3356.015

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY

ITT SEALECTRO

(INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE #360027)

MAMARONECK, NEW YORK

JULY 1993

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SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

This Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) has been prepared by O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. on behalf of ITT Sealectro. The project site is located at 139 Hoyt Street in the Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. The site is listed in the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites as a Class 2 site (Site #360027). A Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan has been developed for the site; this CPP is a component of the RI/FS Work Plan.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the project sponsor, ITT, are committed to a citizen participation program as part of their responsibilities in connection with the investigation of this site. Citizen participation promotes public understanding of the NYSDEC's responsibilities, planning activities, and remedial activities at sites. It provides an opportunity for the NYSDEC and the project sponsor to receive information from the public that will aid in the development of a comprehensive remedial program which is protective of both public health and the environment.

This CPP includes the following information:

- A brief description of the site and site history, indicating types of compounds in the soil and ground water, past investigative studies, and interim remedial measures (IRMs) in place at the site;
- A description of the proposed RI/FS activities;
- List of public contacts for this project;

- List of NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) contacts;
- Identification of information repository location; and
- Description of planned citizen participation activities.

The plan also includes a glossary of terms typically used when referring to citizen participation and site investigation activities.

SECTION 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 Site Description and History

The ITT Sealectro site is located at 139 Hoyt Street in an industrialized area of the Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. Industries in the immediate vicinity of the site include the Blood Brothers Auto Wrecking Yard which is located to the north across the Sheldrake River; Marvel Industries, Inc., a plastics fabricator located to the west; and a photographic studio to the east. Hoyt Street and Amtrak/Metropolitan Transportation Authority train lines border the site to the south (see Table 1).

The 0.92-acre site is relatively flat with one large building on the lot and nearly the entire remaining area consists of paved parking areas. The Sheldrake River borders the site to the north. The Sheldrake River is a tributary of the Mamaroneck River which drains into Long Island Sound within 1 mile of the site (Figure 1). Where it flows past the ITT Sealectro facility, the Sheldrake River is about 15 ft wide and is typically 1 feet deep. The river, which is prone to flooding, is channeled by stone retaining walls about 8 feet high. It has been noted during site inspections that the river in this area contains debris which consists of automobile parts, glass and assorted household refuse. The site and the Village of Mamaroneck are serviced by public water, which is obtained from New York City reservoirs.

The Sealectro Corporation owned and operated an electronics parts manufacturing and assembly facility at the 139 Hoyt Street location between approximately 1960 and 1981. The previous tenant at the building manufactured jewelry. In November 1981, BICC plc acquired Sealectro through a stock purchase agreement.

In March 1986, Sealectro sold the building and land to 139 Hoyt Street Associates, who in turn leased the same property back to Sealectro-BICC plc. ITT Corporation purchased Sealectro from BICC plc in August 1988. The 139 Hoyt Street property is presently owned by 139 Hoyt Street Associates but is managed through Northbrook Management Corporation of White Plains, New York. ITT Sealectro ceased operations at the Mamaroneck facility in November 1990. In July 1991, foreclosure action against 139 Hoyt Street Associates was reportedly initiated by National Westminster Bank in New York, New York and is currently pending.

Several manufacturing operations including screw machine operations, electroplating, and connector assembly were performed at the facility. The screw machine operation was located in the southwestern portion of the building and was discontinued in January 1975. The electroplating department, which was located in the northeastern corner of the building, existed until 1986. Reportedly the amount and type of waste generated at the facility was considerably reduced after 1986. From 1986 until 1990, the facility was primarily used for assembling small parts and not for manufacturing. Limited quantities of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) were used as a contact cleaner and small amounts of machine oil were reportedly used during this period.

2.02 Environmental History

Five previous studies and several IRMs have been conducted at the facility. Results of the previous investigations and IRMs are presented in the RI/FS Work Plan and are summarized in subsequent sections of the CPP.

Based on data collected during the previous studies, five areas of concern have been identified (See Figure 2):

1) Solvent Underground Storage Tank (UST) Area - Former location of eight USTs containing cutting oils, waste oils, and solvents

2) Former Drum Storage Pad Area - Location where drums of solvents and oils were stored.

3) Wastewater Treatment Area - Location of wastewater treatment tanks. Three USTs were closed in-place in this area.

4) Fuel Oil UST Area - Former location of 2,500 gallon fuel oil tank.

5) Sheldrake River - Located along the northern edge of the property and could potentially be impacted by former site operations.

The first study was a Site Assessment completed in 1986 by O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. as part of the property transfer from Sealectro-BICC plc to 139 Hoyt Street Associates. The second study was an Environmental Assessment which included a soil and ground water evaluation. This assessment was conducted in 1988 by TRC Environmental Consultants (TRC) for ITT Corporation in association with the purchase of Sealectro. The third study was a soil sampling program implemented in August 1989 by O'Brien & Gere for ITT Sealectro. The purpose of the August 1989 study was to evaluate the extent of impacted soil at the Former Drum Storage Pad Area and to document existing ground water quality conditions. The fourth study was a draft Environmental Investigation Report prepared by Leggette,

Brashears & Graham, Inc. (LB&G) in May 1991 for BICC plc to verify the existence of solvent USTs and the possible presence of organic vapors in subsurface soils. The existence of the Solvent UST Area was first recognized in 1990 and therefore was not investigated during the three previous investigations. The fifth study was the Phase I RI which is discussed below.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) was initially informed about the site in a letter dated January 15, 1991 when ITT Sealectro notified the NYSDEC of their intent to remove several inactive USTs. On February 6, 1991 documents were filed for the registration of the USTs. During the solvent UST removal, it became evident that the USTs had leaked, and the NYSDEC was immediately notified by ITT Sealectro on May 16, 1991, (Spill # 9101862). A Corrective Action Plan dated August 28, 1991 was then submitted to the NYSDEC. As part of the Corrective Action Plan, quarterly sampling of existing monitoring wells and the preparation of the Phase I RI Work Plan were initiated.

The fifth study completed was a Phase I RI. The Phase I RI Work Plan was submitted to the NYSDEC on September 16, 1991. The Phase I RI focused on the collection of soil and ground water samples at the Former Drum Storage Pad Area, Solvent UST Area, Wastewater Treatment Area, Fuel Oil UST Area, and the Sheldrake River (see Figure 2). The Phase I RI was completed during 1992 and the Phase I Focused Remedial Investigation Report was submitted to the NYSDEC in August 1992. This report presented an evaluation of site hydrogeology and the nature and extent of site impacts.

In March 1992, the facility was classified as an Inactive Hazardous Waste Site (Site #360027) by the NYSDEC. An Administrative Order of Consent (ACO) was

negotiated with the NYSDEC and became effective on October 8, 1992. Comments from the NYSDEC concerning the Phase I RI Work Plan, including the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Health and Safety Plan (HASP), and the Phase I RI Report were received in a letter dated November 10, 1992. On December 1, 1992, a 60-day extension to submit a RI/FS Work Plan was granted by the NYSDEC to allow time for incorporation of NYSDEC comments.

IRMs consisting of *in situ* air stripping (ISAS) of soils, soil/UST removal, ground water/product recovery and ground water treatment and were initiated at the site. A detailed discussion of the IRMs is presented in Section 2 of the RI/FS Work Plan while specific details (ie. disposal manifests, pictures, specifications) are included in the Interim Remedial Measures Report that was submitted to the NYSDEC in November 1992.

The following presents a summary of the data and activities completed at each area and concern. Specific details are presented in Section 2 of the RI/FS Work Plan.

2.03 Geology and Hydrogeology

The southern portion of Westchester County, including the Village of Mamaroneck, is in the sub-area of the New England Uplands identified as the Manhattan Hills. The surficial features associated with the southern Westchester County area are predominantly low-lying plains and flat broad valleys separated by low rolling hills. The Village of Mamaroneck is located in one of these low-lying areas.

Unconsolidated deposits are predominately Pleistocene tills, clays, silts, sands and gravels. The bedrock found in the Mamaroneck area is typically a metamorphic schist or gneiss associated with the Hartland Formation. Wells installed in bedrock generally have low yields and are only suitable for moderate supplies of water, such as domestic uses. Ground water is not used as a source of potable water in the vicinity of the facility. The village of Mamaroneck is serviced by public water which is purchased from New York City reservoirs.

