CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN (CPP)

RCA - ROCKY POINT
TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN
SUFFOLK
NEW YORK
SITE #152011

JANUARY 26, 2006

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION
REGION -1
SUNY BUILDING - 40
STONY BROOK
NEW YORK 11790 - 2356.

RCA - ROCKY POINT SITE
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

The New York State Department Environmental of Conservation (NYSDEC) - Region 1 presents this Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) for the RCA - Rocky Point Site located at Rocky Point - Yaphank Road in Rocky Point, Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk, New York. The Citizen Participation Plan was developed to provide a site-specific outline and guidance for citizen participation as required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is committed to a citizen participation program at the Site. Citizen participation promotes public understanding of the responsibilities and investigation activities associated with this process. Citizen participation provides the NYSDEC with an opportunity to gain public input to support an investigation program that is protective of both public health and the environment. Consequently, the public's suggestions about this CPP and the citizen participation program for the Site are always welcome. Interested parties are encouraged to discuss their ideas and suggestions with project contacts listed in Appendix A of the CPP. A map of the Site showing its general location is presented as Figure 1. Another map of the site showing the investigation areas and the locations of the monitoring wells and test pits is presented as Figure 2.

2.0 SITE HISTORY

2.1 General:

The site was a transcontinental radio communication station from 1921 to 1978. Much of the property was cleared for antenna arrays which included towers 400 feet tall. The majority of the properties were covered by a grid work of timber antenna supports. In 1978, RCA turned the facility over to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. All known hazardous waste disposal at this site involved the spilling of PCB fluids contained in the many electrical transformers that were used at the site.

2.2 PCB Capped Area:

The Building # 9 was the main transformer building of the RCA transcontinental radio communication station. Commencing in 1927, until 1975 , Rocky Point had been used solely as a transmitting station (there was a receiving station at Riverhead). The PCB containing electrical equipment including capacitors and transformers had been operated at this part of Rocky Point facility for half of a century. During the period of August 1982 to January 1983, a limited remedial activity was performed to remove electrical equipment containing PCBs. During the removal operations, a PCB spill occurred outside of Building #9, which resulted in soil contamination. The concrete floor inside the building was also impacted. Between the period of

December, 84 and June, 85, approximately 22,000 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil were removed and properly disposed. Contaminated concrete was also removed from the floor inside the Building # 9 and disposed. The excavated area outside of the building was subsequently backfilled with clean soil. In the fall of 1988, a cap was placed over the spill area. The capped area was protected by a chain link fence. The perimeter of the capped area was determined by the PCB concentrations in soils less than 10 ppm at depths of 6 inches and 24 inches. In April 1989, a testing of the floor of Building #9 revealed that all of the contaminated concrete had not been removed. In September 1989, all of the concrete floor inside the building was removed. Testing found contamination in the soil under the floor. This soil was excavated as deeply as possible without undermining the integrity of the building. There was still contamination present but work could not proceed until the building was demolished. In February 1990, Building # 9 was demolished. The foundation was left in the ground. In November 1990, the north wall of the foundation (which was contaminated) and approximately 1,100 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and shipped to a licensed hazardous waste landfill in Utah. Sampling showed that the soil on the bottom of the excavation was less than 10 ppm PCBs. The excavation was filled with clean soil.

Two new monitoring wells were installed northwest (downgradient) of the cap during the period of capping construction in 1988. The wells were sampled on December 9, 1988 and no PCBs were detected. At present, it has not been possible to collect samples from these two wells due to the placement of rocks obstructing the wells. The wells will be abandoned according to applicable NYSDEC protocols and will be replaced.

