

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

*THE CROWN DYKMAN SITE
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK
WORK PLAN
SITE CODE No. 1-30-054*

Prepared by:

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OCTOBER 1996

Project: 96714

APPENDIX F
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

APPENDIX
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS)
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN
THE CROWN DYKMAN SITE
66 HERB HILL ROAD
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK
SITE CODE NO. 1-30-054

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APPENDIX
RI/FS STUDY
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN
THE CROWN DYKMAN SITE
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK

INTRODUCTION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is committed to a citizen participation program as part of its responsibilities for the inactive hazardous waste site remedial program. Citizen participation promotes public understanding of NYSDEC's responsibilities, planning activities, and remedial activities at inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. It provides an opportunity for NYSDEC to learn from the public information that will enable the NYSDEC to develop a comprehensive remedial program which is protective of both public health and the environment.

The Citizen Participation Plan sets forth a program that establishes a framework and provides guidance for site specific citizen participation. EEA, Inc. has been retained by the owners of the Crown Dykman site to undertake the development and implementation of the Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) for the facility at 66 Herb Hill Road. Figure 1 is a map which shows the site location.

The Citizen Participation Plan was developed in conjunction with the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan for the Crown Dykman site. The RI/FS Work Plan was developed in accordance with the Consent Order, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) document titled *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA*, and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

The RI/FS Work Plan presents a technical scope of work for conducting the proposed field activities and investigation, as well as preparing the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) reports.

The following presents the basic site information and previous environmental sampling results. Section V presents the major elements of the Work Plan to be conducted at the site.



SOURCE: USGS MAP SEA CLIFF, NEW YORK QUAD., 1979

CROWN DYKMAN SITE
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK

SITE LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1"=2000'

Site Location
USGS Topographic Map

Figure 1

I. BASIC SITE INFORMATION

1.1 Compliance with NYSDEC Remedial Program

The owners of the Crown Dykman site entered into the Consent Order with NYSDEC under Article 27, Title 13 of the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York (ECL), entitled *Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites*. The Consent Order was signed by NYSDEC on April 15, 1996. The NYSDEC maintains that the Crown Dykman site is an inactive hazardous waste disposal site and presents a significant threat to the public health and environment (NYSDEC Classification "2"). The site, listed in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State as Site Number 1-30-054, has been classified by the NYSDEC as a "2."

1.2 Object of the RI/FS

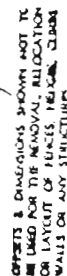
The purpose of the RI/FS field investigation is to obtain valid data to evaluate and define the potential sources of contamination, the nature, depth, and extent of contamination resulting from the past operations at the property, if any.

The data generated during the field investigation will be used to assess what risks, if any, the contamination resulting from the past operations at the Crown Dykman site presents to public health and to the environment. Based on these data, it will be determined whether the contaminants are of sufficient concentration to warrant a remedial action. Finally, the data will be used to evaluate appropriate remedial response alternatives for the site, if needed.

1.3 Site Description, Location, and Current Conditions

The property is located at 66 Herb Hill Road, the north side of the street in Glen Cove, New York (see Figures 1, 2 and 3). The property is approximately 175 feet by 250 feet in area. Located on the property is a 1-story cinder block and brick building, which provides approximately 13,500 square feet of floor space. A number of vehicles and trucks are stored on site.

The area is highly industrialized; the property is literally surrounded by inactive hazardous waste sites and a Superfund site. Directly south and west of the subject property is Li Tungsten, a notorious Superfund site. North and east of the property is Konica Imaging System. The operations at Konica have been under scrutiny by both the Nassau County Health Department and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The Konica property is listed as a U.S. CERCLIS site by the EPA. The property now occupied by Konica Imaging System was previously owned by Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Manufacturing Company and Powers Chemco. As a result of the operations by Columbia Ribbon, an inactive hazardous waste site has been identified on Charles Street, directly east of



the subject property. Southwest of the property, on Garvies Point Road, are three inactive hazardous waste sites (see Figure 4).

The area within a 2-mile radius of the site contains a community hospital, eight schools, 11 municipal parks, as well as Garvies Point Preserve. Seven of these parks and one school are in Sea Cliff; the others are found in Glen Cove. The area that surrounds the site is predominantly industrial. The site is located in an area zoned as I-2, Light Industrial District (the area west of Dickson Lane which lies north of Herb Hill Road) and I-3, Industrial District (the areas east of Dickson Lane and south of Herb Hill Road). The surrounding areas consist of both industrial (one mile away) and residential zoning districts, the closest residential areas falling into the R-1, R-3, and R-4 districts. R-1 zoning consists of one acre residences, R-3 zoning consists of quarter-acre residences, and R-4 zoning is comprised of 6,500 to 7,500 square foot, one- and two-family residences.

The subject property has been connected to the municipal sewer system since 1932. The building is heated by No. 2 fuel oil stored in an aboveground tank. The oil-fired boiler also produces hot water and steam for the laundry. Water and electricity are provided by the local utilities.