The unconsolidated geology is represented by five layers. The first four layers include fill, silt and sand, silty sands, and sandy silt. Since these layers likely act as one hydrogeologic water zone they are also referred to as the shallow ground water zone. The fifth unconsolidated layer is comprised of sand, and is referred to as the deep ground water zone.

The site is generally covered by about 6 inches of asphalt. Beneath the asphalt, fill material is present and varies in thickness from about 2 feet in the northeast portion of the site to 6 feet at the Former Drum Storage Pad Area. The fill material consists of mostly black, fine to coarse-grained sand and fine to coarse-grained gravel with a high percentage of cinders and slag material.

Underlying the pavement and fill material are olive gray silts and sands. The silts and sands are underlain by a more continuous silty sand layer which varies in thickness from 3 feet to 10 feet. The total thickness of the shallow ground water zone ranges from about 11 feet to 18 feet.

The fifth unit, the deep ground water zone, consists predominately of sand with some gravel and silt. This unit ranges in thickness from 14 feet (15 to 29 feet below the ground surface) to 30 feet (12 to 42 feet below the ground surface). The

deeper unit extends to the top of bedrock. The sands and gravels are moderate to poorly sorted and appear to grade downward from finer grained sand at the top to coarser grained sand at the bottom. The depth to bedrock at the site ranges from 29 feet to 42 feet.

In general, the depth to ground water ranges from 5 to 8 feet below the ground surface. The shallow ground water flow direction is generally to the north while the deep ground water flow direction is generally to the north-northeast. Surface water elevations of the Sheldrake River collected on several occasions indicate that shallow ground water probably discharges to the river. It should be recognized that the ground water flow direction and rate varies based on the stage of the Sheldrake River.

Results of *in situ* hydraulic conductivity tests indicated that the hydraulic conductivity in the shallow ground water zone ranged from 2.1×10^{-3} cm/sec to 3.6×10^{-4} cm/sec. These values are typical for the silty soils which are generally found in the shallow ground water unit. The ground water discharge and velocity calculations suggest that the discharge from the shallow zone to the Sheldrake River is in the range of 80 gallons/day (gpd) to 760 gpd. The ground water flow velocity for the shallow zone was estimated to be in the range of 3.7 feet/year to 33 feet/year.

The data from the hydraulic conductivity tests in the deeper ground water zone showed that the hydraulic conductivity ranged from 1.7×10^{-3} cm/sec at MW-3d to 1.0×10^{-4} cm/sec at MW-2d. Ground water discharge and velocity calculations indicated that flow through the deeper ground water zone may be in the range of 10

gpd to 200 gpd while the flow velocity was estimated to be in the range of 0.3 ft/year to 5.8 ft/year.

2.04 Solvent Underground Storage Tank Area

This discussion summarizes investigations and IRM activities completed to date in the Solvent UST Area. The Solvent UST Area is located at the southwest corner of the building as indicated on Figure 2. Reportedly, benzene and virgin 15-20 weight oil, 25-30 weight oil, and 90 weight oil were stored in separate USTs, while spent oils were stored in two interconnected USTs. Benzene was only stored in an UST until 1963. In 1973, Sealectro began noticing water in the virgin lubricating and cutting oils from the USTs and began purchasing oil in 55-gallon drums. The area was first identified as a potential source of contamination in late 1990. Since 1990, investigations and IRMs have been conducted at this area and are summarized as follows:

1) In December 1990, two USTs were sampled and analyzed. The results indicated that the USTs contain the solvents tetrachloroethene (PCE) and (TCA).

2) As part of the fourth study, Leggette Brashears & Graham completed a surface geophysical investigation in May 1991 to identify the number and locations of USTs, and a soil vapor survey to assess if organic vapors were present in subsurface soil. A draft Environmental Investigation Report was issued in May 1991. Forty-six soil vapor samples were collected and were analyzed for VOCs including TCA, PCE, trichloroethene (TCE), benzene, ethylbenzene, and toluene. No

ethylbenzene or xylene were detected. Total VOCs in excess of 10,000 ppm were identified in the Solvent UST Area. Concentrations of VOCs decreased rapidly to the east and south of these tanks. Low levels of VOCs (less than 1 ppm) were observed in samples collected from the eastern and western parking lots.

3) In May 1991, an IRM was completed where eight USTs were emptied and excavated by OBG Technical Services, Inc. Two 275-gallon, six 550-gallon tanks and 6200 lbs of affected soils were removed. The contents of the USTs were pumped into 55-gallon drums, sampled and held on-site until proper disposal methods could be determined. During the removal of tank No. 4, it was evident that the tank had leaked as it was partially filled with ground water. The NYSDEC was immediately notified of the spill (Spill #9101862). Following the tank removal, a hole 3 to 4 feet below ground existed.

4) In June 1991, post-excavation soil samples were collected which indicated maximum VOC concentrations of 4,800 ppm and maximum TPH concentrations of 8,100 ppm in soils left in the excavation.

5) In August 1991, 6200 lbs of soil were disposed at LWD, Inc. located in Calvert City, Kentucky. In addition, 2,800 pounds of solid material consisting of tank bottom sludge and 2,575 gallons of liquid from the USTs were manifested for disposal at the Environmental Waste Resources in Connecticut.

6) In October 1991, test boring EB-1 was drilled along the side of the excavation and sampling data indicated that the soil was impacted to a depth of 20 feet below grade.

7) From January to February 1992, five borings were completed in the area as part of Phase I RI (fifth study). The analytical data indicated that the majority of the affected soils were confined to the immediate area of the USTs and that the affected soil in the Solvent UST Area did not extend beyond the immediate Solvent UST area.

8) In April 1992, approximately 85 cubic yards of additional soil was excavated to a depth of 11 feet and disposed. A ground water recovery system was installed to recover affected ground water, including that portion of the plume which may have migrated under the adjacent building. The excavation was backfilled with clean fill.

9) The ground water recovery system has been operating since April 1992 and yields approximately 2 gallons per minute (2880 gallon per day). The ground water is currently treated by carbon absorption prior to being discharged to the municipal sewer system.

2.05 Former Drum Storage Pad Area

The Former Drum Storage Pad Area is located adjacent to the Sheldrake River along the northwest corner of the building as shown on Figure 2. This area was used for the storage of solvents including TCA and TCE and various lubricating oils.

A number of investigative programs have been completed in this area to evaluate the potential magnitude and extent of soil and ground water contamination. A list of these programs is as follows:

1. Site Assessment (January 1986): soil samples (first study);
2. Environmental Assessment (June 1988): soil borings (second study);
3. Sampling Program (August 1989): Eight soil borings and two surface soil samples (third study);
4. Pilot Study (June - July 1990); Installation of two inlet wells an extraction well and the completion of pilot vapor extraction test;
5. Soil Vapor Investigation (October 1991): Installation of seven inlet wells and two extraction wells;
6. Phase I RI (Jan. 1992) Installation of three borings (fifth study) and soil samples; and
7. IRM (May - October 1992) - Full scale ISAS of soils. The data collected indicated that approximately 18 pounds of VOCs were removed from the soils.

The soil sample locations and the analytical data collected during these investigations indicate that TCA, TCE, PCE, 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE), 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (DCA), xylene, toluene and other related compounds were found in the soil. The results of the New York State Target Compound List - Superfund Analyses, indicate that PCB Arochlor 1254 was detected at relatively low concentrations as was bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, a common plasticizer. Other semivolatiles, PCBs and pesticides were not detected. These data suggest

that VOCs are the main compounds of concern in this area. A full scale ISAS system was operated as an IRM from May 12, 1992 through October 6, 1992.

2.06 Fuel Oil UST Area

A 2,500-gallon fuel oil UST was located on the southwest portion of the facility adjacent to Hoyt Street as shown on Figure 2. The tank contained No. 2 fuel oil, which supplied fuel to the boiler for the heating system.

