ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT

Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon
Suffolk County

Site Nos. 152141
152142
152143
152144
152145

Prepared for:

New York State
Department of
Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233
Langdon Marsh, Commissioner

Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation

BY:

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE, INC.
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK

NOVEMBER 1994

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FINAL

NEW YORK STATE SUPERFUND STANDBY CONTRACT

PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA SITE WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR:

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

PREPARED BY:

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NOVEMBER 1994

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FINAL

NOTICE

This Preliminary Site Assessment report about the Pinelawn Industrial Area, located in West Babylon, Suffolk County, New York, was prepared for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) under a Superfund Standby Contract (No. D002478, Work Assignment No. 26). The purpose of this report is to provide information necessary for NYSDEC to classify individual properties within the area according to the classification process described in Section 2 of this report.

To achieve the investigation objectives stated in this report, Engineering-Science, Inc. (ES) was required to base conclusions on the best information available during this investigation and within the limits prescribed by NYSDEC in the contract agreement.

No investigative method can completely eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise or incomplete information. Thus, ES cannot guarantee that the investigation completely defined the degree or extent of any contamination by hazardous or otherwise harmful substances described in the report or, if no such contamination was found, its absolute absence. Professional judgment was exercised in gathering and analyzing the information obtained, and ES is committed to the usual care, thoroughness, and competence of the engineering profession.

Conclusions in this report are based on record reviews, interviews, and limited sampling performed by ES personnel. The health-based regulatory standards discussed in this report may change in the future. Levels of environmental contamination that are "acceptable" by current standards may not be so in the future.

Consistent with the objectives of the PSA investigation, this report includes an assessment of the presence of hazardous waste as defined by Title 6, Part 371 of the New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (6NYCRR, Part 371) and "significant threat" to public health and environment as defined by 6NYCRR, Part 375. As such, the report does not include an evaluation of the presence of hazardous wastes regulated under federal law, except when federal and New York State regulations are identical. In particular, the presence of hazardous waste having the characteristic of toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) under 40CFR, Part 261.24 is not formally evaluated in this report. The characteristic of toxicity in New York State is currently determined by the Extraction Procedure Toxicity (EP Tox) test under 6NYCRR, Part 371.

Information contained in this report may not be suitable for any other use without adaptation for the specific purpose intended. Any such reuse of or reliance on the information, assessments, or conclusions in this report without adaptation will be at the sole risk and liability of the party undertaking the reuse.

SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 BACKGROUND SUMMARY

1.1.1 Area Description

The Pinelawn Industrial Area (PIA) is a high density industrial area, encompassing approximately one-half square mile between Patton Avenue and Edison Avenue to the north and south and Wellwood Avenue and Little East Neck Road to the west and east (Figure 1.1). Cemeteries and open land bound the site on the north, south and west, and a residential area lies to the east. Regional groundwater flow direction is south-southeasterly towards the south shore of Long Island (Kimmel and Braids, 1980).

1.1.2 Project Background

Previous investigations of the PIA have documented the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater, in addition to an inorganic plume from the Town of Babylon Landfill. Contaminant plumes have been shown to extend up to three miles downgradient of the site. One of the most recent studies of the area, the 1992 Babylon Plume Tracking Study conducted by Engineering-Science, Inc., identified six areas of concern in regards to VOC contamination in groundwater. As a result of this study NYSDEC selected five sites within the PIA, with each site consisting of two or more individual properties, for a Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) and assigned site numbers as follows:

- South Nancy Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152141),
- South Lamar Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152142),
- Middle (Mid) Kean Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152143),
- South Mahan Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152144), and
- Field-Gleam Street Area (NYSDEC Site No. 152145).

The PIA Sites are under investigation because of findings from the Babylon Plume Tracking Investigation (BPTI) conducted by ES in September 1992. The results of this investigation indicated the presence of dissolved chlorinated hydrocarbons in groundwater on both the east and west sides of the Babylon Landfill. The sites listed above have been identified by the NYSDEC as potential sources for the chlorinated hydrocarbon contamination. In addition to the five sites addressed under this PSA, the PIA contains four listed NYSDEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites. A number of listed sites are also located further upgradient in the Farmingdale area.

The primary objectives of this PSA are to more precisely identify the source or sources of groundwater contamination within these five areas and to recommend site classification if appropriate.

1.2 SITE INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

The PIA investigation was conducted as a modified PSA, with a focus on identifying sites qualifying for listing as inactive hazardous waste sites and facilities responsible for subsurface contamination. The Technical Scope of Work was originally developed by the NYSDEC and later modified by Engineering-Science, Inc. with NYSDEC approval.

The scope of work for the PSA consisted of three primary tasks, including work plan development (Task 1), field sampling (Task 2), and report preparation (Task 3). Although a record search was not specifically conducted for this project, background data from previous area studies provided some indication of past operations at the individual sites under investigation.

Environmental samples were collected by Zebra Environmental Corporation of Cedarhurst, New York, using *Geoprobe*™ sampling tools. Sample analysis was conducted in a mobile laboratory by Tetra-K Testing of Westfield, Massachusetts. Sample analysis was limited to USEPA Methods 8010/8020. Data validation was not conducted on analytical results; however, ES conducted sample tracking and contract compliance screening on all samples.

Environmental sampling consisted of the collection of 110 groundwater samples and four soil samples from 66 borings using *Geoprobe*™ sampling equipment as described below. Sampling and analysis were conducted from May 2, 1994 to May 13, 1994.

Because of the deep contamination previously encountered on the western side of the landfill, groundwater samples in the Field-Gleam Street area were collected from each third (shallow, middle, and deep) of the Upper Glacial aquifer. The sampling depths, for the shallow, middle, and deep parts of the aquifer were approximately 27, 55, and 81 feet respectively. Sampling at the four sites in the eastern portion of the PIA was comprised of a single groundwater sample at each boring from the upper ten feet of the saturated zone, or approximately 27 feet below ground surface (bgs).

1.3 PRESENCE OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (6NYCRR), Part 371 establishes two categories of hazardous wastes: (1) listed hazardous wastes, and (2) characteristic hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes are generated by certain industrial processes, or are judged to have an acute hazard or toxicity associated with exposure to them. Listed hazardous wastes are assigned USEPA hazardous waste numbers with "F", "K", "P", "U", or "B" prefixes. Characteristic hazardous wastes are identified using analytical methods specified in 6NYCRR, Part 371, and are assigned "D" prefixes.

Many of the analytes detected in the field samples collected during the PSA investigation are listed potential hazardous wastes. However, identifying the presence of hazardous waste at specific sites is complicated by the following conditions: (1) the complexity of subsurface conditions in the vicinity of investigation area; (2) the apparent regional groundwater contamination; (3) the heavy concentration of industrial

facilities in a relatively small area; (4) limited areal coverage of sampling; and (5) and the limited amount of background information reviewed. A summary of hazardous waste findings for each area is presented below.

1.3.1 Field-Gleam Street Area

VOC contamination at all three depths appears to be a definite concern for a majority of the Field-Gleam Street area. However, Part 371 requires the identification of sources for "F" classified wastes. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) wastes resulting from operations at the Lawrence Ripak facility is a potential listed hazardous waste (F001) as defined by 6NYCRR Part 371.4(b), based on the documented on-site use. However, available data are insufficient for ascertaining whether the Ripak facility is the source of the observed PCE contamination. Documented on-site disposal of the PCE wastes has not been identified and sample locations, contaminant concentrations, and the apparent groundwater flow direction do not exclude the potential for upgradient sources.

1.3.2 Middle Kean Street

Background information and analytical data from this PSA indicate that the presence of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) in groundwater samples collected from the JFB Litho property is attributable to on-site operations. However, background information reviewed was insufficient for determining whether the 1,1,1-TCA qualified as a listed hazardous waste as defined by 6NYCRR 371.4(b). SCDHS records did not list 1,1,1-TCA as a solvent used on site. Although it may be reasonable to assume that 1,1,1-TCA was an ingredient of one of several cleaning agents listed in the inspection reports, the percent by volume of 1,1,1-TCA in the mixtures, before use, is not known.

1.3.3 South Lamar Street

Background information indicates the presence of trichloroethylene (TCE) and 1,1,1-TCA in groundwater in the vicinity of the South Lamar Street area is at least in part attributable to operations at the Nassau Tools facility and qualifies as a listed hazardous waste (F001) as defined by 6NYCRR Part 371.4(b). The hazardous waste has also impacted adjacent properties, including 8 and 9 Lamar Street.

1.3.4 South Mahan Street

Several of the contaminants, including PCE and TCE, detected in groundwater in the vicinity of South Mahan Street are potential listed hazardous wastes. However, insufficient background information has been identified to ascertain the source of this contamination. Although the analytical data from this PSA indicate the source may be 65 Edison, limited site information has been reviewed for this facility. In addition, data from the Babylon Plume Tracking Study identified elevated PCE concentrations upgradient of the property. This raises the possibility that the PSA data reflects a slug effect of contaminant migration from an upgradient source.

Elevated benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) concentrations indicate groundwater contamination has resulted from operations at the Harran facility. Although individual BTEX compounds are potential listed hazardous wastes, the Part

371 listings require the presence to be from disposal of a solvent, degreaser, and/or commercial chemical product or intermediate to be categorized as a listed hazardous waste.

1.3.5 South Nancy Street ——

Previous analytical results for the septic system at 55 Edison indicate 1,1,1-TCA was disposed on site. However, the PSA analytical data do not identify impacts to the groundwater resulting from this activity. Although the PSA data identified the presence of 1,1,1-TCA in a groundwater sample from the 45 Edison property, on-site use or disposal has not been identified. 1,1,1-TCA was not detected in samples collected from previous sampling of the septic system at 45 Edison. 1,1,1-TCA has not been identified as a solvent used at either 45 or 55 Edison. Although 1,1,1-TCA may have been an ingredient of cleaning solvents used at these two locations, the percent by volume, before use, has not been identified. In addition, insufficient upgradient sampling has been conducted to ascertain the potential for upgradient sources.

1.4 PRESENCE OF SIGNIFICANT THREAT

The presence of a "significant threat" to public health or the environment, as defined by 6NYCRR, Part 375, may be established by analytical data showing that hazardous waste disposed on site has resulted in: (1) "significant adverse impact" to specific receptors in the environment or (2) resulted in "significant environmental damage", or is reasonably foreseeable to result in significant environmental damage, causing an adverse health threat. The criteria used to establish releases is discussed in the introduction to Section 4.6.

6NYCRR 375-1.4(a)(2) allows determination of significant threat if significant environmental damage (i.e. contravention of groundwater standards) has occurred or is reasonably foreseeable to occur. However, as discussed above, a determination of environmental damage also requires an adverse health threat as stated in Part 375-1.3(h).

Hazardous waste as defined by 6NYCRR 371 has been identified at one of the properties within the five sites. Documented on-site use, disposal, and environmental impacts of F001 wastes (1,1,1-TCA and TCE) have been identified for the Nassau Tools facility. The presence of these wastes present an environmental threat as follows:

- 1,1,1-TCA and TCE exceed Class GA groundwater standards;
- The aquifer system underlying Long Island is a sole source aquifer;
- Gardeners clay reportedly forms a partial confining layer between the Upper Glacial aquifer and the Magothy aquifer and boring logs indicate this confining layer is present in at least a portion of the PIA. However, background information also indicates the confining layer is not continuous;
- Although the Upper Glacial aquifer is no longer used as a drinking water source in the vicinity of the PIA, the Magothy aquifer is extensively used as a drinking water source.

In addition to groundwater contamination attributable to hazardous waste, results of this investigation and past studies have identified minor to significant regional contamination of the Upper Glacial aquifer. The observed regional contamination appears to be a result of both extended upgradient sources and properties within the five sites or in close proximity to them.

1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The information gathered during this investigation indicates that hazardous wastes, as defined by 6NYCRR Part 371, are present on the Nassau Tools property and that a significant threat as defined by 6NYCRR, Part 375 is present. Therefore, ES recommends classifying the Nassau Tools facility as a Class 2 site.

The results of this study, as well as prior study results, suggest groundwater contamination by VOCs is prevalent throughout the PIA area, as well as potentially upgradient and downgradient. In addition to the Nassau Tools facility, available data indicate several additional properties within the PIA sites (addressed under this PSA) may also be contributing to observed groundwater contamination. Available information for the other properties within the five sites addressed during this PSA does not directly identify them as potential sources for observed contamination. Therefore no future work is recommended for these properties at this time.

ES recommends additional studies be conducted in the PIA as follows:

1. Field-Gleam Street Site - Identify locations of underground storage tanks, dry wells, and septic pools (past and current locations) and trace floor, storm, and sanitary drains. Conduct additional subsurface investigation of the Ripak facility, including property line perimeter groundwater sampling and secondary perimeter groundwater sampling to determine potential impacts by upgradient facilities. Conduct supplemental record searches for the Lawrence Ripak facility and nearby potential upgradient sources.

2. Middle Kean Street Site - Identify locations of underground storage tanks, dry wells and septic pools (past and current locations) and trace floor, storm, and sanitary drains. Conduct subsurface sampling along the northeast perimeter of the JFB Litho facility and review findings of studies at the Pride facility to ascertain source of groundwater contamination in the area. Conduct a supplemental background search with a focus on identifying specific use of 1,1,1-TCA on site.

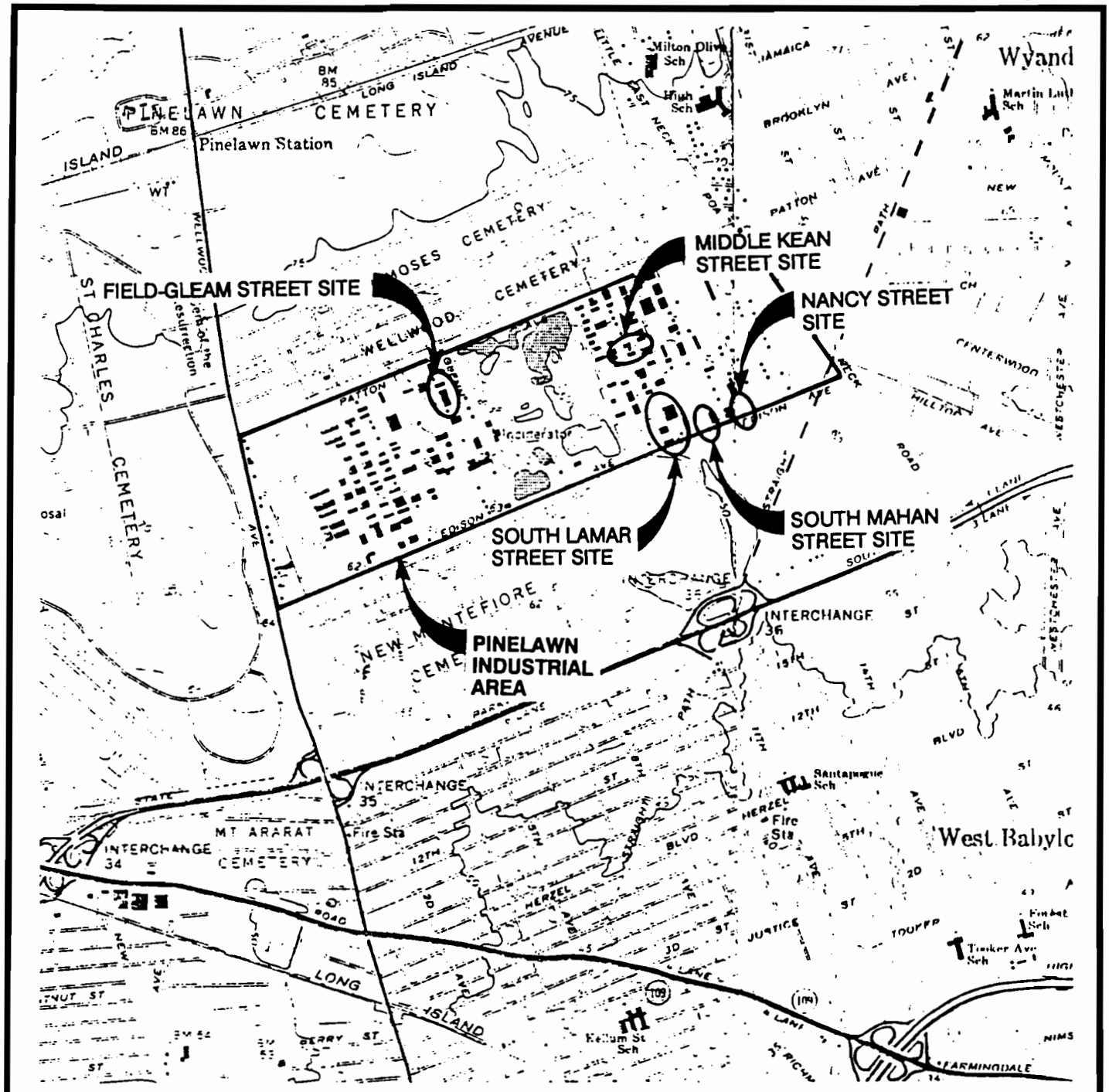
3. South Mahan Street Site - Identify locations of underground storage tanks, dry wells, and septic pools (past and current locations) and trace floor, storm, and sanitary drains. Conduct a record search and additional subsurface sampling at 65 Edison to ascertain whether the Branca Bros. facility is the source of PCE and TCE contamination in the South Mahan Street area.

4. Nancy Street Site - Studies are currently being conducted on the Nancy Street area; therefore, no additional work is recommended at this time. However, review of work plans for 45 Edison and 55 Edison indicate the

current studies should include tracing of floor drains and sampling of on-site dry wells.

5. Regional sources - Review and assess studies of potential upgradient sources responsible for regional contamination impacting the PIA. Based on the limited regional information available, the significant regionalized groundwater contamination, and the potential impact to a sole source aquifer system, ES believes a regional groundwater investigation may be warranted as a follow-up to the 1992 Babylon Plume Tracking study to assess impacts of known potential sources and identify previously unidentified sources.

Figure 1.1



SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS: AMITYVILLE AND BAY SHORE WEST, N.Y. QUADRANGLES 1969 (PHOTOREVISED 1979).

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

LAT. 40°-44'-30"
LONG. 73°-23'-00"

SCALE

0 2000 4000 FT.

ES ENGINEERING-SCIENCE

SITE LOCATION
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SECTION 2

INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE

This report presents the results of the Preliminary Site Assessments (PSA) of the Pinelawn Industrial Area (PIA) Sites in West Babylon, Suffolk County, New York. The field investigations and report preparation were conducted by Engineering-Science, Inc. (ES) under Work Assignment No. D002478-26 of a Superfund Standby Contract between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and ES. The PIA Sites include:

- South Nancy Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152141),
- South Lamar Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152142),
- Middle (Mid) Kean Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152143),
- South Mahan Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152144), and
- Field-Gleam Street Area (NYSDEC Site No. 152145).

Each site consists of two or more individual properties. The PIA Sites are under investigation because of findings from the Babylon Plume Tracking Investigation (BPTI) conducted by ES in September 1992. The results of this investigation indicated the presence of dissolved chlorinated hydrocarbons in groundwater on both the east and west sides of the Babylon Landfill. The sites listed above have been identified by the NYSDEC as potential sources for the chlorinated hydrocarbon plumes contamination.

The primary objectives of this PSA are to more precisely identify the source or sources of selected VOC groundwater contamination within these areas and to recommend site classification if appropriate. Site classification is based on a determination of:

1. The documented presence of hazardous waste, as defined under Title 6, Part 371 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR); and
2. The threat to public health and the environment posed by on-site hazardous waste.

Recommendations for site classification are based on site classifications provided by Article 27, Title 13 of the Environmental Conservation Law:

- Class 1 - Causes or presents an imminent danger of causing irreversible or irreparable damage to public health or the environment.
- Class 2 - Significant threat to public health or environment - action required;
- Class 3 - Does not present a significant threat to public health or environment - action may be deferred;
- Class 4 - Site is properly closed - requires continued management; or

- Class 5 - Site is properly closed, no evidence of present or potential adverse impact - no further action is required.

Listed sites may be recommended for delisting (Class D) if site data do not identify the presence, or indicate past disposal, of hazardous waste on site. In the event that insufficient data are identified for the determination of the presence or threat posed by hazardous waste at the sites, recommendations for further work are made to obtain sufficient data. An administrative classification of 2A may be used for temporarily listing these sites.

2.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report consists of six sections and two appendices. Section 1 provides an executive summary of the results of the investigation, including recommendations for further work at the sites. Section 2 presents an introduction to the PSA investigation and the PSA program at the NYSDEC. Section 3 presents a description of the scope of work for the PSA investigation. Section 4 presents an assessment of the data gathered during the investigation. Section 5 presents recommendations for reclassification or further work at the sites. Section 6 presents a list of cited references. Appendix A contains field laboratory analytical data and Appendix B contains selected references.

2.3 PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT INVESTIGATION

The PSA investigation is generally comprised of six tasks as follows:

Task 1 - Records Search, Site Inspection, and Assessment;

Task 2 - Site Work Plan Development;

Task 3 - Surface Field Investigation;

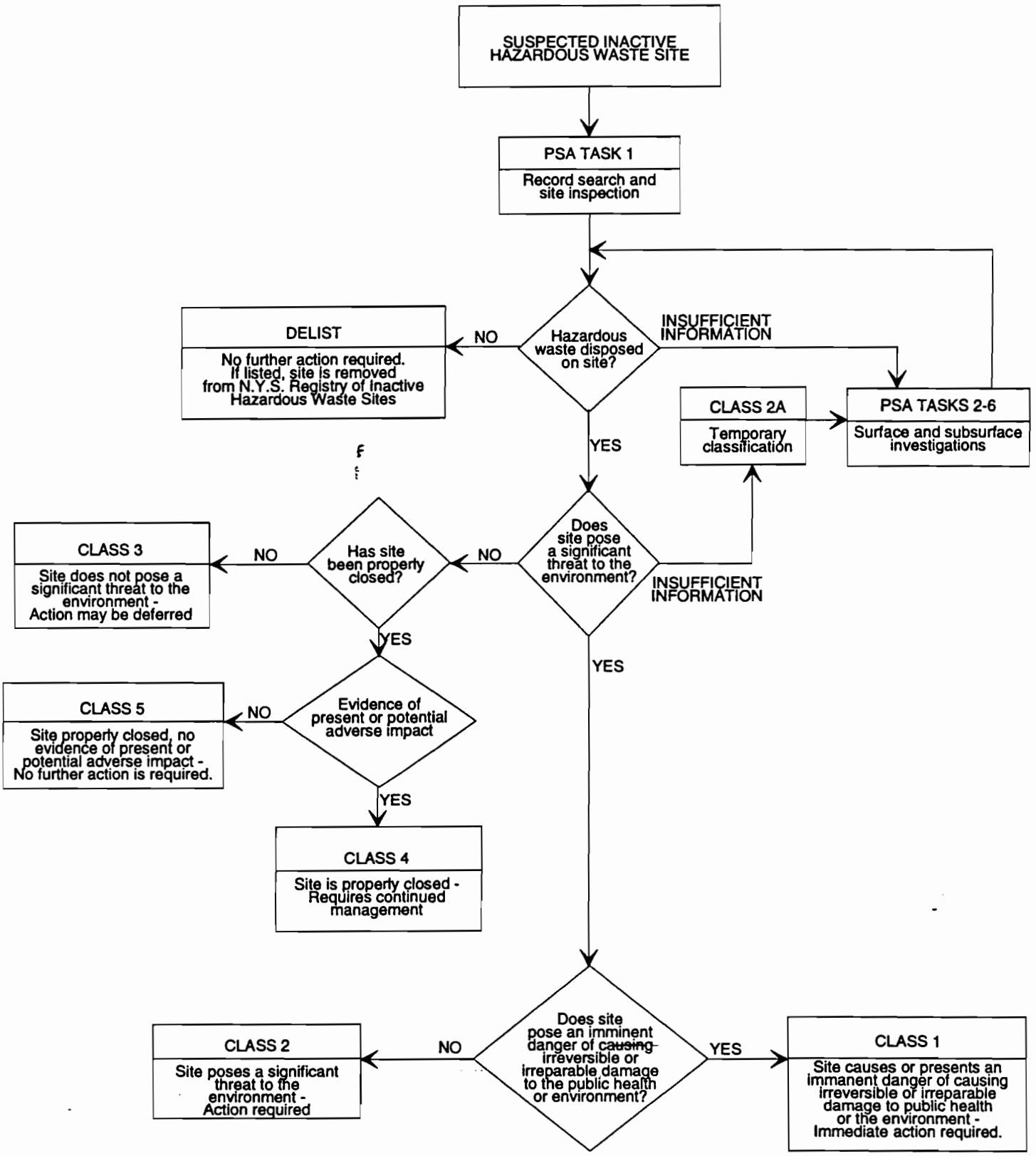
Task 4 - Subsurface Field Investigation;

Task 5 - Draft PSA Report; and

Task 6 - Revised PSA Report.

PSA investigations are intended to be completed with the minimum number of tasks required to generate sufficient information for classification under the Environmental Conservation Law. Figure 2.1 provides a decision tree used for classification of sites.

SITE CLASSIFICATION DECISION TREE



SECTION 3

SCOPE OF WORK

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the Scope of Work as presented in the Final Work Plan dated April 1994. The PIA investigation was conducted as a modified PSA, with a focus on identifying properties within the five PIA sites qualifying for listing as inactive hazardous waste sites. The Technical Scope of Work, as originally developed by the NYSDEC and modified by Engineering-Science, Inc. with NYSDEC approval, was designed to satisfy the objectives outlined in Section 2.

The scope of work for the PSA consisted of three primary tasks, including work plan development (Task 1), field sampling (Task 2), and report preparation (Task 3). Although a record search was not specifically conducted for this project, background data from previous area studies provided some indication of past operations at the individual properties within the PIA sites under investigation. Task 1 was presented in the Final Work Plan dated April 1994. Task 2 was conducted in accordance with the Technical Scope of Work presented in the Final Work Plan and later modifications as directed by the NYSDEC. Figure 3.1 presents modifications in areal coverage for the Middle Kean and South Lamar Street sites. Task 3 consisted of a data assessment and preparation of this report.

Environmental sampling and sample analysis were conducted in accordance with Appendix A (Field Sampling Plan) of the Final Work Plan. Environmental samples were collected by Zebra Environmental Corporation of Cedarhurst, New York, using *Geoprobe*™ sampling tools. Sample analysis was conducted in a mobile laboratory by Tetra-K Testing of Westfield, Massachusetts. Sample analysis consisted of USEPA Methods 8010/8020 with a focus on seven analytes covered by the 8010 portion. Data validation was not conducted on analytical results; however, ES conducted sample tracking and contract compliance screening on all samples.

Air monitoring was conducted using a photoionization detector (PID) and a 4-gas explosimeter during all probe and sampling activities. The PID was used to monitor for organic vapors in the breathing zone and in probe head space. The explosimeter was used for monitoring LEL, oxygen, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide. With the exception of two PID readings, no VOCs were detected in the breathing zone during field activities. Readings of 2.1 ppm and 0.5 ppm were detected during field activities at sample location K-7 and were attributed to activities at the JFP Litho shop. Probe headspace readings ranged from 0 ppm to 10.4 ppm throughout the project. No explosive or oxygen deficient conditions were indicated by the explosimeter. Benzene and vinyl chloride *Draeger*™ tubes were available for use if PID readings in the breathing zone exceeded background concentrations. However, the Draeger™ tubes were never used because breathing zone concentrations were not detected in exceedance of background concentrations.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

3.2.1 Introduction

Environmental sampling consisted of the collection of 110 groundwater samples and four soil samples from 66 borings using *Geoprobe*™ sampling equipment as described below. Sample analysis focused on contaminants of concern identified in the previous Babylon Plume Tracking study: tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE), 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA). Sampling and analysis were conducted from May 2, 1994 to May 13, 1994. A summary of samples collected is presented in Table 3.1. Sample identifications consisted of a prefix identifying the sample as a groundwater sample (GW) or a subsurface soil (SS) sample; followed by the first letter of the street name identifying the site, the sample number for the site in sequential order, and the sample depth in feet below ground surface. Duplicate sample identifications had a "DUP" suffix added.

3.2.2 *Geoprobe*™ Sampling

The *Geoprobe*™ is a hydraulically-powered probe capable of exerting 15,000 pounds of down-pressure. The pressure is used to drive 1-inch outside diameter steel rods into the subsurface to desired sample depths. This technique allows subsurface sampling without drilling and installation of wells. The soil and groundwater sampling units of the probes remain sealed until the desired sampling depths are reached. Sampling methodologies are described below.

3.2.3 Sample Location Methodology

Sample locations were modified or added in the field based on mobile laboratory results, known groundwater flow directions, and site access problems or presence of buried utilities. Total depth of *Geoprobe*™ advancement at each sampling location depended on several factors: distance to expected source area(s), depth to groundwater, and depth of previously encountered VOC contamination. Total *Geoprobe*™ footage advanced during the investigation was 2,963 feet.

Because of the deep contamination previously encountered on the western side of the landfill, groundwater samples in the Field-Gleam Street area were collected from each third (shallow, middle, and deep) of the Upper Glacial aquifer. The sampling depths, for the shallow, middle, and deep parts of the aquifer were approximately 27, 55, and 81 feet respectively. Exact sampling depths at each location varied up to three feet due to changes in the depth to groundwater and *Geoprobe*™ advancement difficulties. Previous studies indicated contamination was limited primarily to the shallowest part of the aquifer on the east side of the landfill. Therefore, sampling at the four sites east of the Babylon Landfill was comprised of a single groundwater sample in each boring from the upper ten feet of the saturated zone, or approximately 27 feet below ground surface (bgs).

The South Nancy Street site is currently being investigated under a separate Work Assignment. According to the Work Plan for that site, five monitoring wells will be installed. Although groundwater samples for this area were scheduled to be collected from the five monitoring wells, they had not been completed prior to completion of

field work for the PIA PSA. Three groundwater samples were collected, using the *Geoprobe*™ system, from three of the five locations where the new wells are planned to be installed, and analyzed for Methods 8010/8020 VOCs by the mobile laboratory.

3.2.4 Groundwater Samples

A total of 110 groundwater samples were collected at various depths from 66 sampling locations. At each sampling point, a *Geoprobe*™ point sampler equipped with a 0.02-inch-slot screen was hydraulically pushed ahead of a string of 1-inch OD hollow probe rods. Where multiple depth samples were collected, sampling was conducted in a deep to shallow progression. Groundwater was purged and sampled from desired depths by inserting dedicated polyethylene tubing equipped with a decontaminated stainless steel ball check valve to the screened section. Water was pumped by oscillation of the tubing.

Groundwater samples were immediately delivered to the on-site laboratory and analyzed for VOCs by Methods 8010/8020. The mobile laboratory was located near the Babylon Landfill for the duration of the field effort.

Following completion of sampling at each location, the site was restored to its original condition, including patching of any holes in asphalt. The hole was allowed to collapse as the rods were removed. The remaining void space was filled with powdered bentonite clay. All decontamination and purge water generated was contained in drums.

Groundwater samples in the Field-Gleam Street area were collected from depths near 27, 55, and 81 feet bgs within the Upper Glacial aquifer. On the east side of the landfill, sampling consisted of only a single groundwater sample in each boring from the upper ten feet of the saturated zone, or approximately 27 feet below grade.

The *Geoprobe*™ method is designed to allow for collection of representative samples from discrete intervals of the aquifer with minimal purging. Thus, samples were collected directly through the tubing after purging only approximately one-half gallon of water for deep and shallow samples and approximately 1.75 gallons for middle samples. Only small purge volumes were required for the deep samples because as the probe is driven to the total depth of the hole, it is kept shut, allowing only a small amount, if any, of water into the rods. After the screen is extruded, groundwater from the formation adjacent to the screen is allowed to enter the rods and rise to the height of the static groundwater elevation. Thus the water within the rods is representative of the deep formation groundwater. After sampling the deep groundwater, the rods were pulled back to the middle sampling depth. In this case, a larger purge volume is required because there is a mix of waters in the rods. Approximately three times the volume of the water contained within the rods was purged. A smaller volume of purge water was required prior to sampling the shallow aquifer because there is a lesser column of water contained within the rods.

All subsurface tools and the back portion of the *Geoprobe*™ rig were decontaminated between borings. A decontaminated stainless steel foot valve and new polyethylene tubing were used to take each groundwater sample. Used polyethylene tubing was discarded.

3.2.5 Soil Samples

Four soil samples were collected from borings in the vicinity of areas where groundwater sample results indicated potential source areas. A soil sample was not collected in the Field-Gleam Street area because no potential source areas were initially identified. All four of the soil samples were collected on the east side of the landfill from the *Geoprobe*™ borings used for groundwater sampling. The four soil samples were collected in an attempt to verify the presence of source areas. These samples were primarily collected from the shallow part of the aquifer or in the unsaturated zone at depths between 10 and 18 feet bgs.

Soil samples were collected by a 24-inch sampler with a retractable point. The sampler was advanced to the top of the desired sampling depth and the tip was removed through the probe rod string. The sampler was then driven and removed to collect the soil sample. A thin polyethylene liner was used inside the sampler to hold the soil. This liner was discarded after each use.

3.2.6 Sample Analysis

Sample analysis was conducted on site with a mobile laboratory equipped with a Hewlett-Packard 5890 Series II Gas Chromatograph (GC) with a photoionization detector (PID) and an electrolytic conductivity detector (ELCD). All sample preparation, analysis, and instrumentation calibration were conducted in accordance with Appendix A (Sampling Plan) of the Final Work Plan. Samples were analyzed for VOCs using a modified version of USEPA Methods 8010/8020. All of the compounds previously detected during the Babylon Plume Tracking Investigation were addressed under the method.

3.2.7 Disposal of Wastes

All wastewater (purge water and decontamination water) and analyzed sample water generated during field activities was containerized in 55-gallon drums pending the results of the drum sample analysis. If total Method 8010/8020 VOCs sampled, and held in the containerized sampling waste were determined by the mobile laboratory analysis to be greater than 50 μg/L, the drums were staged at the landfill for off-site disposal. If the total VOC concentration was less than 50 μg/L, the sampling waste was discharged on-site to the nearest storm drain, with NYSDEC approval. One drum was found to have total Method 8010/8020 VOCs exceeding 50 μg/L. One drum of water exceeded 50 μg/L and was staged for later disposal by Zebra.

Disposable materials such as plastic sheeting, HDPE tubing, gloves, and tyvek that contacted contaminated fluids or soils were containerized. A PID was used to scan the materials for readings exceeding 1 ppm above background. Since no readings above 1 ppm were detected, the disposable materials were disposed at the Babylon Landfill facilities with approval from landfill authorities.

3.3 SURVEY

After completion of the soil and groundwater sampling program, sample locations were surveyed by ES. Locations were surveyed relative to each other and to several building and street corners.

3.4 REPORT PREPARATION

This report was prepared to present a summary of background information, results of the field investigation, and recommendations for site classification.

TABLE 3.1

SAMPLE SUMMARY
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SAMPLE CATEGORY	SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLE DATE	ANALYSES	FIELD DUPLICATE ID #	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION/SAMPLE
Groundwater	GW-D01-XX	NA	05/03/94	8010/8020		Decontamination water
Groundwater	GW-D02-XX	NA	05/03/94	8010/8020		Decontamination water
Groundwater	GW-D03-XX	NA	05/04/94	8010/8020		Decontamination water
Groundwater	GW-D04-XX	NA	05/10/94	8010/8020		Decontamination water
Groundwater	GW-D05-XX	NA	05/10/94	8010/8020		Decontamination water
Groundwater	GW-F01-25	25	05/05/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F02-25	25	05/05/94	8010/8020		NE c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F03-25	25	05/05/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F04-30	30	05/05/94	8010/8020		SW c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F05-28	28	05/05/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F06-30	30	05/05/94	8010/8020	GW-F06-30DUP	NE c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F07-30	30	05/06/94	8010/8020		SW c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F08-28	28	05/06/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F09-30	30	05/06/94	8010/8020		West of SW c/o of 165 Field Street (Seaberg)
Groundwater	GW-F10-28	28	05/09/94	8010/8020		SW c/o of 165 Field, between 165 and 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F11-30	30	05/09/94	8010/8020		SE c/o of 165 Field, between 165 and 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F12-25	25	05/09/94	8010/8020		SE c/o of 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F13-26	26	05/09/94	8010/8020		SW c/o of 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F14-28	28	05/09/94	8010/8020		East side of 165 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F15-27	27	05/10/94	8010/8020		170-200 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F16-27	27	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 160-170 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F17-27	27	05/10/94	8010/8020	GW-F17-27DUP	Between 130-140 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F18-27	27	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 128-130 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F19-25	25	05/10/94	8010/8020		East side of 130 Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F20-27	27	05/10/94	8010/8020		Cemetary south of intersection of Ezra Street and Block 23
Groundwater	GW-F21-27	27	05/12/94	8010/8020		Cemetary north of intersection of Field Street and Patton Avenue
Groundwater	GW-F22-27	27	05/12/94	8010/8020	GW-F22-27DUP	Cemetary north of 400 Patton Avenue
Groundwater	GW-F01-55	55	05/05/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F02-55	55	05/05/94	8010/8020	GW-F02-55DUP	NE c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F03-55	55	05/05/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F04-55	55	05/05/94	8010/8020		SW c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F05-55	55	05/06/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F06-55	55	05/06/94	8010/8020		NE c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F07-55	55	05/06/94	8010/8020		SW c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F08-55	55	05/06/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F09-55	55	05/06/94	8010/8020		West of SW c/o of 165 Field Street (Seaberg)
Groundwater	GW-F10-55	55	05/09/94	8010/8020		SW c/o of 165 Field, between 165 and 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F11-55	55	05/09/94	8010/8020		SE c/o of 165 Field, between 165 and 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F12-55	55	05/09/94	8010/8020		SE c/o of 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F13-55	55	05/09/94	8010/8020		SW c/o of 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F14-55	55	05/09/94	8010/8020		East side of 165 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F15-55	55	05/10/94	8010/8020		170-200 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F16-55	55	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 160-170 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F17-55	55	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 130-140 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F18-55	55	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 128-130 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F19-55	55	05/10/94	8010/8020		East side of 130 Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F20-55	55	05/10/94	8010/8020		Cemetary south of intersection of Ezra Street and Block 23
Groundwater	GW-F21-55	55	05/12/94	8010/8020		Cemetary north of intersection of Field Street and Patton Avenue
Groundwater	GW-F22-55	55	05/12/94	8010/8020		Cemetary north of 400 Patton Avenue
Groundwater	GW-F01-81	81	05/05/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)

TABLE 3.1

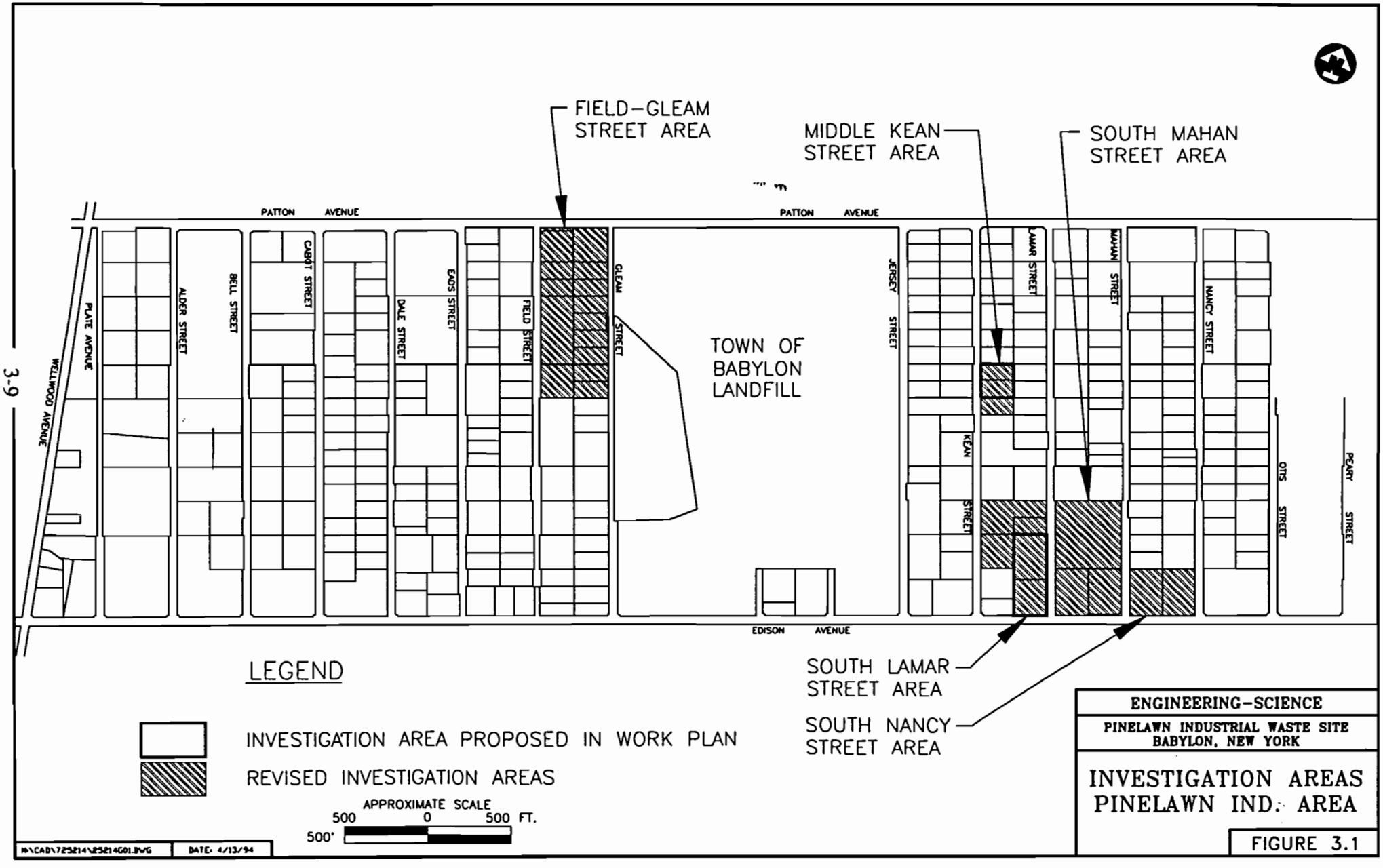
SAMPLE SUMMARY
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SAMPLE CATEGORY	SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLE DATE	ANALYSES	FIELD DUPLICATE ID #	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION/SAMPLE
Groundwater	GW-F02-79	79	05/05/94	8010/8020		NE c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F03-81	81	05/05/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F04-79	79	05/05/94	8010/8020		SW c/o 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak)
Groundwater	GW-F05-79	79	05/05/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F06-81	81	05/05/94	8010/8020		NE c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F07-80	80	05/06/94	8010/8020		SW c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F08-79	79	05/06/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 195 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F09-80	80	05/06/94	8010/8020	GW-F09-80DUP	West of SW c/o of 165 Field Street (Seaberg)
Groundwater	GW-F10-79	79	05/09/94	8010/8020		SW c/o of 165 Field, between 165 and 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F11-80	80	05/09/94	8010/8020		SE c/o of 165 Field, between 165 and 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F12-80	80	05/09/94	8010/8020		SE c/o of 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F13-78	78	05/09/94	8010/8020		SW c/o of 151-155 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F14-79	79	05/09/94	8010/8020		East side of 165 Field Street
Groundwater	GW-F15-79	79	05/10/94	8010/8020		170-200 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F16-79	79	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 160-170 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F17-79	79	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 130-140 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F18-79	79	05/10/94	8010/8020		Between 128-130 Gleam Street, along Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F19-79	79	05/10/94	8010/8020		East side of 130 Gleam Street
Groundwater	GW-F20-79	79	05/10/94	8010/8020		Cemetary south of intersection of Ezra Street and Block 23
Groundwater	GW-F21-79	79	05/12/94	8010/8020		Cemetary north of intersection of Field Street and Patton Avenue
Groundwater	GW-F22-79	79	05/12/94	8010/8020		Cemetary north of 400 Patton Avenue
Groundwater	GW-K01-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 91-99 Kean Street (Battalamenti Construction)
Groundwater	GW-K02-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		South edge of 91-99 Kean Street
Groundwater	GW-K03-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		South edge of 83 Kean Street
Groundwater	GW-K04-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		NE c/o of 71 Kean Street (JFB Lithographers)
Groundwater	GW-K05-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		North edge of 71 Kean Street (JFB Lithographers)
Groundwater	GW-K06-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020	GW-K06-25DUP	NW c/o of 71 Kean Street (JFB Lithographers)
Groundwater	GW-K07-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		East side of 71 Kean Street (JFB Lithographers)
Groundwater	GW-K08-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		West side of 71 Kean Street, along Kean Street (JFB)
Groundwater	GW-K09-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		South side of 71 Kean Street (JFB Lithographers)
Groundwater	GW-K010-25	25	05/09/94	8010/8020		SW c/o of 75 Kean Street (Bicounty Scales)
Groundwater	GW-K011-25	25	05/09/94	8010/8020	GW-K011-25DUP	SW c/o of 71 Kean Street (JFB Lithographers)
Groundwater	GW-K012-27	27	05/11/94	8010/8020		East of 69-71 Kean Street, north of East Coast Marine
Groundwater	GW-K013-27	27	05/12/94	8010/8020		East of 83 Kean Street, west of 88 Lamar Street (Pride Solvents)
Groundwater	GW-L01-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-L02-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		North of building at 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-L03-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		SW c/o 8 Lamar Street
Groundwater	GW-L04-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020	GW-L04-25DUP	NE c/o building at 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-L05-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		Lot north of building at 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-L06-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 8 Lamar Street
Groundwater	GW-L07-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 8 Lamar Street
Groundwater	GW-L08-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		Lot north of building at 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-L09-25	25	05/05/94	8010/8020	GW-L09-25DUP	Lot west of NE c/o 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-L10-25	25	05/11/94	8010/8020		South of building at 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-L11-27	27	05/11/94	8010/8020		South edge of Lamar Street property north of Nassau Tool
Groundwater	GW-L12-27	27	05/11/94	8010/8020		South edge of Lamar Street property north of Nassau Tool
Groundwater	GW-L13-25	25	05/11/94	8010/8020		North of building at 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Groundwater	GW-M01-25	25	05/02/94	8010/8020		NE c/o 9 Lamar Street (Pennzoil Product Corp.)
Groundwater	GW-M02-25	25	05/02/94	8010/8020		SE c/o 9 Lamar Street (Pennzoil Product Corp.)
Groundwater	GW-M03-25	25	05/02/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 9 Lamar Street (Pennzoil Product Corp.)

