From: Joseph Yavonditte
To: Strang, John
Date: 8/14/01 8:32AM
Subject: Re: Site 704010, Colesville Landfill

John

I don't think I have an actual O&M plan. There is an operation plan, I believe. I'll have to dig into the file and check. Things have bogged down since GAF (who was paying most of the tab) went chapter 11.

From: John Strang
To: Yavonditte, Joseph
Date: 8/7/01 1:29PM
Subject: Site 704010, Colesville Landfill

Joe, (I know you just started vacation). A quick question on Colesville Landfill.
I just received and read the DOH Health Consultation Report for the Site. The Report recommends that the O&M Plan should be implemented . I checked and we do not have a copy of a Monitoring Plan for the site. Does Construction Services? Thanks. John Strang

P.S. Has EPA taken over the RA of the groundwater emediation system?, or is the site work now under State Superfund?

CC: Whitfield, Cynthia

From: Brian Davidson
To: Strang, John
Date: 8/3/01 11:00AM
Subject: Re: Colesville Landfill 704010

John,
I got your voice mail, and yes I could understand you but you do sound like a mafia hit man. I got a copy of that DOH Report. I've gotten those periodically over the years and I have not idea what they say because I never read them. I don't have an O&M plan for Colesville here at my desk. There must have been one for the Landfill cap because the cap was completed quite a while ago and they have been doing O&M on it. The Colesville file (8 file boxes) is in Menands. Some boxes were all set to go for microfilm, then the lawyers in DEE ceased all the boxes & then gave them back to us just before the move all messed up. So they are now sitting in the Wards building in Menands. I would recommend contacting Joe Yavondite on Colesville. He has been involved in Colesville over the last year, not me. The last I knew, they were starting to construct the groundwater remediation system, but then GAF, who was paying for half, filed for bankruptcy. I don't know what happened next.

>>> John Strang 08/03/01 10:35AM >>>
Brian, as my voice mail call says, (if you can understand my rasping voice), I am looking for an update on the Colesville Landfill. Has the project been taken over by USEPA or is the site headed for State Superfund?

Also, the Health Consultation Report from DOH, dated Nov. 13, 2000, with a cover letter dated July 6, 2001, states that the O&M Plan should be implemented immediately. Do you have a copy of an O&M Plan for the Site? Thanks. John Strang

Joe Yavondite.

704010 Colesville Landfill Broome Co.

Plans and the County's contract with the consultant have been reviewed. Final plans have been approved. Work began on the installation of the injection wells during the week of September 11. A delay in getting the proper well screen has delayed the completion of the injection wells. GAC, which was providing most of the funds for this project, has filed for bankruptcy and has indicated that it will cease payments to the consultant who is implementing the remedial program. The consultant has also indicated to EPA that GAF was in arrears on several payments. A memo is being prepared recommending that this project be taken over by EPA since the County will be unable to fund the remainder of the work.

March 2001
BCS Monthly Report
4/5/01
JHS

7/27/01 Joe Yavonditte.
~~Brian Davidson~~

Colesville LF
- headed for SSF?
- has he received copy of Long-Term Monitoring Plan?

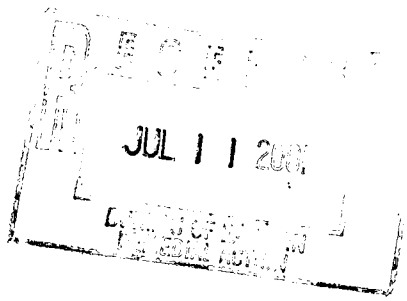
STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Flanigan Square, 547 River Street, Troy, New York 12180 –2216

#704010
Davidson/VanV/Stmy

Antonia Novella, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner

Dennis P. Whalen
Executive Deputy Commissioner



July 6, 2001

Dear Interested Party:

704010

Enclosed is a copy of the health consultation for the **Colesville Landfill** site in Broome County, New York. This document was developed by the New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH), in cooperation with the U. S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The purpose of this health consultation is to update the community about events that have taken place at the Colesville Landfill since the release of the 1993 Public Health Assessment and to evaluate the status of off-site contamination in private drinking water wells and leachate.

For any additional questions or to obtain additional copies of the health consultation, please contact me (toll free) at 1-800-458-1158, extension 27530. I can also be reached via e-mail at **ceheduc@health.state.ny.us**.

Sincerely,

Mark A. VanDeusen
Outreach Coordinator
Center for Environmental Health
New York State Department of Health

Enclosure

From
Jim Quinn

New York State Department of Health
Center for Environmental Health

Health Consultation

704010

Colesville Landfill

Broome County, New York

November 13, 2000 Cerclis No. NYD980768691

Prepared under a Cooperative Agreement with
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

In an effort to reduce the costs of printing and postage, please notify us if you wish your name to be deleted from our mailing list or if your address has changed.

New York State Department of Health
Center for Environmental Health
Outreach Unit
Flanigan Square, Room 316
547 River Street
Troy, NY 12180-2218
1-800-458-1158, Ext. 2-7530
(518) 402-7530

BACKGROUND AND STATEMENT OF ISSUES

The New York State Department of Health, under a Cooperative Agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry, completed a public health assessment for the Colesville Landfill in March of 1993. That document contains additional detail regarding background, history of the site, past investigations and remedial actions, community concerns, completed and potential exposure pathways and public health implications for past exposures. The purpose of this health consultation is to update the community about events that have taken place at the Colesville Landfill since the 1993 health assessment (NYS DOH 1993), and to evaluate the status of off-site contamination in private drinking water wells and leachate.

A. Site Description and History

The site is in an undeveloped, rural region of Broome County (Figure 1). The area surrounding the landfill includes large tracts of rolling woodlands, cultivated agricultural fields, livestock pasture and scattered single-family residences. The nearest homes are to the west and southwest along East Windsor Road, with the closest about 300 feet from the landfill perimeter. The nearest and largest residential development is the Hamlet of Doraville, about ½ mile south of the landfill. A Delaware-Hudson railway service line runs north-south, generally along the Susquehanna River, west of the landfill property. The Susquehanna River near the Colesville Landfill may be used for recreation (e.g., fishing and swimming) and fish propagation. The unnamed tributaries to the north and south of the landfill could also be used for fishing and recreation.

The Town of Colesville operated the Colesville Landfill from 1965 to 1971. The Broome County Department of Public Works took ownership of the site in 1969 and operated the landfill from 1971 to 1984. The site was primarily used for disposal of municipal waste; however, between 1973 and 1975 an estimated 68,500 gallons of drummed industrial waste was disposed at the site (Wehran Engineering, 1988). The site is just north of the Hamlet of Doraville at the intersection of county routes 541 and 29 (East Windsor Rd.) in the Town of Colesville. Of the 113-acre parcel owned by Broome County, 35 acres were used for waste disposal. The landfill has been inactive since 1984 and was capped in 1995, in accordance with a 1991 Record of Decision (ROD) (US EPA 1991).

A focused feasibility study (FFS) (Geraghty and Miller, 1996) was conducted in 1995 to determine the appropriateness of the groundwater management plan that was originally proposed. That study shows that the approach to groundwater management needs to be modified, and the ROD may need to be amended. A pilot study is being conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of adding oxygen-releasing compounds to the contaminated plume. The purpose of the study is to determine if this *in situ* bio-remediation technique will attain groundwater remediation goals faster than a conventional groundwater extraction system. Initial results from that study are reported in a groundwater remediation system report (Geraghty and Miller, 2000).

