Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
Bureau of Hazardous Site Control

130053A

ADDITIONS/CHANGES TO REGISTRY: SUMMARY OF APPROVALS

TE NAME: Pass & Seymour DEC I.D. NUMBER 130053A

rrent Classification _____

tivity: [✓] Add as Class 2 [ ] Reclassify to ___ [ ] Delist Category ___ [ ] Modify ___

pprovals:

egional Hazardous Waste Engineer	Yes	[✓]	No	[ ]	_____
YSDOH	Yes	[✓]	No	[ ]	_____
EE	Yes	[✓]	No	[ ]	_____
onstruction Services	Yes	[n/a]	No	[ ]	_____
HSC: a. Investigation Section	Yes	[✓]	No	[ ]	_____
b. Site Control Section	Robert J Marion		Date		4/30/96
c. Director	[signature]		Date		5/10/96
DHWR Assistant Director	for Charles Hodder		Date		5/20/96

Completion Checklist

		Completed By: Initials	Date
OWNER NOTIFICATION LETTER?	[✓]	_____	6/5/96
ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER NOTIFICATION LETTER?	[✓]	_____	6/26/96
ENB/LEGAL NOTICE SENT? (For Deletion Only)	[ ]	_____	_____
COMMENTS SUMMARIZED/PLACE IN REPOSITORY	[ ]	_____	_____
FINAL NOTIFICATION SENT TO OWNER? (For Deletion Only)			

(For proposed Class 2a sites only) Planned investigative activities & dates: _____

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

4/28/95

SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

1. SITE NAME	2. SITE NUMBER	3. TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE	4. COUNTY
Pass and Seymour	130053 A	Oyster Bay	Nassau

5. REGION	6. CLASSIFICATION
1	CURRENT PROPOSED 2 MODIFY

7. LOCATION OF SITE (Attach U.S.G.S. Topographic Map showing site location)

a. Quadrangle Sea Cliff and Hicksville

b. Site Latitude 40° 51' 6 " N Site Longitude 73° 37' 25" W

c. Tax Map Numbers Section 21, Block S, Lots 844, 895A, 895B, 896, 897 and 898

d. Site Street Address 45 Sea Cliff Avenue, Glen Cove, New York 11542

8. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SITE (Attach site plan showing disposal/sampling locations)

Pass and Seymour (formerly Slater Electric) currently manufactures injection molded plastic components for electronic applications. The facility, located on the south side of the road, is bordered by several small businesses to the west, Glen Cove Creek to the east and Photocircuits Corporation to the south. It is part of the Sea Cliff Avenue Industrial Area. The site is occupied by two buildings, the larger of which houses production, storage and office space. The smaller building is situated in the southwest corner of the property.

a. Area 7.96 acres b. EPA ID Number _____

c. Completed ( )Phase I (X)Phase II ( ) PSA ( )RI/FS ( )PA/SI ( )Other

9. Hazardous Waste Disposed (Include EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers)

Tetrachloroethene (F001)

10. ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE

a. ( )Air (X)Groundwater (X)Surface Water ( )Sediment (X)Soil ( )Waste ( )Leachate ( )EPTox ( )TCLP

b. Contravention of Standards or Guidance Values

Groundwater(µg/l)

	Values	NYS Class GA Standard
Tetrachloroethene	150	5
Trichloroethene	100	5
1,2-Dichloroethene	21	5

11. CONCLUSION

Tetrachloroethene (PCE) was used in the company's production facility{~4,500 gallons/year}, and was stored on the premises. It has also been found in the on-site soil, and in the groundwater {directly downgradient of their drum/tank storage area}, at concentrations well above its applicable standard. As shown above, its breakdown products have also been detected. No other upgradient source for this contamination has been uncovered. Hazardous waste disposal at this site has affected the underlying sole source aquifer, and is presenting a significant threat to the environment. In addition, PCE disposal at this facility, and at another company in the Sea Cliff Avenue Industrial Area that used PCE, has threatened the downgradient Carney Street Public Water Supply Wells, and may have contributed to the tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene and dichloroethene levels that in 1977 caused these wells to be no longer used as a source of potable water.

12. SITE IMPACT DATA

a. Nearest Surface Water: Distance 75 ft. Direction Northeast Classification D ____

b. Nearest Groundwater: Depth 7.87 ft. Flow Direction Northeast (X)Sole Source ( )Primary ( )Principal

c. Nearest Water Supply: Distance 775 ft. Direction Northeast Active ( )Yes (x)No

d. Nearest Building: Distance 50 ft. Direction North Use Industrial

e. In State Economic Development Zone?	( )Y	(x)N	i. Controlled Site Access?	(x)Y	( )N
f. Crops or livestock on site?	( )Y	(x)N	j. Exposed hazardous waste?	( )Y	(x)N
g. Documented fish or wildlife mortality?	( )Y	(x)N	k. HRS Score _____		
h. Impact on special status fish or wildlife resource?	( )Y	(x)N	l. For Class 2: Priority Category I		