2.3 Landfill Area:

RCA used a natural kettle hole area in the southwest portion of the site as a landfill. It is alleged that a part of the landfill area (approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. x 20 ft. deep) received an unknown quantity of discarded capacitors containing PCBs. As per an estimate by Marshal Etter dated December 12, 1979, about one dozen capacitors were buried in the landfill. It is also alleged that there were PCB containing condensers disposed of in this landfill. Additionally, the landfill is comprised of bulk debris including old cable, telephone poles, porcelain insulators, wood scraps, hinges, remains of old radios and transmitters, rusted drums, and other assorted debris. In 1980, the Suffolk County Department of Health Services, in cooperation with the NYSDEC, drilled soil borings and installed four monitoring wells both in and around the landfill. Seventeen shallow soil borings (between 2.5 and 5 feet), were augured through the filled area. Garbage was encountered in all but three of these borings. One 20-foot boring was drilled through the fill area, and encountered glass, brass, mica, copper wiring and other garbage. Three forty-foot borings, completed outside of the fill area were free of garbage. Four 2-inch inside diameter steel monitoring wells were also installed as part of this investigation, but only one groundwater sample was collected because a pump broke down. PCBs were not detected in this groundwater sample. Another Phase II investigation for just the landfill portion was completed in 1989 and no hazardous wastes were found (See the enclosed tables with the results of soil and groundwater sampling). Four PVC monitoring wells were installed for this Phase II investigation. These wells have not been vandalized and will be sampled as one of the tasks in

this work plan.

Building #1 was the primary control and communication center, with ancillary buildings and structures around the site providing support services. In 1992, all of these buildings were demolished. All concrete and masonry construction and demolition material from the main building complex, the tower, the diesel building, the three electrical substations and two under ground basement areas were disposed of in the landfill area.

2.4 Buried Drum Allegation:

On March 20, 2000, a citizen who reportedly had second hand knowledge concerning a former RCA worker voluntarily provided a statement. Approximately twelve years prior to the allegation, the citizen making the allegation had a casual conversation with a person who was reportedly a former bulldozer operator at the RCA Rocky Point site. This former RCA employee reportedly told the informant that on a number of occasions that he had buried drums at the site at night that had been brought to the site by truck. The former employee did not have any idea of the contents in those drums. Unfortunately, when the allegation was reported in 2000, this former employee was deceased thereby making it impossible to acquire further information about this potential release. There was no information about the burial location(s), the quantity of the drums, the nature of the wastes contained in the drums, or the years when the disposal occurred.

This allegation has been evaluated by the NYSDEC on several occasions. Since the site is 5,100 acres in size, it was not feasible to evaluate all areas of the site for potential burial disposal. It was necessary to focus the attention of the evaluation to the most promising locations. Despite many visits to the site by NYSDEC staff during and after the earlier site remedial work in the late 1980's and early 1990's, there has been no area that contained visual evidence of consequential waste disposal other than the landfill area. To look for other potential areas where burial of wastes might have occurred, historical aerial photographs were retrieved to look for disturbed areas. Then, the suspected areas were inspected for signs that these areas of interest might have been used for disposal. This was done under a limited basis in March 2003 and was conducted on an expanded basis in the fall of 2005 during the preparation of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan-2006.

The March 2003 evaluation was centered around the northwestern portion of the site primarily to evaluate elevated areas seen on a topographical map. On March 20, 2003, John Conover and Bob Stewart (NYSDEC-Region 1 staff) visited the site and checked several elevated areas to the west and east of the north-south access road in this portion of the site. These areas were first visually inspected for potential burial locations. All of the elevated areas on the topographic maps appeared to be natural. Next, a metal detector was used to further evaluate selected locations for buried metal. Finally, a hand shovel was used to perform shallow test pits in several different locations to look for buried wastes. Some metallic wires were found in a small area to the west of the road in a slight depression. However, there was no evidence that this area might contain any other buried metal. The finding of wire in the surface soils at

this site was not a remarkable occurrence. It is common to find wire at this site since it had formerly contained many antenna arrays which involved the use of large amounts of wire throughout the site.

