

# RECORD OF DECISION

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Chemical Pollution Control  
RCRA Corrective Action Program  
State Superfund Project  
Bay Shore, Suffolk County  
Site No. 152015  
March 2016



Prepared by  
Division of Environmental Remediation  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation



# **DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION**

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Chemical Pollution Control  
RCRA Corrective Action Program  
State Superfund Project  
Bay Shore, Suffolk County  
Site No. 152015  
EPA ID No. NYD082785429  
March 2016

## **Statement of Purpose and Basis**

This document presents the remedy for the Chemical Pollution Control site, a Class 2 inactive hazardous waste disposal site. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375, and is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300), as amended.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Parts 373 (RCRA) and 375 (State Superfund). This document serves as the RCRA Program Statement of Basis (SOB) for the corrective action(s) completed at the site, as well as the State Superfund ROD.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the Chemical Pollution Control site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department. A listing of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

## **Description of Selected Remedy**

During the course of the investigation certain actions, known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), were undertaken at the above referenced site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or feasibility study (FS). The IRM(s) undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment; therefore No Further Action is the selected remedy. The remedy may include continued operation of a remedial system if one was installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed institutional controls/engineering controls (ICs/ECs) that have been identified as being part of the remedy for



the site.

The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site in Section 6.5 for the protection of public health and the environment.

### **New York State Department of Health Acceptance**

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

### **Declaration**

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

March 30, 2016

Date



Robert W. Schick, P.E., Director  
Division of Environmental Remediation



# RECORD OF DECISION

Chemical Pollution Control  
Bay Shore, Suffolk County  
Site No. 152015  
March 2016

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## SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has selected a remedy for the above referenced site. The disposal of hazardous wastes at the site resulted in threats to public health and the environment that were addressed by actions known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), which were undertaken at the site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or feasibility study (FS). The IRMs undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site, which are presented in Section 6.5, for the protection of public health and the environment. No Further Action is the remedy selected by this Record of Decision (ROD). A No Further Action remedy may include site management, which will include continued operation of any remedial system installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed controls that have been identified as being part of the remedy for the site. This ROD identifies the IRM(s) conducted and discusses the basis for No Further Action.

The New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (also known as the State Superfund Program) is an enforcement program, the mission of which is to identify and characterize suspected inactive hazardous waste disposal sites and to investigate and remediate those sites found to pose a significant threat to public health and environment. The New York State Hazardous Waste Management Program (also known as the RCRA Program) requires corrective action for releases of hazardous waste and hazardous constituents to the environment. This facility is subject to both of these two programs.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Parts 373 (RCRA) and 375 (State Superfund). This document serves as the RCRA Program Statement of Basis for the corrective action(s) completed at the site, as well as the State Superfund ROD. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents.



## **SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

The Department seeks input from the community on all remedies. A public comment period was held, during which the public was encouraged to submit comment on the proposed remedy. All comments on the remedy received during the comment period were considered by the Department in selecting a remedy for the site. Site-related reports and documents were made available for review by the public at the following document repository:

Deer Park Public Library  
44 Lake Avenue  
Deer Park, NY  
Phone: (631) 586-3000

A public meeting was also conducted. At the meeting, the findings of the remedial investigation (RI) and the feasibility study (FS) were presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy. After the presentation, a question-and-answer period was held, during which verbal or written comments were accepted on the proposed remedy.

Comments on the remedy received during the comment period are summarized and addressed in the responsiveness summary section of the ROD.

### **Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email**

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html>

## **SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY**

### **Location:**

The Chemical Pollution Control (CPC) Site is located at 120 South Fourth Street in an heavily developed portion of Suffolk County, NY and is surrounded by commercial and industrial properties. Public water and sewer are available throughout the area. The site is located 2,500 feet west of Sagtikos State Parkway. The Sonia Road Landfill, site Id# 152013 a class 4 site, is approximately 500 feet to the south of this site.

### **Site Features:**

The site occupies approximately 1 acre and is fenced and graded. The CPC facility was demolished in 2012.

