Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

Record of Decision

36 Sylvester Street Site
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County
New York
Site Number 1-30-043U

March 2003

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
GEORGE E. PATAKI, *Governor* ERIN M. CROTTY, *Commissioner*

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

36 Sylvester Street Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York
Site No. 1-30-043U

Statement of Purpose and Basis

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedy for the 36 Sylvester Street site, a Class 2 inactive hazardous waste disposal site. The selected remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300), as amended.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the 36 Sylvester Street inactive hazardous waste disposal site, and the public's input to the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) presented by the NYSDEC. A listing of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

Assessment of the Site

Actual or threatened release of hazardous waste constituents from this site have been addressed by implementing the interim remedial measure identified in this ROD. The removal of contaminated soil from the site has significantly reduced the threat to public health and the environment.

Description of Selected Remedy

Based on the results of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the 36 Sylvester Street site and the criteria identified for evaluation of alternatives, the NYSDEC has selected No Further Action. Any groundwater use at the site will comply with the Nassau County Department of Health's use and development restrictions limiting the utilization of groundwater as potable or process water without necessary water quality treatment.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) concurs that the remedy selected for this site is protective of human health.

Declaration

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. This remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies, to the maximum extent practicable, and satisfies the preference for remedies that reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element.

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Date	Dale A. Desnoyers, Director Division of Environmental Remediation

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RECORD OF DECISION

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SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has selected a remedy for the 36 Sylvester Street Site. As more fully described in Sections 3 and 5 of this document, disposal of hazardous wastes including volatile organic compounds such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and inorganics (metals) such as chromium, copper, mercury and zinc, at the Site resulted in the following significant threats to the public health and/or the environment:

- a significant threat to human health and the environment associated with this site's contravention of groundwater standards in a sole source aquifer.

The contaminated groundwater at the 36 Sylvester Street Site and within the entire New Cassel Industrial Area (NCIA) presents a potential route of exposure to humans. The area is served by public water, however, the underlying aquifer is the source of the water supply for the Bowling Green Water District customers. An air stripping treatment system was constructed in 1996 to mitigate the impact of the groundwater contamination on the Bowling Green water supply wells. The Bowling Green water supply wells are routinely monitored for compliance with New York State Department of Health Drinking Water Standards. Presently, no site specific contaminants exceeding drinking water standards have been detected in the water distributed to the public. Early warning monitoring wells have been installed south of Old Country Road, in locations downgradient of the NCIA inactive hazardous waste disposal sites and upgradient of the water supply wells as a precautionary measure. Therefore, use of the groundwater in the area is not currently considered an exposure pathway of concern. Additionally, existing use and development restrictions preventing the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water without necessary water quality treatment are required by the Nassau County Department of Health.

Currently, there are twelve (12) Class 2 sites in the NCIA. A Class 2 site is a site at which hazardous waste constitutes a significant threat to the environment or the public health and action is required. The Department has been using a three-prong strategy in remediating Class 2 sites in the NCIA. The first action identifies source areas at each site which will be

remediated or removed; the second action includes the investigation and proper remediation of groundwater contamination at and beneath each site; and the third action is the ongoing efforts by the Department which include a detailed investigation of groundwater contamination that is migrating off-site from all Class 2 sites within the NCIA.

During the course of the investigation a certain action, known as an interim remedial measure (IRM), was undertaken at the 36 Sylvester Street Site in response to the threats identified above. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the RI/FS. The IRM undertaken at this site included the removal of contaminated soil from an on-site drywell.

Based on the implementation of the above IRM, the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a significant threat to human health or the environment, therefore No Further Action was selected as the remedy for this site.

The selected remedy, discussed in detail in Section 6, is intended to attain the remediation goals identified for this site in Section 6. The remedy must conform with officially promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable, or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, criteria and guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

SECTION 2: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 36 Sylvester Street Site, No. 1-30-043U is located at 36 Sylvester Street, Westbury, New York and is designated by the Nassau County Tax Assessors Office as Section 11, Block 77, Lots 21-24 and 56-59. The site is bounded by Sylvester Street to the west, New York Avenue to the east, and is approximately 400 feet north of Old Country Road. See Figures 1 and 2. The site is approximately 20,000 square feet with a 12,125 square feet, single-story masonry building. The remainder of the site consists of asphalt parking areas and concrete walkways. The site topography is flat. The site is located in the New Cassel Industrial Area (NCIA), a 170 acre industrial and commercial area, in the Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County. Currently, thirteen (13) Class 2 sites exist in the NCIA. The NCIA is highly developed and no significant surface water sources exist near the site. The nearest surface waters are small ponds within the Eisenhower Memorial Park located about two miles southwest of the site.

SECTION 3: SITE HISTORY

3.1: Operational/Disposal History

The 36 Sylvester Street Site was initially developed around 1952 with a one-story, masonry building. The building was improved with an addition onto the eastern portion of the building in June 1953. The building covers most of the lot with the exception of alleys on the north and south portions of the site. Historically, the site was used for industrial applications that

included the manufacturing of precision machinery. Former occupants of the site included American Express Field Warehousing Corp., Universal Transistor Products Corp., National Gear Products; and the current owner, Grand Machinery Exchange.

The building was originally serviced by an on-site sanitary disposal system that consisted of two drywells. The on-site sanitary disposal system was abandoned when the facility was connected to the municipal sewer system in January 1987. On-site chemical storage associated with the operations of previous occupants included cutting and lubricating oils, mineral spirits and waste oils. Presently, the site is operated by Gel-Tec, a division of Tishcon Corp., and used primarily as a warehouse unit by Gel-Tec.

3.2: Remedial History

In 1999, the NYSDEC listed the site as a Class 2 site in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York. A Class 2 site is a site where hazardous waste presents a significant threat to the public health or the environment and action is required.

In 1986, the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) completed an investigation of groundwater quality and found the NCIA to be a major source of volatile organic chemical (VOC) contamination in groundwater. As a result of this investigation, the NYSDEC classified the entire NCIA as a Class 2 site in August 1988. The Class 2 designation indicates that the site poses a significant threat to the public health or the environment and requires action. In February 1995, the NYSDEC's consultant completed a site investigation report for the NCIA under the New York State Superfund program. Based on this report, the NYSDEC removed the NCIA from the Registry in March 1995. At the same time, five sites within the NCIA (not including the 36 Sylvester Street Site) were added to the Registry as individual Class 2 sites.

