SECOND FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR
COMPUTER CIRCUITS SUPERFUND SITE
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared by

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 2
New York, New York

Evangelista, Pat Digitally signed by Evangelista, Pat
Date: 2021.03.31 12:28:07 -04'00'

Pat Evangelista, Director
Superfund and Emergency Management Division

See Signature Block

Date

609878

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ARAR -	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
CERCLA -	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR -	Code of Federal Regulations
EPA -	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FS -	Feasibility Study
FYR -	Five-Year Review
ICs -	Institutional Controls
MCL -	Maximum Contaminant Level
NCP -	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL -	National Priorities List
NYSDEC -	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH -	New York State Department of Health
O&M -	Operation and Maintenance
PRP -	Potentially Responsible Party
ROD -	Record of Decision
RAO -	Remedial Action Objectives
RI -	Remedial Investigation
RPM -	Remedial Project Manager
SCO -	Soil Cleanup Objective
SVE -	Soil Vapor Extraction
TCE -	Trichloroethylene
VOC -	Volatile Organic Compound

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a five-year review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in FYR reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing this FYR review pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121, consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP)(40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the second FYR for the Computer Circuits Corporation Superfund Site (Site). The triggering action for this statutory review is the previous FYR for this Site, which was signed on September 16, 2016. The FYR has been prepared due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will not remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE), but the remedy requires more than five years to complete.

The Site is addressed in its entirety under one operable unit. The EPA FYR team was led by Kevin Willis, the remedial project manager for the Site. Participants included Damian Duda (Supervisor), Paul Zarella (Geologist), Stephanie Kim (Human Health Risk Assessor), Abby Debofsky (Ecological Risk Assessor), and Shereen Kandil (Community Involvement Coordinator). Representatives of the property owner (145 Marcus Blvd, Inc.) were notified of the initiation of the FYR. The review began on October 15, 2020.

Site Background

The Site is located within an industrial park in Hauppauge, New York and includes a property that is approximately two acres in size and has a 21,600 square foot, one-story building situated on the Site. The Site is bordered by Marcus Boulevard to the west and other industrial and commercial properties to the north, south, and east. A residential area is located a few blocks to the north of the Site with the nearest residence approximately one-half mile from the Site property (see **Figure 1**).

From 1969 to 1991, the Site property was owned by MCS Realty. From 1969 to 1977, the Computer Circuits Corporation was the first tenant on this property and leased the entire property from MCS Realty. In 1991, the property ownership of the Site was transferred to 145 Marcus Blvd, Inc. Since 1991, the Site property has been leased to various companies.

Computer Circuits Corporation was a manufacturer of printed circuit boards for both military and commercial applications. Waste liquids from the circuit board manufacturing process were discharged to five industrial leaching pools (*e.g.*, industrial cesspools) located beyond the southeast corner of the building. These waste liquids contained metals, acids and solvents. In addition, photographic chemicals and trichloroethylene (TCE), both of which were used in association with dark room and silk-screening operations, were discharged to a single industrial leaching pool adjacent to the north side of the building.

EPA placed the Site on CERCLA's National Priorities List (NPL) on May 10, 1999. Under an agreement between EPA and 145 Marcus Boulevard, Inc., 145 Marcus Boulevard, Inc. conducted a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) at the Site to determine the nature and extent of contamination. The chronology of Site events is presented in **Appendix 1**.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

SITE IDENTIFICATION		
Site Name: Computer Circuits Corporation		
EPA ID: NYD125499673		
Region: 2	**State:** NY	**City/County:** Hauppauge, Suffolk County
SITE STATUS		
NPL Status: Final		
Multiple OUs? No	**Has the site achieved construction completion?** Yes	
REVIEW STATUS		
Lead agency: EPA *[If "Other Federal Agency", enter Agency name]*:		
Author name (Federal or State Project Manager): Kevin Willis		
Author affiliation: EPA		
Review period: 9/15/2016 - 8/30/2021		
Date of site inspection: 3/24/2021		
Type of review: Policy		
Review number: 2		
Triggering action date: 9/15/2016		
Due date *(five years after triggering action date)*: 9/15/2021		

II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action

The RI identified the presence of elevated levels of several contaminants in the soil and groundwater, including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and TCE. In addition, air samples collected from the indoor air of the building at the Site identified the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including TCE and methylene chloride. TCE was identified at levels of concern in indoor air, in soils just beneath the slab of the northern portion and the southern portion

of the on-Site building, in soils within the leaching pool adjacent to the north side and south side of the building, and in groundwater.

