Decree. A Consent Decree is subject to a public comment period.

**Consent Order:** [see Administrative Order on Consent].

**Containment:** The process of enclosing or containing hazardous substances in a structure, typically in a pond or a lagoon, to prevent the migration of contaminants into the environment.

**Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological material or substance whose quantity, location, or nature produces undesirable health or environmental effects.

**Contingency Plan:** A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or other accident that releases toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, or radioactive materials into the environment.

**Cooperative Agreement:** A contract between the EPA and the States, wherein a State agrees to manage or monitor certain site cleanup responsibilities and other activities on a cost-sharing basis.

**Cost Recovery:** A legal process by which potentially responsible parties can be required to pay back the Superfund program for money

it spends on any cleanup actions [see Potentially Responsible Parties].

**Cover:** Vegetation or other material placed over a landfill or other waste material. It can be designed to reduce movement of water into the waste and to prevent erosion that could cause the movement of contaminants.

**Creosotes:** Chemicals used in wood preserving operations and produced by distillation of tar, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons [see PAHs and PNAs]. Contaminating sediments, soils, and surface water, creosotes may cause skin ulcerations and cancer through prolonged exposure.

**Culvert:** A pipe used for drainage under a road, railroad track, path, or through an embankment.

**Decommission:** To revoke a license to operate and take out of service.

**Degradation:** The process by which a chemical is reduced to a less complex form.

**Degrease:** To remove grease from wastes, soils, or chemicals, usually using solvents.

**Deletion:** A site is eligible for deletion from the NPL when Superfund response actions at the site are complete. A site is deleted from the NPL when a notice is published in the Federal Register.

**De minimis:** This legal phrase pertains to settlements with parties who contributed small amounts of hazardous waste to a site. This process allows the EPA to settle with small, or *de minimis* contributors, as a single group rather than as individuals, saving time, money, and effort.

**Dewater:** To remove water from wastes, soils, or chemicals.

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**Dike:** A low wall that can act as a barrier to prevent a spill from spreading.

**Dioxin:** An organic chemical by-product of pesticide manufacture which is known to be one of the most toxic man-made chemicals.

**Disposal:** Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals; polluted soils; and drums containing hazardous materials. Disposal may be accomplished through the use of approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deep well injection, or incineration.

**Downgradient:** A downward hydrologic slope that causes groundwater to move toward lower elevations. Therefore, wells *downgradient* of a contaminated groundwater source are prone to receiving pollutants.

**Ecological Assessment:** A study of the impact of man-made or natural activity on living creatures and their environment.

**Effluent:** Wastewater, treated or untreated, that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.

**Emission:** Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, other vents, and surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities.

**Emulsifiers:** Substances that help in mixing materials that do not normally mix; e.g., oil and water.

**Endangerment Assessment:** A study conducted to determine the risks posed to public health or the environment by contamination at NPL sites. The EPA or the State conducts the study when a legal action is to be taken to direct the potentially responsible parties to clean up a site or pay for the cleanup. An endangerment

assessment supplements an investigation of the site hazards.

**Enforcement:** EPA, State, or local legal actions taken against parties to facilitate settlements; to compel compliance with laws, rules, regulations, or agreements; or to obtain penalties or criminal sanctions for violations. Enforcement procedures may vary, depending on the specific requirements of different environmental laws and related regulatory requirements. Under CERCLA, for example, the EPA will seek to require potentially responsible parties to clean up a Superfund site or pay for the cleanup [see Cost Recovery].

**Erosion:** The wearing away of land surface by wind or water. Erosion occurs naturally from weather or surface runoff, but can be intensified by such land-related practices as farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or timber-cutting. Erosion may spread surface contamination to off-site locations.

**Estuary (estuarine):** Areas where fresh water from rivers and salt water from nearshore ocean waters are mixed. These areas may include bays, mouths of rivers, salt marshes, and lagoons. These water ecosystems shelter and feed marine life, birds, and wildlife.

**Evaporation Ponds:** Areas where sewage sludge or other watery wastes are dumped and allowed to dry out.

**Feasibility Study:** The analysis of the potential cleanup alternatives for a site. The feasibility study usually starts as soon as the remedial investigation is underway. In this volume, the feasibility study is referred to as a site study [see also Remedial Investigation].



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**Filtration:** A treatment process for removing solid (particulate) matter from water by passing the water through sand, activated carbon, or a man-made filter. The process is often used to remove particles that contain contaminants.