The site was subsequently listed on the Registry as a result of a NYSDEC investigation. The Site Investigation Report is available for review at the document repositories.

SECTION 4: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

The NYSDEC and Grand Machinery Exchange, Inc. entered into a Consent Order on March 8, 2000. The Order obligates the responsible parties to implement a RI/FS remedial program.

SECTION 5: SITE CONTAMINATION

A remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) has been conducted to evaluate the alternatives for addressing the significant threats to human health and the environment.

5.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site.

The RI was conducted in two phases. The first phase, conducted between August 2000 and November 2000, provided a site survey and preliminary evaluation of the site. A report entitled Focused Remedial Site Survey Report, dated November 20, 2000, has been prepared which describes the field activities and findings of the site survey portion of the RI in detail. The main investigation, with sampling locations chosen based on the Focused Remedial Site Survey Report, took place from June 2001 to August 2001. The RI report was finalized in September 2002, after evaluation of the IRM carried out on May 9, 2002.

The following activities were conducted during the RI:

- An exterior inspection to identify drainage structures, loading areas, utility service entrances, vents and sanitary connections.

- An interior inspection to determine current building uses, facility locations, discontinuities indicative of prior plumbing arrangements and any items that warranted further investigation using remote sensing and/or destructive survey methods.

- A geophysical survey employing ground penetrating radar (GPR) was performed to determine the locations of underground structures, pipes and storage tanks.

- Destructive surveys to expose subsurface structures including two abandoned drywells associated with the former on-site sanitary disposal system, floor drains in the southeastern portion of the warehouse, a concrete patch in the southeastern portion of the warehouse, and the interior roof drainage pipe with open ports in the southern portion of the warehouse.

- Soil samples were taken by Geoprobe® at two locations at six depths from 18 to 45 feet below ground surface (bgs). Both locations were in or near drywells associated with the former on-site sanitary disposal system.

- Groundwater samples were taken at seventeen locations by Geoprobe® at three depths ranging form 60 to 80 feet bgs.

To determine whether the soil and groundwater contains contamination at levels of concern, data from the investigation were compared to the following SCGs:

- Groundwater, drinking water and surface water SCGs are based on the NYSDEC "Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values" and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code.

- Soil SCGs are based on the NYSDEC "Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4046; Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels".

Based on the RI results, in comparison to the SCGs and potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the site require remediation. These are summarized below. More complete information can be found in the RI Report.

5.1.1: Site Geology and Hydrogeology

The site's surface is basically paved. Beneath the site are two water bearing layers, the Upper Glacial Aquifer over the Magothy Aquifer. The Upper Glacial Aquifer (UGA) consists of Upper Pleistocene deposits of poorly sorted sands and gravel found from the surface to a depth of approximately 80 ft bgs. The UGA is an unconfined aquifer consisting of poorly sorted sands and gravels. Beneath the UGA lies the Magothy consisting of finer sands, silt and small amounts of clay.

Usually, the upper surface of the Magothy formation is found at least 100 ft bgs. However, based on observations during well installation for this investigation, the Magothy is found in the NCIA at significantly shallower depths (60-87 ft bgs) than in many other areas of Long Island. Similarly, the UGA and the Magothy are usually separated by a clay aquitard but in this area the UGA and the Magothy are in direct hydraulic connection. Depth to groundwater is about 55 ft bgs in the area of the site and groundwater flows in a southwesterly direction. Both the UGA and Magothy have been designated as sole-source aquifers and are protected under state and federal legislation.

5.1.2: Nature of Contamination

As described in the RI report, soil and groundwater samples were collected at the site to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. As summarized in Tables 1, 2, and 3, and the text below, the main categories of contaminants which exceed their SCGs are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganics (metals).

The VOCs of concern are 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene.

The inorganics (metals) of concern are chromium, copper, mercury and zinc.

5.1.3: Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the investigation for all environmental media that were investigated.

Chemical concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb) for water and parts per million (ppm) for soil. For comparison purposes, where applicable, SCGs are provided for each medium.

The following are the media which were investigated and a summary of the findings of the investigation.

Subsurface Soil

Soil samples were taken at the locations corresponding to the two drywells (UIW-001 and UIW-002) located at the site's southwest corner. See Figure 3 for the location of the drywells. At each drywell location, soil samples were taken at six depths, from 18 ft bgs to 45 ft bgs. The greatest contamination was found in drywell UIW-001 at a depth of 18 ft bgs. VOC contaminants detected included 55 ppb of tetrachloroethylene, 900 ppb of 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 93 ppb of 1,3,5- trimethylbenzene and 140 ppb of 1,2,4- trimethyl benzene. Soil cleanup guidelines were not exceeded for VOC contaminants. The principle groundwater contaminants at the site; 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane and trichloroethene, were not detected in subsurface soil sampling during the RI. Metals exceeding soil cleanup guidelines were found in UIW-001 and include chromium (81.3 ppm), copper (961 ppm), mercury (1.75 ppm) and zinc (331 ppm). The soil cleanup guidelines for chromium, copper, mercury and zinc are 10 ppm, 25 ppm, 0.1 ppm and 20 ppm, respectively.

Groundwater

Groundwater samples were taken by Geoprobe® at 17 locations. Sampling was done at three depths at each location: 60, 70 and 80 ft bgs. The highest level of VOC contamination was found at 60 ft bgs at GP-007, located on the eastern side of the site. At this location, total VOCs were 4,670 ppb, with the highest contaminant being 1,1,1- trichloroethane at 2,500 ppb. See Figures 3, 4 and 5 for groundwater sampling locations and contaminant concentrations at the site. Tables 1, 2 and 3 give contaminant concentrations for water samples taken at each of the 17 locations at 60, 70 and 80 ft. bgs.

The two drywells UIW-001 and UIW-002 would be the most likely source of VOC groundwater contamination at the site. However, contaminant concentrations were typically highest at sampling locations east of the drywells and much lower to the west. If the drywells were the source of the groundwater contamination found beneath the site, the contamination would be greater to the west and less to the east (groundwater at the site flows from northeast to southwest). VOC contamination with the same constituents as the on-site contamination is also found directly upgradient of the site. Additionally, as noted above, the primary

constituents of the groundwater contamination at the site (1,1,1- trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane and trichloroethene) were not found in on-site subsurface soils. There are two Class 2 sites located upgradient and to the east of the subject site, which are associated with the VOC contaminants found in groundwater at the site.

