
EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

UTICA CITY DUMP SITE, OPERABLE UNIT (OU) 01 INCINERATOR ROAD, UTICA, NY 13502

City of Utica / Oneida County / Site No. 633015 / April 2025

Prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this notice is to describe the progress of the cleanup at the Utica City Dump site and to inform the public about a change in the Site remedy. The site is located off of Leland Avenue, Utica, New York. The Site is part of NYSDEC's Superfund program, and the Record of Decision (ROD) was issued in August 2003 to select a remedy to clean up the site.

The ROD included a description of the remedial goals, today these are called Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs). This communication provides details on proposed remedy changes to the selected remedy and demonstrates that the amended remedy would achieve the RAOs.

This Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) will become part of the Administrative Record for this Site. The information here is a summary of what can be found in greater detail in documents that have been placed in the following repositories:

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Although this is not a request for comments, interested persons are invited to contact NYSDEC's Project Manager Brianna Scharf, brianna.scharf@dec.ny.gov or (518) 402-5987 for this site to obtain more information or have questions answered.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND ORIGINAL REMEDY

2.1 Site History, Contamination, and Selected Remedy

The Utica City Dump Site is approximately 126 acres in size and located south of NYS Thruway and north of State Route 5S. A 113.4-acre portion of the dump is owned by the City of Utica (City) and a 12.6-acre portion is privately owned. The site is located east of Leland Ave. along Incinerator Road, between

the Erie Canal to the north and the Mohawk River to the east and south as shown on Figure 1 and 2. The total amount of land bordered by the road and the two water bodies is about 200 acres. The site has been separated into two Operable Units (OUs). The operable units are the Landfill and wetlands (OU01) and Mohawk River Sediments (OU02). OU01 is the former municipal landfill which is approximately 126 acres in size and lies between the Mohawk River and Erie Barge Canal. The fill area in OU01 begins at Leland Ave on the western end and is bordered by a large inlet of the Mohawk River on the eastern end.

The site was used as a municipal landfill for the City of Utica, dumping began in the 1930s on the western end and extended eastward with time. The western portion containing municipal solid waste closed in 1972. Reportedly hazardous waste was disposed at the eastern portion of the landfill as recently as 1984. Within the eastern portion of the landfill, a temporary cover was constructed over an area that was utilized by the City of Utica for construction and demolition debris as well as yard waste, this area was identified as the Hardfill Area of the landfill, this area was closed in 1997. Another area within the center of the eastern portion, identified as the Arson Area, was temporarily opened as an emergency action in 1996 to dispose of demolished houses affected by a spate of arson of abandoned houses throughout the City and was closed with a temporary cover in 1998, see Figure 2.

Nature and Extent of Contamination

The eastern portion of the landfill includes two areas described above that were partly covered with a temporary cover by the City of Utica in 1997 and 1998. These areas are shown on Figure 2 as the Hardfill Area and Arson Area respectively. The remaining western portion of the landfill containing municipal solid waste was closed with a soil cover by the City of Utica in 1972. The soil covers are inconsistent resulting in exposure of trash throughout the extent of the site. Additionally, trees, shrubs and other forms of vegetation have grown over the landfill. Vegetation on the eastern portion of the landfill was removed in 2022 to accommodate investigation activities. The western portion of the landfill remains covered with large trees and shrubs.

Soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) during the 2000 RI. In 2022 and 2023, groundwater and seeps were analyzed for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and 1,4 dioxane. Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern for OU01 include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), copper and lead in surface soil and lead, 1,4 dioxane and per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in groundwater. The primary contaminants of concern identified in OU02 sediments are PAHs, PCB, cadmium, chromium, copper. The only contaminant of concern identified in the OU02 surface water is bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.

OU01

Surface soil: Of the 12 surface soil samples collected from the site as part of the remedial investigation (RI), 6 of the 8 the samples analyzed for SVOCs exceeded the commercial soil cleanup objectives (SCO) associated with 4 PAH compounds, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene. Copper was greater than the SCO in 8 of the 12 samples analyzed and lead was above the SCO in 10 of the 12 samples analyzed. The exceedances described above are scattered across the eastern portion of the fill area, the western portion was not sampled.

Groundwater: Lead was detected at concentrations greater than the ground water criteria in 13 of the 40 samples analyzed during the RI and a limited landfill investigation. Of the 14 samples analyzed for emerging contaminants as part of the limited landfill investigation and the pre-design investigations, 1, 4

dioxane was detected above the groundwater guidance value in 6 of the 14 samples. In 2023, 14 samples were collected for poly and per fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds. All 14 samples detected PFAS compounds with concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) exceeding the Class GA values in all 14 samples, ranging from 16 parts per trillion (ppt) to 540 ppt and 4.5 ppt to 510 ppt respectively.

Seep: In 2023, seep samples were collected from 4 seep locations (see Figure 7). Of the four samples collected several VOCs and SVOCs, including 1,4 dioxane were detected but concentrations were below the surface water criteria. PFAS compounds was detected in all 4 samples ranging from 64 ppb to 540 ppb, which is below the current PFOS surface water guidance value of 160,000 ppb. 1 of the 4 samples collected had inorganic exceedances of the surface water guidance value for aluminum, iron, cobalt and lead.

OU02

Sediment: The screening value used to identify constituents of concern in sediment was greater than the upper limit of Class A sediments. Of the 22 sediment samples collected during the RI and analyzed for SVOCs, total PAH concentrations exceeded the screening level in 18 of the samples. PCB results of the 123 samples analyzed during the RI and the predesign investigations identified 80 samples that exceeded the upper limit for Class A sediments of 0.1 mg/kg. Metals analyses conducted on 139 samples identified exceedances in 11 samples for arsenic, 64 samples for cadmium, 63 samples for chromium and 134 samples for copper. These contaminants of concern are present in most of the samples collected from the Mohawk River to the south of the Site and the inlet located on the eastern end of the dump. Samples collected for analysis were limited to 24 inches with concentrations in some locations higher in the deeper samples. OU02 will be addressed in a separate proposed remedial action plan.

Surface water: Surface water samples collected during the RI revealed Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in 10 of the 18 samples analyzed. These samples were collected from both the Mohawk River and the barge canal. Concentrations within the Mohawk River were an order of magnitude higher than those from the canal.

Completed Remedial Activities

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Record of Decision. In 1997, due to a large number of arson incidents in the City of Utica and the need to dispose of the resultant building debris, the center part (approximately 10 acres) of the landfill was used to dispose of the arson related demolition debris. This action had the additional purpose of providing more acceptable slopes in this section of the landfill and hence, was deemed to be an IRM. This area is referred in Figure 1 as the Arson Area. A temporary soil cover was placed on this area. The landfill had a fairly flat topography, and this IRM helped improve the slope of the site for final grading and cover.