As part of the Phase I Focused RI, two test borings were proposed for installation around the perimeter of the 2,500-gallon UST. On February 4, 1992, free-phase fuel oil was observed while drilling one of the boreholes. The NYSDEC was immediately notified of the spill (Spill #9101862). Soil samples from the second boring also contained TPHs. As part of an IRM, a recovery well and ground water depression/product recovery system were installed and became operational by February 19, 1992. The ground water is treated via carbon absorption and then discharged to the POTW. The free phase product is contained in 55 gallon drums and is periodically removed from the site for disposal and/or re-use. The UST and approximately 60 cubic yards of affected soil were removed and disposed in April 1992. The product recovery system ground water depression system continues to operate. To date, approximately 210 gallons of free-phase product has been removed.

2.07 Wastewater Treatment Area

The Wastewater Treatment Area consists of three closed USTs that are located along the northeast portion of the site as indicated on Figure 2. The tanks

were part of the wastewater treatment operation used by Sealectro to treat their plating waste water. A review of the January 1986 Site Assessment (first study), indicates that Sealectro's plating capabilities and, therefore their wastewater, included silver, nickel, tin and copper with gold and silver plating representing the predominant production activity. Wastewater from the plating process was pumped to two of the 2,500-gallon USTs, then treated in a precipitation tank which was located within the facility and discharged to the sewer. Wastewater which contained cyanide was stored in the third 2,500-gallon UST prior to treatment by an ozone reactor and discharge to the sewer. Reportedly, 22,000 gallons/day of process water was pretreated in this manner. The wastewater treatment area ceased operation in 1986 when the electroplating process at the facility was discontinued. Wastewater discharge was in conformance with the Westchester County DEF Industrial Pollutant Program. A permit which was in place during the discharge period was allowed to expire.

The insides of the USTs were visually inspected in 1986 by O'Brien & Gere personnel through manhole covers and no visual cracks were evident during the inspection. In 1986, the tanks were emptied, thoroughly cleaned and filled with sand in accordance with appropriate State and Federal tank abandonment procedures.

As part of the 1986 Site Assessment (first study), O'Brien & Gere installed five test borings and collected four surface soil samples in the Wastewater Treatment Area to assess if the USTs had leaked or if spills in the Wastewater Treatment Area had occurred. Soil samples from borings were analyzed for selected metals. The data suggested that the tank had not leaked, as similar concentrations were noted in the upgradient and downgradient borings.

Data from near surface soil samples indicated that elevated concentrations of both copper and nickel were found at a depth of 1 foot. The concentrations appear to be elevated when compared to those collected at the surface. The low concentrations of copper and nickel in the surface samples may be a function of the grading of new fill prior to paving the area. In 1988, TRC also collected two surface soil samples (second study). The data suggested elevated concentrations of copper and nickel.

As part of the Phase I RI (fifth study), three test borings were installed in the vicinity of the former Wastewater Treatment Area. The results indicated that low concentrations of a number of volatile and semivolatile compounds were detected. The semivolatile compounds are generally indicative of incomplete petroleum combustion and may be related to fill material in the area. The VOC concentrations are likely representative of ground water emanating from the Solvent UST area. The data do not suggest that a source of VOCs is present in the vicinity of the Wastewater Treatment Area. No additional investigations are planned in this area since impacts to soils appear to be minimal and have been defined.

2.08 Sheldrake River

The Sheldrake River, a Class C river, is approximately 7 miles long and joins the Mamaroneck River about 0.25 miles downstream of the site. The Mamaroneck River discharges into Long Island Sound. The Sheldrake River is prone to flooding, and the facility has been flooded with several feet of water on several occasions. A Feasibility Report for controlling the flooding was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1977. To date, none of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

recommendations for flood control have been implemented. The river in this area typically contains automobile parts, glass and assorted refuse. Additionally, on January 31, 1992 at 0830, a gasoline release was observed in to the Sheldrake River by employees of O'Brien & Gere, Empire Soils Investigations and the Village of Mamaroneck. The release originated from a nearby facility. The spill was reported to the Mamaroneck Police and Fire departments by employees of the Village of Mamaroneck.

Two surface water samples and five stream sediment samples were collected as part of the Site Assessment in 1986 (first study). The samples were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, nickel, cyanide and TCA. In 1988, TRC collected four stream sediment samples as part of their Environmental Site Assessment (second study) for copper and nickel analyses. No surface water samples were collected by TRC. As part of the Phase I RI (fifth study), three surface water and three stream sediment samples were collected. The samples were analyzed for NYS TCL volatile organics, NYS - TCL inorganics according to NYSDEC-ASP. The samples were also analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) using USEPA method 418.1

Surface Water

The surface water sampling data suggest that a source of VOCs is located upstream of the site and that the site is not impacting the Sheldrake River.

While the results of the inorganic analyses indicated that aluminum, iron, and silver were detected above NYS Class C surface water standards, these elements are likely not directly related to the site and may be naturally

occurring and/or related to the urban setting of the river. TPHs were also observed in samples collected upstream of the site. These TPH analyses further verify that upstream sources of contamination exist.

Stream Sediment Chemistry

Data from the sediment samples indicated that higher concentrations of copper and nickel are present at locations midstream and downstream of the site than are present upstream of the facility. In addition, TCA was detected upstream, midstream and downstream of the facility.

The upstream, midstream, and downstream sediment samples collected at different times contained variable concentrations of volatile organic compounds and TPHs. The results of the inorganic analyses generally indicated higher inorganic concentrations at downstream locations than at the upstream location.

This variability may be related to the location of the river in an industrial area and the presence of assorted debris in the river. The above information suggests that any potential impacts to the Sheldrake River are indistinguishable from the already degraded quality of the river.

2.09 Interim Remedial Measures

IRMs involving ISAS of soils, soil/UST removal, ground water and product recovery and ground water treatment have been initiated at the site to address the areas of concerns described above. Specific details concerning the IRMs are

presented in the Interim Remedial Measures Report and RI/FS Work Plan. The following discussions summarize the IRMs completed at the site.

Solvent UST Area

As part of an IRM, eight USTs and 6200 pounds of soils were removed. The contents of the USTs were pumped into 55-gallon drums and later manifested for disposal. Following the tank removal, a hole 3 to 4 feet below ground existed. Post-excavation samples indicated elevated concentrations of VOCs were present in soils left in the excavation. Based on these data, a second IRM was completed in April 1992 which involved additional soil excavation, in the immediate area of the USTs, to a depth of 11 feet. Approximately 85 cubic yards of soil were manifested for disposal. Post-excavation soil samples indicated that soils containing primarily PCE and TCA were left in place.

A ground water recovery system was installed within the backfilled excavation to recover affected ground water including that portion of the plume which may have migrated under the adjacent building. The recovery system consists of six stainless steel horizontal well points installed at a depth of 10.5 feet and driven 15 feet horizontally beneath the building. The well points discharge to a gravel trench which is connected to a 12-inch collection sump. The recovery system is currently operating and yields approximately 2 gpm (2880 gpd). Influent concentrations of VOCs have decreased within the recovery well. The ground water is treated by carbon absorption prior to being discharged according to a permit to the municipal sewage system.

Former Drum Storage Pad Area

An ISAS pilot study was performed in July 1990 to assess the overall effectiveness of ISAS technology for removing VOCs from site soils. Various system parameters, including blower speed and the number of open air inlets, were regulated throughout the pilot study to determine the most efficient design for a full scale system.

A full scale ISAS was completed as an IRM and operated from May through October 1992. The data collected during operation of the ISAS indicated that approximately 18 pounds of VOCs were removed from the soils.

Fuel Oil UST Area

On February 4, 1992 while drilling a soil boring in the vicinity of the Fuel Oil UST Area, free-phase product was noted. A IRM consisting of a recovery well and ground water depression/product recovery system was installed and became operational on February 19, 1992. In April 1992, a 2,500 gallon UST and approximately 60 cubic yards of impacted soil were removed and disposed. As of May 1993, approximately 210 gallons of fuel oil had been recovered. The ground water is treated via carbon absorption and then discharged to the POTW. The free phase product is contained in 55 gallon drums and periodically removed from the site for disposal and/or re-use.

Wastewater Treatment Area

No IRM has been implemented at this area.

Sheldrake River

No IRM has been implemented for this area.