As part of the RI/FS, a baseline human health risk assessment was conducted, which evaluated the following exposure pathways: ingestion of tap water, dermal contact with tap water, and inhalation in the shower by adult and child residents. In addition, ingestion of tap water and inhalation of indoor air were assessed for on-Site workers. The risk assessment concluded that PCE and TCE in groundwater, as well as TCE and methylene chloride through vapor intrusion, contribute to unacceptable risks and hazards to receptor populations that may use the Site or lie over contaminated groundwater.

A screening-level ecological risk assessment suggested that contaminants in groundwater and soils are not present at levels posing significant risks to ecological receptors. EPA determined that the Site does not have any valuable ecological resources.

Response Actions

Several removal actions have been implemented to remove residual contamination from source areas and address vapors in indoor air. In 2002, the owner of the property hired a contractor that removed sediments from the base of the industrial cesspool on the north side of the building.

In July 2002, indoor air samples collected at the Site showed detections of several VOCs (including: TCE, 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), 1,1,1 trichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, chloromethane, methylene choride, and vinyl chloride) at concentrations of concern. EPA and the owner of the property entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) in April 2009 which provides for the performance of a removal action. Specifically, 145 Marcus Boulevard, Inc. installed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system and a sub-slab depressurization system on the north side of the building at the Site for the purpose of removing VOCs from the contaminant source area (the former industrial cesspool on the north side of the building) and also mitigating vapor intrusion into the building. The installation of the northside SVE system was completed on December 15, 2005.

An evaluation of the data collected by EPA in May 2008 showed that the SVE system operating on the north side of the building was operating effectively; however, the system was not effective on the southern portion of the building. Additional corrective actions in the vicinity of the former industrial cesspools were necessary in order to reduce TCE levels in the indoor air there. As such, in September 2008, a time-critical removal action was implemented by EPA, which involved the construction and installation of an additional SVE system on the south/southeast side of the building to reduce the concentrations of VOCs in soils and to mitigate vapor intrusion into the building.

In September of 2008, the EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) to implement additional remedial actions at the Site. The 2008 ROD addresses the remediation of the contaminated soil, groundwater, and indoor air at the Site.

The Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) identified for the Site are:

- to prevent exposure of human receptors to contaminated groundwater;

- to minimize migration of contaminants from soils to groundwater;
- to ensure that hazardous constituents within the soil meet acceptable levels consistent with reasonably anticipated future use;
- to prevent exposure of human receptors to contaminated indoor air; and
- to minimize migration of contaminants from soils to indoor air.

The site-specific media impacted at the Site are soils, groundwater, and indoor air in the on-Site building. The selected remedy includes:

- Treatment of soils by operating SVE systems;
- Implementation of a Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program;
- Implementation of Institutional Controls;
- Development of a Site Management Plan (SMP);
- Implementation of Engineering Controls; and
- Conduct Five-Year Reviews

Table 1 below lists the cleanup levels for the Site contaminants in groundwater, soil, and indoor air based on federal and state promulgated applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs), risk-based levels, background concentrations, and guidance values.

Table 1: Cleanup Objectives

Contaminant	Groundwater (µg/L) *	Soil (µg/kg) **	Indoor air (µg/ m^3)
TCE	5	**470**	**0.36** ***
PCE	**5**	**1,300**	
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	**5**	**250**	
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	**5**	**190**	
1,1,1-trichloroethane	**5**	**680**	

**Groundwater cleanup levels for organic contaminants of concern (COCs) are based on the more conservative of the federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the New York Ambient Groundwater Standards and Guidance Values (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) TOGs I.I.I, June 1998).*
*** The values shown are from NYSDEC Subpart 375: Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives(SCOs).*
****Indoor Air cleanup levels are based on levels agreed to in an AOC for Removal Action signed by EPA and 145 Marcus Blvd, Inc.*

Status of Implementation

The SVE systems were installed under removal authority and continue to operate. The SVE systems have been installed on the north and south sides of the building where unacceptable levels of contaminated soil vapors were detected. The SVE system on the north side of the building was completed on December 15, 2005 and on the south side of the building in May 2008. A schematic of the SVE System/vapor mitigation system is presented in **Figure 2**.