Components of Selected Remedy

The major components of the March 2003 Original Remedy were listed as follows:

1. A remedial design program to verify the components of the conceptual design and provide the details necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Any uncertainties identified during the RI/FS will be resolved.

2. Landfill closure (52 acres east of the Hardfill Area) according to the 1999 NYS Part 360 Regulations, to prevent exposure to surface soils and reduce the generation of landfill leachate.
3. Solid waste excavation and consolidation by placement of waste under the cap, to limit exposure to waste. Any consequential amount of hazardous waste found will be removed off-site for the disposal at a permitted facility.
4. Demolition and disposal of the onsite incinerator and surrounding structure.
5. Fencing along Leland Ave., to prevent trespassing.
6. An institutional control will be imposed, in such form as the Department may approve, that will prevent disturbance to the landfill cap and prevent the use of the untreated groundwater as a drinking water source. The institutional control will be imposed in the form of existing use and development restrictions to prevent the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the New York State Department of Health. The institutional control will also be imposed to prevent disturbance of the cap, so that the constructed cap would stay in place and prevent the infiltration of precipitation into the landfill.

The property owner will complete and submit to the Department an annual certification until the NYSDEC notifies the property owner in writing that this certification is no longer needed. This submittal will contain certification that the institutional controls and engineering controls put in place, pursuant to the Record of Decision, are still in place, have not been altered, and are still effective.

7. Sediment removal (with replacement of clean fill) along the eastern banks of the landfill (includes submerged portion of banks), to prevent the exposure of fish and wildlife to levels of PCBs and metals above standards/guidance values and background.
8. Monitoring, to evaluate the remedial actions. Since the remedy will result in untreated hazardous waste remaining at the site, a long-term monitoring program will be instituted. Monitoring locations will be selected according to previous sampling results, the grade and topography of the land, and to address particular areas of concern. The purpose of monitoring will be to evaluate leachate/groundwater quality over time and to assess the degree to which the remedial actions were meeting the established remedial goals. In addition to the environmental monitoring, manual monitoring of the landfill cap will be necessary to check that the waste is constantly covered. Any repairs to the damaged portions of the cap should be performed as soon as possible. This program will allow the effectiveness of the landfill cap to be monitored and will be a component of the operation and maintenance for the site. Long-term operation and maintenance (for thirty years or more, with 3-to-5-year review periods) will be required.

3.0 CURRENT STATUS

The March 2003 original remedy has not been implemented. The remedial design for OU01 will be completed after issuance of this ESD.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE

4.1 New Information

Landfill Limits

The limits of the dump shown in the 2003 ROD identified the landfill closure limits to be the area located east of the Hard Fill area as shown on Figure 2. The ROD stated that the area was 52 acres in size. However, review of the site figures revealed that the actual area of this portion of the landfill is 74 acres. The western portion of the landfill was reportedly used for disposal of municipal waste as early as 1930, and it was not clear from the project record why it was not included in the landfill area identified for remediation. A site evaluation conducted within the western portion of the landfill in 2023 revealed that exposed fill material is present on the surface in many areas and the components of some of the fill material would not be considered conventional municipal waste, but rather representative of industrial waste. Groundwater samples collected from this portion of the landfill revealed that water quality is similar to that identified within the eastern area. Therefore, the site boundaries are being updated as shown on Figure 1 to incorporate the western portion of the landfill into the remedy. Placement of cover will eliminate exposure to waste materials, reduce percolation of precipitation through unsaturated fill material and allow for beneficial reuse of the property consistent with current NYSDEC guidelines. The area of this portion of the landfill is approximately 52 acres bringing the total estimated landfill area to 126 acres.

Evapotranspiration (ET) Cover

During further evaluation of seeps within the site boundary, seeps were identified on the eastern portion of the landfill are associated with temporal drainage of infiltrating water after periods of heavy precipitation or elevated surface water levels. Given the limited seep occurrence and water quality results and consistent with green remediation strategies and best practices, the use an ET cover was evaluated to meet closure objectives of covering the fill material and reducing infiltration and associated leachate generation. No seeps were identified on the western portion of the landfill. See Figure 3 for a depiction of an ET Cover and Figure 7 for locations of the seeps. Furthermore, an ET cover provides benefit to the local community through the reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and associated, improved air quality, aesthetic value, and alternative wildlife habitat.

A variety of landfill cover alternatives were evaluated with the Simultaneous Heat and Water (SHAW) Model using 20 years of local weather data from 2000 to 2020. Based on the model results, an ET cover profile incorporates use of the local canal dredge materials and will have the following profile:

- 6 inches topsoil
- 18 inches low permeability barrier soil (canal dredge material)

The model incorporated a permeability of 10^{-6} cm/sec for the canal navigable dredge materials as a conservative value for field conditions. The model results show that the selected ET cover functioned within the range of the traditional and geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) covers, signifying equivalency among the alternatives and will reduce percolation rates to between 2 and 6% when coupled with the surface slope of 5%. Furthermore, the equivalent modeled performance of the selected ET cover compared to the traditional cover system can be achieved with 38% less earthen material usage, which is consistent with the intent of NYSDEC DER-31 (NYSDEC 2010).

The landfill area will be consolidated prior to placement of the ET cover to reduce the footprint area subject to infiltration. The consolidation will allow for the enhancing of 1.6 acres of existing wetlands and construction of up to 16.2 acres of new wetland areas to replace wetlands lost by infilling during landfill operations and that will protect the landfill from erosion and inflow of river water and increase uptake of groundwater to further reduce generation and mobility of leachate. As part of the remedial design a wetland mitigation and restoration plan will be developed. This mitigation will be detailed in a mitigation plan which, at a minimum, will replace the area of lost stream/wetland at a 1:1 ratio and be consistent with the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 608. A wetland monitoring program will be implemented.

In accordance with NYSDEC DER-10 (NYSDEC 2010), landfill-related contaminants of ecological concern (COECs) and their potential exposure pathways to ecological receptors were evaluated. The exposure pathway evaluation is based on analytical data gathered from the 2000 RI/FS report (LMS and CHA, 2000) and an evaluation of select contaminants of ecological concern (COECs) indicated that various SVOCs, VOCs, pesticides, and metals exceed SCG benchmarks in a variety of environmental media. Based on the results of ecological surveys, as well as the results of analyses of contaminant concentrations in environmental media on or adjacent to the Site, both terrestrial and aquatic biota may be exposed to contaminants via direct contact and/or food chain bioaccumulation. Select COECs in each ecological exposure medium are considered bio accumulative, and the food chain modeling conducted for the great blue heron, spotted sandpiper, and mink in the ecological risk assessment (ERA) indicated that avian and mammalian wildlife populations may be at risk from select COECs in sediment and surface water of the Mohawk River.