**Flood Plain:** An area along a river, formed from sediment deposited by floods. Flood plains periodically are inundated by natural floods, which can spread contamination.

**Flue Gas:** The air that is emitted from a chimney after combustion in the burner occurs. The gas can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapor, sulfur oxides, particles, and many chemical pollutants.

**Fly Ash:** Non-combustible residue that results from the combustion of flue gases. It can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapor, sulfur oxides, as well as many other chemical pollutants.

**French Drain System:** A crushed rock drain system constructed of perforated pipes, which is used to drain and disperse wastewater.

**Gasification (coal):** The conversion of soft coal into gas for use as a fuel.

**General Notice Letter:** [See Notice Letter].

**Generator:** A facility that emits pollutants into the air or releases hazardous wastes into water or soil.

**Good Faith Offer:** A voluntary offer, generally in response to a Special Notice letter, made by a potentially responsible party, consisting of a written proposal demonstrating a potentially responsible party's qualifications and willingness to perform a site study or cleanup.

**Groundwater:** Water that fills pores in soils or openings in rocks to the point of saturation. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient

quantities for use as drinking and irrigation water and other purposes.

**Groundwater Quality Assessment:** The process of analyzing the chemical characteristics of groundwater to determine whether any hazardous materials exist.

**Halogens:** Reactive non-metals, such as chlorine and bromine. Halogens are very good oxidizing agents and, therefore, have many industrial uses. They are rarely found by themselves; however, many chemicals such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), some volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and dioxin are reactive because of the presence of halogens.

**Hazard Ranking System (HRS):** The principal screening tool used by the EPA to evaluate relative risks to public health and the environment associated with abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The HRS calculates a score based on the potential of hazardous substances spreading from the site through the air, surface water, or groundwater and on other factors such as nearby population. The HRS score is the primary factor in deciding if the site should be on the NPL.

**Hazardous Waste:** By-products of society that can pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health and the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous waste possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists.

**Heavy Metals:** Metallic elements with high atomic weights, such as arsenic, lead, mercury, and cadmium. Heavy metals are very hazardous even at low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain.

**Herbicide:** A chemical pesticide designed to control or destroy plants, weeds, or grasses.

**Hot Spot:** An area or vicinity of a site containing exceptionally high levels of contamination.

**Hydrocarbons:** Chemical compounds that consist entirely of hydrogen and carbon.

**Hydrology:** The properties, distribution, and circulation of water.

**Hydrogeology:** The geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

**Impoundment:** A body of water or sludge confined by a dam, dike, floodgate, or other barrier.

**Incineration:** A group of treatment technologies involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures, e.g., burning sludge to reduce the remaining residues to a non-burnable ash that can be disposed of safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations.

**Infiltration:** The movement of water or other liquid down through soil from precipitation (rain or snow) or from application of wastewater to the land surface.

**Influent:** Water, wastewater, or other liquid flowing into a reservoir, basin, or treatment plant.

**Injection Well:** A well into which waste fluids are placed, under pressure, for purposes of disposal.

**Inorganic Chemicals:** Chemical substances of mineral origin, not of basic carbon structure.

**Installation Restoration Program:** The specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from those sites.

**Intake:** The source from where a water supply is drawn, such as from a river or water body.

**Interagency Agreement:** A written agreement between the EPA and a Federal agency that has the lead for site cleanup activities, setting forth the roles and responsibilities of the agencies for performing and overseeing the activities. States often are parties to interagency agreements.

**Interim (Permit) Status:** Conditions under which hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, that were operating when regulations under the RCRA became final in 1980, are temporarily allowed by the EPA to continue to operate while awaiting denial or issuance of a permanent permit. The facility must comply with certain regulations to maintain interim status.

**Lagoon:** A shallow pond or liquid waste containment structure. Lagoons typically are used for the storage of wastewaters, sludges, liquid wastes, or spent nuclear fuel.

**Landfarm:** To apply waste to land or incorporate waste into the surface soil, such as fertilizer or soil conditioner. This practice commonly is used for disposal of composted wastes and sludges.

**Landfill:** A disposal facility where waste is placed in or on land. *Sanitary* landfills are disposal sites for non-hazardous solid wastes. The waste is spread in layers, compacted to the smallest practical volume, and covered with soil at the end of each operating day. Secure *chemical* landfills are disposal sites for hazardous waste. They are designed to minimize the chance of release of hazardous substances into the environment [see Resource Conservation and Recovery Act].