Several private wells between the site and the Hamlet of Doraville are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the site. The county bought three of these properties; however,

some have wells which are or could be used. There are carbon filtration systems on the water supplies that are still being used. These wells are shallow overburden wells. The major contaminants of concern include benzene, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloroform, 1,1-dichloroethane, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene, toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethene; and methylene chloride. The public health implications of these past exposures are discussed in the 1993 public health assessment (NYS DOH 1993).

B. Current Site Conditions

The Colesville Landfill is currently closed, capped and access to the landfill is restricted. A leachate recovery system, which was required by the ROD to handle contaminated run-off from the site, was not installed during site closure. In the past, leachate production was evident on both the north and the south side of the site. This leachate flowed into two small drainage streams that discharged to the Susquehanna River. Post closure inspections found that discharge of leachate to these streams still continues. Although surface water infiltration is somewhat controlled by the cap, some leachate is still being produced. Samples of the leachate and the stream water were taken in February 2000. Results showed that the leachate contained several volatile organic compounds; however, the stream immediately downgradient did not have detectable levels of contamination. The leachate seep is in a brushy part of the landfill, where potential contact with contaminants in leachate by trespassers is limited.

The ROD also provided for a groundwater management system. During the design of site closure, the consultant for the Broome County Solid Waste Authority determined that the pumping system, as it was presented in the ROD, would not effectively clean up the groundwater contaminant plume. A model was used to calculate the operational time needed to restore the groundwater to New York State groundwater standards. The original prediction was four years. The more appropriate time needed for aquifer recovery was later determined to be 65 years. The FFS indicated that this was about the same amount of time needed for natural attenuation to accomplish the same goal. Negotiations are currently ongoing between the county and US EPA to choose a reasonable and cost-effective remedy for the groundwater contaminant plume. A pilot study is ongoing to test the effectiveness of adding oxygen-releasing compounds to the groundwater in an attempt to hasten biodegradation.

Seven homes downgradient of the landfill have wells taking water from the shallow overburden aquifer, which became contaminated from the site. Broome County purchased three of these properties and the houses were demolished. Three other homes are still using contaminated wells with treatment systems and one well is no longer contaminated.

DISCUSSION: ADULT AND CHILDREN HEALTH ISSUES

Because of the controversy over the appropriateness of the groundwater management system, the conditions of the ROD have not been implemented. The two components that are related to public health are long-term monitoring of the early warning wells and the replacement of the contaminated

water supply wells. Replacement wells would be drilled into the bedrock with double casing to seal out contaminated water from the overburden aquifer.

A series of monitoring wells are outside the contaminant plume, and were identified in the post closure operation and maintenance (O&M) plan as sampling points to detect any contaminant migration toward the private water supply wells in Doraville. Since this type of a monitoring program is typically not implemented until after the remedy is complete, sampling has not been done in accordance with the O&M Plan.

In lieu of providing alternate water supplies to affected homes, the county chose to purchase properties to eliminate human exposure. Although some properties have been vacated, three homes within the plume remain occupied. The county is maintaining carbon filter treatment systems on the water supplies of these homes to reduce exposures to contaminants in the water by children and adults.

For an undetermined period of time, leachate from the Colesville Landfill site has been contaminated with chlorinated VOCs. Exposure of trespassers to contaminants in leachate from the Colesville Landfill site could occur by incidental ingestion and by dermal contact. The highest levels of chlorobenzene (16 mcg/L), chloroethane (21 mcg/L), 1,1-dichloroethane (58 mcg/L), and trichloroethene (4 mcg/L) measured in leachate that was sampled in February 2000 at the site exceed New York State public drinking water or surface water standards (Table 1). No volatiles were detected in the stream water when sampled in February 2000. The location of the site and current knowledge of site conditions (e.g., location of the leachate seeps in the brushy portion of the landfill) suggest that long-term exposure to contaminants in the leachate is unlikely. Given the fairly low contaminant levels and the minimal contact expected, no adverse health effects are likely to children or adults following exposure to the leachate.

CONCLUSIONS

In the Public Health Assessment (NYS DOH 1993), the Colesville Landfill was classified as a public health hazard because of past and possible future exposures to hazardous substances. Several private wells between the site and the Hamlet of Doraville are contaminated with VOCs from the site. The county bought three of these properties; however, some have wells which are or could be used. There are carbon filtration systems on the water supplies that are still being used. Also, landfill leachate on-site contained VOCs; however, the stream immediately downgradient did not have detectable levels of contamination. The levels detected in the leachate are unlikely to cause adverse health effects. Therefore, the site currently presents no apparent public health hazard as long as the filters provided are maintained and the leachate does not increase significantly in volume or contaminant concentration.

- Although steps were taken to reduce exposure to contaminated drinking water, environmental contamination and potential for exposure remains. The cap has eliminated most exposures to contaminants on-site. However, recent sampling and observation of leachate seeps show that the landfill cap has not eliminated leachate discharge from the site. Although surface water

infiltration is somewhat controlled by the cap, some leachate is still being produced.

- The remaining homes within the contaminated groundwater area continue to show low levels of VOC contamination and residents continue to rely on filters to provide a potable water supply. Based on modeling information, both active remediation (pump and treat) and intrinsic remediation will require a long time (several decades) to return the groundwater to drinking water standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The off-site groundwater continues to show levels of contamination in areas where residential wells are still being used. These shallow wells should be replaced with double cased bedrock wells as indicated in the ROD. Meanwhile, the filtration units should be maintained to prevent exposure to volatile organic compounds in drinking water.

- Implementation of the operation and maintenance plan should begin immediately, regardless of the status of other provisions in the ROD. This should include routine sampling of the leachate seeps and the monitoring wells that were installed to detect any migration of the groundwater contaminants.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTION PLAN

The Public Health Action Plan (PHAP) for the Colesville Landfill contains a description of actions to be taken by ATSDR and/or the NYS DOH following completion of this health consultation. For those actions already taken at the landfill, please refer to the background section of this health consultation. The purpose of the PHAP is to ensure that this health consultation identifies public health hazards and provides a plan of action designed to mitigate and prevent adverse human health effects resulting from past, present and/or future exposures to hazardous substances at or near the landfill. Included is a commitment on the part of ATSDR and the NYS DOH to follow-up on this plan to ensure that it is implemented. The public health actions to be implemented by ATSDR and/or the NYS DOH are as follows:

- The ATSDR and NYS DOH will work with NYS DEC and US EPA to make sure that filtration systems on contaminated private wells are maintained and will work toward a more permanent remedy, such as replacing these shallow wells with double cased bedrock wells.

- The ATSDR and NYS DOH will work with NYS DEC and US EPA to make sure that the groundwater contaminant plume will be monitored to detect whether contamination is moving toward private wells in Doraville.

REFERENCES

NYS DOH. 1993. Public Health Assessment, Colesville Landfill, Colesville, Broome County, New York.

Geraghty and Miller. 1996. Focused Feasibility Study, Colesville Landfill, Broome County, New York.

Geraghty and Miller. 2000. Groundwater remediation system report, 95% design. Colesville Landfill, Broome County, New York.

US EPA. 1991. Record of Decision - Colesville Landfill Site - Town of Colesville, Broome County, New York.

Wehran Engineering, P.C. 1988. Colesville Landfill Remedial Investigation Report, Volume 1. WE Project No. 07522ER.