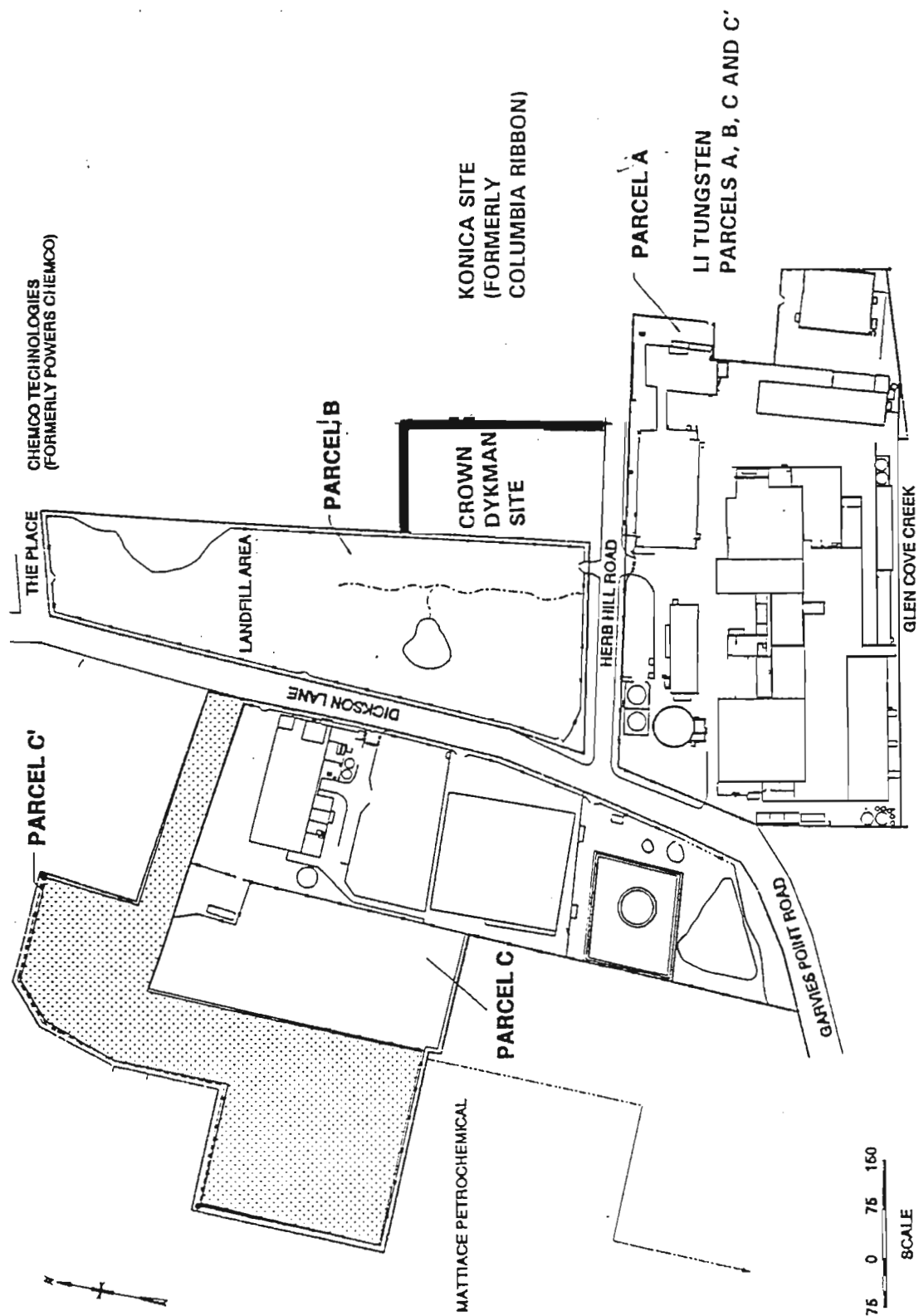
Currently, approximately 6,000 square feet are occupied by S&W Commercial Laundry. S&W is involved solely with the washing and pressing of shirts. No dry cleaning is performed at the subject property.

The laundry operations do not involve the use or storage of hazardous or toxic waste. The only products stored on site are detergents, powdered bleach, and starch. All wash water is discharged to the municipal sewer.

ARAW, a body shop and Volvo auto repair (two independent operations) occupy approximately 5,500 square feet. Approximately 2,000 square feet is common space. The remaining 3,500 square feet are divided equally between the two companies. The shop area contains a spray paint booth, and a work area, where repairs are made to auto bodies. The body shop uses paints and primers, as well as solvents. Stored on site are between 10 to 15 five-gallon cans of paint and pigments. Solvents are stored in five- and one-gallon cans. All residuals are disposed of by a commercial carter. Solvents are recycled.

1.4 Site History

Dykman Laundry and Cleaners occupied the property from 1932 to 1975. From 1975 to 1983, Crown Uniform Service utilized the premises to dry clean and service uniforms. Crown originally used stoddard solvent (a petroleum derivative), then converted to tetrachloroethylene (PCE). The date of this conversion is unknown.



Crown Dykman Site and Adjacent Properties

Figure 4

However, in 1980, Crown reported using 5,000 gallons per year of PCE. After Crown Uniform, the property was occupied by a number of tenants, including F.B. Flipse Auto, an autobody shop. Flipse subleased part of the building to Northbound Motors, Inc. for approximately one year. Northbound, in turn, subleased to Tim Contarino, an individual who Northbound blames for dumping paint solvents, paint and oil into an excavated 2 ft. by 8 ft. pit inside the building. A Flipse employee stated that the owners of Northbound removed about three garbage cans of soil from this pit. S&W Laundry, who was involved solely with washing and pressing shirts and who did no dry cleaning, used the back of the 66 Herb Hill property while F.B. Flipse was still conducting business at this address. In 1983, Proyarq 4-5 Inc., a woodworking company that used lacquer thinner, occupied the property.

The NUS Corporation performed an investigation of the Li Tungsten site (ID # 130046) for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This investigation identified two adjacent areas as potential sources of volatile organic compounds, allegedly not attributable to the Li Tungsten site.

NUS believed that this plume of tetrachloroethene originated at the former dry cleaning facility that occupied the 66 Herb Hill Road property. Also, the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) took soil samples at this site in September 1990, after the removal of the underground cleaning fluid tanks. Based on the results, NCDH sent a letter of violation and requested a remedial investigation. EEA, Inc. the engineering consultant for Herb Hill Associates (the site owners), completed a site investigation for Crown Dykman in February 1992. The results therefrom provided enough documentation for placing Crown Dykman on the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites as a Class 2, in October 1992.