TABLE 3.1

SAMPLE SUMMARY
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SAMPLE CATEGORY	SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE DEPTH (FEET)	SAMPLE DATE	ANALYSES	FIELD DUPLICATE ID #	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION/SAMPLE
Groundwater	GW-M04-25	25	05/02/94	8010/8020	GW-M04-25DUP	SW c/o 9 Lamar Street (Pennzoil Product Corp.)
Groundwater	GW-M05-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		South edge of 9 Lamar Street (Pennzoil Product Corp.)
Groundwater	GW-M06-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		East edge of 65 Edison Avenue (Branca Bros.)
Groundwater	GW-M07-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		NE c/o 65 Edison Avenue (Branca Bros.)
Groundwater	GW-M08-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		South edge of 65 Edison Avenue (Branca Bros.)
Groundwater	GW-M09-25	25	05/03/94	8010/8020		West edge of 65 Edison Avenue (Branca Bros.)
Groundwater	GW-M10-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		NW c/o 30 Mahan Street (Harran Transportation)
Groundwater	GW-M11-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		North edge of 30 Mahan Street (Harran Transportation)
Groundwater	GW-M12-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		NE c/o 30 Mahan Street (Harran Transportation)
Groundwater	GW-M13-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		East of center of 30 Mahan Street (Harran Transportation)
Groundwater	GW-M14-25	25	05/04/94	8010/8020		Center of 30 Mahan Street (Harran Transportation)
Groundwater	GW-M15-25	25	05/05/94	8010/8020		North edge of 65 Edison Avenue (Branca Bros.)
Groundwater	GW-N01-20	20	05/11/94	8010/8020		South of 5 Mahan Street
Groundwater	GW-N02-20	20	05/11/94	8010/8020		South of 45 Edison Avenue (Super Web Press Service)
Groundwater	GW-N03-20	20	05/11/94	8010/8020		North edge of 5 Mahan Street
Soil	SS-K12-14	14	05/11/94	8010/8020		East of 69-71 Kean Street, north of East Coast Marine
Soil	SS-L13-14	14	05/11/94	8010/8020		North of building at 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tool)
Soil	SS-M15-16	16	05/10/94	8010/8020		North edge of 65 Edison Avenue (Branca Bros.)
Soil	SS-N01-10	10	05/11/94	8010/8020		South of 5 Mahan Street



ENGINEERING-SCIENCE

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
BABYLON, NEW YORK

INVESTIGATION AREAS PINELAWN IND. AREA

FIGURE 3.1

SECTION 4

SITE ASSESSMENT

4.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The PIA is an industrial park encompassing approximately one-half square mile in West Babylon, Suffolk County, New York (Figure 4.1). The PIA is bounded by Wellwood Avenue to the west, Little East Neck Road to the east, Patton Avenue to the north, and Edison Avenue to the south. This investigation consisted of five sites within the PIA, including one site west of the Town of Babylon Landfill and four east of the landfill (Figure 4.2). A summary of the sites, along with corresponding properties and addresses contained within the site boundaries, is presented in Table 4.1.

The PIA is a high density industrial area, encompassing approximately one-half square mile, located on either side of the Babylon Town Landfill. Cemeteries and open land bound the site on the north, south and west, and a residential area lies to the east. The various industrial uses include manufacturing, distributors, warehouses, truck terminals, and a sanitary landfill. A majority of the occupied properties consist of one-story structures, paved parking areas, and landscaped front areas. With the exception of three lots directly west of the landfill, empty lots within the site boundaries are generally undeveloped parcels covered by grassy vegetation. Two of the empty lots west and northwest of the incinerator appeared to be used as a holding area for soils being used for the landfill. The third empty lot northwest of the incinerator contained junked cars.

4.2 SITE VICINITY

The vicinity of the PIA Sites consists primarily of commercial/industrial properties, vacant lots, and some residences. Several large cemeteries are located directly north of Patton Avenue. The vicinity of the PIA Sites is relatively flat with the exception of the Babylon Landfill, which is elevated approximately 100 feet above the surrounding area..

Surface water within the PIA consists of a pond located adjacent to Edison Avenue on the Babylon Landfill property. Three recharge basins which collect storm water run-off from surrounding streets are located on Bell Street, along Patton Avenue (between Field and Eads Streets), and on Mahan Street. A majority of the area is occupied by industrial and commercial buildings.

Four NYSDEC-listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites sites are located in close proximity to the five PIA Sites. These include the Babylon Town Landfill (152039); Spectrum Finishing Corp. (152029) and US Electroplating (152027), west of the landfill; and Pride Solvents (152025), east of the landfill. The Babylon Landfill is located either cross gradient or upgradient of all five PIA sites. Spectrum Finishing is located down-gradient and US Electroplating is located directly west (cross-gradient) of the Field-Gleam Street Site. Pride Solvents is located directly east of the Middle Kean Street site (cross-gradient) and up-gradient of the South Lamar Street, South Mahan

Street, and South Nancy Street sites. A number of other NYSDEC listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites are located further north, northwest, and west of the PIA investigation area, with a majority located in the Farmingdale area.

Several small farms are reportedly located approximately 2 miles north of the PIA, and a wetland is located approximately 0.25 miles south of the area (Callender, 1990). The Sandplain Gerardia (Agalinus acuta), a federally listed endangered species, has been identified within a quarter mile of the PIA sites (Callender, 1990).

4.3 SITE HISTORY

Although, as directed by the NYSDEC, no additional record search was conducted for this investigation, information from previous studies of the PIA are presented below. The historic information has been divided into five categories; general area information, area-wide studies information, NYSDEC listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Site information within the PIA, NYSDEC listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Site information for sites upgradient of the PIA, and selected site information for the five sites within the PIA.

4.3.1 General Area Information

Aerial photographs of the PIA investigation area for 1965 indicate the area was largely undeveloped (ES, 1992). However, background information indicates the landfill and incinerator were in existence as early as 1955. Prior to 1960, the PIA was primarily zoned for residential uses. By 1980, 53% of the individual parcels had been rezoned for industrial and commercial usage, including a sanitary landfill. The incinerator was demolished in 1986 and a resource recovery facility was constructed in its place.

4.3.2 Area-Wide Studies Information

4.3.2.1 Suffolk County Study

In 1982 and 1983, the Water Resources Bureau of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services delineated a plume of VOC contamination downgradient from the Pinelawn Industrial Area directly east of the Babylon Landfill (Robbins, S.F., 1983). Study data indicates the plume originates within the PIA study area, is bounded by Jersey Street and Nancy Street (greater than 1000 feet in width), and extends approximately 2 to 3 miles to the southeast. The vertical extent of contamination within the plume boundaries encompassed the area between the water table and the limits of drilling (30 to 60 below the water table). The components of the plume were primarily dense chlorinated solvents, predominantly TCE, PCE and their breakdown products, cis-1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCE, and vinyl chloride. TCA and its breakdown product 1,1-DCA were also present throughout the plume. The outline of the organic plume was shown to be distinctly separate and to the east of a previously defined leachate plume emanating from the Babylon Landfill. The study attributed the contamination to multiple sources; however, none were specifically identified.

4.3.2.2 Babylon Plume Tracking Investigation

ES conducted a plume tracking study in the vicinity of the Babylon Landfill in 1992. This investigation was undertaken as a result of the discovery of VOC

contamination of groundwater in the Upper Glacial aquifer in the vicinity of the Babylon Landfill. Previous studies had identified at least two separate VOC plumes whose source areas appear to be located within the Pinelawn Industrial Area both to the east and west of the landfill. The primary VOCs detected in the groundwater beneath the site during the study were PCE, TCE, 1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,1-DCA, and 1,1,1-TCA. PCE and TCE were the most prevalent compounds, especially in the deeper zone of the aquifer. Contamination was detected at all three depths (shallow, middle, deep) in the Upper Glacial aquifer; the deep zone contamination was limited to the western half of the area, and shallow contamination was found in several locations throughout the study area. A summary of the findings of this investigation are as follows:

(1) Gleam Street/Northern Field Street - PCE, TCE, 1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA were detected at middle and deep levels (southern Gleam St.), and PCE, TCE at shallow and deep levels (northern Gleam/Field Streets).

(2) Southern Dale Street - PCE, TCE, 1,2-DCE were detected at shallow and middle depths.

(3) Southern Alder/Bell Streets - PCE was detected at middle and deep depths.

(4) Southern Lamar/Mahan Streets - TCE, 1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA were detected at shallow and middle depths; PCE was detected in shallow samples.

(5) Middle Lamar Street - 1,1,1-TCA was detected at shallow depths.

(6) Southern Nancy Street - PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride were detected in shallow samples.

Potential source areas identified included:

- Upgradient Source Area - An upgradient source area is suspected because of VOC contamination along the northernmost street, Patton Avenue, west of the landfill, and throughout the western side of the industrial area. These borings were expected to be clean because they are located at the upgradient edge of the Pinelawn Industrial Area. The extensive cemeteries bordering the industrial park to the north and west suggest that the upgradient source area is somewhat distant, perhaps two to three miles to the northwest.
- Gleam Street - Twelve lots on northern Gleam and Field streets were considered as potential source areas for the major area of contamination found on middle and southern Gleam Street. One of these lots, located at 100 Field Street (U.S. Electroplating) is an existing Class 2 Hazardous Waste Site. In addition to the lots, the recharge basin between Field and Eads Streets, and the former lagoon near the corner of Gleam and Patton Avenue are possible sources.
- Alder/Bell Streets - Study data was insufficient for clearly defining sources for PCE contamination in the middle and deep portion of the aquifer in this area. Potential source areas include a former dump near Edison Avenue and Plate Street, an adjacent recharge basin, or regional upgradient sources.

- Southern Dale Street - Shallow and middle aquifer contamination at southern Dale Street was attributed to six potential sources, one of which is an existing Class 2 Hazardous Waste Site, located at 50 Dale Street (Spectrum Finishing).
- Southern Lamar Street/Mahan Streets - Elevated levels of VOCs (PCE, TCE, and 1,1,1-TCA) in the shallow aquifer at the south ends of Lamar and Mahan Streets could be attributed to an area consisting of four lots, one of which is on the west side of Mahan Street (Branca Bros., 65 Edison Avenue), and three bordering Lamar Street (two which include Nassau Tools and an empty lot).
- Mid-Lamar Street - Eight small lots were identified as potential source areas for TCA contamination of the shallow zone in the middle section of Lamar Street. One of these lots, 88 Lamar Street, was the focus of a recent hydrogeologic investigation which showed the presence of 1,1,1-TCA in groundwater in excess of 1300 ppb (ES, 1992). Based on the analytical results, this area and the area at southern Lamar constitute separate potential source areas.
- Southern Nancy Street - Two lots, one on each side of Nancy Street bordering Edison Avenue, were selected as potential source areas for PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride found at location N03. This zone appeared to be separate from the Mahan Street area because TCE was the primary contaminant found here.

4.3.3 NYSDEC Listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites - Pinelawn Industrial Area

4.3.3.1 Babylon Landfill Site

The Babylon Landfill is an inactive municipal landfill listed as a Class 2 site (152039). The site contains inactive scavenger lagoons and a lined ashfill (NYSDEC, 1994). The contaminants of concern have been identified as primarily inorganic chemicals. Groundwater flow direction in the Upper Glacial Aquifer was determined to be southeasterly at a hydraulic gradient of about 0.002 feet/foot. A leachate plume attributable to the landfill was identified, but two volatile organic plumes (primarily PCE and TCE) were detected which were concluded to have sources outside the landfill, one to the east and one to the west. No contamination has been identified in the Magothy aquifer. A RI/FS has been completed, with issuance of a ROD anticipated in the near future.

4.3.3.2 Pride Solvents, West Babylon

Pride Solvents is an active Class 2 site (152025), with on-site operations consisting of chemical and solvent distribution and solvent reclamation (NYSDEC, 1994). The site at one time had 16 underground storage tanks. Although the site was originally part of the West Babylon Industrial Area Study, the Babylon Plume Tracking Investigation identified Pride as a source of subsurface contamination, resulting in listing of the property as an individual site. Subsurface contamination resulting from on-site operations include heavy metals, 1,1,1-TCA, methylene chloride, PCE, Freon 113, and 1,1,3-trimethylbenzene. Groundwater samples from wells at the Pride Solvents facility indicated concentrations of 1,1,1 TCA in excess of 1300 μg/l, and lower levels of TCE and 1,1-DCA (27 and 35 μg/l respectively) (ES, 1992).

4.3.3.3 US Electroplating, 100 Field Street

The US Electroplating facility is a Class 2 site (152027) currently operating as an electroplating and anodizing facility (NYSDEC, 1994). Site contamination reportedly resulted from waste water discharge (spent electroplating solutions) to underground holding tanks and to storm drains. Results of shallow groundwater sampling conducted during a Phase II investigation completed in April 1990 revealed the presence of PCE at 7 μg/l, TCE at 35 μg/l, and 1,1,1-TCA at 9 μg/l (Callender, 1990).

4.3.3.4 Spectrum Finishing Corp., 50 Dale Street

The Spectrum Finishing Corp. facility is an active Class 2 site (152029) that conducts electroplating operations (NYSDEC, 1994). Subsurface contamination reportedly resulted from discharge of waste water into storm drains, leaking holding tanks, and drywells. Contaminants of concern include metals and organic solvents. Results of shallow groundwater sampling conducted during a responsible party Phase II Investigation completed in March 1988 (GRB and Galli, R.D., 1988) revealed 1,1,1-TCA ranging from 10 μg/l to 28 μg/l, and TCE up to 73 μg/l. The wells covered an area surrounding the Spectrum Finishing Corporation facility.

Spectrum Finishing also owns the adjacent property at 60 Dale Street (a former Class 2a site); formerly owned by NTU Circuits. NTU reportedly remediated on-site cesspools prior to vacating the property in 1983. A NYSDEC Phase II investigation was completed in April 1992. The study was conducted on the NTU Circuits site, but also utilized wells from the adjacent Spectrum Finishing property (ES, 1992). The investigation revealed the presence of TCE (35 μg/l), PCE (370 μg/l), and 1,1,1-TCA (58 μg/l) in shallow groundwater beneath the site. The site was reportedly delisted as a result of the remedial efforts undertaken in 1983. However, no confirmatory sampling was conducted after the remedial effort, prior analytical data from on-site leaching pools do not indicate whether organics were addressed, and no groundwater studies had been conducted for the site. Although the former NTU facility appears to be located upgradient of the Spectrum facility, remaining on-site contamination has been attributed to the Spectrum Finishing facility.

4.3.4 NYSDEC Listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Information For Sites - Upgradient Of The Pinelawn Industrial Area

4.3.4.1 Cantor Brothers, Farmingdale

Cantor Brothers is an inactive Class 2 site (152021) that conducted chemical repacking and handling operations (NYSDEC, 1994). Numerous spills, illegal discharges, and improper storage conditions have been documented on the site. Contaminants of concern for the facility include organic solvents, fuel oils, and creosote.

4.3.4.2 Tronic Plating, Farmingdale

The Tronic Plating facility is an inactive Class 4 site (152028) that conducted electroplating and anodizing operations on-site (NYSDEC, 1994). Subsurface contamination reportedly occurred from waste water discharge to leaching pools and a

dry well. Contaminants of concern consisted primarily of metals and cyanide. Follow-up studies indicate no further action is required at the site.

4.3.4.3 Preferred Plating, Farmingdale

Preferred Plating is an inactive Class 2 site (152030) that treated metal parts for corrosion resistance and priming (NYSDEC, 1994). Subsurface contamination reportedly occurred as a result of waste water discharge to surface impoundments, leach pools, and the ground surface. Contaminants of concern consist primarily of plating waste.

4.3.4.4 Astro Electroplating, Farmingdale

The Astro Electroplating facility is an active Class 2 site (152036) that conducts plating operations on premolded plastic components (NYSDEC, 1994). Subsurface contamination reportedly resulted from waste water discharge to subsurface leach pools. Contaminants of concern included metals and TCE. Although the leach pools have reportedly been remediated, groundwater standard exceedances still exist.

4.3.4.5 Circuitron Corp., Farmingdale

The Circuitron facility is an inactive Class 2 site (152082) (and NPL site) with site operations consisting of plating and etching (NYSDEC, 1994). Photographic, riston, and silk-screen operations were also conducted on site. Waste water containing heavy metals and solvents were reportedly discharged to leaching pools. Hazardous waste holding tanks reportedly still contain waste material. Contaminants of concern include metals, plating wastes, 1,1,1-TCA, methyl ethyl ketone, 1,1,2-TCE, and toluene.

4.3.4.6 Fairchild Republic Aircraft, Farmingdale

The Fairchild Republic Aircraft facility includes two Class 2 sites (152004 and 152130) consisting of the main plant and a storm water sump for site runoff and waste water disposal from the main plant (NYSDEC, 1994). Although the site is currently inactive, contaminants detected on-site and attributed to prior site operations include metals and solvents (1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, 1,1-dichloroethane, PCE, and vinyl chloride).

4.3.4.7 Jameco Industries, Inc., Wyandanch

The Jameco Industries facility is a listed Class 4 site (152003) that conducted metal finishing and electroplating operations (NYSDEC, 1994). The site is listed because of subsurface contamination from waste water discharge to leaching pools in the past. Contaminants of concern include metals, PCE, and TCE. Waste sources have reportedly been remediated.

4.3.4.8 I.W. Industries, Inc., Melville

I.W. Industries is a Class 2 site (152102) that manufactures machined parts (NYSDEC, 1994). Subsurface contamination resulted from waste water discharge to subsurface leaching pools. The leachate soils were reportedly remediated and backfilled. Contaminants of concern include metals and organic chemicals.

4.3.4.9 Hazardous Waste Disposal, Farmingdale

The Hazardous Waste Disposal facility is an inactive Class 2 site (152113) that was used for storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste (NYSDEC, 1994). Past spills were documented in the drum storage area where approximately 1,900 drums were stored. Wastes of concern include paint lacquer, ink thinners, and chlorinated solvents.

4.3.4.10 Kenmark Textiles, Farmingdale

The Kenmark Textiles facility is an active Class 2 site (152032) that conducted textile dying and screening operations (NYSDEC, 1994). The site is listed because of subsurface contamination resulting from waste water discharge to on-site cesspools. Contaminants of concern include chromium and printing dyes.

4.3.4.11 National Heatset Printing, Co., East Farmingdale

The National Heatset Printing Co. facility is a multi-tenant industrial building, listed as a Class 2 site (152140) (NYSDEC, 1994). Subsurface contamination has reportedly resulted from waste water discharge to on-site cesspools. Contaminants of concern include PCE, 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, and 1,2-dichloroethylene. Organics were detected in ppm levels in soils, and in exceedance of groundwater quality standards in groundwater.

4.3.4.12 Minimilt Realty (Hygrade Metal Moulding), Farmingdale

The Minimilt Realty property is an inactive Class 2 site (152147) listed because of discharge of degreasers to subsurface on-site cesspools and an underground storage tank. The primary contaminant of concern is PCE. PCE was detected in groundwater at 4,100 ppb.

4.3.5 Background Information For Properties Within The PIA Investigation Area

4.3.5.1 Field-Gleam Street Area

Lawrence Ripak, 400 Patton Avenue

The Ripak facility is an active aircraft parts testing operation (SCHDS, 1985. Above ground storage tanks identified on site include 24 caustic and other tanks, as well as six industrial waste tanks (SCHDS, 1992). Underground tanks identified include two industrial waste tanks, three #2 fuel oil tanks, and one "other" tank. Chemicals stored/used on site include PCE, turpentine, acetone, gasoline, isopropanol, nitric acid, chromic acid, sodium hydroxide, and hydrochloric acid. SCHDS inspection reports indicate waste handling and storage operations included bermed drum storage areas, closed loop rinse systems, and industrial waste water treatment. No industrial waste water discharge to on site cesspools has been identified in the past (SCHDS, 1979).

Residence, 207 Field Street

A private residence is located at 207 Field Street. No information has been collected for this property.

Lawrence Ripak, 195 Field Street

Ripak reportedly purchased the 195 Field Street property in 1992 from Golco Realty (NYSDEC, 1994b). Half of the building is used for "shot cleaning" (company name not identified) and half is used by Ripak for ultrasonic inspection of metal parts. Site use prior to 1992 has not been identified.

Seaburg Precision, 165 Field Street

The Seaburg facility is a machine shop operation. Violations identified in SCHDS inspection reports included improper drum storage, discharge of wash water with caustic soda and acid to storm drain (SCHDS, 1983).

Stored materials and wastes generated on site include waste oil, cleaner fluids, cutting fluids, lacquer, thinner, oils, and paints. On site storage tanks include gasoline, #2 fuel oil, and an organic solvent tank.

Seaburg Precision, 151-155 Field Street

Seaburg Precision reportedly owns and operates the 151-155 Field Street property for warehouse and fork lift repair operations (NYSDEC, 1994b).

Vacant Lot, 120 Gleam Street

No information was collected for this property.

Vacant Lot, 128 Gleam Street

No information was collected for this property.

Atomic Carting, 130 Gleam Street

Background information indicates the Atomic Carting facility was used for waste hauling operations (SCHDS, 1982; SCHDS, 1985c). Although the property is now vacant, aerial photographs indicate an on-site structure existed. The building was shared with Alert Carting. SCHDS inspection reports indicate the facility is used for storage and maintenance of fleet vehicles. Background information also indicates cesspool cleaning services may have also been performed by the company. Violations identified in the inspection reports included an unauthorized above-ground storage tank, discharge of truck cleaning pressure wash, and sulfuric acid spillage into a storm drain. Materials stored on-site included ethylene glycol, kerosene, lube oil, sulfuric acid, gasoline, and diesel fuel.

Vacant Lot, 140 Gleam Street

No information was collected for this property.

Vacant Lot, 160 Gleam Street

No information was collected for this property.

Vacant Lot, 170 Gleam Street

Junk vehicles and boats were observed on this property during the PSA field work.

Vacant Lot, 170-200 Gleam Street

Junk vehicles and boats were observed on this property during the PSA field work.

Babylon Landfill Vehicle Maintenance, 200 Gleam Street and 380 Patton Avenue

These two properties appear to be used for storage by the Town of Babylon. A garage is located on the 200 Gleam Street property.

4.3.5.2 Middle Kean Street Area

JFB Litho, 71 Kean Street

SCDHS inspection reports indicate site operations at the JFB Litho facility include lithographic and offset printing, and photographic development (SCDHS, 1988a; SCDHS, 1988b; SCDHS, 1988c; SCDHS, 1989a; SCDHS, 1990a). Raw materials used on-site included solvent-based inks, isopropyl alcohol, photographic fixatives, developer, and film cleaner. Violations noted in the inspection reports included drum storage without permit, plate washing and press room sinks discharging to leaching pools without permit, and an inadequate flammable storage room. Water samples collected from the east storm drain had detections as follows:

methylene chloride	160 ppb	xylene	640 ppb
toluene	96 ppb	p ethyltoluene	2,300 ppb
ethylbenzene	72 ppb	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	1,200 ppb
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	2,500 ppb		

Water samples collected from the sanitary pool closest to the southwest corner of the building had detections as follows:

1,1-DCA	530 ppb	xylene (s)	360 ppb
1,1,1-TCA	880 ppb	p-ethyltoluene	2,100 ppb
toluene	260 ppb	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	750 ppb
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	1,300 ppb		

Bi-County Scale, 75 Kean Street

No environmental violations, such as spills or releases, were identified for the facility during a recent site assessment (H_2M, 1994a). SCDHS site inspection reports were not reviewed for this project. Raw materials reportedly used on site included mineral oil, and an aliphatic hydrocarbon used in the facility's dip tank.

4.3.5.3 South Lamar Street Area

Nassau Tool Works, 34 Lamar Street

Nassau Tool Works is a precision machining facility (EEA, 1994). The facility also occupies 25 Kean Street. Current operations include use of pink water soluble coolant for milling and lathe operations, and black cutting oils for trepanning and gun drilling operations. Coolants are currently used in closed-loop systems with waste materials periodically pumped out and recycled. Past site usage includes a machine shop, hydraulic parts manufacturing, rough milling, and specialty machine shop operations.

Past SCDHS inspection reports indicate wastes generated on-site included cutting oil and waste solvents (TCA) (SCDHS, 1982a; SCDHS, 1984a; SCDHS, 1985a;

SCDHS, 1986a). Drums were stored both inside and outside. The inspection reports indicate violations were limited to improper drum storage, missing permits, and storage of excessive quantities of regulated materials. Staining of ground surfaces was noted in the vicinity of drum storage areas. No on-site disposal was identified in any of the inspection reports. The facility had three underground fuel oil tanks (two of which were removed in 1992), and an underground waste water/soluble coolant tank (closed in place in 1983) (EEA, 1994). 1,1,1-TCA was reportedly used on site as a degreasing solvent.

Iron was the only Class GA groundwater exceedance detected in a water sample from a site storm drain. However, organic analysis was not conducted because of holding time exceedance (EEA, 1994). A Notice-of-Violation was issued in 1992 for discharge of suspected waste oil to a storm drain. The storm drain was reportedly pumped out along with removal of approximately 3 cubic yards of contaminated sand. Stained soils in the vicinity of the storm drain were also remediated. No follow-up testing was conducted for confirmation of remediation effort.

Vacant Lot, 8 Lamar

This property is reportedly owned by a Mr. Gazza (NYSDEC, 1994b). A house on this property was destroyed in a fire during the 1970's and the lot has remained vacant since.

4.3.5.4 South Mahan Street Area

Pennzoil Product Co., 9 Lamar Street

This parcel is a vacant lot. Although Pennzoil Product Co. has a facility at 70 Otis Street, tax records list Pennzoil for 9 Lamar Street (ES, 1992). The 70 Otis Street facility was used for distribution of oil products, with a product line that included motor oil, filters, and solid lubricants (SCDHS, 1986b; SCDHS, 1988d). No records were obtained for 9 Lamar Street.

Harran Transportation Corp., 30 Mahan Street

The Harran facility is an industrial park (Prime Industrial Park) consisting of the NYS Department of Motor Vehicles, Roechling Engineering Plastics, Sustaplast, Inc., Harran Coachways, Kold King Refrigeration, Inc., Trans World Concepts, Inc., and Musiker Tours, Inc. (EEA, 1994). Harran Coachways is listed as a small quantity generator. One diesel, one antifreeze, one motor oil, and one waste oil tank were listed for the facility (SCDHS, 1992). The Suffolk County Health Department stated that a limited remediation had been conducted on on-site cesspools. The facilities refueling area reportedly drained to bus wash collection troughs.

Branca Bros., 65 Edison Street

Branca Bros. is a truck dealership and repair shop (NYSDEC, 1994b). Frank Branca stated Branca Bros. purchased the property in 1973, and removed an abandoned house, garbage and drums from the property, and constructed the existing building. Mr. Branca also stated neither PCE or TCE have been used on site.

4.3.5.5 South Nancy Street Area

Englert, Inc., 55 Edison Avenue

This property is also referred to as 1 Mahan Street and has a tax map listing as 5 Mahan Street (H_2M, 1994a). The facility was primarily used for warehousing and storage activities. However, Lancer Lithography Packing Corporation occupied the site for approximately ten years (H_2M, 1994c). A number of inspections were made by the SCDH in regards to Lancer's operations. Analytical results from on-site cesspools indicate the presence of elevated levels of metals, 1,1-DCA, isopropylbenzene, p-ethyltoluene, p-isopropyltoluene, TCE, PCE, 1,1,1-TCA, toluene, and xylene. The site is currently under investigation as a result of elevated cesspool concentrations that appear to be a result of prior operations by Lancer's. Although the cesspools were reportedly emptied in 1992, the investigation will focus on residual impacts of the septic system located along Edison Street.

Super Web Press Services, Co., 45 Edison Avenue

This facility has had several occupants over the past ten years. Of primary concern are printing operations by Super Web Press Services, U.S. Web, and KPM Dataforms, and machining operations by "A" Mark Machine Company (H_2M, 1994b). The Super Web facility manufactured and serviced printing equipment (SCDHS, 1985b; SCDHS, 1986c; SCDHS, 1986d; SCDHS, 1987a). SCDHS inspection reports identified several violations, including non-permited emissions from paint booth, storage area, and storage tanks. Materials stored on-site included flammable materials, isopropyl alcohol, methylene chloride, solvents, and caustics. Wastes generated included spent degreaser and dip tank sludges. A tank listing report indicates a 350-gallon organic solvent above-ground tank existed on site (SCHDS, 1992). The facility has a septic system located on the corner of Nancy and Edison Streets. Analytical results indicate the presence of metals, xylene, toluene, p-ethyltoluene, trimethylbenzene, and methylene chloride in the septic system. Although dry wells are reportedly present on-site, sampling was limited to one sample analyzed for metals.

4.4 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.4.1 Regional Geology and Soils

Long Island is an island approximately 120 miles long and 20 miles across at its widest point (USGS, 1986a). The island lies entirely within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The major landforms present on Long Island are the result of multiple geologic processes, ranging from millions of years before present to recent times. However, most of the present-day topography is related to the last ice age, the Wisconsin Stage, which ended 10 to 12 thousand years ago. The most prominent natural features on the island and in Suffolk County are the east-west trending lines of hills formed by terminal moraines, the gently sloping outwash plain extending southerly from the hills, the deeply eroded headlands comprising the western portion of the north shore, and the barrier beaches along the southern shore (Cohen, P., et. al., 1968; USDA, 1975). Elevation in Suffolk County ranges from 400 feet at West Hills to sea level.

Long Island is underlain by consolidated bedrock, which in turn is overlain by a wedge-shaped mass of unconsolidated sedimentary materials (USGS, 1986b). The top of the bedrock is at, or near, the land surface in the northwestern part of the island and slopes to the southeast. The average slope of the bedrock is about 65 feet per mile.

4.4.2 Regional Groundwater Hydrology

Long Island is underlain by unconsolidated deposits comprising a sole source aquifer system. This aquifer system is comprised of three main aquifers: the Upper Glacial, the Magothy, and the Lloyd aquifers.

The southern half of Long Island, where the PIA sites are located, consists of an outwash plain associated with the terminus of a Wisconsinan-age glacier. Stratified sand deposits containing some gravel underlie the outwash deposits. The outwash deposit ranges from 50 to 90 feet thick, and is referred to as the Upper Glacial aquifer (USGS, 1972). The Upper Glacial aquifer consists of coarse quartz sand and some gravel. Depth to groundwater ranges from between 12 to 18 feet below land surface, and has a horizontal gradient to the south-southeast of 0.0021 (Kimmel and Braids, 1980). Groundwater use from the Upper Glacial aquifer in the vicinity of the PIA Sites is primarily limited to industrial use. Use as a potable source is limited to eastern portions of Long Island because of salt water intrusion and subsurface contamination. Drinking water for the area is supplied by the Suffolk County Water Authority from several well fields in the area. The closest downgradient well fields are located in the Magothy aquifer approximately 2,800 feet to the southeast (Gordon Avenue) and 4,000 feet to the south (12th Street) (H_2M, 1994b). One well in the 12th Street well field was closed in 1993 because of excess nitrates, chlorides, and detergents.

Underlying a majority of the Upper Glacial aquifer is the Gardiners Clay, which occurs at depths of approximately 70 to 100 feet below land surface in the immediate site vicinity. This marine clay has been attributed to an interglacial stage, a period between two glacial advances. The major water-bearing unit below the clay unit is the Cretaceous-age Magothy aquifer, which is comprised predominantly of fine to coarse sand with interbedded lenses of clay, silt, and lignite (Callender, 1990). Although a majority of the Magothy aquifer is overlain by a confining layer that creates areas with artesian pressure, portions of the Magothy aquifer are under non-confined conditions because of the noncontinuous confining layer. The Magothy is about 400 feet thick beneath much of the island and is the primary drinking water source for the region.

The Lloyd aquifer underlies the Magothy aquifer, separated by continuous clay beds (Raritan clay) that retard vertical movement and create a relatively high artesian pressure within the Lloyd aquifer (USGS, 1986a). Pumping from the Lloyd aquifer is restricted to portions of Queens and portions of the north and south shores of Long Island.

Generalized groundwater flow paths on Long Island go in two directions from the hilly areas formed by the terminal moraines along the center of the island, northward and southward towards Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. Much of the water reaching the water table under natural conditions moves laterally through the Upper Glacial aquifer, eventually discharging into streams or major saltwater bodies. The remainder of the natural recharge volume moves vertically downward into

the deeper artesian (confined) aquifers, such as the Magothy, and then laterally towards Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. The potentiometric surface map of the Magothy aquifer very much resembles the water table map of the Upper Glacial aquifer, but has generally milder gradients and fewer local disturbances (USGS, 1986).

The impact of human activities on the groundwater flow regime are substantial and complex. Some of the ways in which urbanization has altered the natural hydrologic system include changes in stream flow, groundwater pumpage, discharge of treated sewage plant effluent to the sea, recharge basins, and diffusion wells. Groundwater quality problems, including temperature changes, saltwater intrusion, and general degradation of water quality have also occurred through a period of many years of population growth and development.

4.4.3 Regional Surface Water Hydrology

Regional drainage is primarily south to southeast towards the Great South Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Localized drainage is primarily directed by storm drain systems to local recharge basins. The nearest water bodies include a pond on the Babylon Landfill property; Santapogue River, located less than 2 miles to the southeast; and the Carls River, located less than 2.5 miles to the east.

Average annual precipitation on Long Island between 1951 and 1965 was approximately 44 inches, with a maximum of 51 inches in the hills comprising the Harbor Hill Moraine in the center of the island, and a minimum of 40 inches along the coast in southern Nassau County. In general, precipitation is distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, and seasonal variations in precipitation are rather uniform throughout the island. Runoff from most housing developments and highways is discharged into recharge basins which are dug into the underlying sand and gravel deposits (USDA, 1975).

4.5 SITE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.5.1 Site Geology

Borings installed during the 1992 Babylon Plume Tracking Study (45 borings at depths ranging from 25 to 91 feet), indicate the presence of a simple lithology, consisting primarily of Upper Glacial aquifer sands and gravel and the Gardiners Clay (ES, 1992). Upper Glacial sediments were found to be generally less than 90 feet in thickness throughout the study area. The Gardiners Clay was encountered between 83 and 92 feet below grade.

The Upper Glacial unconsolidated materials consisted primarily of tan, fine to coarse sand and fine to coarse gravel with abundant rounded, predominantly quartzitic pebbles. Traces of silt and clay were minor constituents in the lithologic section. The Gardiners Clay can be characterized as a dense, gray clay with some gray silt. Depth to the Gardiners Clay was confirmed at nine of the boring locations through split spoon samples. The elevations of the contact between the clay, sand, and gravel units indicate a general dip of the clay unit to the south with a small mound in the vicinity of Gleam Street (ES, 1992).

4.5.2 Site Groundwater Hydrology

Groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from 12 to 18 feet below land surface during the 1992 ES investigation. Plotted groundwater data indicated an approximate gradient and flow direction similar to the regional interpretation (Kimmel and Braids, 1980). The water level elevation across the site ranged from 48 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at Patton Avenue to 43 feet amsl in the eastern portion of Edison Avenue. Flow direction was estimated to be south 35° east at a gradient of 0.0017, which compares reasonably well to 0.0021 obtained by Kimmel and Braids (1980). However, foundations, storm sewer lines, recharge basins and other subsurface structures are likely to affect localized groundwater flow directions. The higher elevations on Patton Avenue at Field and Eads Streets may be due to the presence of storm sewer sumps or the recharge basin bordering Patton Avenue between Field and Eads.

Vertical hydraulic gradients were not determined during the ES 1992 investigation because of the lack of permanent vertical reference points and limited accuracy of the measured water levels. A previous study by Geraghty and Miller indicated slight downward vertical gradients in the area (ES, 1992). Thus, the primary flow mechanism is expected to be the difference in hydraulic heads between Patton Avenue and Edison Street, driving groundwater laterally through the saturated portion of the Upper Glacial aquifer in a south-southeasterly direction. Boring logs from the 1992 investigation indicate the Upper Glacial aquifer in the vicinity of the PIA sites is underlain by a confining layer of Gardiners clay. This confining layer consists of 10 to 13 feet of silty, gray clay, and occurs at depths of approximately 70 to 100 feet below land surface in the immediate site vicinity.