Currently, it is possible that soil biota and terrestrial wildlife exposed to select COECs (particularly PAHs and copper) may experience adverse effects via direct contact in surface soil at the landfill. Implementation of the OU01 remedy incorporates an evapotranspiration cover system that will effectively render the surface soil and groundwater exposure pathways incomplete. Therefore, it is expected that implementation of the proposed remedy for OU01 at the Site and the associated operation and maintenance to be identified in the Site Management Plan (SMP) will eliminate ecological exposures to waste materials and associated COECs in surface soils and groundwater.

Sediment Removal and Restoration

The limits of sediment removal identified in the 2003 ROD was a 1 foot depth to 30 feet from the shore along a 3,000-foot length of shoreline as shown on Figure 4. The limits were identified based on the presence of concentrations of PCBs and metals in near shore samples collected during the RI and the estimated reach of an excavator from the shore. Additional sediment sampling and analysis conducted in 2022 revealed that the extent of PCBs in sediment is more extensive than identified in the original ROD; extending at least 60 feet from the shore and to more than 2 feet deep in some locations. Furthermore, additional information has revealed that there are PCBs present in upstream sediments suggesting that there may upstream contributions. The 2003 ROD stated that the sediment removal sub-alternative could be implemented alone or in combination with any of the other selected remedial alternatives. Following remedial action at OU1, a minimum 1:1 restoration of affected wetland will occur with wetland monitoring. Given the new information and that implementation of OU01 will eliminate any migration of PCBs from the landfill to the river, the sediment component of the remedy will be the subject of a future Proposed Remedial Action Plan for OU02.

Implementation of DER-31 and Disadvantaged Community Analysis-

DER-31, Green Remediation, was implemented in 2010, subsequent to the 2003 ROD for the site. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31.

According to section 7(3) of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), disadvantaged communities (DAC) are identified based on a combination of environmental, economic, and health criteria. An evaluation was conducted for the Utica City Dump to determine the proximity of the site to a DAC and whether the proposed remediation places a disproportionate burden on a DAC and potential environmental justice area (PEJA). Based upon this evaluation, the Utica City Dump is located directly adjacent to a DAC. The closure design will incorporate elements to minimize the environmental footprint generated associated with the implementation of the required remedy and therefore reduce the associated overall environmental burden that may affect the identified DACs located near the site. This project incorporates many sustainable design elements including local sourcing of materials from New York State Canals, beneficial reuse of Navigable Dredge Material (NDM) minimizing the use of virgin natural resources, and integration of natural design elements by using an ET Cover design and transporting material via barge along the canal to minimize impacts associated with the remediation. It will also include implementation of a more extensive Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP). Additionally, while the majority of the environmental burden will occur within a relatively short time frame, the long-term benefits—such as the reduction of exposure to hazardous wastes and the creation of new wetlands and habitat areas—are expected to bring lasting, positive effects to the surrounding communities. Based upon data from the 2023 *Establishing the Cost of Carbon*, the social costs of carbon¹ for this remedial action is determined to be approximately \$430,00 with a total energy of approximately 56,000 metric million British thermal units (MMBTU). This remedial alternative has the lowest social cost of carbon when compared to other transportation alternatives.

There is no fundamental change from that selected in the 2003 original remedy (consolidation and cover), however the extent of landfill is being updated and an ET cover is replacing the previously proposed Part 360 cover. The estimated present worth to complete the original remedy (52 acres), including the OU02 sediment work, was \$31,137,750. The cost to construct the amended remedy for OU01, 103 acres capped landfill, is estimated to be \$35,000,000 and the estimated average annual cost for 30 years is \$202,784.

¹ The social cost of carbon is an estimate, in dollars, of the present discounted value of the future damage caused by a metric ton increase in emissions of a specific greenhouse gas into the atmosphere in that year or, equivalently, the benefits of reducing emissions of that gas by the same amount in that year. It is intended to provide a comprehensive measure of the net damages—that is, the monetized value of the net impacts—from global climate change that result from an additional ton of emissions. (*National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. Valuing Climate Damages: Updating Estimation of the Social Cost of Carbon Dioxide. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/24651>.*)

4.2 Comparison of Changes with Original Remedy

A summary of the changes to the original ROD as modified in this document are shown below. The 2003 ROD element is described, followed by any modifications or additions made by this ESD. If a remedial element is not mentioned in the ESD changes column it remains unchanged from the original proposed remedy.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED REMEDY CHANGES Utica City Dump – Site No. 633015

2003 ROD	ESD Changes
1. <u>A remedial design program</u> to verify the components of the conceptual design and provide the details necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Any uncertainties identified during the RI/FS will be resolved.	<i>Modified</i> • <i>A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:</i> ○ <i>Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;</i> ○ <i>Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;</i> ○ <i>Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;</i> ○ <i>Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;</i> ○ <i>Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste;</i> ○ <i>Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;</i> ○ <i>Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, economic and social goals;</i> ○ <i>Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development; and</i> ○ <i>Additionally, to incorporate green remediation principles and techniques</i>

	<i>to the extent feasible in the future development at this site, any future on-site buildings shall be constructed, at a minimum, to meet the 2020 Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York (or most recent edition) to improve energy efficiency as an element of construction.</i> • <i>As part of the remedial design program, to evaluate the remedy with respect to green and sustainable remediation principles, an environmental footprint analysis will be completed. The environmental footprint analysis will be completed using an accepted environmental footprint analysis calculator such as SEFA (Spreadsheets for Environmental Footprint Analysis, USEPA), SiteWise(TM) (available in the Sustainable Remediation Forum [SURF] library) or similar NYSDEC accepted tool. Water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, renewable and non-renewable energy use, waste reduction and material use will be estimated, and goals for the project related to these green and sustainable remediation metrics, as well as for minimizing community impacts, protecting habitats and natural and cultural resources, and promoting environmental justice, will be incorporated into the remedial design program, as appropriate. The project design specifications will include detailed requirements to achieve the green and sustainable remediation goals. Further, progress with respect to green and sustainable remediation metrics will be tracked during implementation of the remedial action and reported in the Final Engineering Report (FER), including a comparison to the goals established during the remedial design program.</i> • <i>The remedial design program will include a climate change vulnerability assessment, to evaluate the impact of climate change on the project site and the proposed remedy. Potential vulnerabilities associated with extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, lightning, heat stress and drought), flooding,</i>
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	<i>and sea level rise will be identified, and the remedial design program will incorporate measures to minimize the impact of climate change on potential identified vulnerabilities.</i>
2. <u>Landfill closure</u> (52 acres east of the Hardfill Area) according to the 1999 NYS Part 360 Regulations, to prevent exposure to surface soils and reduce the generation of landfill leachate.	<i>Modified</i> • <i>Based upon additional investigations following the ROD, an additional 74 acres is to be included in the remediation.</i> • <i>An evapotranspiration (ET) cover will be placed in lieu of the cap system identified by 6 NYCRR Part 360. In accordance with DER-31 and the DAC evaluation, the cover will reduce exposure to waste, minimize infiltration and allow for beneficial use of the landfill as a solar array.</i>
3. <u>Solid waste excavation and consolidation</u> by placement of waste under the cap, to limit exposure to waste. Any consequential amount of hazardous waste found will be removed off-site for the disposal at a permitted facility.	<i>Modified</i> • <i>Approximately 289,613 cubic yards of solid waste will be excavated from the area depicted on Figure 5 to a depth of up to 12 feet and consolidated on-site under an ET cover.</i> • <i>The consolidation of the landfill will create 16.8 acres of new wetlands that will replace wetlands previously infilled by landfill operations, enhance biodiversity and help protect the elements of the closure from erosion resulting from storms and flooding of the adjacent Mohawk River. Following remedial action, restoration and monitoring of wetlands will occur in accordance with the Department approved SMP.</i> • <i>In accordance with the DAC evaluation, specifically to address and minimize the truck traffic and further reduce the environmental footprint and the associated environmental burden on nearby disadvantaged communities locally sourced Navigational Dredge Materials (NDM) will be beneficially reused for the ET cover and transported to the site via barge along the canal.</i> • <i>Implementation of a more extensive Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP), including:</i> ○ <i>If total organic vapor levels exceed 5 parts per million (ppm) above background, work activities shall be halted and monitoring continued under the provisions of a Vapor Emission Response Plan, collection of background data prior to work</i>