Regardless, this area was re-evaluated again in 2005 to re-check the area for buried metal. The expanded evaluation in the fall of 2005 first involved the collection of more historical aerial photographs from different years to look for changes in the photographs that would suggest that a particular area might have been used for land filling. Cleared areas in the middle of the woods away from areas used as part of the normal site operations were of most interest. Aerial photographs from 1947, 1962, 1972, 1994 and 1995 were retrieved. Nine disturbed areas and the old landfill area were selected for further evaluation by a geophysical survey with a magnetometer (See Figure-3**).** A magnetometer is often used to detect ferrous metallic objects. It is designed to locate buried metallic objects made of steel or iron such as drums, tanks, pipes, and metallic debris. On November 28, 2005, the NYSDEC staff went to the site to check the ten selected areas for buried drums with the metal detector. No evidence of buried metals were found in any of the selected areas other than the old landfill area. Only the landfill area had significant positive detections on the metal detector that were suggestive of significant amounts of buried metal. Therefore, it was concluded that only this area would be further evaluated to complete the re-evaluation of the buried drum allegation. Test pits are the best way to determine the nature of the fill in landfilled areas. One of the tasks in this work plan will be the sampling of three test pit locations (TP-1, TP-2, and TP-3 in Figure-2) in three different areas with positive readings on the metal detector in the landfill area.

3.0 PROPOSED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES:

A detailed presentation of the scope of work and tasks are described in the Remedial Investigation Work Plan. The following is a presentation of the scope of work and tasks to be performed in the proposed Remedial Investigation at the RCA - Rocky Point Site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will appoint a contractor to perform these tasks.

Task 1. Test Pits

Three test pits to ten feet deep will be performed in the landfill area to determine the nature of the fill. The locations of the three test pits have already been selected by the NYSDEC staff based on a metal detector investigation. All three locations have positive readings on a metal detector that are suggestive of buried metal at these locations. Large pieces of concrete should be expected in the fill.

A back hoe will be used for this test pit excavation. The backhoe will be decontaminated in the field. The decontamination water will be captured and drummed for off-site disposal. The contractor will be responsible for proper disposal of the decontamination water. NYSDEC will collect and analyze the decontamination water sample for disposal purposes.

Level-D protection is expected to be appropriate for the excavation work since a soil gas survey done with a photo ionization detector (PID) capable of detecting volatile organic compounds with an ionization potential less than 10.2 eV did not detect the presence of any volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the landfill area. The excavated soils will be returned to each pit. NYSDEC staff will collect soil samples from the bucket of the backhoe. No one will be allowed to enter the test pits. No drums with chemical residues, transformers, or other large containers will be removed from the test pits.

There are no specifications on the size of the test pits other than that the final depth will be ten feet below the original grade. The top 1 foot of soils from each pit, which is expected to consist of clean fill, would be staged separately and be used as the surface cover of each test pit. Finally, visually clean sand from a nearby area will be brought to the test pit locations and will be used as the final surface cover for the test pits.

In the event that the test pits cannot be accomplished in level C or D protection or if buried drums containing consequently quantities of chemical wastes are uncovered, the excavation work will be terminated and backfilled. A revised approach would then be developed to complete the test pits.

Task 2. Monitoring Well Decommissioning

Task 2a <u>Capped Area</u>:

The two PVC monitoring wells for the capped area are filled with rocks and cannot be repaired. These two monitoring wells will be decommissioned as per NYSDEC "Draft Groundwater Monitoring Well Decommissioning Procedures, November 2002".

Specifications for the two identical monitoring wells in this area are:

Depth to groundwater	= 102 feet.
Well diameter	= 2 inches.
Length of well casing	= 91 feet
Length of Screen	= 30 feet
Screen size	= 0.020 inches.
Total well depth	= 121 feet.

Task 2b <u>Landfill Area</u>:

Three 2 inches steel monitoring wells were installed for the 1980 RI Investigation by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) surrounding the landfill area and are to be decommissioned.