5.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the RI/FS.

An IRM was completed at the 36 Sylvester Street Site on May 9, 2002 to address the metals and VOC contamination described in the RI report as UIW-001. This drywell was uncovered and accessed using an excavator (backhoe).

The contaminated soil contained within the drywell was excavated to a depth of about twenty (20) feet bgs. The well structure was left in place. The excavation was then backfilled with clean soil to grade. Approximately fifteen (15) cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed from the drywell and stored in a proper waste container for subsequent off-site disposal. The contaminated material, sent to RGM, Inc. of Deer Park, New York,. was transported and disposed in accordance with Title 6 NYCRR Part 371 and EPA 40 CFR 261 criteria.

One endpoint sample was taken after excavation from the bottom of drywell UIW-001. The laboratory analysis of the soil sample failed to detect any volatile or semi-volatile organic contaminants above minimum detection limits. The laboratory analysis did detect metal contamination, however the concentrations were below the applicable SCGs.

The drywell identified as UIW-002 was uncovered and accessed utilizing an excavator (backhoe). No remedial activities were required with respect to this structure. The structure was accessed for proper abandonment procedures, including backfilling of UIW-002 with clean soil to grade.

5.3: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

This section describes the types of human exposures that may present added health risks to persons at or around the site. A more detailed discussion of the health risks can be found in Section 5 of the RI report.

An exposure pathway describes the means by which an individual may be exposed to contaminants originating from a site. An exposure pathway has five elements: [1] a contaminant source, [2] contaminant release and transport mechanisms, [3] a point of exposure, [4] a route of exposure, and [5] a receptor population.

The source of contamination is the location of contaminant release to the environment (any waste disposal area or point of discharge). Contaminant release and transport mechanisms carry contaminants from the source to a point where people may be exposed. The exposure point is a location where actual or potential human contact with a contaminated medium may occur. The route of exposure is the manner in which a contaminant actually enters or contacts the body (e.g., ingestion, inhalation, or direct contact). The receptor population is the people who are, or may be, exposed to contaminants at a point of exposure.

An exposure pathway is complete when all five elements of an exposure pathway are documented. An exposure pathway is considered a potential pathway when one or more of the elements currently does not exist, but could in the future.

Pathways which are known to or may exist at the site include:

- Ingestion of contaminated groundwater.

The contaminated groundwater at the site and within the entire NCIA represents a potential route of exposure to humans. The Bowling Green Water District provides public water to the area. Supply wells for this water district are located downgradient of the NCIA and these wells have been impacted by contamination. In 1996, an air stripping treatment system was constructed to treat the water supply wells. The Bowling Green Water District system is routinely monitored for compliance with New York State Drinking Water Standards. No site related contaminants have been detected exceeding drinking water standards in the water distributed to the public. Monitoring wells have been installed up-gradient of the water supply wells as a precautionary measure to detect any migrating plumes that could impact the well field above the capacity of the treatment system. Additionally, existing use and development restrictions preventing the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water without necessary water quality treatment are required by the Nassau County Department of Health. With these measures in place, the use of the groundwater in the area is not currently considered an exposure pathway of concern.

5.4: Summary of Environmental Exposure Pathways

This section summarizes the existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, as well as damage to natural resources such as aquifers and wetlands. Virtually every open space in the NCIA has been covered by asphalt, concrete or buildings. Since the industrial area is highly developed, no known wildlife habitat exists in or near the site. Due to the density of commercial and industrial buildings in the NCIA, there are no significant sources of surface water in close proximity to the site. The nearest surface water sources are several small ponds in and around Eisenhower Memorial Park, approximately two miles southwest of the site across Old Country Road.

The contaminated groundwater found within the NCIA does present a potential route of exposure to the environment, however, no known exposure pathway of concern between the contaminated groundwater and the environment exist. Consequently, the potential for plants or animal species being exposed to site related contaminants is minimal.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIAL GOALS AND SELECTED REMEDY

Goals for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.10. At a minimum, the remedy selected must eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and/or the environment presented by the hazardous waste disposed at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

Prior to the completion of the IRM described in Section 5.2, the remediation goals for this site were to eliminate or reduce to the extent practicable:

- exposures to persons at or around the site to metals in contaminated drywell sediments.
- the release of contaminants from soil into groundwater that may create exceedances of groundwater quality standards

The NYSDEC believes that the IRM has accomplished these remediation goals.

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRM that has been performed, and the evaluation discussed below, the NYSDEC has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the site. The NYSDEC will also delist the site from the New York Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.

The basis for this selection is the NYSDEC's conclusion that No Further Action will be protective of human health and the environment and will meet all SCGs. Overall protectiveness is achieved through meeting the remediation goals listed above. The only area on the site found to be contaminated with hazardous materials or metals in exceedance of SCGs was the drywell area identified as UIW-001, which was addressed by the IRM. The IRM has successfully removed all on-site soil contaminants found to be in exceedance of SCGs at the site. Since there are no longer any soil contaminants in exceedance of SCGs, there no longer exists a possibility of ingesting, inhaling or contacting such materials. Additionally, since no on-site source remains, there is no longer a possibility of the site contributing to the contaminated groundwater plumes within the NCIA, either beneath or downgradient of the site. The majority of the on-site groundwater VOC contamination is not attributed to the site.

The main SCGs applicable to this project are as follows:

- NYSDEC TAGM 4046 (metals in soils). The removal of contaminated material from UIW-001 has addressed the only known possible on-site source area for soil and groundwater contamination.

Therefore, the NYSDEC concludes that the IRM already completed has achieved the remediation goals for the site and that No Further Action is needed.

SECTION 7: HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As part of the remedial investigation process, a number of Citizen Participation activities were undertaken to inform and educate the public about conditions at the site and the potential remedial alternatives. The following public participation activities were conducted for the site:

- Repositories for documents pertaining to the site were established.

- A public contact list, which included nearby property owners, elected officials, local media and other interested parties, was established.

- A public meeting was held on December 12, 2002 to present and receive comment on the PRAP.

