Clove and Maple Former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) Site



Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Operable Unit 2 January 2012



Introduction

- Goals of the Public Meeting
 - Review Nature and Extent of Contamination
 - Present Feasibility Study Alternatives
 - Present the Proposed Alternative
 - Take Public Comments and Answer Questions





CLOVE AND MAPLE FORMER MGP SITE HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK

ORANGE AND ROCKLAND UTILITIES, INC.



OU-1 AND OU-2 LOCATION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

January 2010

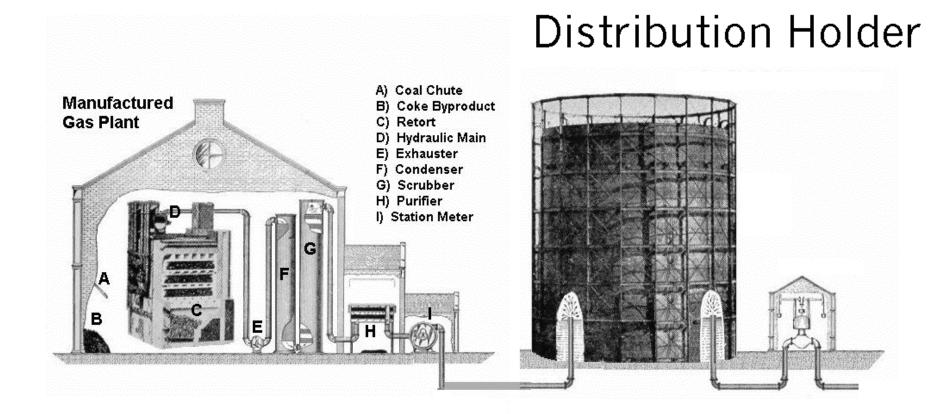
Figure 2

Site History

- Manufactured Gas Plant operated 1887-1935
- 1890 map:
 - 50,000 cubic foot gas holder,
 - 30,000 gallon oil tank
 - coke house
- 1909 1935: Gas holder capacity was 60,000 cu ft
- 1935 Manufactured gas replaced with natural gas
- 1960 Plant structures were demolished
- 2005 Soil excavation at 93B
- 2007 Gas regulator station decommissioned

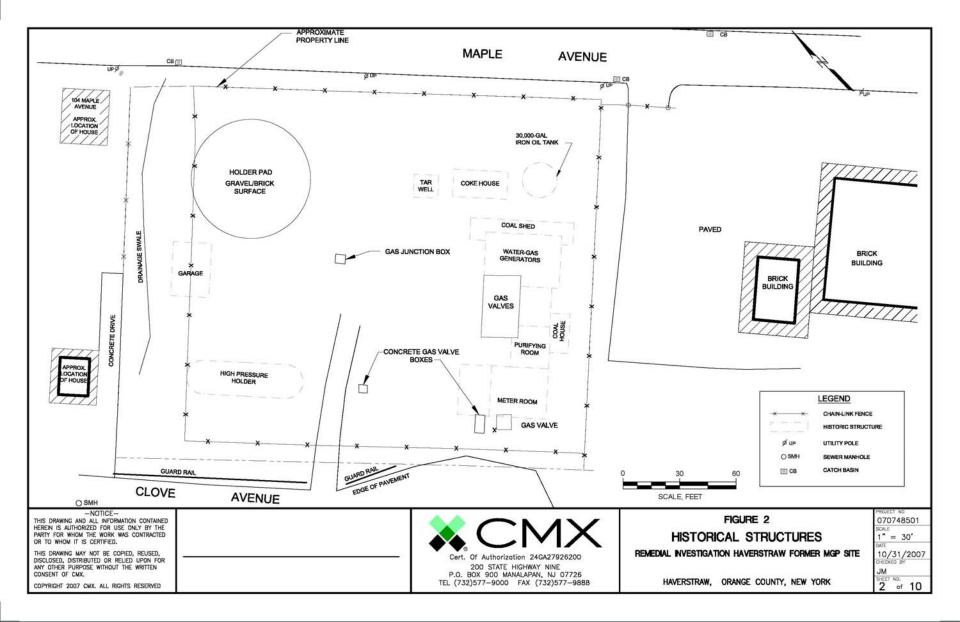


Typical Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP)















Remedial Investigation

- Nature and Extent of Contamination
 - Soil Samples
 - Soil Gas Samples
 - Groundwater Samples
 - Indoor Air Samples
 - Sediment Samples



Summary of Remedial Investigations

- Several phases from 1996 2008
- 142 soil borings
- 9 monitoring wells
- 5 test pits
- Over 550 environmental samples (soil and groundwater)

