Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

Record of Decision

Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue Site
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County
Site Number 1-30-043V

March 2002

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue Inactive Hazardous Waste Site
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York
Site No. 1-30-043V

Statement of Purpose and Basis

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedy for the Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue Class 2 inactive hazardous waste disposal site which was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. The remedial program selected is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300).

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the Tichcon @ 29 New York Avenue inactive hazardous waste disposal site and upon public 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 (IRM) identified in this ROD. The removal of contaminated sediment from an on-site drywell
has significantly reduced the threat to public health and the environment.

Description of the Selected Remedy

Based on the results of the investigations and the IRM that have been performed at this site, the NYSDEC has selected No Further Action as the preferred remedial alternative for the site. The NYSDEC also proposes to delist the site from the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. 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 concurs with the remedy selected for this site as being 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.

3/14/02
Date

Michael J. O'Toole, Jr., Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RECORD OF DECISION

Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York
Site No. 1-30-043V
March 2002

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health has selected a remedy to address the significant threat to human health and/or the environment created by the presence of hazardous waste at the Tishcon Corporation site at 29 New York Avenue (Tishcon), a Class 2 inactive hazardous waste disposal site. As more fully described in Sections 3 and 4 of this document, disposal of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA) 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 Tishcon site and within the entire New Cassel Industrial Area (NCIA) presents 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. Monitoring wells have been installed up-gradient 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.

Currently, there are thirteen (13) 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 NYSDEC 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 remediation of groundwater contamination at and beneath each site; and the third action is the ongoing effort by the NYSDEC which includes a detailed investigation of groundwater contamination that is migrating off-site from all Class 2 sites within the NCIA. The first phase of this comprehensive groundwater investigation has been completed, and a Remedial Investigation (RI) report has been prepared. Additional groundwater monitoring wells have been installed during the Fall of 2001.

During the course of the investigation a certain action, known as an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM), was undertaken at the Tishcon 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 sediment from an on-site drywell in August 2000. Removal of this source is consistent with the overall NCIA strategy of addressing on-site sources first.

Based on the completion of the above IRM, the findings of the investigation indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. Therefore, no further action has been selected as the remedy for this site. The NYSDEC also proposes to delist the site from the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (the Registry).

SECTION 2: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Tishcon site, No. 1-30-043 V, is located on the west side of New York Avenue approximately 300 feet north of Old Country Road in the NCIA. The NCIA is 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. See Figures 1 and 2.

A two-story building, owned by Equity Share I Associates, occupies 58% of the property. The remainder of the site is almost entirely paved. The current occupant of the building, Autotronics Plastics, Inc., utilizes the building for storage, office space, and light manufacturing. Autotronics' activities are not considered a potential source of contamination.

The Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue site is bounded on the north (upgradient) side by the 36 Sylvester St. Site; No. 1-30-043U. The Arkwin Site; No.1-30-043D is located approximately 150 feet to the north-northeast, also upgradient of the Tishcon site.

The NCIA is highly developed and no significant surface water sources exist near the Tishcon 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 original structure was constructed in 1956 under the ownership of Mr. William Luxenberg. Mr. Luxenberg maintained ownership of the property until the late 1970s. Tishcon occupied the site from 1979 to 1991, after which Autotronics Plastics has occupied the site. Records indicate that Tishcon Corporation obtained a mortgage for the site in February 1985 with the sale completed in 1986. Tishcon manufactured vitamins, dietary supplements, soft gelatin capsules, and related items and has used 1,1,1-TCA in their manufacturing process. Tishcon's current manufacturing operations are located at 30 New York Avenue.

3.2: Remedial History

In 1988, the entire NCIA was listed on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (the Registry) as a Class 2 site due to the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater. 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, NYSDEC's consultant completed a site investigation report for the NCIA under the New York State Superfund program. Based on this report, in March 1995, the Department removed the NCIA from the Registry. Concurrently, the Tishcon site and four other sites were added to the Registry as individual Class 2 sites. The Site Investigation Report is available for review at the document repositories.

The NYSDEC initially included the property at 29 New York Avenue site as part of the Tishcon @ Brooklyn Avenue site (Site No. 1-30-043 E) owned by the Tishcon Corporation. Tishcon Corporation which leased 29 New York Avenue, was only willing to enter into a consent order for property that it owned. Thus, the Tishcon at Brooklyn Avenue site was described without the 29 New York Avenue, and both sites were designated as Class 2 site on the Registry on March 31, 1998.

Soil samples taken on the property from 1993 to 1996, showed VOC contamination ranging from non-detect at eight (8) locations to 180 parts per million (ppm) of 1,1,1-TCA in the on-site drywell. One location, TPG-1 at the upgradient property line, had 1,1,1-TCA at a concentration of 0.41 ppm, well below the Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (RSCO). See Figure 3 for sampling locations.

Groundwater sampling, in the northeast corner of the site, in October 1996 showed 1,1,1-TCA contamination at concentrations up to 3,900 parts per billion (ppb). See Figure 4.

SECTION 4: SITE CONTAMINATION

To evaluate the contamination present at the site and to evaluate alternatives to address the significant threat to human health and the environment posed by the presence of hazardous waste, in June of 1999, the property owner conducted a Focused Remedial Investigation (FRI).

4.1: Summary of the Focused Remedial Investigation

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

Field work for the FRI was completed in June 1999. A report entitled "Focused Remedial Investigation Report", dated January 2000, has been prepared which describes the field activities and findings of the RI in detail.