**Current Zoning:** The site is vacant and zoned commercial.



#### Past Use(s) of the site:

Prior to 1940, the site was agricultural land. From 1940 to 1960, the site was part of larger parcel occupied by the Hubbard Sand and Gravel quarry. From 1960 to 1975, the site was occupied by; a bus company, a truck service company, and a milk bottling and distribution facility.

In 1975, CPC leased the property and existing building for the operation of a facility for the treatment, storage, and transfer of hazardous wastes. CPC operated as a RCRA permitted hazardous waste storage facility under NYSDEC Permit Number 1-4728-00086-00002. There were twenty one SWMUs consisting of; eight storage cells (SC-1 through SC-8), four storage areas (FS-1, WA-I, WA-II, and NH-1), six storage tanks (ST-1, ST-2, ST-3, ST-5, ST-6, and ST-7), and three loading areas (LA-2, LA-3, and LA-4) permitted to store and/or treat hazardous wastes. The tanks were used to store and blend oils, non-halogenated solvents, other ignitable hazardous waste, various organic wastewaters, different types of acids, and alkalis of sodium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide. In 2012 CPC ceased operations at the site, RCRA clean closed the tanks, piping, and other appurtenances subject to the RCRA permit, and demolished the on-site building.

#### Site Geology and Hydrology:

The unconsolidated geologic deposits underlying Suffolk County consist of clay, sand, silt, and gravel overlying consolidated bedrock. The overlying unconsolidated sediments form, in ascending order, the Raritan and Magothy Formations. The Raritan Formation consists of the Lloyd Sand and Raritan Clay. The Lloyd aquifer consists of coarse sand, gravel, and lenses and layers of silty and sandy clay. The Raritan Clay serves as a confining unit for the underlying Lloyd Sand. The saturated sands of the Lloyd, Magothy, and Upper Glacial deposits form Long Island's three major aquifers and constitute Long Island's Sole Source aquifer. Ground water flow is to the southeast. The depth to ground water is approximately 9' below grade.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

### **SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING**

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, alternatives (or an alternative) that restrict(s) the use of the site to commercial use (which allows for industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) were/was evaluated in addition to an alternative which would allow for unrestricted use of the site.

A comparison of the results of the investigation to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is included in the Tables for the media being evaluated in Exhibit A.

### **SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS**

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



The PRPs for the site, documented to date, include:

Philips Services Corporation

PSC, LLC

CPC

CPCs current permit, DEC permit Number 1-4728-00002, expired on June 21, 2015. CPC has opted to not renew their permit. After the remedy is selected, the Department will approach the PRPs to implement the selected remedy. If an agreement cannot be reached with the PRPs, the Department will evaluate the site for further action under the State Superfund. The PRPs are subject to legal actions by the state for recovery of all response costs the state has incurred.

## **SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION**

### **6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation**

A Remedial Investigation (RI) has been conducted. The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the RI Report.

The following general activities are conducted during an RI:

- Research of historical information,
- Geophysical survey to determine the lateral extent of wastes,
- Test pits, soil borings, and monitoring well installations,
- Sampling of waste, surface and subsurface soils, groundwater, and soil vapor,
- Sampling of surface water and sediment,
- Ecological and Human Health Exposure Assessments.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil

#### **6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)**

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.



To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from the RI were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. The tables found in Exhibit A list the applicable SCG in the footnotes. For a full listing of all SCGs see: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html>

### **6.1.2: RI Results**

The data have identified contaminants of concern. A "contaminant of concern" is a hazardous waste that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized in Exhibit A. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified at this site is/are:

1,1 dichloroethene	DDT
tetrachloroethene (PCE)	silver
trichloroethene (TCE)	zinc
chromium	dieldrin
lead	1,2-dichlorobenzene
DDE	

Based on the investigation results, comparison to the SCGs, and the potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the site required remediation. These media were addressed by the IRM(s) described in Section 6.2. More complete information can be found in the RI Report and the IRM Construction Completion Report.

### **6.2: Interim Remedial Measures**

An interim remedial measure (aka as an interim corrective measure for RCRA) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Record of Decision/Statement of Basis.

The following interim remedial measures IRM(s) has/have been completed at this site based on conditions observed during the RI.