13. SITE OWNER'S NAME	14. ADDRESS	15. TELEPHONE NUMBER
Enal Development Corp.	45 Sea Cliff Avenue, Glen Cove, New York 11542	(516) 671-7000

16. PREPARER	17. APPROVED
Hayden Brewster July 28th 1995	5/10/96
Signature *Date*	*Signature* *Date*
Hayden Brewster, Environmental Engineer 2, BHSC/EIS	Act Dir
Name, Title, Organization	*Name, Title, Organization*

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Office of Public Health II University Place Albany, New York 12203-3399

Barbara A. DeBuono, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner

Karen Schimke
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 3, 1996

Mr. Earl Barcomb, P.E., Director
Bureau of Hazardous Site Control
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233

RE: Site Investigation Information
Pass and Seymour
Site #130053A
Oyster Bay, Nassau County

Dear Mr. Barcomb:

My staff have reviewed the classification documents for the proposed listing of Pass and Seymour as a Class 2 site. We have also reviewed the March 1994 Draft Preliminary Site Assessment for the Sea Cliff Industrial Area of which this site is a part. Based on that review, I concur with the recommendation to classify the Pass and Seymour site Class 2 because there is documented on-site disposal of hazardous waste; groundwater and soil are contaminated, and the site threatens the sole-source aquifer.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Steven Bates of my staff at 458-6305.

Sincerely,

G. Anders Carlson, Ph.D.
Director
Bureau of Environmental Exposure
Investigation

lmw/96088PR00287

cc: Dr. N. Kim
Mr. S. Bates/Mr. G. Laccetti/Ms. K. Evans
Mr. T. Mulvihill - NCHD
Mr. M. Alarcon - NCHD
[redacted]
Mr. A. Shah - DEC, Region 1

CLASSIFICATION WORKSHEET

Site: Pass and Seymour County: Nassau Region: 1

1. Hazardous waste disposed X Y (to 2) _ N (Stop) _ U (Stop)

2. Consequential amount of hazardous waste? X Y (to 3) _ N (Stop) _ U (to 3)

3. Part 375-1.4(a)(1) applies? X N (to 4) _ U (to 4)

_ Y (as checked below; Class 2; to 5)

_ a. endangered or threatened species
_ b. streams, wetlands or coastal zone
_ c. bioaccumulation
_ d. fish, shellfish, crustacea or wildlife
_ e. fire, spill, explosion or toxic reaction
_ f. proximity to people or water supplies

4. Part 375-1.4(a)(2) applies? _ N (Cl 3; Stop) _ U (Cl 2a: Stop)

X Y (Class 2; to 5) Groundwater contamination exists due to the spillage or disposal of tetrachloroethene (PCE).

5. Factor(s) considered in making this determination: (a)Type, mobility...persistence of the hazardous waste: PCE is mobile and resistant to biodegradation and may persist for years.

(d) Nature of soils: Beneath the premises are deposits of sand and gravel.

(g)Level of contaminants in GW: PCE @ 150 ppb vs. a 5 ppb standard

(j)Proximity of the site...: The property lies atop a sole source aquifer, and threatens public water supply wells. PCE disposal at this site may have contributed to the levels which caused restricted usage of these wells in 1977.

SUMMARY

Consequential Hazardous Waste X Yes _ No _Unknown

Significant Threat X Yes _ No _Unknown

Proposed Classification 2 Site Number 130053A

07/28/95
Date

Stephen Brewster Environmental Engineer 2
Signature and Title

11/9/94

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND HEALTH
INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE PRIORITY RANKING WORKSHEET

SITE I.D. _____ SITE NAME Pass and Seymour

rity I - Sites for which remediation should supersede all other Class 2 sites. rity I can be assigned if any one of the following questions can be answered rmatively.

Has a public or private water supply which is currently in use been contaminated or threatened?	X
Has human exposure to contaminants (or the potential for exposure) been identified which represents a significant health risk as determined by DOH?	
Has bioaccumulation of site contaminants in flora or fauna resulted in a health advisory?	
Are site contaminants present at levels that are acutely toxic to fish or wildlife or that have caused documented fish or more wildlife mortality?	
[If 1 or more boxes are checked, check this box]	✓ (1)

rity II - Important Sites. Priority II will be assigned if any of the following tions can be answered affirmatively.

Has a Class A or AA surface water body or a principal aquifer been contaminated or threatened without affecting an existing water supply?	
Has bioaccumulation of site contaminants in flora or fauna resulted in actionable levels (but not a health advisory)?	
Are contaminants at levels chronically toxic to fish/wildlife?	
Have endangered, threatened or rare species, significant habitats, designated coastal zone or regulated wetlands been impacted by releases from the site?	
[If 1 or more boxes are checked, check this box]	(2)

rity III - will be assigned unless one or more of the site prioritization eria, specified above, apply to a site. After remedial needs for rity I and II sites have been accommodated, remediation of sites under category can be considered. If priority III, check box 3. (3)

er the number of the priority box checked 1, 2, or 3 here..... 1 (4)
is the site's priority rank.