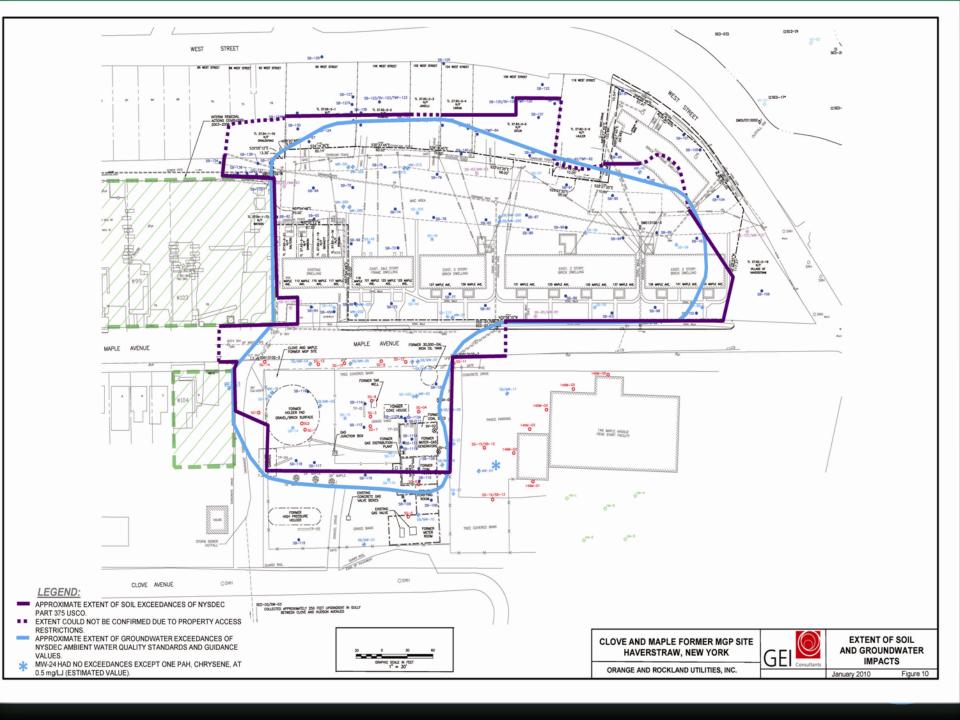


Subsurface Geology

(Geology controls contaminant migration)

- Fill: Up to 15 feet thick
- Alluvium: Up to 25 feet thick with layers of
 - Coarse and fine-grained sands,
 - gravel,
 - silts and clays,
 - some peat in the former pond area
- Clay: From 2 to 18 feet thick
- Till: Dense silty clay to dense sandy clay





Surface Soil Sampling Results

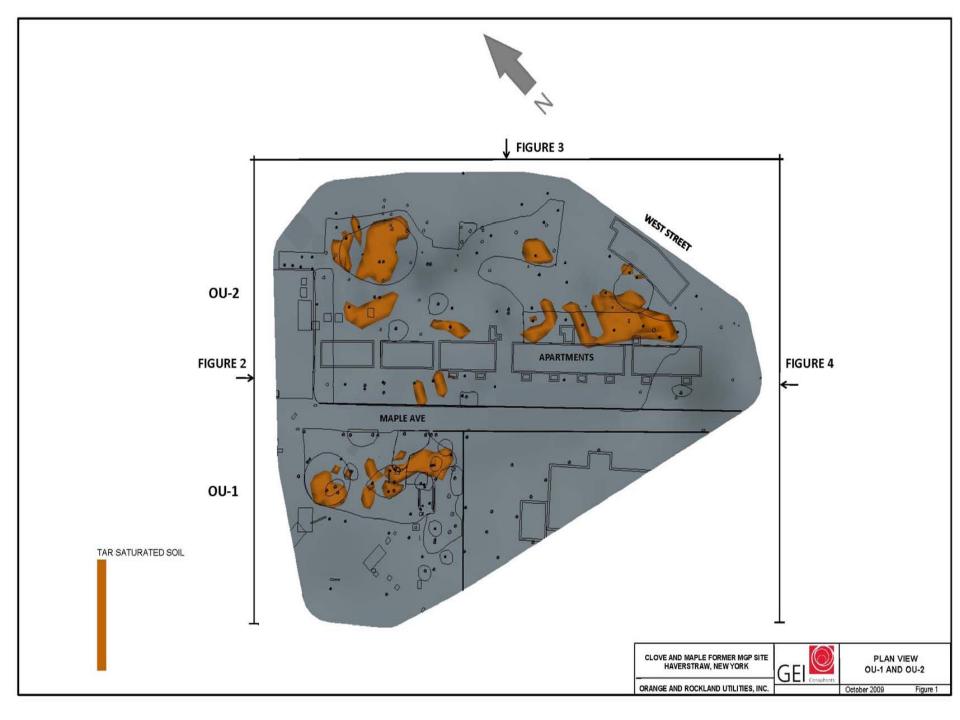
- Samples from the on-site MGP property exceeded soil cleanup objectives for PAHs
- Samples from adjacent properties were consistent with background sample results