The relatively high permeability of the formation was evident during purging of some of the boreholes. At purge rates of 2 to 5 gpm for 10 to 15 minutes, no measurable drawdown was discerned from water level measurements (ES, 1992). The groundwater velocity across the site was calculated as 3.2 feet per day, utilizing the measured gradient of 0.0017, a permeability of 470 feet/day, and a porosity of 25% (Kimmel and Braids, 1980).

4.5.3 Site Surface Water Hydrology

Surface water drainage on the PIA sites is primarily controlled by street storm water systems which discharge to municipal recharge basins and facility roof and storm drain systems which may still discharge to facility cesspools/dry wells.

4.6 SITE CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT

4.6.1 Assessment Approach

The following subsections summarize the results of Task 2. Whenever possible, samples were collected within site boundaries and upgradient of the sites in an attempt to identify potential impacts by upgradient sources. Where appropriate, groundwater sample results have been compared to applicable NYSDEC Class GA groundwater quality standards and guidance values (NYSDEC, 1992).

As stated in Section 3, "validation" of analytical results was limited to sample tracking and contract compliance screening. Assessment of analytical results included reviewing sample holding times and evaluating laboratory blank samples. In most cases concentrations in field samples less than five times blank sample concentrations were considered to be attributable to laboratory contamination and were identified as such. For common laboratory contaminants (methylene chloride, acetone, toluene, 2-butanone, and common phthalate esters), the criterion used was ten times the blank sample concentrations.

The term "BQL" (below quantitation limit) is in place of certain concentrations, indicating detected concentrations were below the method detection limit. A number of Method 8020 analytes, primarily in the Field-Gleam Street area, were flagged with a "B" qualifier as a result of laboratory contamination in accordance with the discussion above. A partial explanation for the high number of "B" qualified data is the impact from operations in the vicinity of the mobile laboratory, including pressure wash machinery, heavy equipment operations associated with the landfill, and shop activities at adjacent manufacturing facilities. Discussions on Method 8020 results are limited in this report because: (1) the analytes are not part of the focused effort of this investigation (not called for in the original scope of work); (2) there were a number of invalid results from laboratory contamination; and (3) petroleum products are generally exempt from hazardous waste regulations and would therefore, have minimal, if any, impact on site classification.

Potential sources were identified based on several factors, including the 1992 Babylon Plume Tracking results, analytical results from this investigation, groundwater flow direction, and past history of site activities

4.6.1 Data Summary and Assessment

Although the five areas investigated under this project are in some cases adjacent or in close proximity to each other, the data assessment presented below discusses each of the areas separately. This approach has been taken in an attempt to identify individual properties as potential sources of contamination. However, the assessment does include discussions on potential off-site impacts from adjacent and upgradient properties.

4.6.1.1 Field-Gleam Street Area

A total of 66 groundwater samples were collected from 22 sample locations in the northern Field and Gleam Street area. Groundwater samples were collected from three depths in the Upper Glacial aquifer at each location.

Analytes detected from groundwater in the shallow zone (between 25 and 30 feet bgs) included 1,1-DCE, methylene chloride, 1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, PCE, toluene, and xylenes. Total Method 8010 VOC concentrations for this zone ranged from 13.1 µg/L to 1230 µg/L (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2). As in the Babylon Plume Tracking study, elevated concentrations of PCE, and to a lesser extent its biodegradation product TCE, were detected in the vicinity of 400 Patton Avenue. PCE concentrations ranged from 1 µg/L at sample location F16 to 1,100 µg/L at sample location F05 (Figure 4.3). TCE concentrations in the shallow portion of the aquifer

ranged from 2.3 µg/L at sample location F02 to 130 µg/L at sample location F05 (Figure 4.4). An elevated concentration of the TCE biodegradation product cis-1,2-DCE (130 µg/L) was detected at sample location F07 and methylene chloride was detected at 32 µg/L at sample location F10. This data suggests a potential source for PCE exists at 195 Field Street (Ripak), resulting in the subsequent presence of several PCE biodegradation products at lower concentrations. Although documented use of PCE on site was identified in the background information, documented disposal of wastes to the septic system has not been identified. In addition, sample locations, contaminant concentrations, and groundwater flow direction do not allow ruling out a nearby upgradient source.

Analytes detected in the middle zone (between 55 and 57 feet bgs) included 1,1-DCE, c-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, PCE, toluene, and xylenes. Total Method 8010 VOC concentrations for this zone ranged from 63.3 µg/L to 3,340 µg/L (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.5). PCE concentrations ranged from 16 µg/L at sample location F15 to 2,600 µg/L at sample location F01 (Figure 4.6). TCE concentrations in the middle portion of the aquifer ranged from 12 µg/L at sample location F20 to 440 µg/L at sample location F01 (Figure 4.7). TCE biodegradation product cis-1,2-DCE concentration patterns were generally consistent with the PCE concentrations. The data suggests an upgradient source is primarily responsible for the presence of these contaminants in the middle portion of the aquifer. Although TCE and PCE concentrations are slightly elevated in the vicinity of 400 Patton Avenue (Ripak facility), the data would at most suggest a contributing source in the vicinity of 400 Patton Avenue or 195 Field Street to a plume originating upgradient of the Field-Gleam Street area.

Analytes detected in the deep zone (between 77 and 83 feet bgs) included vinyl chloride, 1,1-DCE, t-1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCA, c-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, PCE, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes. Total Method 8010 VOC concentrations for this zone ranged from 16.8 µg/L to 4,390 µg/L (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.8). PCE concentrations ranged from 2.4 µg/L at sample location F16 to 3,500 µg/L at sample location F01 (Figure 9). TCE concentrations in the deep portion of the aquifer ranged from below the quantitation limit at sample location F18 to 520 µg/L at sample location F12 (Figure 4.10). TCE biodegradation product cis-1,2-DCE concentration patterns were generally consistent with the PCE concentrations. The data indicates that an upgradient source is responsible for the presence of these contaminants.

In general, the analytical data from this study for the Field-Gleam site suggest the following:

1. The trend of all of the contaminant plumes identified appear to conform with groundwater flow direction.
2. The elevated PCE concentrations, and to a lesser extent, the elevated concentrations of PCE biodegradation products in the shallow groundwater indicate a localized source for observed contamination.
3. Elevated PCE concentrations observed in the middle and deep portions of the Upper Glacial aquifer, along with corresponding concentrations of PCE biodegradation products, suggest a distant upgradient source. Although TCE and PCE concentrations are slightly elevated in the vicinity of 400 Patton

Avenue (Ripak facility), the contaminant concentrations and groundwater flow direction at most suggest a contributing source in the vicinity of 400 Patton Avenue or 195 Field Street to a plume originating upgradient of the Field-Gleam Street area.

A majority of the Method 8020 analytical data were invalidated because of laboratory contamination. However, the pattern of the "B" qualified data suggest potential contamination at all three depths in the vicinity of the Ripak facilities.

4.6.1.2 Middle Kean Street

Thirteen shallow groundwater samples (GW-K1-25 through GW-K13-27) and one soil sample (SS-K12-14) were collected from the Middle Kean Street area. VOCs detected in the soil sample from this area contained 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, and PCE with a total Method 8010 VOC concentration of 5.8 mg/kg (Table 4.5). 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, and PCE were detected in the groundwater samples with total Method 8010 VOCs ranging from nondetect to 46.5 μg/L (Table 4.6 and Figures 4.11-4.14). In general, total Method 8010 VOC concentrations, as well as concentrations for most of the individual analytes, increased from upgradient of 71 Kean Street (JFB Litho), peaked on site, and then decreased downgradient. This analytical data, combined with background information, indicate 71 Kean Street is a source for the 1,1,1-TCA detected in the groundwater sample from the property. The PSA data indicate that impact from Pride Solvents is minimal, at least at a shallow depth, based on no total Method 8010 VOCs being detected at sample location K13 (83 Kean Street) and the relatively low concentration (0.5 μg/L) detected at sample location K10 (75 Kean Street). However, sample data are insufficient for excluding potential impact from the Pride Solvents facility (where 1,1,1-TCA has been detected in subsurface samples). Although Pride would not be considered upgradient of JFB Litho based on apparent regional groundwater flow, local factors may influence contaminant migration. These factors include mechanical dispersion of wastes reportedly disposed on site and/or localized groundwater flow aberrations.

4.6.1.3 South Lamar Street

Thirteen groundwater samples (GW-L1-25 through GW-L13-25) and one soil sample (SS-L13-14) were collected from the South Lamar Street area. Method 8010/8020 VOC analytes were not detected in the soil sample from this area (Table 4.5). Method 8010/8020 analytes detected in groundwater included vinyl chloride, 1,1-DCE, 1,1-DCA, c-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, 1,2-DCA, TCE, PCE, toluene, and xylenes. Total Method 8010 VOCs in the groundwater samples ranged from nondetect to 2,410 μg/L (Table 4.7). In general, concentrations increased from upgradient of 34 Lamar Street (Nassau Tools), peaked on site, and then decreased downgradient of 34 Lamar Street.

Maximum concentrations of all of the Method 8010 VOCs were detected at sample locations L02, L09, L10, or L13, all of which are on the 34 Lamar Street property, with concentrations consistently decreasing upgradient and down gradient of this location (Figures 4.15-4.21). In addition, cross gradient (east and west) concentrations of these analytes were relatively low to nondetect. The plume configuration strongly suggest Nassau Tools is the source of observed contamination.

Groundwater samples collected during the Babylon Plume Tracking Investigation also identified the Nassau Tool facility as potential source of VOC contamination in addition to the apparent VOC plume from the Pride Solvents facility to the north.

Although background information indicates the Nassau Tool Works facility had a relatively "clean" operation, several areas of concern have been identified as potential sources for the on site contamination. These include the reported use of TCE and 1,1,1-TCA on site and the reported disposal of wastes into the storm sewer.

4.6.1.4 South Mahan Street

Fifteen shallow groundwater samples (GW-M1-25 through GW-M15-25) and one soil sample (SS-M15-16) were collected from the South Mahan Street area. c-1,2-DCE and TCE were detected below the quantitation limit in the soil sample and PCE was detected at 3.0 ug/kg (Table 4.5). Toluene and o-xylene detections were attributed to laboratory contamination.

Total Method 8010 VOC concentrations in the groundwater samples ranged from 2.8 µg/L to 308.5 µg/L (Table 4.8 and Figure 4.15). BTEX concentrations ranged from nondetect to 857 µg/L. Analytes detected included 1,1-DCE, 1,1-DCA, c-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, PCE, benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.

Method 8010 VOC concentrations greater than 100 µg/L were detected at M06 (308.5 µg/L) and M15 (121 µg/L), adjacent to 65 Edison (Branca Brothers); at M11 (139 µg/L), adjacent to 30 Mahan (Harran Transportation); and at M04 (124 µg/L) , at 9 Lamar Street (vacant Pennzoil lot). PCE and TCE concentrations were found to be highest at M06 (190 µg/l and 49 µg/L respectively), with elevated concentrations also found to the north at M15 (44 µg/L and 28 µg/L respectively). PCE was detected at an elevated concentration at M07 (26 µg/L) (Figures 4.16 and 4.17). This data indicates 65 Edison may be a source for the TCE and PCE contamination. However, data from the Babylon Plume Tracking study identified elevated PCE concentrations (470 µg/L) in the northeast corner of the 30 Mahan Street property. Although a number of other Method 8010 VOC concentrations for various sample locations exceeded NYS Class GA groundwater standards, their presence appears to be attributable to upgradient sources (Figures 4.18-4.21).

Groundwater sample results from the Babylon Plume Tracking Investigation indicated elevated VOC levels in the shallow aquifer in the vicinity of the vacant lot at 9 Lamar Street and along the east side of 30 Mahan Street. Background information and analytical results from this investigation do not confirm this situation. However, the situation could result from movement of a "slug" of contamination.

Elevated BTEX concentrations were detected at M13 adjacent to 30 Mahan Street (Harran Transportation). The BTEX concentrations are likely attributable to fueling operations at the Harran facility as indicated by the background information.

4.6.1.5 South Nancy Street

The South Nancy Street area consists of 45 and 55 Edison Avenue properties. Three groundwater samples (GW-N01-20, GW-N02-20, and GW-N03-20) and one soil

sample (SS-N01-10) were collected from this area. Groundwater and subsurface soil samples N01 were collected along the north property line (upgradient) of 55 Edison. With the exception of o-xylene detected at 1.2 ug/kg (also detected in the laboratory blank), analytical results for soil sample N01 indicate Method 8010/8020 analytes are below the analytical detection limits (Table 4.5). 1,1-DCA, c-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, PCE, and o-xylene were detected in groundwater samples (Table 4.9). Total Method 8010 VOC concentrations in the groundwater samples ranged from 18.3 μg/L to 1,501.5 μg/L (Figure 4.15). 1,1,1-TCA was detected in sample N02 (downgradient of 45 Edison) at 1,500 μg/L; however 1,1,1-TCA was not detected in cross-gradient sample N01 and only at a low concentration in upgradient sample N03 (Figure 4.18). Thus the limited analytical results indicate 45 Edison Avenue is a potential source for 1,1,1-TCA.

Background information indicates 1,1,1-TCA was a primary concern at the 55 Edison facility; however, limited analytical results from this investigation have not identified direct impact to the subsurface from the reported discharge of this material to the septic system. Although low levels of potential biodegradation products were detected at N01 during this investigation and during the 1992 Plume Tracking Investigation, their presence appears to be a result of an upgradient source.

4.6.2 Presence of Hazardous Wastes

Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (6NYCRR), Part 371 establishes two categories of hazardous wastes: (1) listed hazardous wastes, and (2) characteristic hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes are generated by certain industrial processes, or are judged to have an acute hazard or toxicity associated with exposure to them. Listed hazardous wastes are assigned USEPA hazardous waste numbers with "F", "K", "P", "U", or "B" prefixes. Characteristic hazardous wastes are identified using analytical methods specified in 6NYCRR, Part 371, and are assigned "D" prefixes.

Many of the analytes detected in the field samples collected during the PSA investigation are potential listed hazardous wastes. However, identifying the presence of hazardous waste at specific sites is complicated by the following conditions: (1) the complexity of subsurface conditions in the vicinity of investigation area; (2) the apparent regional groundwater contamination; (3) the heavy concentration of industrial facilities in a relatively small area; (4) apparent gaps in the areal coverage of sampling; and (5) the amount of background information reviewed. A summary of hazardous waste findings for each area is presented below.

4.6.2.1 Field-Gleam Street Area

VOC contamination at all three depths appears to be a definite concern for a majority of the Field-Gleam Street area. However, Part 371 requires the identification of sources for "F" classified wastes. PCE waste resulting from operations at the Lawrence Ripak facility is a potential listed hazardous waste (F001) as defined by 6NYCRR Part 371.4(b), based on the documented on-site use. However, available data are insufficient for ascertaining whether the Ripak facility is the source of the observed PCE contamination. Documented on-site disposal of the PCE wastes has not

been identified and sample locations, contaminant concentrations, and the apparent groundwater flow direction do not exclude the potential for upgradient sources.

4.6.2.2 Middle Kean Street

Background information and analytical data from this PSA indicate that the presence of 1,1,1-TCA in groundwater samples collected from the JFB Litho property is attributable to on-site operations. However, background information reviewed was insufficient for determining whether the 1,1,1-TCA qualified as a listed hazardous waste as defined by 6NYCRR 371.4(b). SCDHS records did not list 1,1,1-TCA as a solvent used on site. Although it may be reasonable to assume that 1,1,1-TCA was an ingredient of one of several cleaning agents listed in the inspection reports, the percent by volume of 1,1,1-TCA, in the mixtures, before use, is not known.

4.6.2.3 South Lamar Street

Background information indicates the presence of TCE and 1,1,1-TCA in groundwater in the vicinity of the South Lamar Street area is at least in part attributable to operations at the Nassau Tools facility and qualifies as a listed hazardous waste (F001) as defined by 6NYCRR Part 371.4(b). The hazardous waste has also impacted adjacent properties, including 8 and 9 Lamar Street.

4.6.2.4 South Mahan Street

Several of the contaminants, including PCE and TCE, detected in groundwater in the vicinity of South Mahan Street are potential listed hazardous wastes. However, insufficient background information has been identified to ascertain the source of this contamination. Although the analytical data from this PSA indicate the source may be 65 Edison, limited site information has been reviewed for this facility. In addition, data from the Babylon Plume Tracking Study identified elevated PCE concentrations upgradient of the property. This raises the possibility that the PSA data reflects a slug effect of contaminant migration from an upgradient source.

Elevated BTEX concentrations indicate groundwater contamination has resulted from operations at the Harran facility. Although individual BTEX compounds are potential listed hazardous wastes, the Part 371 listings require the presence to be from disposal of a solvent, degreaser, and/or commercial chemical product or intermediate to be categorized as a listed hazardous waste.

4.6.2.5 South Nancy Street

Previous analytical results for the septic system at 55 Edison indicate 1,1,1-TCA was disposed on site. However, the PSA analytical data do not identify impacts to the groundwater resulting from this activity. Although the PSA data identified the presence of 1,1,1-TCA in a groundwater sample from the 45 Edison property, on-site use or disposal has not been identified. 1,1,1-TCA was not detected in samples collected from previous sampling of the septic system at 45 Edison. 1,1,1-TCA has not been identified as a solvent used at either 45 or 55 Edison. Although 1,1,1-TCA may have been an ingredient of cleaning solvents used at these two locations, the percent by volume, before use, has not been identified. In addition, insufficient

upgradient sampling has been conducted to ascertain the potential for upgradient sources.

4.6.3 Presence of Significant Threat

The presence of a "significant threat" to public health or the environment, as defined by 6NYCRR, Part 375, may be established by analytical data showing that hazardous waste disposed on site has resulted in: (1) "significant adverse impact" to specific receptors in the environment or (2) resulted in "significant environmental damage", or is reasonably foreseeable to result in significant environmental damage, causing an adverse health threat.

6NYCRR 375-1.4(a)(2) allows determination of significant threat if significant environmental damage (i.e. contravention of groundwater standards) has occurred or is reasonably foreseeable to occur.

Hazardous waste as defined by 6NYCRR 371 has been identified at one of the properties within the five sites. Documented on-site use, disposal, and environmental impacts of F001 wastes (1,1,1-TCA and TCE) have been identified for the Nassau Tools facility. The presence of these wastes present an environmental threat as follows:

- 1,1,1-TCA and TCE exceed Class GA groundwater standards;
- The aquifer system underlying Long Island is a sole source aquifer;
- Gardeners clay reportedly forms a partial confining layer between the Upper Glacial aquifer and the Magothy aquifer and boring logs indicate this confining layer is present in at least a portion of the PIA. However, background information also indicates the confining layer is not continuous;
- Although the Upper Glacial aquifer is no longer used as a drinking water source in the vicinity of the PIA, the Magothy aquifer is extensively used as a drinking water source.

In addition to groundwater contamination attributable to hazardous waste, results of this investigation and past studies have identified minor to significant regional contamination of the Upper Glacial aquifer. The observed regional contamination appears to be a result of both extended upgradient sources and properties within the five sites or in close proximity to them.

TABLE 4.1

SITES AND CORRESPONDING PROPERTIES

Site Name/Number	Owners or Occupant/Property Addresses
South Nancy Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152141)	Englert, 55 Edison (a.k.a. 1 and 5 Mahan Street) SuperWeb Press Services Co., 45 Edison Street Inc. (former occupant)
South Lamar Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152142)	Empty lot, 8 Lamar Street Nassau Tools, 34 Lamar Street
Middle Kean Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152143)	JFB Litho, 69-71 Kean Street Bi-County Scale, 75 Kean Street
South Mahan Street (NYSDEC Site No. 152144)	Pennzoil Product Co., 9 Lamar Street (vacant lot) Harran Transportation Corp., 30 Mahan Street Branca Bros., 65 Edison Street
Field-Gleam Street Area (NYSDEC Site No. 152145)	Lawrence Ripak Company, 400 Patton Ave. Resident, 207 Field Street Lawrence Ripak Company, 195 Field Street (occupied by Ripak and another company) Seaburg Precision, 165 Field Street Seaburg Precision, 151-155 Field Street Empty lot, 120 Gleam Street Empty lot, 128 Gleam Street Atomic Carting, 130 Gleam Street Empty lot, 140 Gleam Street Empty lot, 160 Gleam Street Empty lot, 170 Gleam Street Empty lot, 170-200 Gleam Street Babylon Landfill Vehicle Maint., 200 Gleam Street Babylon Landfill Vehicle Maint., 380 Patton Ave.

TABLE 4.2

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
FIELD – GLEAM STREET GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
25 – 30' Range (Shallow)
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standard	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW-F01-25 025F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F02-25 022F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F03-25 026F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F04-30 006F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F05-28 021F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F06-30 010F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F07-30 005F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F08-28 007F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F09-30 026F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F10-28 012F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F11-30 015F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94
	VOLATILES – METHOD 8010													
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	2 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE (1,1-DCE)	5	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	1.3	100 U	13	10 U	10 U	BQL
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	5	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	2 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	32	20 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (t-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	1 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (1,1-DCA)	5	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	1 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	10 U	1 U	BQL	18	BQL	3.8	130	12	39	31	85
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	3 U	30 U	0.3 U	30 U	3 U	3 U	3 U	3 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	13	2.3	3.1	30	130	17	110	22	39	35	110
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	85	12	10	180	1100	54	770	100	220	240	480
	BTEX – METHOD 8020													
71-43-2	BENZENE	0.7	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	2 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	200 BQL	2 U	320 B	31 B	BQL	24 B	26 B
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	U	2 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	140 B	1 U	230 B	22 B	10 B	12 B	12 B
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	15 B	170 B	1.4 B	590 B	56 B	15 B	10 B	11 B

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standard	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW-F12-25 025F0201.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F13-26 011F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F14-28 026F0201.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F15-27 007F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F16-27 014F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F17-27 020F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F18-27 023F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F19-25 014F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F20-27 005F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F21-27 012F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/12/94	GW-F22-27 015F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/12/94
	VOLATILES – METHOD 8010													
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L	20 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE (1,1-DCE)	5	ug/L	10 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	BQL	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	5	ug/L	20 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (t-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	10 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (1,1-DCA)	5	ug/L	10 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	28	14	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1	BQL	BQL	12	1.4
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	3 U	3 U	3 U	0.3 U	0.6	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	3 U	3 U	0.3 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	31	18	BQL	12	13	4	10	5	10	48	12
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	130	150	25	1.8	1	5	21	21	94	200	22
	BTEX – METHOD 8020													
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	20 U	22 B	20 U	2 U	2 U	4.1 B	4.1 B	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	20 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	10 U	13 B	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	10 U	14 B	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 B	1 U	10 U	12 B	1 U

BQL – Detected below quantitation limit.
U – Analyte not detected.
B – Analyte detected in blank.

TABLE 4.3

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
FIELD–GLEAM STREET GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
55' Range (Middle)
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standard	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW–F01–55 004F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW–F02–55 023F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW–F03–55 027F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW–F04–55 007F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW–F05–55 014F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW–F06–55 011F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW–F07–55 017F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW–F08–55 009F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW–F09–55 010F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW–F10–55 013F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW–F11–55 016F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94
	VOLATILES–METHOD 8010													
75–01–4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L	200 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20U	20 U	200 U
75–35–4	1,1–DICHLOROETHENE (1,1–DCE)	5	ug/L	100 U	10	10 U	100 U	100 U	20	100 U	100 U	31	BQL	BQL
75–09–2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	5	ug/L	200 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20U	20 U	200 U
156–60–5	trans–1,2–DICHLOROETHENE (t–1,2–DCE)		ug/L	100 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10U	10 U	100 U
75–34–3	1,1–DICHLOROETHANE (1,1–DCA)	5	ug/L	100 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10U	10 U	100 U
156–59–4	cis–1,2–DICHLOROETHENE (c–1,2–DCE)		ug/L	300	17	19	190	100 U	31	100 U	100 U	BQL	23	190
71–55–6	1,1,1–TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1–TCA)	5	ug/L	30 U	1.6	3 U	30 U	30 U	3 U	30 U	30 U	BQL	3 U	30 U
79–01–6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	440	84	86	220	100 U	67	100 U	BQL	20	42	240
127–18–4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	2600	460	350	2000	950	660	520	570	270	350	1500
	BTEX–METHOD 8020													
71–43–2	BENZENE	0.7	ug/L	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20U	20 U	200 U
108–88–3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	BQL	BQL	240 B	28B	24 B	200 B
100–41–4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20U	20 U	200 U
108–38–3	M&P–XYLENE		ug/L	110	10 U	10 U	180	100 U	28	140	190 B	21B	32 B	120 B
95–47–6	O–XYLENE		ug/L	150 B	10 U	10 U	620 B	150 B	36 B	160 B	550 B	56B	10 U	100 U

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standard	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW–F12–55 030F0201.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW–F13–55 012F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW–F14–55 027F0201.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW–F15–55 009F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW–F16–55 015F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW–F17–55 039F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW–F18–55 007F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW–F19–55 015F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW–F20–55 006F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW–F21–55 021F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/12/94	GW–F22–55 017F0201.D TETRA K WATER 5/12/94
	VOLATILES–METHOD 8010													
75–01–4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	20 U
75–35–4	1,1–DICHLOROETHENE (1,1–DCE)	5	ug/L	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	3.9	10 U	10 U	20 U	10 U	100 U	10 U
75–09–2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	20 U
156–60–5	trans–1,2–DICHLOROETHENE (t–1,2–DCE)		ug/L	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	10 U
75–34–3	1,1–DICHLOROETHANE (1,1–DCA)	5	ug/L	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	10 U
156–59–4	cis–1,2–DICHLOROETHENE (c–1,2–DCE)		ug/L	140	15	BQL	10 U	2	10 U	10 U	32	10 U	200	13
71–55–6	1,1,1–TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1–TCA)	5	ug/L	30 U	3 U	30 U	3 U	0.4	3 U	3 U	3 U	3 U	30 U	3 U
79–01–6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	150	27	150	15	24	18	12	66	12	320	65
127–18–4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	1200	270	950	18	33	77	59	640	120	2000	240
	BTEX–METHOD 8020													
108–88–3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	200 U	22 B	200 U	21 B	2 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	20 U
100–41–4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	20 U
108–38–3	M&P–XYLENE		ug/L	100 U	13 B	100 U	13 B	1 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	10 U
95–47–6	O–XYLENE		ug/L	100 U	16 B	100 U	17 B	1 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	10 U

BQL – Detected below quantitation limit.
U – Analyte not detected.
B – Analyte detected in blank.

TABLE 4.4

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
FIELD – GLEAM STREET GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
78 – 81' Range (Deep)
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standard	SAMPLE ID: LAB ID: SOURCE: MATRIX: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F01-81 005F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F02-79 025F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F03-81 028F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F04-79 009F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F05-79 015F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F06-81 012F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-F07-80 006F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F08-79 025F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F09-80 011F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/6/94	GW-F10-79 014F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F11-80 017F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94
	VOLATILES – METHOD 8010													
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L	200 U	2 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20U	200 U	2 U	2 U	200 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE (1,1-DCE)	5	ug/L	100 U	1.2	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	15	100 U	5.7	6.9	100 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	5	ug/L	200 U	2 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20U	200 U	2 U	2 U	200 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (t-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	100 U	1 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10U	100 U	1 U	1 U	100 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (1,1-DCA)	5	ug/L	100 U	1 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	BQL	100 U	6.6	5.9	100 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	420	7.3	BQL	100 U	100 U	130	58	100	13	18	290
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	30 U	0.5	30 U	3 U	30 U	30 U	BQL	30 U	40	55	30 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	470	32	300	69	100 U	360	40	290	29	38	520
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	3500	240	2500	300	410	2900	51	2300	23	54	2600
	BTEX – METHOD 8020													
71-43-2	BENZENE	0.7	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20U	200 U	2 U	2 U	200 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	BQL	32B	BQL	2.7 B	2 U	200 B
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	BQL	20U	200 U	2 U	2 U	200 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	24B	BQL	2 B	1 B	110 B
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	150 B	10 U	100 U	15 B	140 B	160 B	59B	140 B	5.5 B	1 U	100 U

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standard	SAMPLE ID: LAB ID: SOURCE: MATRIX: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F12-80 031F0201.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F13-78 013F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F14-79 028F0201.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-F15-79 027F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F16-79 016F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F17-79 022F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F18-79 026F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F19-79 026F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F20-79 038F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/10/94	GW-F21-79 022F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/12/94	GW-F22-79 028F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/12/94
	VOLATILES – METHOD 8010													
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	16	2 U	200 U	200 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE (1,1-DCE)	5	ug/L	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	20	1.1	100 U	100 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	200 U	200 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (t-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1.6	1 U	100 U	100 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (1,1-DCA)	5	ug/L	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	15	3	100 U	100 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	240	BQL	230	BQL	1 U	10 U	10 U	210	3.6	210	100 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	30 U	25	30 U	3 U	0.4	3 U	3 U	76	13	30 U	30 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	520	38	520	39	14	25	BQL	390	19	300	120
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	1800	21	2200	97	2.4	140	25	2700	29	2400	1200
	BTEX – METHOD 8020													
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	200 U	22 B	200 U	20 U	4.9 B	44 B	42 B	200 U	2 U	200 U	200 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	2 U	200 U	200 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	100 U	13 B	100 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	1 U	100 U	100 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	100 U	14 B	100 U	10 U	1.4 B	12 B	12 B	100 U	1 U	100 B	120 B

BQL – Detected below quantitation limit.
U – Analyte not detected.
B – Analyte detected in blank.

TABLE 4.5

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLES
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	Standard		M. KEAN ST.	S. LAMAR ST.	S. MAHAN ST.	NANCY ST.
			SAMPLE ID:	SS-K12-14	SS-L13-14	SS-M15-16	SS-N01-10
			DEPTH:	14'	14'	15'	10'
			LAB ID:	006F0101.D	005F0101.D	030F0101.D	028F0101.D
			SOURCE:	TETRA K	TETRA K	TETRA K	TETRA K
			MATRIX:	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL
			SAMPLED:	5/11/94	5/11/94	5/10/94	5/11/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010		UNITS:				
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/kg	1 U	1 U	BQL	1 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)		ug/kg	0.6	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (PCE)		ug/kg	1.2	1 U	BQL	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (TCE)		ug/kg	4	0.3 U	3	0.3 U
	BTEX-METHOD 8020						
108-88-3	TOLUENE		ug/kg	2 U	2 U	2.7 B	2 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/kg	1 U	1 U	1.2 B	1.2 B

BQL - Detected below quantitation limit.
U - Analyte not detected.
B - Analyte detected in blank.

TABLE 4.6

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
MIDDLE KEAN STREET SITE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards	SAMPLE ID: LAB ID: SOURCE: MATRIX: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-K01-25 013F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K02-25 009F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K03-25 010F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K04-25 011F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K05-25 018F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K06-25 012F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K07-25 014F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010									
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	0.3U	0.3 U	0.3 U	7	0.3 U	0.3 U	12
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	1U	1 U	1 U	2.2	1 U	1 U	6.5
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	0.3U	0.3 U	0.3 U	18	0.3 U	0.3 U	28

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards	SAMPLE ID: LAB ID: SOURCE: MATRIX: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-K08-25 015F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K09-25 019F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-K10-25 022F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-K11-25 004F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/9/94	GW-K12-27 007F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94	GW-K13-27 023F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/12/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010								
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.5	3.5	0.3 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	BQL	1.5	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.5	4.7	11	0.3 U

BQL - Detected below quantitation limit.
U - Analyte not detected.
B - Analyte detected in blank.

TABLE 4.7

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
SOUTH LAMAR STREET SITE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW-L01-25 010F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-L02-25 011F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-L03-25 014F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-L04-25 018F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-L05-25 019F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-L06-25 022F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-L07-25 026F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/3/94	GW-L08-25 020F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010										
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE (1,1-DCE)	5	ug/L	10 U	4.8	1 U	3.6	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (1,1-DCA)	5	ug/L	15	260	1 U	5.6	1 U	81	1 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	79	3.6	1 U	10	1 U	22	1 U	1 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	52	690	0.9	9.2	0.3	280	0.3 U	0.3 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE (1,2-DCA)	5	ug/L	10 U	2.7	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	18	3.8	1 U	1 U	1 U	BQL	1 U	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	37	0.9	0.3	5.4	2.5	12	0.3 U	0.5
	BTEX-METHOD 8020										
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2.2	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	10 U	10 U	1.6	1 U	1.4	10 U	1 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	10	11	1.8	1 U	1.4	11	1 U	1 U

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW-L09-25 071R0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-L09-25 004F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-L09-25* 004F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/5/94	GW-L10-25 012F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94	GW-L11-27 010F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94	GW-L12-27 020F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94	GW-L13-25 021F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010									
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	2	ug/L		BQL		200 U	20 U	20 U	BQL
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	5	ug/L		59		100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	5	ug/L		120		150	25	14	180
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE		ug/L		630		100 U	36	10 U	370
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	5	ug/L		200		1200	40	110	880
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	5	ug/L		1 U		100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	5	ug/L		13		100 U	10 U	10 U	500
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	5	ug/L		21		30 U	3 U	3 U	480
	BTEX-METHOD 8020									
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	2 U		20 U	200 U	20 U	21 B	200 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	1 U		10 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	3.3		13 B	100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U

BQL - Detected below quantitation limit.
U - Analyte not detected.
B - Analyte detected in blank.

TABLE 4.6

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
SOUTH MAHAN STREET SITE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW-M01-25 007F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/02/94	GW-M02-25 006F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/02/94	GW-M03-25 009F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/2/94	GW-M04-25 010F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/02/94	GW-M05-25 008F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-M06-25 020F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94	GW-M07-25 017F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/03/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010									
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE (1,1-DCE)	5	ug/L	1 U	1 U	4.7	9.4	4.3	3.7	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (1,1-DCA)	5	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1.2	4.5	1.4	2.9	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	1 U	BQL	5.9	40	4.6	61	2.7
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	0.9	1.3	19	40	17	1.9	BQL
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	1 U	1 U	3.1	21	2.6	49	2
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	3.1	3.1	8	9.1	5.8	190	26
	BTEX-METHOD 8020									
71-43-2	BENZENE	0.7	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	5	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1.3	10 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1.4	10 U	2.4

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW-M09-25 025F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/3/94	GW-M10-25 005F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-M11-25 006F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-M12-25 007F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-M13-25 023F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-M14-25 022F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/4/94	GW-M15-25 019F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010									
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	5	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	5	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	BQL
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE		ug/L	3.8	BQL	58	1 U	8.6	BQL	32
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	5	ug/L	0.3 U	12	0.3 U	0.3	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	5	ug/L	1	1 U	30	1 U	1 U	1.5	28
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	5	ug/L	0.5	4.8	51	4.3	0.3 U	0.3	44
	BTEX-METHOD 8020									
71-43-2	BENZENE	0.7	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	31	2 U	7.5
108-88-3	TOLUENE	5	ug/L	BQL	2 U	2 U	2 U	130	2 U	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	5	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	36	2 U	9.5
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE		ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	410	1 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	250	1 U	1 U

BQL - Detected below quantitation limit.
U - Analyte not detected.
B - Analyte detected in blank.

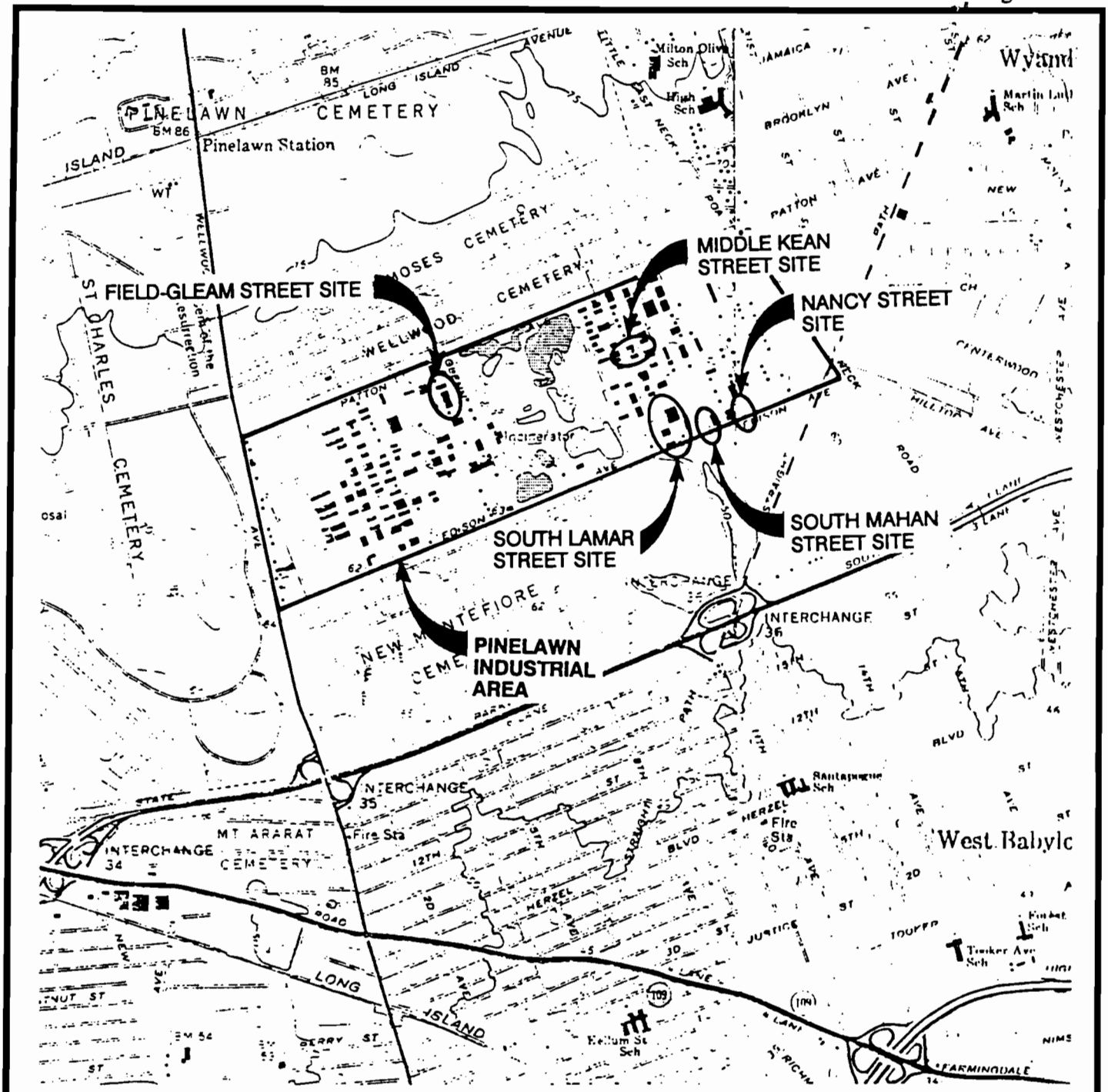
TABLE 4.9

DETECTED COMPOUND SUMMARY
NANCY STREET SITE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
Preliminary Site Assessment
Pinelawn Industrial Area
West Babylon, NY

Cas No.	Compound	NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards	SAMPLE ID: / LAB ID: / SOURCE: / MATRIX: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	GW-N01-20 011F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94	GW-N02-20 010F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94	GW-N03-20 009F0101.D TETRA K WATER 5/11/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010					
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (1,1-DCA)	5	ug/L	BQL	1 U	BQL
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (c-1,2-DCE)		ug/L	9.8	1 U	3.9
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (1,1,1-TCA)	5	ug/L	.3U	1500	1.6
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	5	ug/L	4.3	1 U	1.5
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE)	5	ug/L	6.6	1.5	9
	BTEX-METHOD 8020					
95-47-6	O-XYLENE		ug/L	1U	100 U	2.3

BQL - Detected below quantitation limit.
U - Analyte not detected.
B - Analyte detected in blank.

Figure 4.1



SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS: AMITYVILLE AND BAY SHORE WEST, N.Y. QUADRANGLES 1969 (PHOTOREVISED 1979).