	<i>commencing and frequent review and reporting of data collected, to assess whether mitigation is needed;</i> ○ <i>If any organic levels greater than 5 ppm over background are identified 200 feet downwind from the work area or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is less, all work activities shall be halted, additional monitoring and abatement shall be required and, if unsuccessful, a major vapor emission response plan shall be put into effect if organic vapor levels are greater than 10 ppm above background levels.</i>
4. <u>Demolition and disposal</u> of the onsite incinerator and surrounding structures.	<i>No Change</i>
5. <u>Fencing</u> to prevent trespassing	<i>No Change – Fencing will be required as an engineering control (see below).</i>
6. <u>An Institutional control</u> will be imposed, in such for as the NYSDEC may approve, that will prevent disturbance to the landfill cap and prevent the use of the untreated groundwater as a drinking water source. The institutional control will be imposed in the form of existing use and development restrictions to prevent the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the New York State Department of Health. The institutional control will also be imposed to prevent disturbance of the cap, so that the constructed cap would stay in place and prevent the infiltration of precipitation into the landfill. The property owner will complete and submit to the NYSDEC an annual certification until the NYSDEC notifies the property owner in writing that this certification is no longer needed. This submittal will contain certification that the	<i>Modified</i> • <i>Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property which will:</i> ○ <i>require the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the NYSDEC a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);</i> ○ <i>allow the use and development of the controlled property for commercial use as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;</i> ○ <i>restrict the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH; and</i> ○ <i>require compliance with the NYSDEC approved Site Management Plan.</i>

institutional controls and engineering controls put in place, pursuant to the Record of Decision, are still in place, have not been altered, and are still effective.	
7. <u>Sediment removal</u> (with replacement of clean fill) along the eastern banks of the landfill, to prevent the exposure of fish and wildlife to levels of PCBs above standards/guidance values and background.	<i>Removed</i> • <i>Mohawk river sediment will be addressed as a separate Operating Unit (OU02) and not part of the landfill closure.</i>
8. <u>Monitoring</u> to evaluate the remedial actions. Since the remedy will result in untreated hazardous waste remaining at the site, a long-term monitoring program will be instituted. Monitoring locations will be selected according to previous sampling results, the grade and topography of the land, and to address particular areas of concern. The purpose of monitoring will be to evaluate leachate/groundwater quality over time and to assess the degree to which the remedial actions were meeting the established remedial goals. In addition to the environmental monitoring, annual monitoring of the landfill cap will be necessary to check that the waste is constantly covered. Any repairs to the damaged portions of the cap should be performed as soon as possible. This program will allow the effectiveness of the landfill cap to be monitored and will be a component of the operation and maintenance for the site. Long-term operation and maintenance (for thirty years or more, with 3-5 year reviews) will be required.	<i>Modified</i> • <i>A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:</i> 1. <i>an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:</i> <i>Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement.</i> <i>Engineering Controls: The ET cover, Fencing.</i> <i>This plan includes, but may not be limited to:</i> ○ <i>an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;</i> ○ <i>descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use, and groundwater;</i> ○ <i>a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any occupied buildings on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;</i> ○ <i>provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;</i> ○ <i>maintaining site access controls and NYSDEC notification; and</i> ○ <i>the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the</i>

	<i>institutional and/or engineering controls.</i> 2. <i>A Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:</i> ○ <i>monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;</i> ○ <i>a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the NYSDEC;</i> ○ <i>Monitoring for vapor intrusion for any building on the site, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.</i> ○ <i>Monitoring of wetland restoration areas to assess the effectiveness of the remedy.</i>
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5.0 SCHEDULE AND MORE INFORMATION

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<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html>

DECinfo Locator Interactive map to access DEC documents and public data about the environmental quality of specific sites: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/109457.html>

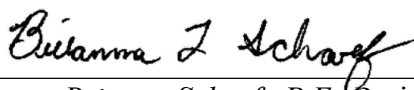
If you have questions or need additional information you may contact any of the following