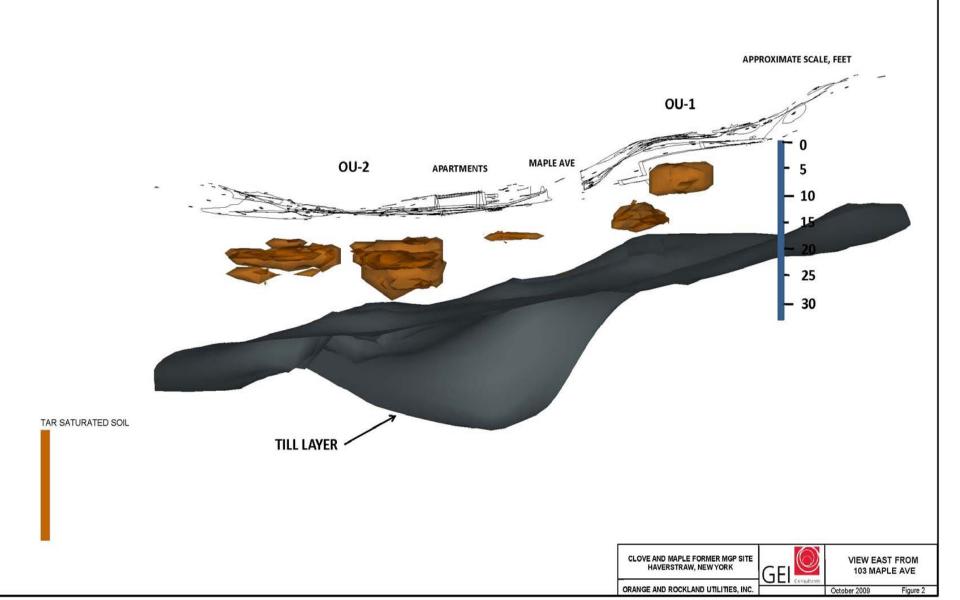


Subsurface Soil Sampling Results

- Subsurface soil impacts from the MGP have been fully delineated
- Non aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) was identified and delineated
- NAPL is defined as soil saturated with coal tar or soil containing lenses or "blebs" (droplets) of tar







Groundwater Sampling Results

- BTEX and PAHs exceeded standards in both on-site and off-site wells
- NAPL (tar) was observed in 1 on-site and 2 off-site wells



Soil Vapor Sampling

- Vapor samples taken from on-site and adjacent properties
- Included under buildings
- Likelihood of exposures to soil vapor is minimal



Extent of Contamination

- Contamination was found on the former plant footprint and off site.
- NAPL has migrated down from the former plant site
- Migration is controlled by subsurface geology
 - Collects and moves through coarser lenses
 - Accumulated in the former pond and confined by the underlying till layer
- Sediments near the storm water outfall contain MGP-related compounds



Human Health Exposure Assessment

- Groundwater
- Surface and subsurface soils
- Sediment
- Soil Vapor



NYSDOH Role

- The NYSDOH assists NYSDEC during the investigation and cleanup of sites such as the Clove and Maple site.
- To determine exposure scenarios for the surrounding community.

NYSDOH Responsibilities

- Review work plans and reports
- Ensure that public health issues relative to potential exposures to hazardous materials at the site are evaluated
- Prevent your exposure to hazardous waste

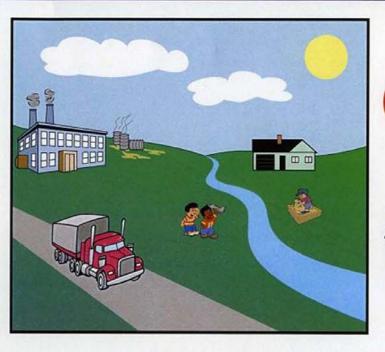
What is Exposure?

- The physical contact with a chemical or substance through
 - direct contact (touching)
 - ingestion (eating/drinking)
 - inhalation (breathing)
- One or more of these physical contacts <u>MUST</u> occur before a chemical has the potential to cause a health problem

How Are People Exposed?

A chemical is released into the environment.