2.10 Overview of Proposed RI/FS Activities

The goal of the RI/FS is to provide the information necessary to characterize the site hydrogeology, potential migration pathways, and the nature and extent of impacts to the site soil, ground water, and surface water quality. Data collected during the Phase I RI addressed a number of these objectives. In addition, the RI/FS will evaluate human health risks and evaluate remedial alternatives. The specific objectives of the RI/FS are to:

1) assess whether dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) is present in the vicinity of the Solvent UST Area and evaluate the extent of affected soils;
2) evaluate the effectiveness of the shallow ground water recovery system in the Solvent UST Area;
3) further assess what effect the Solvent UST Area is having on site ground water quality;
4) evaluate the effectiveness of the ISAS IRM and assess if semivolatile compounds are present at the Former Drum Storage Pad Area;
5) assess the horizontal extent of floating fuel oil and impacted soil in the vicinity of the Fuel Oil UST Area and evaluate what effect this area is having on ground water quality;

6) evaluate potential inhalation exposures from soil vapors emanating from the ground water table and/or free phase product to future occupants of the building;

7) confirm and better delineate the levels of copper detected in the Sheldrake River sediments;

8) evaluate seasonal fluctuations in ground water quality and flow direction;

9) assess human health and environmental risks; and

10) evaluate remedial alternatives for the areas of concern at the site.

A Habitat Assessment is not proposed for the site because of the urban nature of the area and the presence of other sources of chemicals which could be impacting the environment of the area. Potential environmental impacts due to the ITT Sealectro site will be discussed in the risk assessment.

In order to meet the objectives of the RI, surface geophysics will be completed in the vicinity of the Solvent UST Area and Fuel Oil UST Area to evaluate the depth to bedrock and the presence of DNAPL and floating fuel oil in the shallow soils. Soil borings will be installed and soil samples submitted for laboratory analyses of VOCs and semivolatile compounds in accordance with NYSDEC-Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) with Superfund deliverables. To further characterize the possible impact of each area on the ground water quality, additional ground water monitoring wells will be installed. These wells will be sampled and analyzed for VOCs and semivolatile compounds in accordance with NYSDEC ASP with Superfund deliverables. Three air samples will be collected at locations within and outside of the building to evaluate potential inhalation exposures from soil vapors

emanating from the ground water table and free-phase product. The samples will analyzed for selected VOCs. Two sediment samples will also be collected from the Sheldrake River to confirm and better delineate levels of copper that were previously detected. A schedule of the proposed activities is shown on Figure 3.

SECTION 3 - CONTACT LIST

Contact lists have been developed to ensure that public officials and organizations and private citizens are informed of activities at the ITT Sealectro site (see Section 4 and Tables 1 through 4). The lists may be supplemented as needed.

Questions and requests for additional information concerning the site may also be directed to:

Sandra Wood
Director Public Relations
ITT Cannon
1851 East Deere Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 757-8391

Lorraine Sedlak
Director Environmental Health and Public Safety
ITT Cannon
1851 East Deere Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 757-8325

3.01 Surrounding Properties

The properties listed in Table 1 are within a radius of 150 feet of the Facility in Mamaroneck, New York. Both the owners and occupants will be informed of activities occurring at the site and the contact persons in Table 1.

3.02 Local County and State Officials

Table 2 identifies the local, Country and State officials who will be contacted.

3.03 Environmental Organizations, Businesses, and Interested Parties

Table 3 presents a list of known environmental organizations, businesses, and individuals that have expressed an interest in this project. This list will be supplemental as needed.

3.04 Local Media

A list of local papers, radio stations and television stations was compiled and included in the Media Contact List shown in Table 4.

SECTION 4 - PROJECT CONTACTS

The following persons may be contacted for information relating to this project.

For Technical Information:

Keith Browne
Project Manager
NYSDEC Region 3
21 South Putt Comers Road
New Paltz, NY 12561
(914)255-5453

Ramanand Pergadia
Regional Hazardous Waste Remediation Engineer NYSDEC Region 3
21 South Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, NY 12561
(914)255-5453

For General Information:

Erin O'Dell
Citizen Participation Specialist NYSDEC
21 South Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, NY 12561
(914)255-5453

Bruce Bentley
Citizen Participation Specialist NYSDEC
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York
(518)485-8418

Toll-free Hazardous Waste Remediation Site Information: 800-342-9296

For Health-related Information:

G. Anders Carlson
Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation NYSDOH
2 University Place
Albany, NY 12203
518-458-6310

Mark VanValkenburg
Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation
NYSDOH
2 University Place
Albany, NY 12203
(518)458-6310

Nina Knapp
Health Liaison Program NYSDOH
2 University Place
Albany, NY 12203
(518)458-6402

NYSDOH Toll-free Number: (800)458-1158

Elizabeth Hendricks
Westchester County Department of Health
19 Bradhurst Avenue
Hawthorne, NY 10532
914-593-5171

SECTION 5 - DOCUMENT REPOSITORY

5.01 Location of Repository

Documents relevant to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the ITT Sealectro site will be stored in the reference room at the Mamaroneck Free Library in Mamaroneck. The address of the library is: 136 Prospect Avenue, Mamaroneck, NY 10543, phone (914) 698-1250.

The hours at the library are as follows:

M-W	10 am - 8 pm
Thur.	10 am - 6 pm
Fri. & Sat.	10 am - 5 pm
Sun.	1 pm - 4:30 pm

The documents have been stored at the Reference Desk and may be obtained by requesting the files for the ITT Sealectro site #360027.

The project-related documents listed below will also be available for review during regular business hours at the NYSDEC offices located at:

21 South Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, NY 12561
(914) 255-5453

5.02 List of Documents

The following documents will be stored at the repository as they become available and once they have been approved by NYSDEC:

- Phase I Focused Remedial Investigation Report (August 1992)
- Consent Order
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan

- Remedial Investigation Report
- Risk Assessment
- Interim Remedial Measures Work Plan, if prepared
- Interim Remedial Measures Report (November, 1992)
- Feasibility Study Report
- Quality Assurance Project Plans
- Health and Safety Plans
- Testing, sampling and monitoring data
- All responsiveness summaries
- Citizen Participation Plan, (including the listing of Project Contacts) and
- Fact sheets, newsletters, etc.

SECTION 6 - DESCRIPTION OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

The citizen participation program proposed in this plan is for the RI/FS process and will include three newsletters or fact sheets providing written communication to those persons/organizations included on the contact list, one workshop, one public meeting, and maintenance of information repositories. A project schedule including the CPP newsletters, workshops and public meeting is presented on Figure 3. This proposed work plan may be modified upon consultation with NYSDEC representatives, depending on the level of public interest and the results of implementation of the RI/FS Work Plan. Specific elements of the citizen participation program include:

Initial RI Fact sheet/newsletter

Upon approval of the RI/FS Work Plan, a written communication, in the form of a fact sheet or newsletter, will be distributed to the contact list. This communication will describe the components of the RI/FS Work Plan, and give notice of its availability for public review. This initial fact sheet, as will others described below, will include a listing of project contacts and identification of information repositories.

RI Workshop, Fact sheet/newsletter communication

Upon completion of the RI, a workshop will be held to describe the results of the RI and invite public comment and discussion. A news release will be sent to the news media (see Table 4) 30 days prior to the workshop

which will state the date, time and location of the RI workshop. The news release will include information describing the purpose of the workshop and indicate that representatives of the NYSDEC, NYSDOH, and the PRP and its consultant will attend the workshop. The workshop format will be somewhat less formal than a public meeting, with opportunities for informal discussion of project components following a brief introductory presentation by project representatives. Visual aids such as presentation boards will be available at this session for reference and discussion purposes. Attendees will be encouraged to ask questions and discuss the project in this informal setting. A fact sheet/newsletter will be prepared and distributed to the contact list approximately 30 days prior to the workshop session to provide notice of the meeting and a written summary of project activities to date. Following the workshop, meeting notes will be prepared to document comments and questions received, and appropriate responses. The responsiveness summary will be included in the information repository.

FS Public meeting, Fact sheet/newsletter communication

Following completion of the FS, a public meeting will be held to present the results of the FS and describe future activities at the site. This meeting will be preceeded by the mailing of a third fact sheet/newsletter communication that describes the FS process, the results, and the selected remedial alternative(s). The fact sheet/newsletter will be mailed to the contact list approximately 30-days before the meeting, with notice of the meeting time and place included therein. It will be noted that there will be

a 30 day comment period to accept public comment on the proposed remedial alternative. Following the public meeting, a responsiveness summary will be prepared to document comments, questions, and responses. The responsiveness summary will be included in the information repositories. A notice will be sent to those on the contact list indicating that it is available for review at the information repositories.