FACTORS

actor - If the site has been identified by the International Joint ssion (IJC) as a component in a remedial action plan, subtract (1) from value in box 4 and enter the result in box 5..... (5)

	Yes	No
actor - If the site is within a New York State designated Economic lopment Zone (EDZ) should this fact cause the site priority to be raised?..		
nity Support Factor - If the site has been targeted for local government-orted development by a developer willing to sign a consent order with DEC nance investigation and remediation should this fact cause the site rity to be raised?.....		

ther "yes" box is checked, subtract 1 from the value in box 4 and enter the t into box 6. If "no" is checked, the value in box 6 equals box 4 (or box 5 plicable). If both IJC and EDZ/Community Support factors apply, only 1 2) will be subtracted form the value in box 4. The resultant value in box 6 never be less than 1..... (6)

	Yes	No
OTE: Should this site be considered a candidate for an Interim Remedial re (IRM) as defined by 6NYCRR Part 375-1.3n?.....		✓

es", please explain why: _____

rer Hayden Brewster Date July 28th, 1995

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION
INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL REPORT

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 2 REGION: 1 SITE CODE: 130053A
EPA ID:

NAME OF SITE: Pass and Seymour
STREET ADDRESS: 45 Sea Cliff Avenue
TOWN/CITY: Glen Cove COUNTY: Nassau ZIP: 11542

SITE TYPE: Open Dump- Structure-X Lagoon- Landfill- Treatment Pond-
ESTIMATED SIZE: 7.96 Acres

SITE OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION:
CURRENT OWNER NAME....: Enal Development Corp.;
CURRENT OWNER ADDRESS.: 24 East Main Street, Suite 201, Bay Shore, New York 11706
OWNER(S) DURING USE...: Slater Electric // Enal Development Corp.
OPERATOR DURING USE...: Slater Development Corp. // Pass & Seymour, Legrande
OPERATOR ADDRESS.....: 45 Sea Cliff Avenue, Glen Cove, NY 11542
PERIOD ASSOCIATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE: From 1959 To Present

SITE DESCRIPTION: The Pass and Seymour property is located in the Sea Cliff Avenue Industrial Area. It was constructed in 1959 and used as an industrial facility by Slater Electric. Additions to the building were made in 1981. During 1988, Pass And Seymour, Legrande began operations at the premises, which is currently owned by Enal Development Corporation. Pass and Seymour produces electric components using an injection molding process. There are indoor and outdoor drum storage areas. The manufacturing process includes a degreasing operation which uses tetrachloroethene (PCE) as the solvent. The solvent is stored in two tanks located outside the building.

The Prelimininary Site Assessment (PSA), completed in 1994, utilized existing data from previous investigations. The PSA showed that PCE was found in the soil beneath the site, indicating past disposal of this compound at the property. PCE was also found in the groundwater under the site, at concentrations well above its NYS class GA standard. This contamination is evidently originating at the Sea Cliff Avenue property, and because of the levels found, it is presenting a significant threat to the environment. Specifically, in 1977, the Carney Street Public Supply Wells were no longer able to be used as a source of potable water. Contamination on the site probably contributed to the levels of VOCs which caused the restricted usage of these wells.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED: TYPE	CONFIRMED _X	SUSPECTED __ QUANTITY (units)
Tetrachloroethene (F001)		Unknown

SITE CODE: 130053A

ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE:
Air- Surface Water- Groundwater-X Soil-X Sediment-

CONTRAVENTION OF STANDARDS:
Groundwater-X Drinking Water- Surface Water- Air-

LEGAL ACTION:

TYPE..:		State-	Federal-
STATUS:	Negotiation in	Progress-	Order Signed-

REMEDIAL ACTION:

Proposed- Under design- In Progress- Completed-
NATURE OF ACTION:

GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION:
SOIL TYPE: Sand and Gravel
GROUNDWATER DEPTH: Approximately 8 feet

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS:

Hazardous waste mismanagement, spillage or disposal has caused contamination of the groundwater.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH PROBLEMS:

ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS AT

INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT

SEA CLIFF AVENUE INDUSTRIAL AREA
TOWN OF OYSTER BAY

SITE NO. 130053
NASSAU COUNTY

DATE: MARCH 1994

Prepared for:

NEW YORK STATE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

Thomas C. Jorling, Commissioner

Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
Michael J. O'Toole, Jr., P.E., Director