At the point of exposure, people could get the chemical in their bodies by, eating, drinking, breathing, or if it touches their skin.

The chemical is carried through the environment by water, air, soil, sediment, plants, animals, or humans.



Sometimes the chemical ends up where people could come in contact with it. These "points of exposure" might include homes, gardens, groundwater wells, and playgrounds.

If there is....

 No physical contact - there is no exposure

No exposure - then no health effects

NOTE:

Exposure to a substance does not necessarily mean that health effects will occur.

Investigation Activities

Potential exposure pathways that were evaluated:

- Ingesting of contaminated groundwater or soil
- Touching contaminated soil and/or groundwater
- Inhalation of contaminated air

Overall Message

- Presently there are no health issues
- The proposed clean-up remedy will include measures to protect public health
- Do not hesitate to contact Bill or Tony if you have any concerns

Feasibility Study

- Define Remedial Objectives
- Develop and Evaluate Remedial Alternatives



Evaluation Criteria

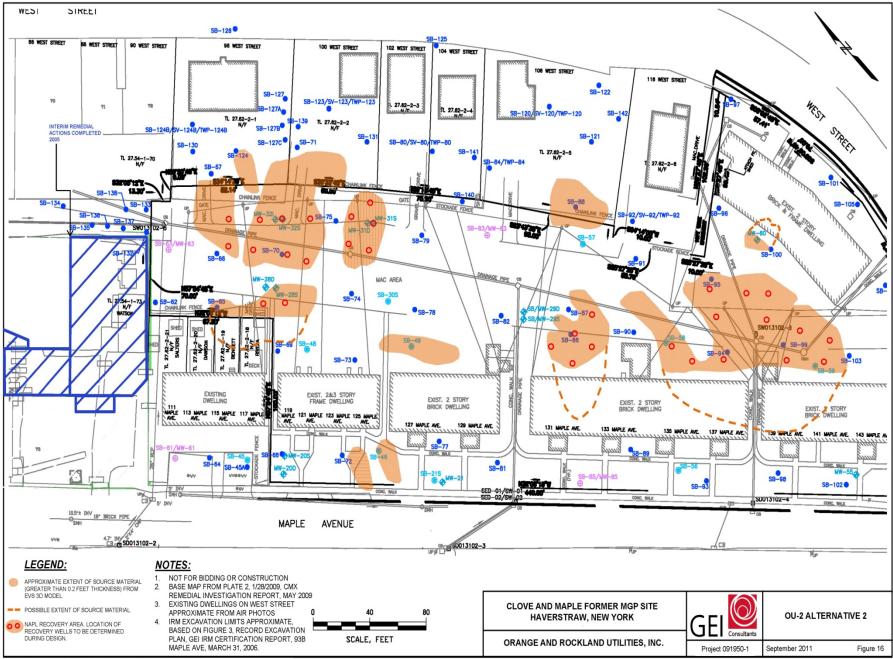
- Overall protectiveness of public health and the environment
- 2. Standards, criteria and guidance
- 3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- 4. Reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume of contamination through treatment
- 5. Short-term impacts and effectiveness
- 6. Implementability
- 7. Cost effectiveness
- 8. Community acceptance
- 9. Land Use



OU-2 Remedial Alternatives

- 1. No Action
- 2. NAPL Recovery, In-Situ Groundwater Treatment and Natural Attenuation (NA)
 - NAPL recovery
 - Maintenance of existing paved areas
 - Groundwater Treatment and monitoring
 - Site Management Plan