EPA included in the ROD that the groundwater contamination at the Site was limited to be within the Site boundary and did not require active remediation at that time. Groundwater contamination levels would be monitored to determine any change to that determination.

IC Summary Table

Table 2: Summary of Planned and/or Implemented ICs

Media, engineered controls, and areas that do not support UU/UE based on current conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Documents	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date (or planned)
Soils/Groundwater/Indoor Air	Yes	Yes	Entire property	Restrict land use, new construction without a vapor intrusion investigation and groundwater use	Environmental Easement/ Restrictive Covenant. In Progress
Groundwater	Yes	Yes	Entire property	Restrict installation of groundwater wells and groundwater use	Suffolk Co. DOH Health Services Private Water Systems Standards; NYSDEC Part 602

Systems Operations/Operation & Maintenance

The SVE/vapor mitigation systems continue to operate. The SVE systems and indoor air are monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of these systems. Based on a review of indoor air monitoring data, a decision was made (on June 4, 2015) to reduce the amount of indoor air sampling locations from eight locations to five locations. The monitoring locations that were eliminated reflected either those locations where contaminants were consistently below the ROD value for TCE or were co-located and redundant with other sampling locations.

Groundwater monitoring has been ongoing since December 2008. On June 4, 2015, as a result of concentrations of site-related contaminants in groundwater being at or below MCLs for four consecutive years, EPA and NYSDEC determined that groundwater monitoring could be discontinued.

Finally, potential Site impacts from climate change have been assessed, and the performance of the remedy is currently not at risk due to the expected effects of climate change in the region and near the Site.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW

This section includes the protectiveness determinations and statements from the previous FYR as well as the recommendations from the previous FYR and the current status of those recommendations.

Table 3: Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2016 FYR

OU #	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
Sitewide	Protective	The remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

There were no issues and recommendations included in the previous FYR.

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Involvement & Site Interviews

On September 22, 2020, EPA Region 2 posted a notice on its website indicating that it would be reviewing site cleanups and remedies at Superfund sites in New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, including the Computer Circuits site. The announcement can be found at the following web address: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/R2-fiveyearreviews.

In addition to this notification, on October 8, 2020, a public notice was made available on the Town Hall website (http://www.smithtownny.gov/), stating that a FYR was being conducted and that the public was invited to submit any comments to the U.S. EPA. The results of the review and the report will be made available at the Site information repositories located at the Smithtown Public Library at One North Country Road, Smithtown, NY 11787, at the EPA Records Center at 290 Broadway, 18th Floor, New York, NY, and on the U.S. EPA website: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/computer-circuits.

Data Review

Groundwater

An evaluation of the groundwater monitoring data from 2011 through 2014 showed that all contaminants in groundwater were below MCLs for all four annual monitoring events for every well in the monitoring well network. As discussed above, in June 2015, EPA approved the cessation of groundwater monitoring, under the condition that groundwater monitoring could resume in the future if changes to the site conceptual model resulted from investigations of other media. The monitoring wells continue to be available for sampling.

Soil Vapor Extraction

Currently, there are two SVE systems (North and South) operating at the site (**Figure 2**). Since September 2008, the North SVE System has been drawing solely from the horizontal extraction well installed beneath the northern portion of the building; since June 2015, the South SVE System has been drawing solely from the horizontal extraction wells beneath the southwestern portion of the building. These SVE systems continue to reduce indoor air concentrations. The most recent Site Management Report (2019) indicates that the North SVE System was down due to intermittent power issues on

several occasions; however, the system operated normally for the remainder of calendar year 2019. The South SVE System operated normally during calendar year 2019. In 2019, the North SVE System removed approximately 0.26 pounds of total VOCs and approximately 16.20 pounds of total VOCs since system startup in 2005. South SVE System removed approximately 0.38 pounds of total VOCs in 2019, and approximately 5.00 pounds of total VOCs since system startup in 2009. Although the two SVE systems are not removing mass at rates as high as when the systems were first brough online in 2005, their operation has lead to a decrease in concentrations of COCs in indoor air samples as described below.