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

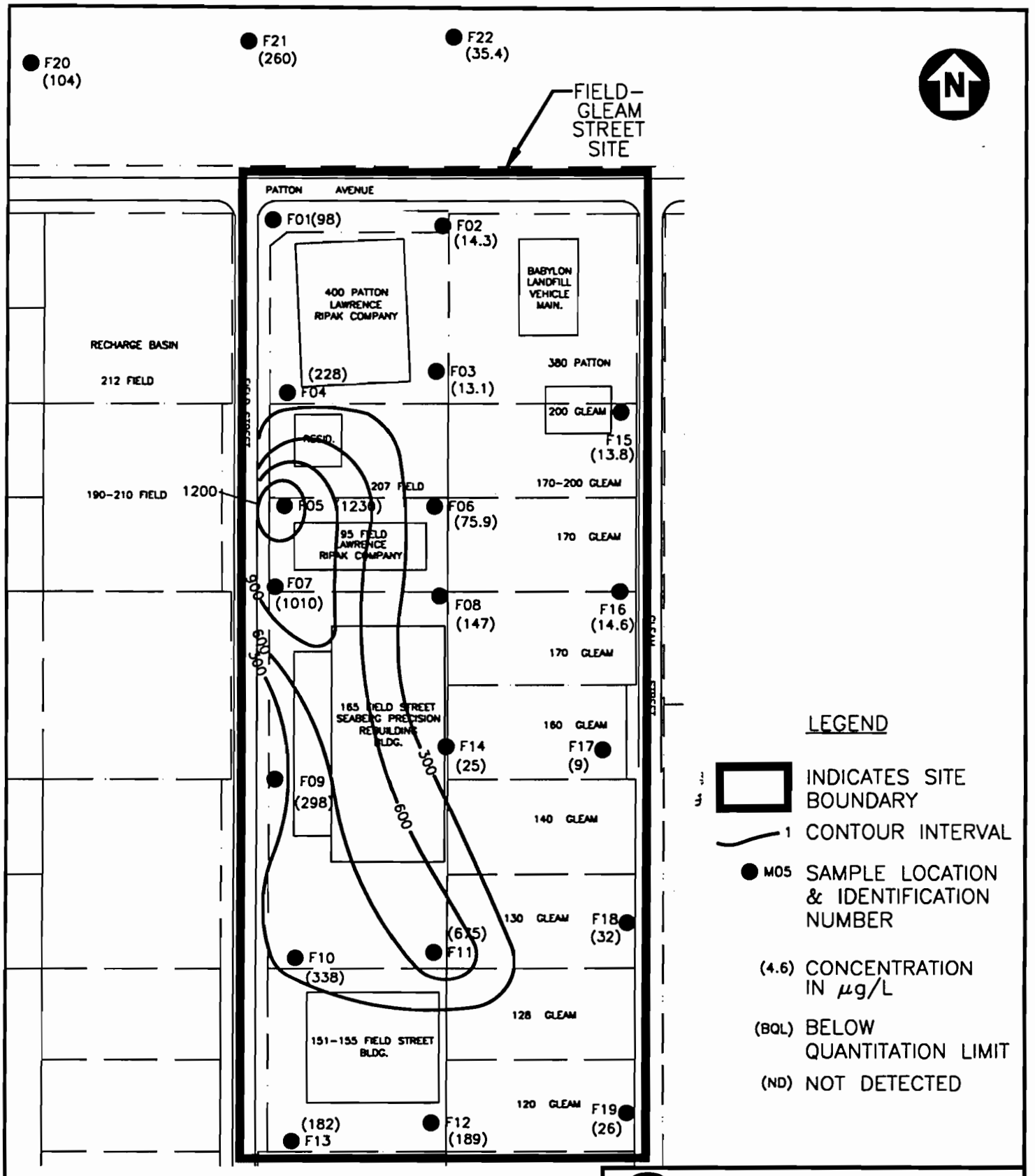
LAT. 40°-44'-30"
LONG. 73°-23'-00"

SCALE

0 2000 4000 FT.

ES ENGINEERING-SCIENCE

SITE LOCATION
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TOTAL METHOD 8010 VOC's
SHALLOW AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.2

DATE: 8/9/94
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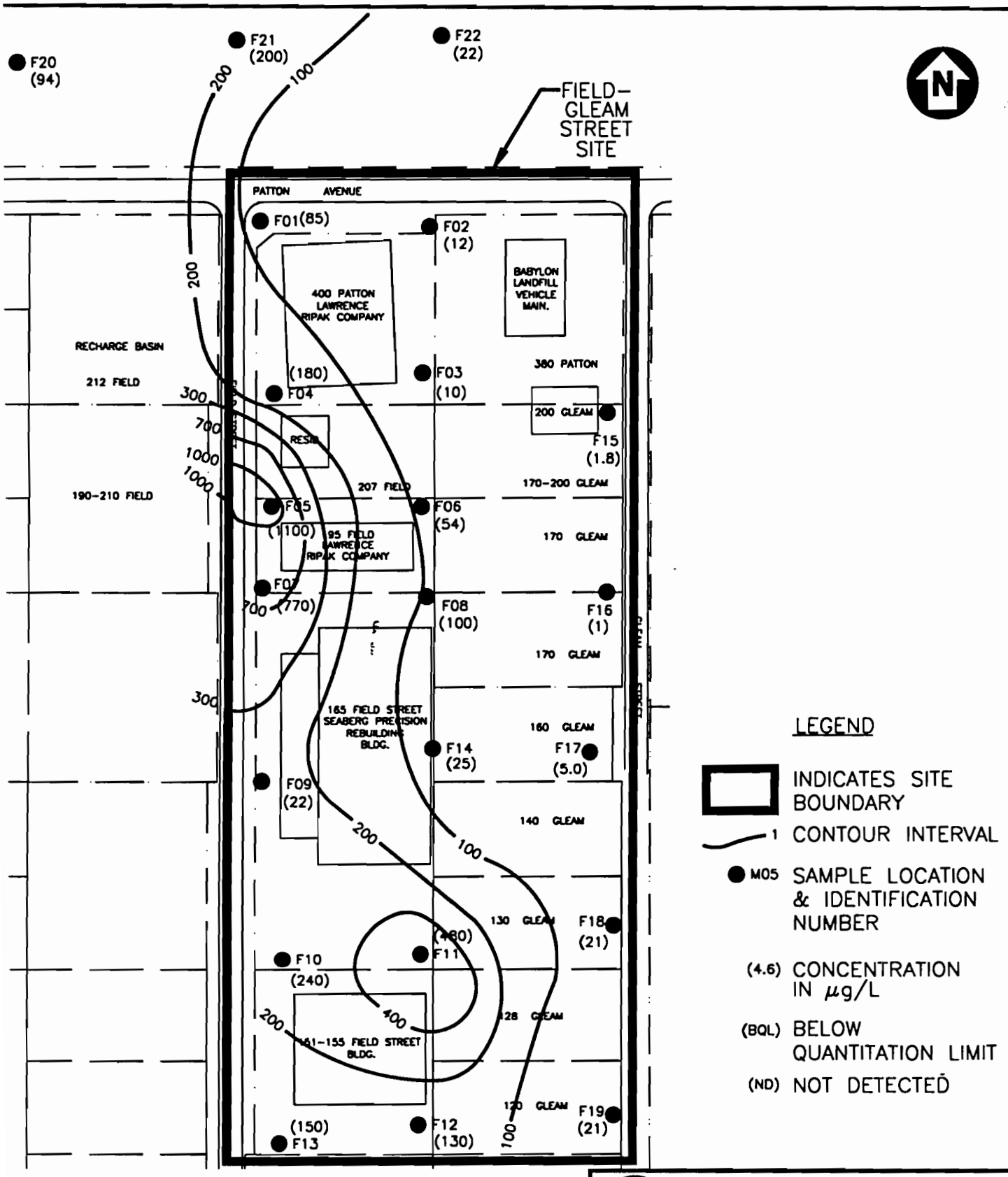

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
PCE
SHALLOW AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.3

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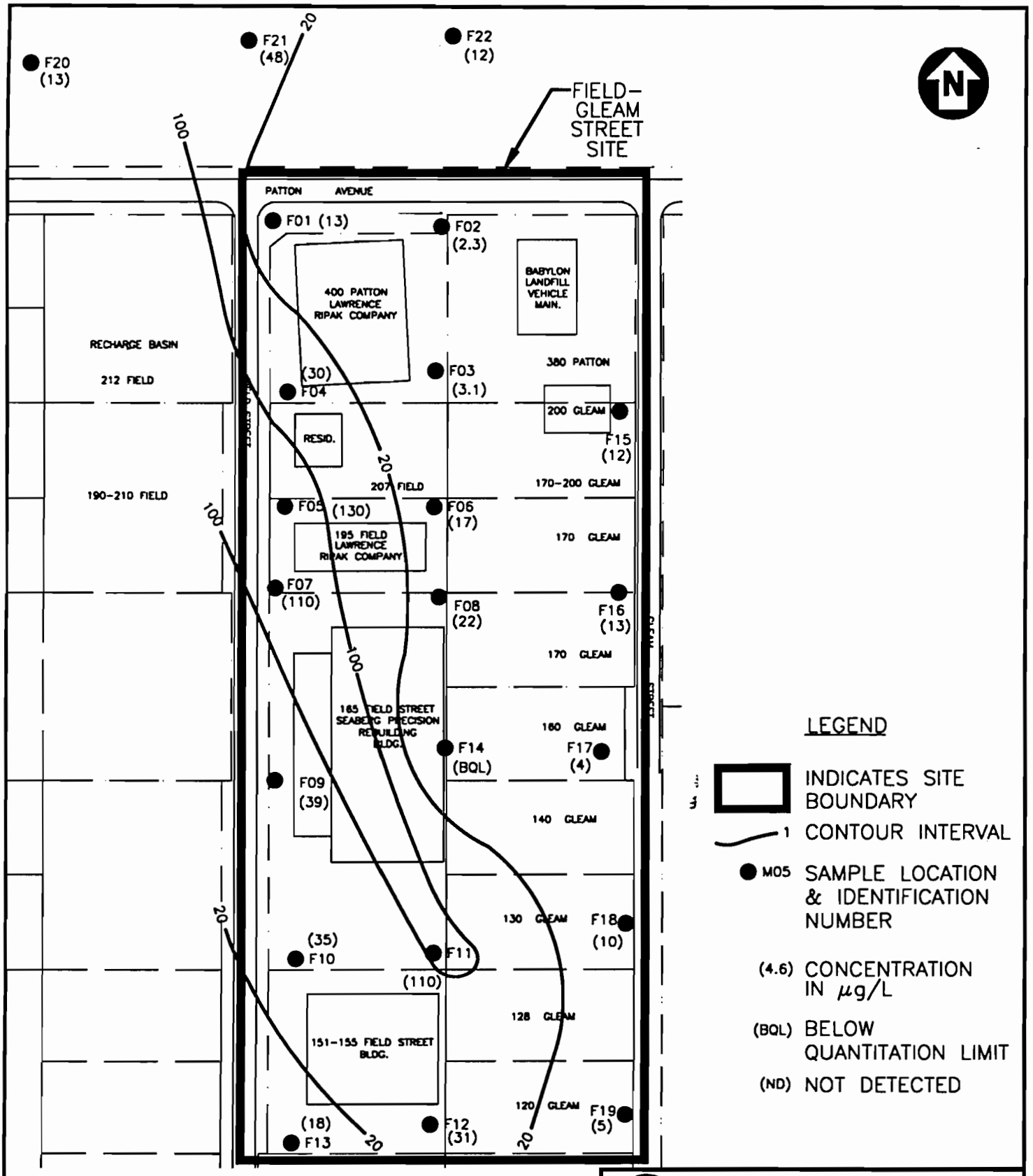

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TCE
SHALLOW AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.4

DATE: 8/9/94
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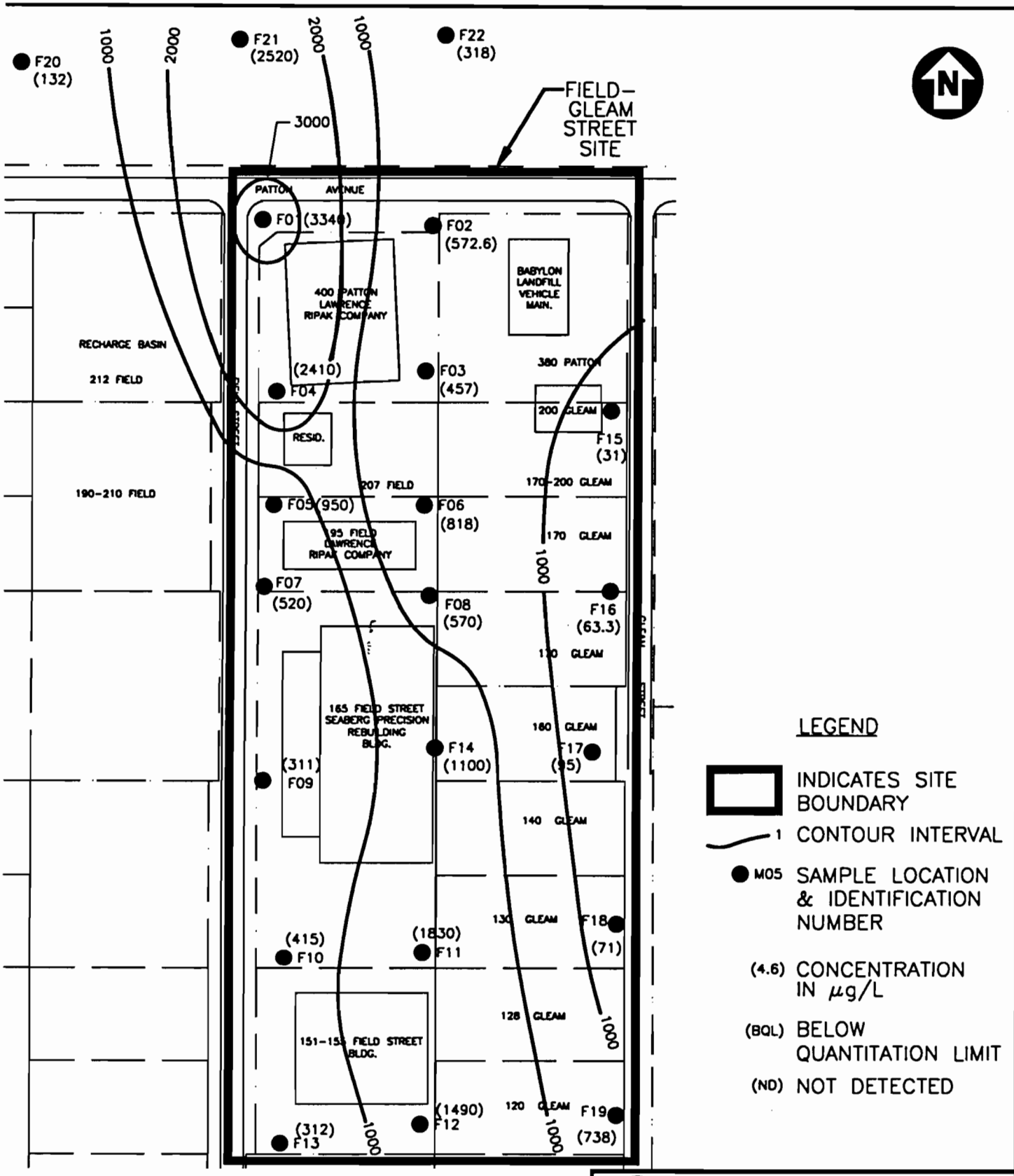

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PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TOTAL METHOD 8010 VOC'S
MIDDLE AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.5

DATE: 8/9/94
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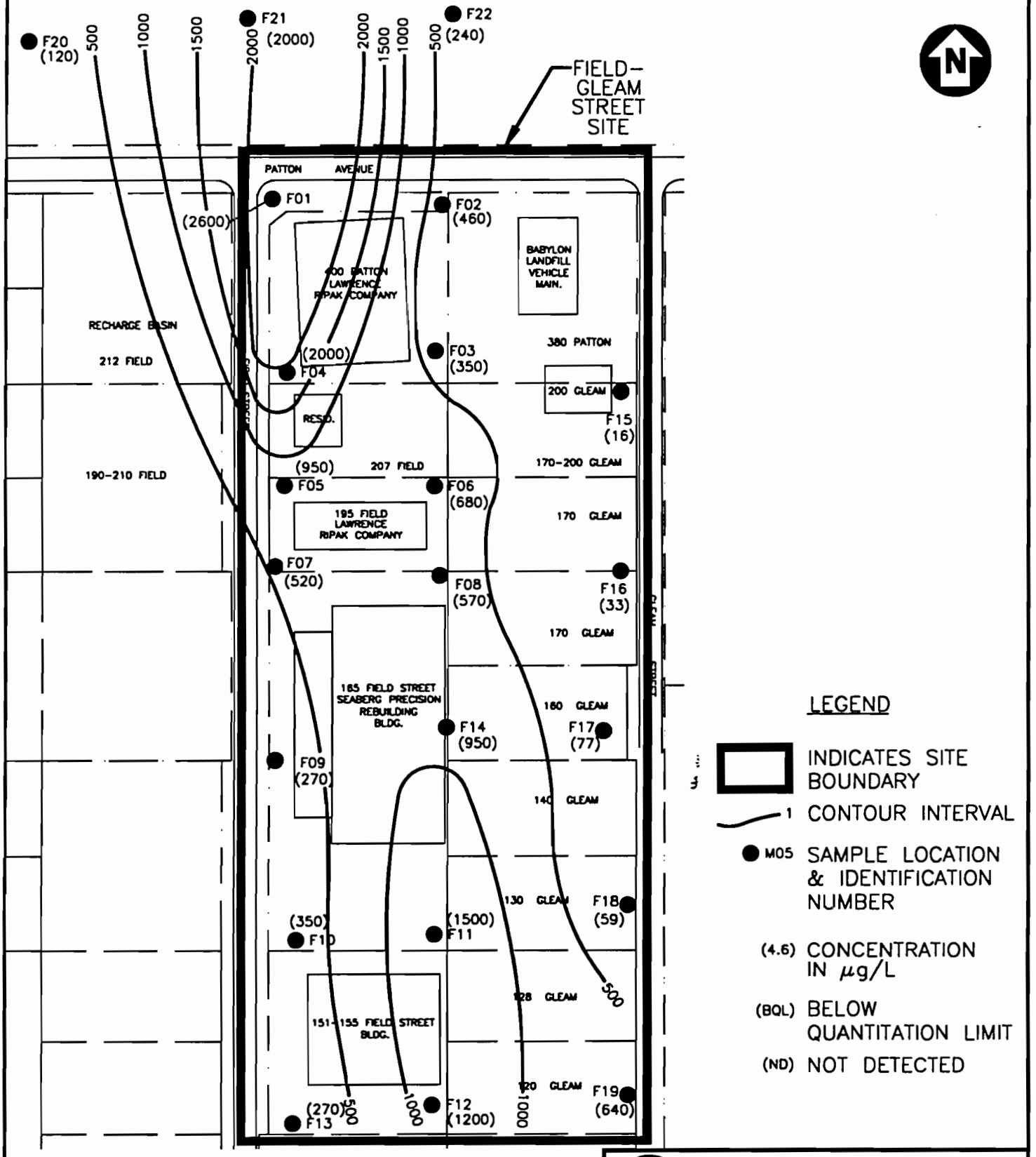

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PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
PCE
MIDDLE AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.6

DATE: 8/9/94
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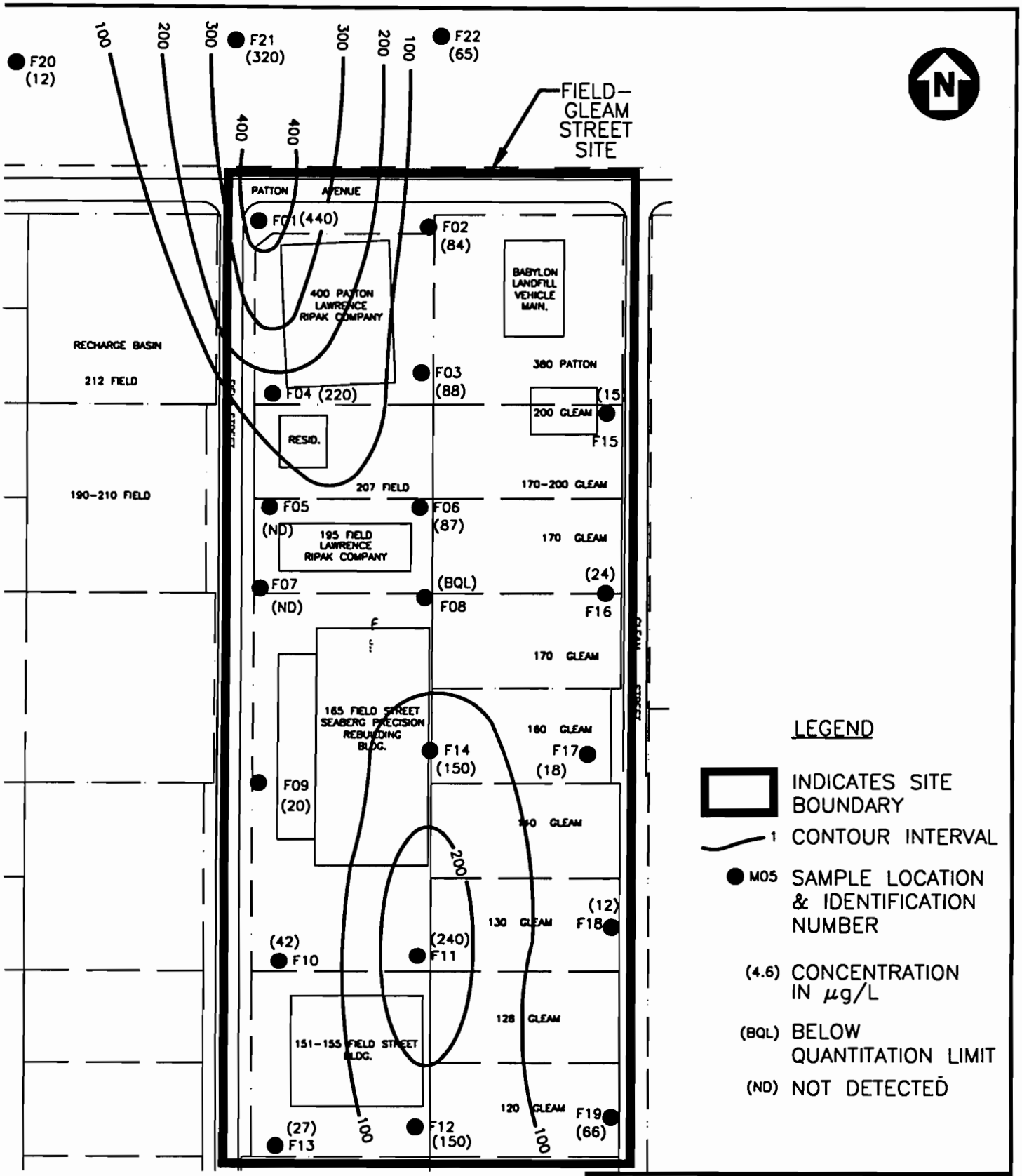

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TCE
MIDDLE AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.7

DATE: 8/9/94
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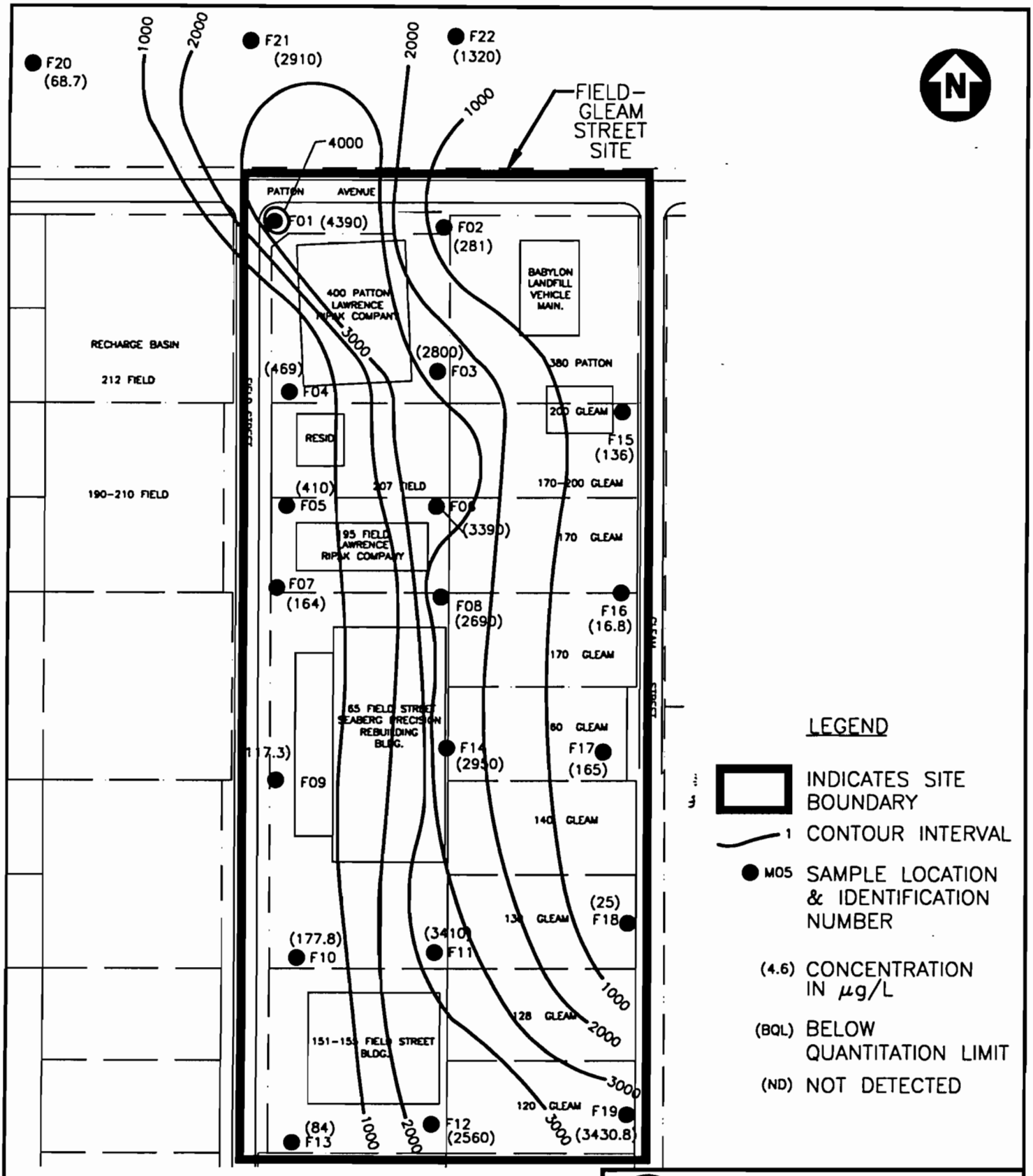

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TOTAL METHOD 8010 VOC's
DEEP AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.8

DATE: 8/9/94
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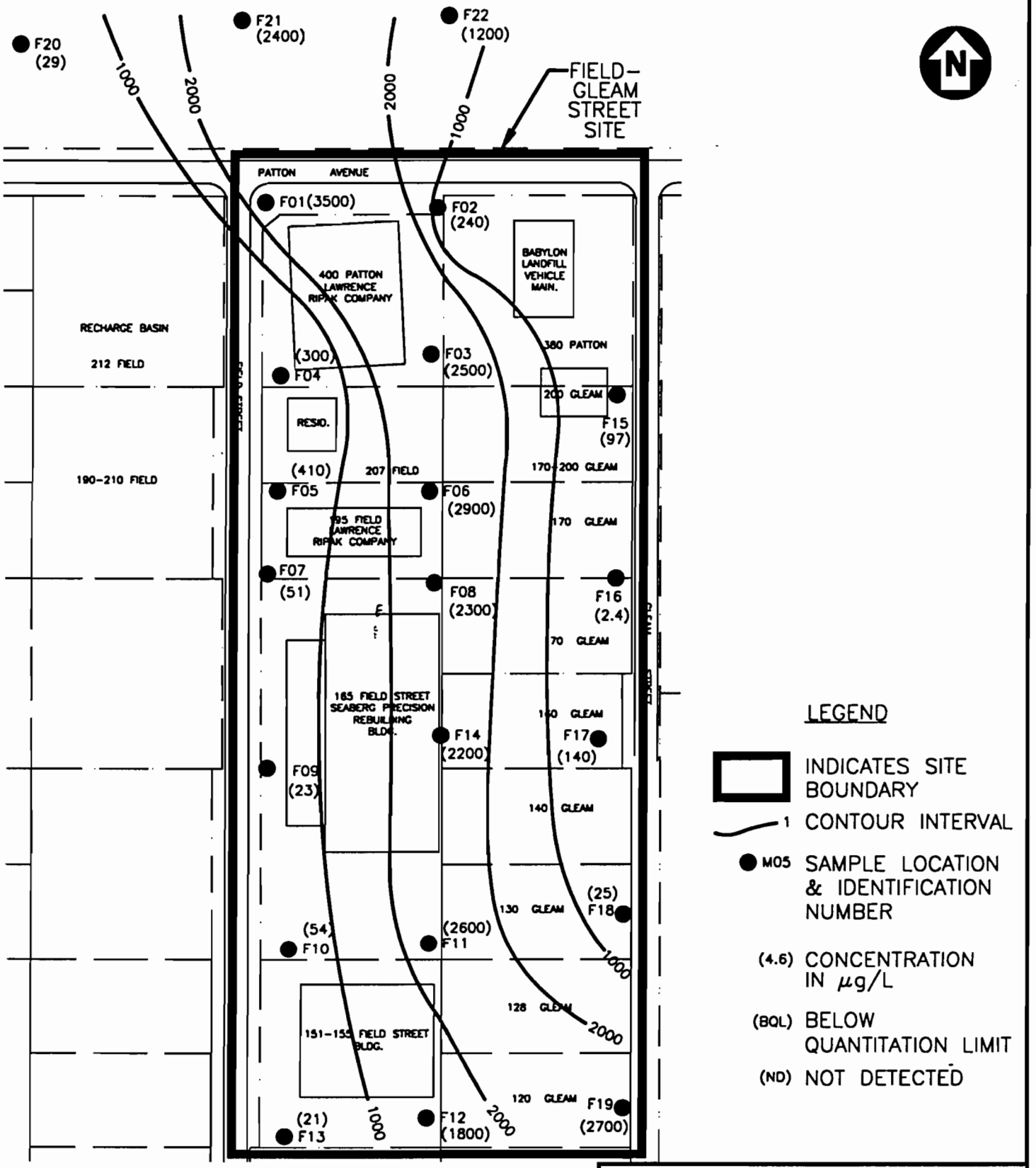

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
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PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
PCE
DEEP AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.9

DATE: 8/9/94
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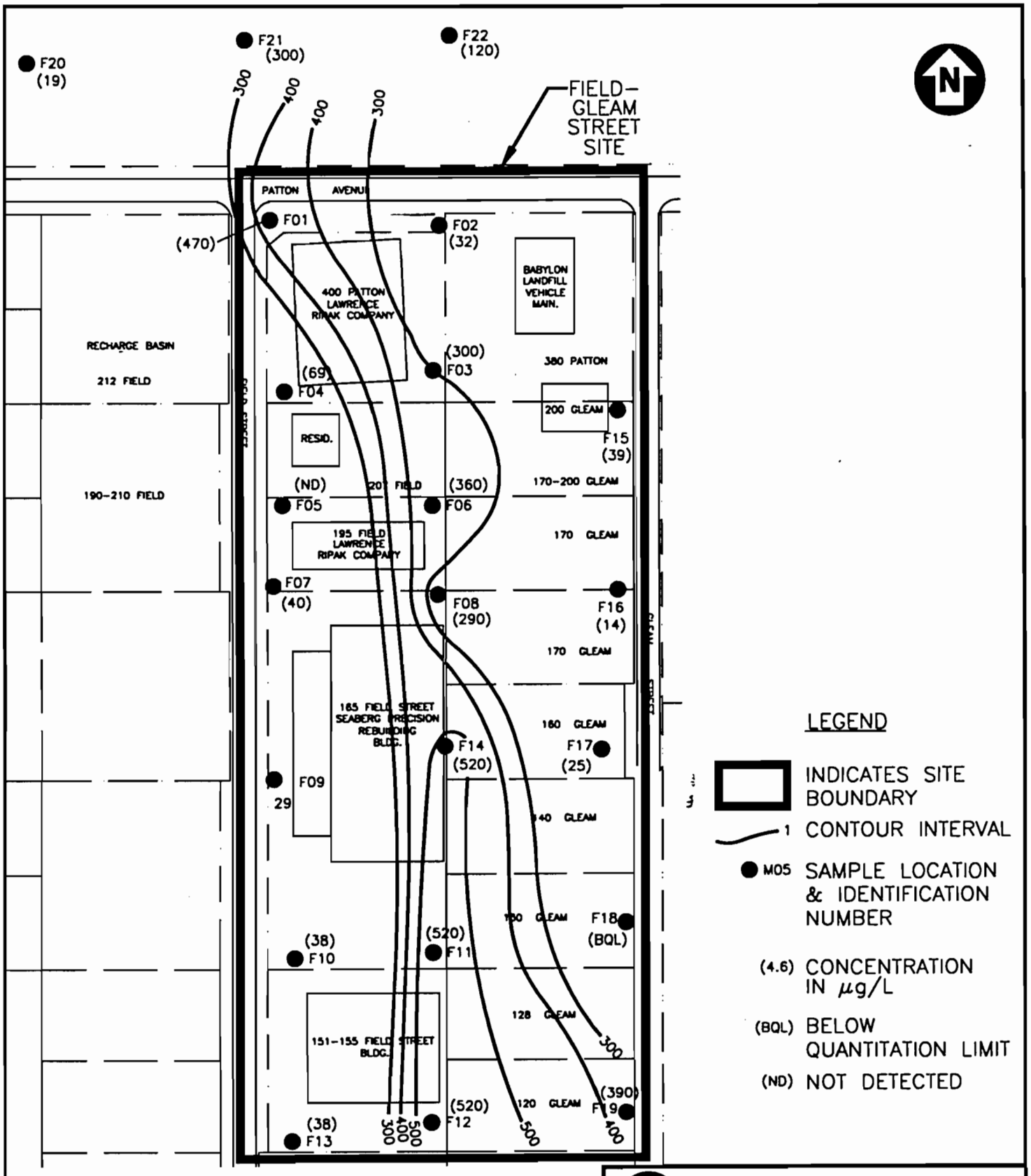

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

FIELD–GLEAM STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TCE
DEEP AQUIFER

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.10

DATE: 8/9/94
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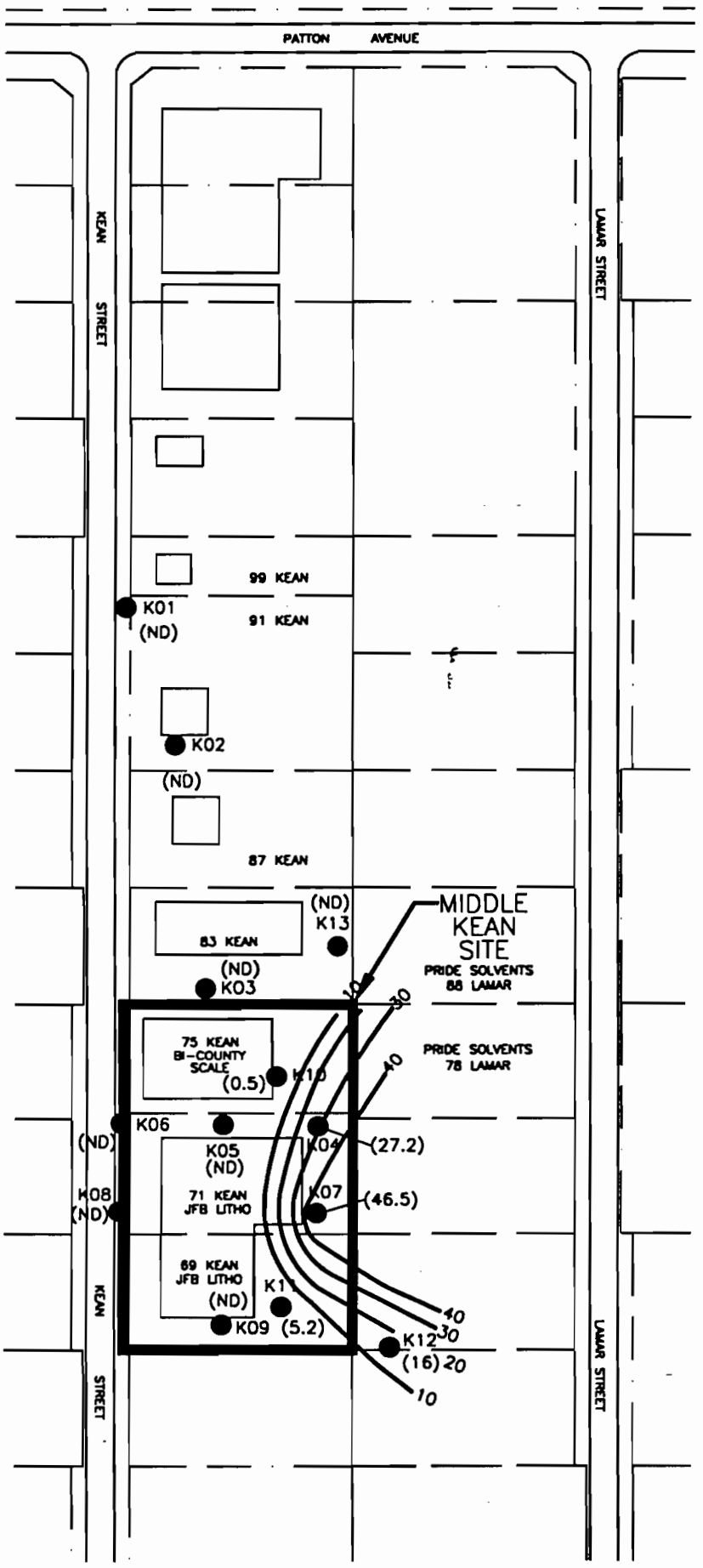

N

LEGEND

- INDICATES SITE BOUNDARY
- 1 CONTOUR INTERVAL
- M05 SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- (4.6) CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$
- (BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT
- (ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

MIDDLE KEAN STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TOTAL METHOD 8010 VOC's

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.11

DATE: 8/9/94
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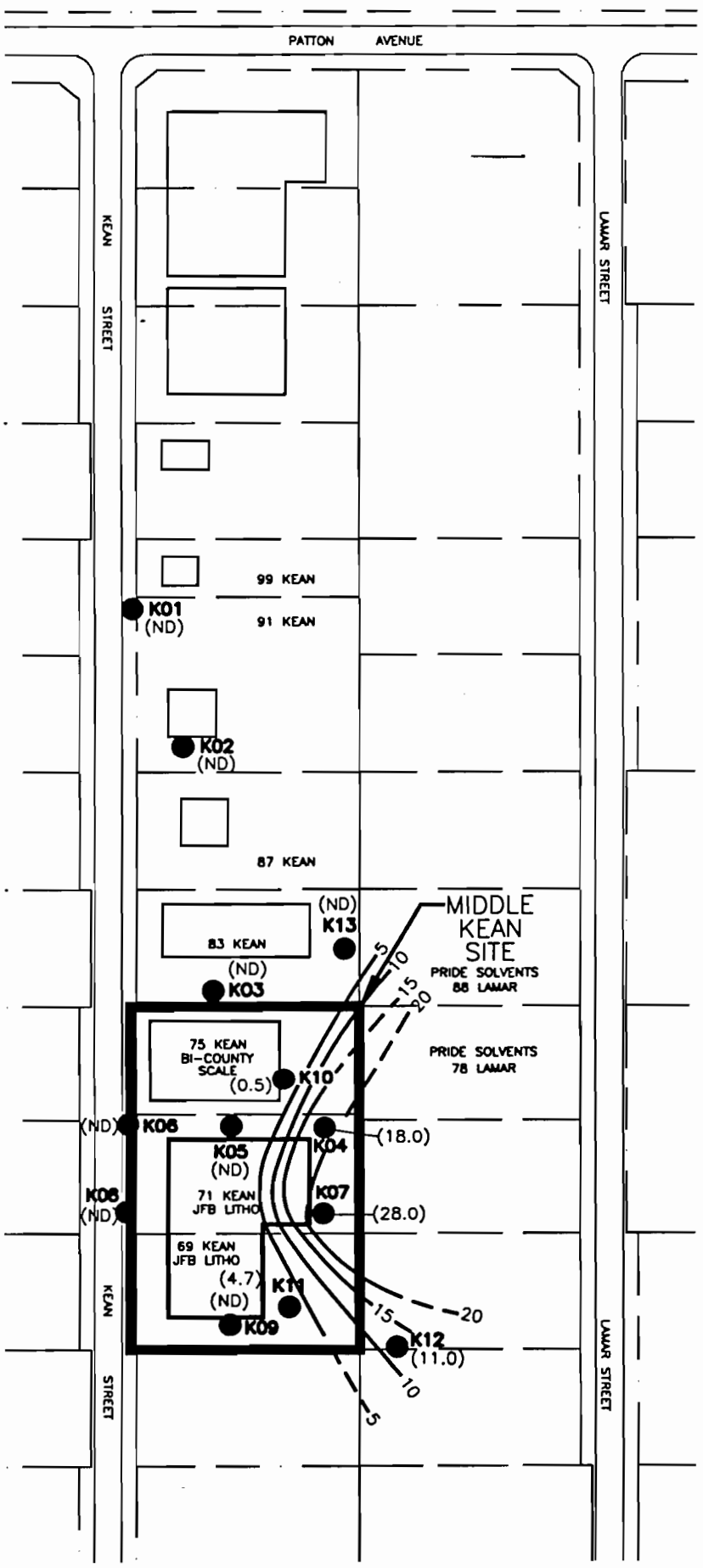

N

LEGEND

- INDICATES SITE BOUNDARY
- 1 CONTOUR INTERVAL
- M05 SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- (4.6) CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$
- (BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT
- (ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