The RI included the following activities:

- *Geophysical survey utilizing both ground penetrating radar (GPR) and a magnetometer to determine if any sub-surface anomalies (i.e., cesspools) existed.*

- *Installation of ten (10) geoprobe borings to assess on-site soil and groundwater quality.*

- *Sampling of the sediments from an on-site drywell.*

To determine which media (soil, groundwater, etc.) are contaminated at levels of concern, the FRI analytical data was compared to environmental Standards, Criteria, and Guidance values (SCGs). Groundwater and drinking water SCGs identified for the Tishcon site are based on NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values and Part 5 of New York State Sanitary Code. For soils, NYSDEC Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4046 provides soil cleanup guidelines for the protection of groundwater, background conditions, and health-based exposure scenarios.

Based on the FRI results, in comparison to the SCGs, the on-site dry well required remediation. This was done as part of the IRM completed on August 17, 2000. Complete information can be found in the FRI and IRM reports.

4.1.1: Geology and Hydrogeology

The Upper Pleistocene deposits that make up the Upper Glacial Aquifer (UGA) are found from the surface to a depth of approximately 80 ft below ground surface (bgs). The UGA is an unconfined aquifer consisting of poorly sorted sands and gravels. The underlying Magothy Aquifer consists of finer sands, silt and small amounts of clay.

No other hydrogeologic units located between the UGA and the underlying Magothy formation exist at the site. In general, the upper surface of the Magothy formation is found at least 100 ft bgs. However, based on observations during installation of wells for this investigation, the Magothy is found at significantly shallower depths (60-87 ft bgs) in the NCIA than in many other areas of Long Island. The UGA and the Magothy are in direct hydraulic connection; however, clay lenses are often found in the upper Magothy in this area. Depth of water is about 52 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.

4.1.2: Nature of Contamination

As described in the FRI report soil, groundwater and sediment samples were collected at the site to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. The main categories of contaminants which exceed their SCGs are inorganics (metals) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

The inorganic contaminants of concern, present in the on-site drywell, are mercury, nickel, and zinc. The VOCs of concern include 1,1,1-TCA and it's associated degradation products.

4.1.3: Extent of Contamination

Tables 1, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3a-1, 3a-2, 3a-3, 3b and 3c summarize data for the contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater and compare it with the SCGs for the site. Surface soil samples were not taken due to the pavement covering the site. See Figures 3 and 4 for sampling locations. The following are the media investigated and a summary of the findings:

Soil

Soil samples were collected at ten foot intervals (10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 feet bgs) in each of the ten (10) geoprobe boring locations. The resulting 50 samples were inspected on-site for odor and/or visual signs of contamination. In addition, each sample was screened with a photon-ionization detector (PID). Since no elevated levels of VOCs were detected in any of the samples, off-site laboratory analysis was not required. See Figure 3 for geoprobe locations.

Drywells

One sample of sediment was collected from the bottom of the on-site drywell. This drywell had shown VOC contamination during a previous sampling event in October 1996. The PID reading for this sample was 50 ppm. Laboratory analysis showed the sediment to contain nickel, mercury, and zinc at levels exceeding their corresponding RSCO. In addition, total petroleum hydrocarbons were found to be present at a concentration of 70.03 ppm. See Table 1 for details.

Groundwater (52' BGS)

Groundwater samples were taken at each of the ten geoprobe boring locations. The highest concentration of VOCs was found at SGB-1 on the upgradient portion of the property with 1,1,1-TCA at a concentration of 3,100 ppb. The groundwater standard of 5 ppb was exceeded in 9 of the 10 locations with SGB-5 being the only location to meet the standards. See Tables 2a, 2b, 2c and Figure 3 for details.

In general, concentrations at the upgradient property line (SGB-1, SGB-2, SGB-3, and SGB-4) were higher than those found at the down-gradient property line (SGB-5, SGB-9 and SGB-10). Sampling locations SGB-7 and SGB-9 are directly down-gradient of the on-site drywell which was the suspected source of groundwater contamination.

A focused remedial investigation was carried out during the summer of 2001 at 36 Sylvester Street, which is immediately upgradient of the Tishcon site. The 36 Sylvester Street property was used previously by Tishcon Corporation and was recently included on the Registry as a Class 2 site. Although the remedial investigation at the 36 Sylvester Street site did not find a significant source of VOC contamination, groundwater at the site, sampled at various depths, contained up to 4,430 ppb of total VOC contamination. See Table 3a-1, 3a-2 and 3a-3 for results directly upgradient to the Tishcon site. This explains the fact that VOC contamination at the Tishcon site is highest at the upgradient property line, and indicates that the on-site shallow groundwater contamination is the result of an upgradient source(s).

Groundwater (62' BGS)

In addition to the investigation conducted at 36 Sylvester Street, ten geoprobe locations were sampled at 62 feet bgs to further define the extent of on-site groundwater contamination. The highest level of VOCs was found at the upgradient property line (SGB-2) with a 1,1,1-TCA contamination of 7,400 ppb. Again, nine of the ten geoprobe borings showed contamination in excess of groundwater standards with SGB-4 being the exception. See Tables 3a, 3a-1, 3a-2, 3a-3, 3b, 3c and Figure 4 for details.

Similar to the conditions present in the shallow groundwater (52' BGS), the highest levels of VOC contamination were found at the upgradient property line. Groundwater contamination detected directly down-gradient of the on-site drywell (SGB-7 and SGB-9) was significantly lower than contamination found at the upgradient property boundary (SGB-1 and SGB-2). SGB-1 and SGB-2 are immediately down-gradient of the 36 Sylvester Street Class 2 site.

As with the groundwater samples at 52 ft bgs, groundwater contamination decreases as you progress from the upgradient to the down-gradient sampling locations, implying that an upgradient source is responsible for the groundwater contamination.