Indoor Air

While concentrations of VOCs in indoor air have generally decreased over the years, data from December 2018 and January 2020 indicate that when the SVE systems are not operating, indoor air concentrations of TCE exceed the cleanup level (0.36 $\mu g/m^3$). In December 2018, the indoor air sampling event occurred when the southern SVE system was not operating for approximately five weeks. Two indoor air samples collected from the southeast portion of the building, IA-3 and IA-8, showed TCE concentrations of 1.36 $\mu g/m^3$ and 1.11 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively. Prior to the January 2020 indoor air sampling, the SVE systems were intentionally turned off for two weeks. One indoor air sample collected at IA-3 (southeast portion of building) during this event exceeded the cleanup level with a TCE concentration of 0.554 $\mu g/m^3$. Recent July 2020 indoor air sampling data, collected when the SVE systems were operational, indicated that the samples from the southeast side of the building (IA-3 and IA-8) slightly exceeded the cleanup number, with TCE concentrations of 0.489 $\mu g/m^3$ and 0.414 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively. In January 2020, six samples were taken from existing subslab ports in the SE corner of the building; the highest TCE concentration found was 433 $\mu g/m^3$. Overall indoor air monitoring data reflects that TCE concentrations have decreased over time.

Subsurface Investigation

In January 2020, a subsurface investigation was conducted to further evaluate suspected residual VOC source areas. Seven soil borings were installed in the vicinity of suspected residual VOC source areas which were identified as the areas surrounding the vertical SVE extraction wells located on the north and south sides of the building. Soil boring locations are illustrated in **Figure 3**. Soil samples were collected from each soil boring. As no significant Photo Ionization Detector (PID) responses were detected during screening, soil samples were collected for VOC analysis from multiple depth intervals (two-foot intervals) across the Site to allow for the characterization of multiple soil depths ranging from 3 to 5 feet below ground surface (bgs) to 23 to 25 feet bgs. TCE was detected at concentrations of 0.00034 mg/kg at boring location SB005 and 0.0046 mg/kg at SB007 on the south side of the site. These concentrations are well below NYS's Unrestricted Use (SCO) of 0.46 mg/kg for TCE. TCE was not detected above the laboratory method detection limit in remaining samples.

Site Inspection

The inspection of the Site was conducted on March 24, 2021. In attendance were Kevin Willis of EPA and Thomas Melia of P.W. Grosser, Inc., the PRP's consultant. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy. The property was well maintained and both SVE systems were operating properly. Monitoring wells were accounted for and undisturbed.

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Yes, the remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD signed on September 30, 2008. The SVE systems have removed VOCs from the former source areas, thereby minimizing the amount of contamination that would be available to contaminate the groundwater and volatilize into the on-site building. Since the SVE systems have been installed, levels of contaminants in groundwater steadily decreased and remain below MCLs. The decision to cease groundwater monitoring was made on June 4, 2015. The wells have not been decommissioned and remain on site in case additional monitoring is required.

The SVE systems continue to remove VOCs from the soil. Based on a review of indoor air monitoring data, a decision was made in June 2015 to reduce the amount of indoor air sampling locations from eight locations to five locations. These five locations are monitored on an annual basis. Indoor air monitoring data reflects that when the SVE systems are operating indoor air levels for TCE are sometimes above the ROD cleanup level, but are typically below the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) guideline value for residential scenarios and well below the current EPA health-based value for industrial/commercial properties.

In January 2020, a subsurface investigation was conducted to further evaluate suspected residual VOC source areas and collect subslab and indoor air samples. The goal was to determine if residual soil contamination in the former source areas north and south of the buildings were contributing to indoor air levels for TCE. TCE and other VOCs were not detected at concentrations exceeding their respective SCOs in soil samples collected from the Site. The slightly elevated TCE concentrations in indoor air may be a result of residual source material under the building. The remedy is functioning as intended; however, recent July 2020 sampling events indicate that TCE concentrations in indoor air at two southeaster locations (IA-3 and IA-8) are still slightly above the EPA ROD cleanup level, even when the SVE systems are operating.

The ROD calls for ICs that include the filing of an environmental easement and/or restrictive covenant to, at a minimum, require: (a) restricting the use of the property to commercial or industrial uses, (b) restricting new construction at the Site unless the potential for vapor intrusion is evaluated and, if necessary, mitigated, and (c) restricting groundwater use as a source of potable or process water unless groundwater quality standards are met. The groundwater restriction is no longer needed. The other restrictions on the property are part of an environmental easement/restrictive covenant that is currently in progress. Restrictions related to vapor intrusion will ensure that new construction or other activities do not interfere with the effective operation of the future or existing VI mitigation systems.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Human Health

The exposure assumptions and exposure pathways that were used in the risk assessment were reviewed and are still valid. The pathways that were evaluated included industrial/commercial and future residential exposure for ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation of vapors from showering, from

groundwater exposure, as well as ingestion of groundwater and inhalation of indoor air for on-site workers. These pathways, assumptions, and receptors are still valid.