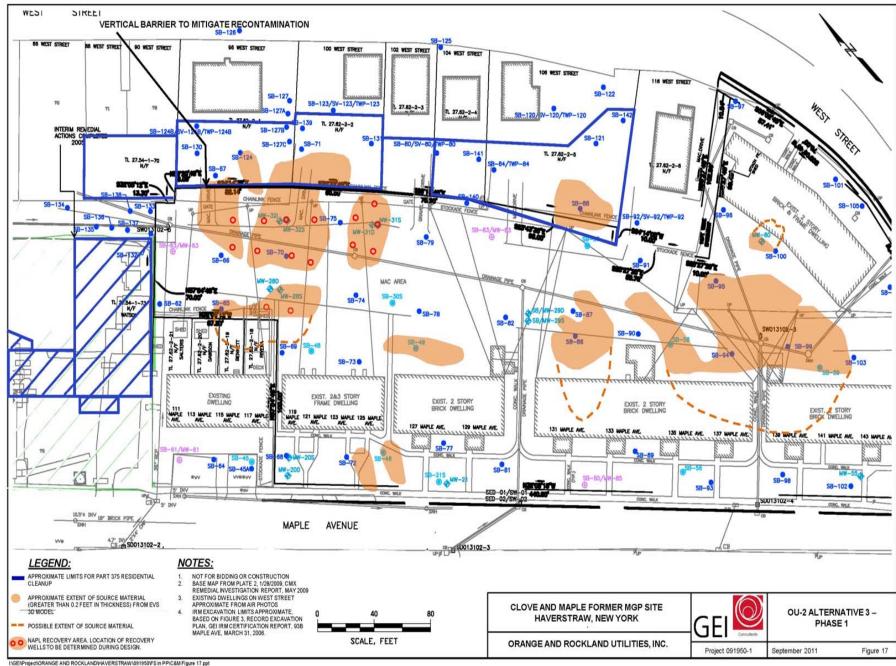


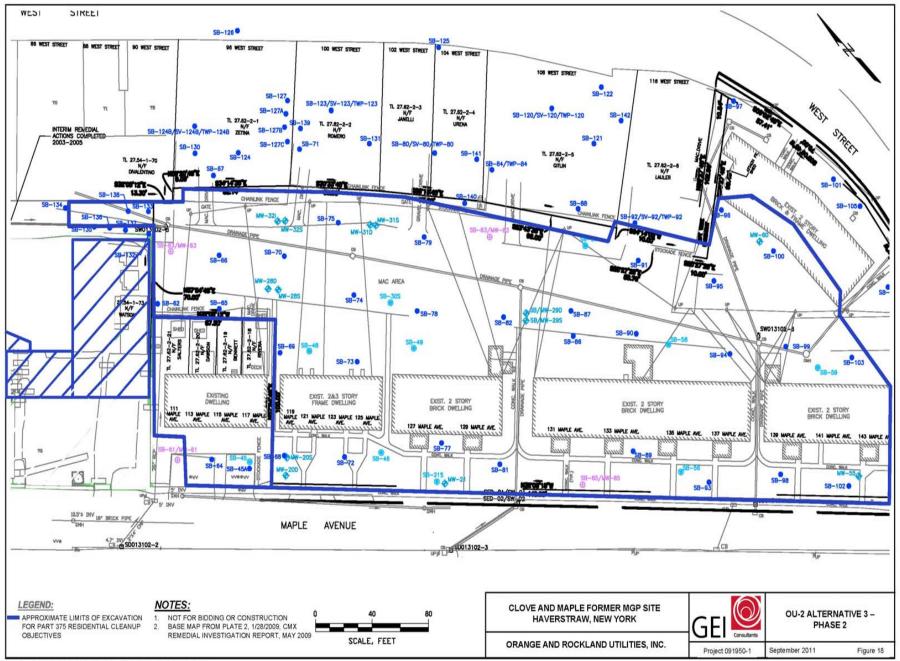


3. NAPL Recovery, Phased Soil Excavation, Barrier Wall Installation, In-Situ Groundwater Treatment and NA

- NAPL recovery
- Phased Soil Excavation
 - West Street Properties in Phase 1
 - Apartment Complex and Maple Ave Properties in Phase 2
- Installation of a vertical barrier to prevent recontamination
- Groundwater monitoring and Natural Attenuation
- Site Management Plan







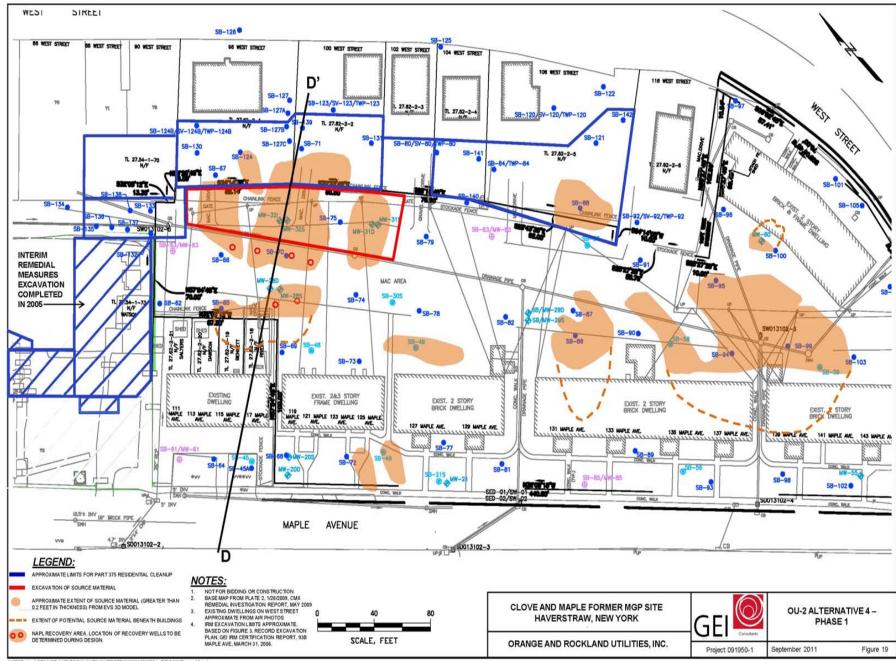
- 4. NAPL Recovery, Phased Soil Removal to Residential/Restricted-Residential SCOs, Source Area Removal in Phase 1, and In-Situ Groundwater Treatment and NA
 - NAPL recovery
 - Phased Soil
 - West Street Properties and Source Areas in Phase 1
 - Apartment Complex and Maple Ave Properties in Phase 2