Information repositories, Contact list

As ongoing activities occur throughout the project, the information repositories will be kept current, and the contact list will be expanded and kept up-to-date with correct names and addresses. A new CPP will be prepared for additional activities, if any, that will take place after the remedial action is selected.

SECTION 7 - GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND MAJOR PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Citizen Participation - A process to inform and involve the interested/affected public in the decision-making process during identification, assessment and remediation of inactive hazardous waste sites. This process helps to assure that the best decisions are made from environmental, human health, economic, social and political perspectives.

Citizen Participation Plan - A document that describes the site-specific citizen participation activities that will take place to complement the technical (remedial) activities. It also provides site background and rationale for the selected citizen participation program for the site. A plan may be updated or altered as public interest or the technical aspects of the program change.

Citizen Participation Specialist - An NYSDEC staff member within the Office of Public Affairs who provides guidance, evaluation and assistance to help the NYSDEC Project Manager carry out the Citizen Participation Program.

Class C Surface Water - The best usage for Class C surface waters is fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish propagation and survival. The water quality shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, although other factors may limit the use for these purposes.

Construction - Construction work implements the designed remedial alternative. Construction may be as straightforward as excavation of contaminated soil with disposal at a permitted hazardous waste facility. On the other hand, it may involve drum sampling and identification, complete encapsulation, leachate collection, storage and treatment, ground water management, or other technologies. Construction costs may vary from several thousand dollars to many million of dollars, depending on the size of the site, the soil, ground water and other conditions, and the nature of the wastes.

Consent Order - A legal and enforceable negotiated agreement between NYSDEC and responsible parties where responsible parties agree to undertake investigation and cleanup or pay for the costs of investigation and cleanup work at a site. The order includes a description of the remedial actions to be undertaken at the site and a schedule for implementation.

Contact List - Names, addresses and/or telephone numbers of individuals, groups, organizations and media interested and/or affected by a particular hazardous waste site. This list will be compiled and updated by the group implementing the Citizen Participation Plan. Interest in the site, stage of remediation and other factors guide how comprehensive the list becomes.

Delisting - Removal of a site from the state Registry based on a study which shows that the site does not contain hazardous wastes.

Document Repository - Typically a regional NYSDEC office and/or public building such as a library, near a particular site, at which documents related to remedial and citizen participation activities at the site are available for public review. The repository provides access to documents at times and a location convenient to the public. Environmental Management Councils (EMCs), Conservation Advisory Committees (CACs), as well as active local groups often can serve as supplemental document repositories.

Feasibility Study (FS) - A process for developing, evaluating and selecting remedial actions, using data gathered during the remedial investigation to: define the objectives of the remedial program for the site and broadly develop remedial action alternatives; perform an initial screening of these alternatives; and perform a detailed analysis of a limited number of alternatives which remain after the initial screening stage.

Monitoring/Maintenance - Denotes post-closure activities to assure continued effectiveness of the remedial actions. Typical monitoring/maintenance activities include quarterly inspection by an engineering technician; measurement of water levels in monitoring wells; or collection of ground water and surface water samples and analysis for factors showing the condition of water, presence of toxic substances, or other indicators of possible pollution from the site. Monitoring/maintenance may be required indefinitely at many sites.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) Lead Site - An inactive hazardous waste site at which those legally liable for the site have accepted responsibility for investigating problems at the site, and for developing and implementing the remedial program at the site. PRPs include: those who owned the site during the time wastes were placed, current owners, past and present operators of the site, and those who generated the wastes placed at the site. Remedial programs developed and implemented by PRPs generally involve a consent order with the State and the costs of the remedial program are generally borne by the PRP.

Project Manager - A NYSDEC staff member within the Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation (usually an engineer, geologist or hydrogeologist) responsible for the day-to-day administration of activities, and ultimate disposition of, one or more hazardous waste sites. The Project Manager works with the Office of Public Affairs as well as fiscal and legal staff to accomplish site-related goals and objectives.

Public - The universe of individuals, groups and organizations: a) affected (or potentially affected) by an inactive hazardous waste site and/or its remedial program; b) interested in the site and/or its remediation; c) having information about the site and its history.

Public Meeting - A scheduled gathering of NYSDEC staff and the public to give and receive information, ask questions and discuss concerns. May take one of the following forms: large-group meeting called by NYSDEC; participation by NYSDEC

at a meeting sponsored by another organizations such as a town board or Department of Health; working groups or workshop; tour of the hazardous waste site.

Public Notice - A written or verbal informational technique for announcing an upcoming milestone in a remediation program (e.g., announcement that the report for the RI/FS is publicly available; a public meeting has been scheduled).

The public notice may be formal and meet legal requirements (e.g., what it must say, such as announcing beginning of a public comment period; where, when and how it is published). For purposes of 6NYCRR Part 375.7, the legal term "publish" requires at a minimum, publication of a legal notice in a local newspaper of general circulation.

Another kind of public notice may be more informal and may not be legally required (e.g., paid newspaper advertisement; telephone calls to key citizen leaders; targeted mailings).

POTW - Publicly owned treatment works (i.e. sewer lines, Wastewater Treatment Plant).

Remedial Design - Once a remedial action has been selected, technical drawings and specifications for remedial construction at a site are developed, as specified in the final RI/FS report. Design documents are used to bid and construct the chosen remedial actions. Remedial design is prepared by consulting engineers with experience in inactive hazardous waste disposal site remedial actions.

Remedial Investigation (RI) - A process to determine the nature and extent of contamination by collecting data and analyzing the site. It includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for, and proposed extent of, a remedial program for the site.

Responsible Parties - Individuals, companies (e.g., site owners, operators, transporters or generators of hazardous waste) responsible for or contributing to the contamination problems at a hazardous waste site. PRP is a potentially responsible party.

Responsiveness Summary - A formal or informal written or verbal summary and response by NYSDEC to public questions and comments. Prepared during or after important milestones during the remedial program. The responsiveness summary may list and respond to each question, or summarize and respond to questions in categories.

Site Classification - The NYSDEC assigns sites to classifications established by state law, as follows:

> **Classification 1** - A site causing or presenting an imminent danger of causing irreversible or irreparable damage to the public health or environment -- immediate action required.
>
> **Classification 2** - A site posing a significant threat to the public health or environment -- action required.

Classification 2a - Temporary classification assigned to sites that have inadequate and/or insufficient data for inclusion in any of the other classifications. Most likely the site will require a Preliminary Site Assessment to obtain more information. Based on the results, the site would then be reclassified or removed from the Registry.

Classification 3 - A site at which the presence of hazardous wastes have been confirmed, but at which the wastes do not present a significant threat to the public health or environment - action may be deferred.

Classification 4 - A site which has been properly closed - requires continued management.

Classification 5 - A site which has been properly closed, with no evidence of present or potential adverse impact - no further action required.

Site Placed on Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites - Each inactive site known to contain hazardous waste must be included in the Registry. Therefore, all sites which state or county environmental or public health agencies identify as known or suspected to have received hazardous waste should be listed in the Registry as they are identified. Whenever possible, the NYSDEC carries out an initial evaluation at the site before listing.

Toll-Free "800" Telephone Information Number - Provides cost-free access to NYSDEC by members of the public who have questions, concerns or information about a particular hazardous waste site. Calls are taken and recorded 24 hours a day and a NYSDEC staff member contacts the caller as soon as possible (usually the same day).