1.5 Previous Investigations and Remediation

In June 1987, a NCDH representative took a soil sample from the excavated 2 ft. by 8 ft. pit, after noting a solvent odor. This sample detected the following: PCE (2,500 ppb), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (45 ppb), toluene (290 ppb), and xylene (7,600 ppb).

Between September 14, 1990 and January 9, 1991, Tank Specialists of Glen Cove, New York, removed the four buried solvent tanks, as well as the 1,000-gallon abandoned gasoline tank. In addition, approximately 2,500 gallons of non-hazardous liquid were removed from the solvent tanks, as well as a non-specific amount of non-hazardous liquid from the abandoned gasoline tank.

Approximately 25 yards of contaminated soils were excavated from the area that formerly contained the buried gasoline tank.

The spill associated with the buried gasoline tank was closed (see letter dated June 16, 1992, Appendix E).

Nassau County Health Department obtained soil samples from the areas that contained the former solvent tanks. These were analyzed by the Department of Health's laboratory and found free of contamination. However, testing by EEA in July of 1991 found evidence of contamination (see following table).

1.6 Soil and Water Testing (Area of Buried Solvent Tanks - July 1991)

Three soil samples and one water sample were obtained from the area that contained the buried solvent tank. The tabulated results follow.

Compounds Detected (ppb) - July 1991

<u>Boring I.D.</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Compounds</u>
SB-1	3 ft.	trans 1,2 Dichloroethene (26) Trichloroethene (40) Tetrachloroethene (110) Ethyl Benzene (61) Total o Xylene (370) Petrol. Hydrocarbons (220 ppm)
SB-2	3 ft.	Ethyl Benzene (20) Total Xylene (250) Petroleum Hydrocarbons (240)
SB-3	3 ft.	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (37 ppm)

Water Sample (ppb)

Vinyl chloride (60)
12 Dichloroethene (650)

In February 1992, EEA installed and sampled three monitoring wells on the subject property (see Figure 3). The results of the testing are presented below.

<u>Compounds Detected in Groundwater</u>	<u>MW-1</u>	<u>MW-2</u>	<u>MW-3</u>
Vinyl chloride	330	N.D.	N.D.
T-1,2 dichloroethene	94	N.D.	N.D.
Trichloroethene	4,000	N.D.	N.D.
Tetrachloroethane	11,000	71	2
O-xylene	4	N.D.	N.D.
Chloroform	N.D.	7	N.D.

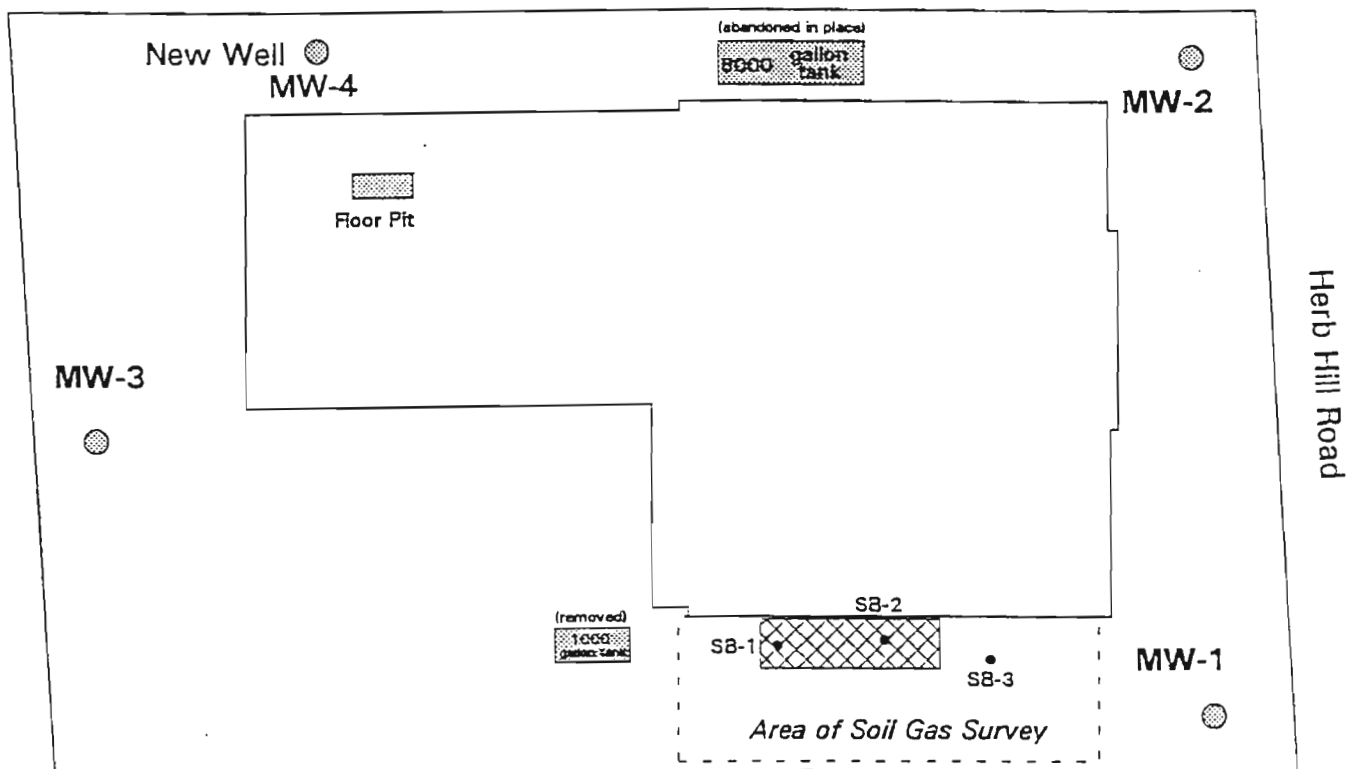
MW-1 is downgradient of the area that formerly contained the solvent tanks. MW-2 is an upgradient monitoring well. MW-3 can be considered a side gradient monitoring well.