4.2: 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 on August 17, 2000 to address the VOC and metals contamination found in the on-site dry well. June 1999 samples from the dry well showed that the SCGs were exceeded for chloroethane (3.6 ppm), toluene (1.8 ppm), 1,2,4 trimethylbenzene (10.6 ppm), copper (150 ppm), mercury (0.59 ppm) and lead (19.4 ppm). Six cubic yards of sludge material and 1,400 gallons of contaminated water were removed from the bottom of the drywell and sent to an appropriate waste disposal facility. Two end-point samples were taken confirming that the remaining soils were below SCGs. Details of the IRM can be found in the IRM report dated October 2000.

4.3: 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.

An exposure pathway is the manner by which an individual may come in contact with a contaminant. The five elements of an exposure pathway are 1) the source of contamination; 2) the environmental media and transport mechanisms; 3) the point of exposure; 4) the route of exposure; and 5) the receptor population. These elements of an exposure pathway may be based on past, present, or future events.

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

- *Ingestion of contaminated groundwater. Since an active supplemental treatment system is in place that prevents the completion of this exposure pathway, no known completed exposure pathway exists.*

The contaminated groundwater at the Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue 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. With these measures in place, the use of the groundwater in the area is not currently considered an exposure pathway of concern.

4.4: Summary of Environmental Exposure Pathways

This section summarizes the types of environmental exposures that may be presented by 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. Virtually every open space in the industrial area has been covered by asphalt, concrete or buildings. Since the industrial area is highly developed, no wildlife habitat exist in or near 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 contaminant groundwater found within the NCIA, however presents a potential route of exposure to the environment.

No known exposure pathways of concern between the contaminated groundwater and the environment exist. The potential for plants or animal species being exposed to site related contaminants is unlikely.

SECTION 5: 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 Potential Responsible Parties (PRP) for the site, documented to date, include Equity Share I Associates and Tishcon Corporation.

The NYSDEC and Equity Share I Associates entered into a Consent Order on March 26, 1999. The Order obligates the responsible party to implement a Focused Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (FRI/FS).

The following is the chronological enforcement history of this site:

Date	Index No.	Subject of Order
3/26/00	W1-0828-98-05	FRI/FS

SECTION 6: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIAL GOALS AND SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

The proposed remedy for any site should, at a minimum, eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to the public health or the environment presented by the hazardous waste present at the site. The State believes that the remedy completed to date, which is described in Section 4.2 Interim Remedial Measures, will accomplish this objective.

The on-site groundwater contamination is believed to be a result of upgradient sources. There are several Class 2 Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal sites upgradient of the subject site within the NCIA.

Based on the results of the investigations and the IRM that have been performed at this site, the NYSDEC has selected No Further Action as the remedial alternative for the site. The NYSDEC also proposes to delist the site from the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.

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.

TABLES

Table 1 Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave June 1999 Storm Water Drain (DW-1) Sediment Sampling Results in ppm Sample Depth 15 Feet BGS		
Analytical Parameters	**SCGs (ppm)**	**Concentration (ppm)**
TPH	-	70.03
Volatile Organic Compounds		
Chloroethane	1.9	**3.60**
Toluene	1.5	**1.80**
Ethylbenzene	5.5	0.47
m & p - Xylenes	1.2 Total*	**7.00**
o - Xylene	1.2 Total*	**1.50**
Isopropylbenzene	5	1.30
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.013	**10.60**
4-Isopropyltoluene	NA	1.20
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds		
Naphthalene	13	0.32
2-Methylnaphthalene	36.4	0.48
Acenaphthylene	50	0.05
Dibenzofuran	6.2	0.08
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	NA	1.90
Butylbenzylphthalate	50	0.95
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	50	5.00
Metals		
Arsenic	7.5 or SB	1.00
Cadmium	10 or SB	3.50
Chromium	50 or SB	24.80
Copper	25 or SB	**150.00**
Lead	SB	51.90
Mercury	0.10	**0.59**
Nickel	13 or SB	**19.40**
Antimony	SB	1.10
Zinc	20 or SB	1.71

Notes:

All results are in mg/L (parts per million - ppm).

SB = Site Background

SCGs = Standards, Criteria and Guidances

NA = Not Available

*** SCG for total Xylenes**

TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Table 2a
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
June 1999 Upgradient Groundwater Sampling Results in ppb
Volatile Organic Compounds
Groundwater Samples Collected At 52 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	SGB-1	SGB-2	SGB-3	SGB-4
Chloroethane	5	12	18	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	460	280	48	57
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	1,400	1,200	56	ND
Chloroform	7	1.2	1.5	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	3,100	1,900	490	260
Vinyl Acetate	NA	420	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	5	190	120	ND	0
Tetrachloroethene	5	14	2.2	ND	ND

Only detected compounds are reported.

Table 2b
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
June 1999 On-site Groundwater Sampling Results in ppb
Volatile Organic Compounds
Groundwater Samples Collected At 52 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	SGB-6	SGB-7	SGB-8	-
Chloroethane	5	ND	2.3	8.1	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	11	31	130	-
Acetone	50	3.6	4.4	ND	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	92	100	200	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	-
Chloroform	7	ND	ND	1.2	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	230	370	1,300	-
Benzene	1	ND	2.6	ND	-
Trichloroethene	5	3.6	ND	1.2	-
Toluene	5	ND	31	ND	-
Ethylbenzene	5	ND	6.9	ND	-
m & p - Xylenes	5*	ND	7.7	ND	-
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5	ND	5.2	ND	-
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	-

Only detected compounds are reported.