Alternative 4 (continued)

- Groundwater monitoring and Natural Attenuation
- Site Management Plan

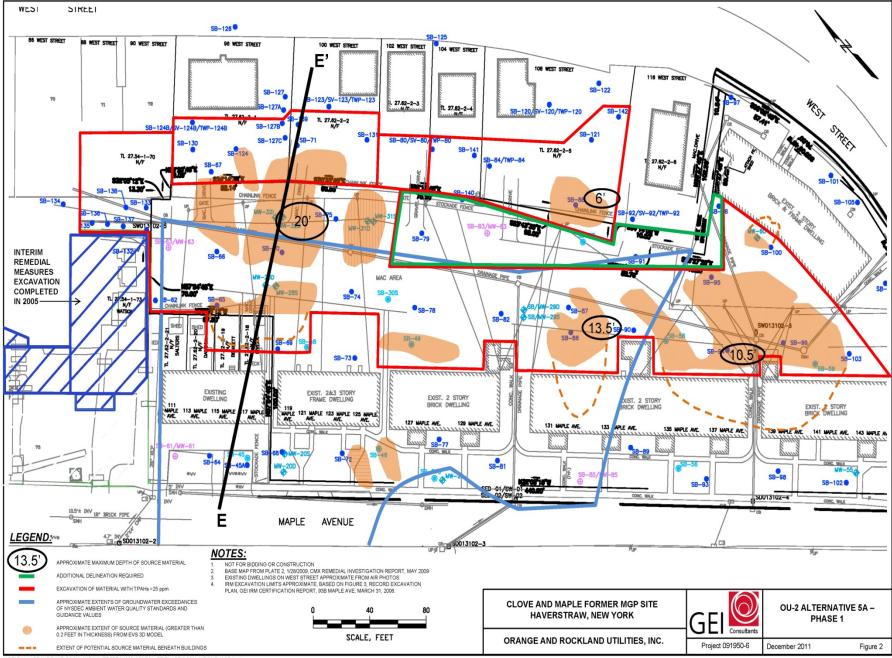


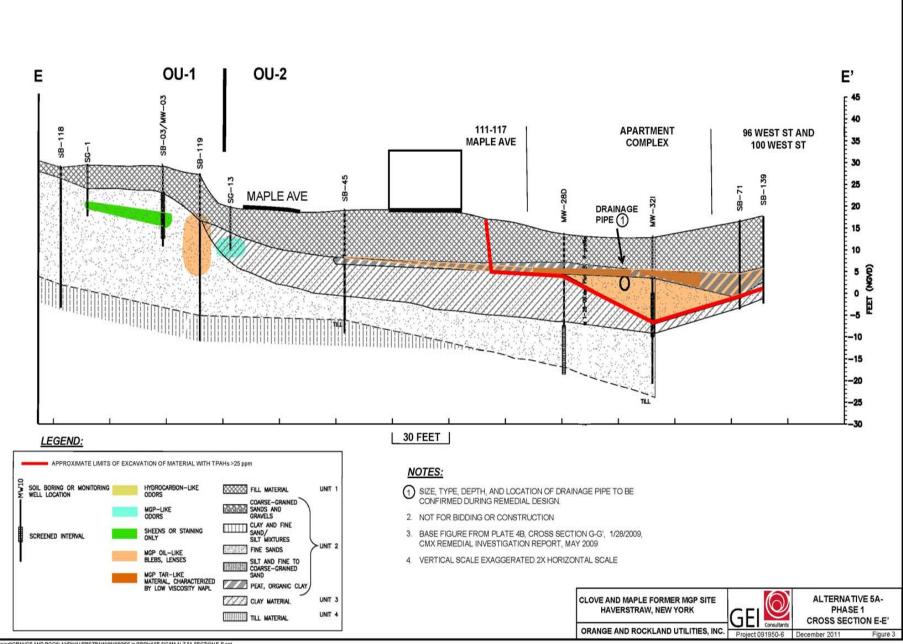


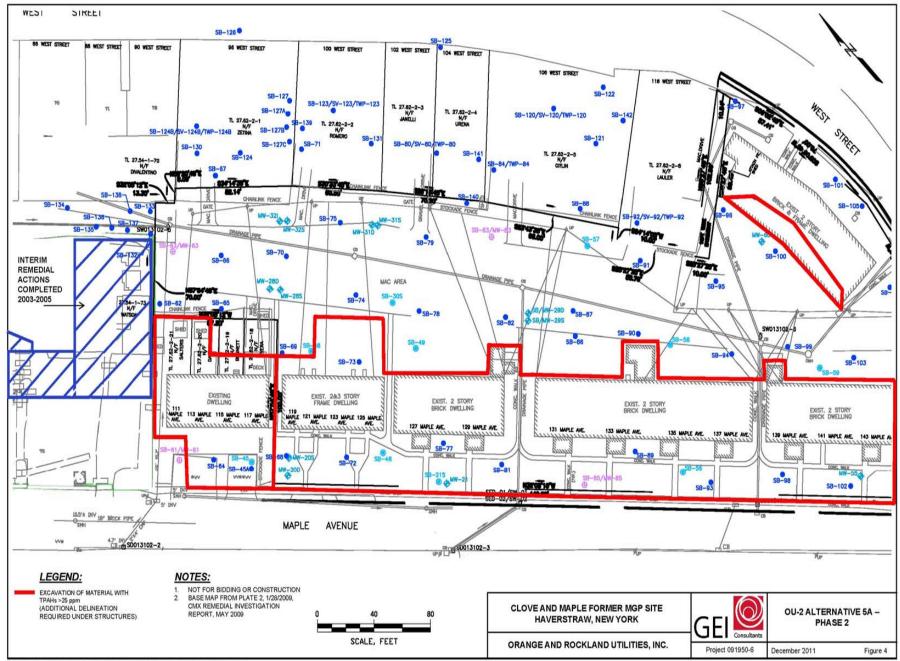
5. Phased Soil removal to Residential Levels, Barrier Wall Installation and Groundwater Treatment

- Phased Soil Removal
 - West Street Properties and Source Areas in Phase 1
 - Apartment Complex and Maple Ave Properties in Phase 2
- Installation of a barrier wall to prevent recontamination