The toxicity data for the primary COC at the Site, TCE, has changed since the ROD was signed. Although the toxicity values for this chemical have changed, the outcome of the risk assessment would still be valid. The cleanup levels that were used for the soil were the NYSDEC Part 375 soil cleanup values, and the cleanup levels that were used for groundwater were the lower of the State or Federal MCLs. The soil and groundwater values are still valid. The cleanup value of TCE in indoor air (0.36 $\mu g/m^3$) was established through a 2009 AOC, based on the toxicity information for TCE available at the time. This ROD cleanup number for indoor air was intended to represent a $1x10^{-5}$ cancer risk value for a commercial worker. The NYSDOH currently seeks to achieve a concentration below 1 $\mu g/m^3$ for both residential and commercial buildings. Although, EPA's vapor intrusion screening levels for industrial/commercial properties would be higher than the ROD cleanup value with current TCE toxicity information (using an inhalation unit risk of $4.1x10^{-6}$ $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$ currently listed in IRIS),[1] the values chosen in the ROD are still valid and are protective of building inhabitants.

The RAOs for groundwater were to prevent exposure to groundwater, to minimize migration from soil to groundwater, restore soil and minimize migration from soil to indoor air, and to prevent exposure to indoor air from vapors migrating thorough the building slab. These RAOs are still valid.

Ecological

Although the ecological evaluation for the RI indicated the presence of contaminants in groundwater and soils, levels are below a threshold for presenting significant risks to ecological receptors. The former facility and surrounding properties are primarily industrial with minimal natural vegetation and limited valuable ecological resources. Additionally, the depth to groundwater is approximately 105 feet, and no groundwater to surface water pathways are present. Because there are no complete exposure pathways and there is no suitable habitat for ecological receptors, the Site does not pose a potential for adverse ecological effects. Therefore, the exposure assumptions and pathways, toxicity data, cleanup values, and RAOs for ecological receptors remain valid.

QUESTION C: Has any **other** information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No other information has come to light that would call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

[1] EPA uses health-based values for a commercial/industrial setting for TCE: an equivalent $1x10^{-5}$ cancer risk value would be 30 $\mu g/m^3$, and a noncancer value would be 8.8 $\mu g/m^3$ asssuming exposure for 8-hours/day, 5-days per week.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues/Recommendations
OU(s) without Issues/Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:
None

Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:				
OU(s): Sitewide	**Issue Category:** Institutional Controls			
	Issue: Institutional controls included in the ROD are not currently in place.			
	Recommendation: Finish development of Environmental Easement/Restrictive Covenant.			
Affect Current Protectiveness	**Affect Future Protectiveness**	**Party Responsible**	**Oversight Party**	**Milestone Date**
No	Yes	EPA	State	7/15/2021

OTHER FINDINGS

Consideration should be given to replacing the southern SVE system with an active subslab depressurization system under a portion of the southside of the building. If implemented, this may improve remedy performance, reduce costs, improve O&M, accelerate Site close out and conserve energy but would not affect current and/or future protectiveness. Also, in addition to the indoor air, periodic sampling of the soil gas in the subslab ports in the building is also recommended.

VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

Protectiveness Statement(s)		
Operable Unit:	*Protectiveness Determination:* Short-term Protective	*Planned Addendum Completion Date:* Click here to enter a date
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy is protective of human health and the environment in the short term because all exposure pathways have been interrupted. In order to be protective in the long term, institutional controls included in the ROD need to be implemented.		

Sitewide Protectiveness Statement	
Protectiveness Determination: Protective	*Planned Addendum Completion Date:* Click here to enter a date
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy is protective of human health and the environment in the short term because all exposure pathways have been interrupted. In order to be protective in the long term, institutional controls included in the ROD need to be implemented..	

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next FYR report for the Computer Circuits Superfund Site is required five years from the completion date of this review.