Table 2c
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
June 1999 Down Gradient Groundwater Sampling Results in ppb
Volatile Organic Compounds
Groundwater Samples Collected At 52 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	SGB-5	SGB-9	SGB-10	-
Chloroethane	5	ND	2.7	17	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	ND	31	290	-
Acetone	50	ND	12	3.0	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	ND	120	340	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	3.9	-
Chloroform	7	ND	ND	ND	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	1.6	420	2,100	-
Benzene	1	ND	ND	ND	-
Trichloroethene	5	ND	2.2	17	-
Toluene	5	ND	ND	ND	-
Ethylbenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	-
m & p - Xylenes	5*	ND	ND	ND	-
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	-
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	ND	12	-

Only detected compounds are reported.

Notes:
All results are in ug/L (parts per billion - ppb).
ND = Non-detectable above analytical method detection limit (MDL).
SCGs = Standards, Criteria and Guidances
NA = Not Available
*** SCG for total Xylenes**

Table 3a
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
June 1999 Upgradient Groundwater Sampling Results in ppb
Volatile Organic Compounds
Groundwater Samples Collected At 62 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	SGB-1	SGB-2	SGB-3	SGB-4
Chloroethane	5	9.1	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	300	760	87	12
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	620	2,000	86	30
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	1,800	7,400	640	85
Trichloroethene	5	350	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	1.7	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	5	27	ND	ND	ND

Only detected compounds are reported.

Notes:
All results are in ug/L (parts per billion - ppb).
ND = Non-detectable above analytical method detection limit (MDL).
SCGs = Standards, Criteria and Guidances
*** SCG for total Xylenes**

Table 3a-1
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
August 2001 Upgradient Groundwater Sampling Results Taken from 36 Sylvester Street
Volatile Organic Compounds (in ppb)
Groundwater Samples Collected At 60 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	GP-007 GW-60	GP-008 GW-60	GP-009 GW-60	GP-010 GW-60
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	600 E	290 E	390 E	130
Methylene Chloride	5	ND	ND	12 B	43 B
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	930	420 E	480 E	340
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	2,500	1,500 E	770 E	110 B
Trichloroethene	5	310	410 E	380 E	150
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	5	32	21	34	21

Only detected compounds are reported.

Table 3a-2
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
August 2001 Upgradient Groundwater Sampling Results Taken from 36 Sylvester Street
Volatile Organic Compounds (in ppb)
Groundwater Samples Collected At 70 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	GP-007 GW-70	GP-008 GW-70	GP-009 GW-70	GP-010 GW-70
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	82	380 E	400 E	92
Methylene Chloride	5	ND	ND	11 B	9.4 E
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	54	450 E	400 E	170 E
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	280 E	1,900 E	710 E	260 E
Trichloroethene	5	870 E	660 E	500 E	120 E
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	ND	3.3
Tetrachloroethene	5	50	44	48	18

Only detected compounds are reported.

Table 3a-3
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
August 2001 Upgradient Groundwater Sampling Results Taken from 36 Sylvester Street
Volatile Organic Compounds (in ppb)
Groundwater Samples Collected At 80 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	GP-007 GW-80	GP-008 GW-80	GP-009 GW-80	GP-010 GW-80
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	77	78	170 E	77
Methylene Chloride	5	ND	ND	9.7 B	9.9 B
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	68	62	140 E	130 E
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	290 E	240 E	440 E	250 E
Trichloroethene	5	1,200 E	1,300 E	700 E	13
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	2.7	2.4
Tetrachloroethene	5	72	60	66	158

Only detected compounds are reported.

Table 3b
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
June 1999 On-site Groundwater Sampling Results in ppb
Volatile Organic Compounds
Groundwater Samples Collected At 62 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	SGB-6	SGB-7	SGB-8	-
Chloroethane	5	ND	3.4	15	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	13	50	180	-
Acetone	50	3.5	4.6	2.7	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	62	50	310	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	220	500	1,700	-
Benzene	1	ND	ND	ND	-
Trichloroethene	5	5.6	2.1	ND	-
Toluene	5	ND	5.8	ND	-
m & p - Xylenes	5*	ND	2.7	ND	-
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	-

Only detected compounds are reported.