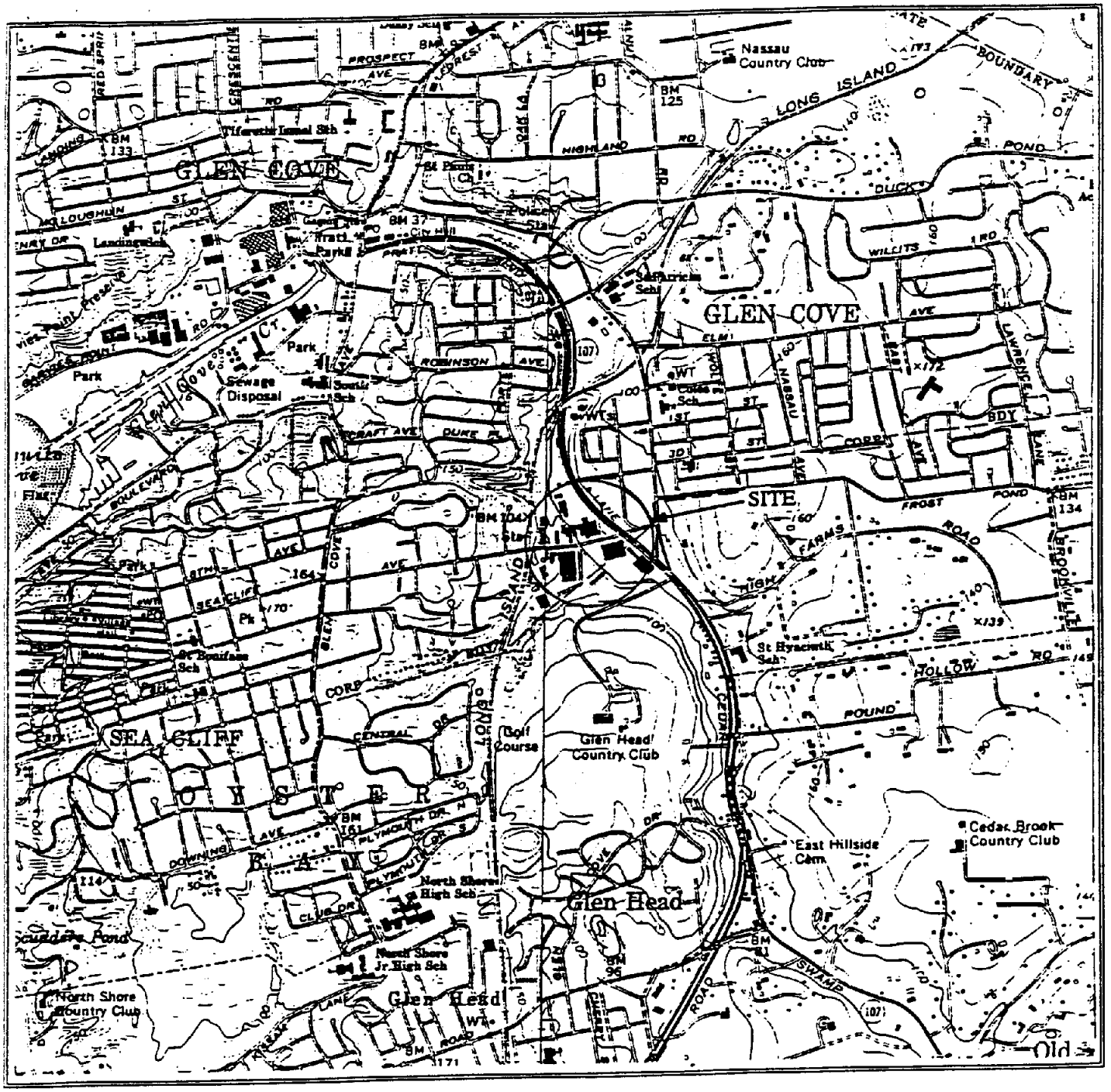
BY:

NASSAU COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Division of Sanitation and Water Supply
Hazardous Waste Services Unit

The Sea Cliff Avenue Industrial Area is located within an area of glacial moraine and is characterized by a variable surface topography (Figure A). Specifically, the study area is situated in a north-south trending valley that runs parallel to Glen Cove Creek, elevations rise rapidly to the east and west of the study area from 40-60 feet above sea level (ASL) to over 175 feet ASL. The geology of the study area is comprised of three hydrostratigraphic units, an upper glacial till of generally low permeability, a sand and gravel unit of moderate to high permeability and the areally extensive Port Washington confining clay unit which forms the base of the glacial aquifer in the study area.

Three comprehensive water level surveys were conducted as part of this PSA, utilizing twenty-one existing and two new groundwater monitoring wells. The contoured groundwater elevation data indicates that groundwater generally flows from southeast to northwest in the shallow portion of the upper glacial aquifer beneath the study area, and that Glen Cove Creek acts as a discharge area for the surrounding topographic highs. Horizontal flow gradients across the study area range from 0.005 ft/ft to 0.01 ft/ft, with the variability due to local till units.

