NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Dear Interested Citizen:

You are invited to participate in an information meeting and a public comment period about a proposal to address contamination at the site.

Public Meeting

February 11, 2004 at 7:00 P.M.
Glenville Municipal Center
18 Glenridge Road, Glenville

NYSDEC and NYSDOH will:
- *describe results of the remedial investigation and feasibility study;*
- *summarize the proposed remedy;*
- *answer your questions;*
- *receive your verbal or written comments about the proposal.*

Public Comment Period

From: January 30, 2004
To: February 28, 2004

The following staff may be contacted for more information about:

The Site Cleanup Program:

Martin D. Brand
NYSDEC Project Manager
Division of Environmental Remediation, NYSDEC
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7013
518-402-9813

Health-Related Inquiries:

Joseph P. Crua
NYS Department of Health
Flanigan Square
547 River Street, Suite 300
Troy, NY 12180-2216
518-402-7860

FACT SHEET

January 2004

34 Freeman's Bridge Road Site
34 Freeman's Bridge Road
Site Number 447028
NYSDEC, Reg. 4, Schenectady Co.

Remedial Action Proposed for 34 Freeman's Bridge Road

Public Meeting, Comment Period Announced

Introduction

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), in cooperation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has proposed action to address contamination at 34 Freeman's Bridge Road in Village of Scotia/Town of Glenville, New York *(see attached map).*

Hazardous wastes including volatile and semi-volatile organic contaminants, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals disposed at the site have contaminated fill, surface and subsurface soils, and groundwater. 34 Freeman's Bridge Road is listed as a Class "2" site in the State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites. A Class 2 site represents a significant threat to public health or the environment; action is required.

Highlights of the Proposed Action (details on next page)

Major elements include: the excavation and on-site thermal treatment of all soil and waste materials (approximately 71,000 tons) that exceed soil cleanup goals. The treated material would be used as clean backfill to restore the site. Some soils (approximately 21,000 tons) containing high concentrations of metals would be stabilized prior to being used as backfill. The remaining groundwater plume would be monitored.

The proposal is described in a "Proposed Remedial Action Plan" (PRAP). The PRAP examines possible ways to address the contamination, and presents the alternative preferred by NYSDEC and NYSDOH. *The PRAP can be reviewed at the document repositories below.*

Your Opportunities to Comment on the Proposal

Release of the PRAP begins a process to finalize selection of the remedy for the site's contamination. Your verbal and written comments about the PRAP are welcome at the **public meeting** and during the **public comment period** *(see sidebar)*. You may send your written comments to:

Martin D. Brand, NYSDEC Project Manager
Division of Environmental Remediation, NYSDEC
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7013

Document Repositories

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7013
518-402-9813
Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 4:15 P.M.
Contact Person: Martin Brand

Glenville Municipal Center (Town Hall)
18 Glenridge Road, Glenville NY
Hours: 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Contact: Town Clerk 518-384-0019

Schenectady County Public Library (Glenville Branch)
20 Glenridge Road, Glenville NY
Hours: M-Th 10 A.M. - 8:30 P.M./F- Sat 10 A.M - 5:00 P.M.
Contact: Librarian 518-386-2243

Proposed Remedial Action

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) describes the remedy preferred by NYSDEC and NYSDOH to address hazardous waste contamination at 34 Freeman's Bridge Road **(see attached map)**. The proposed remedy was chosen following a detailed investigation of the site and a study of alternatives to address the contamination. Elements of the preferred action include:

1. Excavation, preparation, and thermal treatment of approximately 71,743 tons of PCB and metals contaminated wastes, soils, and debris. A mobile low temperature thermal desorption unit would be placed on the site to treat the materials. Thermal treatment destroys the organic contaminants in the waste. Upon completion of the treatment, the mobile thermal unit would be removed from the site. A portion of the material (approximately 21,238 tons) containing high concentrations of metals would be chemically stabilized and consolidated after thermal treatment. Stabilization reduces the amount of metals that can be dissolved into groundwater.

2. Collection and treatment of contaminated non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPLs) and groundwater from the main contaminated area during the construction phase. Wells and trenches would be employed to collect and treat contaminated liquids from the main source area prior to and during excavation activities.

3. The site would be restored by grading, placement of topsoil, and seeding of excavated and/or filled areas. All treated and stabilized materials would be used as backfill to restore site grades. The stabilized soils would be placed in a designated area to facilitate management and monitoring.

4. Institutional controls, such as an environmental easement, would be imposed that would prevent the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water without necessary water quality treatment. Due to the continued presence of volatile organic compounds in groundwater for some period of time after remediation, the potential for vapor intrusion to indoor air must be evaluated prior to any new construction on the site. Additionally, depending on the level of post-remedial soil contamination, it may be necessary to impose controls on the property which would limit the use of the property to commercial and/or industrial purposes.

5. Since the remedy results in untreated groundwater remaining at the site, a monitoring program would be instituted. This would allow the effectiveness of the soil and waste removal to be evaluated and would be a component of the operation, maintenance, and monitoring program for the site. The small area of contaminated groundwater remaining outside the main contaminant source area to be excavated would be allowed to degrade naturally. With the source of the groundwater contamination removed, it is anticipated the groundwater plume would reach acceptable limits within five years.