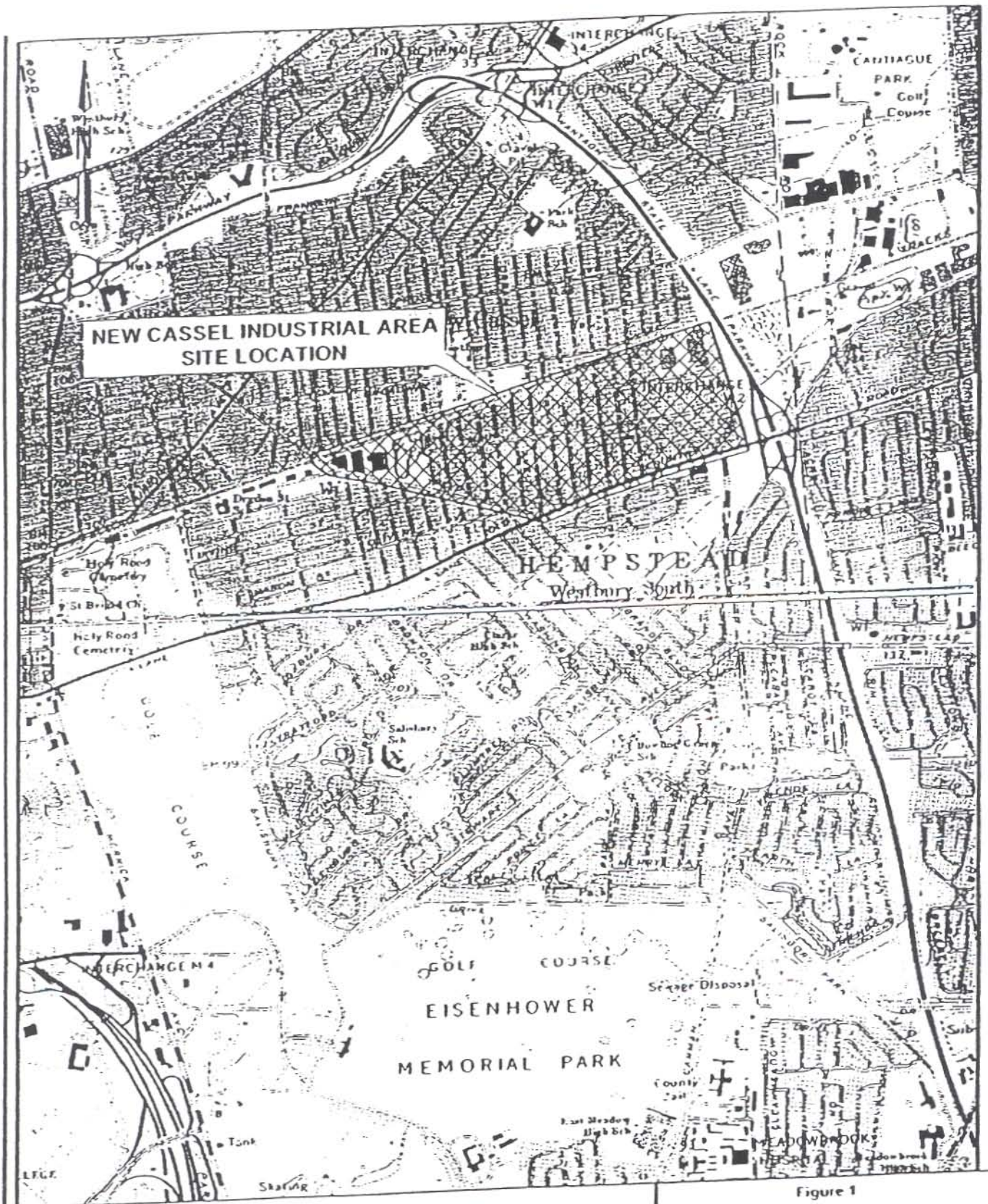
Table 3c
Site # 1-30-043V - Tishcon Corporation @ 29 New York Ave
June 1999 Down Gradient Groundwater Sampling Results in ppb
Volatile Organic Compounds
Groundwater Samples Collected At 62 Feet

Analytical Parameters	SCGs (ppb)	SGB-5	SGB-9	SGB-10	-
Chloroethane	5	ND	7.3	22	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	ND	110	330	-
Acetone	50	ND	ND	ND	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	ND	95	390	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	6.3	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	ND	890	2,000	-
Benzene	1	ND	ND	3.1	-
Trichloroethene	5	ND	7.0	26	-
Toluene	5	ND	ND	16	-
m & p - Xylenes	5*	ND	ND	3.7	-
Tetrachloroethene	5	ND	ND	12	-

Only detected compounds are reported.

Notes:
All results are in ug/L (parts per billion - ppb).
ND = Non-detectable above analytical method detection limit (MDL).
SCGs = Standards, Criteria and Guidances
*** SCG for total Xylenes**
E = Indicates the analyte concentration exceeds the instrument calibration limits.
B = Indicates the analyte was identified in the sample blank and the actual sample.

FIGURES



Map source:

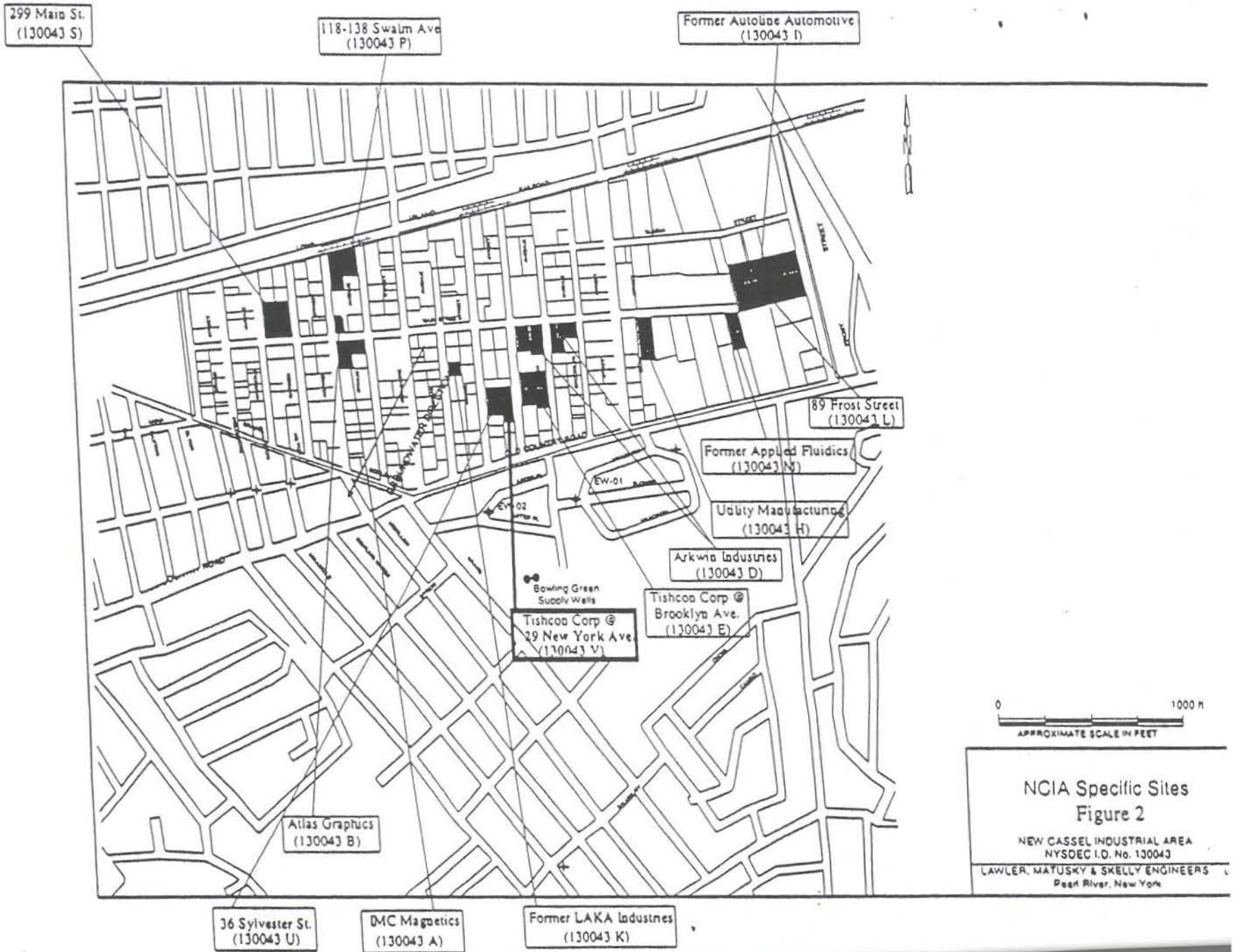
USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle series.
Freeport, NY, 1969, photorevised 1979.
Hicksville, NY, 1967, photorevised 1979.