PREPARERS OF REPORT

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Region 2
Office of Regional Operations

Gregory V. Ulirsch
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Environmental Health Engineer
Superfund Site Assessment Branch
Division of Health Assessment and Consultation

Certification

The Health Consultation for the Colesville Landfill site was prepared by the New York Department of Health under a cooperative agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). It is in accordance with approved methodology and procedures existing at the time the health consultation was initiated.

Technical Project Officer, SPS, SSAB, DHAC

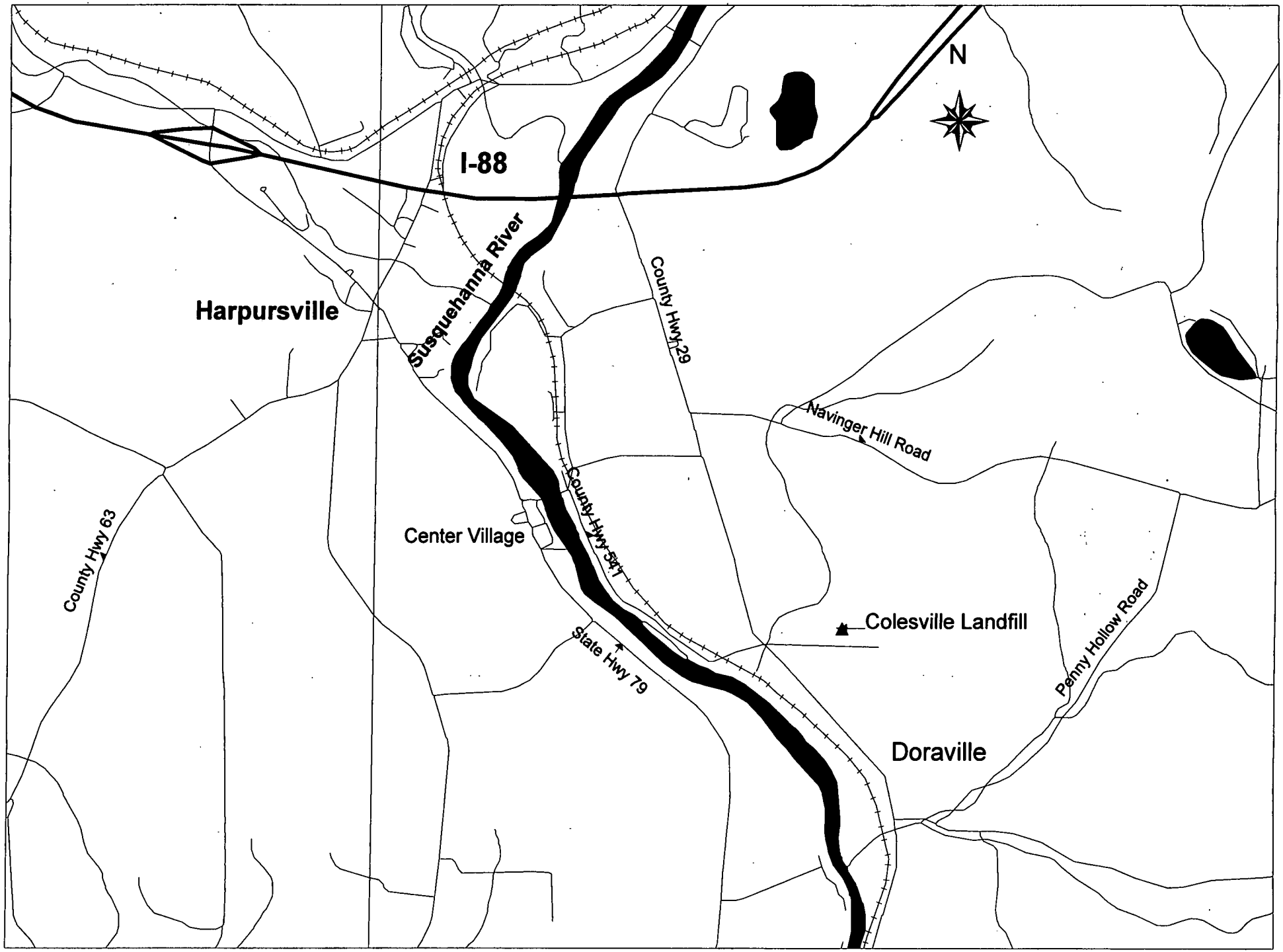
The Superfund Site Assessment Branch (SSAB), Division of Health Assessment and Consultation (DHAC), ATSDR, has reviewed this health consultation and concurs with its findings.

Chief, SSAB, DHAC, ATSDR

APPENDIX A

FIGURE 1

Figure 1 - Colesville Landfill - Colesville, Broome County



APPENDIX B

TABLE 1

Table 1
Water Quality Standards/Guidelines
Exceeded by Contaminants Found in Leachate Samples at the Colesville Landfill Site
[All values in micrograms per liter (mcg/L)]

		Water Quality Standards/Guidelines			
		New York State			US EPA
Contaminant	Maximum Detected	Ground	Surface	Drinking	Drinking
chlorobenzene	16	5	20	5	100
chloroethane	21	5	5 (g)	5	--
1,1-dichloroethane	58	5	5 (g)	5	--
trichloroethene	4	5	3	5	5

g : Guidance value.

APPENDIX C

PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING POTENTIAL HEALTH RISKS FOR CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

NYS DOH PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING POTENTIAL HEALTH RISKS FOR CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

To evaluate the potential health risks from contaminants of concern associated with the Colesville Landfill site, the New York State Department of Health assessed the risks for cancer and noncancer health effects.

Increased cancer risks were estimated by using site-specific information on exposure levels for the contaminant of concern and interpreting them using cancer potency estimates derived for that contaminant by the US EPA or, in some cases, by the NYS DOH. The following qualitative ranking of cancer risk estimates, developed by the NYS DOH, was then used to rank the risk from very low to very high. For example, if the qualitative descriptor was "low", then the excess lifetime cancer risk from that exposure is in the range of greater than one per million to less than one per ten thousand. Other qualitative descriptors are listed below:

Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk

Risk Ratio	Qualitative Descriptor
equal to or less than one per million	very low
greater than one per million to less than one per ten thousand	low
one per ten thousand to less than one per thousand	moderate
one per thousand to less than one per ten	high
equal to or greater than one per ten	very high

An estimated increased excess lifetime cancer risk is not a specific estimate of expected cancers. Rather, it is a plausible upper bound estimate of the probability that a person may develop cancer sometime in his or her lifetime following exposure to that contaminant.

There is insufficient knowledge of cancer mechanisms to decide if there exists a level of exposure to a cancer-causing agent below which there is no risk of getting cancer, namely, a threshold level. Therefore, every exposure, no matter how low, to a cancer-causing compound is assumed to be associated with some increased risk. As the dose of a carcinogen decreases, the chance of developing cancer decreases, but each exposure is accompanied by some increased risk.

There is general consensus among the scientific and regulatory communities on what level of estimated excess cancer risk is acceptable. An increased lifetime cancer risk of one in one million or less is generally not considered a significant public health concern.