The Groundwater Sampling Data Sheets and the Monitoring Well Construction Information Sheets are presented for each monitoring well in Appendix E of this report.

In May of 1994, Monitoring Well MW-1 was sampled. The results were similar to the results obtained in February of 1992.

In 1994, the 8,000-gallon underground oil tank on the east side of the property was filled with concrete and closed. A 1,000-gallon underground oil tank was also removed from the property. This tank was located on the west side of the property (see Figure 5).

EEA Inc.
55 Hilton Avenue
Garden City, New York



KEY :



Excavated area
(Former Area of Solvent Tank)



Monitor Well Location

not to scale

Property Located at:

56 Herb Hill Road
Glen Cove, New York

Important Features of the Property

Figure 5

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 The Source and Nature of the Contamination

Based upon the limited studies, and information available, it is assumed that contamination resulted from leaking underground solvent tanks that were installed in the 1940s. A groundwater sample obtained in February of 1992 from Monitoring Well MW-1 exhibited high levels of tetrachloroethene and trichloroethane. This well is directly downgradient of the area that formerly contained the solvent tanks. However, the contents of drums removed from the site in 1990 were not verified or identified.

In 1991, EEA tested the soils in the areas that formerly contained the solvent tanks. Soil samples obtained from this area exhibited low levels of contamination. It is tentatively assumed that this area is one of the sources of the contamination, or the only source. Furthermore, it has been reported that a 2' by 4' pit inside the building received contaminated waste illegally. The location of this pit was identified, and it will also be an area of this investigation.

It should also be noted that it is possible that the former Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Disposal Company (Site Code No. 1-30-028), which is upgradient of the Crown Dykman site, may be a source of groundwater contamination. Both tetrachloroethane and trichloroethene were found in the subsurface soils and groundwater at the site (ERM - North East, May 1993). Thus, an additional groundwater well will be established to determine if the site is impacted by the past activities of the former Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Disposal Company.

The tasks to be completed during the field investigation are as follows. The detailed description of these tasks is presented in the Section VIII. Protocols.

- The integrity of each of the three wells now in place will be checked. A survey of the location of each well will be performed and located on the survey of the property. The elevation of each monitoring well will be determined to $\pm .01$ feet. The horizontal distance will be measured to $\pm .5$ feet.
- A new well (MW-4) will be established at the east side of the property. The purpose of this monitoring well will be to determine if any contamination is originating from the adjacent property (see Figure 5).
- The following monitoring wells now in place at the Li Tungsten site will be developed, and groundwater samples obtained for laboratory analysis:

GM-9, GM-1 (see Figure 6)

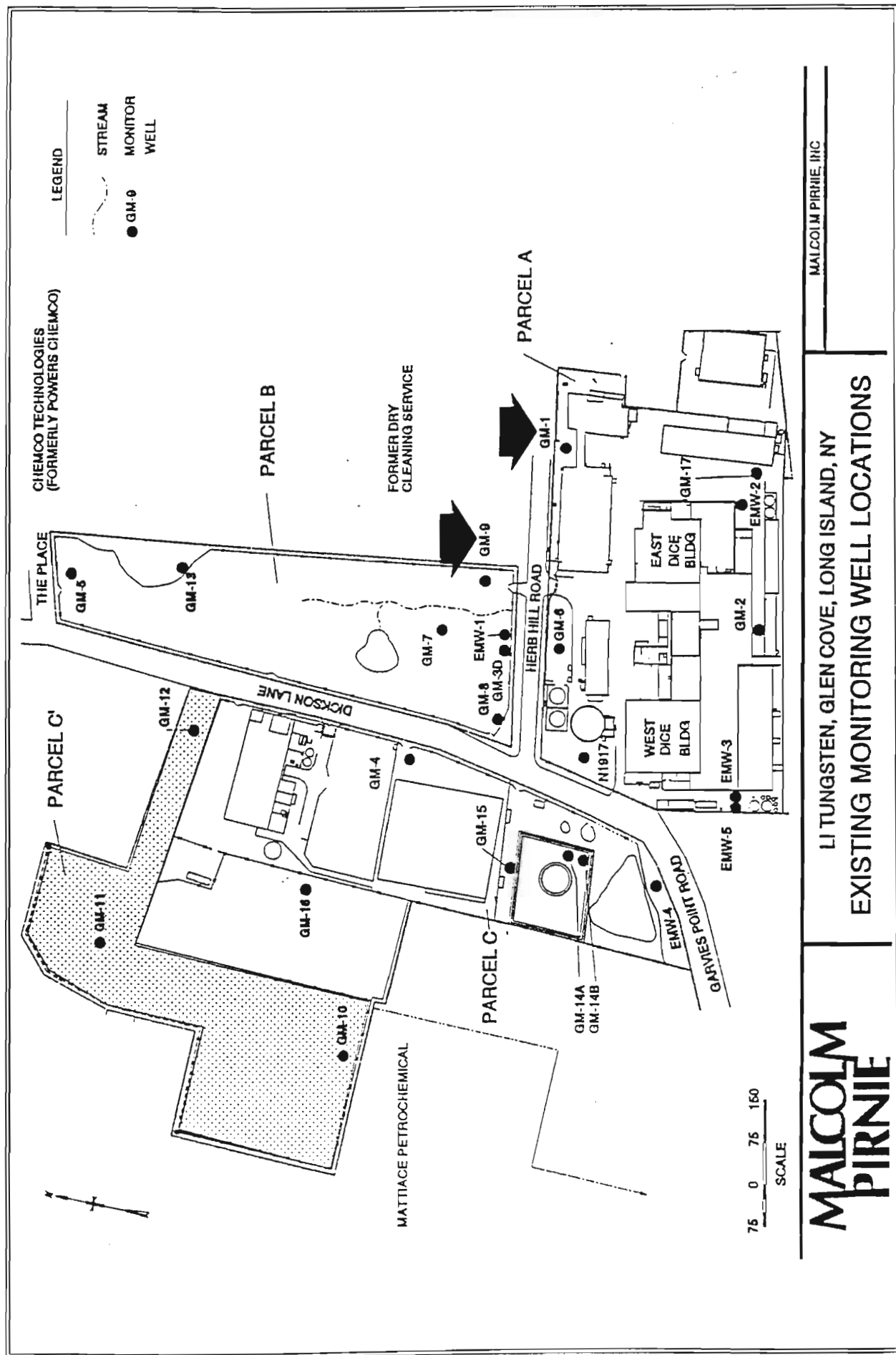
- The groundwater levels will be measured in the three wells on site, and the proposed Monitoring Well MW-4. Water levels will also be measured at the off-site wells. This information will be used to determine the groundwater flow direction by triangulation.
- A soil gas survey will be performed in the vicinity of the location that formerly contained the solvent tanks. A ten-foot grid will be established over an area that is 2,000 square feet. The area of the soil gas survey is shown on Figure 5.