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4/15/2025

Date



Brianna Scharf, P.E., Project Manager
Remedial Section B, Remedial Bureau E

4/15/2025

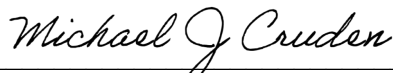
Date



Samantha Salotto, P.E., Section Chief
Remedial Section C, Remedial Bureau E

4/15/2025

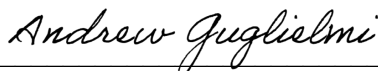
Date



Michael Cruden, P.E., Bureau Director
Remedial Bureau E

4/19/2025

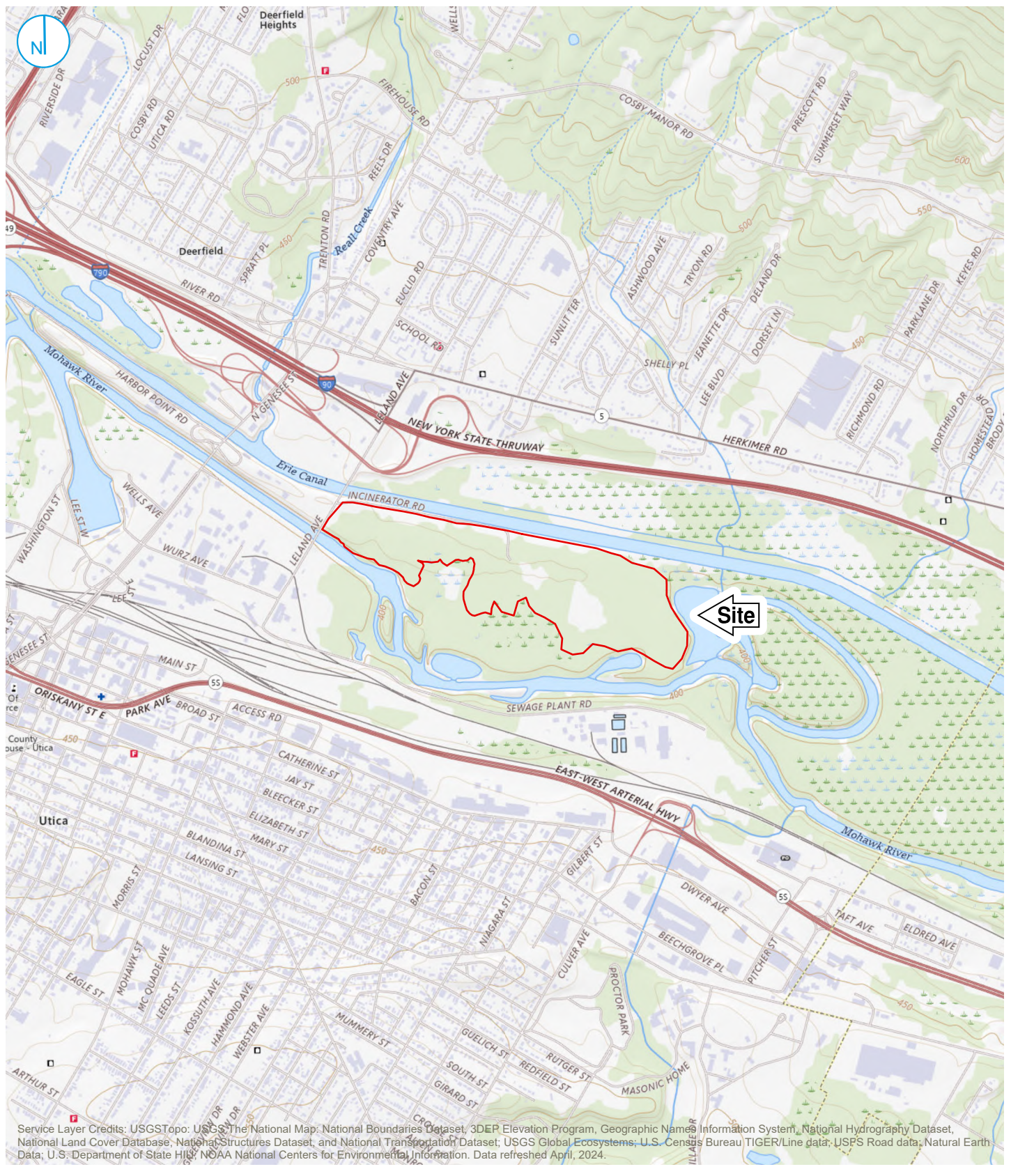
Date



Andrew Guglielmi, Division Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

DECLARATION

The selected remedy is protective of public health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. This remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies, to the maximum extent practicable, and satisfies the preference for remedies that reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element.



Map Scale: 1:24,000 | Map Center: 75°12'2"W 43°6'21"N



KEY MAP (not to scale)

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 1

NYSDEC UTICA CITY DUMP
UTICA, NEW YORK
ONEIDA COUNTY

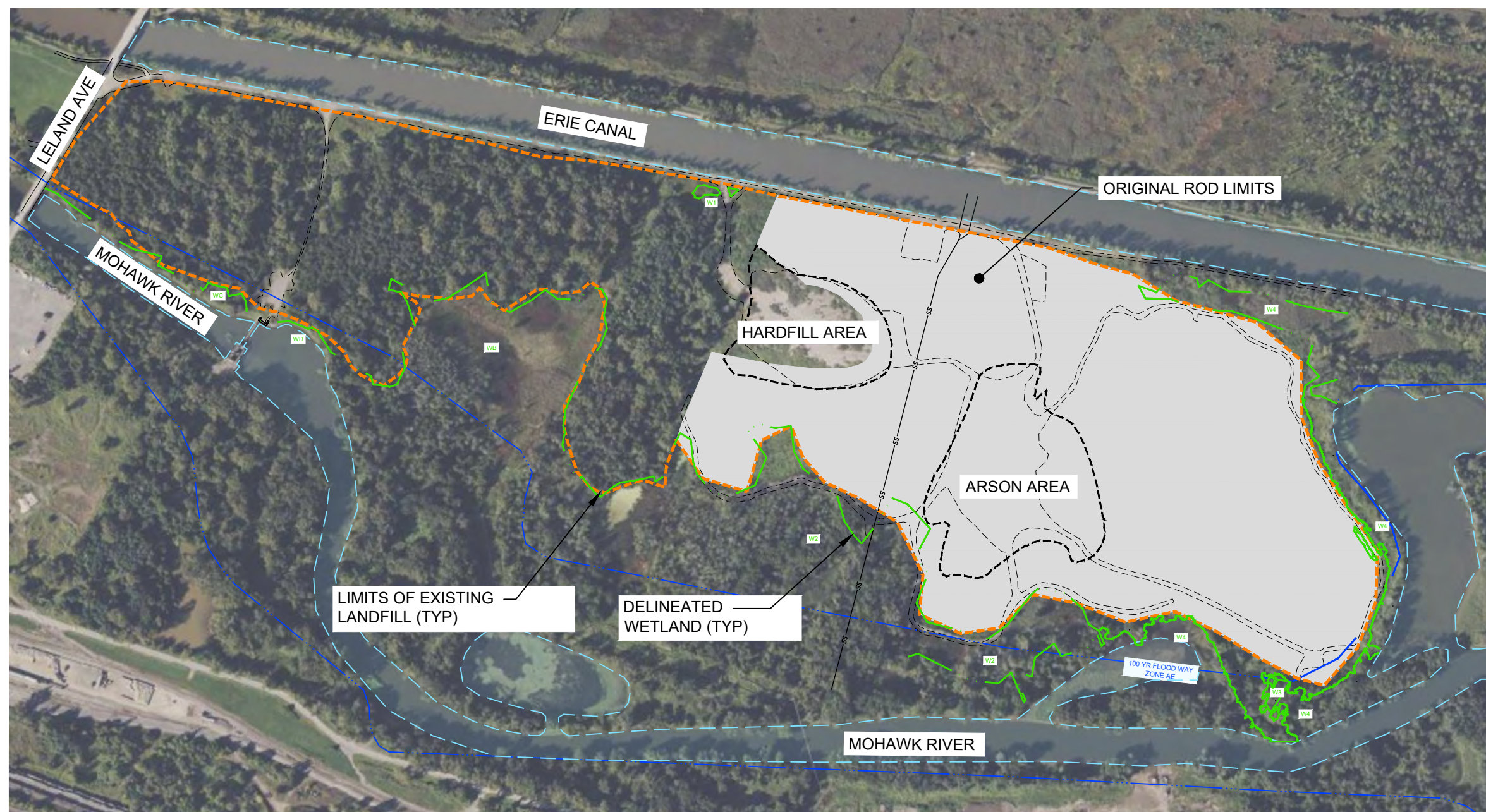
RAMBOLL AMERICAS
ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.
A RAMBOLL COMPANY