#### **IRM - RCRA Interim Corrective Action**

Prior to implementation of IRMs all on-site structures, tanks, and pads were RCRA clean closed, demolished, and disposed off-site. Twenty one SWMUs consisting of; eight storage areas (SC-1 through SC-8), four storage areas (FS-1, WA-I, WA-II, and NH-1), six storage tanks (ST-1, ST-2, ST-3, ST-5, ST-6, and ST-7), and three loading areas (LA-2, LA-3, and LA-4) were addressed under clean closure.



## Excavation

In the fall of 2012 a total of eleven pre-determined areas beneath and surrounding the demolished CPC building were excavated by CPC's contractor to pre-determined depths based on sampling data of two to eight feet below grade. Excavation and off-site disposal of contaminant source areas, including: removal of any underground storage tanks (USTs), soils which exceed the restricted residential soil cleanup objectives (RRSCOs), as defined by 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.8 for site contaminants were excavated and transported off-site for disposal. Post excavation confirmatory samples were collected to document that SCOs were achieved. Approximately 3,037 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed from the site. On-site soil meeting the above excavation criteria was used to backfill the excavation.

## In-Situ Chemical Oxidation

In the fall of 2013 in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) was implemented by CPC's contractor to treat chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) in groundwater. Sodium permanganate solution was injected into the subsurface to destroy the contaminants in an approximately 10,100 square foot area located to the west and south of the former CPC building. Injections were conducted using a Geoprobe. Eighty injections were advanced to a depth of 20 feet (gw at eight feet) and approximately 250 gallons of sodium permanganate solution was injected in each injection point.

### **6.3: Summary of Environmental Assessment**

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water.

Based upon the resources and pathways identified and the toxicity of the contaminants of ecological concern at this site, a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) was deemed not necessary.

#### Nature and Extent of Contamination:

This site has been remediated under an Interim Corrective Measure (ICM). No identified environmental or public health threats from this site remain unaddressed, as detailed below.

Interim Remedial Measures were completed in the fall of 2013 and the draft Final Corrective Measures Report was submitted in December 2013. All on-site structures, tanks, and pads were RCRA clean closed, demolished, and disposed off-site as detailed in the 2013 Interim Corrective Measures Report. As part of the remedial action approximately 3037 cubic yards (4693 tons) of contaminated soils were excavated and disposed off-site.

Soil: Post excavation confirmatory sampling verified that soils remaining on-site meet the Restricted Residential SCOs.

Groundwater: Following excavation and site restoration an ISCO IRM was conducted to address CVOC contamination of ground water. As of the April 2014 groundwater sampling event the Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Value of 5.0 ppb is exceeded for



tetrachloroethene at 6.5 ppb in one of the four downgradient monitoring wells. No other site related contaminants were found to exceed applicable groundwater standards.

#### **6.4: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways**

This human exposure assessment identifies ways in which people may be exposed to site-related contaminants. Chemicals can enter the body through three major pathways (breathing, touching or swallowing). This is referred to as *exposure*.

Measures are in place to control the potential for coming in contact with subsurface soil and groundwater contamination remaining on the site. People are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is not affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Because the site is vacant, the inhalation of site-related contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion does not represent a current concern. The potential exists for off-site migration of site-related contaminants via soil vapor intrusion into indoor air of an adjacent building.

#### **6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives**

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal for the remedial program is to restore the site to pre-disposal conditions to the extent feasible. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

There are no remedial action objectives chosen for this site.

### **SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY**

#### **No Further Action**

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRMs that have been performed, and the evaluation presented here, the Department is selecting No Further Action with institutional controls as the remedy for the site. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives described in Section 6.5.

The elements of the IRM already completed and the institutional controls are detailed in Section 6.3 above. The following institutional controls will provide proper management of any contamination in soil or groundwater that remains at the site which may exceed unrestricted levels.



## **1 - Institutional Control**

- Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property which will:
- require the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);
- allow the use and development of the controlled property for commercial use OR industrial use as defined by Part 375-1.8, although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
- restrict the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH; and
- require compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

## **2 - Site Management Plan**

A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:

An Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:

Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement discussed above.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- a) An Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
- a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion in an off-site building to the southeast and in future buildings developed on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
  - the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional controls;
- b) A Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:



- monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings developed on the site, or as may be needed in buildings to the southeast of the site, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above;
- monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy; and
- a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department.