- Public information meetings regarding the entire New Cassel Industrial Area were held in May 1995, January 1996, May 1996, October 1996, May 1997, December 1997, May 1998, December 1998, May 1999, September 1999, February 2000, May 2000, January 2001, and December 2001.

- A responsiveness summary (Appendix A) was prepared to address the comments received during the public comment period for the PRAP.

No significant public comments were received.

Table 1
Site # 1-30-043U - 36 Sylvester Street
August 2001 Groundwater Sampling Results
Volatile Organic Compounds (in ppb)
Groundwater Samples Collected At 60 Feet

Analytes	1,1-Dichloroethene	Methylene Chloride	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Trichloroethene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethene
SCG (ppb)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sample ID							
				UPGRADIENT			
GP-003	34.0	ND	68.0	180 E	320 E	ND	33.0
GP-004	130 E	ND	220 E	850 E	1,100 E	ND	37.0
GP-005	200 E	ND	570 E	940 E	240 E	ND	13.0
GP-006	550 E	ND	580 E	1,900 E	360 E	ND	38.0
GP-007	600 E	ND	930 E	2,500 E	310 E	ND	32.0
GP-011	16.0	10 B	21.0	59 B	4.0	ND	4.7
GP-012	10.0	5.1 B	43.0	13 B	ND	ND	ND
GP-013	16.0	3.4 B	73.0	45 B	3.6	ND	3.3
GP-014	9.6	4.2 B	22.0	15 B	12.0	ND	1.4
GP-015	32.0	5.1 B	60.0	80 B	560 E	ND	36.0
GP-016	33.0	5.7 B	31.0	130 E	230 E	ND	29.0
GP-017	22.0	4.8 B	21.0	120 E	100 E	ND	25.0
				ON-SITE			
UIW-001	320.0	ND	ND	2400 E	170 E	0.9	15.0
UIW-002	240.0	ND	ND	2,500 E	120 E	ND	49.0
				DOWNGRADIENT			
GP-008	290 E	ND	420 E	1,500 E	410 E	ND	21.0
GP-009	390 E	12 B	480 E	770 E	380 E	ND	34.0
GP-010	130.0	43 B	340.0	110 B	150.0	ND	21.0

Only detected compounds are reported

Notes: All results are in ug/L (parts per billion - ppb)

ND = Non-detectable above the analytical method detection limit (MDL)

J = Indicates an estimated value which is less than the specified detection limit but greater than zero

E = Indicates the analyte concentration exceeds the instrument calibration limits

B = Indicates the analyte was found in both the sample and associated laboratory blank

- = Indicates no standard available for the specified compound

Table 2
Site # 1-30-043U - 36 Sylvester Street
August 2001 Groundwater Sampling Results
Volatile Organic Compounds (in ppb)
Groundwater Samples Collected At 70 Feet

Analytes	1,1-Dichloroethene	Methylene Chloride	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Trichloroethene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethene
SCG (ppb)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sample ID							
				UPGRADIENT			
GP-003	12.0	ND	15.0	43.0	44.0	ND	ND
GP-004	33.0	ND	82.0	140 E	420 E	ND	17.0
GP-005	53.0	ND	76.0	200 E	960 E	ND	41.0
GP-006	52.0	ND	47.0	230 E	610 E	ND	42.0
GP-007	82.0	ND	54.0	280E	870 E	ND	50.0
GP-011	13.0	8.7 B	21.0	53 B	3.7	ND	3.3
GP-012	8.5	8.7 B	8.4	8 B	ND	ND	ND
GP-013	4.9	3 B	ND	5.2 B	1.6	ND	ND
GP-014	6.2	2.9 B	ND	9.3 B	9.5	ND	1.0
GP-015	26.0	4.5 B	29.0	100 B	490 E	ND	20.0
GP-016	32.0	6.6 B	48.0	160 E	190 E	ND	21.0
GP-017	26.0	6.8 B	17.0	60 B	140 E	ND	12.0
				ON-SITE			
UIW-001	1,000 E	ND	130E	1,800 E	520 E	ND	61.0
UIW-002	450 E	ND	61.0	2,400 E	470 E	2.4	40.0
				DOWNGRADIENT			
GP-008	380 E	ND	450 E	1,900 E	660 E	ND	44.0
GP-009	400 E	11 B	400 E	710 E	500 E	ND	48.0
GP-010	92.0	9.4 E	170 E	260 E	120 E	3.3	18.0

Only detected compounds are reported.

Notes: All results are in ug/L (parts per billion - ppb)

ND = Non-detectable above the analytical method detection limit (MDL)

J = Indicates an estimated value which is less than the specified detection limit but greater than zero

E = Indicates the analyte concentration exceeds the instrument calibration limits.

B = Indicates the analyte was found in both the sample and associated laboratory blank

- = Indicates no standard available for the specified compound

Table 3
Site # 1-30-043U - 36 Sylvester Street
August 2001 Groundwater Sampling Results
Volatile Organic Compounds (in ppb)
Groundwater Samples Collected At 80 Feet

Analytes	1,1-Dichloroethene	Methylene Chloride	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Trichloroethene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethene
SCG (ppb)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sample ID							
UPGRADIENT							
GP-003	5.6	ND	ND	17.0	14.0	ND	ND
GP-004	21.0	ND	26.0	59 B	93.0	ND	4.7
GP-005	17.0	ND	8.2	45 B	600 E	ND	16.0
GP-006	42.0	ND	37.0	140 E	450 E	ND	14.0
GP-007	77.0	ND	68.0	290 E	1,200 E	ND	72.0
GP-011	14.0	8.9 B	21.0	55.0	4.8	ND	4.0
GP-012	9.4	8.7 B	3.3	16 B	1.1	ND	1.4
GP-013	ND	9 B	ND	4.4 B	ND	ND	ND
GP-014	9.4	3.2 B	ND	10 B	11.0	ND	1.3
GP-015	14.0	4.1 B	5.4	31 B	140 E	ND	6.3
GP-016	31.0	5 B	34.0	150 E	190 E	ND	24.0
GP-017	23.0	6.9 B	12.0	51 B	220 E	ND	13.0
ON-SITE							
UIW-001	130 E	ND	90	330 E	240 E	3.7	ND
UIW-002	61.0	ND	79.0	330 E	1,100 E	ND	57.0
DOWNGRADIENT							
GP-008	78.0	ND	62.0	240 E	1,300 E	ND	60.0
GP-009	170 E	9.7 B	140 E	440 E	700 E	2.7	66.0
GP-010	77.0	9.9 B	130 E	250 E	13.0	2.4	15.0