Split spoon soil borings will be conducted in the area of the soil gas survey. Based upon the results of the survey, four locations will be selected for further analysis. Soil samples will be obtained at the water/soil interface, and at depths of 0 to 2, 5 to 7, and 10 to 12 feet (if possible) below the soil water interface. The sample exhibiting the highest OVA reading will be sent to the laboratory for analysis.

- Soil samples will be obtained from the indoor pit (see Figure 4) that may have received contaminated wastes for laboratory analyses. Three borings will be obtained by split spoon sampling below the bottom of the pit at depths of 5 to 7, and 10 to 12 feet. The split spoon exhibiting the highest OVA reading will be sent to the laboratory for full analysis.
- A magnetometer search of the entire property will be conducted to identify any additional tanks that may be present on the property, or other anomalies.
- A Data Validator, ChemWorld Environmental, Inc., certified by USEPA Region II, will be employed to review the QA/QC data package submitted by the laboratory for all laboratory analyses (NYSDEC - ASP 91 Rev. with Category B reporting) (see Qualifications in Appendix D).
- A Community Information Program will be established. EEA will participate in public meetings that NYSDEC deems necessary to appraise the community of the current or proposed activities.

2.2 Sites Within Two Miles

Within two miles of the Crown Dykman site, there are four registered inactive hazardous waste sites. The following list of sites indicates the approximate distance and direction of each site from the Crown Dykman site (see Figure 4):



Location of Monitoring Wells at Li Tungsten (GM-1 and GM-9)

Figure 6

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Distance and Direction from Site</u>
Konica site (formerly Columbia Ribbon)	Adjacent/northwest
Powers Chemico	1/4 mile north
Mattiace Petrochemical	1 mile west
Li Tungsten	Adjacent, west and south
Captains Cove	3/4 mile southwest
Edmos Corp. (delisted)	1/4 mile southeast

2.3 Data Evaluation (RI stage)

Upon completion of field activities, such as collection of soil and groundwater samples, the available site data and information will be used to evaluate the condition of the site. The evaluation (Remedial Investigation stage) will entail a source characterization, geologic and hydrogeologic characterization, and water quality characterization. The characterization studies will identify potential areas of health or environmental concerns on-site.

The cleanup of a hazardous waste site is based on criteria established as either standards or guidelines. Cleanup criteria are developed by NYSDEC on a case-by-case basis. The criteria will be developed from federal or state promulgated regulations and guidance documents.

The cleanup guidelines developed for this project will be used in conjunction with the site characterization to determine if remedial action is required. If information obtained from the site characterization indicates that there is an immediate need for remedial action, an interim remedial measure may be proposed to NYSDEC for implementation prior to the Feasibility Study. The results of the site characterization (laboratory data, interpretations, findings, etc.) and the cleanup guidelines will be presented in the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report.

2.4 Development of Alternatives (FS Stage)

The purpose of the Feasibility Study (FS) is to determine the most appropriate course of action based upon the results of the site characterization and the cleanup guidelines. The remedial alternative options, which may include source control, migration control, containment, waste removal or no-action, will be presented. The alternatives will be evaluated for various criteria

including: protection of human health and the environment, attainment of the cleanup guidelines; attainment of cleanup guidelines; utilization of permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies; utilization of treatment to permanently reduce the toxicity, mobility, volume or extent of contamination; and minimization of costs.

Preliminary screening of the alternatives will eliminate those technologies that fail to attain the aforementioned criteria, are not technically feasible, require significant institutional controls, or are significantly more costly than other alternatives without achieving greater reliability or effectiveness.

The relevant information regarding each selected remedial alternative will be analyzed to facilitate selection of the site remedial action. The specific requirements that will be addressed for each remedial alternative include protectiveness of human health and the environment; attainment of ARARs and SPSAGDs; reduction of mobility, toxicity and volume of hazardous contaminants; implementability; and cost effectiveness.

The analysis of each alternative will include a detailed description of the alternative. The description will contain a projected length of system operation; bench or pilot scale test results or supporting data from a literature review; and projected short-term and long-term impacts, effectiveness and performance.

Upon completion of the detailed analysis of each alternative, the alternatives will be compared to each other using the information collected and factors described above. The effectiveness of the alternatives which achieve the same relative degree of protection of human health and the environment will be compared on the basis of cost. The alternatives which achieve the same relative degree of protection of human health and the environment will be favored over those alternatives which attain the same effectiveness at a higher cost.

Upon completion of the evaluation of alternatives, a recommendation will be presented in the FS report for the selection of the remedial action alternative for the site. The results, findings and recommendations of the FS phase of work will also be presented and discussed in the FS report. The FS report will document the approach and methodology used to select the recommended remedial action alternative.