Costs and Funding for the Proposed Remedial Action

The estimated present worth cost to implement the selected remedy is $12,320,000. The capital cost to construct the remedy is estimated to be $12,027,000 and the estimated average annual operation, maintenance, and monitoring costs for 5 years is $60,500.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers. The PRPs for the site include: the current site owner/operator, Lyon's Ventures, Inc., and the former operator and disposer of the majority of the waste, Kitchton Cooperage Company. Kitchton has long been out of business and is not considered a viable entity.

The PRP (Lyon's Ventures, Inc.) declined to implement the RI/FS at the site when requested by the NYSDEC in 1998. The site was subsequently referred to the Division of Environmental Remediation for the performance of an RI/FS under the State Superfund program. After the remedy is selected, the PRP will again be contacted to assume responsibility for the remedial program. If an agreement cannot be reached with the PRP, the NYSDEC will evaluate the site for remedial action under the State Superfund. PRPs are subject to legal actions by the state for recovery of all response costs the state has incurred.

What Happens Next

Page 1 describes the upcoming public meeting and public comment period regarding alternatives to remediate the site, and the remedy favored by NYSDEC and NYSDOH. NYSDEC may modify the preferred alternative or select another alternative based on new information or public comments. Comments will be summarized and addressed in the responsiveness summary section of the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD is NYSDEC's final selection of the remedy for the site. Work will then proceed on the design of the selected action.

Site Investigation

A remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) has been conducted to evaluate the alternatives for addressing the significant threats to human health and to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The RI was conducted in two separate phases between January 2000 and November 2001.

Highlights of the Remedial investigation include:

- Research of historical information, including aerial photograph interpretation;
- Geophysical survey to investigate the fill and determine areas to explore with test pits and test trenches;
- Excavation of 35 test pits and test trenches and collection of 147 soil samples to investigate conditions in the fill and sample soils and wastes;
- Installation of 24 soil borings and 24 new monitoring wells (in addition to the 7 already existing), with the collection of 65 samples for chemical analysis of soils and groundwater, as well as physical testing to determine properties of soil and hydrogeologic conditions;
- Sampling of 31 new and existing groundwater monitoring wells and collection of a sample from an interior building sump;
- Collection of water samples from three residential wells;
- Collection of 6 surface water and 12 aquatic sediment samples at 6 locations;

Significant soil contamination, including PCBs, volatile organics, semi-volatile organics, lead, chromium, and NAPL, is present in three principal areas of the site: 1) the vicinity of the existing building and parking area; 2) to the north and east of the parking area; and, 3) several isolated areas beyond the parking area associated with buried drums and debris.

The distribution of soil contamination is consistent with the reported and inferred patterns of past releases and disposal, including:

- spillage and routine disposal of liquids to the former ground surface and into pits and lagoons near the building and parking area, particularly along a former drainage ditch at the southeast side of the building;
- migration of contaminants along former ditches and drainage pathways away from the point of disposal;
- burial of low-lying areas, including pits and lagoons by construction and demolition debris and other waste material;
- entrainment of waste materials such as liquids in the fill; and
- burial of waste drums and containers, subject to potential corrosion and leakage, in the fill.

Shallow groundwater, within the fill and above the underlying native materials, is contaminated with site-related contaminants. The contamination is generally associated with the soil contamination source areas, though some groundwater exceedances are observed at the northeast end of the site. The deeper groundwater is not significantly contaminated.

Site History

The site was formerly occupied by Kitchton Cooperage Company from the late 1950's until 1972. The cooperage accepted containers, including 55-gallon drums, with residual liquids and solids from local industries. The drums were cleaned, repainted, recycled, and resold. Wastes from the operation were reportedly disposed onto the ground surface and into pits, lagoons, and ditches to the rear of the cooperage building. Drums and other waste materials were also stored in various places about the property.

The current owner took over the property in 1978 and accepted various additional wastes, including drums of hazardous waste and large quantities of construction and demolition wastes from local construction projects. These materials have contributed additional contamination to site soils and groundwater. The thick layer of contaminated soil and construction and demolition debris now comprises the main source area at the site.

In 1984, the NYSDEC listed the site as a Class 2 site, site I.D. Number 447016, in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York. The site was listed due to the presence of drummed wastes behind the building. The owner was directed to remove the drums and the site was delisted on the premise that this had been accomplished. In 1989, drums were again discovered behind the site building. The NYSDEC Region 4 office performed a drum removal. Approximately 80, 55-gallon drums were removed. The owner was assessed a fine for improper storage of hazardous wastes.

An Immediate Investigation Work Assignment investigation was performed by contractors of the NYSDEC in June 1996. Test pits were dug and several groundwater monitoring wells installed. PCBs were detected in surface soils at several locations at concentrations up to 33 ppm. Subsurface soils were also found to be contaminated with PCBs in concentrations up to 980 ppm. Groundwater was found to contain levels of PCBs, dichlorethene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and several semi-volatile compounds at concentrations in excess of NYS standards. At least one monitoring well encountered a non-aqueous phase liquid. Based on these results, the site was placed back on the Registry in December 1996 as a Class 2 site, site I.D. number 447028.