MIDDLE KEAN STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
PCE

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.12

DATE: 8/9/94
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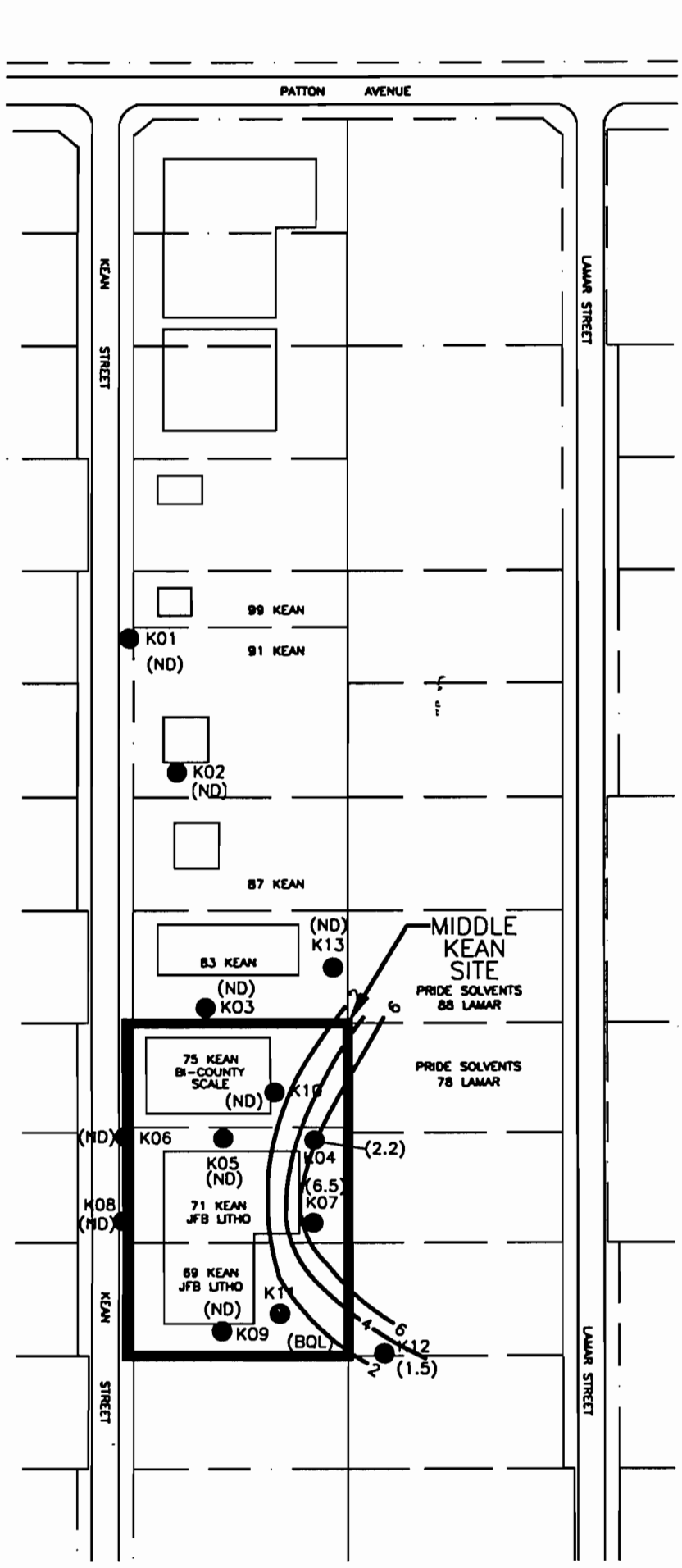

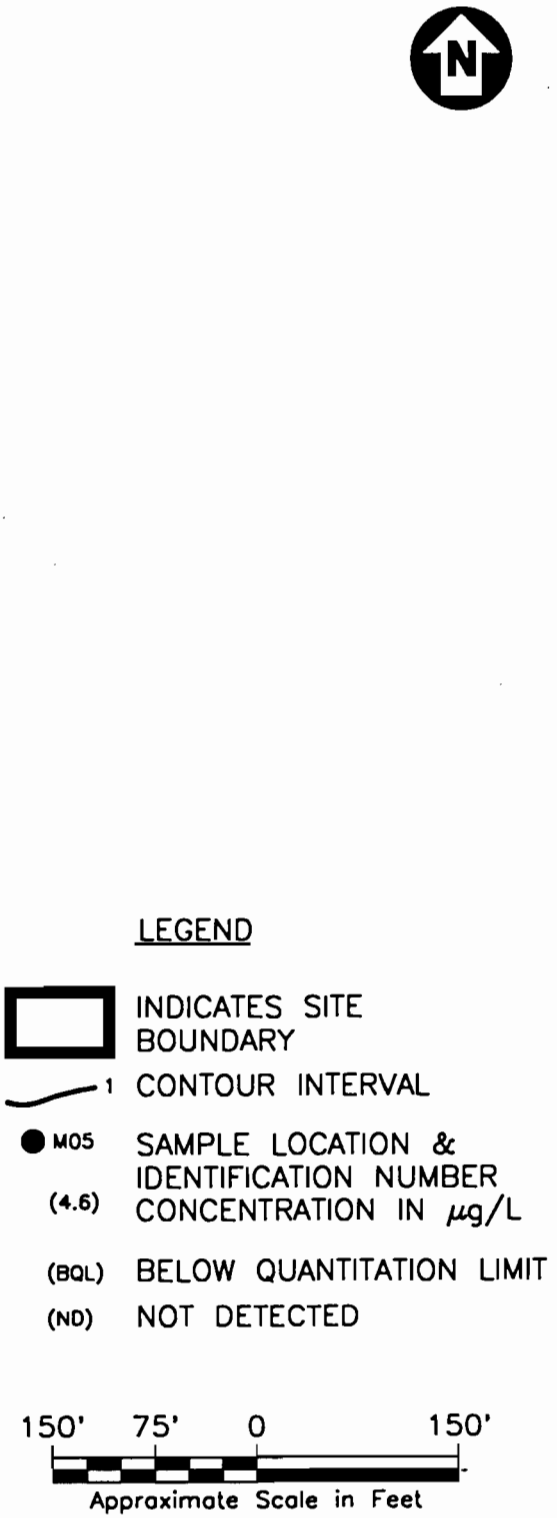

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

MIDDLE KEAN STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TCE

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.13

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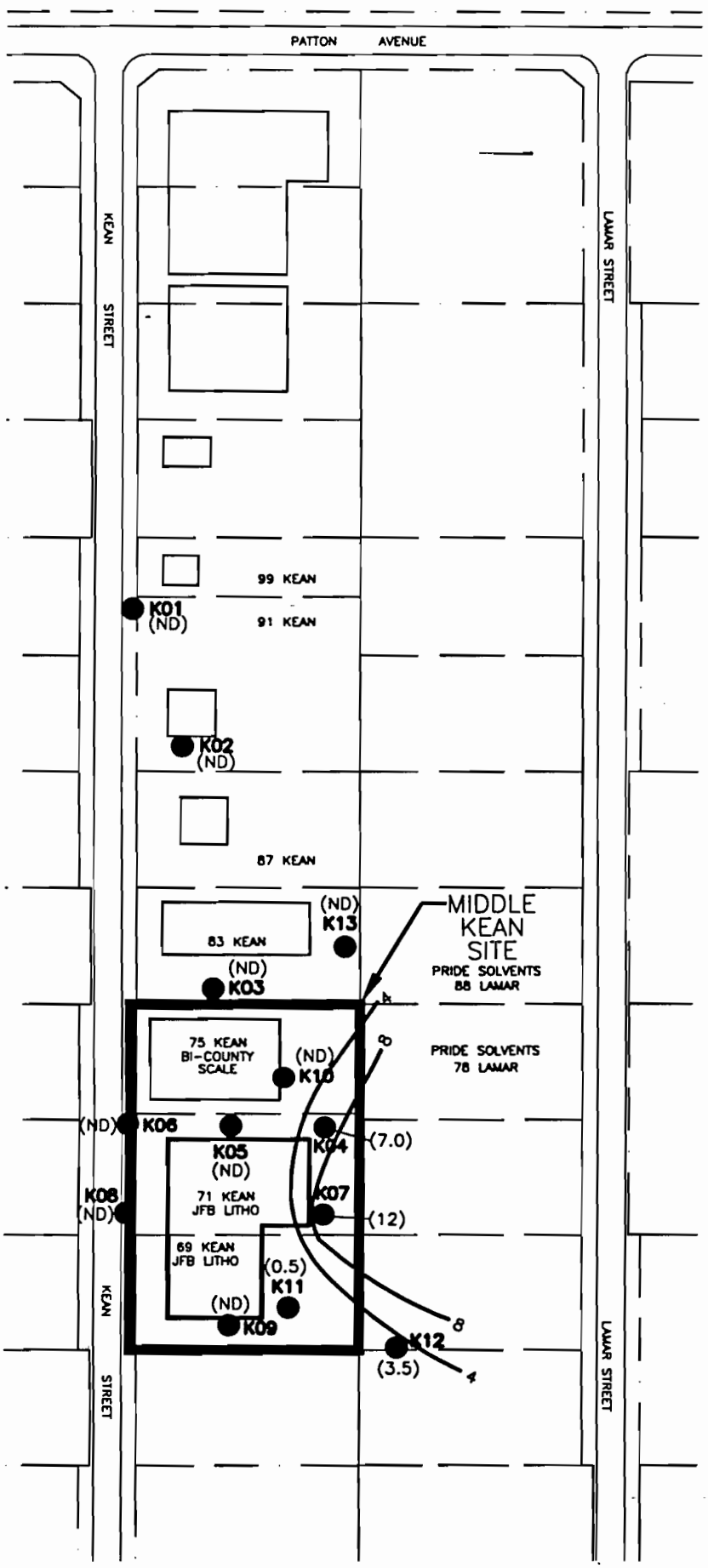

LEGEND

- INDICATES SITE BOUNDARY
- 1 CONTOUR INTERVAL
- M05 SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- (4.6) CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$
- (BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT
- (ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

MIDDLE KEAN STREET SITE
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
1,1,1-TCA

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE | Figure 4.14

DATE: 8/9/94
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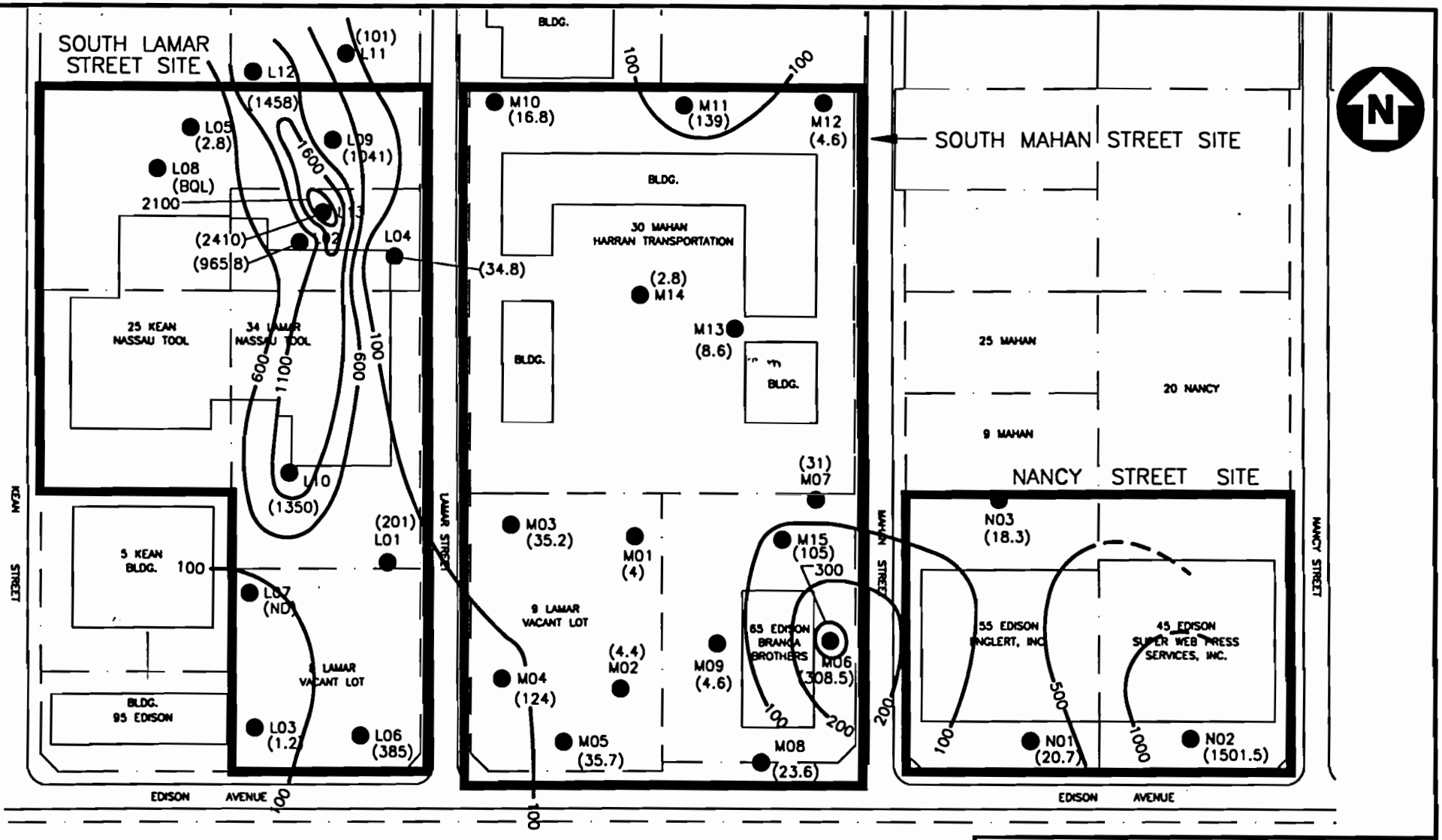

LEGEND

- INDICATES SITE BOUNDARIES
- 100 CONTOUR INTERVAL
- M05 (4.6) SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$
- (BOL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT
- (ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

DATE: 8/5/94
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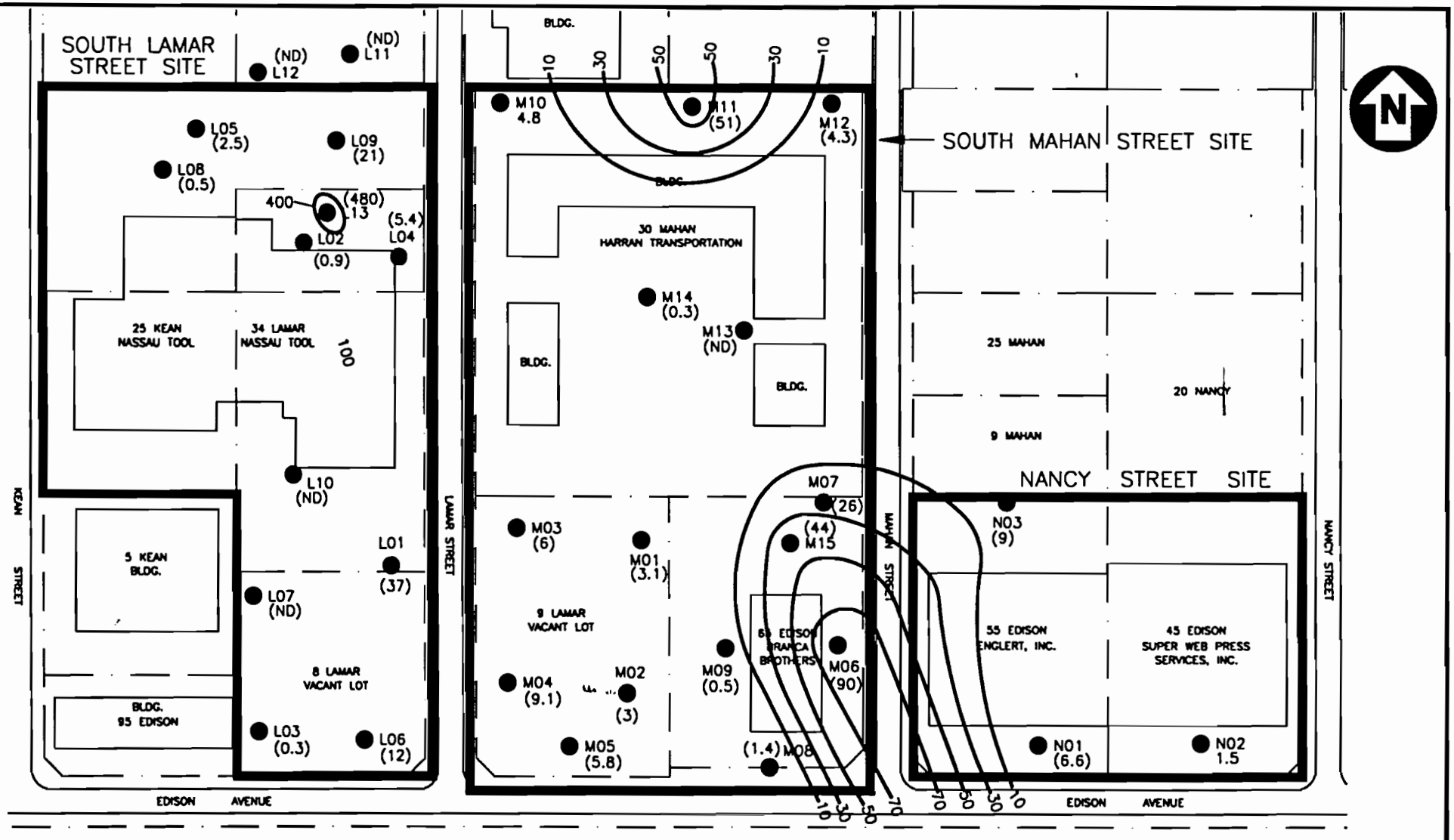
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SOUTH LAMAR ST., SOUTH MAHAN ST. AND NANCY STREET SITES
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TOTAL METHOD 8010 VOC's

ENGINEERING–SCIENCE | Figure 4.15



4-46

LEGEND

INDICATES SITE BOUNDARIES

100 CONTOUR INTERVAL

M05 (4.6) SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$

(BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT

(ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

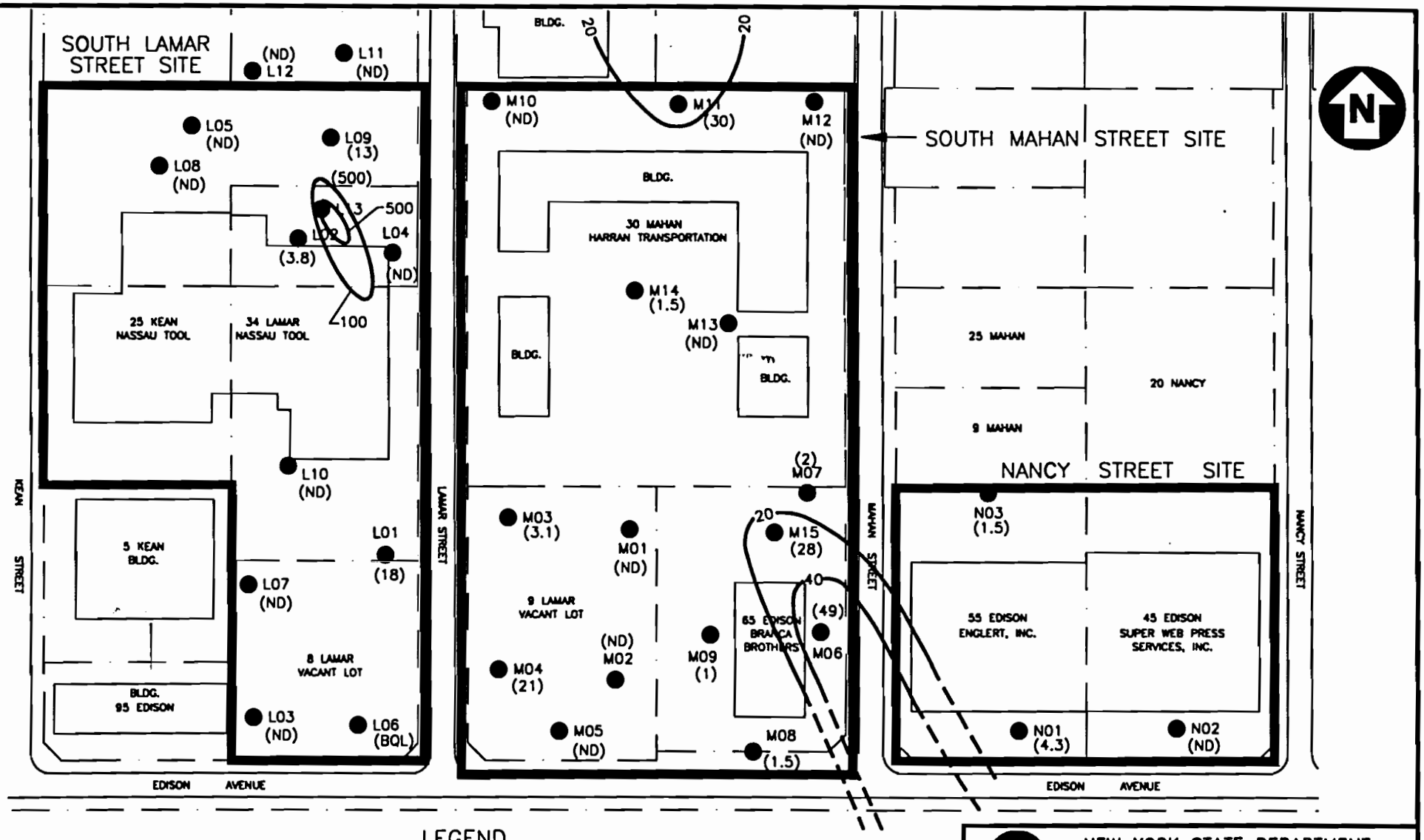
DATE: 8/5/94

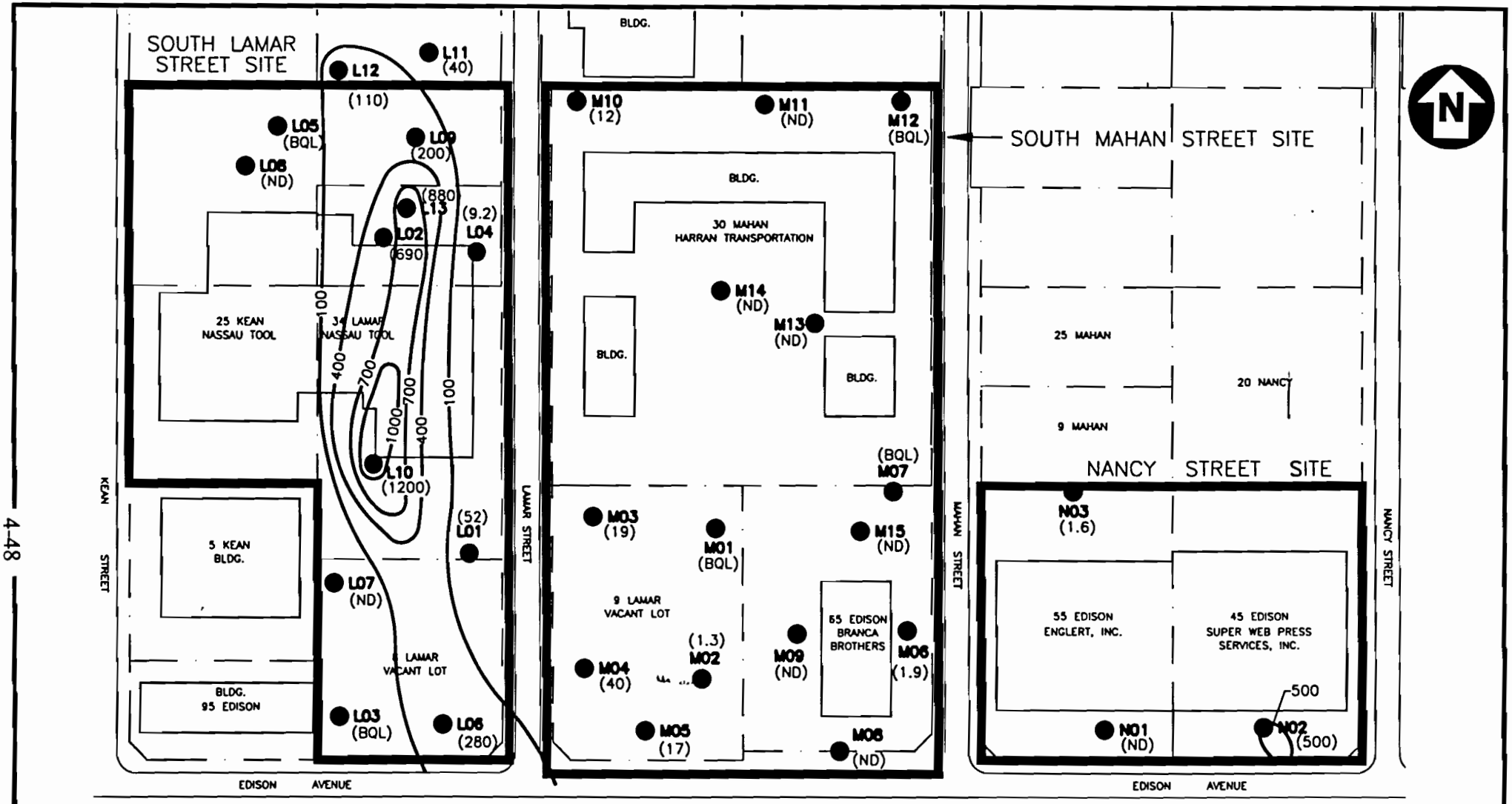
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SOUTH LAMAR ST., SOUTH MAHAN ST. AND NANCY STREET SITES
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
PCE

ENGINEERING SCIENCE


SOUTH LAMAR STREET SITE
SOUTH MAHAN STREET SITE
NANCY STREET SITE
L11 (ND)
L12 (ND)
L05 (ND)
L09 (13)
L08 (ND)
(500)
500
L04
(3.8)
(ND)
100
25 KEAN NASSAU TOOL
34 LAMAR NASSAU TOOL
L10 (ND)
5 KEAN BLDG.
L01 (18)
L07 (ND)
8 LAMAR VACANT LOT
BLDG. 95 EDISON
L03 (ND)
L06 (BQL)
KEAN STREET
LAMAR STREET
EDISON AVENUE
BLDG.
20
M10 (ND)
M11 (30)
M12 (ND)
BLDG.
30 MAHAN HARRAN TRANSPORTATION
M14 (1.5)
M13 (ND)
BLDG.
BLDG.
M03 (3.1)
M01 (ND)
9 LAMAR VACANT LOT
(ND) M02
M04 (21)
M05 (ND)
M09 (1)
65 EDISON BRANCA BROTHERS
M08 (1.5)
(2) M07
20
M15 (28)
40
(49) M06
MAHAN STREET
25 MAHAN
20 NANCY
9 MAHAN
N03 (1.5)
55 EDISON ENGLERT, INC.
45 EDISON SUPER WEB PRESS SERVICES, INC.
N01 (4.3)
N02 (ND)
NANCY STREET
EDISON AVENUE
N
LEGEND
INDICATES SITE BOUNDARIES
100 CONTOUR INTERVAL
M05 (4.6) SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CONCENTRATION IN μg/L
(BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT
(ND) NOT DETECTED
150' 75' 0 150'
Approximate Scale in Feet
DATE: 8/5/94
M:\CAD:\725214\25314G02.DWG (PSV=EDISON-150)
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK
SOUTH LAMAR ST., SOUTH MAHAN ST. AND NANCY STREET SITES
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
TCE
ENGINEERING-SCIENCE
Figure 4.17



4-48

LEGEND

INDICATES SITE BOUNDARIES

100 CONTOUR INTERVAL

M05 (4.6) SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$

(BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT

(ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

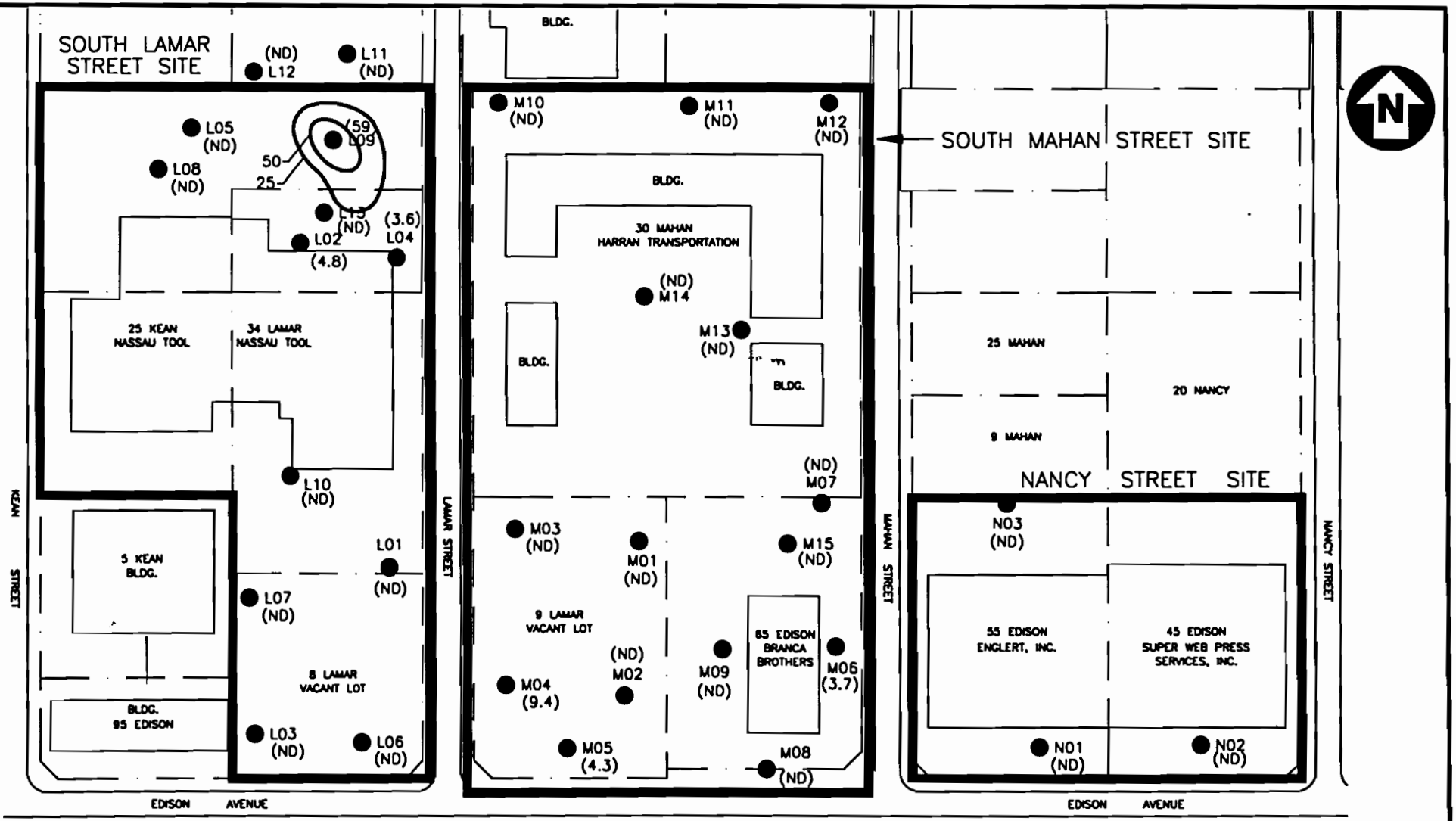
DATE: 8/5/94

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SOUTH LAMAR ST., SOUTH MAHAN ST. AND NANCY STREET SITES
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
1,1,1-TCA

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE | Figure 4.18



LEGEND

INDICATES SITE BOUNDARIES

100 CONTOUR INTERVAL

M05 (4.6) SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$

(BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT

(ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

DATE: 8/5/94
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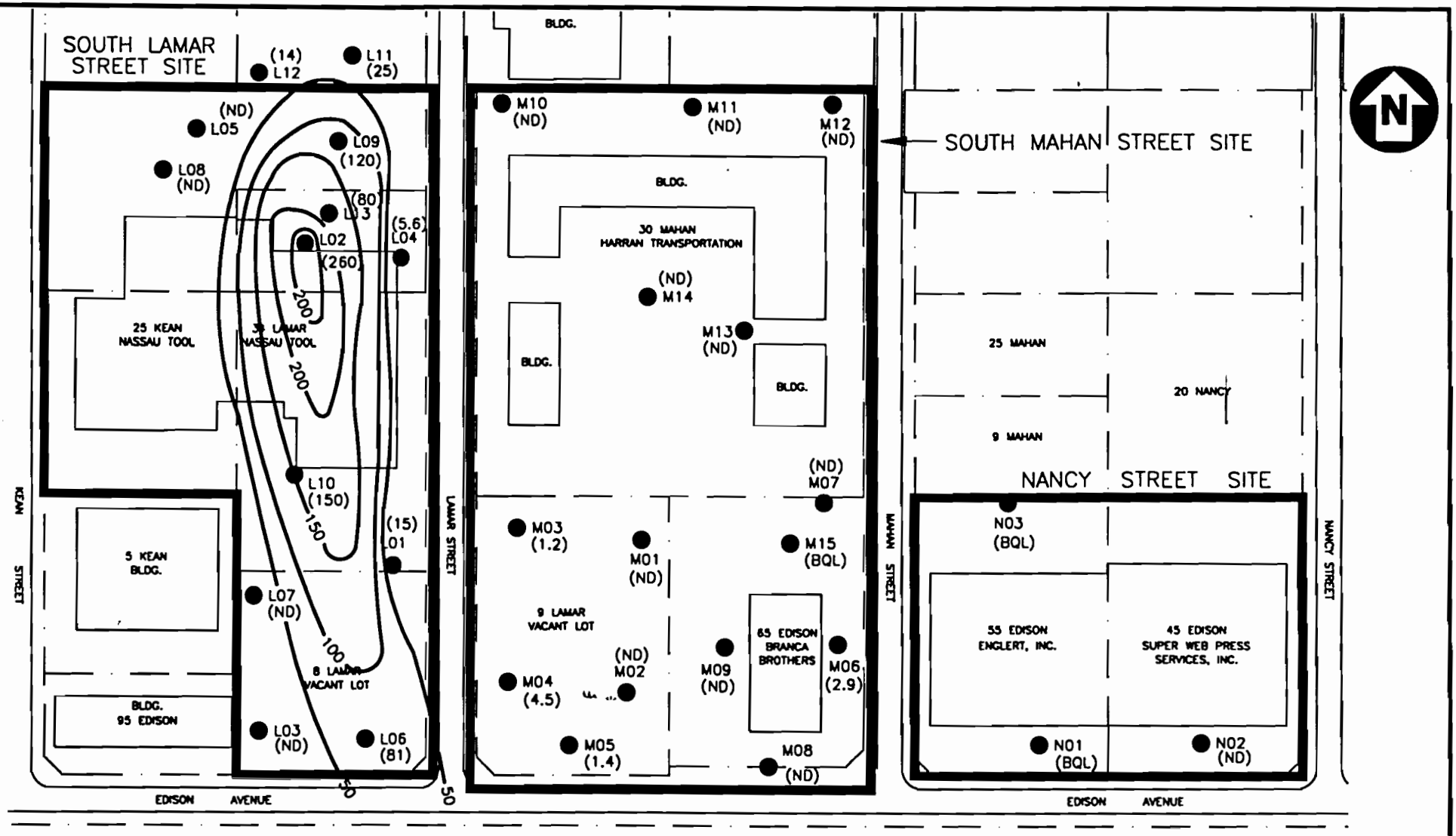
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SOUTH LAMAR ST., SOUTH MAHAN ST. AND NANCY STREET SITES
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
1,1-DCE

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE | Figure 4.19



4-50

LEGEND

INDICATES SITE BOUNDARIES

100 CONTOUR INTERVAL

M05 (4.6) SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$

(BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT

(ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

DATE: 8/5/94

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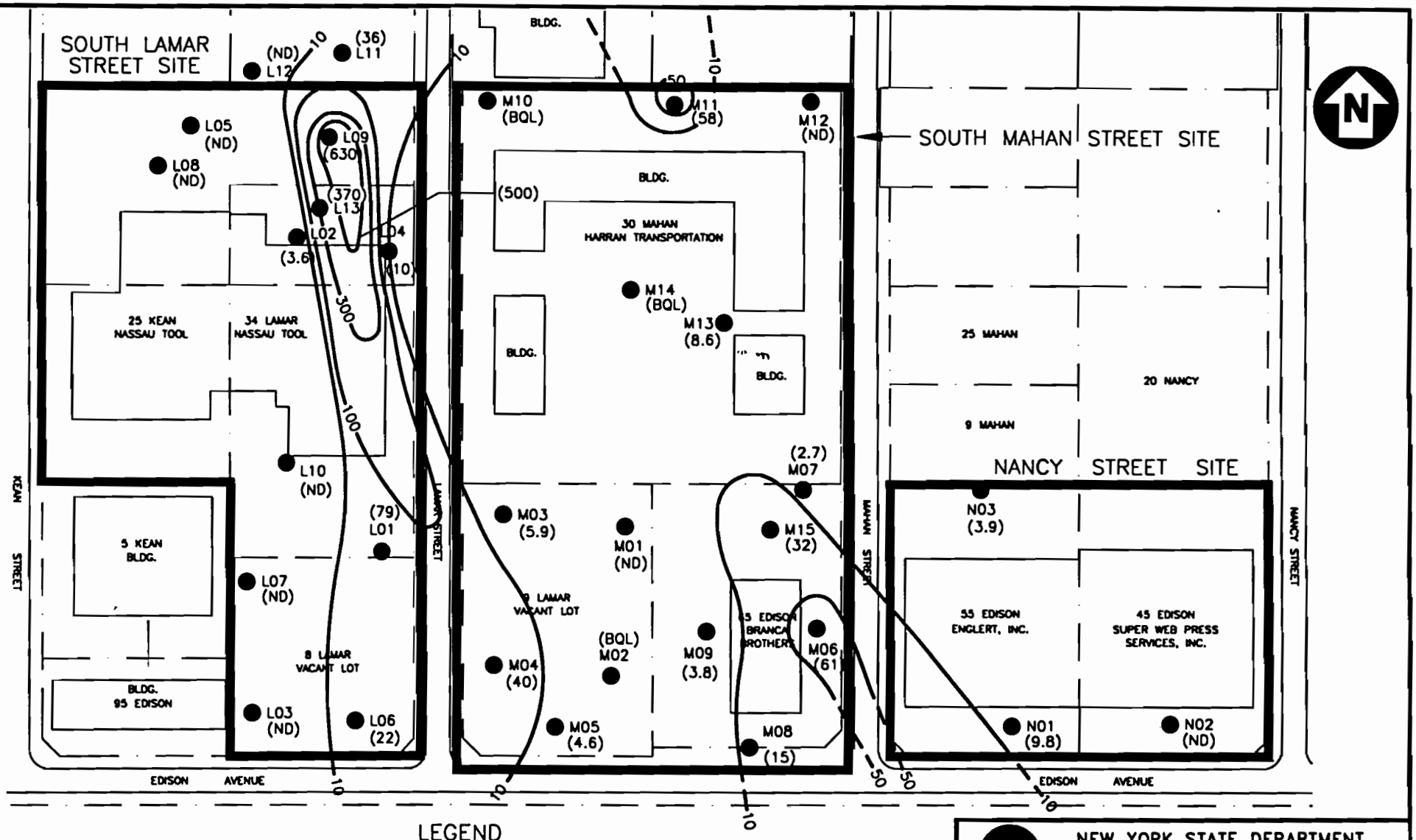
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SOUTH LAMAR ST., SOUTH MAHAN ST. AND NANCY STREET SITES
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
1,1-DCA

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE

Figure 4.20



LEGEND

INDICATES SITE BOUNDARIES

100 CONTOUR INTERVAL

M05 (4.6) SAMPLE LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CONCENTRATION IN $\mu g/L$

(BQL) BELOW QUANTITATION LIMIT

(ND) NOT DETECTED

150' 75' 0 150'

Approximate Scale in Feet

DATE: 8/5/94
M:\CAD:\725214\25314G02.DWG (PSV=EDISON-150)

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
PSA

PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL WASTE SITE
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

SOUTH LAMAR ST., SOUTH MAHAN ST. AND NANCY STREET SITES
GROUNDWATER CONCENTRATION MAP
1,2-DCE

ENGINEERING-SCIENCE | Figure 4.21

SECTION 5

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 RECOMMENDED SITE CLASSIFICATION

The information gathered during this investigation indicates that hazardous wastes, as defined by 6NYCRR Part 371, are present on the Nassau Tools property and that a significant threat as defined by 6NYCRR, Part 375 is present. Therefore, ES recommends classifying the Nassau Tools facility as a Class 2 site.

5.2 FUTURE WORK

The results of this study, as well as prior study results, suggest groundwater contamination by VOCs is prevalent throughout the PIA area, as well as potentially upgradient and downgradient. In addition to the Nassau Tools facility, available data indicate several additional properties within the PIA sites (addressed under this PSA) may also be contributing to observed groundwater contamination. Available information for the other properties within the five sites addressed during this PSA does not directly identify them as potential sources for observed contamination. Therefore no future work is recommended for these properties at this time.

ES recommends additional studies be conducted in the PIA as follows:

1. Field-Gleam Street Site - Identify locations of underground storage tanks, dry wells, and septic pools (past and current locations) and trace floor, storm, and sanitary drains. Conduct additional subsurface investigation of the Ripak facility, including property line perimeter groundwater sampling and secondary perimeter groundwater sampling to determine potential impacts by upgradient facilities. Conduct supplemental record searches for the Lawrence Ripak facility and nearby potential upgradient sources.