The results of the detailed evaluation, with additional comments from NYSDEC, public and any other parties, will be reviewed. Based on this review, a remedial action alternative which best achieves the selection criteria will be selected in a Record of Decision (ROD). The selected remedial action will be further developed into an engineering design.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTED/AFFECTED PARTIES

The identification of interested/affected parties has been developed as a primary contact list. If the results of the RI/FS indicate that contamination resulting from site activities affects a greater area, the interested/affected parties list will be updated and expanded.

3.1 Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato
Hart Senate Office Building
Room 520
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 224-6542

State Office
Seven Penn Plaza
Room 600
New York, New York 10001
Phone: (212) 947-7393

U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
405 Russell Senate Office Building
Room 520
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 224-4451

U.S. Congressman Daniel Fresia
Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

State Office
405 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10174
Phone: (212) 61-5150

Regional Office
Executive Chamber
2 World Trade Center - 57th Floor
New York, New York 10047
Phone: (212) 417-2100

District Office
6 Glen Cove Avenue
Glen Cove, New York

Attorney General Dennis Vacco
The State Capitol
Department of Law
Albany, New York 12224
Phone: (518) 474-7330

Regional Office
120 Broadway - 25th Floor
New York, New York
Phone: (212) 341-2000

United States Congressman Gary Ackerman
229 Main Street
Huntington, New York 11743

United States Congressman Peter King
1003 Park Boulevard
Massapequa Park, New York 11762

State Senator Carl Marcellino
250 Townsend Square
Oyster Bay, New York 11771

State Assemblyman David Sidikman
146-A Manetto Hill Road
Plainview, New York 11803

County Executive Thomas Gulotta
1 West Street
Mineola, New York 11501

County Legislator John Canning
1 West Street
Mineola, New York 11501

3.1.1 Other Government Officials Who May
or May not Be Elected

Ms. Lisa Rosman
Army Corps of Engineers
Dredge Material Management Section
26 Federal Plaza
Room 1937
New York, New York 10278

Mr. Michael Corey
NYS Department of State
162 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12231

Mr. Peter Walsh
NYS Department of State
Coast Management Program
162 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12233

3.2 Local Officials

The City of Glen Cove
Tom Suozzi
Mayor's Office
City Hall
9-13 Glen Cove Avenue
Glen Cove, New York
(516) 676-2000

Mr. Angelo Martino, Glen Cove Water Department
Dan Russell, Harbormaster
Anthony Maurino, Building Department Administrator
Myralee Machol, CDA Project Coordinator
Darcy Delwea, Director, Department of Recreation
All at above address.

3.3 Public Interest Groups

Patricia Bourne, Executive Director
Glen Cove Community Development Agency
126 Glen Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

and of Glen Cove Community Development Agency, at City Hall,
9 Glen Street, Glen Cove, New York 11542

Ms. Corin Dunne
Li Tungsten Community Task Force
Co-Chairperson
9 Appletree Lane
Glen Cove, New York 11542
(also member of Glen Cove Creek Reclamation Committee)

Peter Rapelje
Li Tungsten Community Task Force
Co-Chairperson
48 Circle Drive
Glen Cove, New York 11542

Long Island Citizens Advisory Committee on Hazardous Waste
Jeff Fullmer, Co-Chair
c/o Citizens Campaign for the Environment
550 Smithtown ByPass, Suite 205
Smithtown, New York 11787

Rosemary Konatich, Co-Chair
c/o NYS Legislative Commission, Long Island Water
11 Middle Neck Road, Suite 200
Great Neck, New York 11021

Landing Elementary School
Maryann Llewellyn
Principal
60 McLoughlin Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

Nancy Cox
Landing Elementary School
PTA
60 McLoughlin Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

Mr. Charles Tozzo
Konica Imaging
71 Charles Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

William Mattiace
Garvies Point Road
Glen Cove, New York 11542

Village Green Realty
50 South Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

3.3.1 Residents and Businesses in the Area
of the Site to be Informed

The area containing the residents and business is bounded on the north by The Place; on the east by New and Charles Streets; on the south by Glen Cove Creek; and on the west by Dickson Street and Garvies Point Road, to the Garvies Point Preserve Boundary. Both sides of these streets are included in the area.

3.4 Local Media Representatives

Ms. Zety Christopolous
Glen Cove Record Pilot
30 Glen Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

Mr. John O'Connell
Gold Coast Gazette
147 Glen Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

Newsday

"Government Watch" section
235 Pinelawn Road
Melville, New York 11747
Att: Mary Ellen Periera

Cable Vision News
Channel 12 and Channel 21

IV. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT/AGENCY CONTACT

NYSDEC Project Manager

Girish Desai, ~~P.E.~~
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40
SUNY
Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Phone: (516) 444-0243

NYSDEC Citizen Participation Specialist

Joshua Epstein, Ph.D.
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Citizen Participation Specialist
Building 40
SUNY
Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Phone: (516) 444-0294

New York State Department of Health Contacts

~~Michael Kadlec~~ *Wendy Kushner*
Environmental Health Specialist
(518) 458-6305

Ms. Nina Knapp
NYSDOH Liaison Program
1-800-458-1158 Ext. 402

Mr. John Olm
Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation
New York State Department of Health
2 University Place
Room 205
Albany, New York 12202
Phone: (518) 458-6306

V. IDENTIFICATION OF DOCUMENT REPOSITORY

Documents related to the remedial activities at the site will be available for public review. The Crown Dykman site has reached the RI/FS stage, thereby requiring that a local repository be designated. The criteria used to select the repository included that the documents be available after normal working hours, and that public access would be as easy as possible.

The repository will have documents including, but not limited to, the Consent Order, RI/FS Work Plan, Remedial Investigation (RI) Report, Feasibility Study (FS) Report, Record of Decision (ROD), Remedial Design Document, Quality assurance Program Plan (QAPP), Health and Safety Plan (HASP), Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), and other pertinent data, information, summaries and reports.