## Exhibit A

### Nature and Extent of Contamination

#### Waste/Source Areas

The waste/source areas identified at the site were addressed by the IRM(s) described in Section 6.2. The Interim Corrective Measures (ICM) Workplan was implemented from December 2012 through July 2013. All onsite structures, tanks, and pads were RCRA cleanclosed, demolished, and disposed offsite. Twenty one SWMUs consisting of; eight storage areas (SC-1 through SC-8), four storage areas (FS-1, WA-I, WA-II, and NH-1), six storage tanks (ST-1, ST-2, ST-3, ST-5, ST-6, and ST-7), and three loading areas (LA-2, LA-3, and LA-4) were addressed under clean closure.

Contaminated soils were excavated and disposed offsite. Post excavation confirmatory sampling verified that soils remaining on site meet the Restricted Residential SCOs. As part of the ICM, following excavation and site restoration, an ISCO program was conducted in July 2013 to address CVOC contamination of ground water.

#### Groundwater

There are five shallow groundwater monitoring wells on site; one upgradient and 4 downgradient. Two rounds of groundwater sampling have been conducted since ISCO; September 2013 and April 2014. In April 2014 only one contaminant; tetrachloroethene at 6.5ppb, exceeded its Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Value of 5.0 ppb.

**Table # - Groundwater**

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb) <sup>a</sup>	SCG <sup>b</sup> (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
<b>VOCs</b>			
Tetrachloroethene	ND-6.5	5.0	1 of 5
<b>SVOCs</b>			
None			
<b>Inorganics</b>			
None			
<b>Pesticides/PCBs</b>			
None			

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.

b- SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).



Groundwater contamination identified during the RI was addressed during the IRM described in Section 6.2.

## Soil

The Interim Corrective Measures (ICM) Workplan was implemented from December 2012 through July 2013. All onsite structures, tanks, and pads were RCRA cleanclosed, demolished, and disposed offsite. Contaminated soils were excavated and disposed offsite. Post excavation confirmatory sampling verified that 90% of the soils remaining on site meet the Unrestricted Residential SCOs and all soils remaining meet restricted residential SCOs.

**Table # - Soil**

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppm) <sup>a</sup>	Unrestricted SCG <sup>b</sup> (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCG	Restricted Use SCG <sup>c</sup> (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Restricted SCG
<b>VOCs</b>					
None above USCG					
<b>SVOCs</b>					
Phenol	ND-0.46	0.33	1 of 104	100	0
<b>Inorganics</b>					
Ag - silver	ND-143	2.0	8 of 91	180	0
Cr - chromium	ND-132	30	3 of 91	180	0
Pb - lead	ND-9	2.0	3 of 91	400	0
Zn - zinc	ND-146	109	1 of 91	10,000	0
<b>Pesticides/PCBs</b>					
Dieldrin	ND-0.0063	0.005	1 of 70	0.2	0