- Groundwater monitoring
- Site Management Plan





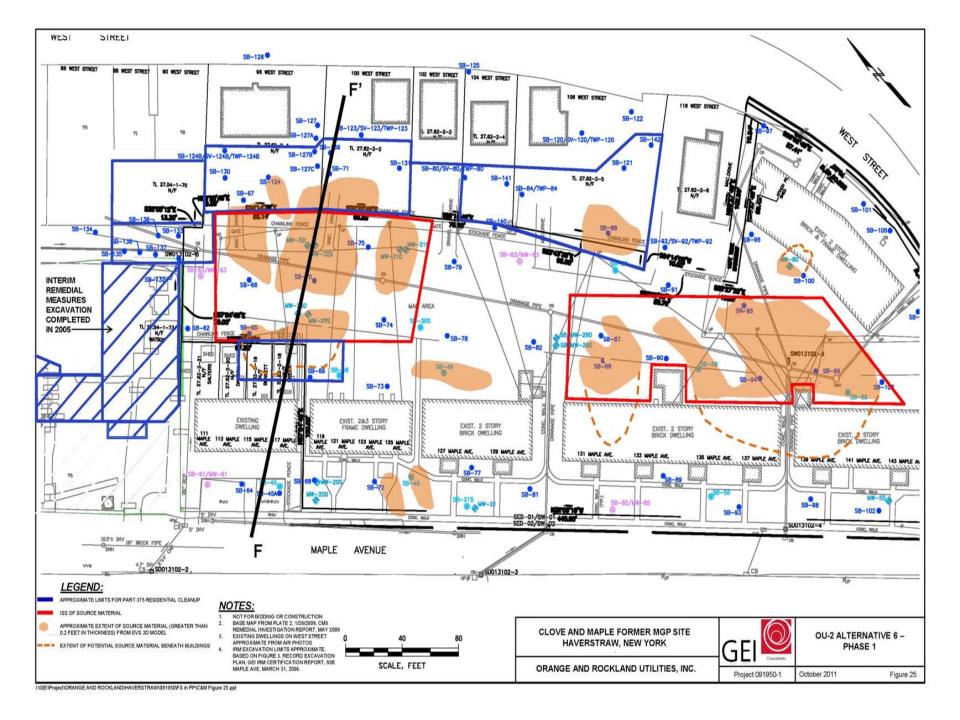




6. In-Situ Solidification (ISS) of Source Materials and Soil Removal in Non-ISS Areas

- Phase 1, ISS of Source Materials and soil removal at the West Street properties
- Removal and installation of the stormwater pipe in clean fill
- Phase 2, soil removal under the Apartment complex and Maple Ave properties
- Clean soil cover (2 ft)over entire ISS area
- Groundwater monitoring
- Site Management Plan