The designated document repository for the Crown Dykman site is as follows:

Glen Cove Library
4 Glen Cove Avenue
Glen Cove, New York 11542
(516) 676-2130

This facility is open Monday through Thursday, from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., and Friday and Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. In July and August, the library is closed on Saturday.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 1 Office
Hazardous Waste Remediation Unit
SUNY Campus, Building 40
Stony Brook, New York 11790
(516) 444-0249
Hours 8:30 to 4:45 Monday to Friday

VI. DESCRIPTION OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

This section describes the specific citizen participation activities that are to be carried out during the implementation of the RI/FS.

6.1 Citizen Participation Plan

The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) will be deposited in the designated document repository. In addition to the CPP, previously prepared documents, such as the Phase I report, Phase II report, Consent Order, and Health and Safety Plan (HASP), will be deposited in the repository.

6.2 RI/FS Work Plan

Upon completion of the Draft Final RI/FS Work Plan, a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) press notice will be distributed to media on the contact list to announce the work. A fact sheet, which briefly describes the work plan, will be mailed to interested parties, along with a copy of the work plan. The above notification will also inform the public that an informal meeting will be held to discuss the Work Plan. The Draft/Final and Final Work Plan will be placed on file in the document repository as well.

6.3 Remedial Investigation Report

The Draft RI report will be placed in the information repositories, and the public will be so notified of this with the fact sheet and press release.

6.4 Interim Remedial Measures

If an IRM is to be implemented, the public will be involved as part of the RI/FS Citizen Participation Process.

6.5 Feasibility Study Report

The Draft Feasibility Study report, which details the proposed remedial action plan, will be placed in the document repository. A NYSDEC press notice will be distributed to the media on the Contact List to announce the availability of the Draft FS Report for public review and comment. A fact sheet and notice of public meeting will be distributed by a mailing. Public comments will be solicited to aid in the preparation of the Final FS Report. The public meeting will be conducted. Following the public comment period, a responsiveness summary will be prepared and will be distributed to interested parties and placed in the document repository. The Final FS Report will be placed in the document repository.

6.6 Record of Decision

When the final remedial action plan is determined, NYSDEC will issue a Record of Decision (ROD). The public will be notified of the ROD through a NYSDEC press notice.

VII. GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

7.1 Definitions of Commonly Used Terms

Availability Session - Scheduled gathering of NYSDEC staff and the public in a setting less formal than a public meeting. Encourages "one-to-one" discussions in which the public meets with NYSDEC staff on an individual or small group basis to discuss particular questions or concerns.

Citizen Participation - A process to inform and involve the interested/affected public in the decision-making process during identification, assessment and remediation of inactive hazardous waste sites. This process helps to assure that the best decisions are made from environmental, human health, and economic perspectives.

Citizen Participation Plan - A document that describes the site-specific citizen participation activities that will take place to complement the technical (remedial) activities. It also provides site background and rationale for the selected citizen participation program for the site. A plan may be updated or altered as public interest or the technical aspects of the program change.

Citizen Participation Specialist - A NYSDEC Staff member within the Office of Public Affairs who provides guidance, evaluation, and assistance to help carry out the site-specific Citizen Participation program.

Contact List - Names, addresses and/or telephone numbers of individuals, groups, organizations, and media interested and/or affected by a particular hazardous waste site. The contact list is compiled and updated by NYSDEC. Interest in the site, stage of remediation, and other factors guide how comprehensive the list becomes. Used to assist NYSDEC to inform and involve the interested/affected public.

Document Repository - Typically a regional NYSDEC office and/or public building, such as a library, near a particular site, at which documents related to remedial and citizen participation activities at the site are available for public review. Provides access to documents at times and a location convenient to the public. Environmental Management Councils (EMCs), Conservation Advisory Committees (CACs), as well as active local groups often can serve as supplemental document repositories.

Information Sheet - A written discussion of a site's remedial process, or some part of it, prepared by NYSDEC for the public in easily understandable language. May be prepared for the general public or a particular segment. Uses may include, for example:

discussion of an element of the remedial program, opportunities for public involvement, availability of a report or other information, or announcement of a public meeting. May be mailed to all or part of the interested public, distributed at meetings and availability sessions or sent on an as requested basis.

Project Manager - A NYSDEC staff member within the Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation (usually a geologist, hydrogeologist, or engineer) responsible for the day-to-day administration of activities, and ultimate disposition of, one or more hazardous waste sites. The Project Manager works with the Office of Public Affairs, as well as fiscal and legal staff, to accomplish site-related goals and objectives.

Public - The universe of individuals, groups, and organizations: a) affected, or potentially affected, by an inactive hazardous waste site and/or its remedial program; b) interested in the site and/or its remediation; c) having information about the site and its history.

Public Meeting - A scheduled gathering of NYSDEC staff, consultant and the public to give and receive information, ask questions and discuss concerns. May take one of the following forms: large-group meeting called by NYSDEC; participation by NYSDEC at a meeting sponsored by another organization, such as a town board or Department of Health; working group or workshop; tour of the hazardous waste site.

The public notice may be formal and meet legal requirements (for example: what it must say, such as announcing beginning of a public comment period; where, when, and how it is published).

Another kind of public notice may be more informal, and may not be legally required (examples: paid newspaper advertisement; telephone calls to key citizen leaders; targeted mailings).

Publish - For purposes of 6 NYCRR Part 375.7, at a minimum requires publication of a legal notice in a local newspaper of general circulation.

Responsiveness Summary - A formal or informal written or verbal summary and response by NYSDEC to public questions and comments. Prepared during or after important elements in a site's remedial program. The responsiveness summary may list and respond to each question, or summarize and respond to questions in categories.

Toll-Free "800" Telephone Information Number - Provides cost-free access to NYSDEC by members of the public who have questions, concerns or information about a particular hazardous waste site. Calls are taken and recorded 24 hours a day and a NYSDEC staff member contacts the caller as soon as possible (usually the same day).