Tables

TABLE 1

SURROUNDING PROPERTY OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS

Adj. Property Owners

MARVAL Industries (Owned by Tomar Realty Company)
225 Hoyt Street
Mamaroneck, NY 10543

Amtrak Safety and Environmental
400 N. Capitol St.
N.W. Washington D.C. 20001
(202) 906-3000
Attn: R.T. Noonan

Metro-North Commuter Railroad
347 Madison Avenue Manhattan
New York, NY
(212) 340-3000

George and Peggy Davis
135 Hoyt Avenue
Mamaroneck, NY 10543
(914) 698-0880

Davis Studio
135 Hoyt Avenue
Mamaroneck, NY 10543
(914) 698-0880
Attn: Ruby Cavallaro

Blood Bros., Inc.
270 Waverly Avenue
Mamaroneck, NY 10543
Attn: Martin Blood

National Westminster Bank USA
175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038
(212) 602-2464
Attn: Gary S. Bush

TABLE 2

LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICIALS

United States Senators:	The Honorable Alphonse D'Amato United States Senate Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-6542
	The Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan United States Senate Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-4451
United States Representative:	The Honorable Nita Lowey (Mt. Vernon) House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 (202) 224-6506
NY State Senator:	Suzi Oppenheimer (District Office) Legislative Office Bldg 271 North Avenue Room 515 New Rochelle, NY 10801 Albany, NY 12247 (904) 921-0221
NY State Assemblyman:	Ronald Tocci 77 Quaker Ridge Rd. New Rochelle, NY 10804 (914) 235-7900
Westchester County Executive:	The Honorable Andrew P. O'Rourke Westchester County Executive 148 Martine Avenue 9th Floor White Plains, NY 10601 (914) 285-2900
Westchester County Legislative Chair:	Stephen Tenure 800 Michaelian Office Building 148 Martine Avenue White Plains, NY 10601
Westchester County Clerk:	Andrew J. Spano Westchester County Clerk 110 Grove Street White Plains, NY 10601 (914) 285-2000

TABLE 2

LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICIALS
(Continued)

Village Mayor	Paul Noto 169 Mount Pleasant Ave. Mamaroneck, NY 10543
Village Board of Trustees	Virginia Neumeister Walter Rodgers Joseph Lanza Todd Knobel 169 Mount Pleasant Ave. Mamaroneck, NY 10543
Village Manager	Matthew Galliger 169 Mount Pleasant Ave. Mamaroneck, NY 10543
Village Cleark Treasurer	Leonard M. Verrastro 169 Mount Pleasant Ave. Mamaroneck, NY 10543
Town Supervisor	Caroline Silverstone Mamaroneck Town Hall 740 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, NY 10543 (914) 381-7805
Town Comptroller	Carmen Deluca Mamaroneck Town Hall 740 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, NY 10543 (914) 381-7850
Town Clerk:	Patricia DiCioccio Mamaroneck Town Hall 740 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, NY 10543 (914) 381-7870

TABLE 2

LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICIALS
(Continued)

Town Council:	Elaine Price - Deputy Supervisor/Councilwoman John D. McGarr - Councilman Kathleen T. O'Flinn - Councilwoman Paul Ryan - Councilman Mamaroneck Town Hall 740 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, NY 10543 (914) 381-7805
Town Administrator:	(Similar to Comm. of Public Works) Stephen A. Altieri Mamaroneck Town Hall 740 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, NY 10543 (914) 381-7810

TABLE 3

ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, BUSINESSES, INTERESTED PARTIES

NYPIRG
Judith Erick
184 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12210

Hudson Valley Green Industry
Advisory Council
Frank Claps, Chairman
136 Laurel Avenue
Larchmont, NY 10538
(914) 834-6846

Jane Bloom
Paul, Weiss, Riskand Wharton and Garrison
1285 Avenue of Americas
New York, NY 10019

James Buhrmaster
J.H. Buhrmaster, Inc.
P.O. Box 2120
Scotia, NY 12302

Harry Lindner, Jr.
32 Schalren Drive
Latham, NY 12110

Richard Morse
Legislative Programs Counsel Staff, NYS Assoc.
Room 520, State Capitol
Albany, NY 12224

Environmental, Conservation,
Ecological Organization
Earth Smarts
126 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, NY 10543
(814) 698-6969

Westchester County-EMC
Room 414-MOB1
148 Martine Avenue
White Plains, NY 10601
Attn: Laura Tessier (Director)

TABLE 4

MEDIA CONTACT LIST

News Director
WFAS 1230 AM/WFAS 103.9 FM
PO Box 551
White Plains, NY 10602

News Director
WVIP 1310 AM/WVIP 106.3 FM
Radio Circle
Mt. Kisco, NY 10549

City Editor
North Country News
1520 Front St.
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

City Editor
Westchester County Press
PO Box 1631
White Plains, NY 10602

Glenn L. Sapir
Ashmark Communications Inc.
PO Box 74
Shrub Oak, NY 10588

News Director
WMJV 105.5 FM/WPUT 1510 AM
PO Box 105.5
Patterson, NY 12563

News Director
WOSS 91.1 FM
29 South Highland Ave.
Ossining, NY 10562

City Editor
Gannett Suburban Newspaper
1 Gannett Drive
White Plains, NY 10604

News Director
Cablevision of Westchester
2013 Crompond Rd.
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

News Director
UA Columbia Cablevision
609 Center Ave.
Mamaroneck, NY 10543

Mike Bennett
WHUD 100.7 FM/WLNA 1420 AM
Radio Terrace
Peekskill, NY 10566

City Editor
Portchester Guide
PO Box 1309
Portchester, NY 10573

City Editor
Scarsdale Inquirer
PO Box 418
Scarsdale, NY 10583

City Editor
Westmore News
38 Broad Street
Port Chester, NY 10573

News Director
WEOK 1390 AM/WPDH 101.5 FM
PO Box 416
Poughkeepsie, NY 12602

City Editor
Upriver/Downriver
PO Box 200
Esopus, NY 12429

City Editor
WARY 88.1 FM
PO Box 258
Valhalla, NY 10595

City Editor
Tucker Communications
PO Box 1000
Cross River, NY 10518

News Director
Cablevision of Westchester
1150 Yonkers Ave.
Yonkers, NY 10704

News Director
Paragon Cable
70717 N. MacQuesten
Mount Vernon, NY 10552

News Director
WRTN 93.5 FM/WVOX 1460 AM
1 Broadcast Forum
New Rochelle, NY 10801

City Editor
The Ledger
PO Box 188
Cross River, NY 10518

City Editor
Suburban Street News
199 Main St.
White Plains, NY 10601

Marlene Aig
Associated Press
148 Martine Ave. CB Press
White Plains, NY 10601

News Director
WSPK 104.7 FM
PO Box 1703
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

News Director
WTBY-TV
PO Box 534
Fishkill, NY 12524

News Director
WXPS 107.1 FM
444 Bedford Rd.
Pleasantville, NY 10670

News Director
Cablevision of Westchester
116 N. Main St.
Port Chester, NY 10573

News Director
Continental Cablevision
1053 Park St.
Peekskill, NY 10566

City Editor
The Enterprise
PO Box 278
Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706

TABLE 4

MEDIA CONTACT LIST
(Continued)

City Editor
The Peekskill Herald
PO Box 2250
Peekskill, NY 10566

City Editor
Bronx Press Review
1924 Cross Bronx Exp.
Bronx, NY 10472

City Editor
New Pennysaver Group Inc.
200 Airport Executive Pk.
Spring Valley, NY 10977