Task 3. Monitoring Well Installation in the Capped Area

Two new monitoring wells will be installed for the capped area to replace the damaged wells abandoned under Task 2a. These two monitoring wells will be used for groundwater sampling for this investigation and for future groundwater monitoring of the capped area. The monitoring wells will be installed in accordance with NYSDEC TAGM#4008. The hollow-stem auger drilling methods will be used for installation of monitoring wells.

The following procedures will be used to install all monitoring wells:

- PVC 2-inch diameter threaded, flush-joint casing and screens will be installed.
- Wells will be screened in the unconsolidated deposits. Screen length of the well will be 15 feet (5 feet out and 10 feet in) and slot openings will be 0.020 inch. Alternatives may be used at the discretion of the Project Manager, based on site-specific geologic conditions.
- Flush-mount protective casings will be used to reduce the chances that the new wells will be vandalized. The plate covering the well should be bolted in place. A locking expansion type cap with lock should be placed at the top of the well riser to secure it.
- Where appropriate, the annulus around the screens will be backfilled with #0 Morie silica sand (based on site-specific geologic conditions and screen slot size) to a height of 2 feet above the top of the screen.
- Neat cement grout, a bentonite pellet seal, or a bentonite slurry (30 gallons water to 30 pounds of bentonite, or relative proportions) will be placed above the sand pack. The bentonite pellets will be hydrated for 30 to 60 minutes after installation. The bentonite pellet seal will be a minimum of 36 inches in depth.
- A fine sand pack approximately 1- foot thick will be placed above and below the bentonite seal to isolate it and to prevent mixing of components.
- The remainder of the annular space will be filled with a bentonite/cement or bentonite grout to the flush-mount protective casing.
- A concrete surface pad (2 feet by 2 feet by 6-inch) will be sloped to the north or as instructed by the project manager. A weep hole will be drilled at the base of the protective flush mount casing to allow any water between the inner and outer casing to drain.
- Each outer casing will be permanently labeled using a steel hand stamp as their respective designation (MW-1 CA & MW-2 CA) or as instructed by the Project Manager.

The characteristics of each newly installed well will be recorded on a well installation checklist.

Well specifications:

Depth to groundwater	= 102 feet.
Well diameter	= 2 inches.
Length of well casing (PVC)	= 97 feet
Length of Screen	= 15 feet (5 feet above static water table and 10 feet below static water table).

Screen size = 0.020 inches.
Total well depth = 112 feet.

Task 4. Well Development

After the two new monitoring wells have been installed by the capped area and the grout has dried sufficiently (usually at least 48 hours), these two wells will be developed. A submersible pump will be used to develop the wells until a turbidity of less than 50 NTUs has been achieved. Development will be terminated after three hours of pumping if 50 NTUs has not been achieved at that time. A nephelometer will be required to read the turbidity of the development water.

Task 5. Well Sampling with Low-Flow Sampling Technique

After a minimum of 48 hours after well development performed in Task 4, the 2 new wells in the capped area and the four existing PVC wells in the landfill area will be sampled by low-flow sampling techniques in accordance with established EPA protocols. Flow rates in the order of 0.1 - 0.5 L/min are typically used during low-flow sampling. An appropriate sampling pump, such as a Grundfos Redi-Flo II pump, should be used for this sampling. A flow-through cell with appropriate meters to measure pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity is recommended to determine when the field sampling parameters have stabilized and the sample can be collected. An appropriate meter capable of reading the changing depth to water is necessary so that drawdown can be held within acceptable limits. The water table depression during sampling should be held within 0.3 ft. The on-site NYSDEC representative will supply the glassware, cooler, and ice for the sampling. He/she will take custody of the groundwater samples collected from each well the same day of sampling. The NYSDEC representative will arrange for shipping and analysis of the samples.