Figure 1

New Casssel Industrial Area Site Location

OFF SITE GROUNDWATER
NEW CASSEL INDUSTRIAL AREA
NYSDEC ID No. 130043

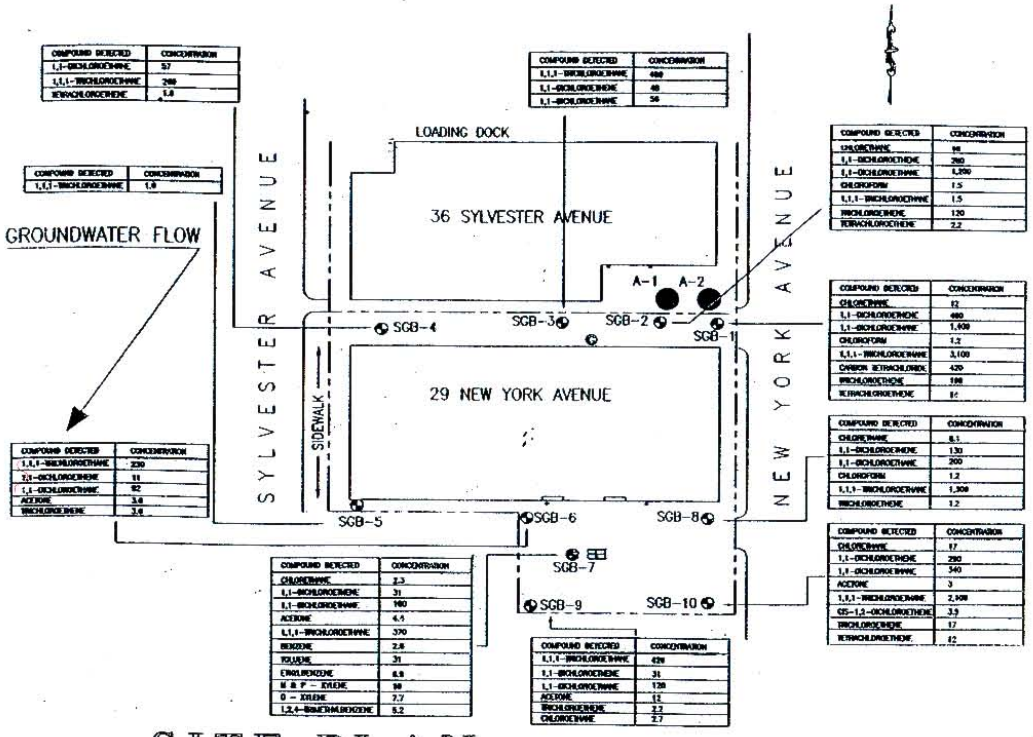
LAWLER, MATUSKY & SKELLY ENGINEERS LLP
Pearl River, New York



NCIA Specific Sites
Figure 2

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

LAWLER, MATUSKY & SKELLY ENGINEERS
Pearl River, New York



COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	57
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	200
TETRACHLOROETHENE	1.0

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1.0

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	230
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	11
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	92
ACETONE	3.6
TRICHLOROETHENE	3.6

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROETHANE	2.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	31
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	160
ACETONE	4.1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	370
BENZENE	2.8
TOLUENE	31
ETHYLBENZENE	6.8
M & P - XYLENE	30
O - XYLENE	7.7
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	5.2

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	480
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	40
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	56

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	420
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	31
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	120
ACETONE	12
TRICHLOROETHENE	2.3
CHLOROETHANE	2.7

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	98
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	260
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	1,200
CHLOROFORM	1.5
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1.5
TRICHLOROETHENE	120
TETRACHLOROETHENE	2.2

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROETHANE	12
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	480
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	1,400
CHLOROFORM	1.2
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	3,100
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	420
TRICHLOROETHENE	100
TETRACHLOROETHENE	1.1