Only detected compounds are reported

Notes: All results are in ug/L (parts per billion - ppb)

ND = Non-detectable above the analytical method detection limit (MDL)

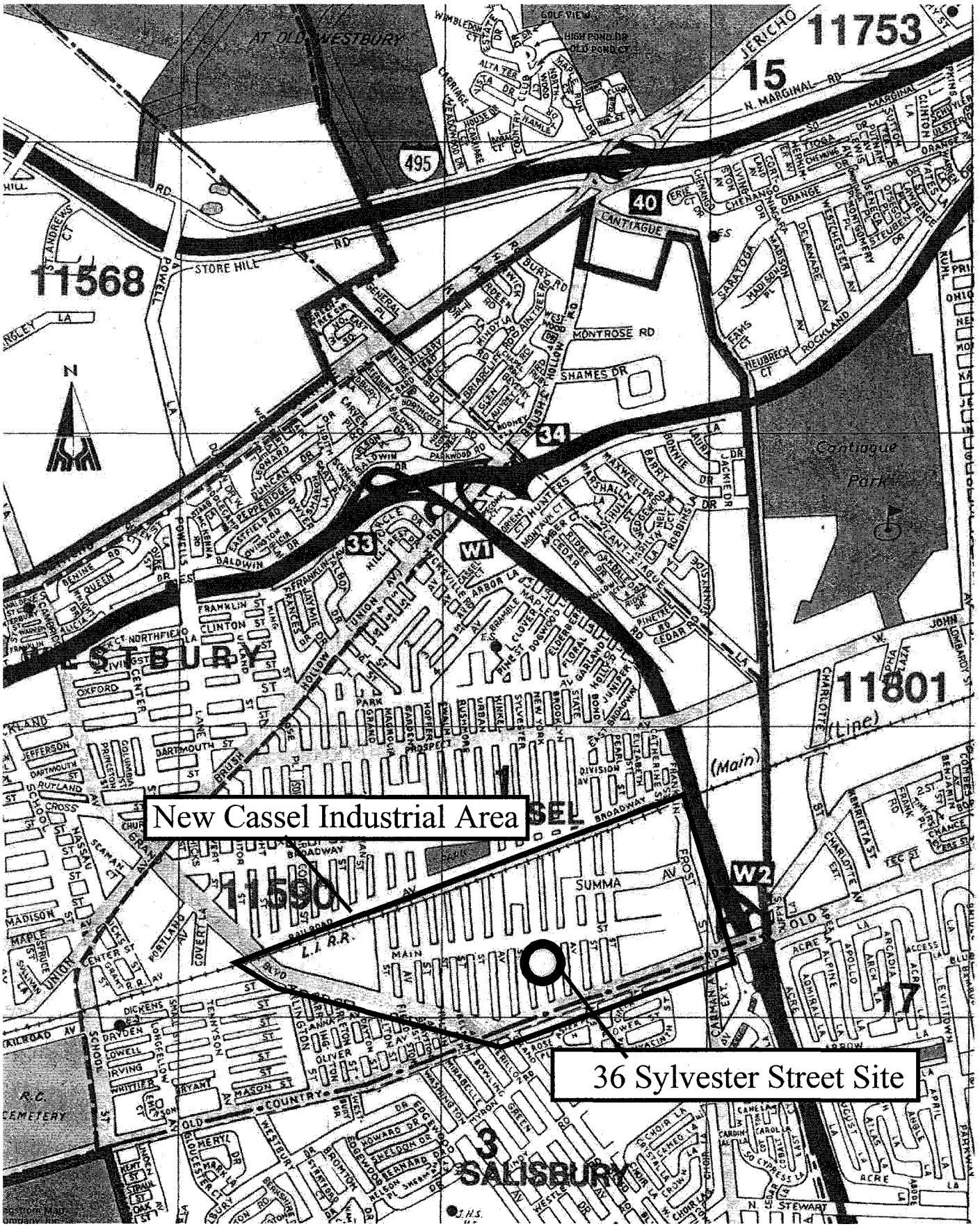
J = Indicates an estimated value which is less than the specified detection limit but greater than zero

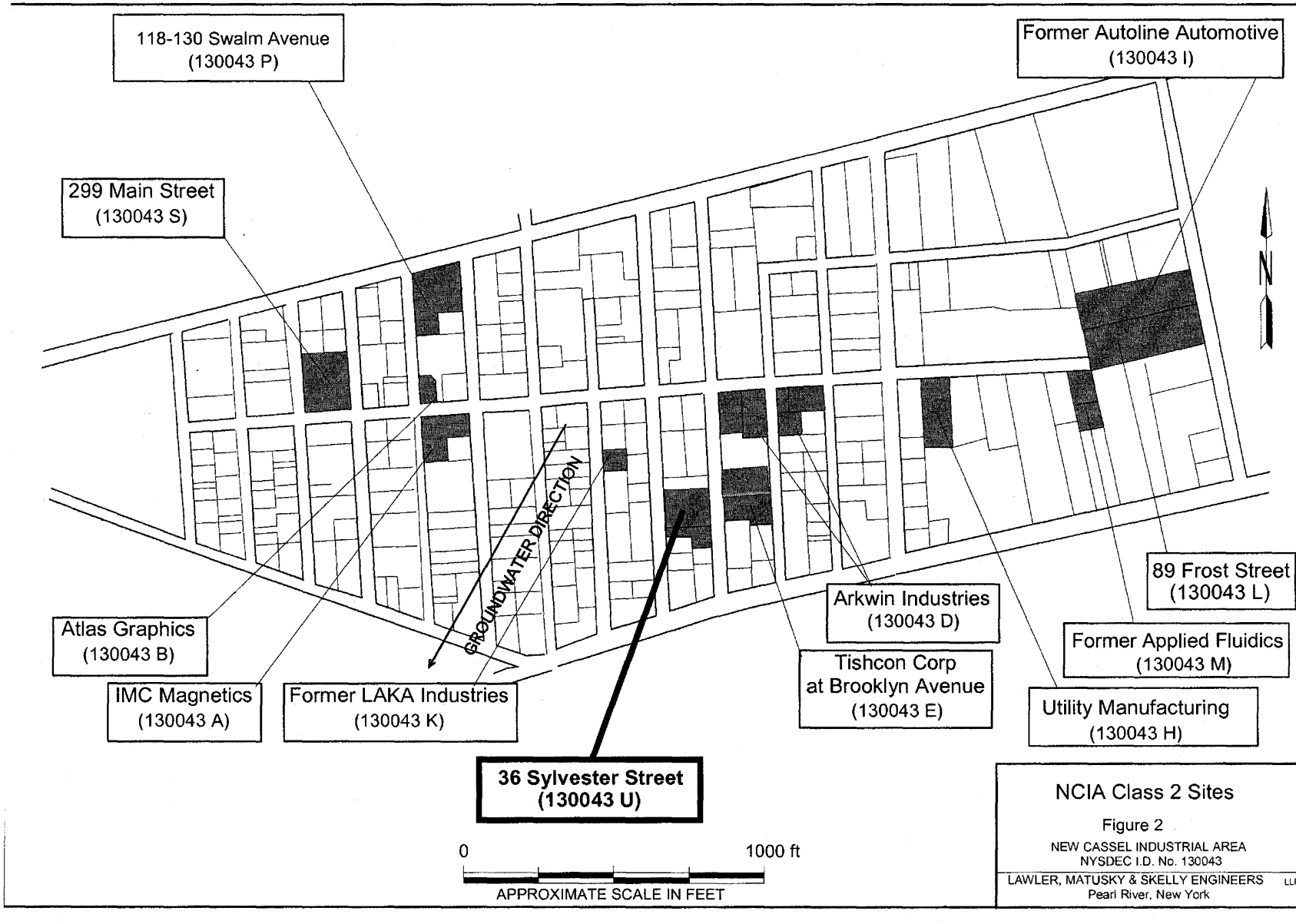
E = Indicates the analyte concentration exceeds the instrument calibration limits