For noncarcinogenic health risks, the contaminant intake was estimated using exposure assumptions for the site conditions. This dose was then compared to a risk reference dose (estimated daily intake of a chemical that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of health effects) developed by the US EPA, ATSDR and/or NYS DOH. The resulting ratio was then compared to the following qualitative scale of health risk:

Qualitative Descriptions for
Noncarcinogenic Health Risks

Ratio of Estimated Contaminant Intake to Risk Reference Dose	Qualitative Descriptor
equal to or less than the risk reference dose	minimal
greater than one to five times the risk reference dose	low
greater than five to ten times the risk reference dose	moderate
greater than ten times the risk reference dose	high

Noncarcinogenic effects unlike carcinogenic effects are believed to have a threshold, that is, a dose below which adverse effects will not occur. As a result, the current practice is to identify, usually from animal toxicology experiments, a no-observed-effect-level (NOEL). This is the experimental exposure level in animals at which no adverse toxic effect is observed. The NOEL is then divided by an uncertainty factor to yield the risk reference dose. The uncertainty factor is a number which reflects the degree of uncertainty that exists when experimental animal data are extrapolated to the general human population. The magnitude of the uncertainty factor takes into consideration various factors such as sensitive subpopulations (for example, children or the elderly), extrapolation from animals to humans, and the incompleteness of available data. Thus, the risk reference dose is not expected to cause health effects because it is selected to be much lower than dosages that do not cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals.

The measure used to describe the potential for noncancer health effects to occur in an individual is expressed as a ratio of estimated contaminant intake to the risk reference dose. A ratio equal to or less than one is generally not considered a significant public health concern. If exposure to the contaminant exceeds the risk reference dose, there may be concern for potential noncancer health effects because the margin of protection is less than that afforded by the reference dose. As a rule, the greater the ratio of the estimated contaminant intake to the risk reference dose, the greater the level of concern. This level of concern depends upon an evaluation of a number of factors such as the actual potential for exposure, background exposure, and the strength of the toxicologic data.

APPENDIX D

ATSDR PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARD CATEGORIES

INTERIM PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARD CATEGORIES

CATEGORY / DEFINITION	DATA SUFFICIENCY	CRITERIA
A. Urgent Public Health Hazard This category is used for sites where short-term exposures (< 1 yr) to hazardous substances or conditions could result in adverse health effects that require rapid intervention.	This determination represents a professional judgement based on critical data which ATSDR has judged sufficient to support a decision. This does not necessarily imply that the available data are complete; in some cases additional data may be required to confirm or further support the decision made.	Evaluation of available relevant information* indicates that site-specific conditions or likely exposures have had, are having, or are likely to have in the future, an adverse impact on human health that requires immediate action or intervention. Such site-specific conditions or exposures may include the presence of serious physical or safety hazards.
B. Public Health Hazard This category is used for sites that pose a public health hazard due to the existence of long-term exposures (> 1 yr) to hazardous substance or conditions that could result in adverse health effects.	This determination represents a professional judgement based on critical data which ATSDR has judged sufficient to support a decision. This does not necessarily imply that the available data are complete; in some cases additional data may be required to confirm or further support the decision made.	Evaluation of available relevant information* suggests that, under site-specific conditions of exposure, long-term exposures to site-specific contaminants (including radionuclides) have had, are having, or are likely to have in the future, an adverse impact on human health that requires one or more public health interventions. Such site-specific exposures may include the presence of serious physical or safety hazards.
C. Indeterminate Public Health Hazard This category is used for sites in which "*critical*" data are *insufficient* with regard to extent of exposure and/or toxicologic properties at estimated exposure levels.	This determination represents a professional judgement that critical data are missing and ATSDR has judged the data are insufficient to support a decision. This does not necessarily imply all data are incomplete; but that some additional data are required to support a decision.	The health assessor must determine, using professional judgement, the "criticality" of such data and the likelihood that the data can be obtained and will be obtained in a timely manner. Where some data are available, even limited data, the health assessor is encouraged to the extent possible to select other hazard categories and to support their decision with clear narrative that explains the limits of the data and the rationale for the decision.
D. No Apparent Public Health Hazard This category is used for sites where human exposure to contaminated media may be occurring, may have occurred in the past, and/or may occur in the future, but the exposure is not expected to cause any adverse health effects.	This determination represents a professional judgement based on critical data which ATSDR considers sufficient to support a decision. This does not necessarily imply that the available data are complete; in some cases additional data may be required to confirm or further support the decision made.	Evaluation of available relevant information* indicates that, under site-specific conditions of exposure, exposures to site-specific contaminants in the past, present, or future are not likely to result in any adverse impact on human health.
E: No Public Health Hazard This category is used for sites that, because of the absence of exposure, do NOT pose a public health hazard.	Sufficient evidence indicates that no human exposures to contaminated media have occurred, none are now occurring, and none are likely to occur in the future	

**Such as environmental and demographic data; health outcome data; exposure data; community health concerns information; toxicologic, medical, and epidemiologic data; monitoring and management plans.*

regarding project closeout. The final O&M report submitted last month is now approvable. The Town will submit corrections to several pages which will finalize the document. A conference call was held on November 30, 2000 to discuss comments on the closure report. The final closure report document arrived in February 2001. The SAC amendment for $2.0M was sent to the Town in March 2001 was returned in May and now on routing for execution. (No change since June 2001.)

360010 Metro North/Harmon Railroad Yard Westchester Co.
A SAC amendment is being processed by the DEC. Work began June 25th and is 15% complete.

413004 Sidney Center Landfill Delaware Co.
The certification report was received, reviewed, and comments sent to the EPA in April 2000. (No activity since August 2000.)

633022 Rome Landfill Oneida Co.
The project was transferred to the Eastern Field Services Section in December 1998. All that is left to do is closeout of the Title 3 grant. (No activity this month.)

704010 Colesville Landfill Broome Co.
Plans and the County's contract with the consultant have been reviewed. Final plans have been approved. Work began on the installation of the injection wells during the week of September 11, 2000. A delay in getting the proper well screen has delayed the completion of the injection wells. GAF, which was providing most of the funds for this project, has filed for bankruptcy and has indicated that it will cease payments to the consultant who is implementing the remedial program. The consultant has also indicated to EPA that GAF was in arrears on several payments. A memo has been prepared recommending that this project be taken over by EPA since the County will be unable to fund the remainder of the work. (No change since April 2001.)

Joe Yavarditte

704013 Conklin Landfill Broome Co.
The payment request for release of retainage was received in August 1999. The Town is attempting to secure a release of liens from the prime contractor. An altered release of lien has been submitted by the Town which has been referred to Counsel for review. (No change since March 2000.)

July 2001 Monthly Rpt.

Construction Services

Eastern Field Services

Bob Knizek

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
REGION 2 New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico & U.S. Virgin Islands
Superfund

Printed 2/14/01

National Priority Site Fact Sheet

COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL lANDFILL

- NEW YORK
- EPA ID# NYD980768691
- EPA REGION 2
- CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 23
- BROOME COUNTY
- COLESVILLE

Site Description

The 30acre Colesville Municipal Landfill site was owned and operated by the Town of Colesville from 1965 until 1969, when ownership was transferred to Broome County. The landfill accepted about 9,000 tons of municipal refuse each year. From 1973 to 1975, industrial wastes, such as organic solvents, dyes, and metals, were deposited in the landfill. Two streams collect drainage from the landfill and empty into the Susquehanna River. The New York State Department of Health inspected the site in 1984 and detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the ground water.

Approximately 1,900 people live within 3 miles of the site and depend on private wells as their source of drinking water. The closest residence is 300 feet from the site. The area is rural and woodlands surround the landfill. The Susquehanna River is used for fishing and recreational activities.

Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through federal, state, municipal, and potentially responsible party actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

Private wells, sediments, soil, and leachate draining from the landfill are contaminated with VOCs. Leachate drains into two onsite streams, which are tributaries of the Susquehanna River. Although the river is not used as a source of drinking water, it is used for fishing and recreation. Deer and wild turkeys forage for food on the site, and people who eat these animals, which may contain bioaccumulated contaminants, may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an initial action and a longterm remedial phase focusing on the cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: The County, a potentially responsible party (PRP), is providing residents with bottled water or activated charcoal filters for contaminated private wells and is monitoring the wells quarterly.