Several environmental assessments and investigations by government agencies and private parties have been performed in the study area. Due to the abundance of both soil and groundwater data from the previous environmental work, a limited number of soil borings and monitoring wells were



SITE LONGITUDE – 73.6231° W
SITE LATITUDE – 40. 8518° N

NORTH

FIGURE A – SITE TOPOGRAPHY

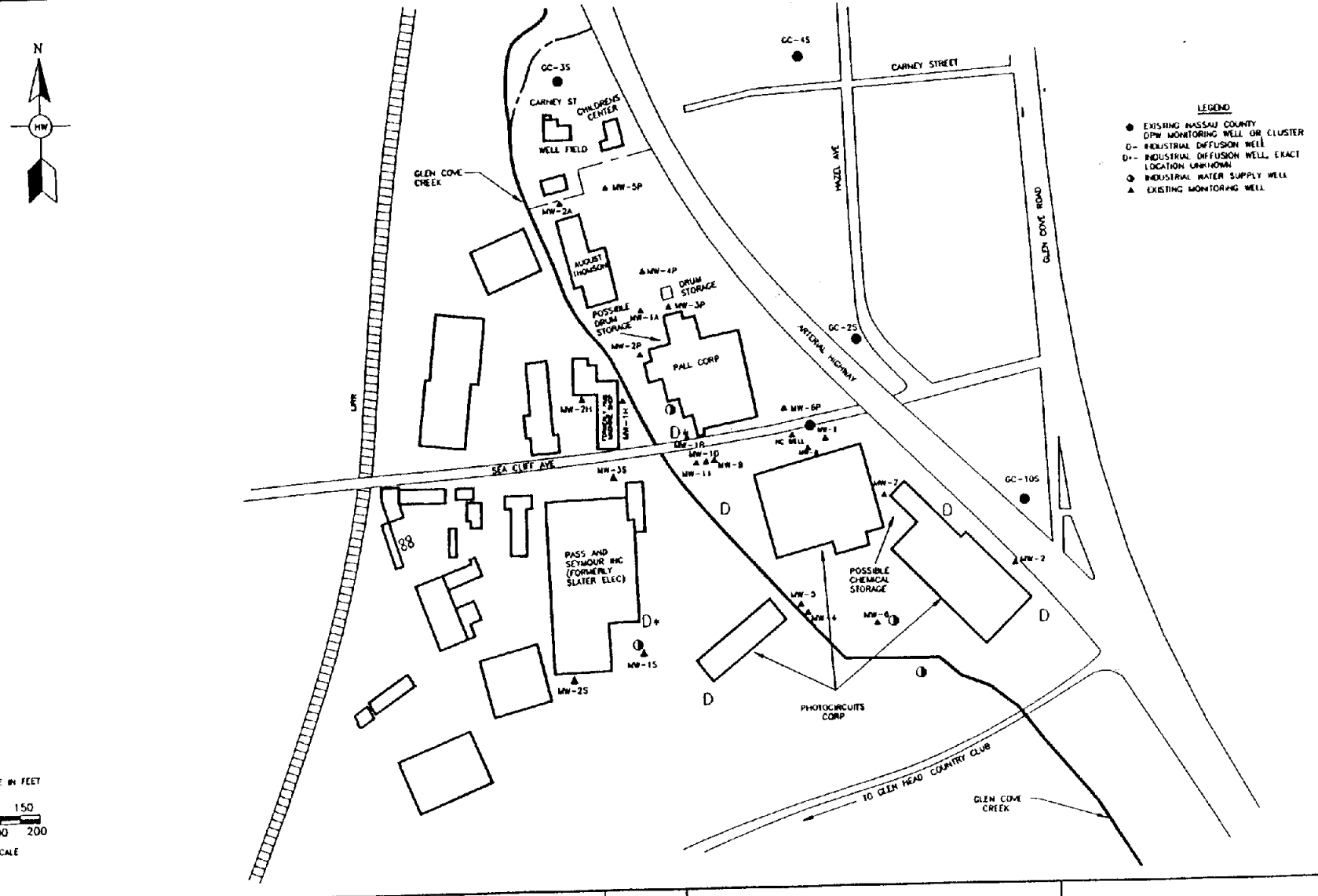
Source: U.S.G.S. Sea Cliff and Hicksville Quadrangles
Scale: 1" = 2000'

PASS AND SEYMOUR

Pass and Seymour is located on the south side of Sea Cliff Avenue and manufactures electric components, switches, outlets and wall boxes, as did the former property owner, Slater Electric Company. The inspection of the site identified storage of Tetrachloroethene used for production. Several existing monitoring wells were identified during the inspection, and data from a 1992 H2M sampling round of the site wells was used as the basis for the soil and groundwater assessment.