B = Indicates the analyte was found in both the sample and associated laboratory blank

- = Indicates no standard available for the specified compound

Figure 1 - Site Location Map



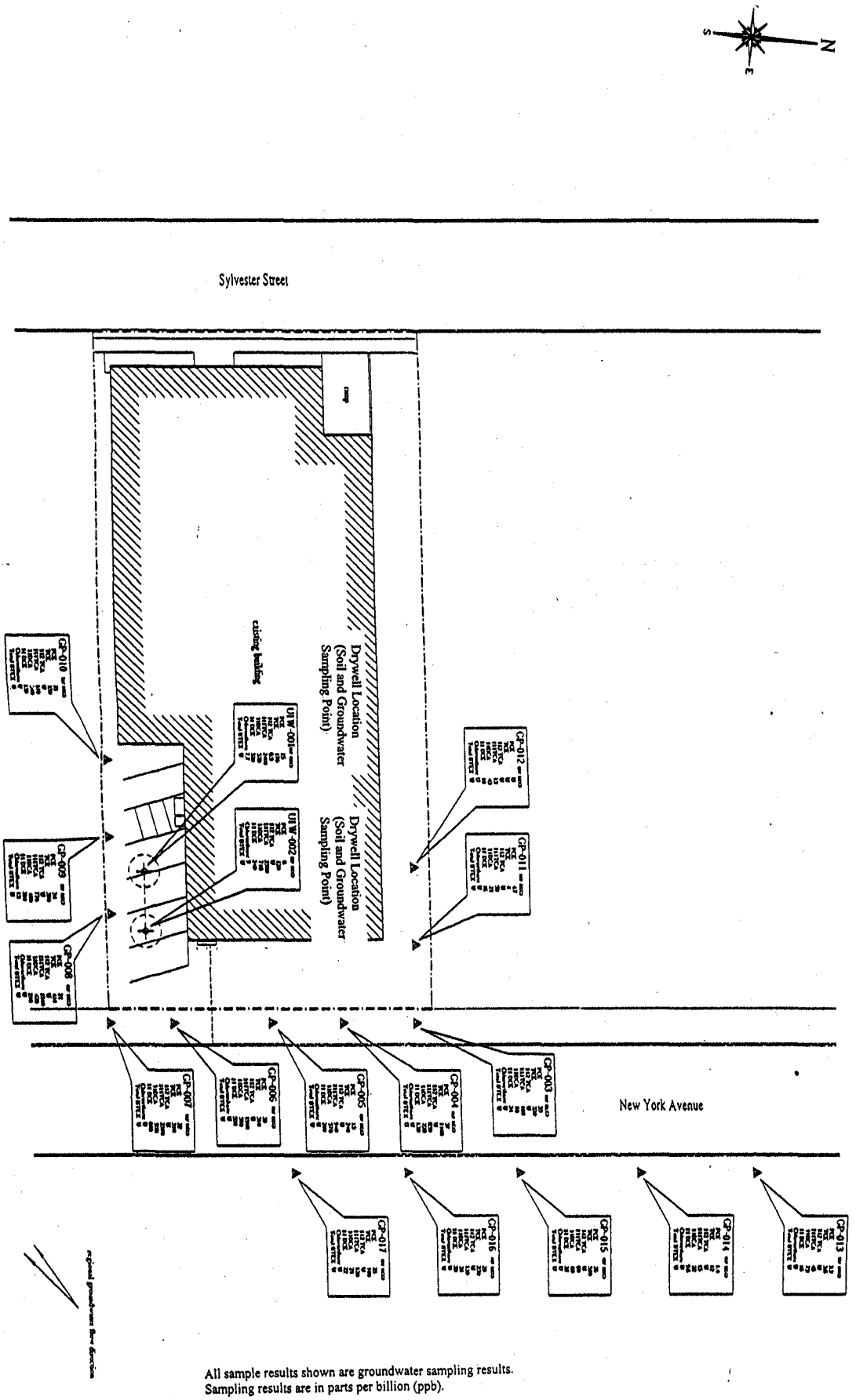


NCIA Class 2 Sites

Figure 2

NEW CASSEL INDUSTRIAL AREA
NYSDEC I.D. No. 130043

LAWLER, MATUSKY & SKELLY ENGINEERS LLP
Pearl River, New York



All sample results shown are groundwater sampling results.
Sampling results are in parts per billion (ppb).