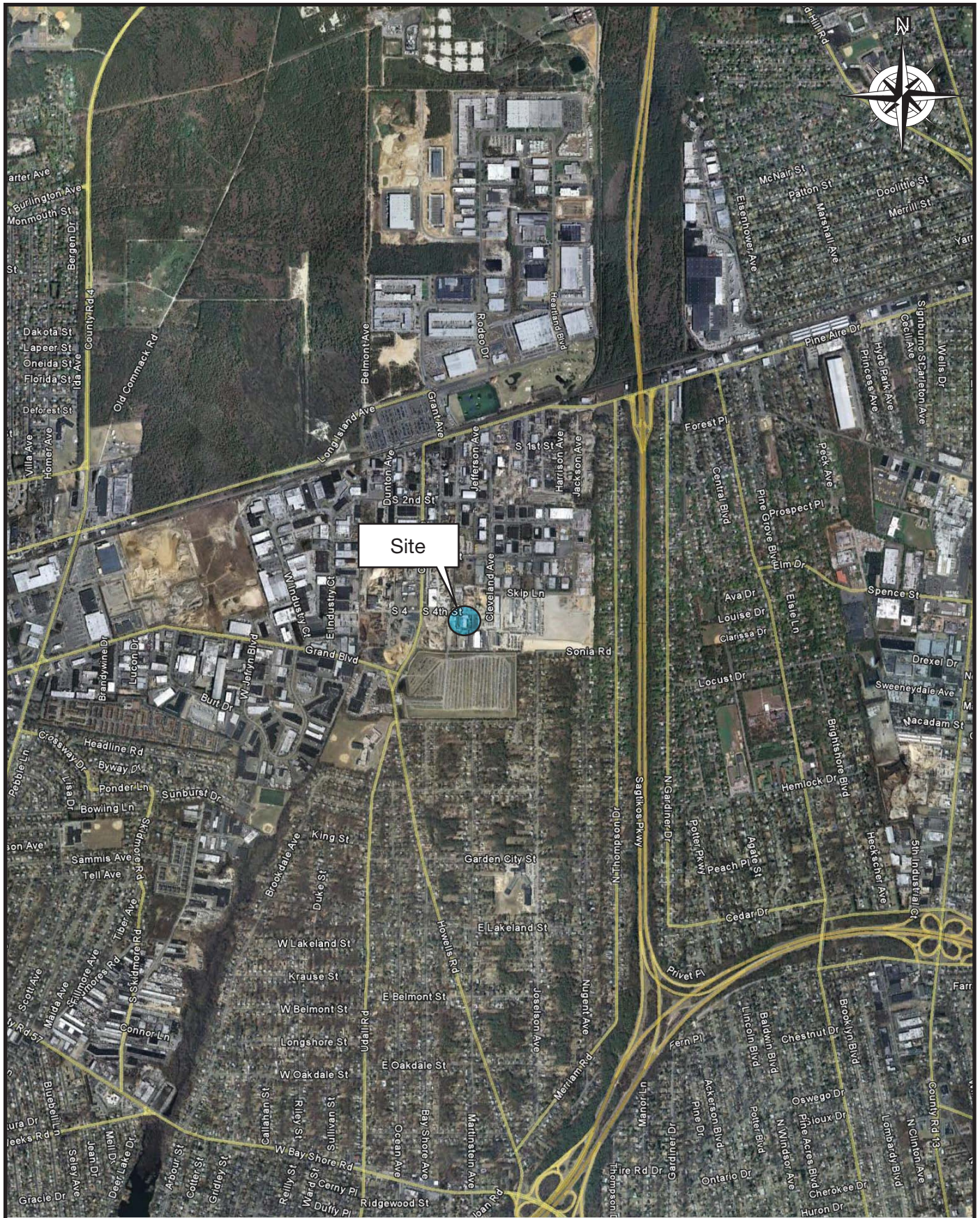
a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;

b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.

c - SCG: Part 375-6.8(b), Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives for the Protection of Public Health for Commercial Use, unless otherwise noted.

Soil contamination identified during the RI was addressed during the IRM described in Section 6.2.









Google earth

feet  
meters



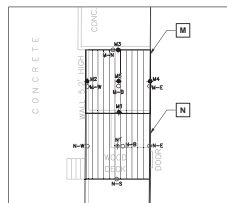
Figure 2 Site Map



[illegible]

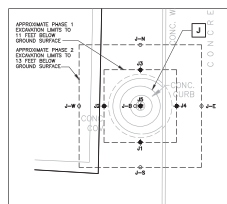
AREA B2/B3

SCALE: 1"=10'



AREAS M AND N

SCALE: 1"=10'