Entire Site: In 1991, following the completion of a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at and emanating from the site and to evaluate remedial alternatives, a Record of Decision was signed, selecting a remedy for the site. The selected remedy includes capping the landfill, installing a leachate collection system, collecting and treating contaminated ground water, and constructing and operating a new water supply system for the affected residents. The PRPs began the engineering design for the remedy in the spring of 1991. In 1994, the PRPs completed the engineering design for the capping of the landfill and wetlands restoration areas. The capping of the landfill and wetlands restoration were completed in October 1995. The alternate water supply (deep wells) design was approved by the State in 1995; the implementation of the design has, however, but has been put on hold since the County is attempting to purchase all of the impacted residences. If any properties of the properties cannot be purchased, deep wells will be installed.

The results of pre-design field tests showed that the groundwater extraction well system called for in the ROD is not likely to be an effective means of remediating the groundwater. A pilot-scale treatability study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of an in-situ reactive zone process.

This investigation was completed in the Fall of 1999. A final groundwater remediation design using this process to enhance the groundwater extraction and treatment component of the remedy was received in early May 2000, and is presently under review. It is anticipated that the construction of the groundwater remedy will commence in the Summer of 2000.

In April 2000, EPA issued a FiveYear Review Report, which concluded that while capping the landfill and the interim protection of the private water supplies in the area have significantly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the site, all of the remedial actions called for in the ROD, in particular the treatment of the contaminated groundwater, have not yet been implemented. EPA further concluded thatthe final remedies, when completed, will render the site fully protective of human health and the environment. EPA will conduct another FiveYear Review on or before April 2005.

Site Facts: The PRPs and the State of New York signed a Consent Order in 1987. Under this order, the PRPs performed an RI/FS and have agreed to conduct design and cleanup activities under state supervision.

Cleanup Progress

(Cap Construction Completed; Ground Water Remedi- ation Design Under Review)

The capping of the 35-acre landfill has significantly reduced the threat to public health and the environment. The provision of bottled water and charcoal filters on the affected wells has reduced the risk of exposure to contaminated ground water at the Colesville Landfill site, while final cleanup remedies are being designed and cleanup activities are implemented.

Site Repositories

Town of Colesville Town Hall, Harpursville, NY 13787

EPA Region II Superfund Records Center, 290 Broadway, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10007-1866

Region 2 Main Page | Search Region 2 | Comments | EPA Main Page

All electronic requests for information on FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) may be executed by: Region 2 Online FOIA Request Form

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/region02/superfnd/site_sum/0202237c.htm
This page last updated on July 17, 2000

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York 12233-7010

CONFERENCE MEMORANDUM

DATE 9/19/00

TIME

With Eugene Kudgus Title Town of Vestal

Address Phone

Re: Endicott Johnson: Franklin Street, Site 704018

Conference by: Telephone - Office

Outline of Discussion:

Local DOT wants to excavate the area that includes the site ~~for~~ to create a pond (for storm water, possibly?).

I told Mr. Kudgus that the area was clean except for a hot-spot that is a 10' by 10' area that is approx 2-4' deep. With that soil excavated and the soil sampled to confirm removal the site is done.

Mr. Kudgus said that DOT was interested unless there was haz. waste at the site. He will tell them what information he got.

J. Strang

Action to be taken:

John please work with Will to review. See BD with any Q.
9/15/00

ARCADIS GERAGHTY&MILLER

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller, Inc.
88 Duryea Road
Melville
New York 11747
Tel 631 249 7600
Fax 631 249 7610

ENVIRONMENTAL

Mr. George Jacob
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Mr. Brian Davidson
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-7010

704010

Subject:
Groundwater Performance Monitoring of the ERD/PT System, Colesville Landfill, Broome County, New York
(Site # 704010).
ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller Project No. NY000949.0014.00001

Date:
13 September 2000

Contact:
Steve Feldman

Extension:
(631) 391-5244

Dear Messrs. Jacob and Davidson:

One of the comments regarding the draft Groundwater Remediation System Design Package, provided in a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) letter dated July 12, 2000, requested "a description of the groundwater monitoring well network to be used for regular performance monitoring." During subsequent phone conversations with the NYSDEC and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and documented in a letter dated July 28, 2000 to the NYSDEC, the groundwater monitoring well network to be used for performance monitoring will be described in a Long-Term Monitoring Plan (Plan) for the site. Our letter indicated that prior to submission of the Plan, we would provide the USEPA and NYSDEC with a map showing proposed monitoring well locations. The Long-Term Monitoring Plan will be submitted for Agency review in November 2000.

Because our proposed Plan will involve the installation of one new monitoring well, we would like to obtain Agency concurrence regarding its location so that it can be installed while the drilling crew is mobilized at the site for installation of injection and extraction wells. We have also provided information on the proposed monitoring well network and water quality parameters so that you can evaluate the well location in the full context of the proposed monitoring program and provide comments that will help to streamline preparation of the Plan.

Groundwater Monitoring Plan

The framework for the Plan is discussed in detail below. Figure 1 shows the location of the monitoring wells (including the proposed well GMMW-6) relative to the landfill perimeter, along with the injection and extraction wells. Table 1 summarizes the groundwater monitoring well and water quality parameters for the first five years of operation of the groundwater remediation system. The baseline characterization would consist of the wells and water quality parameters shown for the Year 1 annual monitoring round.

Proposed Monitoring Well

AG&M proposes to install a single monitoring well (GMMW-6) downgradient of Monitoring Well GMMW-5. Installation of a monitoring well in this location will provide data for evaluation of downgradient geochemical conditions and site-specific biodegradation rates. The well would be constructed similar to Wells GMMW-4 and GMMW-5 (i.e., 2-inch diameter riser pipe and well screen; Schedule 40 PVC; and 0.010-inch screen slot size), screened approximately 46 to 56 feet below land surface, and developed using conventional pump and surge methods.

Groundwater Monitoring Network

The proposed groundwater monitoring program will be conducted on a quarterly basis for the first five years of operation, with a provision in the Plan to propose less frequent monitoring in conjunction with the five-year review of the groundwater remediation system. Quarterly groundwater monitoring will focus primarily on geochemical conditions and the distribution of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) along flowpaths at various intervals downgradient of the ERD zone. The quarterly groundwater monitoring rounds will consist of the following seven monitoring wells: GMMW-2, GMMW-5, GMMW-6 (new monitoring well), W-5, W-6, W-7, and PW-4. Monitoring Wells W-6 and W-7 will be used to evaluate groundwater quality in the area south-southwest of the landfill that will not be influenced by the ERD zone. For the first full year of operation, groundwater samples will be collected and submitted for analysis of VOCs, inorganic parameters, permanent gases, classical chemistry and field parameters. For years two through five, each quarterly round will consist of sampling for VOCs, total/dissolved organic carbon, and field parameters, while the remaining parameters will be monitored on a semi-annual basis (see Table 1 for details).

ARCADIS GERAGHTY&MILLER

Once per year (i.e., the fourth quarterly round of each year), AG&M will perform an expanded round of groundwater monitoring that will provide an updated characterization of the VOC plume on a site-wide basis. Specifically, the annual rounds will include the seven quarterly monitoring wells described above, plus the following six monitoring wells: W-16S, W-17S, W-20S, PW-2, PW-3, and W-18, for a total of 13 monitoring wells. The quarterly wells will be analyzed for VOCs, plus the full suite of bio-geochemical parameters described above; the annual wells will be analyzed for VOCs only.