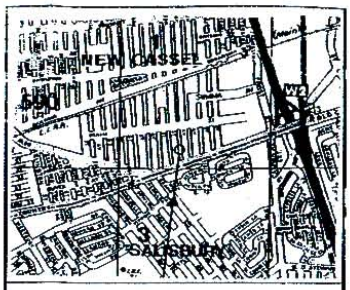
COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROETHANE	8.1
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	130
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	200
CHLOROFORM	1.2
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,300
TRICHLOROETHENE	1.2

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROETHANE	17
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	250
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	340
ACETONE	3
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2,400
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	3.9
TRICHLOROETHENE	17
TETRACHLOROETHENE	42

SITE PLAN

50 25 0 50 100 150 200 250

GRAPHIC SCALE 1" = 50'-0"



LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING OUTLINE
- AREA OF IDENTIFIED ANOMALY
- SOIL/GROUNDWATER BORING
- GAS MAIN
- SEPTIC VENT LINE
- DRYWELL

Concentrations are in ppb

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES INC.
1092 MOTOR PARKWAY, HAUPPAUGE, NEW YORK 11788
1-800-842-5073
Environmental & Engineering Consultants

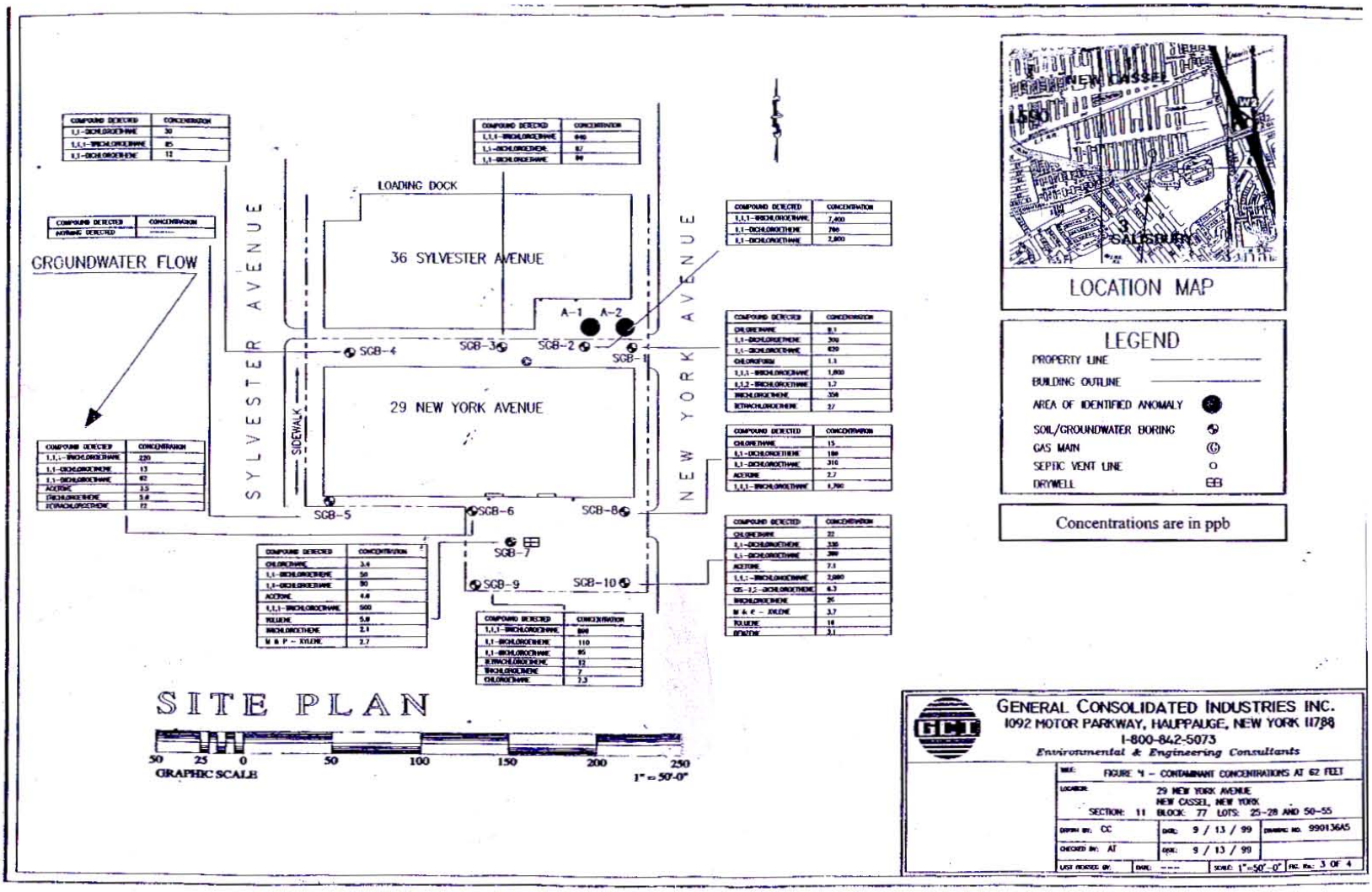
TITLE: FIGURE 3 - CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS AT 52 FEET

LOCATION: 29 NEW YORK AVENUE
NEW CASSEL, NEW YORK
SECTION: 11 BLOCK: 77 LOTS: 25-28 AND 50-55

DRAWN BY: CC | DATE: 9 / 13 / 99 | DRAWING NO. 99013GAS

CHECKED BY: AT | DATE: 9 / 13 / 99

LAST REVISED BY: | DATE: ---- | SCALE: 1"=50'-0" | FIG. No. 3 OF 4



COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	30
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	85
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	12

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	640
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	87
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	89

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
NOTHING DETECTED	-------

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	7,400
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	700
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	2,800