Methylene Chloride, Acetone, Trichloroethene and Tetrachloroethene were detected in on-site soil, however, only Tetrachloroethene exceeded State cleanup objectives, at a high of 2300 ppb.

The groundwater data from the site wells showed several



			FILE NAME: \DWG\GCIND	CONTRACT NUMBER:		SHEET NO. 1 OF 1	COUNTY OF NASSAU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SANITATION & WATER SUPPLY HAZARDOUS WASTE SERVICES UNIT
			SCALE: AS SHOWN	DWG NO	DRAWN BY: J ZIMMET	DATE 4/21/93	FIGURE 1 SITE PLAN GLEN COVE INDUSTRIAL AREA GLEN COVE, NEW YORK
0	ORIGINAL RELEASE	12/1/93	DESIGNED BY: M FLAHERTY	DATE 4/13/93	CHECKED BY: S URBAN	DATE 4/22/93	
NO	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DATE					

Pass and Seymour (Formerly Slater Electric Company)

Pass and Seymour is located at 45 Sea Cliff Avenue. The facility is on the south side of the road and is bordered by several small businesses to the west, Glen Cove Creek to the east and Photocircuits Corporation to the south (Figures 1,8). Two buildings occupy the site; the main building which occupies the bulk of the property and contains production, storage and office space and a second smaller building (No. 7) which is located in the southwest corner of the property and is used primarily for production activities and storage of bulk materials (Figure 8).

Pass and Seymour was inspected by NCDPW Hazardous Waste Unit personnel on Tuesday, April 27, 1993. Pass and Seymour produces electric components including outlets, switches and

wall boxes. These items are produced using an injection molding process. The indoor inspection began in the main building with a brief tour of the bulk storage area which contained drums of plastic pellets used in the injection molding process. Following the partial inspection of the main building, the outdoor inspection was initiated in southeast corner of the property.

The first area examined was the Hazardous Waste storage area which consisted of a diked concrete enclosure with two separate chambers (Figure 8). The first chamber contained a 1,000 gallon virgin hydraulic oil tank. The adjoining chamber was a grated storage area for drums of "die wash", which consists of naptha based hydrocarbons mixed with Tetrachloroethene.

Three additional 275 gallon above ground waste oil storage tanks were also identified in the southeast portion of the facility. These tanks were also surrounded by a concrete containment system. A single groundwater monitoring well MW-1S was located between the hazardous waste storage area and the waste oil tanks.

The outdoor inspection then proceeded to the area directly south of the main building. This portion of the facility included a fenced propane storage area with numerous bottles of gas. This part of the property was also a storage area for discarded equipment which included desks, pipe and miscellaneous debris. A manhole cover which is reported to mark the location of a single production well was noted in

INDIVIDUAAL SITE ASSESSMENTS

5.2 Pass & Seymour

5.2.1 Soil Quality

Soil quality at the Pass and Seymour site was determined by reviewing sampling data from the 1992 Source Area Investigation prepared by H2M Consultants. Soil samples were collected from eleven locations on the property. Eight of

the locations were individual soil boring ("S" designations), while three were borings for groundwater monitoring wells MW-1,2 and 3. The locations of all wells and borings are shown in Figure 13.

The results of the December, 1991 sampling event for the 1992 Source Area Investigation are presented in Table 8. Review of this data indicates that volatile organic compounds were present in soils on the Pass and Seymour site. Low levels of halogenated volatile organic compounds were detected in samples collected from borings S-1, S-5, S-8 and MW-3S. Total VOC's in borings S-5, S-8 and MW-3S were less than 0.05 ppm and less than 0.10 ppm in boring S-1.

High levels of halogenated volatile organics were detected in soils collected from boring S-4. The total VOC concentration was approximately 2.35 ppm, the majority of this total consisted of 2.3 ppm of Tetrachloroethene. It should be noted that this concentration was flagged with an "E" by H2M Laboratories. The "E" indicates a positive detection which was above the calibration standard and is therefore estimated.

A total of four compounds were identified in soils at the Pass and Seymour facility. Tetrachloroethene was the most frequently detected compound; it was identified in four borings (S-4,5,8,3S) at concentrations ranging from .014 ppm to 2.3 ppm. Trichloroethene was detected at a concentration of.030 ppm in the boring completed for well MW-3S (6-8 foot interval). Acetone was detected in soil samples collected

from borings S-4 and S-1 at concentrations of .052 and .068 ppm, respectively, and Methylene Chloride was also identified in boring S-1 at a concentration of .007 ppm. However, Methylene Chloride and Acetone are common laboratory artifacts and their detection at low levels may not be indicative of actual soil contamination. Methylene Chloride was identified at a concentration of .003 ppm in the field blank.