**Leach, Leaching [v.t.]:** The process by which soluble chemical components are dissolved and carried through soil by water or some other percolating liquid.

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**Leachate [n]:** The liquid that trickles through or drains from waste, carrying soluble components from the waste.

**Leachate Collection System:** A system that gathers liquid that has leaked into a landfill or other waste disposal area and pumps it to the surface for treatment.

**Liner:** A relatively impermeable barrier designed to prevent leachate (waste residue) from leaking from a landfill. Liner materials include plastic and dense clay.

**Long-term Remedial Phase:** Distinct, often incremental, steps that are taken to solve site pollution problems. Depending on the complexity, site cleanup activities can be separated into several of these phases.

**Long-term Response Action:** An action which requires a continuous period of on-site activity before cleanup goals are achieved. These actions typically include the extraction and treatment of groundwater and monitoring actions.

**Marsh:** A type of wetland that does not contain peat moss deposits and is dominated by vegetation. Marshes may be either fresh or saltwater and tidal or non-tidal [see Wetland].

**Migration:** The movement of oil, gas, contaminants, water, or other liquids through porous and permeable soils or rock.

**Mill Tailings:** [See Mine Tailings].

**Mine Tailings:** A fine, sandy residue left from mining operations. Tailings often contain high concentrations of lead, uranium, and arsenic or other heavy metals.

**Mitigation:** Actions taken to improve site conditions by limiting, reducing, or controlling toxicity and contamination sources.

**Modeling:** A technique using a mathematical or physical representation of a system or theory that tests the effects that changes on system components have on the overall performance of the system.

**Monitoring Wells:** Special wells drilled at specific locations within, or surrounding, a hazardous waste site where groundwater can be sampled at selected depths and studied to obtain such information as the direction in which groundwater flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

**National Priorities List (NPL):** The EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

**Natural Attenuation:** [See Attenuation].

**Neutrals:** Organic compounds that have a relatively neutral pH, complex structure and, due to their organic bases, are easily absorbed into the environment. Water is the most commonly known neutral, however, naphthalene, pyrene, and trichlorobenzene also are examples of neutrals.

**Nitroaromatics:** Common components of explosive materials, which will explode if activated by very high temperatures or pressures; 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT) is a nitroaromatic.

**Notice Letter:** A General Notice Letter notifies the parties potentially responsible for site contamination of their possible liability. A Special Notice Letter begins a 60-day formal period of negotiation during which the EPA is not allowed to start work at a site or initiate enforcement actions against potentially responsible parties, although the EPA may undertake certain investigatory and planning activities.

The 60-day period may be extended if the EPA receives a good faith offer from the PRPs within that period. [See also Good Faith Offer].

**On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):** The predesignated EPA, Coast Guard, or Department of Defense official who coordinates and directs Superfund removal actions or Clean Water Act oil- or hazardous-spill corrective actions.

**Operation and Maintenance:** Activities conducted at a site after a cleanup action is completed to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

**Organic Chemicals/Compounds:** Chemical substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

**Outfall:** The place where wastewater is discharged into receiving waters.

**Overpacking:** Process used for isolating large volumes of waste by jacketing or encapsulating waste to prevent further spread or leakage of contaminating materials. Leaking drums may be contained within oversized barrels as an interim measure prior to removal and final disposal.

**Pentachlorophenol (PCP):** A synthetic, modified petrochemical that may be used as a wood preservative because of its toxicity to termites and fungi. It is a common component of creosotes and can cause cancer.

**Perched (groundwater):** Groundwater separated from another underlying body of groundwater by a confining layer, often clay or rock.

**Percolation:** The downward flow or filtering of water or other liquids through subsurface rock or soil layers, usually continuing downward to groundwater.

**Pesticide:** A substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, or repel any pest. If misused, pesticides can accumulate in the foodchain and contaminate the environment.

**Petrochemicals:** Chemical substances produced from petroleum in refinery operations and as fuel oil residues. These include fluoranthene, chrysene, mineral spirits, and refined oils. Petrochemicals are the bases from which volatile organic compounds (VOCs), plastics, and many pesticides are made. These chemical substances often are toxic to humans and the environment.

**Phenols:** Organic compounds that are used in plastics manufacturing and are by-products of petroleum refining, tanning, textile, dye, and resin manufacturing. Phenols are highly poisonous.

**Physical Chemical Separation:** The treatment process of adding a chemical to a substance to separate the compounds for further treatment or disposal.