We are requesting your prompt review of the proposed location for GMMW-6 so that we can install this well during the first week of October. In addition, your review and comment regarding the proposed monitoring well network, schedule and parameter list will help to streamline the process of finalizing the Plan. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller, Inc.

Steven M. Feldman
Principal Scientist/Project Manager

Thomas Lobasso
Vice President/Project Officer

Enclosure

Copies:
Ray Standish, Broome DSWM
Celeste Wills, GAF Corporation

\\ny1scv1\data\aproject\broome\ny0949.01\corr\gmmw6_loc.doc

ARCADIS GERAGHTY & MILLER

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Quarterly Monitoring Rounds																									
GMMW-2		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
GMMW-5		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
GMMW-6		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-5		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-6		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-7		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
PW-4		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
Annual Monitoring Rounds																									
W-16S					√				√				–				--				--				--
W-17S					√				√				–				--				--				--
W-18					√				√				–				--				--				--
W-20S					√				√				–				--				--				--
PW-2					√				√				--				--				--				--
PW-3					√				√				–				--				--				--

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Quarterly Monitoring Wells																	
GMMW-2		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
GMMW-5		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
GMMW-6		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
W-5		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
W-6		√	√	√	na	–	√	--	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
W-7		√	√	√	na	–	√	--	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
PW-4		√	√	√	na	--	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
Annual Monitoring Wells																	
W-16S					–				--				X				X
W-17S					--				–				X				X
W-18					–				–				X				X
W-20S					–				--				X				X
PW-2					--				--				X				X
PW-3					–				–				X				X

See notes on last page

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[4] Classical chemistry parameters include: Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).

[5] Field parameters include: oxidation-reduction potential (redox); pH; specific conductance; temperature; iron (ferrous); and sulfide.

[•] During these rounds, only organic carbon (total and dissolved) will be collected.

√ Samples will be collected for that parameter.

– Samples will not be collected for that parameter.

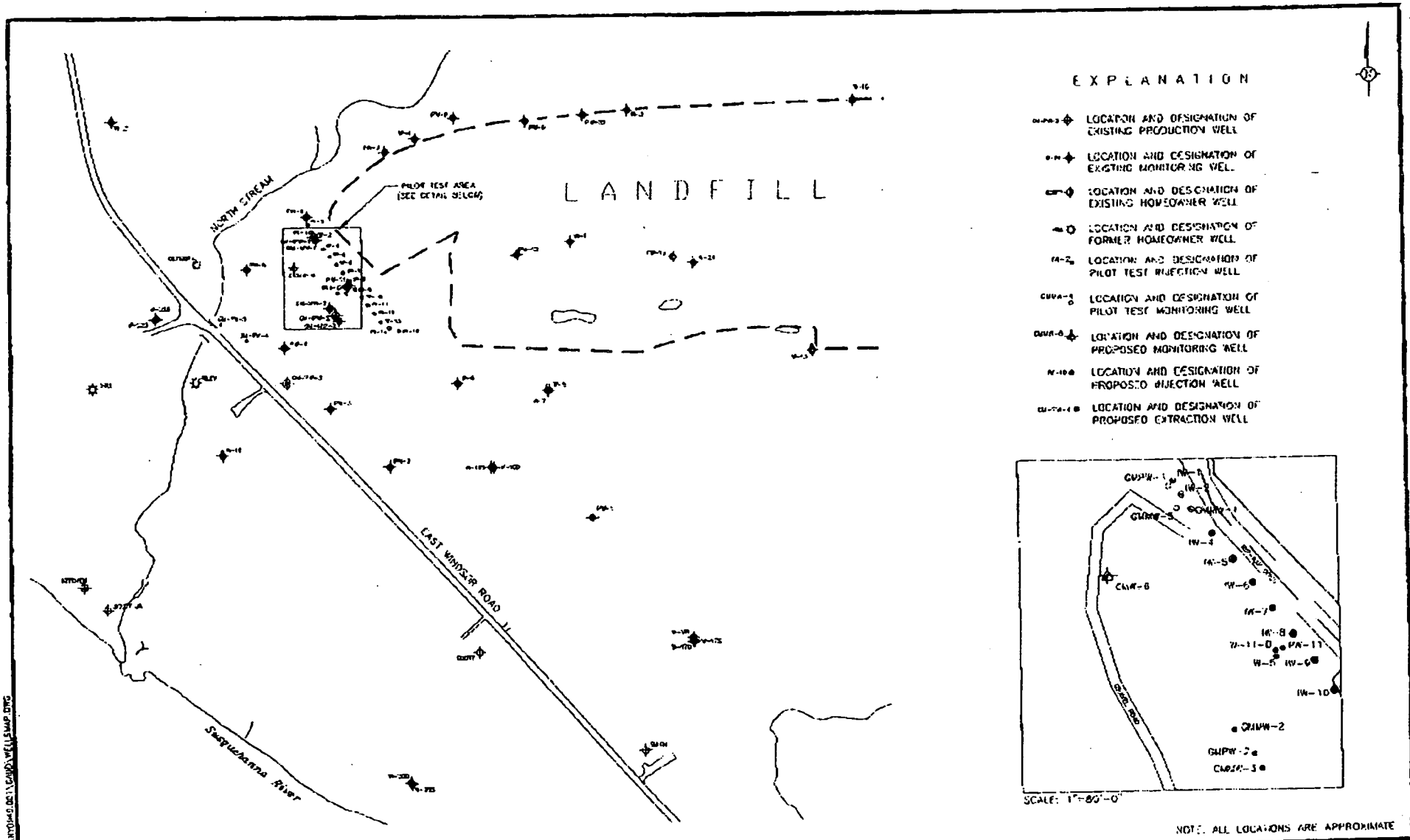
X Field parameters include: pH; specific conductance; and temperature.

VOCs Volatile organic compounds

ERD Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination

PT Pump and Treat

Q1 First Quarter



NOTE: ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

0 200
SCALE IN FEET

ARCADIS GERAGHTY&MILLER

COLESVILLE LANDFILL
COLESVILLE, NEW YORK

LOCATION OF REMEDIAL WELLS AND MONITORING WELLS

NY0949001275

1

John please work with will to review. See BD with any Q.
GMJ
9/15/00

ARCADIS GERAGHTY&MILLER

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller, Inc.
88 Duryea Road
Melville
New York 11747
Tel 631 249 7600
Fax 631 249 7610

ENVIRONMENTAL

Mr. George Jacob
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Mr. Brian Davidson
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-7010

704010

Subject:
Groundwater Performance Monitoring of the ERD/PT System, Colesville Landfill, Broome County, New York
(Site # 704010).
ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller Project No. NY000949.0014.00001

Date,
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Contact:
Steve Feidman

Extension:
(631) 391-5244

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ARCADIS GERAGHTY & MILLER

George Jacob (USEPA)
Brian Davidson (NYSDEC)
13 September 2000

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Steven M. Feldman
Principal Scientist/Project Manager

Thomas Lobasso

Thomas Lobasso
Vice President/Project Officer

Enclosure

Copies:
Ray Standish, Broome DSWM
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GMMW-5		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
GMMW-6		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-5		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-6		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-7		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
PW-4		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
Annual Monitoring Rounds																									
W-16S					√				√				--				--				--				--
W-17S					√				√				--				--				--				--
W-18					√				√				--				--				--				--
W-20S					√				√				--				--				--				--
PW-2					√				√				--				--				--				--
PW-3					√				√				--				--				--				--