The concentrations of the four volatile organic compounds identified in soils at the Pass and Seymour site were compared to the recommended soil cleanup objectives specified by the NYSDEC (DHWR) in its November 16, 1992 Technical Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM), Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels. Three of the four compounds, Acetone, Trichloroethene and Methylene Chloride were an order of magnitude below their respective standards. The only compound which exceeded its cleanup objective (1.4 ppm) was Tetrachloroethene, which was found at an estimated concentration of 2.3 ppm.

5.2.2 **Groundwater Quality**

Groundwater samples were collected from three well locations on the Pass and Seymour property (Figure 8), in December 1991 as part of H2M's 1992 Source Area Investigation. The results of this sampling round are provided in Table 9. Review of the sampling results found in Table 9 indicate that groundwater beneath the Pass and Seymour site has been impacted by non-halogenated and

halogenated volatile organic compounds, at two of the three well locations.

A total volatile organic concentration of 156 ppb was measured in the groundwater from monitoring well MW-1S. Groundwater monitoring well MW-3S had a total VOC concentration of 134 ppb. The compound detected at the highest concentration was Tetrachlorethene which measured 150 ppb in monitoring well MW-1S. 1,2-Dichloroethene was also detected in wells MW-1S and 3S at concentrations of 3 and 21 ppb, respectively. Trichloroethene was identified at a concentration of 3 ppb in well MW-1S and 100 ppb in monitoring well MW-3S.

Comparison of the concentrations of each compound detected in groundwater from the Pass and Seymour facility with appropriate MCL's, Class GA standards and applicable Guidance Values indicate that standards were contravened for all compounds identified in groundwater collected from MW-3S and for one of the compounds identified in Well MW-1S.

The MCL of 5 ppb established for Tetrachloroethene was exceeded in MW-1S (150 ppb) and MW-3S (13 ppb). The MCL of 5 ppb established for 1,2-Dichloroethene (total) was also exceeded in groundwater collected from well MW-3S. The maximum contaminant level of 100 ppb established for total combined principal and unspecified organic contaminants (10NYCRR, sub-part 5.1) was also exceeded at both well locations.

exceeded at two of three on-site well locations. The volatile organic compound with the greatest concentration was Tetrachloroethene. Tetrachloroethene was found at a concentration of 150 ppb in monitoring well MW-1S and 13 ppb in MW-3S. Both concentrations exceeded the individual MCL of 5 ppb specified for this compound. The MCL for 1,2-Dichloroethene (total) (5 ppb) was also exceeded in groundwater collected from monitoring well MW-3S.

Groundwater quality at Pass and Seymour was also evaluated with respect to local groundwater flow. Groundwater flows from southwest to northeast beneath the facility, (Figure 6). The shallow flow pattern is influenced by the local topography and the presence of Glen Cove Creek. Land surface elevations south and west of the site rise rapidly to over 100 feet ASL, while elevations along Glen Cove Creek typically range between 55 and 60 feet ASL. The rapid change in elevation over a short linear distance, coupled with moderate levels of precipitation, which are typical on Long Island, generally produce a shallow water table profile which follows the local topography.

The local groundwater flow pattern which currently exists beneath the site suggests that if similar conditions existed during the time of sampling any contaminants present in groundwater would tend to migrate to the northeast, toward Glen Cove Creek and Seacliff Avenue. Similarly, the lack of contaminants in monitoring well MW-2s indicate that at the time of sampling there was no upgradient source of volatile