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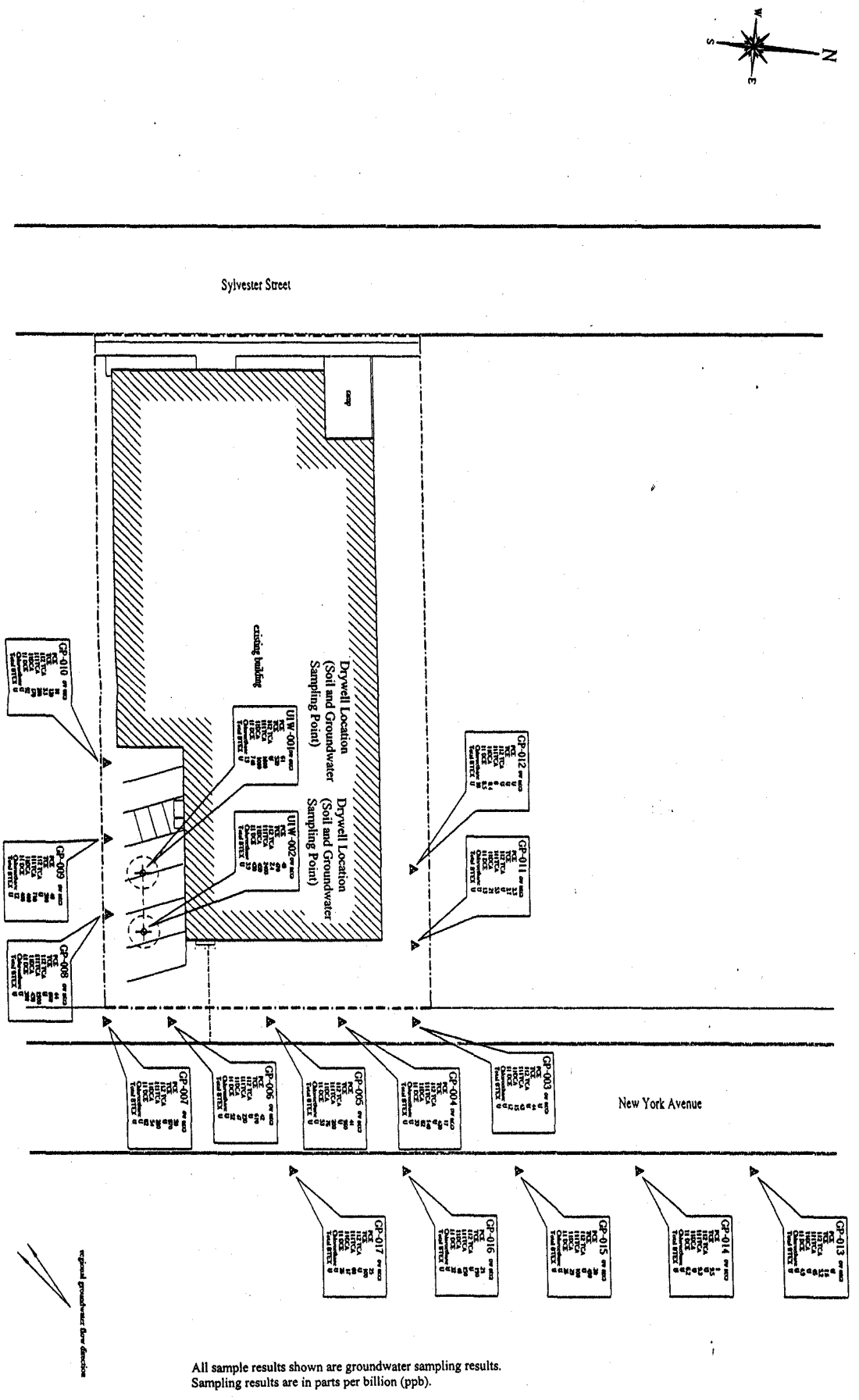
36 Sylvester Street Site 01-30-043U

Figure 3: Analyte Concentration Map -60'
And Soil Sampling Point Locations

Legend
- soil and groundwater probe node
- groundwater probe node
- Underground Injection Well

scale: 1" = 30'



All sample results shown are groundwater sampling results.
Sampling results are in parts per billion (ppb).

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36 Sylvester Street Site 01-30-043U

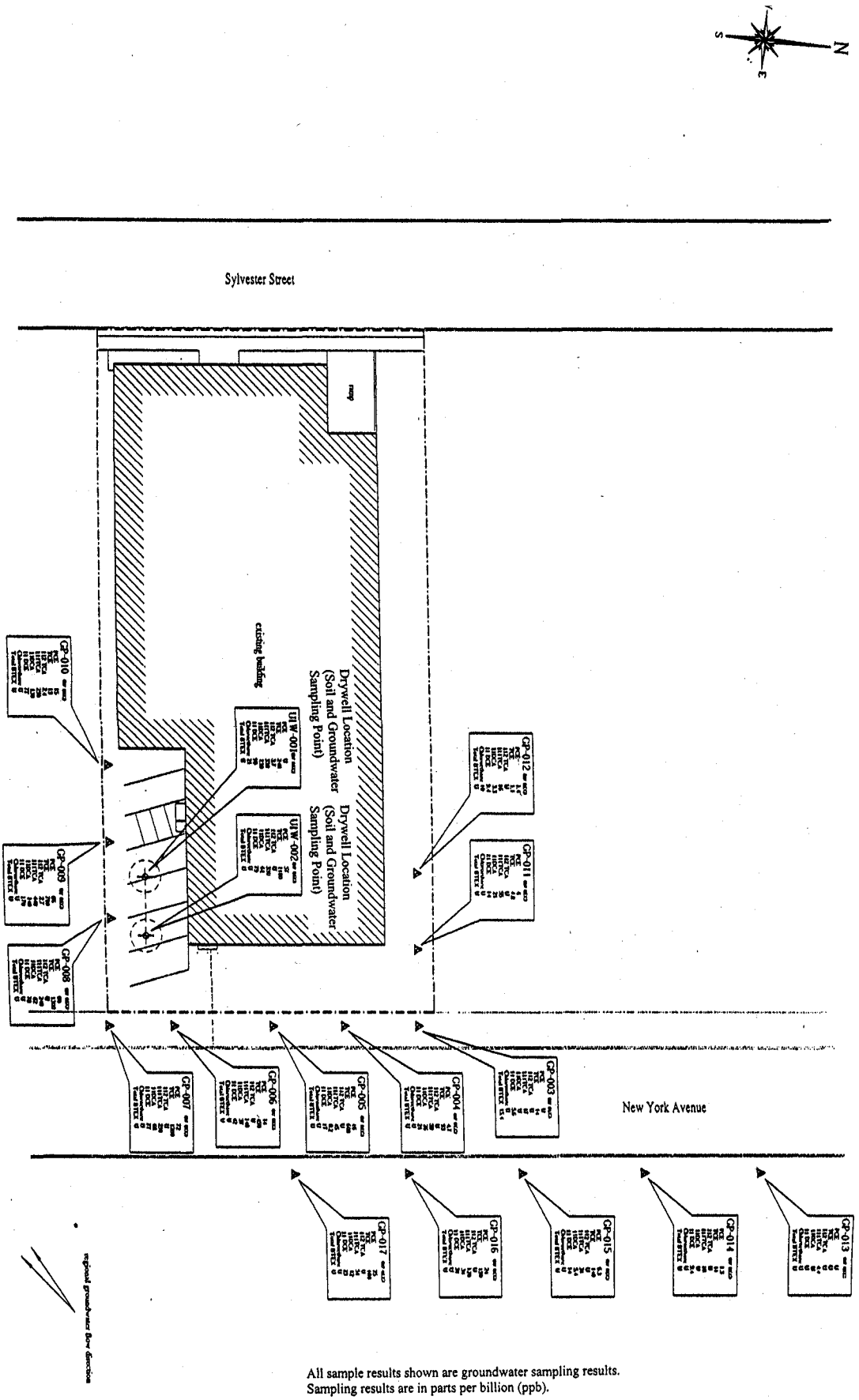
Figure 4: Analyte Concentration Map-70'