LEGEND

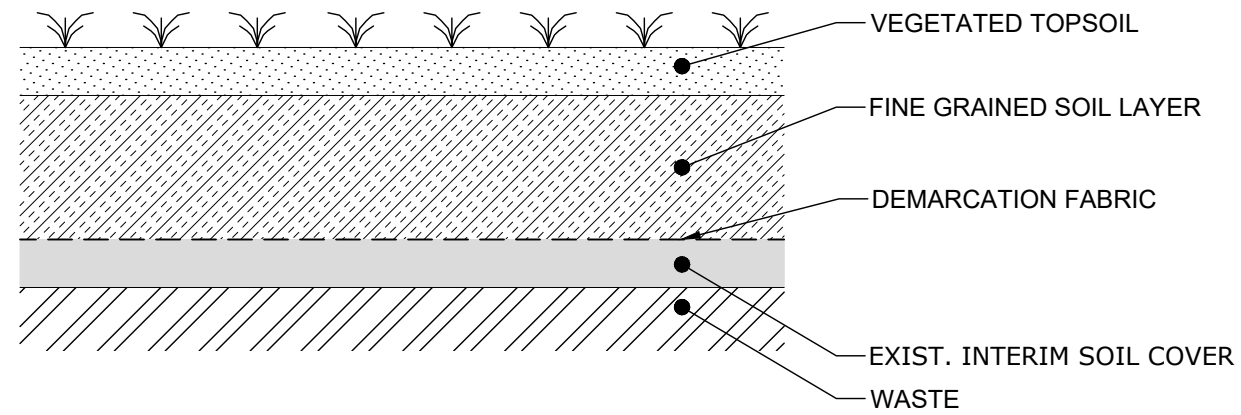
- DELINEATED WETLAND
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- WATERS EDGE
- ORIGINAL ROD LIMITS



SITE CONFIGURATION UTICA CITY DUMP

UTICA CITY DUMP
SITE # 633015
UTICA, NY
REGION 6: ONEIDA COUNTY

FIGURE 2



EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET) COVER DETAIL

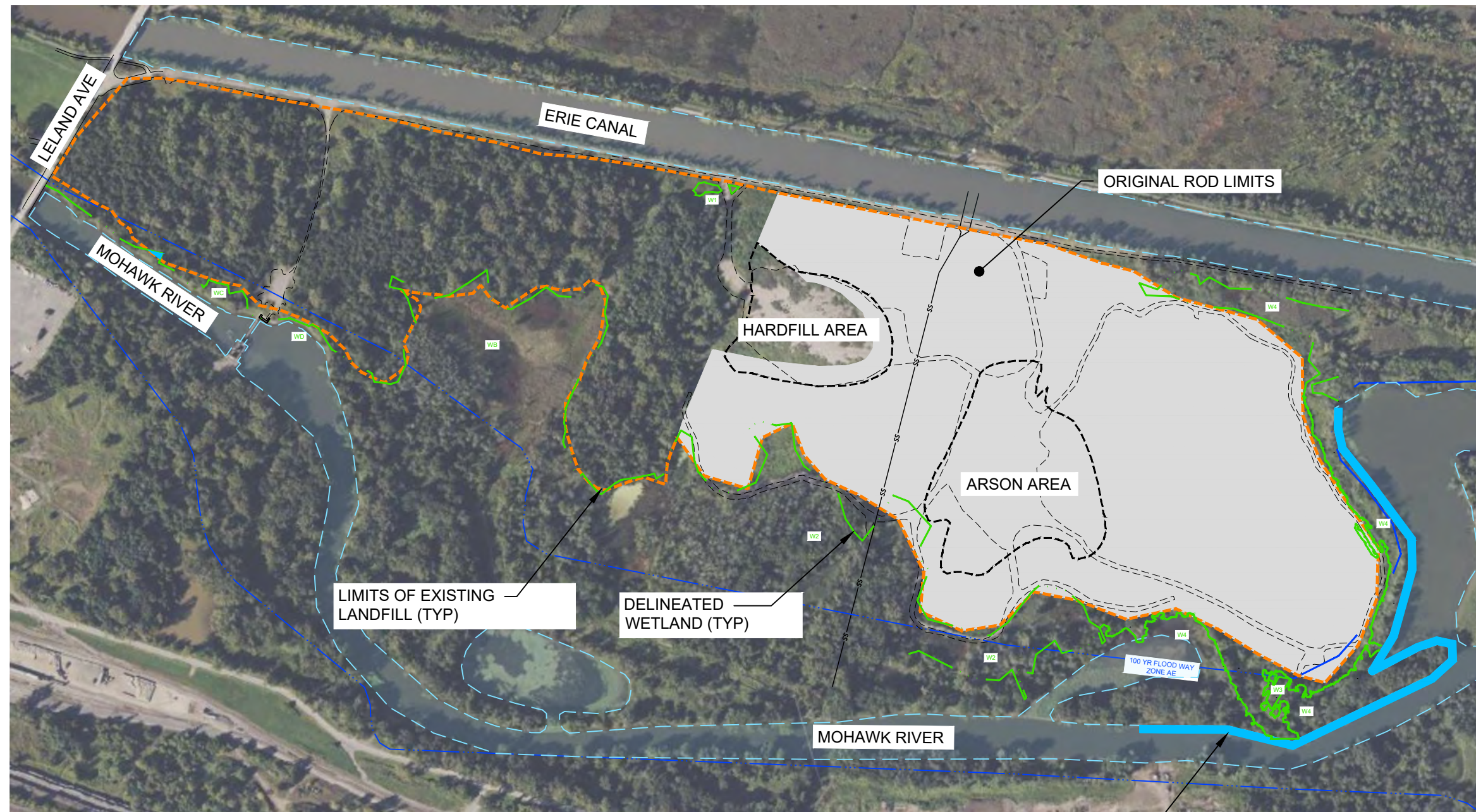
NOT TO SCALE

ET COVER DETAIL
UTICA CITY DUMP

UTICA CITY DUMP
SITE # 633015
UTICA, NY
REGION 6: ONEIDA COUNTY

FIGURE 3

DATED: 2/14/2025 1:27 PM DESIGNER: HULLMW



LEGEND

- DELINEATED WETLAND
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- WATERS EDGE
- ORIGINAL ROD LIMITS
- OU2 SEDIMENT REMOVAL LIMITS