APPENDIX A – Tables

Table 5 – Site Chronology of Events	Date
EPA and 145 Marcus Blvd., Inc. enter into a Consent Order to develop and implement a Remedial Investigation and a Feasibility Study	September 29, 2000
EPA and 145 Marcus Blvd., Inc. enter into a Consent Order to perform removal activities at the Site	September 28, 2004
Start-up of the SVE system on the north side of the building	2005
Remedial Investigation conducted	2000 to 2007
Feasibility Study prepared	2008
Issuance of the Record of Decision	September 30, 2008
EPA issues Order for 145 Marcus Blvd., Inc. to perform remedial activities at the Site.	November 30, 2008
Start-up of the SVE system on the south side of building	September 2008
Final inspection of the SVE systems	September 22, 2008
Preliminary Closeout Report	December 23, 2008
First Five-Year Review	September 15, 2016

Table 6 – Documents Reviewed		
Title/Description	**Author**	**Date**
Record of Decision, Computer Circuits Corp. Site	US Environmental Protection Agency	September 2008
Administrative Order on Consent (to perform an RI/FS)	US Environmental Protection Agency/145 Marcus Blvd., Inc.	September 29, 2000
Administrative Order on Consent (to perform a Removal Action)	US Environmental Protection Agency/145 Marcus Blvd., Inc	September 28, 2004
Unilateral Administrative Order (to perform Remedial Activities)	US Environmental Protection Agency	March 31, 2009
"Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance"	US Environmental Protection Agency	June 2001
"Assessing Protectiveness at Sites for Vapor Intrusion: Supplement to the 'Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance"'	US Environmental Protection Agency	November 2012
Computer Circuits Site Updates	PW Grosser Consulting, Inc.	Monthly status reports (2011 to 2021)
Site Management Report (Annual Report)	PW Grosser Consulting, Inc.	2012 to 2019