**Pilot Testing:** A small-scale test of a proposed treatment system in the field to determine its ability to clean up specific contaminants.

**Plugging:** The process of stopping the flow of water, oil, or gas into or out of the ground through a borehole or well penetrating the ground.

**Plume:** A body of contaminated groundwater flowing from a specific source. The movement of the groundwater is influenced by such factors as local groundwater flow patterns, the character of the aquifer in which groundwater is contained, and the density of contaminants [see Migration].

**Pollution:** Generally, the presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesired health or environmental effects.

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## GLOSSARY

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**Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons or Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs):**

PAHs, such as pyrene, are a group of highly reactive organic compounds found in motor oil. They are a common component of creosotes and can cause cancer.

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs):** A group of toxic chemicals used for a variety of purposes including electrical applications, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, hydraulic fluids, microscope immersion oils, and caulking compounds. PCBs also are produced in certain combustion processes. PCBs are extremely persistent in the environment because they are very stable, non-reactive, and highly heat resistant. Chronic exposure to PCBs is believed to cause liver damage. It also is known to bioaccumulate in fatty tissues. PCB use and sale was banned in 1979 with the passage of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

**Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons**

**(PNAs):** PNAs, such as naphthalene, and biphenyls, are a group of highly reactive organic compounds that are a common component of creosotes, which can be carcinogenic.

**Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC):** A plastic made from the gaseous substance vinyl chloride. PVC is used to make pipes, records, raincoats, and floor tiles. Health risks from high concentrations of vinyl chloride include liver cancer and lung cancer, as well as cancer of the lymphatic and nervous systems.

**Potable Water:** Water that is safe for drinking and cooking.

**Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs):**

Parties associated with a Superfund site who may be liable for the cost of remedying the release of hazardous substances. This may include owners or operators of the site or transporters who disposed of materials at the site. PRPs may admit liability, or liability may be determined by a court of law. PRPs may sign a

Consent Decree or Administrative Order on Consent to participate in the site cleanup without admitting liability.

**Precipitation:** The removal of solids from liquid waste so that the solid and liquid portions can be disposed of safely; the removal of particles from airborne emissions. Electrochemical precipitation is the use of an anode or cathode to remove the hazardous chemicals. Chemical precipitation involves the addition of some substance to cause the solid portion to separate.

**Preliminary Assessment:** The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected waste site or release to determine if a threat or potential threat exists.

**Pump and Treat:** A groundwater cleanup technique involving the extracting of contaminated groundwater from the subsurface and the removal of contaminants, using one of several treatment technologies.

**Radionuclides:** Elements, including radium and uranium-235 and -238, which break down and produce radioactive substances due to their unstable atomic structure. Some are man-made, and others are naturally occurring in the environment. Radon, the gaseous form of radium, decays to form alpha particle radiation, which cannot be absorbed through skin. However, it can be inhaled, which allows alpha particles to affect unprotected tissues directly and thus cause cancer. Radiation also occurs naturally through the breakdown of granite.

**RCRA:** [See Resource Conservation and Recovery Act].

**Recharge Area:** A land area where rainwater saturates the ground and soaks through the earth to reach an aquifer.

**Record of Decision (ROD):** A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used to clean up sites listed on the NPL. It is based on information generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

**Recovery Wells:** Wells used to withdraw contaminants or contaminated groundwater.

**Recycle:** The process of minimizing waste generation by recovering usable products that might otherwise become waste.

**Remedial Action (RA):** The actual construction or implementation phase of a Superfund site cleanup following the remedial design [see Cleanup].

**Remedial Design:** A phase of site cleanup where engineers design the technical specifications for cleanup remedies and technologies.

**Remedial Investigation:** An in-depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site, establish the criteria for cleaning up the site, identify the preliminary alternatives for cleanup actions, and support the technical and cost analyses of the alternatives. The remedial investigation is usually done with the feasibility study. In this volume, the remedial investigation is referred to as a site study [see also Feasibility Study].

**Remedial Project Manager (RPM):** The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing cleanup actions at the site.

**Remedy Selection:** The selection of the final cleanup strategy for the site. At the few sites where the EPA has determined that initial response actions have eliminated site contamination, or that any remaining con-

tamination will be naturally dispersed without further cleanup activities, a "No Action" remedy is selected [see Record of Decision].