OU2 LIMITS UTICA CITY DUMP

UTICA CITY DUMP
SITE # 633015
UTICA, NY
REGION 6: ONEIDA COUNTY

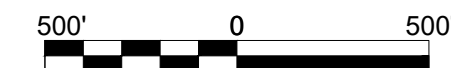
FIGURE 4

DATED: 2/14/2025 1:27 PM DESIGNER: HULLMW



LEGEND

- DELINEATED WETLAND
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- WATERS EDGE
- LIMITS OF ET COVER
- LIMITS OF WASTE TO BE REMOVED AND CONSOLIDATED WITHIN THE ET COVER SYSTEM

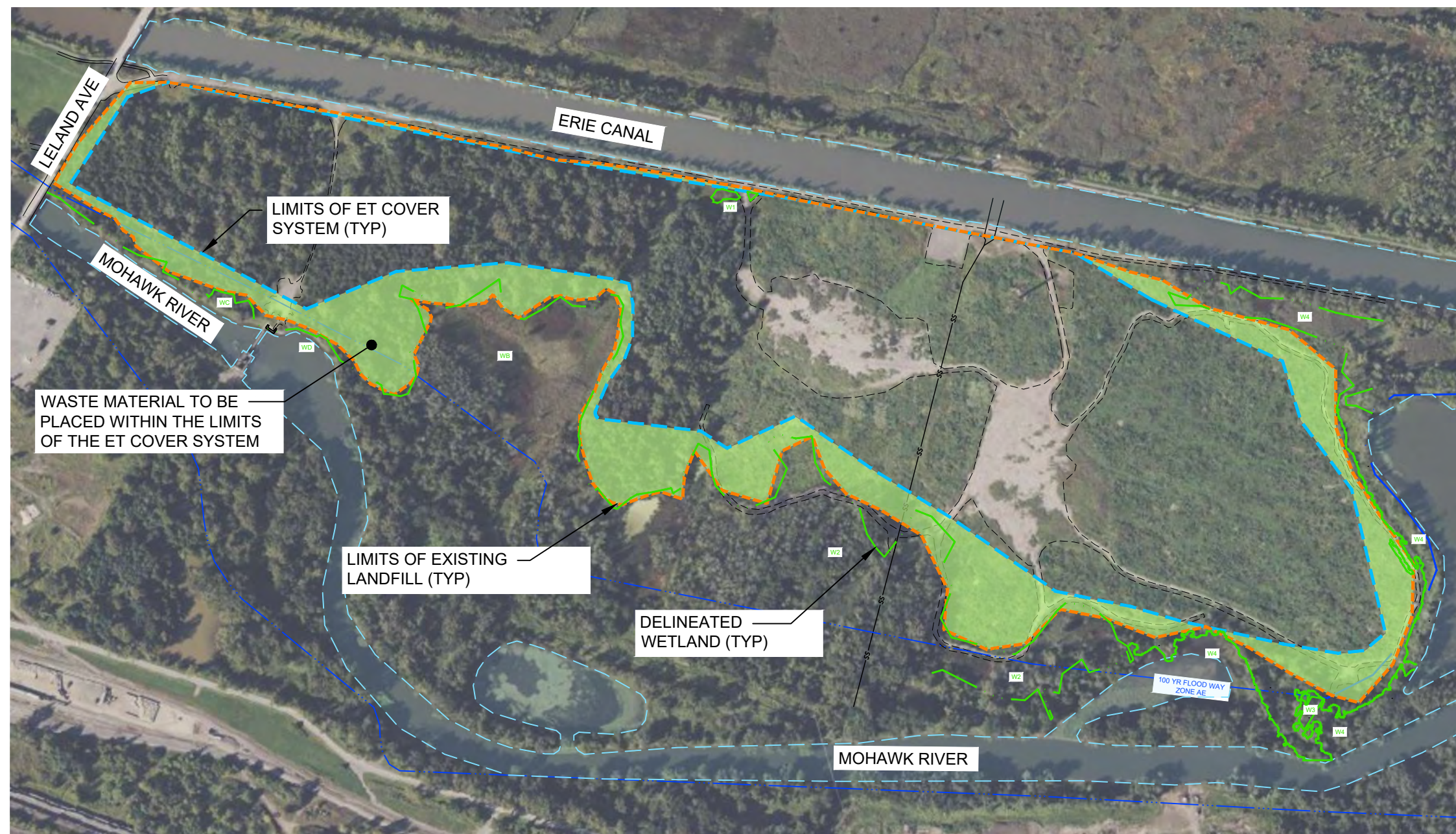


LIMITS OF CONSOLIDATION PLAN UTICA CITY DUMP

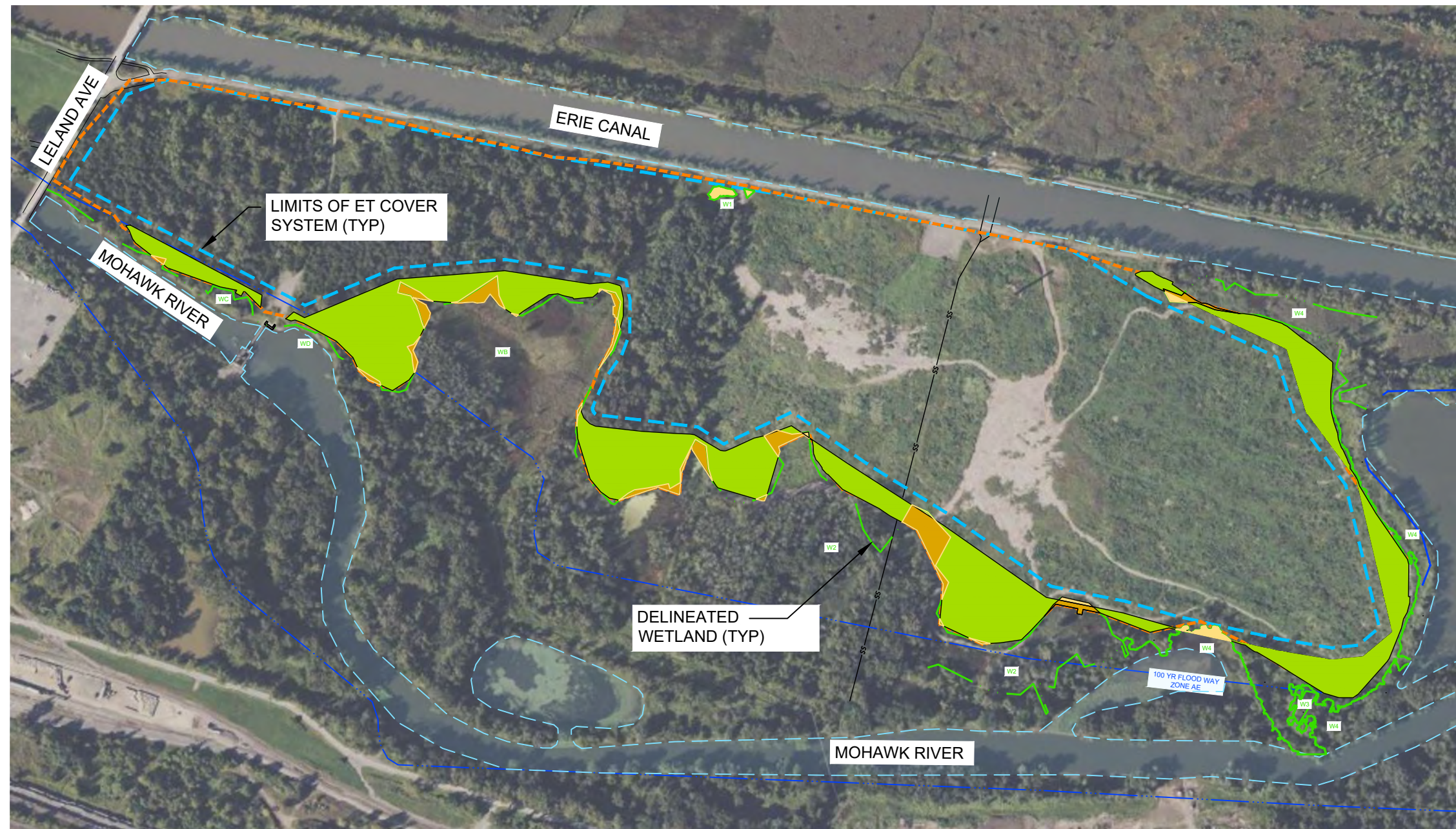
UTICA CITY DUMP
SITE # 633015
UTICA, NY
REGION 6: ONEIDA COUNTY