2. Middle Kean Street Site - Identify locations of underground storage tanks, dry wells and septic pools (past and current locations) and trace floor, storm, and sanitary drains. Conduct subsurface sampling along the northeast perimeter of the JFB Litho facility and review findings of studies at the Pride facility to ascertain source of groundwater contamination in the area. Conduct a supplemental background search with a focus on identifying specific use of 1,1,1-TCA on site.

3. South Mahan Street Site - Identify locations of underground storage tanks, dry wells, and septic pools (past and current locations) and trace floor, storm, and sanitary drains. Conduct a record search and additional subsurface sampling at 65 Edison to ascertain whether the Branca Bros. facility is the source of PCE and TCE contamination in the South Mahan Street area.

4. Nancy Street Site - Studies are currently being conducted on the Nancy Street area; therefore, no additional work is recommended at this time. However, review of work plans for 45 Edison and 55 Edison indicate the

current studies should include tracing of floor drains and sampling of on-site dry wells.

5. Regional sources - Review and assess studies of potential upgradient sources responsible for regional contamination impacting the PIA. Based on the limited regional information available, the significant regionalized groundwater contamination, and the potential impact to a sole source aquifer system, ES believes a regional groundwater investigation may be warranted as a follow-up to the 1992 Babylon Plume Tracking study to assess impacts of known potential sources and identify previously unidentified sources.

SECTION 6

SECTION 6

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APPENDIX A

FINAL

APPENDIX A

MOBILE LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			DRUM SAMPLES						AREA F			
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-D01-XX NA 005F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-D02-XX NA 027F0101.D 5/3/94	GW-D03-XX NA 026F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-D04-XX NA 028F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-D05-XX NA 029F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-D06-XX NA 004F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F01-25 25' 029F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F01-55 55' 004F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F01-81 81' 005F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F02-25 25' 022F0101.D 5/5/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	18	10 U	300	420	1 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	0.3 U	0.9	3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	3 U	3 U	30 U	30 U	0.3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	30	13	440	470	2.3
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	0.3 U	0.3 U	3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	140	85	2600	3500	12
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	4.7 B	5.5 B	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	1.4	7.5	3.2	1 U	1 U	27	10 U	110	100 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	2.1	3.1	1	1 B	1 U	11	10 U	150 B	150 B	1 U

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA F									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F02-55 55' 023F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F02-79 79' 025F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F03-25 25' 026F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F03-55 55' 027F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F03-81 81' 028F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F04-30 30' 006F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F04-55 55' 007F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F04-79 79' 009F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F05-28 28' 021F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F05-55 55' 014F0101.D 5/6/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10	1.2	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	17	7.3	BQL	19	BQL	18	190	100	BQL	100 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1.6	0.5	0.3 U	3 U	30 U	3 U	30 U	3 U	30 U	30 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	84	32	3.1	88	300	30	220	69	130	100 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	460	240	10	350	2500	180	2000	300	1100	950
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	BQL	200 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	180	10 U	140 B	100 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	15 B	620 B	15 B	170 B	150 B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA F									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F05-79 79' 015F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F06-30 30' 010F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F06-55 55' 011F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F06-81 81' 012F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-F07-30 30' 005F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F07-55 55' 017F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F07-80 80' 006F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F08-28 28' 007F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F08-55 55' 009F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F08-79 79' 025F0101.D 5/6/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	200 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	100 U	1.3	20	100 U	100 U	100 U	15	13	100 U	100 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	200 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	100 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	100 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	100 U	BQL	10 U	100 U	100 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	100 U	3.6	31	130	130	100 U	58	12	100 U	100
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	30 U	0.3 U	3 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	BQL	3 U	30 U	30 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	100 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	100 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	100 U	17	87	360	110	100 U	40	22	BQL	290
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	410	54	680	2900	770	520	51	100	570	2300
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	200 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	200 U	2 U	BQL	BQL	320 B	BQL	32 B	31 B	240 B	BQL
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	200 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	200 U	2 U	20 U	BQL	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	100 U	1 U	28	100 U	230 B	140	24 B	22 B	190 B	BQL
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	140 B	1.4 B	36 B	160 B	590 B	160 B	59 B	56 B	550 B	140 B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA F									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F09-30 30' 026F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F09-55 55' 010F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F09-80 80' 011F0101.D 5/6/94	GW-F10-28 28' 012F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F10-55 55' 013F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F10-79 79' 014F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F11-30 30' 015F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F11-55 55' 016F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F11-80 80' 017F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F12-25 25' 029F0201.D 5/9/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	31	5.7	10 U	BQL	6.9	BQL	BQL	100 U	10 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	32	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	10 U	10 U	6.6	10 U	10 U	5.9	10 U	100 U	100 U	10 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	39	BQL	13	31	23	18	85	190	290	28
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	3 U	BQL	40	3 U	3 U	55	3 U	30 U	30 U	3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	10 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	39	20	29	35	42	38	110	240	520	31
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	220	270	23	240	350	54	480	1500	2600	130
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	BQL	28 B	2.7 B	24 B	24 B	2 U	26 B	200 B	200 B	20 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	20 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	10 B	21 B	2 B	12 B	32 B	1 B	12 B	120 B	110 B	10 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	15 B	56 B	5.5 B	10 B	10 U	1 U	11 B	100 U	100 U	10 U

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA F									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F12-55 55' 030F0201.D 5/9/94	GW-F12-80 80' 031F0201.D 5/9/94	GW-F13-26 26' 011F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F13-55 55' 012F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F13-78 78' 013F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-F14-28 28' 026F0201.D 5/9/94	GW-F14-55 55' 027F0201.D 5/9/94	GW-F14-79 79' 028F0201.D 5/9/94	GW-F15-27 27' 007F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F15-55 55' 009F0101.D 5/10/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U	20 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U	10 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U	20 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U	10 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U	10 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	140	240	14	15	BQL	10 U	BQL	230	1 U	10 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	30 U	30 U	3 U	3 U	25	3 U	30 U	30 U	0.3 U	3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U	10 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	100 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U	10 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	150	520	18	27	38	BQL	150	520	12	15
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1200	1800	150	270	21	25	950	2200	1.8	16
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U	20 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	200 U	200 U	22 B	22 B	22 B	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U	21 B
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U	20 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	200 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U	20 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	100 U	100 U	13 B	13 B	13 B	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U	13 B
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	100 U	100 U	14 B	16 B	14 B	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U	17 B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA F									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F15-79 79' 027F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F16-27 27' 014F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F16-55 55' 015F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F16-79 79' 016F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F17-27 27' 020F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F17-55 55' 039F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F17-79 79' 022F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F18-27 27' 023F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F18-55 55' 007F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F18-79 79' 026F0101.D 5/10/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	3.9	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	BQL	10 U	10 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	BQL	1 U	2	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1	10 U	10 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	3 U	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3 U	3 U	3 U	0.3 U	3 U	3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	39	13	24	14	4	18	25	10	12	BQL
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	97	1	33	2.4	5	77	140	21	59	25
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	4.9 B	4.1 B	20 U	44 B	4.1 B	20 U	42 B
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1.4 B	1 U	10 U	12 B	1 B	10 U	12 B

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA F									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F19-25 25' 014F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F19-55 55' 015F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F19-79 79' 026F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F20-27 27' 005F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F20-55 55' 006F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F20-79 79' 038F0101.D 5/10/94	GW-F21-27 27' 012F0101.D 5/12/94	GW-F21-55 55' 021F0101.D 5/12/94	GW-F21-79 79' 022F0101.D 5/12/94	GW-F22-27 27' 015F0101.D 5/12/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	20 U	16	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	20 U	20	10 U	10 U	1.1	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	10 U	1.8	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	10 U	15	10 U	10 U	3	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	BQL	32	210	BQL	10 U	3.6	12	200	210	1.4
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	0.3 U	3 U	78	3 U	3 U	13	3 U	30 U	30 U	0.3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	1 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	5	66	390	10	12	19	48	320	300	12
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	21	640	2700	94	120	29	200	2000	2400	22
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	20 U	200 U	200 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	10 U	100 U	100 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	12 B	100 U	100 B	1 U

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA F		AREA K							
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-F22-55 55' 017F0201.D 5/12/94	GW-F22-79 79' 028F0101.D 5/12/94	GW-K01-25 25' 013F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K02-25 25' 009F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K03-25 25' 010F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K04-25 25' 011F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K05-25 25' 018F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K06-25 25' 012F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K07-25 25' 014F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K08-25 25' 015F0101.D 5/4/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	100 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	100 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	10 U	100 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	13	100 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	3 U	30 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	7	0.3 U	0.3 U	12	0.3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	10 U	100 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	10 U	100 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	65	120	1 U	1 U	1 U	2.2	1 U	1 U	6.5	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	240	1200	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	18	0.3 U	0.3 U	28	0.3 U
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	20 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	20 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	10 U	100 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	10 U	120 B	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA K					AREA L				
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-K09-25 25' 019F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-K10-25 25' 022F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-K11-25 25' 004F0101.D 5/9/94	GW-K12-27 27' 007F0101.D 5/11/94	GW-K13-27 27' 023F0101.D 5/12/94	GW-L01-25 25' 010F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-L02-25 25' 011F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-L03-25 25' 014F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-L04-25 25' 018F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-L05-25 25' 019F0101.D 5/03/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	4.8	1 U	3.6	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	15	260	1 U	5.6	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	79	3.6	1 U	10	1 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.5	3.5	0.3 U	52	690	0.9	9.2	0.3
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	2.7	1 U	1 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	BQL	1.5	1 U	18	3.8	1 U	1 U	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	0.3 U	0.5	4.7	11	0.3 U	37	0.9	0.3	5.4	2.5
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2.2	2 U	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10 U	10 U	1.6	1 U	1.4
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	10	11	1.8	1 U	1.4

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA L									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-L06-25 25' 022F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-L07-25 25' 026F0101.D 5/3/94	GW-L08-25 25' 020F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-L09-25 14' 004F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-L09-25 25' 071R0101.D 05/04/94	GW-L09-25* 25' 004F0101.D 5/5/94	GW-L10-25 25' 012F0101.D 5/11/94	GW-L11-27 27' 010F0101.D 5/11/94	GW-L12-27 27' 020F0101.D 5/11/94	GW-L13-25 25' 021F0101.D 5/11/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	BQL			200 U	20 U	20 U	BQL
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	59			100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U	1 U			200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U			100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	81	1 U	1 U	120			150	25	14	180
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	22	1 U	1 U	630			100 U	36	10 U	370
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	280	0.3 U	0.3 U	200			1200	40	110	880
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U			100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U			100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	BQL	1 U	1 U	13			100 U	10 U	10 U	500
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	12	0.3 U	0.5	21			30 U	3 U	3 U	480
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U		2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U		2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	21 B	200 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U		2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	20 U	2 U	2 U		2 U	20 U	200 U	20 U	20 U	200 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	10 U	1 U	1 U		1 U	10 U	100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	11	1 U	1 U		3.3	13 B	100 U	10 U	10 U	100 U

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA M									
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-M01-25 25' 007F0101.D 5/02/94	GW-M02-25 25' 008F0101.D 5/02/94	GW-M03-25 25' 009F0101.D 5/2/94	GW-M04-25 25' 010F0101.D 5/02/94	GW-M05-25 25' 006F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-M06-25 25' 020F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-M07-25 25' 017F0101.D 5/03/94	GW-M08-25 25' 033F0101.D 5/3/94	GW-M09-25 25' 025F0101.D 5/3/94	GW-M10-25 25' 005F0101.D 5/4/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	4.7	9.4	4.3	3.7	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1.2	4.5	1.4	2.9	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	BQL	5.9	40	4.6	61	2.7	15	3.8	BQL
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	0.9	1.3	19	40	17	1.9	BQL	0.3 U	0.3 U	12
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	3.1	21	2.6	49	2	1.5	1	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	3.1	3.1	6	9.1	5.8	190	26	1.4	0.5	4.8
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	BQL	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	4.5	2 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1.3	10 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1.4	10 U	2.4	1.2	1 U	1 U

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

			AREA M					AREA N			EQUIPMENT BLANKS	
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: DEPTH: LAB ID: SAMPLED: UNITS:	GW-M11-25 25' 006F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-M12-25 25' 007F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-M13-25 25' 023F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-M14-25 25' 022F0101.D 5/4/94	GW-M15-25 25' 019F0101.D 5/11/94	GW-N01-20 20' 011F0101.D 5/11/94	GW-N02-20 20' 010F0101.D 5/11/94	GW-N03-20 20' 009F0101.D 5/11/94	EB-1 NA 028F0101.D 5/3/94	EB-2 NA 027F0101.D 5/4/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010											
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	BQL	BQL	1 U	BQL	1 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	58	1 U	8.6	BQL	32	9.8	1 U	3.9	1 U	1 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	0.3 U	0.3	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U	1500	1.6	0.3 U	0.3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/L	30	1 U	1 U	1.5	28	4.3	1 U	1.5	1 U	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/L	51	4.3	0.3 U	0.3	44	6.6	1.5	9	0.3 U	0.3 U
	BTEX-METHOD 8020											
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	31	2 U	7.5	2 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	130	2 U	2 U	2 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	20 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/L	2 U	2 U	36	2 U	9.5	2 U	200 U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	410	1 U	1 U	1 U	100 U	1 U	1	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/L	1 U	1 U	250	1 U	1 U	1 U	100 U	2.3	1.2	1 U

SURFACE SOIL SAMPLES
PINELAWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
WEST BABYLON, NEW YORK

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	SAMPLE ID: / DEPTH: / LAB ID: / SAMPLED: / UNITS:	AREA K SS-K12-14 14' 006F0101.D 5/11/94	AREA L SS-L13-14 14' 005F0101.D 5/11/94	AREA M SS-M15-16 16' 030F0101.D 5/10/94	AREA N SS-N01-10 10' 028F0101.D 5/11/94
	VOLATILES-METHOD 8010					
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	ug/kg	2U	2 U	2 U	2 U
75-35-4	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	ug/kg	2U	2 U	2 U	2 U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	1 U	1 U
75-34-3	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	1 U	1 U
156-59-4	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	BQL	1 U
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	ug/kg	0.6	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.3 U
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	1 U	1 U
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	1 U	1 U
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHENE	ug/kg	1.2	1 U	BQL	1 U
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHENE	ug/kg	4	0.3 U	3	0.3 U
	BTEX-METHOD 8020					
71-43-2	BENZENE	ug/kg	2U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-88-3	TOLUENE	ug/kg	2U	2 U	2.7 B	2 U
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	ug/kg	2U	2 U	2 U	2 U
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	ug/kg	2U	2 U	2 U	2 U
108-38-3	M&P-XYLENE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	1 U	1 U
95-47-6	O-XYLENE	ug/kg	1U	1 U	1.2 B	1.2 B

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

SELECTED REFERENCES

John S.
H_2M, 1994a.

H2MGROUP

Holzmacher, McLendon & Murrell, P.C. • H2M Associates, Inc.
H2M Construction Management, Inc. • H2M Labs, Inc.

ACEC Member
Supporting Excellence
In Engineering

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March 8, 1994

Mr. Steven Cary, P.E.
Bureau of Drinking Water
Suffolk County Department of Health Services
225 Rabro Drive East
Hauppauge, NY 11788

RE: 55 Edison Avenue, West Babylon, NY
Laboratory Results of Overflow Leaching Pools
NYSDEC Site #152141

Dear Mr. Cary:

Holzmacher, McLendon & Murrell, P.C. (H2M) has received your letter of February 14, 1994, approving the Soil and Groundwater Investigation Work Plan for the above-referenced site. I wish to thank you for reviewing the work plan and providing your prompt attention regarding this project.

On January 7, 1994, H2M confirmed the locations of three (3) septic system overflow leaching pools (OLPs) at the above-referenced site (see site plan in Appendix A). H2M provided technical oversight to Advance Environmental for the uncovering of the three (3) OLPs as per the SCDHS approval letter dated December 27, 1993.

The solid concrete manhole covers for each pool were located approximately 2-3 feet below the asphalt surface of the parking area directly east from the previously identified distribution leaching pool (see site plan). H2M sampled the bottom sediments (0-6") from each leaching pool (labeled OLP-1, OLP-2 and OLP-3) with a decontaminated hand auger under the supervision of Janet Gremli of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS). The depth to bottom sediments (from grade) in each of the pools ranged from 12.8 to 14.0 feet. The samples were submitted to H2M Labs and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by EPA Method 8010/8020 and metals. Ms. Gremli collected split samples from two (2) of the pools labeled OLP-2 and OLP-3 (see site plan for locations) to be analyzed for VOCs and metals. The original analytical results are included in Appendix B.

The purpose of this work was to identify the locations of the OLPs discussed in H2M's January 1994 Soil and Groundwater Investigation Work Plan and evaluate the presence of any VOC or metal contamination. The outcome of the analytical results was to provide the basis for a possible modification to the scope of work outlined in the work plan (as per your letter of October 27, 1993).

As indicated by the analytical results, P-Dichlorobenzene, ethylbenzene, and 1,2-Xylene were quantified at 150 micrograms per kilogram (ug/kg), 110 ug/kg, and 93 ug/kg, respectively, in OLP-2. However, these concentrations are well below NYSDEC "Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives" presented in NYSDEC TAGM HWR-92-4046 (NYSDEC TAGM 4046). No VOCs were quantified in the other two (2) OLPs. Four of the nine metals tested were quantified slightly above the detection limits; however, below NYSDEC TAGM 4046 levels. A summary table of the analytical results and corresponding TAGM levels can be found in Appendix C. Based on the sampling results, there is no concern for further investigation of the OLPs, and H2M feels that the scope of work outlined in the January 1994 Soil and Groundwater Investigation Work Plan should be implemented without modification.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact either myself at 756-8000, extension 623 or Richard Baldwin at extension 611.

Very truly yours,

HOLZMACHER, McLENDON & MURRELL, P.C.

Richard J Baldwin

Richard J. Baldwin, C.P.G.
Senior Hydrogeologist

David W. Obradovich

David W. Obradovich
Project Hydrogeologist

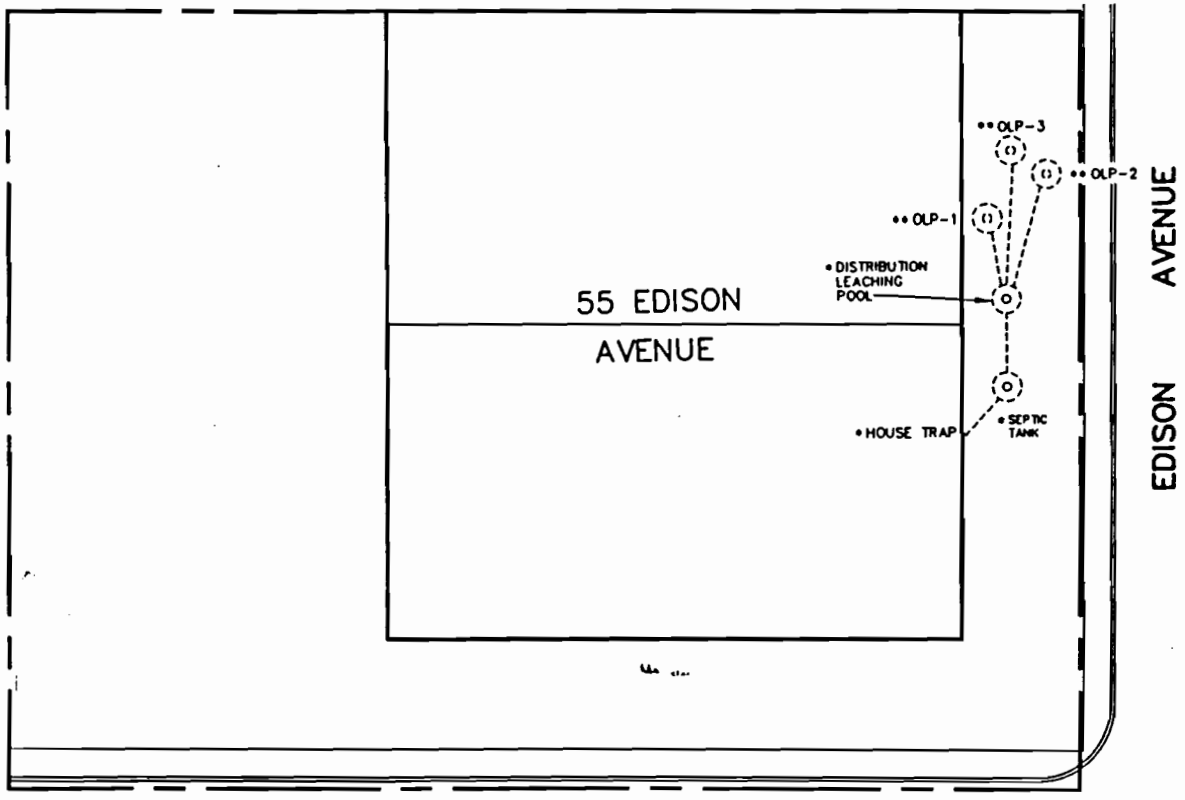
dic Susan Bianchetti, ext 411

RJB/dwo

cc: Mr. Robert Seyfarth, SCDHS - Farmingville
Mr. John B. Swartwout, NYSDEC - Albany
Mr. Robert L. Marino, NYSDEC - Albany
Mr. Leonard Racanelli
Joan Scherb, Esq.

Enclosures

Appendix A



LEGEND

OLP-2 – OVERFLOW LEACHING POOL

• – PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SEPTIC SYSTEM COMPONENT

•• – RECENTLY IDENTIFIED SEPTIC SYSTEM COMPONENT

SCALE

10 0 10 20 30 FEET

55 EDISON AVENUE
WEST BABYLON N.Y.
SITE PLAN

H2MGROUP ENGINEERS · ARCHITECTS · PLANNERS · SCIENTISTS · SURVEYORS
MELVILLE, N.Y. TOTOWA, N.J.

ROHL 83-01 FW (ROHLSITE.DWG)

Appendix B

H2M LABS, INC.

575 Broad Hollow Road, Melville, N.Y. 11747
(516)694-3040 FAX:(516)694-4122

LAB NO: 9400659

MR. LEONARD RACANELLI
55 EDISON AVE.
W. BABYLON, NY 11704

TYPE..... SOIL
ROUTINE
METHOD.... GRAB

DATE COLLECTED. 01/07/94
DATE RECEIVED.. 01/07/94
COLLECTED BY... DWO03
PROJECT NO..... RCNL9301EG

POINT NO:
LOCATION: OLP-1

REMARKS: 55 EDISON AVE.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS - (ug/kg)

PARAMETER (S)	RESULT	PARAMETER (S)	RESULT
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	<50	1,4-XYLENE	<50
CHLOROMETHANE	<50	1,2-XYLENE	<50
VINYL CHLORIDE	<50		
BROMOMETHANE	<50		
CHLOROETHANE	<50		
FLUOROTRICHLOROMETHANE	<50		
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<50		
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	<50		
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
CHLOROFORM	<50		
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<50		
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<50		
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	<50		
TRICHLOROETHENE	<50		
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	<50		
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	<50		
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<50		
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<50		
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	<50		
TETRACHLOROETHENE	<50		
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	<50		
CHLOROBENZENE	<50		
BROMOFORM	<50		
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<50		
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
BENZENE	<50		
TOLUENE	<50		
ETHYLBENZENE	<50		
1,3-XYLENE	<50		

COPIES TO: DWO

DATE ISSUED 01/27/94

DATE RUN..... 01/14/94
DATE REPORTED.. 01/20/94

ORIGINAL

J M Slevin
LABORATORY DIRECTOR

H2M LABS, INC.

575 Broad Hollow Road, Melville, N.Y. 11747
(516)694-3040 FAX:(516)694-4122

LAB NO: 9400659

MR. LEONARD RACANELLI
55 EDISON AVE.
W. BABYLON, NY 11704

TYPE..... SOIL
ROUTINE
METHOD.... GRAB

DATE COLLECTED. 01/07/94
DATE RECEIVED.. 01/07/94
COLLECTED BY... DWO03
PROJECT NO..... RCNL9301EG

POINT NO:
LOCATION: OLP-1

REMARKS: 55 EDISON AVE.

PARAMETER (S)	RESULTS	UNITS
SILVER	<1.0	mg/kg
ARSENIC	<1.0	mg/kg
BARIUM	<20.8	mg/kg
CADMIUM	<0.52	mg/kg
CHROMIUM	8.3	mg/kg
MERCURY	<0.09	mg/kg
LEAD	2.1	mg/kg
SELENIUM	<0.52	mg/kg
TOTAL SOLIDS	96.3	%
ZINC	9.3	mg/kg

COPIES TO: DWO

DATE ISSUED 01/21/94

LABORATORY DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL

H2M LABS, INC.
575 Broad Hollow Road, Melville, N.Y. 11747
(516)694-3040 FAX:(516)694-4122

LAB NO: 9400660

MR. LEONARD RACANELLI
55 EDISON AVE.
W. BABYLON, NY 11704

TYPE..... SOIL
ROUTINE
METHOD.... GRAB

DATE COLLECTED. 01/07/94
DATE RECEIVED.. 01/07/94
COLLECTED BY... DWO03
PROJECT NO..... RCNL9301EG

POINT NO:
LOCATION: OLP-2
REMARKS: 55 EDISON AVE.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS - (ug/kg)

PARAMETER (S)	RESULT	PARAMETER (S)	RESULT
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	<50	1,4-XYLENE	<50
CHLOROMETHANE	<50	1,2-XYLENE	93
VINYL CHLORIDE	<50		
BROMOMETHANE	<50		
CHLOROETHANE	<50		
FLUOROTRICHLOROMETHANE	<50		
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<50		
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	<50		
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
CHLOROFORM	<50		
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<50		
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<50		
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	<50		
TRICHLOROETHENE	<50		
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	<50		
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	<50		
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<50		
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<50		
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	<50		
TETRACHLOROETHENE	<50		
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	<50		
CHLOROBENZENE	<50		
BROMOFORM	<50		
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<50		
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	150		
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
BENZENE	<50		
TOLUENE	<50		
ETHYLBENZENE	110		
1,3-XYLENE	<50		

COPIES TO: DWO

DATE ISSUED 01/27/94

DATE RUN..... 01/14/94
DATE REPORTED.. 01/20/94

ORIGINAL

J M Alevin
LABORATORY DIRECTOR

H2M LABS, INC.
575 Broad Hollow Road, Melville, N.Y. 11747
(516)694-3040 FAX:(516)694-4122

LAB NO: 9400660

MR. LEONARD RACANELLI
55 EDISON AVE.
W. BABYLON, NY 11704

TYPE..... SOIL
ROUTINE
METHOD.... GRAB

DATE COLLECTED. 01/07/94
DATE RECEIVED.. 01/07/94
COLLECTED BY... DWO03
PROJECT NO..... RCNL9301EG

POINT NO:
LOCATION: OLP-2

REMARKS: 55 EDISON AVE.

PARAMETER (S)	RESULTS	UNITS
SILVER	<1.1	mg/kg
ARSENIC	<1.0	mg/kg
BARIUM	<21.3	mg/kg
CADMIUM	<0.53	mg/kg
CHROMIUM	7.5	mg/kg
MERCURY	<0.11	mg/kg
LEAD	3.6	mg/kg
SELENIUM	<0.53	mg/kg
TOTAL SOLIDS	93.7	%
ZINC	13.9	mg/kg

COPIES TO: DWO

DATE ISSUED 01/27/94

LABORATORY DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL

H2M LABS, INC.
575 Broad Hollow Road, Melville, N.Y. 11747
(516)694-3040 FAX:(516)694-4122

LAB NO: 9400661

MR. LEONARD RACANELLI
55 EDISON AVE.
W. BABYLON, NY 11704

TYPE..... SOIL
ROUTINE
METHOD.... GRAB

DATE COLLECTED. 01/07/94
DATE RECEIVED.. 01/07/94
COLLECTED BY... DWO03
PROJECT NO..... RCNL9301EG

POINT NO:
LOCATION: OLP-3

REMARKS: 55 EDISON AVE.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS - (ug/kg)

PARAMETER (S)	RESULT	PARAMETER (S)	RESULT
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	<50	1,4-XYLENE	<50
CHLOROMETHANE	<50	1,2-XYLENE	<50
VINYL CHLORIDE	<50		
BROMOMETHANE	<50		
CHLOROETHANE	<50		
FLUOROTRICHLOROMETHANE	<50		
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<50		
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	<50		
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<50		
CHLOROFORM	<50		
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<50		
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<50		
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	<50		
TRICHLOROETHENE	<50		
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	<50		
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	<50		
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<50		
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<50		
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	<50		
TETRACHLOROETHENE	<50		
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	<50		
CHLOROBENZENE	<50		
BROMOFORM	<50		
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<50		
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	<50		
BENZENE	<50		
TOLUENE	<50		
ETHYLBENZENE	<50		
1,3-XYLENE	<50		

COPIES TO: DWO

DATE ISSUED 01/27/94

DATE RUN..... 01/14/94
DATE REPORTED.. 01/20/94

ORIGINAL

J M Slavin
LABORATORY DIRECTOR

H2M LABS, INC.

575 Broad Hollow Road, Melville, N.Y. 11747
(516)694-3040 FAX:(516)694-4122

LAB NO: 9400661

MR. LEONARD RACANELLI
55 EDISON AVE.
W. BABYLON, NY 11704

TYPE..... SOIL
ROUTINE
METHOD.... GRAB

DATE COLLECTED. 01/07/94
DATE RECEIVED.. 01/07/94
COLLECTED BY... DWO03
PROJECT NO..... RCNL9301EG

POINT NO:
LOCATION: OLP-3

REMARKS: 55 EDISON AVE.

PARAMETER (S)	RESULTS	UNITS
SILVER	<1.2	mg/kg
ARSENIC	<1.2	mg/kg
BARIUM	23.2	mg/kg
CADMIUM	<0.58	mg/kg
CHROMIUM	5.8	mg/kg
MERCURY	<0.09	mg/kg
LEAD	2.9	mg/kg
SELENIUM	<0.58	mg/kg
TOTAL SOLIDS	86.2	%
ZINC	16.2	mg/kg

COPIES TO: DWO

DATE ISSUED 01/27/94

J M Slavin LABORATORY DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL

Appendix C

55 EDISON AVENUE, WEST BABYLON
ANALYTICAL RESULTS OF OVERFLOW LEACHING POOLS (OLP)
JANUARY 7, 1994

Parameter	OLP-1	OLP-2	OLP-3	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives*
P-Dichlorobenzene	<50	150	<50	8,500
Ethylbenzene	<50	110	<50	5,500
1,2-Xylene	<50	93	<50	1,200 (total Xylene)
Total VOCs (ug/kg)[1]	ND	353	ND	<10,000
Metals (mg/kg)				
Silver	<1.0	<1.1	<1.2	SB
Arsenic	<1.0	<1.0	<1.2	7.5 or SB
Barium	<20.8	<21.3	23.2	300 or SB
Cadmium	<0.52	<0.53	<0.58	1 or SB
Chromium	8.3	7.5	5.8	10 or SB
Mercury	<0.09	<0.11	<0.09	0.1
Lead	2.1	3.6	2.9	30 or SB
Selenium	<0.52	<0.53	<0.58	2 or SB
Zinc	9.3	13.9	16.2	20 or SB
Total Solids	96.30%	93.70%	86.20%	NA

NOTES:

VOCs reported in ug/kg.

Metals reported in mg/kg.

* "Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives" presented in NYSDEC TAGM HWR-92-4046, November 16, 1992.

[1] Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were tested by EPA Method 601/602.

ND - All VOCs were below detection limit of 50 ug/kg.

SB - Soil Background (Cleanup levels for metals were revised in 1993).

<1.0 - Parameter not quantified above detection limit of 1.0

NA - Not Applicable

Make file

SCDHS, 1979.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTION SHEET

Company Name: Lawrence Ripak Co. Inc. (6 years)

Address: 400 Patton St. W. Babylon

Permit No.: ______ Date of Inspection: 10-22-79

Name and Title of Contact: Lawrence Ripak

1. Equipment Condition: good

2. Name of Scavenger - have not had any pickups yet
Pick-up Records Consistent with Expected Waste Generation?
Yes/No ? If no, Explain 1 - 1000 gal - Tank of spent Chemical to be picked up.
left names of (scavengers)

3. Misc.:
Backflow Prevention: ~~Good~~ N/A - all rinses recirculating
High Level Alarms (all storage inside - any spill readily noticeable
Storage Conditions all drum storage inside
Waste Handling OK.
Permit Diagram & Discharge Points Correct? ——

4. Processes Discharging Waste not Noted on Permit, Previous Inspections or Engineering Reports - Haviland Products Co. Ann St. N.W. Grand Rapids, Michigan

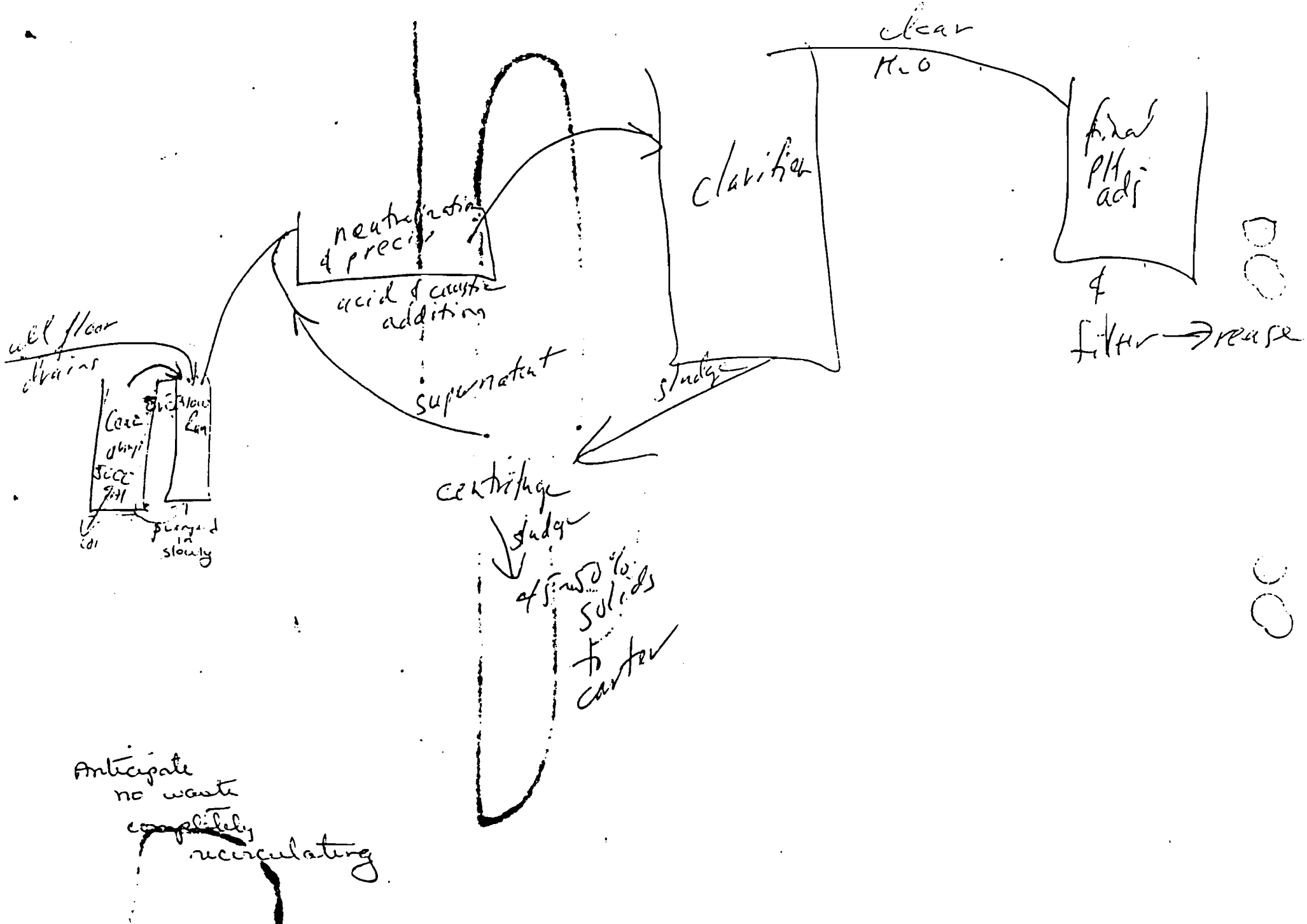
5. Comments: pickling operation (nitric hydrofluoric, H_2SO_4, HCl)
2 Sumps - 1 rinse 1 acid (for neutralization)
10' long 4' wide 5' deep (concrete; ~~[illegible]~~)
(underground)
sludge to → to settling tank + Supernatent goes to another Ph adjust
Sludge (centrifuged) - filtered + added to running
to field
Zyglo ~~[illegible]~~ Testing - ~~[illegible]~~ Rinse to oil skim
(oil recyclable)
floor drains to sump in Testing area → next goes
10' l, 4' wide 4' deep (pumped to oil skim) → into ~~[illegible]~~ treatment system
[illegible] Testing
8000 gal total liq tank (pickling)
Turco 4215S (Turco products) 2 magna flux units
alkaline cleaner - to running rinse
System not running (by next week)

(Nitric) etch 150 gal TANKS
Nitric rinse
HCl
NaOH
Hot H_2O
underground tanks under Bldg.

No. of Photos Taken:

Sig. of Company Representative: X [signature]

Sig. of Inspector: Eileen [signature]


clear
H2O
clarifier
neutralization
& precip
acid & caustic
additions
supernatant
sludge
centrifuge
sludge
~50% solids
to
carrier
Anticipate
no waste
completely
recirculating

SCDHS, 1982a.

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
65 JETSON LA., P.O. BOX G, CENTRAL ISLIP, N.Y. 11722
(516) 234-2622

Log / Reinsp / New ✓ / Letter 11th / Art XII ✓ / Sample / Air / File

NAME OF FACILITY: Nassau Tool Works Inc	OWNER/OFFICER: JOHN KAISER S/A/A		PAGE 1 OF
COMPANY NAME: S/A/A ~~Lamar St~~	CONTACT: W. Babylon		TEL. 643500
PLANT ADDRESS: 34 Lamar St.	VILLAGE: W Babylon	TOWN: Babylon	ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS: S/A/A			

DATE 5/27/82 | TIME | ORIG (PERIODIC) RE. | WASTE | NO WASTE | (H&H) | SEWAGE SYSTEM | PUBLIC PRIVATE

INDUSTRY: MFG. of Metal Parts

SPDES OR SPDES PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO. | 360 PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO.

SCAVENGER: General Waste Oil Co | TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED YES NO | PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO | RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME: Oil | FUEL TYPE: #2 | FIRING RATE

INCIN. NAME | WASTE BURNED | RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO | NUMBER OF DRUMS STORED 16 | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW (BOTH)

TANK STORAGE YES (NO) | ABOVE GROUND UNDER GROUND BOTH | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW BOTH

ARE TANKS BEEN REGISTERED YES NO N/A | CONDITION OF ABOVEGROUND TANKS GOOD FAIR POOR | ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES) NO

(1) H&H Contact Cooling water FOR 14 units using 1/2 inch line @ 28#
Major mach. sumped (water sol oil) + cooled
(2) 2/55 Tri chloroethane
3/55 Cutting oil
2/55 Ironite oil
4/55 Hangitbefer 3-500 Lub Oil
2/55 Hydraulic Oil
2/55 Cutting Oil
} INDOORS

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER ______. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE	Bruce Charles Stark INSPECTOR

55-6/81

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
1	DIP TANK	TRI CLORO ~~THANE~~ ETHANE	NO	RECYCLE
2	SPIN CHIPS Centrifuge	RECYCLE OIL	NO	RECYCLE
3	VACUUM DRY	Chrome Polishing	NO	DUMPSTER
4	FLAPPING centrifuge Spin Chips	Recycle Oil	NO	RECYCLE
5	Machine Splash	Speedy Dry	NO	DUMPSTER
6	Magnaflux	Recycle Isotal H		
7	Hand & Clean (NEW INSTAL)	Kerosene	2	
8	Air Clean [illegible] Goes back	the Company	NO	RECYCLE

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155: 6/81

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION

SCDHS, 1982.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

PETER F. COHALAN
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

July 9, 1982

Nassau Tool Works, Inc.
34 Lamar Street
West Babylon, New York 11704

Gentlemen:

An inspection of your plant was conducted by a representative of this Department on May 27, 1982. This inspection revealed that you generate cutting oil, and solvent waste.

This waste is not to be discharged to the ground and may be transported and disposed only by an approved industrial waste scavenger. A listing of these scavengers may be obtained from Mr. Morris Bruckman at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in Stony Brook, telephone 751-7900.

In addition, Article 12 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code gives specific guidelines for storage of toxic and hazardous materials. Please contact Mr. Alexander Santino, P.E., of this office at 234-2622, extension 243, for information and guidance in meeting these storage standards.

A reinspection of your facility has been scheduled to determine your compliance in this matter. If I can be of further assistance, please call me at 234-2622, extension 248.