City Editor
Hellenic Pilgrimage
PO Box 399
Tarrytown, NY 10591

City Editor
Putnam County News & Recorder
86 Main St.
Cold Spring, NY 10516

Martinelli Publications
40 Larken Plaza
Yonkers, NY 10701

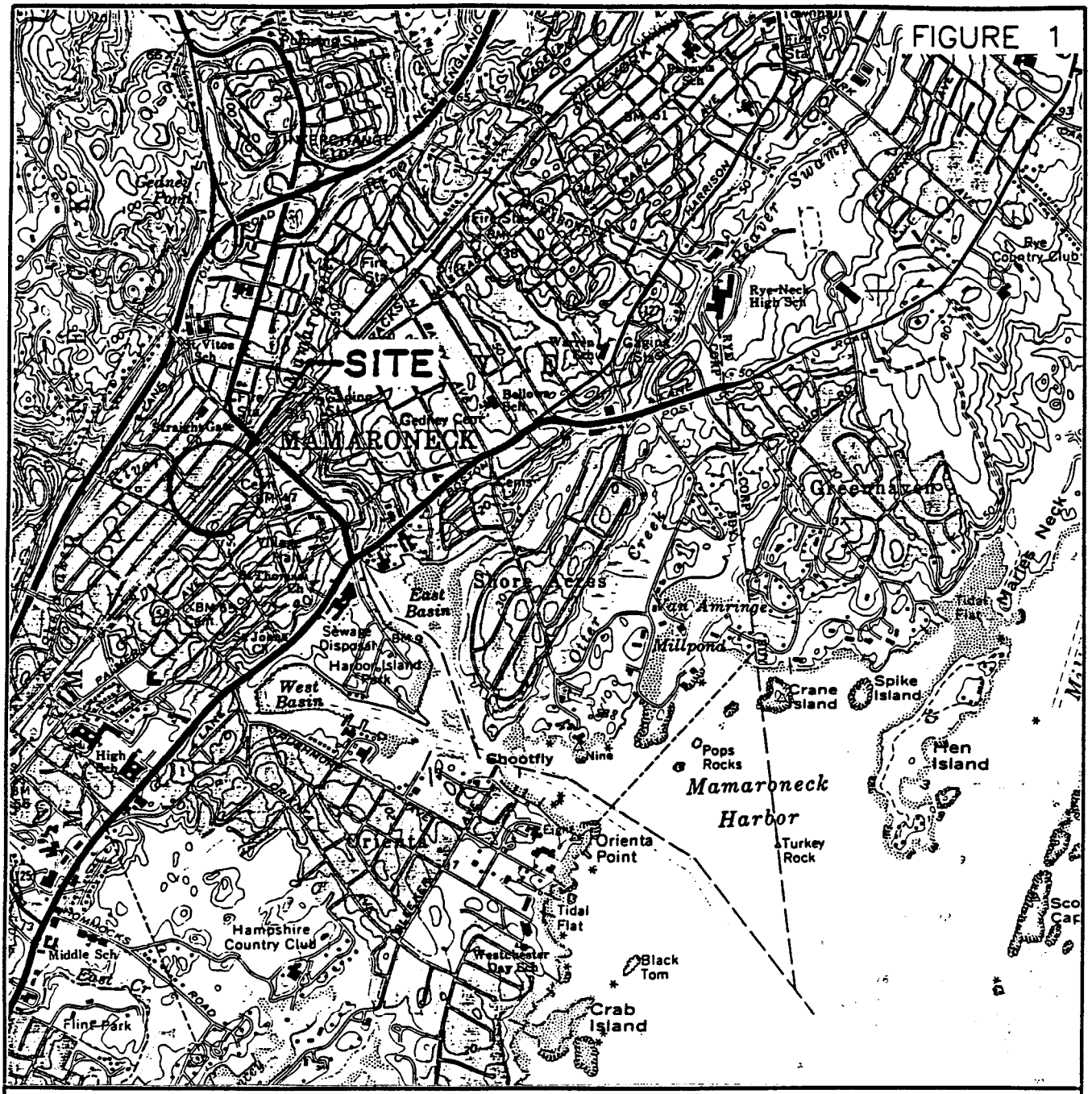
City Editor
Pennysaver
1761 Front St.
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

News Director
WNYK 88.7 FM
NYACK College
NYACK, NY 10960

John Gambrill
Editor
The Daily Argus
1 Odell Plaza
Yonkers, NY 10701

Figures

FIGURE 1



ITT SEALECRTO
MAMARONECK, NEW YORK

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SITE LOCATION MAP

0 2000 4000

SCALE IN FEET

ADAPTED FROM U.S.G.S. QUAD. 7.5 MIN. QUAD. MAP, MAMORONECK, NEW YORK

1/28/93

3356.015.720

8X11

O'BRIEN & GERE

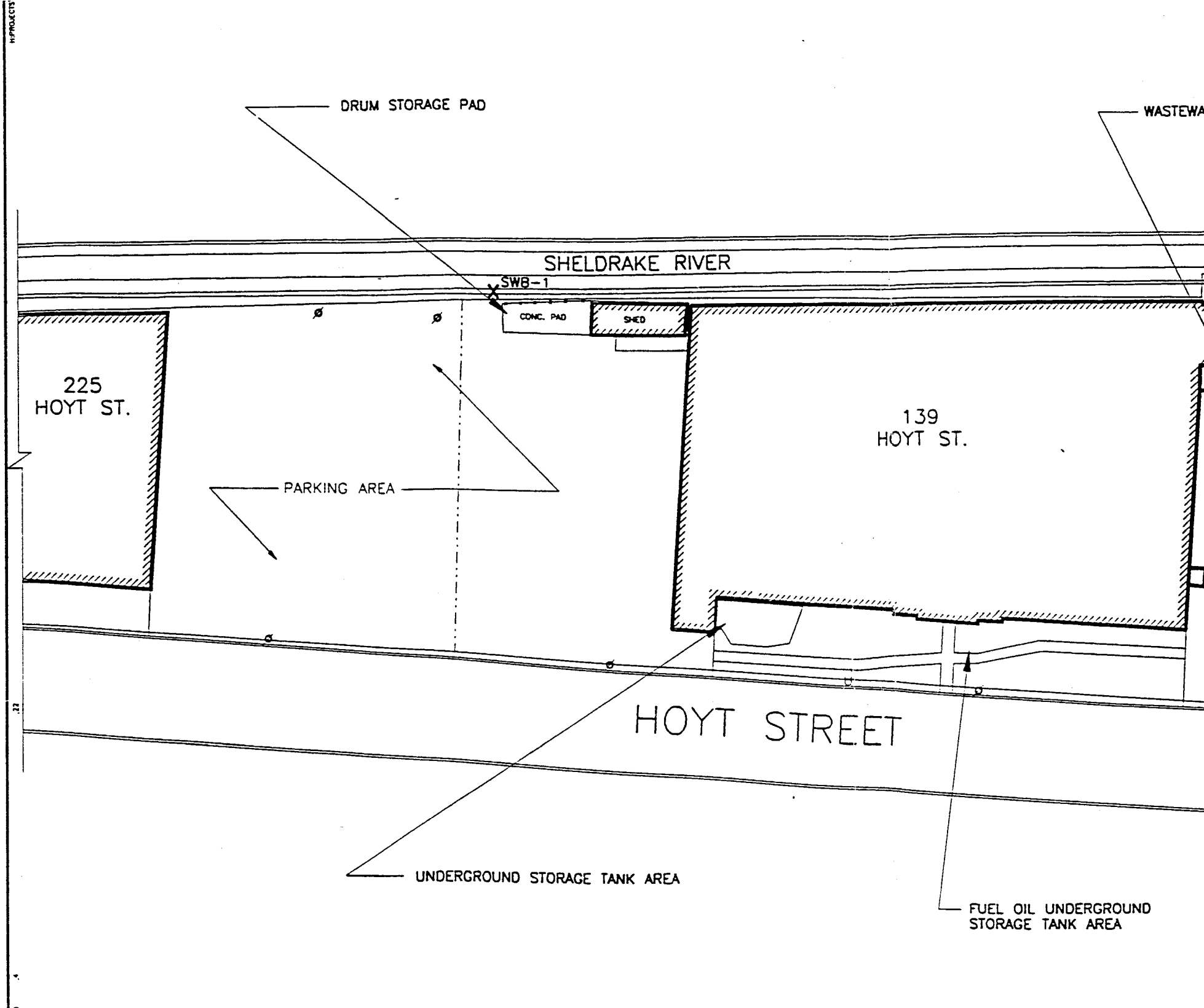
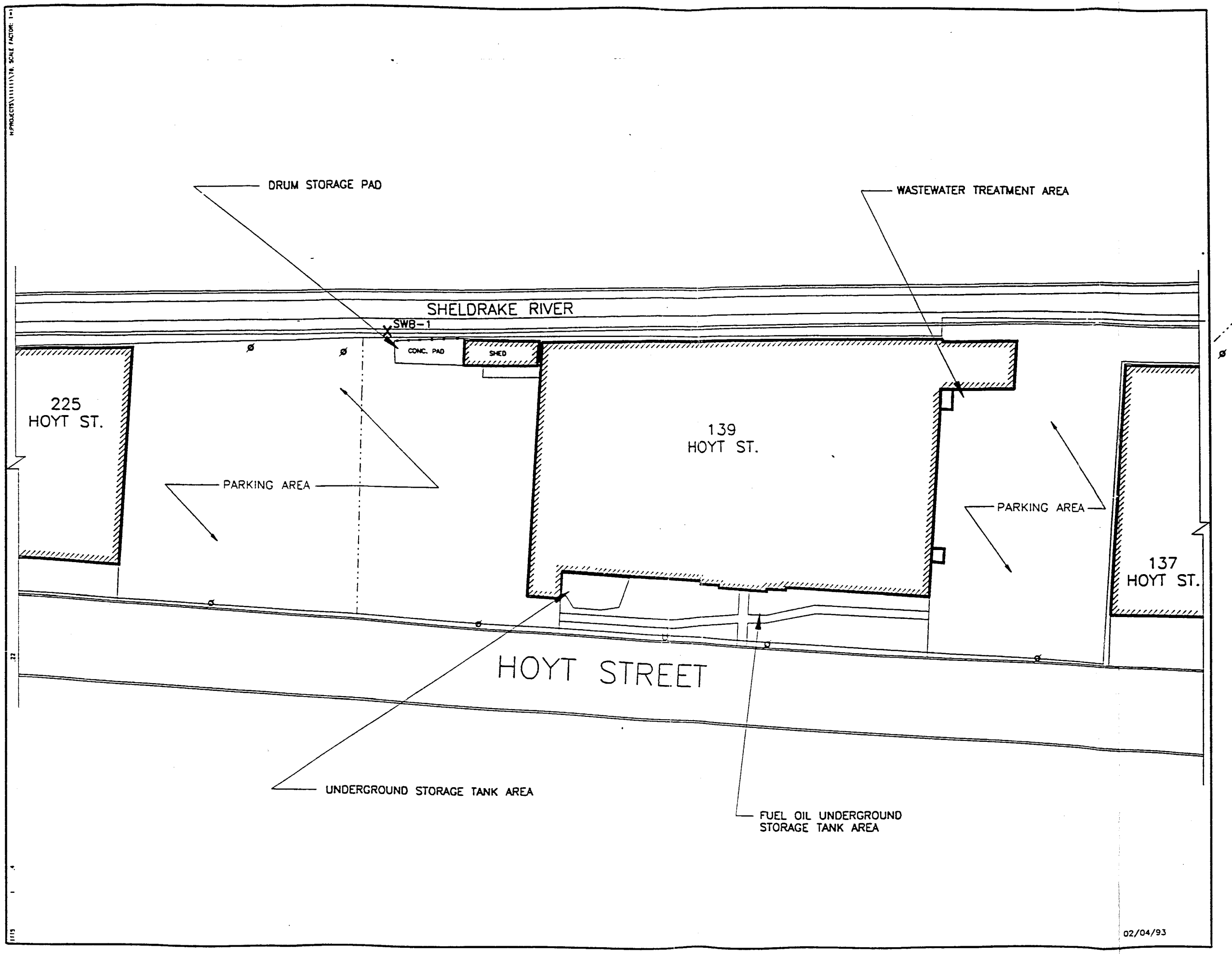