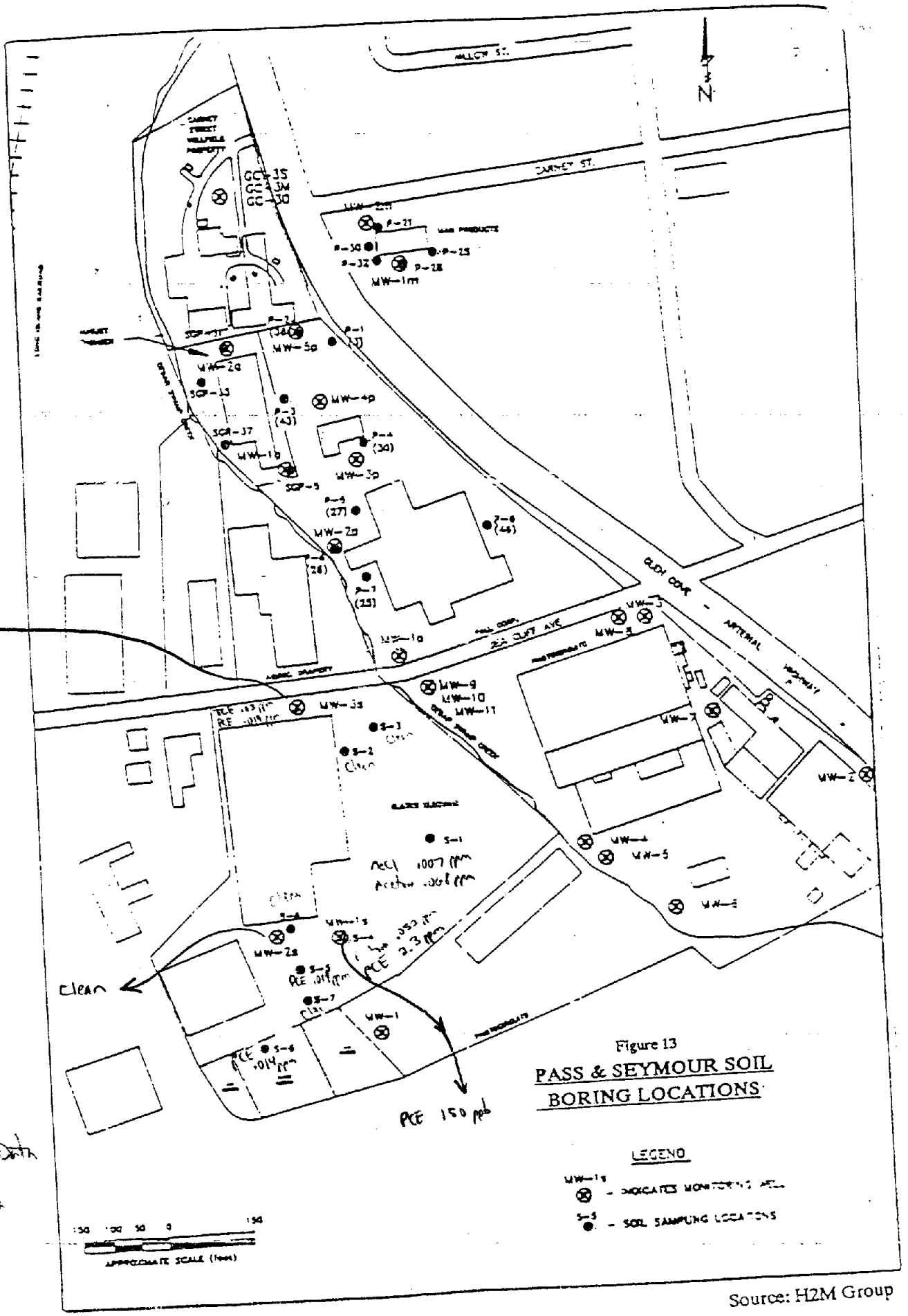


Figure 13

PASS & SEYMOUR SOIL BORING LOCATIONS

Source: H2M Group

A Sylvester

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233 - 7010

JUN 26 1996

Michael Zagata
Commissioner

County of Nassau
County Clerk
County Office Building
240 Old Country Road
Mineola, New York 11501

Dear Sir/Madam:

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) maintains a Registry of sites where hazardous waste disposal has occurred. Property located at 45 Sea Cliff Avenue in the City of Glen Cove and County of Nassau and designated as Tax Map Numbers Sec. 21, Block S, Lots 844, 895A, 895B, 896, 897, and 898 was recently added as a Class 2 in the Registry. The name and site I.D. number of this property as listed in the Registry is Pass and Seymour Site, Site #130053A.

The Classification Code 2 means that a significant threat to the public health or environment exists -- action required.

We are sending this letter to you and others who own property near the site listed above, as well as the county and town clerks. We are notifying you about these activities at this site because we believe it is important to keep you informed.

If you currently are renting or leasing your property to someone else, please share this information with them. If you no longer own the property to which this letter was sent, please provide this information to the new owner and provide this office with the name and address of the new owner so that we can correct our records.

The reason for this recent classification decision is as follows:

- Tetrachloroethene (PCE) was used in the company's production facility (4,500 gallons/year), and was stored on the premises. It has also been found in the on-site soil, and in the groundwater (directly downgradient of their drum/tank storage area), at concentrations well above its applicable standard. Its breakdown products have also been detected. No other upgradient source for this contamination has been uncovered. Hazardous waste disposal at this site has affected the underlying sole source aquifer, and is presenting a significant threat to the environment. In addition, PCE disposal at this facility, and at another company in the Sea Cliff Avenue Industrial Area that used PCE, has threatened the downgradient Carney Street Public Water Supply Wells, and may have contributed to the tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene and dichloroethene levels that in 1977 caused these wells to be no longer used as a source of potable water. Quarterly monitoring of municipal drinking water supplies ensure that water quality meets or exceeds all drinking water standards.

If you would like additional information about this site or the inactive hazardous waste site remedial program, call:

DEC's Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Toll-Free Information Number 1-800-342-9296 or New York State Health Department's Health Liaison Program (HeLP) 1-800-458-1158, ext. 402.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Marino
Chief
Site Control Section
Bureau of Hazardous Site Control
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation

bcc: R. Marino
J. Swartwout
J. Epstein, R/1
A. Sylvester
A. Carlson
L. Ennist

AS/srh