**Removal Action:** Short-term immediate actions taken to address releases of hazardous substances [see Cleanup].

**Residual:** The amount of a pollutant remaining in the environment after a natural or technological process has taken place, e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment, or the particulates remaining in air after the air passes through a scrubber.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):** A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

**Retention Pond:** A small body of liquid used for disposing of wastes and containing overflow from production facilities. Sometimes retention ponds are used to expand the capacity of such structures as lagoons the store waste.

**Runoff:** The discharge of water over land into surface water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land and spread contaminants from its source.

**Scrubber:** An air pollution control device that uses a spray of water or reactant or a dry process to trap pollutants in emissions.

**Sediment:** The layer of soil, sand, and minerals at the bottom of surface waters such as streams, lakes, and rivers, that absorbs contaminants.

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**Seeps:** Specific points where releases of liquid, usually leachate, form from waste disposal areas, particularly along the lower edges of landfills.

**Seepage Pits:** A hole, shaft, or cavity in the ground used for the storage of liquids, usually in the form of leachate, from waste disposal areas. The liquid gradually leaves the pit by moving through the surrounding soil.

**Septage:** Residue remaining in a septic tank after the treatment process.

**Sinkhole:** A hollow depression in the land surface in which drainage collects; associated with underground caves and passages that facilitate the movement of liquids.

**Site Characterization:** The technical process used to evaluate the nature and extent of environmental contamination, which is necessary for choosing and designing cleanup measures and monitoring their effectiveness.

**Site Inspection:** The collection of information from a hazardous waste site to determine the extent and severity of hazards posed by the site. It follows, and is more extensive than, a preliminary assessment. The purpose is to gather information necessary to score the site, using the Hazard Ranking System, and to determine if the site presents an immediate threat that requires a prompt removal action.

**Slag:** The fused refuse or dross separated from a metal in the process of smelting.

**Sludge:** Semi-solid residues from industrial or water treatment processes that may be contaminated with hazardous materials.

**Slurry Wall:** Barriers used to contain the flow of contaminated groundwater or subsurface

liquids. Slurry walls are constructed by digging a trench around a contaminated area and filling the trench with an impermeable material that prevents water from passing through it. The groundwater or contaminated liquids trapped within the area surrounded by the slurry wall can be extracted and treated.

**Smelter:** A facility that melts or fuses ore, often with an accompanying chemical change, to separate the metal. Emissions from smelters are known to cause pollution.

**Soil Gas:** Gaseous elements and compounds that occur in the small spaces between particles of soil. Such gases can move through or leave the soil or rock, depending on changes in pressure.

**Soil Vapor Extraction:** A treatment process that uses vacuum wells to remove hazardous gases from soil.

**Soil Washing:** A water-based process for mechanically scrubbing soils in-place to remove undesirable materials. There are two approaches: dissolving or suspending them in the wash solution for later treatment by conventional methods, and concentrating them into a smaller volume of soil through simple particle size separation techniques [see Solvent Extraction].

**Stabilization:** The process of changing an active substance into inert, harmless material, or physical activities at a site that act to limit the further spread of contamination without actual reduction of toxicity.

**Solidification/Stabilization:** A chemical or physical reduction of the mobility of hazardous constituents. Mobility is reduced through the binding of hazardous constituents into a solid mass with low permeability and resistance to leaching.

**Solvent:** A substance capable of dissolving another substance to form a solution. The primary uses of industrial solvents are as cleaners for degreasing, in paints, and in pharmaceuticals. Many solvents are flammable and toxic to varying degrees.

**Solvent Extraction:** A means of separating hazardous contaminants from soils, sludges, and sediment, thereby reducing the volume of the hazardous waste that must be treated. It generally is used as one in a series of unit operations. An organic chemical is used to dissolve contaminants as opposed to water-based compounds, which usually are used in soil washing.

**Sorption:** The action of soaking up or attracting substances. It is used in many pollution control systems.

**Special Notice Letter:** [See Notice Letter].

**Stillbottom:** Residues left over from the process of recovering spent solvents.

**Stripping:** A process used to remove volatile contaminants from a substance [see Air Stripping].

**Sumps:** A pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal.

**Superfund:** The program operated under the legislative authority of the CERCLA and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to update and improve environmental laws. The program has the authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. The "Superfund" is a trust fund that finances cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites.

**Surge Tanks:** A holding structure used to absorb irregularities in flow of liquids, including liquid waste materials.

**Swamp:** A type of wetland that is dominated by woody vegetation and does not accumulate peat moss deposits. Swamps may be fresh or saltwater and tidal or non-tidal [see Wetlands].