APPENDIX B – Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Map

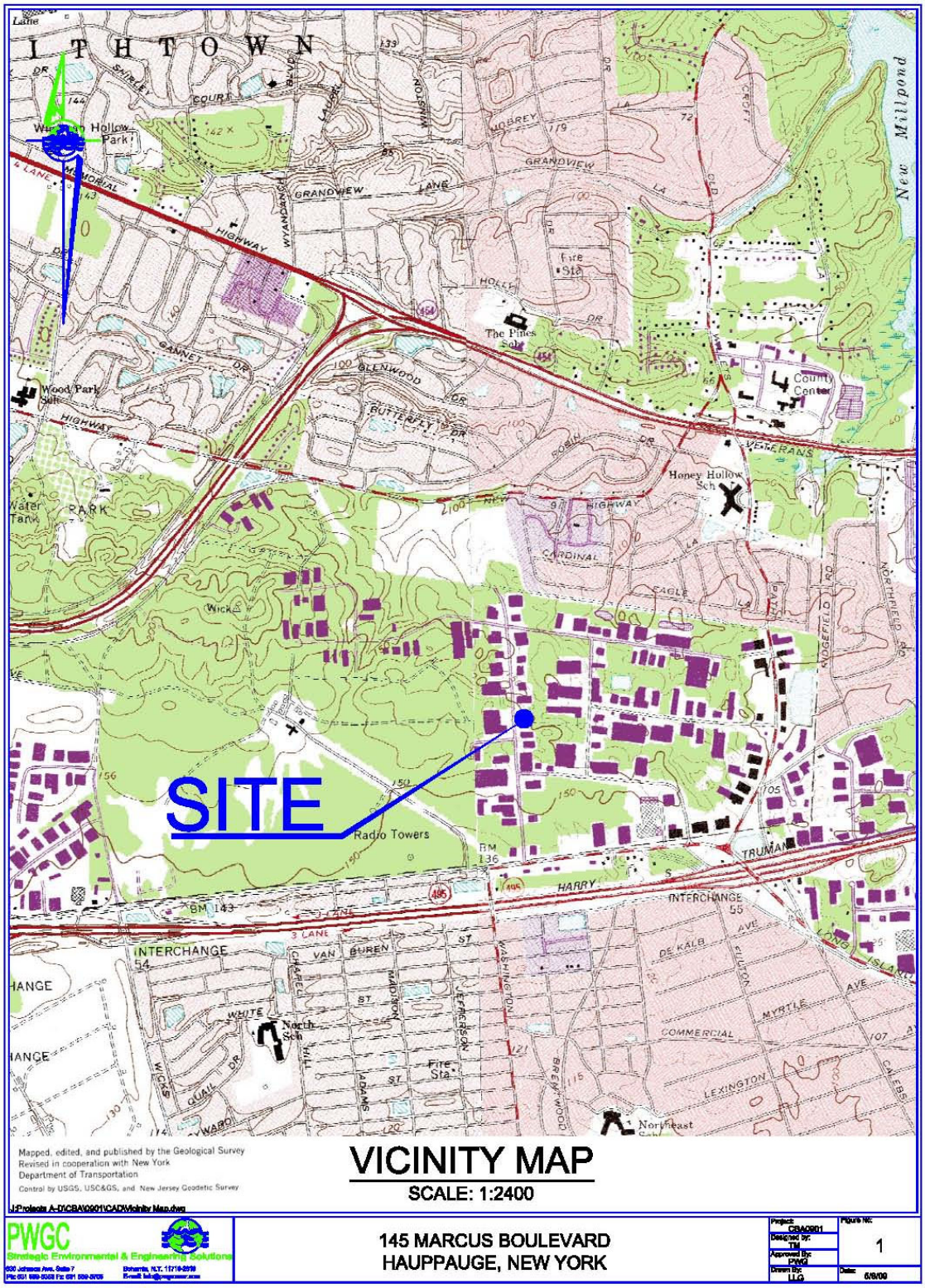

Figure 2: Site Plan with SVE System Details