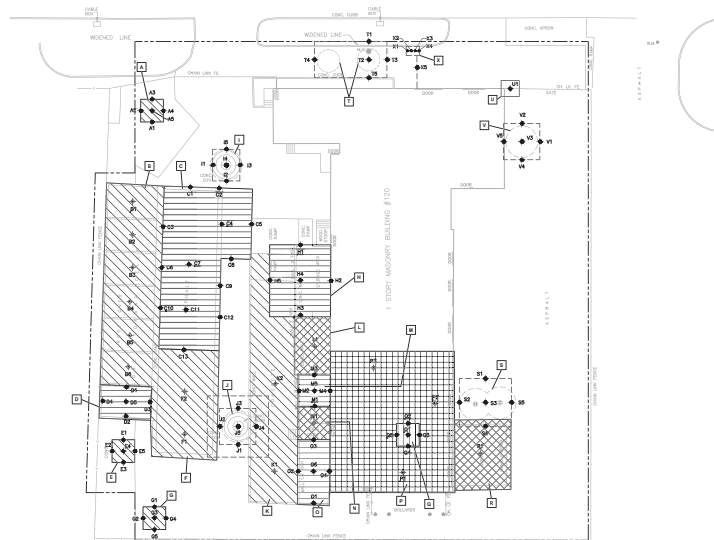


**AREA J**

SCALE: 1"=10'













SOUTH FOURTH STREET  
(50' WIDE/ASPHALT)



## PHASE 1

[illegible]

**LEGEND:**

-  LIMITS OF SOIL EXCAVATED TO 2 FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE  
 LIMITS OF SOIL EXCAVATED TO 2 FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE  
 LIMITS OF SOIL EXCAVATED TO 3.5 FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE  
 LIMITS OF SOIL EXCAVATED TO 4 FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE  
 LIMITS OF SOIL EXCAVATED TO 6 FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE  
 PHASE I CONFIRMATION SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM  
 PHASE I CONFIRMATION SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION FOR RISK CLOSURE PROGRAM  
 PHASE II CONFIRMATION SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION  
 PROPERTY LINE  
 APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF EXCAVATION

**NOTE:**

ON-SITE BUILDING AND STRUCTURES  
HAVE BEEN DEMOLISHED AND REMOVED,  
AND ARE ONLY SHOWN FOR REFERENCE.

Site boundary is same a property boundary

Site boundary is same a property boundary

[illegible]

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR  
ADDITION TO THIS DOCUMENT IS A  
VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209 OF THE NEW  
YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.