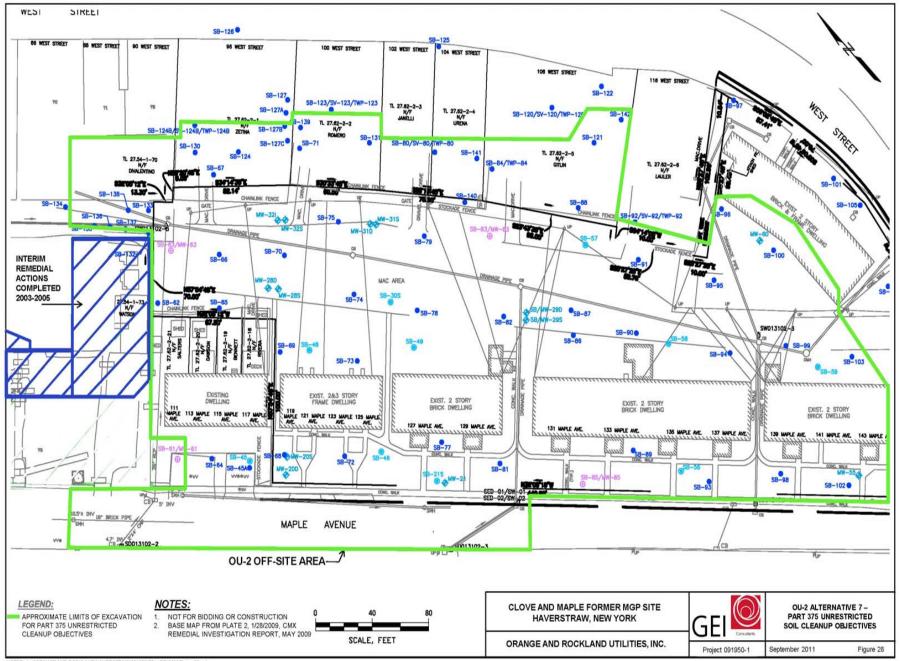




7. Restoration to Unrestricted Conditions

- Excavation of soil exceeding Unrestricted
 SCOs
- Acquisition and demolition of the Apartment buildings
- Backfilling with clean soil
- Groundwater monitoring
- Site Management Plan





Remedial Alternative	Capital Cost (\$)	Annual Cost (\$)	Total Present Worth (\$)
1. No Action	0	0	0
2. NAPL Recovery and In-Situ Groundwater Treatment	\$1,125,000	\$62,500	\$2,090,000
3. NAPL Recovery and Phased Soil Excavation	\$16,700,000	\$37,200	\$17,300,000
4. NAPL Recovery, Phased Removal Residential/Restricted Residential	\$19,700,000	\$45,900	\$20,400,000
5. Phased Soil Removal to Part 375 Residential Levels	\$27,200,000	\$17,200	\$27,500,000
6. ISS	\$19,400,000	\$17,200	\$19,700,000
7. Soil Removal to Unrestricted SCOs	\$42,000,000	0	\$42,000,000

Proposed Alternative

Alternative 5

- Phased Soil Removal West Street Properties and Portion of Apartment Complex in Phase 1 and remainder of Apartment Complex and Maple Ave Properties in Phase 2
- Installation of a barrier wall to prevent recontamination as needed
- Groundwater monitoring
- Site Management Plan
- Capital Costs \$27.2 million
- Total Present Worth Cost \$27.5 million



Next Steps

- Public Comment Period ends February
 6, 2012
- Responsiveness Summary
- Record of Decision
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Construction
- Site Management



Public Comment Period Proposed Remedial Action Plan

Comments postmarked by February 6, 2012 Submit to:

Mr. William Ports, P.E.

NYSDEC

625 Broadway

Albany NY 12233-7014

(518) 402-9662

wfports@gw.dec.state.ny.us



Anthony Perretta

New York State Department of Health

Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation

Flanigan Square

547 River Street, Troy NY 12180

518-402-7880



Questions and Answers