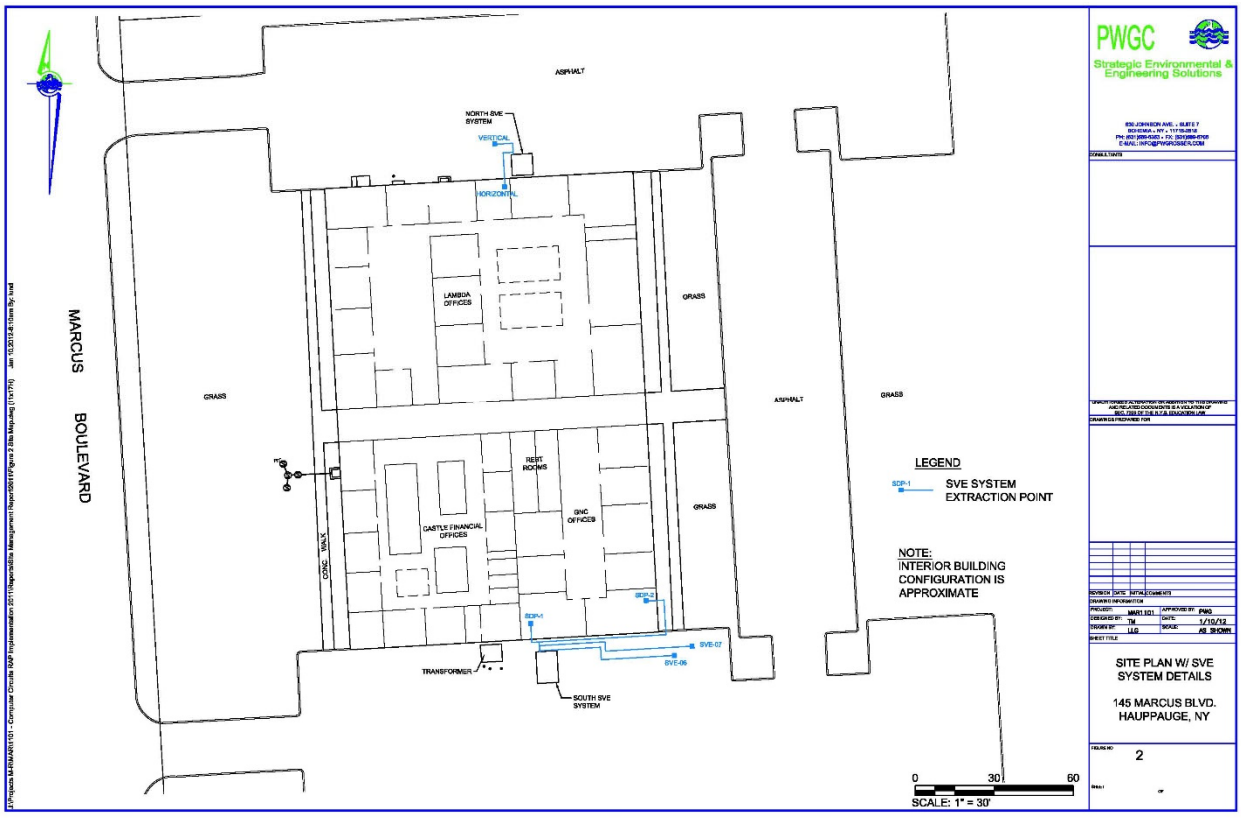

Figure 3: Soil Boring Locations

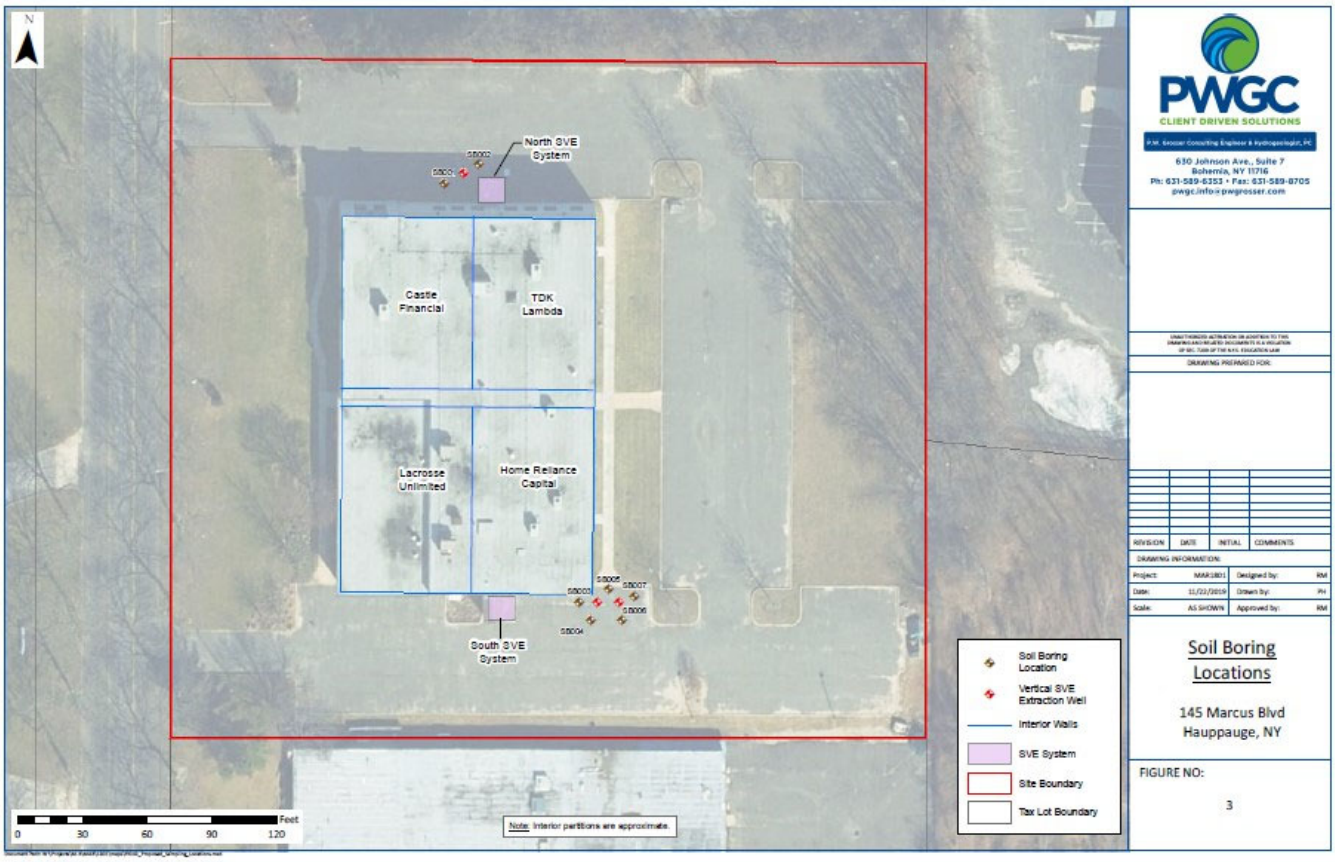

Figure 4: Soil Vapor and Indoor Air Sampling Locations