Very truly yours,

John H. Finkenberg
Environmental Pollution Control
JHF/cc

65 JETSON LANE, P.O. BOX G
CENTRAL ISLIP, N.Y. 11722

Log Reinsp
New SCDHS, 1983.
Art XII Effluent Sample
Air Source Emm File

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: SEABERG PRECISION REBUILDING	OWNER/ OFFICER	PAGE 1 OF
COMPANY NAME: CORP.	CONTACT: EDWARD HYMES	TEL: 694-3871
PLANT ADDRESS: 165 FIELD ST	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON TOWN	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS		

DATE: 10-7-83	TIME	ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE.	(WASTE)	NO WASTE	(H&H)	SEWAGE SYSTEM	PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

INDUSTRY: REBUILDING LARGE MACHINES

SPDES OR NPOES PERMIT? YES (NO)	PERMIT NO.	360 PERMIT? YES (NO)	PERMIT NO.

SCAVENGER: Gee-Kay Waste Oil TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED (YES) NO	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO	RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO	NUMBER STORED INDOORS 6 OUTDOORS 19	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE	(RAW)
STORAGE TANKS (YES) NO	NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND 1 UNDERGROUND 1	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED (WASTE)	(RAW)
OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES (NO)	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES)	NO

VIOLATION OF ART XII - STORAGE OF TOXIC + HAZARDS MATERIALS OUTDOORS WITH NO PADS OR BERMS (19 DRUMS + 1000 gal TANK)

STEAM JENNY USED PERIODICALLY GENERATES WASTE WATER WITH CAUSTIC SOAP + OIL GOING INTO GROUND THIS PRACTICE IS ALSO A VIOLATION OF ART XII THIS GROUND DISCHARGE MUST BE ELIMINATED

ALSO NOTE: 3000 gal UNLEADED GAS TANK UNKNOWN IF SPRAY BOOTH is LICENSED BY NYSDEC

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT: Ed Hymes	TITLE: Plant Supervisor	INSPECTOR: Eric Jorgensen

18-155: 9/82 5/81 TJK

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
	1000 gal aboveground TANK OUTDOORS (NO BERMS)	WASTE OIL, FLUID, CLEANING & CUTTING FLUID		
	CUTTING, MILLING, LATHES	WASTE FLUIDS when spent →		1000 gal. TANK
	19 DRUMS STORED OUTDOORS NO BERMS	OILS, LACQUER THINNER LACTANE,		
	STEAM JENNY	USED FOR PARTS, SOAP 3 DAYS every 2-3 months	→ STORM	DRAIN
	UNLEADING GAS TANK & PUMP	3000 gal in ground		
	INDOOR DRUM STORAGE (6) all other DRUMS ARE	various oils EMPTY (incl. for 40-50)		

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
1	SPRAY BOOTH	Fiber Filter " "	1	paint	5 gal/week	10 hrs/wk	24"Ø
	3 PAINT LOCKERS OUTDOORS 1 DRUM THINNER REST ARE 1 & 5 gal pails of PAINT		0				

art 12 Reg No. 1-0376 *SEABERG PRECISION REB* File Ref No 1-2535

Tank listing as of 06-18-92

No.	Location	Vol	Contents	Constr	Status	Job No	Removed Permited
1	UNDER OUT	4000	GASOLINE	PLNSTL	90REM		12/21/90
2	UNDER OUT	5000	#2 FUEL OIL	PLNSTL	92HO		
3	ABOVE IN	10000	ORGANIC SOLVENT	PLNSTL	90REM		

SCDHS, 1984

Log ____ SPDES ____
New ____ Comp ____
Art XII ____ Letter 4+H
Air ____ Sample ____

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: NASSAU TOOL	OWNER/ OFFICER: Mr. John Kaiser - Pres.	PAGE 1 OF
COMPANY NAME: Nassau Tool Works, Inc.	CONTACT: Mr. Vito D. Carlo, ASST. MGR.	516 - TEL. 643-5000
PLANT ADDRESS: 34A Lamar St.	VILLAGE: West Bab. TOWN: Bab	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS:		

DATE: March 28 4 | TIME: 12 am pm | ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE. | WASTE / NO WASTE / (H&H) | SEWAGE SYSTEM: PUBLIC / (PRIVATE)

INDUSTRY: large machine shop.

PDES OR PDES PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO.	360 PERMIT? YES (NO) / PERMIT NO.

SCAVENGER: Pride Solvents TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED (YES) NO	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO	RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION (YES) NO

HEATING SYSTEM - MFG. NAME		FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
	FWA	#2	
	Hot water.		
INCIN. NAME		WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO	NUMBER STORED: INDOORS ____ OUTDOORS ____	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED: (WASTE) (RAW)
STORAGE TANKS YES (NO)	NUMBER OF TANKS: ABOVEGROUND ____ UNDERGROUND ____	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED: WASTE ____ RAW ____
OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES (NO)	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS ____	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS: YES (1st Notification) NO

1) Trichloroethane 3 x 55 gal. raw
4 x 55 gal. waste.

2) "LUS-CO-DRIL #100" 5 x 55 gal.

3) trichloroethane raw + waste storage exceeds Art 12 limits, volumes should be maintained below 5 x 55 gal drum limit.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER AS NEEDED. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE: Asst. Foreman	INSPECTOR: DAVID OBRIG

155: 9/82 5/81 TJK

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
1	Approx. 30 deep drilling machines.	cutting oil reclaimed down chips	ND	recycle.
2	Centrifuge for metal chips	reclaim oil	ND	Recycle
3	"Parts washer"	mineral spirits approx. 40 gal.	ND.	H+H.
4	Magnaflux testing.	soldom used —	ND	—
5	trichloroethane degreaser trough.	approx. 40 gal. dip parts. in box, waste held for scavanger.	ND	H+H.

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155: .

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSIO
1			none				
2		" "	none				
3			none				
4			none				
5			none				

SCDHS, 1985a.

New ____ Comp ____
Art XII ____ Letter ____
Air ____ Sample ____

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: NASSAU TOOL WORKS, INC.	OWNER/ OFFICER: JOHN KAISER		PAGE 1 OF
COMPANY NAME	CONTACT: JOHN KAISER		TEL: 643-5000
PLANT ADDRESS: 34 A LAMAR ST.	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS			

DATE: 3-5-85 | TIME | ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE. | (WASTE) NO WASTE (N&H) | SEWAGE SYSTEM: PUBLIC / PRIVATE

INDUSTRY: MACHINE SHOP

DOES OR DOES PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO. | 360 PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO

HAVENGER: PRIDE SOLVENTS - TRICHLOROETHANE | TEL.

HAVENGER APPROVED (YES) NO | PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO | RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
	FUEL #2011	
INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO | NUMBER STORED INDOORS=58 OUTDOORS=23 | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED (WASTE) (RAW)

STORAGE TANKS YES NO | NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW

OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES (NO) | NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS | ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES) NO SEE ITEM #1, #4

1) APPROX. 23 x 55 GAL. DRUMS WERE STORED OUTDOORS; THE PAVEMENT BY THE DRUMS WAS STAINED BLACK. DO NOT STORE CHEMICALS WITH NO PROTECTION AGAINST DAMAGING CONDITIONS

2) OILS ARE FILTERED AND THEN REUSED, UNTIL COMPLETELY SPENT. WASTE OILS ARE HAULED SPORADICALLY. MAKE SURE YOU RETAIN ALL SCAVENGER RECEIPTS FOR SCAVENGED OIL

3) TO RECEIVE A SCAVENGER LIST, CALL 751-7900

4) CHEMICAL STORAGE AREAS ARE UNBERMED (EXAMPLE: WHERE DRUMS ARE STORED HORIZONTALLY IN RACKS FOR DISPENSING)

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE	INSPECTOR
[signature]	PRES.	Elizabeth Fleming

155: 9/82 (X)

5/81 TJK

Log ✓ SPDES ____
New ____ Comp. ____
Art XII ____ Letter ____
Air ____ Sample ____

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: NASSAU TOOL WORKS, INC.	OWNER/ OFFICER: JOHN KAISER		PAGE 1 OF
COMPANY NAME:	CONTACT: JOHN KAISER		TEL: 643-5000
PLANT ADDRESS: 34 A LAMAR ST.	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS:			

DATE: 3-5-85	TIME:	ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE.	WASTE (NO WASTE) H&H	SEWAGE SYSTEM:	PUBLIC PRIVATE

INDUSTRY: MACHINE SHOP

SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT? YES (NO)	PERMIT NO.	360 PERMIT? YES (NO)	PERMIT NO

SCAVENGER: PRIDE SOLVENTS - TRICHLOROETHANE TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED (YES) NO	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO	RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
FHA	#2 OIL	

INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO	NUMBER STORED INDOORS=55 OUTDOORS=23	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED (WASTE) (RAW)	
STORAGE TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW	
OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES (NO)	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES) NO	SEE ITEM #1, #4

(1) APPROX. 23 x 55 GAL DRUMS WERE STORED OUTDOORS ON THE PAVEMENT BY THE DRUMS WAS STAINED BLACK. DO NOT STORE CHEMICALS UNTIL PROTECTION AGAINST DAMAGING CONDITIONS

(2) OILS ARE FILTERED AND THEN PASSED, UNTIL COMPLETELY SPENT. WASTE OILS ARE PICKED SPORADICALLY. MAKE SURE YOU RETAIN ALL SCAVENGER RECEIPTS FOR SCAVENGED OIL

(3) TO RECEIVE A SCAVENGER LIST, CALL 751-7900

(4) CHEMICAL STORAGE AREAS ARE UNDIKED (EXAMPLE: WHERE DRUMS ARE STORED HORIZONTALLY ON RACKS FOR DISPENSING

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE	INSPECTOR

18-155: 9/82 5/81 T

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
1	METAL WORKING - LATHES;	CUTTING OIL / NON-WATER SOL OIL 500-700 GAL/YR	NO	H&H / RECYC
	MILLING MACHINES, GRINDERS,	WATER SOLUBLE OIL 5×55 GAL/YR	NO	H&H / RECYCLED
	DRILL PRESSES, SAWS	NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER	YES	STORMD
2	MAGNAFLUX - TESTING	OIL	NO	RECYCLED
3	QC TESTING / INSPECTION	CHLOROTHENE - BRUSH APPLIC	NO	EVAPORATES
4	HYDRAULIC TEST STAMP	HYDRAULIC OIL	NO	H&H / RECY
5	SHIPPING / RECEIVING AREA	DUST INHIBITOR 5 GAL / 7 YRS	NO	CONSUMED
6	PARTS CLEANING 3-12×55 GAL/YR	CHLOROTHENE VF DIP OPER.	NO	H&H
	5 GAL/YR	ACETONE BRUSH APPLIC	NO	EVAPORATES
7	OUTDOOR PLUM STD.	≈23×55 GAL DRUMS FULL	NO	H&H
8	EQUIPMENT COOLING	NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER	YES	STORMD
9	WELDING	OXYACETYLENE - NOT IN USE	NO	N/A
NOTE: 7 DRUMS LABELED WASTE OBSERVED OUTSIDE.				

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES 18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
1	METAL WORK SHOP	HOOD	1	OIL			FUMES
2	MAGNAFLUX	—	0				—
3	QC TEST	—	0				—
4	HYDR TEST STAMP	—	0				—
5	SHIP / RECEIVE	—	0				—
6	DEGREASING	—	0				—
7	OUTDOOR PLUM STD.	—	0				—
8	COOLING	—	0				—
9	WELDING	—	0				—

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

Log ___ C. DES ___
New ___ Corres ___
Art XII ___ Letter ___
Air ___ Sample ___

SCDHS, 1985b.

NAME OF FACILITY: SUPER WEB PRESS SERVICE INC	OWNER/ OFFICER: ROW ICENEFICK (Plant Mgr)	PAGE 1 OF
COMPANY NAME	CONTACT: U. LONGO	TEL: 643-3666
PLANT ADDRESS: 45 EDISON AVE	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON TOWN	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS		

DATE	TIME					
4-30-85		ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE.	WASTE / NO WASTE / H&H	SEWAGE SYSTEM	PUBLIC / PRIVATE

INDUSTRY: Parts-Service-Sales - PRINTING PRESSES

SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO.

360 PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO.

SCAVENGER TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED YES NO | PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE YES NO | RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE

INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO | NUMBER STORED INDOORS 12 OUTDOORS 2 | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW

STORAGE TANKS YES (NO) | NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW

OPEN PROCESS TANKS (YES) NO | NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS 2 | ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES) NO

VIOLATION ART XII - STORAGE OF TOXICS (SOLVENT ODOR in DRUMS) OUTDOORS WITH NO ART XII CONTROLS — MOVE INDOORS TO CORRECT THIS OUTDOOR STORAGE VIOLATION

ANY WASTE GENERATED MUST BE DRUMMED & REMOVED BY A LICENSED SCAVENGER

NOTE: 2 DRUMS MOVED INDOORS, CORRECTING OUTDOOR STORAGE VIOLATION

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REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE	INSPECTOR
X Icenefick	Plant Manager	Eric Donald

18-155: 9/82

5/31 TJK

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
1	INDOOR DRUM STORAGE	isopropanol (2), Lubricant (1) grease (1) 2 ep Drums (55 gal Drum transfer with)	- 2 x 30 gal	2 EP DRUMS
2	Cleaning - manually	2 DRUMS Methylene Chloride with RAGS evaporates	DUMPSTER	
3	DIP TANK - 200 gal	air dried first when spent	NONE	
4	DIP TANK - 55 gal		never out of disposal	
5	OUTDOOR STORAGE	- 12 ep DRUM Unknown DRUM - solvent odor when spent	never out of disposal	
6	2 EP Recycling Degreaser			

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
	SPRAY BOOTH	Steel Fiberglass	1	PAINT + Reducer	3 gal/week		48" x 48'

cc: G. Watt

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

SCDHS, 1985c.

PETER F. COHALAN
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

DAVID HARRIS, M.D., M.P.H.
COMMISSIONER

February 20, 1985

Alert Carting
c/o Atomic Carting
140 Gleam Street
West Babylon, New York 11704

Gentlemen:

An inspection of your plant was conducted by a representative of this Department on Feb. 14, 1985 . This inspection revealed that you are discharging truck cleaning pressure wash and sulphuric acid spillage to a storm drain at the rear of your building.

Please note that this discharge, besides being a potential pollution hazard to groundwaters in the area, is also in violation of New York State Environmental Conservation Law; specifically, in violation of Sections 17-0505 and 17-0701 for discharging industrial waste without a valid State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit. In addition, this discharge is in violation of Article 12 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code.

To avoid legal action, it is necessary that you either cease all industrial discharge or apply for and obtain a SPDES Permit. Until a SPDES Permit has been issued, no industrial waste discharge is permitted by law. Applications for a SPDES Permit may be obtained by contacting Mr. Otto Reneberg, P.E., at this office.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTAINING AN INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGE

If you wish to maintain an industrial waste discharge at your facility, in addition to the SPDES Permit, you are also required to meet discharge standards set forth in the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. These standards limit the level of metals, solvents, pH, etc., that may be discharged. To meet

(continued . . .)

15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE ■ FARMINGVILLE, NEW YORK 11738 ■ (516) 451-4633

these standards a waste treatment system is generally required prior to discharge. The SPDES Permit will also require that you submit, on a routine basis, lab analyses of your industrial waste discharge to show that you are meeting these effluent standards.

HOLDING AND HAULING OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Since the installation of a treatment system and routine sampling may prove cost-prohibitive for your type operation, it is recommended that, if possible, you cease all industrial discharge. Any industrial waste that is generated would have to be held and then hauled away.

To cut down on the volume of industrial waste that must be hauled away, you may wish to institute certain modifications to your system. Some of these which may be applicable are "Counter-Current" rinses, evaporation, or a closed loop system of recycling liquid waste, after filtering and/or treating.

Any sludge or liquid waste hauled away must, by law, be hauled by a licensed industrial waste scavenger. A list of licensed industrial waste scavengers may be obtained by contacting Mr. James Heil, P.E., New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region I, Building #40, State University at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794, phone 751-7900.

In summation, you have two alternatives to come into compliance with the law. These are either to obtain a SPDES Permit for an industrial discharge, or to cease all industrial discharge and have all generated waste hauled away by an approved scavenger. To help you arrive at the most cost-effective decision for your facility, you may wish to secure the services of an Industrial Waste Consultant Engineer.

A reinspection is scheduled at your facility to determine your compliance in this matter.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

John H. Finkenberg
Environmental Pollution Control

JHF/lc

Log ✓ SPDES G. WATT
Art XII AKLAS SPDES

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

ALERT CARTING

NAME OF FACILITY: ATOMIC CARTING ~~Name~~ COMPANY		OWNER/OFFICER: RALPH MONDRONE	PAGE 1 OF 2
COMPANY NAME: [illegible] CORP.		CONTACT: STELLA M. DRONE	TEL: M13-7841
PLANT ADDRESS: 14D GLEAM ST.	VILLAGE: N. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS:			

DATE: 7-14-85 TIME: ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE. (WASTE) NO WASTE (H&H) SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

INDUSTRY: CARTING SERVICE

SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO. — 360 PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO

SCAVENGER: NONE TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED YES (NO) — PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE YES (NO) — RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME — FUEL TYPE: #2 OIL. — FIRING RATE

NOTE: SULFURIC ACID IS USED (PACKAGED) FOR CESSPOOL CLEANING

INCIN. NAME — WASTE BURNED — RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO — NUMBER STORED INDOORS 3 OUTDOORS 1 — TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED (WASTE) (RAW)

STORAGE TANKS (YES) NO — NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND 1 UNDERGROUND 1 — TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE (RAW)

OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES (NO) — NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS ? — ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES) NO — SEE ITEM #2, 3,

(1) ATOMIC CARTING SHARES BLDG. WITH ALERT CARTING, RALPH MONDRONE IS PRES OF ALERT CARTING & OWNER OF ATOMIC THE WORK IS SHARED BETWEEN THE 2 FIRMS

(2) 1 x 550 GAL UNDERGRND TANK FOR #2 OIL
1 x 3,000 GAL ABOVEGROUND TANK FOR H_2SO_4, UNBERMED

(3) 5 GAL. CONTAINERS FOR H_2SO_4 FILLING ARE STORED OUTSIDE.

(4) WASTE OIL IS DONATED TO PENETTO AUTO WRECKERS ON GLEAM, ACCORDING TO STELLA MONDRONE, FOR A WASTE OIL BURN.

(5) DO NOT DISPOSE OF WASTE OIL TO GROUND, OR DUMPSTER — USE NYS REGISTERED SCAVENGERS FOR WASTE REMOVAL + PARTS CLEANER WASTE REMOVAL. RETAIN ALL SCAVENGER RECEIPTS, LIST 751-7901

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER ________. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT: [signature] — TITLE: Sec. Treas. — INSPECTOR: Elizabeth Levine

18-155: 9/82 — 5/81 — TJK

Drums (in) III

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS Drums (out) - Waste Oil

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
1	TRUCK REPAIR	WASTE OIL	NO	A&H
	METAL COVER BY TRUCK SERVICING AREA (INSIDE) IS USED FOR			
	DISCHARGING FLOOR WASHINGS			
	CLEANER	SWAYCO (DIP OPERATION)	NO	REUSED
	DEGREASING/CLEANING HAS BEEN IN OPERATION ± 2-3 MOS. - SWAYCO SOLN IS COLLECTED			
2	PRESSURE WASH	PRESTO SALES SOAP	YES	DRY WELL
3	SULFURIC ACID STO	SULFURIC ACID	NO	SOLD
	1 x 3,000 GAL TANK, ABOVE GROUND & UNBERMED			
	MRS. MONDRONE STATED THAT THE "DRY WELL" IS USED FOR COLLECTING ACID SPILLAGE			

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
1-3	GENERAL	NONE	0				—

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

ALERT CARTING

NAME OF FACILITY: ALERT CARTING	OWNER/ OFFICER: S. MONDRONE		PAGE 2 OF 2
COMPANY NAME: ALERT CARTING CO. INC	CONTACT: S. MONDRONE		TEL: 413-9541
PLANT ADDRESS: 140 GLEAM ST.	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS:			

DATE: 2-14-85	TIME	ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE.	(WASTE) NO WASTE H&H	SEWAGE SYSTEM	PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

INDUSTRY

SPOES OR NPOES PERMIT? YES NO	PERMIT NO.	360 PERMIT? YES NO	PERMIT NO

SCAVENGER	TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED YES NO	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE YES NO	RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE YES NO	NUMBER STORED INDOORS OUTDOORS	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW	
STORAGE TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW	
OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS YES NO	

(6) MRS. MONDRONE STATED THAT ACID SPILLAGE FROM FILLING OPERATION AND PRESSURE WASH WATER FROM TRUCK MAINTENANCE ARE DISCHARGED TO A "DRY WELL", MEANING A METAL SLOTTED POOL AT THE REAR OF THE BLDG (WEST SIDE).

(7) IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES WITHOUT A SPDES PERMIT. AN INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE REQUIRES A SPDES PERMIT. IF YOU DO NOT OBTAIN A PERMIT, HOLD ALL WASTES FOR SCAVENGER REMOVAL

(8) TO RECEIVE A SCAVENGER LIST CALL 751-7900

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

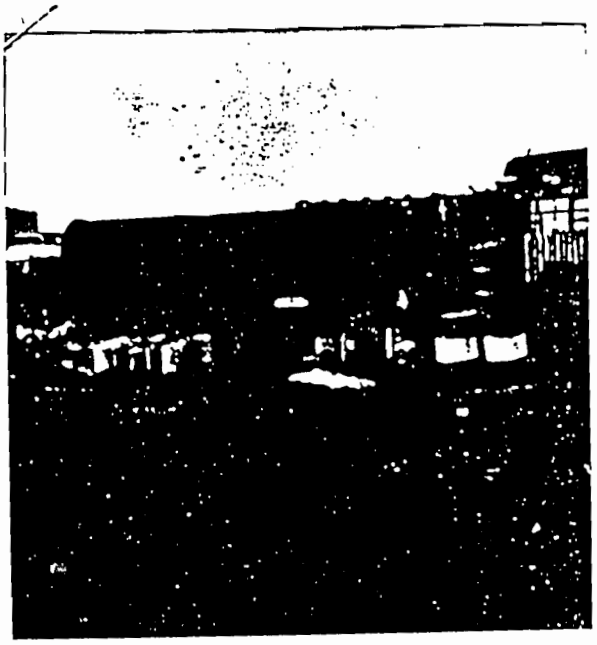
REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE Sec Treas	INSPECTOR Elizabeth Levine

18-155: 9/82 5/81 TJK

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: ALERT CARTING-		OWNER/ OFFICER: ALPH MONDRONE	PAGE ... OF
COMPANY NAME: —		CONTACT: STELLA MONDRONE	TEL: 516-957-
PLANT ADDRESS: 140 GLEAM ST.	VILLAGE: BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS:			
DATE: 2-14-85	TIME:	ORIG. PERIODIC (RE.)	WASTE / NO WASTE / H&H — SEWAGE SYSTEM / PUBLIC / PRIVATE



1 EL 2-14
ABOVEGROUND TANK, UNDERNEATH, LABELED "CORROSIVE." MRS MONDRONE STATED THAT CONTAINERS ARE FILLED WITH SULFURIC ACID FOR CLEANING CESSPOOLS, 1 x 55 GAL DRUM (3RD FROM RT) WAS FULL AS DETERMINED BY PUSHING

2 EL 2-14
FLOOR DRAIN IN FOREGROUND IS LOCATED NEAR SULFURIC ACID TANK. MRS. MONDRONE STATED THAT THE "DRY WELL" (METAL GRATE COVERED POOL) WAS USED TO COLLECT SULFURIC ACID SPILLS AND RINSE WATER DISCHARGE

Elizabeth Reeves
2-14-85

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: West Casting		OWNER OFFICER: [illegible] Manuf[illegible]	PAGE ___ OF ___
COMPANY NAME:		CONTACT: Ella Monforte	TEL. [illegible]
PLANT ADDRESS: 140 Gilham St.	VILLAGE: [illegible]	TOWN: Babylon	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS:			

DATE	TIME	ORIG PERIODIC RE	WASTE	NO WASTE	H&H	SEWAGE SYSTEM	PUBLIC PRIVATE
2-14-85							

[illegible] 11

Above ground tank, unbermed, [illegible] "Corrosive". Mrs Monforte [illegible] containers are filled [illegible] sulfuric acid for cleaning [illegible]. 1 x 55 gal drum [illegible] from rt) was full as [illegible] by pushing

[illegible] 14

[illegible] drain in foreground [illegible] located near sulfuric acid [illegible]. Mrs. Monforte stated [illegible] "dry well" (metal [illegible] covered pool) was used [illegible] collect sulfuric acid spillage [illegible] pressure wash discharge

Elizabeth [illegible]
2-14-85

needs file

SCDHS, 1985d.

LW

FILE

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY	LAWRENCE RIPAK CO., INC.	OWNER/ OFFICER	LAWRENCE RIPAK JR.
COMPANY NAME		CONTACT	LAWRENCE RIPAK JR.
PLANT ADDRESS	400 PATTON ST.	VILLAGE N. BABYLON	TOWN BABYLON
MAILING ADDRESS			

PAGE 1 OF 3

TEL 694-1818

ZIP 11704

DATE 3-29-85 TIME

ORIG. PERIODIC RE. WASTE NO WASTE H&H

SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC PRIVATE

INDUSTRY AIRCRAFT PARTS TESTING.

POES OR POES PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO.

360 PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO

SCAVENGER [illegible] SCA, CHEM. POLL'N CONTROL TEL

SCAVENGER APPROVED YES NO

PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE YES NO

RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
1 x 1000 GAL TANK #2 OIL		
2 x 550 GAL TANKS #2 OIL	#2 OIL	

INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

RAW STORAGE YES NO	NUMBER STORED INDOORS 23 OUTDOORS	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW	
STORAGE TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND 3	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW	
OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS ≅ 18	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS YES NO	

1) SCAVENGER RECEIPTS 3/7/84, 7/20/84, 6/6/84 4/11/84, 12/6/84, FOR REMOVAL OF OIL PETROLEUM, HAZMATS ORM-E, PHOTO WASTE, METAL SLUDGE, PERC.

2) PROCESSING AREAS ARE BERMED

3) LIQUID RINSES GO THROUGH ULTRA FILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS, ACCORDING TO LARRY RIPAK JR.

4) RED DYE WAS ADDED TO PICKLING DRAIN (FLOOR), WHICH CAME OUT AT WASTE HOLDING TANK, BELOW GRADE.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE V.P.	INSPECTOR Elizabeth Levine

155: 9/82

5/81 TJK

DRUMS ~~[illegible]~~ IIII ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ III

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
1	VAPOR DEGREASER	PERCHLOROETHYLENE 55GAL/MO	NO TO	DISTILLER
2	PERC. DISTILLER	PERCHLOROETHYLENE	NO	RECYCLE
		SLUDGE	NO	H&H
3	ULTRASONIC TESTING	WATER	NO	RECYCLE
4	MAGNETIC PARTICLE INSPECT.	IRON OXIDE	NO	RECYCLED
5	MAINTENANCE CHEM STO.	TURPENTINE ACETONE, MARKING	NO	NA
~~6~~		DYE, GASOLINE, ISOPROPANOL		
6	ETCHANT, DESMUTTER	NITRIC ACID 1 GAL/YR	NO	CONSUMED
7	ZYGLOW EMULSIFIER	MAGNAFLUX, ZR10 A 1GAL/YR	NO	CONSUMED
8	OIL COATING	OIL	NO	CONSUMED
9	X-RAY RM	DEVELOPER 10GAL/MO	NO	H&H
		FIX 10 GAL	NO	H&H
		RINSE	NO TO	TRT SYST.

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
1	V. DEGREASE		1				
2	DIST		0				
3	ULTRA SONIC TEST		0				
4	MAG. PARTICLE INSP		0				
5	MAINT. CHEM STO.		0				
6	DESMUTTER		0				
7	~~DESMUTTER~~ ZYGLOW EM.		0				
8	OIL COAT		0				
9	X-RAY		0				

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: LAWRENCE RIPAK CO., INC	OWNER/ OFFICER: LAWRENCE RIPAK, JR	PAGE 2 OF 3	
COMPANY NAME	CONTACT: SAA	TEL.	
PLANT ADDRESS: 400 PATON ST.	VILLAGE: N. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS			
DATE: 2-29-85	TIME	ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE.	WASTE / NO WASTE / H&H
SEWAGE SYSTEM: PUBLIC / PRIVATE			
INDUSTRY			
DOES OR DOES PERMIT? YES NO	PERMIT NO.	360 PERMIT? YES NO	PERMIT NO
HAULER		TEL.	
HAULER APPROVED YES NO	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE YES NO	RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO	

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE

INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE YES NO	NUMBER STORED: INDOORS / OUTDOORS	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED: WASTE / RAW	
STORAGE TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF TANKS: ABOVEGROUND / UNDERGROUND	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED: WASTE / RAW	
OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS YES NO	

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE: V-P.	INSPECTOR: Elizabeth Levine

155: 9/82 5/81 TJK

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
10	TITANIUM & ALUMINUM PICKLING	NITRIC ACID 500 GAL/YR	NO	H&H
	13 x TANKS	HYDROFLUORIC ACID 250 GAL/YR	NO	H&H
		RINSES	NO	TO TRT SYST.
		CHROMIC ACID 500 LBS/YR	NO	H&H
		SULFURIC ACID 75 GAL/YR	NO	H&H
11	PICKLING TREATMENT SYSTEM	SODIUM HYDROXIDE	NO	CONSUMED
	W. SOLIDS SETTLING SYSTEM	FLOCCULANT	NO	CONSUMED
		SLUDGE	NO	H&H
		RINSE	NO	TO OSMOSIS
12	REVERSE OSMOSIS	TREATED RINSE	NO	RECYCLED
		SALTY RINSE WASTE	NO	H&H
13	ZYGLO	ZYGLO PENETRANT 55 GAL/YR	NO	TO TRT SYST
14	NITL ETCH 5 TANKS	ACIDS (NITRIC, HCL 100 GAL/YR),	NO	CONSUMED
		SODIUM HYDROXIDE	NO	CONSUMED
		RINSE	NO	TO TRT SYST

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
10	PICKLING	—	0				—
11	TREATMENT SYSTEM	—	0				—
12	REVERSE OSMOSIS	—	0				—
13	ZYGLO	VENT	1	ZYGLO PENETRANT			FUMES
14	ETCHING	—	0				—

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: LAWRENCE RIPAK CO, INC	OWNER/ OFFICER: LAWRENCE RIPAK JR		PAGE 3 OF 3
COMPANY NAME	CONTACT: SAA		TEL.
PLANT ADDRESS: 400 PATTON ST.	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS			

DATE: 3-29-84	TIME	ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE.	(WASTE)	NO WASTE	(H&H)	SEWAGE SYSTEM: PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

INDUSTRY

SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO.	360 PERMIT? YES NO PERMIT NO

SCAVENGER		TEL.
SCAVENGER APPROVED YES NO	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE YES NO	RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
INCIN. NAME	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE YES NO	NUMBER STORED INDOORS OUTDOORS	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW
STORAGE TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW
OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES NO	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS YES NO

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

SIGN. OF PERSON REC REPORT	TITLE: V.P.	INSPECTOR: Elizabeth Levine

18-155 9/82 5/81 TJK

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
15	ZYGLO Rinse	Rinse	NO TO TR SYST.	
16	OVEN DRYING	NONE — DRY	NO	NA

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
15	ZYGLO Rinse	—	0				—
16	OVENS	VENT	5	METAL PARTS, ZYGLO			FUMES

* GIVEN 30 DAYS TO REGISTER

Log ___ SCDHS, 1986a.

New ___ Letter ___

Art XII Vinnie Sample ___

Air N/ File ___

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: NASSAU TOOLWORKS, INC.	OWNER/OFFICER: JOHN KAISER - PRES.		PAGE 1 OF 1
COMPANY NAME	CONTACT		TEL. 643 5000
PLANT ADDRESS: 34 LAMAR ST.	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS			

DATE 7/24/86 TIME 10:00 Am ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE. WASTE NO WASTE (H&H) SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

INDUSTRY: MACHINE SHOP

SPDES OR IPDES PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO. 360 PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO.

SCAVENGER: PRIDE SOLVENT TRICHLOROETHANE TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED YES NO PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE
	#2 OIL	HEAT
INCIN. NAME: TANK SIZE 2000 (gal) + 4000 (gallons) 8000 (gallons)	WASTE BURNED	RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO — NUMBER STORED INDOORS 50 OUTDOORS 62 — TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED (WASTE) (RAW)

STORAGE TANKS (YES) NO — NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND 1 UNDERGROUND — TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE (RAW) OUTDOOR 275 GAL

OPEN PROCESS TANKS (YES) NO — NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS 1 1,1,1 TRICHLORO — ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES) NO

LANDLORD = EDISON REALTY

HAND DELIVERED: 1) ART XII COMPLIANCE LETTER

2) STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE AREAS FOR PORTABLE CONTAINERS

3) TOXIC LIQUIDS STORAGE REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS AND FORM

1- 275 GAL ABOVEGROUND TANK NORTH SIDE BUILDING - NEEDS TO BE REGISTERED - KEROSENE

) VIOLATION ART 12-1215 OUTDOOR STORAGE OF DRUMS CONTAINING TOXIC MATERIALS

) VIOLATION ART 12-1215 - INDOOR DRUMS NEED SPILL PROTECTION - I.E. NOT IN BERMED AREA

) OIL STAINS LOCATED IN AREAS WHERE DRUMS STORED OUTDOORS BY NORTH SIDE DUMPSTER (SPEEDI DRI ALREADY BEING USED) FROM DRAIN + BY SOUTH SIDE DUMPSTER STORM DRAIN - CONCRETE BEING PUT IN NORTH SIDE AREA SEPTEMBER.

4) MUST USE LICENSED SCAVENGER TO REMOVE WASTE OIL - LIST AVAILABLE BY CALLING DEC AT 751 7900 - MUST KEEP RECORDS FOR 5 YEARS

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY. STORMDRAINS WILL BE SAMPLED

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER 45 . FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE. NEEDED

BRUCE WILSON

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT [signature] TITLE Pres. INSPECTOR [signature]

8-156: 9/82

NASSAU TOOL WORKS INC WILL BE CLOSED FOR

7/25 - 8/11/86 TJK

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
1	APROX 30 DRILLING, MILLING MACHINES	CUTTING OIL - RECYCLED FROM CHIPS	ND	RECYCLE H+H at time
2	CENTRIFUGE FOR METAL CHIPS	RECLAIM OIL	ND	RECYCLE
3	PARTS WASHER	APROX 40 GAL - TRICHLORETHANE	ND	H+H

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
	NONE NOTED						
	DRUMS - OUTDOOR (55GAL)			DRUMS - INDOOR (55GAL)			
	SOUTH SIDE BUILDING 32 DRUMS . WASTE OIL/KEROSENE/TANK			MS 30 HONING OIL	34		
	NORTHSIDE 31 DRUMS WASTE OIL/SLUDGE/[illegible]			KEROSENE (DIRTY)	1		
				LUCAS CUT 1000	1		
				HANTREFFERS S 350	1		
				MACHINE CLEANER	1		
				CUTTING OIL	9		
				TRICHLORETHANE	3		

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

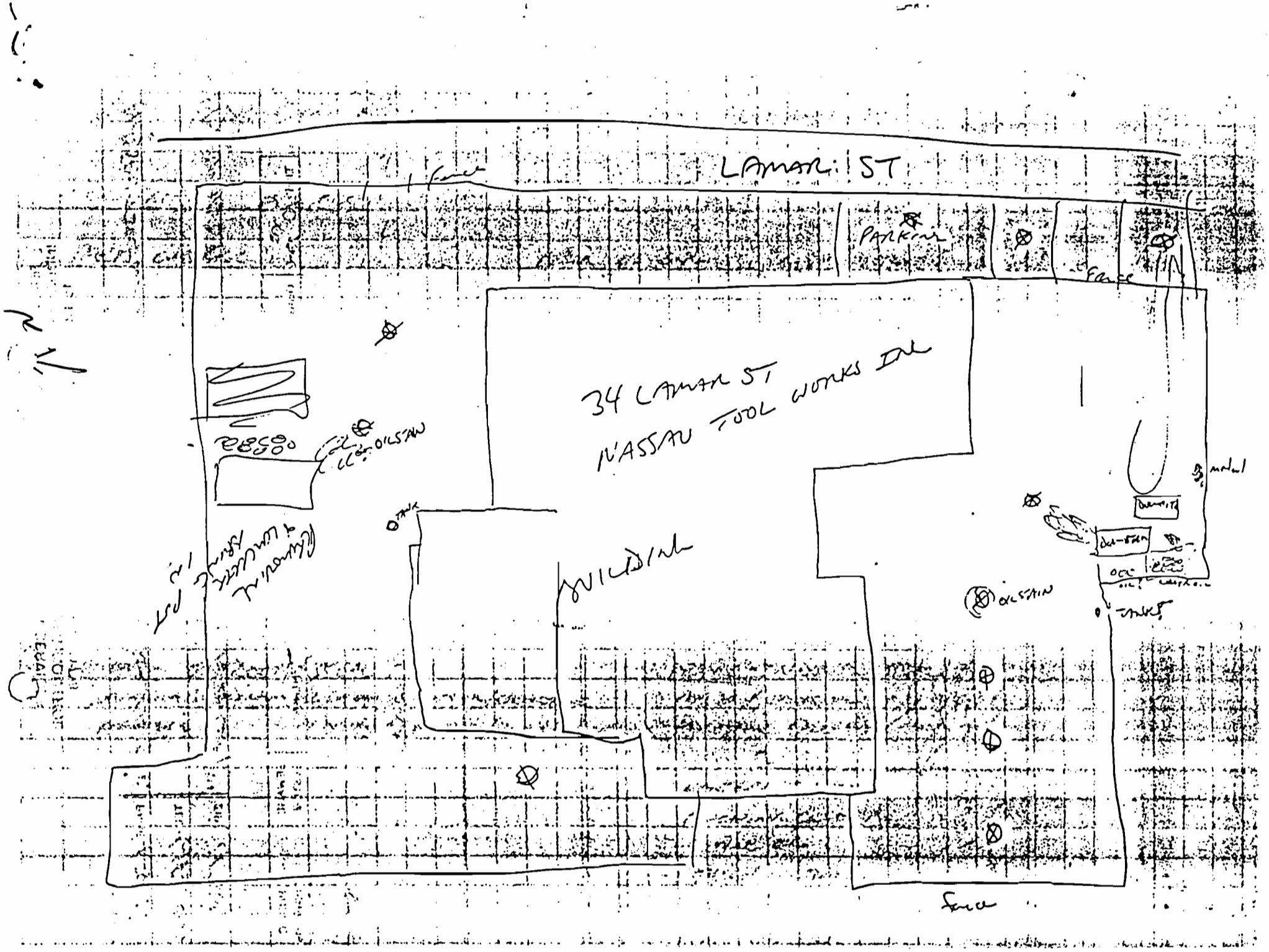
NAME OF FACILITY: NASSAU TOOL WORKS, INC.	OWNER/ OFFICER: JOHN KAISER, PRES.	PAGE 1 OF 1
COMPANY NAME:	CONTACT:	TEL. 6735000
PLANT ADDRESS: 34 LAMAR ST	VILLAGE: W BABYLON TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS:		

DATE	TIME	ORIG. / RE.	WASTE / NO WASTE	SEWAGE SYSTEM
7/24/86	10 00 AM	ORIG. (PERIODIC) RE.	NO WASTE (H&H)	PUBLIC PRIVATE

DIAGRAM OF BUILDING + PROPERTY ON BACK

BRUCE WICKHAM

18-234: 9/84


LAMAR ST
PARKING
Fence
34 LAMAR ST
NASSAU TOOL WORKS INC
BUILDING
Fence

Log ___ Reinsp ___

New ___ SCDHS, 1986b. Rein

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

Art XII VF ___ Sample ___

Air ___ File IW

NAME OF FACILITY: PENWOIL CO. INC	OWNER/ OFFICER: HUGH LAKE BILL RICHARDS		PAGE 1 OF 1
COMPANY NAME:	CONTACT: VAN DICKFORD		TEL. 643 1166
PLANT ADDRESS: OTIS ST	VILLAGE: W. BABYLON	TOWN: BABYLON	ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS: 949 EASTON RD POBOX 310 WARRINGTON PA 8976			ANDY NEARCEK
DATE 11/26/86	TIME 1 20 PM	(ORIG) PERIODIC RE.	WASTE / NO WASTE (H&H)	SEWAGE SYSTEM: PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

INDUSTRY: SELLS OIL PRODUCT - WHOLESALE

SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO. | 360 PERMIT? YES (NO) PERMIT NO

SCAVENGER: JUNK TEL.

SCAVENGER APPROVED YES NO | PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE YES NO | RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION YES NO

HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE

INCIN. NAME: OIL TANK SIZE 550 IN GROUND | WASTE BURNED | RATE

DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO | NUMBER STORED INDOORS 253 OUTDOORS 6 | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE (RAW)

STORAGE TANKS YES (NO) | NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND | TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED WASTE RAW

OPEN PROCESS TANKS YES (NO) | NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS | ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS (YES) NO

LANDLORD ?