Task 6. Addition of Buffer Zone:

A 10 foot diameter Buffer Zone will be installed around the two newly installed monitoring wells at the capped area and the four existing PVC monitoring wells at the landfill area. The Buffer Zone will consist of NYSDOT#1 Stone or equivalent and a Commercial Grade Landscape Fabric. The purpose of these Buffer Zones is to eliminate the growth of vegetation in the area of the monitoring wells and to create a clear work area. The construction of the Buffer Zone will follow these steps:
Place a 10 foot diameter circle of landscape fabric around the well head.
On top of the fabric place a 4 inch compacted layer of NYSDOT#1 stone or equivalent.

4.0 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES:

Citizen participation activities are planned to promote communication between the community surrounding the Site and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The citizen participation activities are intended to achieve the following

objectives:

- To ensure that people affected by or interested in the property where RCA-Rocky Point site is located receive important site information, understand the nature and progress of what has already been completed at the site and the planned activities to further investigate and evaluate the site.
- To promote open communication between the public and project staff throughout the remedial program.
- To ensure opportunities for the public to provide information, opinions and perspectives about the site, surrounding community and proposed plan for the site. This input will help in making more informed decisions and improve the remedial program.
- To communicate to the public that their input was considered and evaluated in the decision making process.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will implement the citizen participation activities outlined in this plan. The contractor appointed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will perform the remedial investigation field tasks under NYSDEC supervision and approval.

4.1 Site contact list:

A public contact list has been established for RCA - Rocky Point Site and will be used for all citizen participation activities. This list will be a comprehensive contact list that includes local and state officials, adjacent property owners, local news media, the public water supplier, and additionally requested contacts. The public contact list will be periodically updated based on public responses, attendance at public meetings, telephone calls from interested public, and returned mailings that could not be delivered. The Site Contact List, including contact information, is provided in (Appendix A). The adjacent and nearby property owners and residents owner portion of the contact list will be maintained confidentially in the project file and will not be included in citizen participation plan.

4.2 Document Repositories:

The public repositories established for RCA - Rocky Point Site will include the Region 1 office of the NYSDEC in Stony Brook and the North Shore Public Library (NSPL), 250 Route 25 A, Shoreham, NY 11786 - 2190. All documents pertaining to citizen participation activities and related notifications will be placed in the document repositories. Site repository locations and hours are included in (Appendix B) to the CPP.

4.3 Issues of Public Concern:

Issues of public concern at the Site include procedures for protection of public health and safety during investigation activities. During subsurface remedial investigation activities, worker and community health and safety activities will be conducted following the Community Air Monitoring Plan that has been designated to conform with the guidelines presented by the New

York State Department of Health in Appendix 1 A of the Draft New York State Department of Environmental Conservation DER - 10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation. Odor, vapor, and dust controls such as water or foam sprays will be used as required. Details on the Site Health and Safety Plan and the Community Air Monitoring Plan are part of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan - 2006.

4.4 Scope of Citizen Participation Activities:

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has developed a Remedial Investigation Work Plan and copies have been placed in the document repositories (Appendix **B**). The NYSDEC Region 1 will implement the tasks and scope of work in the work plan by March 31, 2006 and will prepare a Remedial Investigation Report as well. A RI report is scheduled for completion by June 30, 2006 and a copy will also be placed in each of the document repositories. Additional citizen participation including, but not limited to public meetings, availability sessions and mailing of fact sheets will occur as determined.

APPENDIX A
RCA ROCKY POINT SITE CONTACT LIST

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APPENDIX - B

RCA-ROCKY POINT SITE DOCUMENT REPOSITORIES

Documents relevant to the environmental activities at the Site will be stored at the following document repositories:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Region One Office
SUNY Building 40
Stony Brook, NY 11780-2356
Contact: Abdur Rahman
Phone: (631) 444 0240

Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Call in advance to make an appointment to view the documents at the NYSDEC Region One Office.

North Shore Public Library (NSPL)
250 Route 25 A
Shoreham, NY 11786-2190
Phone: (631) 929 4488

Hours: Monday to Friday: 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday : 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. (October to May).