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ARCADIS GERAGHTY & MILLER

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W-6		√	√	√	na	–	√	--	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
W-7		√	√	√	na	–	√	--	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
PW-4		√	√	√	na	--	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
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W-20S					–				--				X				X
PW-2					--				--				X				X
PW-3					–				–				X				X

See notes on last page

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√	Samples will be collected for that parameter.
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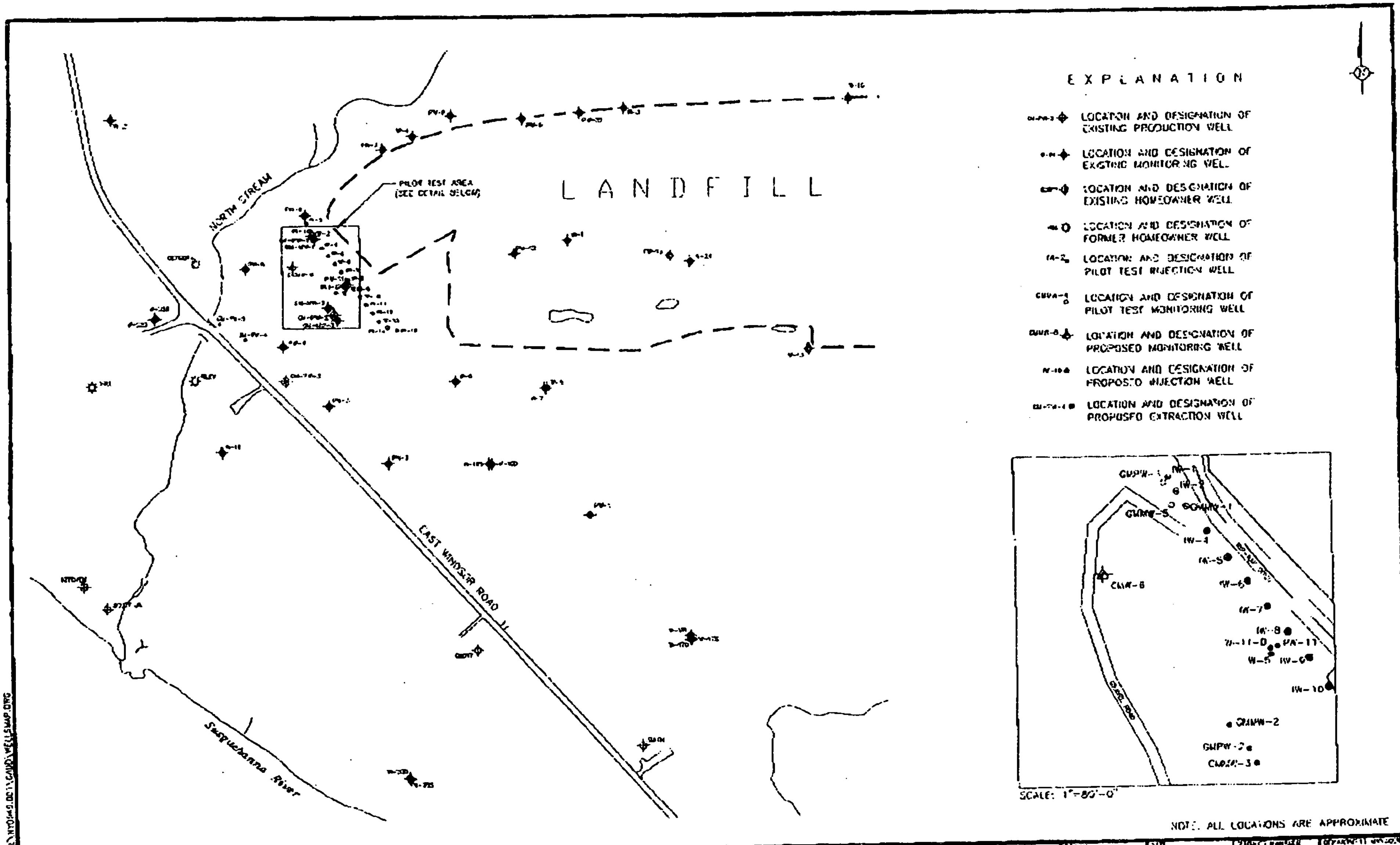
X	Field parameters include: pH; specific conductance; and temperature.
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds
ERD	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
PT	Pump and Treat
Q1	First Quarter



SCALE IN FEET (0 – 250)	ARCADIS GERAGHTY & MILLER	COLESVILLE LANDFILL COLESVILLE, NEW YORK	LOCATION OF REMEDIAL WELLS AND MONITORING WELLS
			NY0949001275
			1

John please work with Will to review. See BD with any Q.
IJ
9/15/00

ARCADIS GERAGHTY&MILLER

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller, Inc.
88 Duryea Road
Melville
New York 11747
Tel 631 249 7600
Fax 631 249 7610

ENVIRONMENTAL

Mr. George Jacob
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Mr. Brian Davidson
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-7010

704010

Subject:
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ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller Project No. NY000949.0014.00001

Date,
13 September 2000

Contact:
Steve Feldman

Extension:
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I Made no
comments to
Brian Davidson.

11/21/00.

ARCADIS GERAGHTY & MILLER

George Jacob (USEPA)
Brian Davidson (NYSDEC)
13 September 2000

Groundwater Monitoring Plan

The framework for the Plan is discussed in detail below. Figure 1 shows the location of the monitoring wells (including the proposed well GMMW-6) relative to the landfill perimeter, along with the injection and extraction wells. Table 1 summarizes the groundwater monitoring well and water quality parameters for the first five years of operation of the groundwater remediation system. The baseline characterization would consist of the wells and water quality parameters shown for the Year 1 annual monitoring round.

Proposed Monitoring Well

AG&M proposes to install a single monitoring well (GMMW-6) downgradient of Monitoring Well GMMW-5. Installation of a monitoring well in this location will provide data for evaluation of downgradient geochemical conditions and site-specific biodegradation rates. The well would be constructed similar to Wells GMMW-4 and GMMW-5 (i.e., 2-inch diameter riser pipe and well screen; Schedule 40 PVC; and 0.010-inch screen slot size), screened approximately 46 to 56 feet below land surface, and developed using conventional pump and surge methods.

Groundwater Monitoring Network

The proposed groundwater monitoring program will be conducted on a quarterly basis for the first five years of operation, with a provision in the Plan to propose less frequent monitoring in conjunction with the five-year review of the groundwater remediation system. Quarterly groundwater monitoring will focus primarily on geochemical conditions and the distribution of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) along flowpaths at various intervals downgradient of the ERD zone. The quarterly groundwater monitoring rounds will consist of the following seven monitoring wells: GMMW-2, GMMW-5, GMMW-6 (new monitoring well), W-5, W-6, W-7, and PW-4. Monitoring Wells W-6 and W-7 will be used to evaluate groundwater quality in the area south-southwest of the landfill that will not be influenced by the ERD zone. For the first full year of operation, groundwater samples will be collected and submitted for analysis of VOCs, inorganic parameters, permanent gases, classical chemistry and field parameters. For years two through five, each quarterly round will consist of sampling for VOCs, total/dissolved organic carbon, and field parameters, while the remaining parameters will be monitored on a semi-annual basis (see Table 1 for details).