BULK OIL 55 GAL, 5 GAL, 2½ GAL, ~~DRUM~~ 14,369 GALLONS
12 QT CASES 447 #
6- 1 GAL CONTAINERS 81 #

ART 12 VIOLATION - FAILED TO REGISTER FACILITY

LEFT ART 12 INFORMATION + REGISTRATION PACKAGE

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER AS. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE. ARRANGED BRUCE WILSON

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE	INSPECTOR
B. Leyland		

8-155 9/82 5/81 TJK

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

SCDHS, 1986c

1

1W

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

PETER F. COHALAN
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

DAVID HARRIS, M.D., M.P.H.
COMMISSIONER

August 6, 1986

Mr. Roy Peshkin
Super Web Press Service Corporation
45 Edison Avenue
West Babylon, New York 11704

Dear Mr. Peshkin:

On May 28, 1986 samples of liquid were taken from the storm drain located on the northeast side of your building. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found in concentrations above the maximum allowed in groundwater-effluent standards:

1. Cadmium 0.25 ppm
2. Lead 0.8 ppm

Several trace organic compounds were also present in the samples including toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, decane and undecane.

Please be advised that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and/or the Suffolk County Sanitary Code. These samples were collected from an area that contained outdoor - drum storage in violation of Article XII of the Sanitary Code.

Since the above-noted violations may subject you to legal action, it is expected that these violations cease immediately. Violations of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code are subject to the imposition of a civil penalty of up to $500 per violation. E.C.L. violations are also subject to a civil penalty.

Very truly yours,

Robert Seyfarth

Robert Seyfarth
Senior Sanitarian
Environmental Pollution Control

RS/jhn

15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE • FARMINGVILLE, NEW YORK 11738 • (516) 451-4635

6/17/86

SUFFOLK COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES LABORATORY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

18:247: 2

FIELD NO. 1DOS/28 LAB NO. 5-86-212 DATE COMPLETED 6/4/86 & 6/11

Results entered on 6/11

NAME OR FIRM Super Web Press

ADDRESS OR LOCATION Edison Ave, W. Babylon N.Y.

POINT OF COLLECTION Storm drain, NE corner of Bldg

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULTS		TEST	RESULTS		TEST	RESULTS
pH (LAB)			TOTAL SOLIDS	Mg/l		COPPER	Mg/
CHLORIDE	Mg/l		SUSPENDED SOLIDS			IRON	
CYANIDE			DISSOLVED SOLIDS			MANGANESE	
MBAS					X	CHROMIUM-TOT	.2
COD					X	NICKEL	<.1
TOC					X	ZINC	2.8
					X	LEAD	.8
					X	CADMIUM	.25
NITRATE-N					X	SILVER	<.02
NITRITE				Seperate	X	CHROMIUM-+6	
AMMONIA-N				bottle			
TKN			pH (FIELD)	ph=6			
			TEMP. (FIELD)				

METHOD OF PRESERVATION ☒ HNO_3 TO pH <2 ☐ COOL 4° C

CUSTODY OF SAMPLE

DURING TRANSPORT OF THE SAMPLE FROM SAMPLING SITE TO LABORATORY, THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY MUST BE UNBROKEN. GENERALLY THIS WILL REQUIRE THAT THE SAMPLE BE DELIVERED BY THE SAMPLE COLLECTOR OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE WHO WILL SIGN FOR THE RECEIPT, INTEGRITY AND TRANSFER OF THE SAMPLE DURING SHIPMENT.

	NAME	AFFILIATION	DATE	TIME	TO DATE	TO TIME
1. COLLECTED BY	David Obry	SCDHS	5/28/86	1:15 PM		
2. POSSESSION BY	David Obry	SCDHS	5/28/86	1:15 pm	5/28/86	3:30
3. POSSESSION BY						
4. RECEIVED LAB BY	S. Mathew		5/28	4 PM		
5. POSSESSION BY						
6. POSSESSION BY						

AB. NO. IW 58634
EC'D 5-28-86 by FA
IELD NO. 1DS 5/28-0

DATE COMPLETED 7-29-86
EXAMINED BY FJA

ERC 8/1/86 OK
VOL. ORGANICS ONLY

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
DIVISION OF MEDICAL LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS & FORENSIC SCIENCES
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

TRACE ORGANIC ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Name Super Web Press

Location Edison Ave. W. Bab. N.Y.

Point of Collection Stormdrain, North Eastside of Bldg.

Remarks

Compound	ppb	Compound	ppb
1,2 Dichloroethane	<20	Chlorobenzene	<20
1,1 Dichloroethane	<20	p-Diethylbenzene	23
Chloroform	<20	p-Ethyltoluene	<20
1,1,2,2, Tetrachloroethane	<20	1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	<20
Methylene Chloride	—	1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	<20
1,1 Dichloroethylene	<20	Chlorotoluene(s)	<20
Cis 1,2 Dichloroethylene	<20		
		1,2,4,5 Tetramethylbenzene	<20
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	<20	m,p-Dichlorobenzene	<20
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	<20	o-Dichlorobenzene	<20
Carbon Tetrachloride	<20	Bromobenzene	<20
1,1,2 Trichloroethylene	<20	1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	<20
Freon 113	<20	1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene	<20
Tetrachloroethylene	<20		
		Octane	<20
Benzene	<20	Nonane	<20
Toluene	30	Decane	~25
Styrene	<20	Undecane	39
Ethylbenzene	24		
Xylene(s)	34		

During transport of the sample from collection point to laboratory, the chain of custody must not be broken. The sample should be delivered by the sample collector or a designated representative who will sign for the receipt, integrity, and transfer of the sample during shipment.

	SIGNATURE	AFFILIATION	DATE	TIME
1. Collected by	[signature]	SCDHS	5/28/86	1:15 PM
2. Transfered to	Francis J Amendola	SCDHS-PEHL	5-28-86	2:45P
3. Transfered to				
4. Transfered to				

Log ✓
New
SCDHS, 1986d.
All Vinnie Sample
Air ✓ File

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY: Super Web Service Corp		OWNER/OFFICER: Bryan Burke - Pres.		PAGE 1 OF	
COMPANY NAME: SEO Ent.		CONTACT: Mr. Bjorn Ekloff - 643-3666			
PLANT ADDRESS: 45 Edison Ave.	VILLAGE: W. Bab	TOWN: Bab. NY		ZIP: 11704	
MAILING ADDRESS:					
DATE: 4/24/86	TIME: 2:45 PM	ORIG. PERIODIC (RE.) (WASTE) NO WASTE (H&H)		SEWAGE SYSTEM	PUBLIC (PRIVATE)
INDUSTRY: parts/service/sales - printing presses.					
SPDES OR DES PERMIT? YES NO	PERMIT NO.	360 PERMIT? YES NO	PERMIT NO		
SCAVENGER: None			TEL.		
SCAVENGER APPROVED: YES NO	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE: YES NO	RECORDS CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTED WASTE GENERATION: YES NO			
HEATING SYSTEM-MFG. NAME			FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE	
INCIN. NAME			WASTE BURNED	RATE	
DRUM STORAGE (YES) NO	NUMBER STORED: (INDOORS) (OUTDOORS)	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED: (WASTE) (RAW)			
STORAGE TANKS (YES) NO	NUMBER OF TANKS: (ABOVEGROUND) UNDERGROUND	TYPE OF MATERIAL STORED: WASTE RAW			
OPEN PROCESS TANKS (YES) NO	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS: 2X	ANY ART. XII VIOLATIONS: (YES) *1 NO			

Outside Drum Storage
3 x 55 gal. } unknown
1 x 35 gal.
Inside Fence.
2 x 55 gal. - unknown
3 x 55 gal. - Zep Cleaner - caustic
Prisco "Speedy"
Isopropyl alcohol.

*1 Violation Suff. Co. Sani. Code. Art. 12 storage & toxic hazardous material outside without Permit.
*2 - Move non flamable drums inside within 10 days.
*3 - Contact SCDHS, Mr. Frisina, ASAP concerning drum/tank storage specs. 451-4636.
*4 - Waste ~~must~~ must be removed by NYS Licensed Scavenger, call Stonybrook 751-7900 for List.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER AS NEEDED. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND/OR FINE.

DAVID GERBIG

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT: Brian T. Burke	TITLE: President	INSPECTOR: D. G. PHS

55: 9/82 5/81 TJK

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROCESS

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE	DISCHARGE TO
(1)	Caustic dip tank #1	approx 100 gal.	NO	reclaim
	#2	approx. 50 gal.	NO	reclaim

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

18-155:

NO.	PROCESS	CONTROL TYPE	EP'S	CHEMICALS OR PRODUCTS USED	AMOUNT CONSUM.	HOURS OF OPERA.	TYPE OF EMISSION
(1)	none						
		"					
(2)	Spray booth	none	1	poly Cl.	~	batch	part

File IND. WASTE

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES
UNIFORM COMPLAINT FIELD REPORT

Air Pollution ☐	SCDHS No IW 8660 Letter ☐
Hazardous Material & Industrial Waste ☑	SPILL No. ____ Telephone ☑
Internal Ventilation ☐	DOT No. ____ Person ☐
Sewage Treatment ☐	Date 4/24/86 Time 10:10 AM
Assigned to Zone No. ☐	

[redacted]

Complaint Against Super Web Press Mfg.
Address c/o Edison & Henry (T.V.H.) W. Babylon Phone ____

Nature of Request Company cleans equipment in lye bath and they let waste run into storm drain behind bldg. outside back door (8-10'). While Colleen Sanding was

RCV'D by Pini Assigned to Senhardt Date ____

[redacted]

Information Obtained from Interviewed Individuals:
there she saw ≈10 drums some empty in back of bldg. unprotected. Drums say naptha. Strong odor some leaking out of open topped ~~tank~~ barrel.

DW-1 18-525: 9/84

Inspector's Observations

① Violations noted

Name of Responsible Individuals	Address	Tel. No.

Inspector's Recommendation to Persons Concerned

Information Related by Inspector to Complainant

Sketch:

Inspectors Signature David Obry Date 4/24/86

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONTROL
(RSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y.
(516) 451-4633

SCDHS, 1987a.

I.D. Nº

E OF ITY SUPERNICS INC	OWNER/ OFFICER VINCENT LONGO	VIOLATIONS NOTED YES NO	
ANY E	CONTACT (ART OWNER) OWN MANAGER	TEL. 643 3666	
T ESS 45 EDISON	VILLAGE W. BABYLON TOWN BABYLON	ZIP 11704	
NG ESS	INSP. I	HYDRO. VII	MAP COORD.
ERTY R ROY PRUSHKIN 85 ROSE DR, OYSTER BAY CNR			
2/18/87 TIME 10 45 am (ORIG) PER. RE. SAMPLE	ART. 7 YES (NO)	ART. 10 Nº —	ART. 12 Nº — H & H X
TRY MFG PRINTING EQUIPMENT	SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT YES (NO) PERMIT NO.		
NG SYSTEM – MFG NAME OIL 1000 GAL TANK	FUEL TYPE	FIRING RATE	TANK SIZE 1000 GAL
ER OF DRUMS 8 RS 5 OUTDOORS 3	NUMBER OF TANKS 1-1000 OIL ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND	2 = BOTH UNDERGROUND TANKS NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC (PRIVATE)
ENGER KRAMER ENVIRONMENTAL TEL.	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO	VOLUME GENERATED —	

N 17th TOOK OVER

55 GAL ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL INSIDE - SEE OTHERS ON BACK OF FORM

EDS PERMIT FOR AIR EMISSION FROM PAINT SPRAY BOOTH (ART 19 REGULATION)
ERDS TO SUBMIT PLANS TO CONSTRUCT FINISH BEHIND AREA FOR TANKS (ART 12 REGULATION)
EDS TO REGISTER ART 12 STORAGE AND TANKS. (ART 12 REGULATION)
OUTDOOR STORAGE OF DRUMS PERMITTED - MUST BE MOVED INSIDE
F NOT ABLE DUE TO FIRE REGULATIONS (FLAMABLE MATERIAL) MUST SUBMIT
PLANS TO CONSTRUCT ART 12 STORAGE FOR OUTDOORS AND CONSTRUCT AFTER
RECEIVING APPROVED PERMIT.
L THAN 250 GAL OF MATERIAL IN DRUMS STORED ON SITE. MUST
ONSTRUCT ART 12 STORAGE AREA AND REGISTER IT.

T 12 PACKAGE GIVEN TO MR. VINCENT LONGO

DUSTRIAL WASTES MUST NOT BE DISCHARGED TO THE GROUND OR DISPOSED OF
A DUMPSTER, BUT MAY ONLY BE TRANSPORTED AND DISPOSED OF BY A LICENSED
DUSTRIAL WASTE SCAVENGER FOR AN APPROVED LIST CONTACT THE
.S. D.E.C. AT 751 - 7900

PECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER AS REQUIRED. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY
T IN A HEARING AND OR FINE.

SSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING
SSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY. BRUCE NICKSON

OF PERSON REPORT.	TITLE	INSPECTOR
Vincent Longo	General Manager.	

TJK 12/86

O.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE		
			LIQUID	AIR	
				CONTROL TYPE	EP
	ZEP CLEANING STATION	ZEP	H+H		
	WELDING AREA				
	DRILL PRESSES, GRINDING				
	PAINT/FLAMMABLE STORAGE LOCKER	POLANE COATING (SHERWIN WILLIAMS)			
		(CUT WITH POLANE CATALYST) 1QT/BTH (AROMATIC POLYSULFONATE)			
	PAINT BOOTH - FIBERGLASS FILTER	10' x 14'	EVAPORATES/ DUMPSTER	NO FILTER IN PLACE	
	TANK > 80 GAL	ZEP HD	H+H		
	TANK > 80 GAL	ZEP	H+H		
	OUTSIDE PAINT THINNER STORAGE				
	2-55 GAL UNKNOWN				
	1-55 GAL FRISCO SPRAY	THIN CLEANER (FLAMMABLE			
INDOOR STORAGE	1-55 GAL APG 90 LUBRICANT				
	2-20 GAL ZEP BLANKET WASH				
	1-55 GAL DYNASOL				
	1-55 GAL ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL				

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

PATRICK G. HALPIN
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

DAVID HARRIS, M.D., M.P.H.
COMMISSIONER

August 10, 1988

CERTIFIED MAIL R.R.R.

Mr. Anthony Vignola
JFB Lithographers, Inc.
71 Kean Street
West Babylon, New York 11704

Dear Mr. Vignola:

On June 10, 1988, samples were collected from the sanitary pool closest to the southwest corner of your building, Tax Map #100-76-2-18, by Mr. Bruce Wilson of this department. The laboratory analyses revealed the following parameters at concentrations above the maximum allowed in groundwater discharge standards:

1,1 Dichloroethane	530 ppb	Xylene(s)	360 ppb
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	880 ppb	p-Ethyltoluene	2100 ppb
Toluene	260 ppb	1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	750 ppb
		1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	1300

Due to the toxic nature of this material, you are directed to have this leaching pool immediately pumped of all liquids and sludge. At the concentrations found, this waste may be acceptable at the Bergen Point Sewage Treatment Plant. You must contact Robert Falk at 266-4125 for approval. If it is not acceptable at Bergen Point, it must be hauled by an industrial-waste scavenger. A list of approved scavengers may be obtained by calling the Office of Solid Waste of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, telephone number (516) 751-7900. Please be advised that each day these contaminants are allowed to leach out is a separate violation of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code, which carries fines of up to $500 per day.

You are to notify this office at least two weekdays (Monday through Friday) prior to cleanup so that an inspector may witness

the operation. Please note that the hiring of a scavenger not licensed to haul toxic industrial waste is a violation of state and county law and may subject both you and the non-licensed hauler to civil liability (fines).

It is expected that we hear from you within 14 days regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert Seyfarth
Senior Public Health Sanitarian
Environmental Engineering and Pollution Control

RS:JHN

9/6/88 VIGNOLA CALLED POOL PUMPED & WASTE BROUGHT TO BERGEN POINT 8-31-88.

RS

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

PATRICK G. HALPIN
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

DAVID HARRIS, M.D., M.P.H.
COMMISSIONER

May 24, 1988

CERTIFIED MAIL R.R.R.

Mr. Joseph Brown
JFB Lithographers, Inc.
71 Kean Street
West Babylon, New York 11704

Dear Mr. Brown:

On May 2, 1988 samples were collected from the storm drain on the east side of your building, Tax Map #100-76-2-18, by Mr. Bruce Wilson of this department. The laboratory analyses revealed the following parameters at concentrations above the maximum allowed in groundwater discharge standards:

Methylene Chloride	160.0 ppb	Xylene(s)	640.0 ppb
Toluene	96.0 ppb	p Ethyltoluene	2300.0 ppb
Ethylbenzene	72.0 ppb	1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	1200.0 ppb

1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 2500 ppb

Due to the toxic nature of this material, you are directed to have this leaching pool immediately pumped of all liquids and sludge. At the concentrations found, it would appear that this waste may be acceptable at the Bergen Point Sewage Treatment Plant. You must contact Robert Falk at 266-4125 for approval. If it is not acceptable at Bergen Point, it must be hauled by an industrial-waste scavenger. A list of approved scavengers may be obtained by calling the Office of Solid Waste of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, telephone number (516) 751-7900. Please be advised that each day these contaminants are allowed to leach out is a separate violation of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code, which carries fines of up to $500 per day.

You are to notify this office at least two weekdays (Monday through Friday) prior to the cleanup so that an inspector may witness the operation. Please note that the hiring of a cesspool pumping service which is not licensed to haul toxic industrial waste is a violation of state and county law and may subject both you and the non-licensed hauler to civil liability (fines). It is your responsibility to determine if the scavenger is licensed to haul industrial waste.

You should be aware that fees for removal of toxic materials may vary between scavengers; therefore, you may wish to secure written estimates for your cleanout. This, however, is not to be construed that the department will accept delays in this matter.

It is expected that we hear from you regarding the pumpout within the next seven days.

In addition, the sanitary system serving this building must be made accessible for sampling by representatives of this department, as required by Section 760-709 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code.

A copy of this correspondence is being forwarded to the property owner to notify them of the requirements and directives of this department.

Sincerely,

Robert Seyfarth
Senior Public Health Sanitarian
Environmental Engineering and Pollution Control

RS:JHN
cc: Gold & Brown Realty Corporation

5-26-88 - JOSEPH BROWN CALLED THEY ARE CONTACTING SCAVENGERS & TRYING TO FIND PLANS FOR TANK INSTALLATION. TONY VIGNOLA WILL KEEP IN CONTACT WITH US.

R. Seyfarth

LAB. NO. IW- 58800
REC'D 5/2/88 By
FIELD NO. 3BW5/20
3BW5/20

COMPLETED 5-13-88
ANALYST
METHOD EPA 8240 / ~~EPA 1010~~
ERP 5/17/88 O.C.

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
DIVISION OF MEDICAL LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS & FORENSIC SCIENCES
PUBLIC & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH LABORATORY

ORGANIC & FLASHPOINT ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Name: JFB LITHOGRAPHERS INC
Location: 71 KEAN ST, W BABYLON
Point of Collection: STORM DRAIN BEHIND (EAST SIDE) BLDG 71
Remarks: PVC PIPE RUNNING TO STAND PIPE → SD?

Compound	ppb	Compound	ppb
☐ Purgeable Halocarbons 1		Dibromochloromethane	<40
Dichlorodifluoromethane		Tetrachloroethylene	<40
Chloromethane		Bromoform	<40
Vinyl Chloride		1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	<40
Bromomethane		Benzene	<40
Chloroethane		Toluene	96
Trichlorofluoromethane		Chlorobenzene	<40
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether		Ethylbenzene	72
☑ Purgeable Halocarbons2/Aromatics		Xylene(s)	640
1,1 Dichloroethylene	<40	Styrene	<40
Methylene Chloride	160	Bromobenzene	<40
Freon 113	<200	Chlorotoluene(s)	<40
1,1 Dichloroethane	<40	p-Ethyltoluene	2300
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	<40	1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	1200
Chloroform	<40	1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	2500
1,2 Dichloroethane	<40	m-Dichlorobenzene	<40
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	<40	p-Dichlorobenzene	<40
Carbon Tetrachloride	<40	o-Dichlorobenzene	<40
1,2 Dichloropropane	<40	p-Diethylbenzene	—
Bromodichloromethane	<40	1,2,4,5 Tetramethylbenzene	—
1,1,2 Trichloroethylene	<40	1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	<40
trans-1,3 Dichloropropene	<40	1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene	<40
cis-1,3 Dichloropropene	<150		
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	<40		

☐ Flash Point
Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Flash Point ______ °C= ______ °F

During transport of the sample from collection point to laboratory, the chain of custody must not be broken. The sample should be delivered by the sample collector or a designated representative who will sign for the receipt, integrity, and transfer of the sample during shipment.

	Signature	Affiliation	Date	Time
1. Collected by	[signature]	SCDHS	5/2/88	2:10 PM
2. Transfered to	P. Purtarreri	SCPEHL	5/2/88	3:20pm
3. Transfered to				
4. Transfered to				

SCDHS, 1988c.

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

I.D. №	06525		
NAME OF FACILITY	JFB LITHOGRAPHERS, INC	OWNER/OFFICER	JOSEPH BROWN - P / RANDY BROWN VP
VIOLATIONS NOTED	(YES) NO		
COMPANY NAME		CONTACT	
TEL.	643 4446		
PLANT ADDRESS	71 KEAN ST	VILLAGE	N. BABYLON
TOWN	BABYLON	ZIP	11704
MAILING ADDRESS		INSR	I
HYDRO	VII	MAP COORD	M4
PROPERTY OWNER	GOLDEN BROWN REALTY (69 JORGAZZA)		
DATE	5/2/98	TIME	1:00 pm
(ORIG) PER. RE. SAMPLE		ART. 7	YES (NO)
ART. 10 №		ART. 12 №	
H & H			
INDUSTRY	PRINTING	SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT	YES (NO)
PERMIT NO.			
HEATING SYSTEM - MFG NAME		FUEL TYPE	OIL
FIRING RATE		TANK SIZE	1000
NUMBER OF DRUMS	22	INDOORS	7
OUTDOORS	15	NUMBER OF TANKS	12
ABOVEGROUND		UNDERGROUND	
NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	—	SEWAGE SYSTEM	PUBLIC (PRIVATE)
SCAVENGER	—	TEL.	
PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE	YES NO	VOLUME GENERATED	

ART 12 VIOLATIONS:

1) OUTDOOR DRUM STORAGE - NO OUTDOOR DRUM STORAGE PERMITTED)

2) DISCONNECT PVC PIPING TO SANITARY FROM PLATEWASH SINK - NO DISCHARGE WITHOUT NYS SPDES PERMIT ALLOWED.

3) DISCONNECT PVC PIPING TO REAR STORM DRAIN BEING PUMPED FROM UTILITY SINK IN PRESS ROOM - CONNECT TO SANITARY SYSTEM - ONLY HAND WASHING PERMITTED)

4) OVER 250 GALLONS OF ONSITE STORAGE OF MATERIALS WITHOUT A PERMIT. ART 12 REGISTRATION PACKAGE GIVEN TO MR. BROWN.

5) FLAMABLE STORAGE ROOM MUST BE UPGRADED TO MEET ART 12 STANDARDS,

ART 10 VIOLATIONS:

1) EMMISSION FROM PRINTING PRESS NEEDS STATE PERMIT - INFORMATION WILL BE SENT TO YOUR COMPANY.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES MUST NOT BE DISCHARGED TO THE GROUND OR DISPOSED OF IN A DUMPSTER, BUT MAY ONLY BE TRANSPORTED AND DISPOSED OF BY A LICENSED INDUSTRIAL WASTE SCAVENGER FOR AN APPROVED LIST. CONTACT THE N.Y.S. D.E.C. AT 751 - 7900

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER 6/4/98. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND OR FINE.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

BRUCE WILSON

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT: Joseph F. Brown	TITLE: Pres.	INSPECTOR: [signature]

18-1442 (7/29) TJK 12/86

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE LIQUID	DISCHARGE AIR CONTROL TYPE	EP
1	PLATE MAKING ROOM				
	2-5 GAL VIKING DEVELOPER				
	5-1 GAL VIKING DEVELOPER				
	3-1 GAL VARN FILM CLEANER				
	PLATE WASH SINK	NO LONGER IN USE	SANITARY		
2	FLAMMABLE STORAGE ROOM	INSTALLED 2-3 YEARS AGO	DRAIN – ALL CONTAINED		
	2-55 GAL PRISCO SPEEDY TYPE CLEANER				
	2-55 GAL ISOPROPANOL ANHYDROUS				
	1 55 GAL PERK				
3	4- PRINTING PRESSES	one press	ALS	vent	1
	1 UTILITY SINK	KNIGHTS GREASE CRAWLER HAND CLEANER			
	3x 4 - (gallons) RECIRCULATING UNITS FOR PRESSES	(ALCOHOL + H_2O) < 5 gal each			
	1-55 GAL PRISCO PRINTCLEAN	5-1 GAL MEK 5-1 GAL. CLEANS ALL		1-55 GAL GEAR OIL	
4	LAMINATION DEPT				
	8 - MACHINES	" ...			
	1 30 GAL SAFETY SOLVENT				
	1 30 GAL SAFETY ALK				
	OUTDOORS 5-5 GAL CONTAINERS	CASTOR OIL / GEAR OIL / ATC			
	12-55 GAL DRUMS				
	2 20 GAL DRUM PRISCO	ADHESIVES			
	1 30 GAL DRUM				
	INKS STORED IN SMALL CONTAINERS				

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY JFB LITHOGRAPHERS INC		OWNER/OFFICER JOSEPH BROWN	PAGE 1 OF 1
COMPANY NAME		CONTACT	TEL. 643-4446
PLANT ADDRESS 71 KEAN ST.	VILLAGE W BABYLON	TOWN BABYLON	ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS			
DATE 5/2/88	TIME 1:00	(ORIG.) PERIODIC RE.	WASTE / NO WASTE / H&H / SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

DID FULL INSPECTION AT SITE. SEE INSP. REPORT.

WAS TOLD BY MR. J. BROWN THAT THEY HAD NO SCAVENGER – HAD NO PICKUPS AS OF THIS TIME. ~~WASTE WAS~~ [redacted]

EMPLOYEE, WHILE MR. J. BROWN WAS PRESENT, STATED THAT THEY NO LONGER USE "WASH SINK" IN PLATE ROOM. NOW USE A DRY PROCESS. [redacted]. THIS SINK IS HARD PIPED (PVC) TO GROUND (TO SANITARY SYSTEM?), COVERS FOR THIS BUILDING ARE NOT EXPOSED FOR SAMPLING.
UTILITY SINK IN PRESS ROOM IS HOOKED TO DRAIN TO PUMP TO PVC PIPE – UP WALL – TO BACK OF BLDG. – ALONG OUTSIDE WALL + DOWN TO STANDPIPE FOR ROOF GUTTER. RAGS NOTED ON STANDPIPE INDICATING OVERFLOW AT SOME TIME. NOTED DISCOLORATION + ODOR BY STORM DRAIN. PROBABLY PIPED TO STORM DRAIN – WILL HAVE TO DYE TEST – SAMPLED STORM DRAIN.

GAVE MR BROWN ART 12 PACKAGE + NYS LIST OF SCAVENGERS. TOLD HIM TO RETAIN ALL RECEIPTS FOR 5 YEARS.

[redacted]. ALSO HAS AIR VENT (MISSING BLOCK ON CONCRETE LEVEL AT BACK OF BLDG.) TOLD TO SEAL DRAIN + REPLACE BLOCK + COAT, TOLD TO SUBMIT PLANS FIRST + GET APPROVAL BEFORE DOING WORK.

[signature]
[signature illegible]

18-234: 9/84

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

SCDHS, 1988d.

NAME OF FACILITY: PENNZOIL	OWNER/OFFICER	PAGE 1 OF 2
COMPANY NAME	CONTACT	TEL.
PLANT ADDRESS: OTIS ST	VILLAGE W. BABYLON TOWN BABYLON	ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS		

DATE 3/24/88	TIME 11 30 Am	ORIG. PERIODIC (RE)	WASTE	NO WASTE	H&H	SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC (PRIVATE)

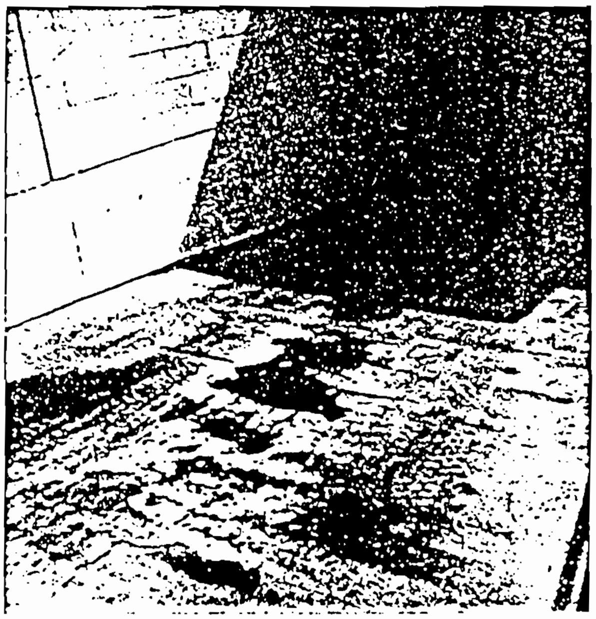
STILL HAS 55 GAL DRUM OF LIQUID MATERIAL ON SITE STORED OUTDOORS (LABELED PENNZOIL HD MOTOR OIL SAE 30 SF/CC WITH Z-7)
2 DRUMS (30 GAL) APPEAR BY WEIGHT TO BE EMPTY (ONE LABELED SAFETY KLEEN).
FULL CONTAINER LABELED PENNZOIL TTM LUBRICANT #302 (120#) FULL & STORED OUTDOORS.
NUMEROUS STAINS ON SITE INCLUDING BY STORM DRAINS.
CONTAMINATED "SPEEDY DRI" IN AREA WHERE DRUMS WERE STORED OUTDOORS, AND IN TRUCK RAMP AREA.
COMPANY WAS MOVING OUT YESTERDAY ACCORDING TO EMPLOYEE OF 2nd PART OF BUILDING.
ART 12 VIOLATIONS:
(1) OUTDOOR STORAGE OF MATERIAL
(2) SPILLAGE OF MATERIAL WITHOUT PROPER CLEANUP.

[signature]
BRUCE WILSON

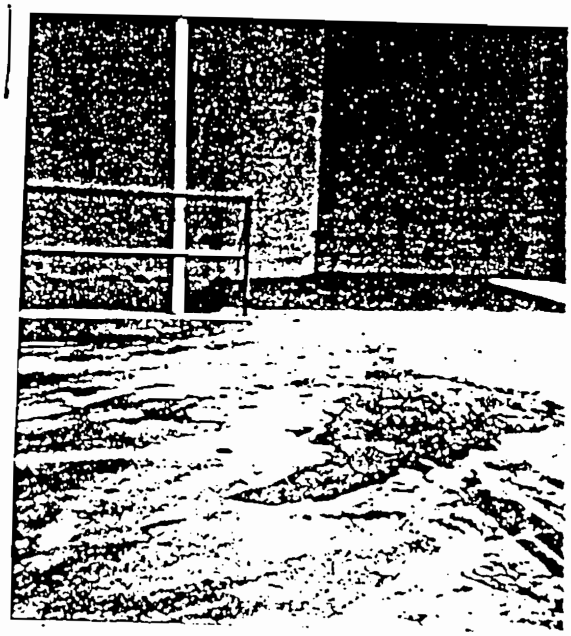
18-234: 9/84

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

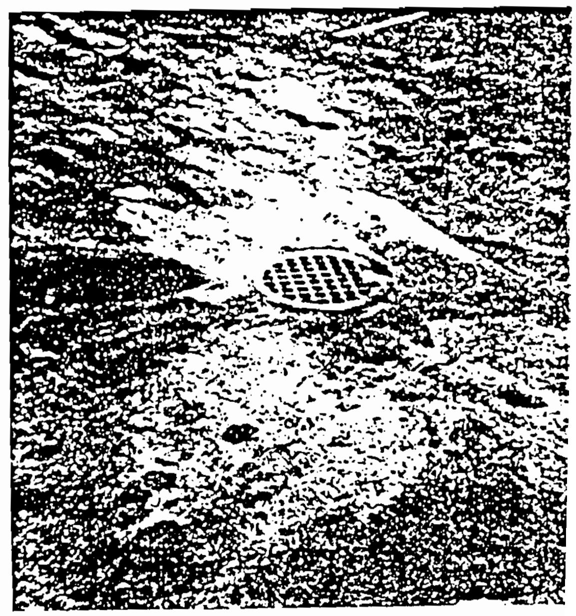
NAME OF FACILITY PENNZOIL	OWNER/ OFFICER	PAGE 2 OF 2
COMPANY NAME	CONTACT	TEL.
PLANT ADDRESS OTIS ST. VILLAGE N. BABYLON TOWN BABYLON		ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS		
DATE 3/24/88 TIME 11 30 am ORIG PERIODIC RE.	WASTE NO.	SEWAGE PUBLIC



AREA BEHIND BUILDING THAT WAS OCCUPIED BY PENNZOIL



←
55 GAL DRUM CONTAINING MATERIAL



SCDHS, 1989a.

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

I.D. No 06525

NAME OF FACILITY		OWNER/OFFICER: Mr. J. Brown	VIOLATIONS NOTED: YES (NO)
COMPANY NAME: JFB Lithographers		CONTACT: Mr. Anthony Vigneula	TEL. 643-[illegible]
PLANT ADDRESS: 69 Kean St.	VILLAGE: West Babylon	TOWN: Bab. N.Y.	KENTNOR. ZIP 11704
MAILING ADDRESS	INSP. Z1	HYDRO. II	MAP COORD.
PROPERTY OWNER: JFB Litho. / Gazza			
DATE 8/15/89	TIME 3:00 PM	ORIG (PER) RE SAMPLE — PERMIT VERIFICATION	ART. 7 YES (NO) / ART. 10 No / ART. 12 No 10843 / H & H
INDUSTRY: LITHO, PRINTING		SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT YES NO	PERMIT NO.
HEATING SYSTEM—MFG NAME: [illegible]	FUEL TYPE: GAS	FIRING RATE	TANK SIZE
NUMBER OF DRUMS INDOORS OUTDOORS	NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND UNDERGROUND	NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS	SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC PRIVATE
SCAVENGER: KBF	TEL.	PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE (YES) NO	VOLUME GENERATED 1/mo. 100gal/mo.

1) 2X 6 color press.

2) 2X 4 color press.

3) 1X 2 color press.

4) Drum Storage Rm.
4X isopropyl alcohol
2X type cleaner

5) Dark Rm. Developer Fix pumped to barrels.
water — recycled.

Will check on Permit for Drum Storage Area

INDUSTRIAL WASTES MUST NOT BE DISCHARGED TO THE GROUND OR DISPOSED OF IN A DUMPSTER, BUT MAY ONLY BE TRANSPORTED AND DISPOSED OF BY A LICENSED INDUSTRIAL WASTE SCAVENGER FOR AN APPROVED LIST CONTACT THE N.Y.S. D.E.C. AT 751 - 7900

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER ______. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND OR FINE.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONDUCT ROUTINE SAMPLING OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

DAVID O'BRIEN

SIGN. OF PERSON REC. REPORT	TITLE	INSPECTOR
[signature]		[signature]

8-1442 (7/29) TJK 12/86

SCDHS, 1990a.

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

L.O. No. 652

NAME OF FACILITY: JFB & SONS LITHOGRAPHERS, INC. → TONY VIGNOLA
OWNER OFFICER: JOSEPH BROWN
VIOLATIONS NOTED: YES / NO
COMPANY NAME: SAME
CONTACT: RANDALL E. BROWN. TEL. 643-4446
PLANT ADDRESS: 71 KEAN ST. VILLAGE: W. BABYLON TOWN: BABYLON ZIP: 11704
MAILING ADDRESS: SAME
INSP. 1 HYDRO. VII MAP COORD.
PROPERTY OWNER: GOLD + BROWN REALTY 71 KEAN ST. W-BABYLON.
DATE 1-9-90 TIME 2:45 INSP / RE SAMPLE
ART. 7 YES (NO) ART. 10 No. ART. 12 No. H&S
INDUSTRY: LITHOGRAPHY - OFFSET
SPDES OR NPDES PERMIT: YES (NO) PERMIT NO.
HEATING SYSTEM - MFG NAME: OIL + GAS FUEL TYPE: #2 OIL FIRING RATE: TANK SIZE: 1000 GAL
NUMBER OF DRUMS INDOORS 25 OUTDOORS 0
NUMBER OF TANKS ABOVEGROUND 0 UNDERGROUND 1
NUMBER OF OPEN PROCESS TANKS 0
SEWAGE SYSTEM: PUBLIC / (PRIVATE)
SCAVENGER: KBF POLLUTION MGT TEL. ~~641-4446~~ 225-0007
PICK UP RECORDS AVAILABLE: (YES) NO
VOLUME GENERATED: 10 DAYS / 3 DR.

1- 1,000 GAL #2 F.O. TANK B/G.

2- KBF RECEIPTS INDICATE 85 DRS PICKED UP FOR '89 PHOTO WASTE.

3. FLOOR DRAIN IN CHEMICHE STORAGE ROOM SEALED BELOW GRADE WITH CONCRETE - WATER TIGHT TESTED.

4 PUT ANTI BACK FLOW DEVICES ONTO WATER FAUCETS LEADING TO ~~PROCESS~~ PHOTOGRAPHY DEVELOPING PROCESS.

5- COMPANY USED APPROX 20,000 # INKS - SOLVENT BASED - FOR 1989.

6- WASTE WATER ~~BASE~~ DEVELOPER AND FIXATIVE HELD FOR KBF. WASTE OIL HAULED BY J.K. WASTE OIL RECEIPT DATED - 7-14-88 2 DRUMS. NONE FOR 1989. RAGS HELD FOR COYNE TEXTILE SERVICE WEEKLY.

7- RECEIPTS FROM SCAVENGERS MUST BE SAVED AND ACCESIBLE FOR 5 YRS. IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO USE ONLY LICENSED SCAVENGERS

INDUSTRIAL WASTES MUST NOT BE DISCHARGED TO THE GROUND OR DISPOSED O IN A DUMPSTER, BUT MAY ONLY BE TRANSPORTED AND DISPOSED OF BY A LICENSE INDUSTRIAL WASTE SCAVENGER FOR AN APPROVED LIST CONTACT THE N.Y.S. D.E.C. AT (751 - 7900)

REINSPECTION SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER _____. FAILURE TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS BY REINSPECTION DATE MAY RESULT IN A HEARING AND OR FINE.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THIS FACILITY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES TO CONOUCT ROUTINE SAMPLIN OF CESSPOOLS, STORMDRAINS, AND OTHER DISCHARGE POINTS AT THE FACILITY.

SIGN. of PERSON REC. REPORT: [signature] TITLE: GENERAL MANAGER INSPECTOR: [signature]

NO.	PROCESS	CHEMICALS USED AND APPROXIMATE QUANTITY	DISCHARGE		
			LIQUID	AIR	
				CONTROL TYPE	EP
1	CUTTING 115 EMC - MONITOR	NONE	NONE		O
2	FOLDING - STAHL.	NONE	NONE.		O
3	2-OFFSET PRINTING 6 COLOR	SOLVENT BASED INKS			
	HEIDELBERG SPEED MASTER.	50 # / WEEK TOTAL 5 PRESSES			
	3-266AC CONT. FOUNTAIN SOLUTION	FOUNTAIN SOLUTION ALCOHOL &			
	(586-2122	WATER			
)	☆ COYNE TEXTILE SERVICES	POWER KLEEN ON RAGS TO CLEAN	RAGS HH		
4	CHEMICAL USAGE:	1-55 GAL DR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL			
		1-55 GAL DR POWER KLEEN			
		2-55 GAL DR 30W OIL			
		1-55 GAL DR WASTE 30W OIL	HH		
		1-55 GAL (KBF) WASTE WATER	HH.		
		6-5 GAL PAILS PHOTO WASTE	HH.		
3	CONT - 2-4 COLOR PRESSES	SAME AS ABOVE 2-25 GAL FOUNTAIN SOL			
	1-2 COLOR PRESS	ONLY WATER - NO FOUNTAIN SOLUTION.			
5	CHEMICAL STORAGE ROOM.	40-55 GAL DRS.: 6 ISOPROP.			
	10' x 12' BERMED.	2 BLANKET WASH 2 30W OIL			
		1-30 GAL DR. BLANKET REJUVENATOR			
6	PRINTING CHEMICAL USAGE	1-55 GAL DR. MEDALLION CLEANER			
		1-30 GAL DR BLANKET REJUVENATOR			
		1-55 GAL DR GEAR OIL			
		APPROX 500 # SOLVENT INK STORAGE			
7	PHOTOGRAPHY	1-55 GAL DR WASTE	HH.		
	5-5 GAL CONTAINERS FIXATIVE	PLATE MAKER.	HH		

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION
County of Suffolk

Date: 1-8-90

TO: J.F.B. Lithographers
71 KEAN ST W. BAB

FROM: Bob Seyfarth
(Tie Line Phone No. 77-)

Subject: Art 12 Compliance

Discussed site with Alex Santino. He witnessed tank connected to floor drain in drum storage area. Tank was clean & dry, never appeared to have been used. Approval was given to backfill tank in place. Alex did not inspect inside of building to determine if floor drain had been sealed.