**Thermal Treatment:** The use of heat to remove or destroy contaminants from soil.

**Treatability Studies:** Testing a treatment method on contaminated groundwater, soil, etc., to determine whether and how well the method will work.

**Trichloroethylene (TCE):** A stable, colorless liquid with a low boiling point. TCE has many industrial applications, including use as a solvent and as a metal degreasing agent. TCE may be toxic to people when inhaled, ingested, or through skin contact and can damage vital organs, especially the liver [see Volatile Organic Compounds].

**Unilateral [Administrative] Order:** [see Administrative Order].

**Upgradient:** An upward hydrologic slope; demarks areas that are higher than contaminated areas and, therefore, are not prone to contamination by the movement of polluted groundwater.

**Vacuum Extraction:** A technology used to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from soils. Vacuum pumps are connected to a series of wells drilled to just above the water table. The wells are sealed tightly at the soil surface, and the vacuum established in the soil draws VOC-contaminated air from the soil pores into the well, as fresh air is drawn down from the surface of the soil.



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## GLOSSARY

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**Vegetated Soil Cap:** A cap constructed with graded soils and seed for vegetative growth, to prevent erosion [see Cap].

**Vitrification:** The process of electrically melting wastes and soils or sludges to bind the waste in a glassy, solid material more durable than granite or marble and resistant to leaching.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):** VOCs are manufactured as secondary petrochemicals. They include light alcohols, acetone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloroethylene, benzene, vinyl chloride, toluene, and methylene chloride. These potentially toxic chemicals are used as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners, and fuels. Because of their volatile nature, they readily evaporate into the air, increasing the potential exposure to humans. Due to their low water solubility, environmental persistence, and widespread industrial use, they are commonly found in soil and groundwater.

**Waste Treatment Plant:** A facility that uses a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other treatment processes to remove pollutants from water.

**Wastewater:** The spent or used water from individual homes or industries.

**Watershed:** The land area that drains into a stream or other water body.

**Water Table:** The upper surface of the groundwater.

**Weir:** A barrier to divert water or other liquids.

**Wetland:** An area that is regularly saturated by surface or groundwater and, under normal circumstances, is capable of supporting vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands are critical to sustaining many species of fish and wildlife. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and bogs. Wetlands may be either coastal or inland. Coastal wetlands have salt or brackish (a mixture of salt and fresh) water, and most have tides, while inland wetlands are non-tidal and freshwater. Coastal wetlands are an integral component of estuaries.

**Wildlife Refuge:** An area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited or strictly controlled.

## Some Common Contaminants at NPL Sites

Contaminant Category	Example Chemical Types	Sources	Potential Health Threats*
Heavy Metals	Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cobalt, Copper, Chromium, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, Selenium, Zinc	Electroplating, batteries, paint pigments, photography, smelting, thermometers, fluorescent lights, solvent recovery	Tumors, cancers, and kidney, brain, neurological, bone and liver damage
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Trichloroethylene (TCE), Perchloroethylene (PCE), Acetone, Benzene, Ketone, Methyl chloride, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Dichloroethylene	Solvents and degreasers, gasoline octane enhancers, oils and paints, dry cleaning fluids, chemical manufacturing.	Cancers, kidney and liver damage, impairment of the nervous system resulting in sleepiness and headaches, leukemia
Pesticides/Herbicides	Chlordane, DDT 4-4, DDE, Heptachlor, Aldrin, Endrin, Atrazine, Dieldrin, Toxaphene	Agricultural applications, pesticide and herbicide production	Various effects ranging from nausea to nervous disorders. Dioxin is a common by-product of the manufacture of pesticides and is both highly toxic and a suspected carcinogen.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	—	Electric transformers and capacitors, insulators and coolants, adhesives, caulking compounds, carbonless copy paper, hydraulic fluids.	Cancer and liver damage.
Creosotes	Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), Polynuclear aromatics (PNAs), Phenolic Tars, Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Wood preserving, fossil fuel combustion	Cancers and skin ulcerations with prolonged exposure
Radiation (Radionuclides)	Radium-226, Radon, Uranium-235, Uranium-238	Mine tailings, radium products, natural decay of granites	Cancer

Sources      *Toxic Chemicals—What They Are, How They Affect You (EPA, Region 5)*  
                   *Glossary of Environmental Terms (EPA, 1988)*

\*The potential for risk due to these contaminants is linked to a number of factors; for example, the length and level of exposure and environmental and health factors such as age.