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROFORM	8.1
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	300
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	420
CHLOROFORM	1.3
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,800
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	1.2
TRICHLOROETHENE	350
TETRACHLOROETHENE	27

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	220
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	13
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	62
ACETONE	3.5
TRICHLOROETHENE	5.8
TETRACHLOROETHENE	72

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROETHANE	15
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	180
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	310
ACETONE	2.7
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,700

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROETHANE	3.4
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	50
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	90
ACETONE	4.8
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	900
TOLUENE	5.8
TRICHLOROETHENE	2.1
M & P - XYLENE	2.7

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	860
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	110
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	85
TETRACHLOROETHENE	12
TRICHLOROETHENE	7
CHLOROETHANE	7.3

COMPOUND DETECTED	CONCENTRATION
CHLOROETHANE	22
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	330
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	380
ACETONE	7.1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2,000
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	6.3
TRICHLOROETHENE	25
M & P - XYLENE	3.7
TOLUENE	18
BENZENE	3.1

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING OUTLINE
- AREA OF IDENTIFIED ANOMALY
- SOIL/GROUNDWATER BORING
- GAS MAIN
- SEPTIC VENT LINE
- DRYWELL

Concentrations are in ppb

GENERAL CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES INC.
1092 MOTOR PARKWAY, HAUPPAUGE, NEW YORK 11788
1-800-842-5073
Environmental & Engineering Consultants

TITLE:	FIGURE 4 - CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATIONS AT 62 FEET
LOCATION:	29 NEW YORK AVENUE, NEW CASSEL, NEW YORK
	SECTION: 11 BLOCK: 77 LOTS: 25-28 AND 50-55
DRAWN BY: CC	DATE: 9 / 13 / 99
CHECKED BY: AT	DATE: 9 / 13 / 99
LAST REVISED BY:	DATE: ---
DRAWING NO. 990136A5	SCALE: 1"=50'-0" FIG. No.: 3 OF 4

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY
TISHCON @ 29 NEW YORK AVENUE
Record of Decision
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County
Site No. 1-30-043 V

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue site was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and issued to the local document repositories on December 3, 2001. This plan outlined the preferred remedial measure proposed for the remediation of the contaminated groundwater at the Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue site. The preferred remedy is No Further Action.

The release of the PRAP was announced via a notice to the mailing list, informing the public of the PRAP's availability.

A public meeting was held on December 13, 2001 at which the PRAP was presented to the public. 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 January 4, 2002, and no written comments were received during the comment period.

This Responsiveness Summary responds to all questions and comments raised at the December 13, 2001 public meeting.

The following are the comments received at the public meeting, with the NYSDEC's responses:

Comment 1: Could the contaminants found in the on-site drywell have originated from plating operations carried out at the site?

Response 1: The principle contaminants found in the on-site drywell are metals, and may have originated in an electroplating operation. It is not known, however, whether an electroplating operation ever operated at the site.

Comment 2: The principle groundwater contaminants observed in on-site groundwater are solvents, not metals.

Response 2: That is correct. The VOC contamination probably originated from sources upgradient of the site.

Comment 3: Are the Potentialy Responsible Parties (PRPs) for the New Cassel Industrial Area sites paying for the off-site treatment?

Response 3: The Office of the Attorney General will attempt to recover costs for the off-site treatment at the Bowling Green water supply wells from the PRPs.

Comment 4: Is there a backup treatment system for the Bowling Green production wells?

Response 4: The Bowling Green water supply wells have both an air-stripper tower and a granulated activated carbon polishing unit. Water to be supplied to the public is sampled on a weekly basis and must comply with drinking water standards. If there ever is an instance when the water from the Bowling Green water supply wells did not meet the drinking water standards, the water would not be distributed to customers, and water from other supply wells would be used. 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.

Comment 5: Is there a treatment system downgradient of the Bowling Green production wells, and are there other production wells that can be affected?

Response 5: There is currently no downgradient treatment system. The closest downgradient water supply wells are in excess of one half mile downgradient of the Bowling Green production wells and these wells have not been contaminated by the NCIA sites.

Comment 6: Will the Brooklyn Avenue wells be reopened after cleanup?

Response 6: Although this question is not within the authority of the NYSDEC, we understand that the town of North Hempstead has no current plans to reopen these wells.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

Tishcon @ 29 New York Avenue
Record of Decision
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County
Site No. 1-30-043 V

1. 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.

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

3. New York State Superfund Contract, Preliminary Site Assessment Report, New Cassel Industrial Area Site, Work Assignment No. D002676-2.2. Lawler, Matusky and Skelly Engineers, March 1997.

4. Focused Remedial Investigation Work Plan, Tishcon Corporation, New Cassel Industrial Area, 29 New York Avenue, North Hempstead, New York, NYSDEC Site I.D. No. 1-30-043V, GCI Environmental Engineering and Consultants, October 1998.

5. Order on Consent Index # W1-0828-98-05, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, March 1999.

6. Focused Remedial Investigation Report, Tishcon Corporation, New Cassel Industrial Area, 29 New York Avenue, New Cassel New York, NYSDEC I.D. No. 1-30-043 V, GCI Environmental Engineering and Consultants, January 2000.

7. Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan, Tishcon Corporation, New Cassel Industrial Area, 29 New York Avenue, New Cassel, New York, NYSDEC Site I.D. No. 1-30-043V, GCI Environmental Engineering Consultants, June 2000.

8. Interim Remedial Measure Report, Tishcon Corporation, New Cassel Industrial Area, 29 New York Avenue, New Cassel, New York, NYSDEC Site I.D. No. 1-30-043V, GCI Environmental Engineering Consultants, October 2000.