Westbury, New York

Legend

- soil and groundwater probe node
- groundwater probe node
- Underground Injection Well

scale: 1" = 30'



All sample results shown are groundwater sampling results.
Sampling results are in parts per billion (ppb).

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36 Sylvester Street Site 01-30-043U

Figure 5': Analyte Concentration Map-80'

Westbury, New York

Legend
- soil and groundwater probe node
- groundwater probe node
- Underground Injection Well

scale: 1" = 30'

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

36 Sylvester Street
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York
Site No. 1-30-043U

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the 36 Sylvester Street site, was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on December 1, 2002. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated soil at the 36 Sylvester Street site.

The release of the PRAP was announced by sending a notice to the public contact list, informing the public of the opportunity to comment on the proposed remedy.

A public meeting was held on December 12, 2002, which included a presentation of the Remedial Investigation (RI) and the Feasibility Study (FS) as well as a discussion of the proposed remedy. The meeting provided an opportunity for citizens to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed remedy. These comments have become part of the Administrative Record for this site. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on December 27, 2002.

This responsiveness summary responds to all questions and comments raised during the public comment period. The following are the comments received, with the NYSDEC's responses:

COMMENT 1: At what addresses are treatment systems for the upgradient Arkwin site installed?

RESPONSE 1: The treatment systems are installed for 648, 656, 662 and 670 Main Street buildings, and for the building at 66 Brooklyn Avenue.

COMMENT 2: Are all NCIA sites used for different purposes than those that resulted in contamination.

RESPONSE 2: Many, but not all, of the listed sites in the NCIA now have different usages than when the disposal took place that resulted in the sites being listed in the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.

COMMENT 3: After the site has been cleaned up, what prevents the owner from re-contaminating the site?

RESPONSE 3: After the site is cleaned up and delisted from the Registry, the site is governed by the same standards, regulations and laws as other properties. These standards, regulations and laws prohibit discharge of hazardous wastes to soils and groundwater, and require the site operator to provide for appropriate disposal of all hazardous materials.

COMMENT 4: Local residents are concerned about the Greystone Building and Maintenance Corporation, located at 881 Prospect Avenue. This company vacuums the debris from storm sewers and stores the debris on the ground at their property. The odor from the debris is objectionable. Also, Greystone allows water used to wash their trucks to drain to the street, creating pools of standing water. In addition, the company parks excessive cars and trucks on the street and in the neighboring church parking lot.

RESPONSE 4: The NYSDEC inspected this site on October 28, 2002 and sent a letter to the site owner on November 27, 2002. In the letter, the NYSDEC ordered Greystone to stop storing any additional material on the ground in their yard. The facility will need a construction and demolition processing permit before they could store any materials on the ground. Furthermore, Greystone was ordered to properly dispose of the material they had on-site. Staff at the NYSDEC's Region 1 office are working to bring this property into compliance with New York State laws and regulations and can be reached at 631-444-0375. However, as the NYSDEC has no jurisdiction over vehicle parking, the parking issue should be discussed with local government officials.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

36 Sylvester Street
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York
Site No. 1-30-043U

1. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the 36 Sylvester Street site, dated November 2002, prepared by the NYSDEC.

2. Order on Consent, Index No. W1-0863-00-01, between NYSDEC and Grand Machinery Exchange, Inc, executed on 03/08/00.

3. Referral Memorandum dated September 7, 1999 for a preliminary site assessment of the 36 Sylvester Street site.

4. New York State Superfund Contract, Site Investigation Report, New Cassel Industrial Area Site, Work Assignment No. D002676-2.2, Lawler, Matusky and Skelly Engineers, February, 1995.

5. Comprehensive Citizen Participation Plan, New Cassel Industrial Area Site, Site ID: 1-30-043, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, November 1995.

6. New Cassel Industrial Area Offsite Groundwater Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report, Volumes I, II and III, Lawler, Matusky and Skelly Engineers, September 2000.

7. "Focused Remedial Investigation Work Plan for the 36 Sylvester Street Site", February 2001, prepared by Impact Environmental.

8. "Interim Remedial Measures Work Plan for the 36 Sylvester Street Site", April 2002, prepared by Impact Environmental.

9. "Focused Remedial Investigation Report for the 36 Sylvester Street Site", November 2002, prepared by Impact Environmental.

10. 36 Sylvester Street Site Proposed Remedial Action Plan Fact Sheet, NYSDEC, November 2002.