PROJECT ENGINEER: <b>BMV</b>	DRAWN BY: <b>LVG</b>
DESIGNED BY: <b>MRO</b>	CHECKED BY: <b>MRH</b>



**PSC - CHEMICAL POLLUTION CONTROL, LLC of NY  
BAY SHORE FACILITY**

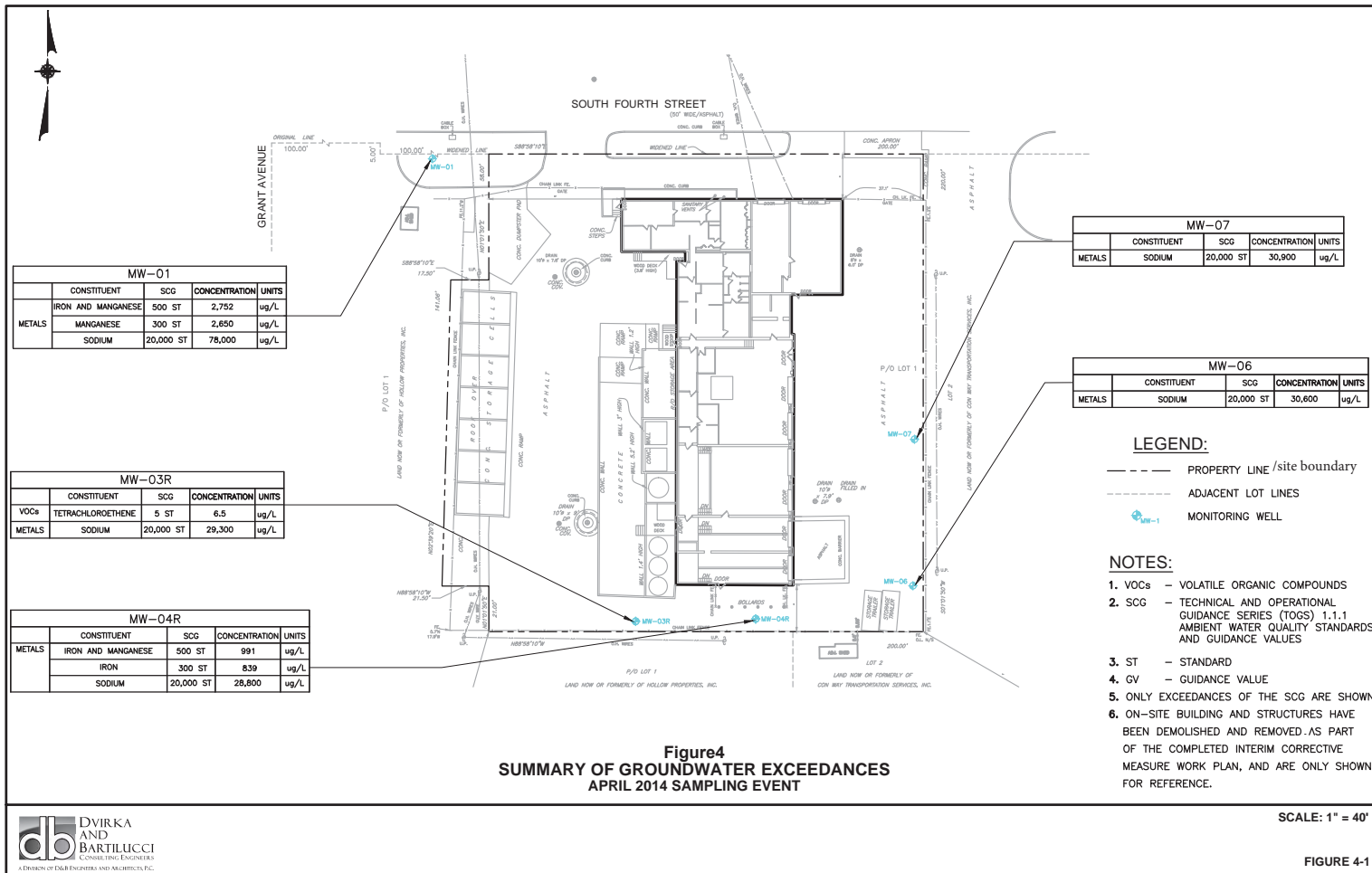
INTERIM CORRECTIVE  
MEASURES PROGRAM

**Figure 3**  
**Post Excavation Confirmation Sample**  
**Locations**

PROJECT NO: <b>2786</b>	DRAWING NO:  <div style="font-size: 48pt; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">2-1</div>
DATE: <b>DECEMBER 2013</b>	
SCALE: <b>1"=20'</b>	