DRUM STORAGE PAD
WASTEWA
SHELDRAKE RIVER
SWB-1
CONC. PAD
SHED
225
HOYT ST.
139
HOYT ST.
PARKING AREA
HOYT STREET
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK AREA
FUEL OIL UNDERGROUND
STORAGE TANK AREA

FIGURE 2

ITT SEALECTRO
MAMARONECK, NEW YORK



LEGEND

PROPERTY LINE

ø UTILITY POLE

SITE BASE MAP

40 0 40

APPROX. SCALE IN FEET

3356.015.720

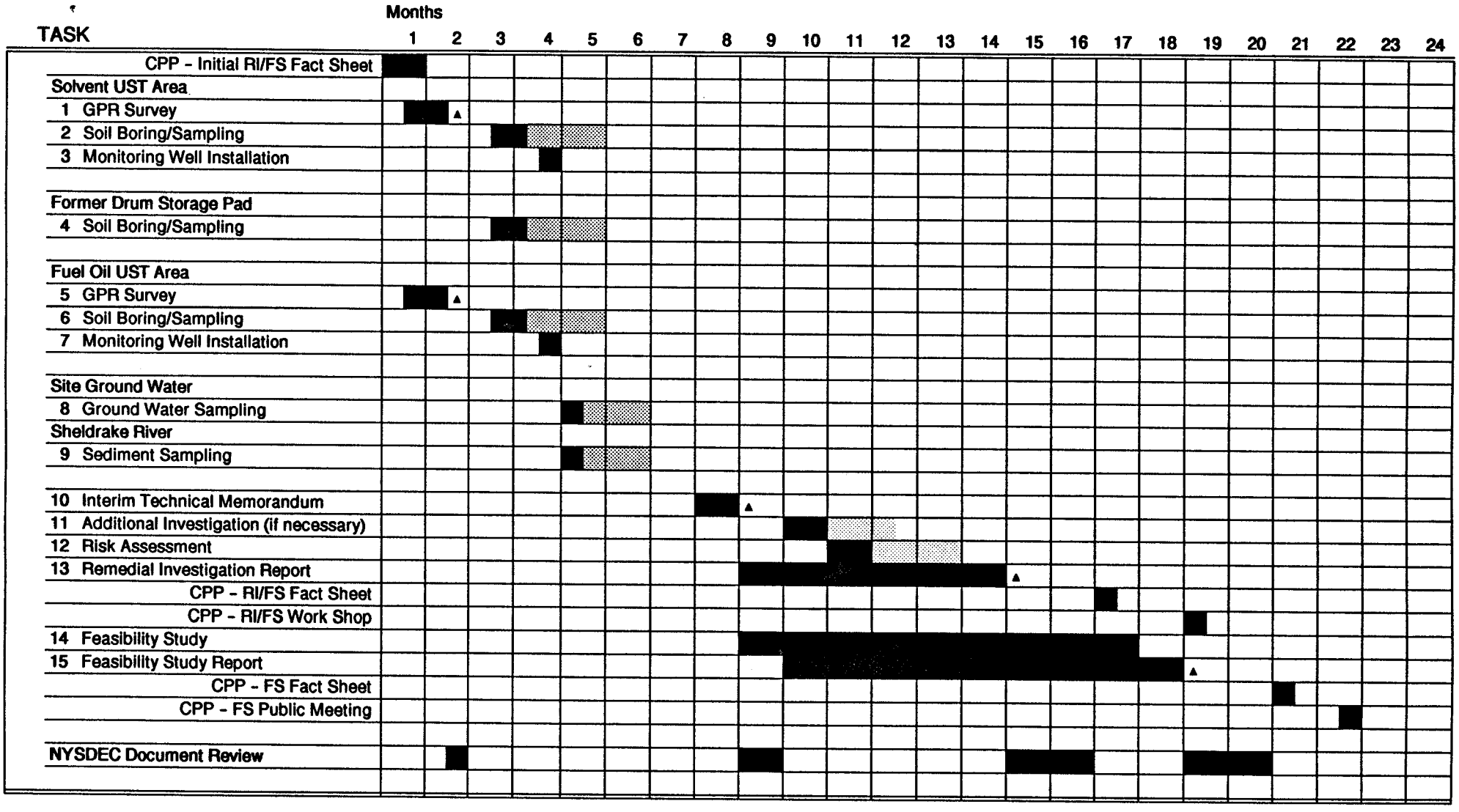
O'BRIEN & GERE
ENGINEERS, INC.

FIGURE 3

ITT SEALECTRO

MAMMARONECK, NEW YORK

RI/FS SCHEDULE



NOTES: ▒ - Laboratory analyses

▲ - Document delivered to NYSDEC

Schedule starts upon written approval of RI/FS Work Plan by NYSDEC

GAS:kjf/ITT011.26

Glossary / Acronyms

CLASS 2 SITE ___ a site that poses a significant threat to public health or the environment

CLASS C RIVER _ waters suitable for fishing, fish propagation, and contact recreation

PCE _____ tetrachloroethene

TCA _____ 1,1,1 - trichloroethane

IRM _____ interim remedial measures

RI/FS _____ remedial investigation / feasibility study

UST _____ underground storage tank

TCE _____ trichloroethene

DCE _____ 1, 2-dichloroethene

DCA _____ 1,1-dichloroethane

GPR _____ ground penetrating radar

VOC _____ volatile organic compounds

NYSDEC _____ New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

***In Situ* soil treatment** soil vapor extraction was performed at the site of the drum storage pad. The process involved utilizing a vacuum to remove volatile organic vapors from subsurface soils.

Free Phase Product a distinct layer of fuel oil floating atop the water table.