7.2 Definitions of Elements and Terms of the Remedial Program

The first eight definitions represent major elements of the remedial process. They are presented in the order in which they occur, rather than in alphabetical order, to provide a context to aid in their definition.

Site Placed on Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites - Each inactive site known or suspected of containing hazardous waste must be included in the Registry. Therefore, all sites which state or county environmental or public health agencies identify as known or suspected to have received hazardous waste should be listed in the Registry as they are identified. Whenever possible, NYSDEC carries out an initial evaluation at the site before listing.

Phase I Site Investigation - Preliminary characterizations of hazardous substances present at a site; estimates pathways by which pollutants might be migrating away from the original site of disposal; identifies population or resources which might be affected by pollutants from a site; observes how the disposal area was used or operated; and gathers information regarding who might be responsible for wastes at a site. Involves a search of records from all agencies known to be involved with a site, interviews with site owners, employees and local residents to gather pertinent information about a site. Information gathered is summarized in a Phase I report.

After a Phase I investigation, NYSDEC may choose to initiate an emergency response; to nominate the site for the National Priorities List; or, where additional information is needed to determine site significance, to conduct further (Phase II) investigation.

Phase II Site Investigation - Ordered by NYSDEC when additional information is still needed after completion of Phase I to properly classify the site. A Phase II investigation is not sufficiently detailed to determine the full extent of the contamination, to evaluate remedial alternatives, or to prepare a conceptual design for construction. Information gathered is summarized in a Phase II report and is used to arrive at a final hazard ranking score and to classify the site.

Remedial Investigation (RI) - A process to determine the nature and extent of contamination by collecting data and analyzing the site. It includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for, and proposed extent of, a remedial program for the site.

Feasibility Study (FS) - A process for developing, evaluation, and selecting remedial actions, using data gathered during the remedial investigation to: define the objectives of the remedial program

for the site and broadly develop remedial action alternatives; perform an initial screening of these alternatives; and perform a detailed analysis of a limited number of alternative which remain after the initial screening stage.

Remedial Design - Once a remedial action has been selected, technical drawings and specifications for remedial construction at a site are developed, as specified in the final RI/FS report. Design documents are used to bid and construct the chosen remedial actions. Remedial design is prepared by consulting engineers with experience in inactive hazardous waste disposal site remedial actions.

Construction - NYSDEC selects contractors and supervises construction work to carry out the designed remedial alternative. Construction may be as straightforward as excavation of contaminated soil with disposal at a permitted hazardous waste facility. On the other hand, it may involve drum sampling and identification, complete encapsulation, leachate collection, storage and treatment, groundwater management, or other technologies. Construction costs may vary from several thousand dollars to many millions of dollars, depending on the size of the site, the soil, groundwater and other conditions, and the nature of the wastes.

Monitoring/Maintenance - Denotes post-closure activities to ensure continued effectiveness of the remedial actions. Typical monitoring/maintenance activities include quarterly inspection by a technician; measurement of level of water in monitoring wells; or collection of groundwater and surface water samples and analysis for factors showing the condition of water, presence of toxic substances, or other indicators of possible pollution from the site. The length of monitoring/maintenance is dependent on the characteristics and extent of contamination.

Consent Order - A legal and enforceable negotiated agreement between the NYSDEC and responsible parties where responsible parties agree to undertake investigation and cleanup or pay for the costs of investigation and cleanup work at a site. The order may include a description of the remedial actions to be undertaken at the site and a schedule for implementation.

Contract - A legal document signed by a contractor and NYSDEC to carry out specific site remediation activities.

Contractor/Consultant - A person or firm hired to furnish materials or perform services, especially in construction projects.

Delisting - Removal of a site from the state Registry based on study which shows the site does not contain hazardous wastes.

Potentially Responsible Party Lead Site - An inactive hazardous waste site at which those legally liable for the site have accepted responsibility of investigating problems at the site, and for developing and implementing the site's remedial program. PRPs include: those who owned the site during the time wastes were placed, current owners, past and present operators of the site, and those who generated the wastes placed at the site. Remedial programs developed and implemented by PRPs generally result from an enforcement action taken by New York State, and the costs of the remedial program are generally borne by the PRP.

Ranking System - The United States Environmental Protection agency (USEPA) uses a hazard ranking system (HRS) to assign numerical scores to each inactive hazardous waste site. The scores express the relative risk or danger from the site.

Responsible Parties - Individuals, companies (e.g., site owners, operators, transporters or generators of hazardous waste) responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a hazardous waste site. PRP is a potentially responsible party.

Site Classification - NYSDEC assigns sites to classifications established by state law, as follows:

- Classification 1 - A site causing or presenting an imminent danger of causing irreversible or irreparable damage to the public health or environment -- immediate action required.
- Classification 2 - A site posing a significant threat to the public health or environment -- action required.
- Classification 2a - A temporary classification for a site known or suspected to contain hazardous waste. Most likely, the site will require Phase I and Phase II investigations to obtain more information. Based on the results, the site then would be reclassified or removed from the state Registry if found not to contain hazardous wastes.
- Classification 3 - A site which has hazardous waste confirmed, but not a significant threat to the public health or environment -- action may be deferred.
- Classification 4 - A site which has been properly closed, with no evidence of presence of potential adverse impact -- no further action required.

State-Lead Site - An inactive hazardous waste site at which NYSDEC has responsibility for investigating problems at the site, and for developing and implementing the site's remedial program. The NYSDEC uses money available from the State Superfund and the

Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986 to pay for these activities. The NYSDEC has direct control and responsibility for the remedial program.

VIII. ACRONYMS

ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLP	Contract Laboratory Program
CPP	Citizen Participation Plan
DOT	Department of Transportation
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law (of New York)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
FSP	Field Sampling Plan
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
PCE	Perchloroethylene
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCDHS	Suffolk County Department of Health Services
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPSAGD	State Promulgated Standards and Guidance Documents
TCL	Target Compound List
TPHC	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VO	Volatile Organics