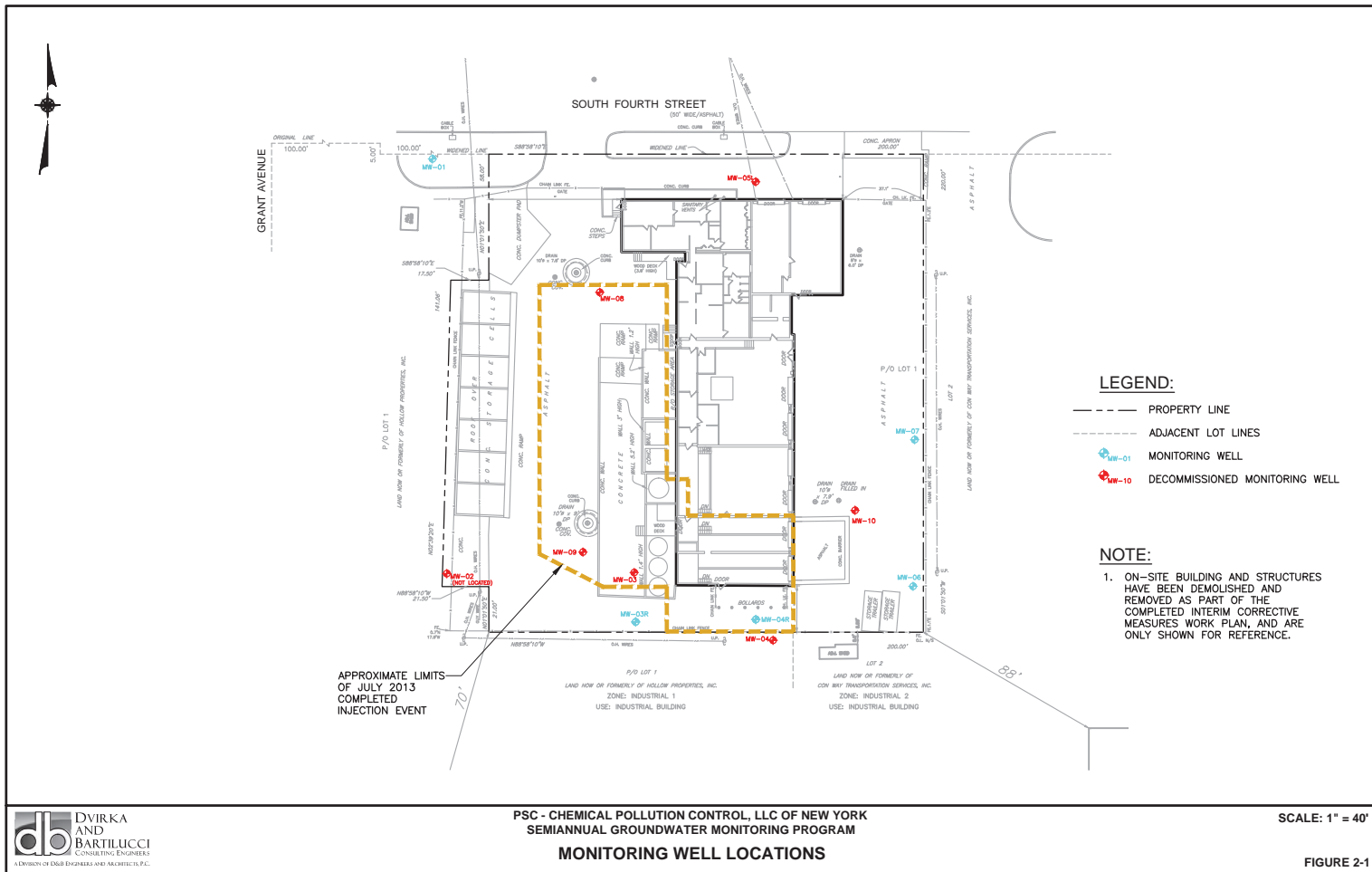


P:\07862766-P2786-DATA-SEPT FIG 4-1.dwg FIG 4-1, 6/17/2014 3:15:12 PM, kalsalus





P:\27862766-P2786-IPL-01-FG 2-1.dwg, FIG 2-1, 6/17/2014, 3:15:12 PM, kaletskas









# **APPENDIX A**

## **Responsiveness Summary**



# **RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY**

**Chemical Pollution Control  
RCRA Corrective Action Program  
State Superfund Project  
Town of Bay Shore, Suffolk County, New York  
Site No. 152015**

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Chemical Pollution Control site was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on December 29, 2015. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated soil and groundwater at the Chemical Pollution Control site.

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

A public meeting was held on December 21, which included a presentation of the remedial investigation feasibility study (RI/FS) for the Chemical Pollution Control site as well as a discussion of the proposed remedy. The meeting provided an opportunity for citizens to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed remedy. These comments have become part of the Administrative Record for this site. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on February 11, 2016.

This responsiveness summary responds to all questions and comments raised during the public comment period.

No comments were received on the PRAP.



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Administrative Record**



# **Administrative Record**

**Chemical Pollution Control**  
**RCRA Corrective Action Program**  
**State Superfund Project**  
**Town of Bay Shore, Suffolk County, New York**  
**Site No. 152015**

1. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Chemical Pollution Control site, dated December 2015, prepared by the Department.
2. 6 NYCRR Part 373 Permit, Permit # 1-4728-00086/00002, Effective Date June 22, 2010
3. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) Report and Corrective Measures Study (CMS), November 2010, prepared by Dvirka and Bartilucci.
4. Interim Corrective Measures Workplan, August 2011, prepared by Dvirka and Bartilucci
5. Permanent Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) Closure Field Report, April 2012, prepared by Dvirka and Bartilucci.
6. Interim Corrective Measures Final Report, December 2013, prepared by Dvirka and Bartilucci