FIGURE 5

RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.



DATED: 2/14/2025 1:27 PM DESIGNER: HULLMW



LEGEND

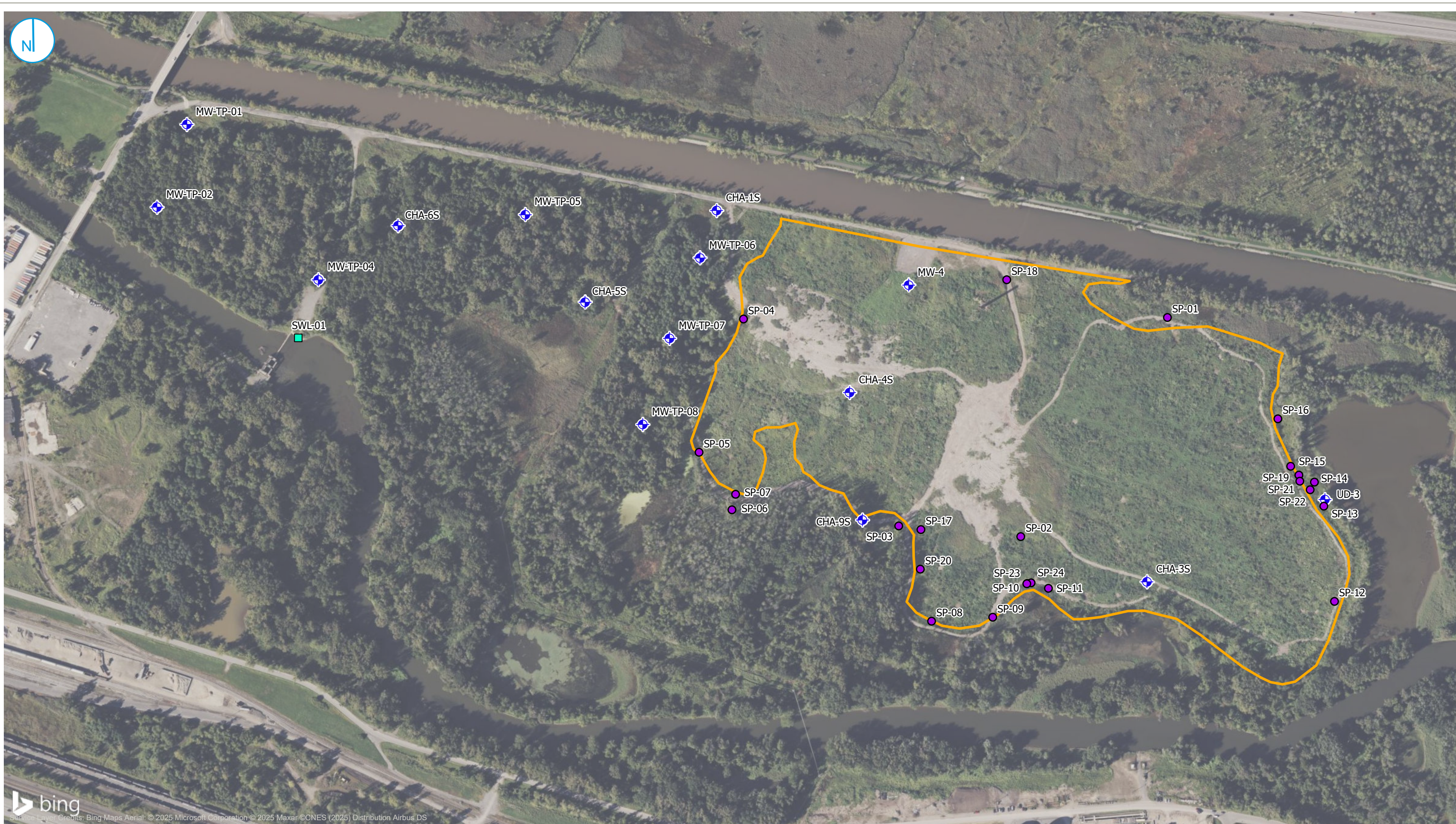
- DELINEATED WETLAND
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- WATERS EDGE
- LIMITS OF ET COVER
- EXISTING WETLAND BEING DISTURBED (0.30 AC)
- EXISTING WETLAND BEING RESTORED (1.62 AC)
- NEW WETLAND BEING ADDED (17.04 AC)



PROPOSED WETLANDS PLAN UTICA CITY DUMP

UTICA CITY DUMP
SITE # 633015
UTICA, NY
REGION 6: ONEIDA COUNTY

FIGURE 6



- MONITORING WELL
- SEEP
- MOHAWK RIVER MEASUREMENT LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF LANDFILL

0 200 400 Feet

MONITORING WELLS AND SEEPS

NYSDEC UTICA CITY DUMP
UTICA, NEW YORK
ONEIDA COUNTY

FIGURE 7

RAMBOLL AMERICAS
ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.
A RAMBOLL COMPANY