George Jacob (USEPA)
Brian Davidson (NYSDEC)
13 September 2000

ARCADIS GERAGHTY&MILLER

Once per year (i.e., the fourth quarterly round of each year), AG&M will perform an expanded round of groundwater monitoring that will provide an updated characterization of the VOC plume on a site-wide basis. Specifically, the annual rounds will include the seven quarterly monitoring wells described above, plus the following six monitoring wells: W-16S, W-17S, W-20S, PW-2, PW-3, and W-18, for a total of 13 monitoring wells. The quarterly wells will be analyzed for VOCs, plus the full suite of bio-geochemical parameters described above; the annual wells will be analyzed for VOCs only.

We are requesting your prompt review of the proposed location for GMMW-6 so that we can install this well during the first week of October. In addition, your review and comment regarding the proposed monitoring well network, schedule and parameter list will help to streamline the process of finalizing the Plan. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller, Inc.

Steven M. Feldman
Principal Scientist/Project Manager

Thomas Lobasso

Thomas Lobasso
Vice President/Project Officer

Enclosure

Copies:
Ray Standish, Broome DSWM
Celeste Wills, GAF Corporation

\\nysrv1\data\projects\broome\ny0949.01\correspg\mmw6_loc.doc

ARCADIS GERAGHTY & MILLER

Table 1. Groundwater Monitoring Network for the ERD/PT System, Colesville Landfill, Broome County, New York.

Well Identification	Analytical Parameter:	VOCs[1]								Inorganics[2]								Permanent Gases[3]							
	Year:	YEAR 1				YEARS 2 TO 5				YEAR 1				YEARS 2 TO 5				YEAR 1				YEARS 2 TO 5			
	Quarter:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly Monitoring Rounds																									
GMMW-2		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
GMMW-5		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
GMMW-6		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-5		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-6		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
W-7		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
PW-4		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	√	•	√	√	√	√	√	--	√	--	√
Annual Monitoring Rounds																									
W-16S					√				√				--				--				--				--
W-17S					√				√				--				--				--				--
W-18					√				√				--				--				--				--
W-20S					√				√				--				--				--				--
PW-2					√				√				--				--				--				--
PW-3					√				√				--				--				--				--

See notes on last page

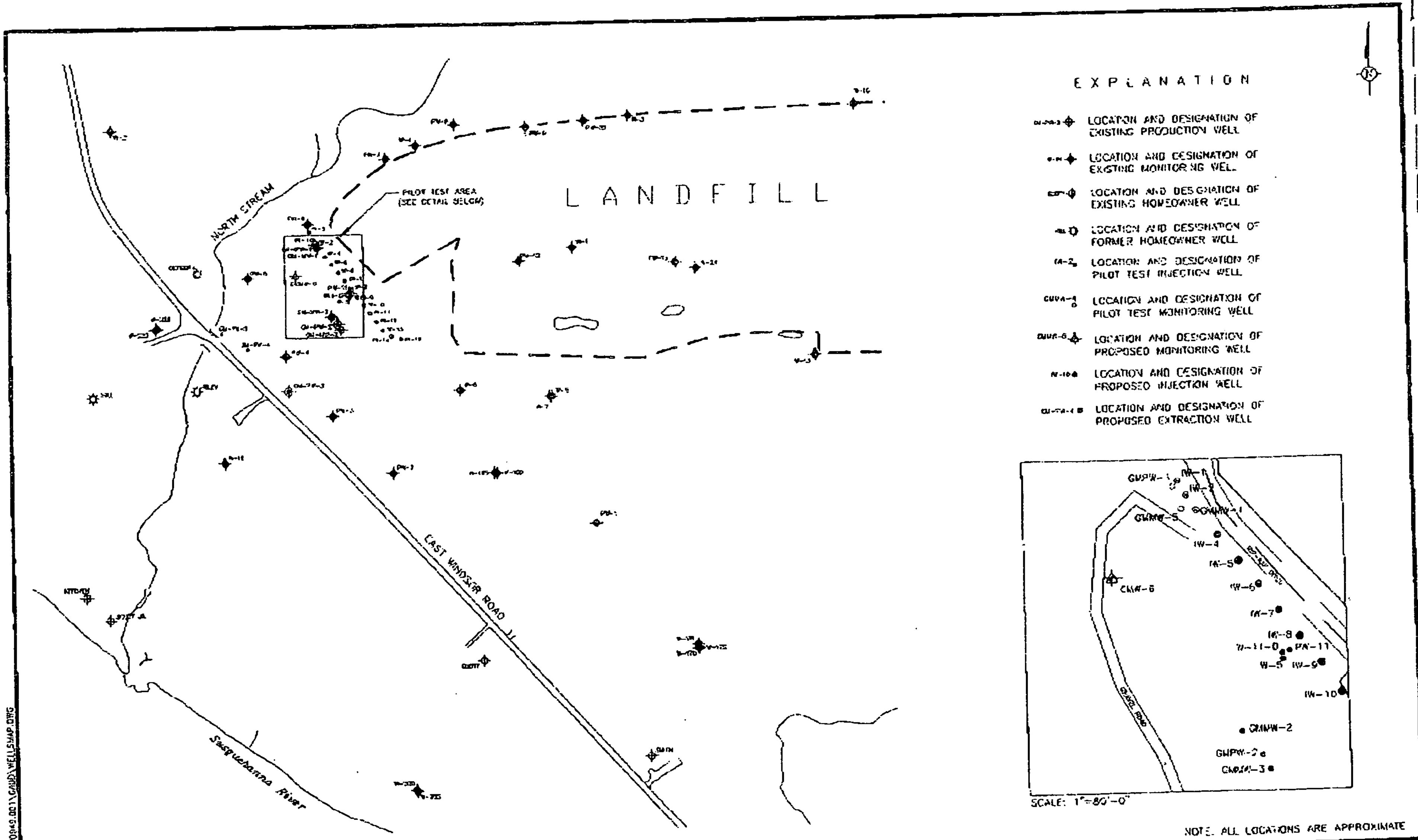
Table 1. Groundwater Monitoring Network for the ERD/PT System, Colesville Landfill, Broome County, New York.

Well Identification	Analytical Parameter:	Classical Chemistry[4]								Field Parameters[5]							
	Year:	YEAR 1				YEARS 2 TO 5				YEAR 1				YEARS 2 TO 5			
	Quarter:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly Monitoring Wells																	
GMMW-2		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
GMMW-5		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
GMMW-6		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
W-5		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
W-6		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
W-7		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
PW-4		√	√	√	na	–	√	–	na	√	√	√	na	√	√	√	na
Annual Monitoring Wells																	
W-16S					–				–				X				X
W-17S					–				–				X				X
W-18					–				–				X				X
W-20S					–				–				X				X
PW-2					–				–				X				X
PW-3					–				–				X				X

See notes on last page

Table 1. Groundwater Monitoring Network for the ERD/PT System, Colesville Landfill, Broome County, New York.

1	VOCs analyzed include the TCL VOCs using USEPA Method 8021.
2	Inorganic parameters includes: manganese (dissolved); iron (dissolved); chloride; organic carbon (total and dissolved); nitrate; nitrite; and sulfate.
3	Permanent Gases include: carbon dioxide; oxygen; nitrogen; methane; carbon monixide; ethane and ethane.
4	Classical chemistry parameters include: Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).
5	Field parameters include: oxidation-reduction potential (redox); pH; specific conductance; temperature; iron (ferrous); and sulfide.
*	During these rounds, only organic carbon (total and dissolved) will be collected.
√	Samples will be collected for that parameter.
–	Samples will not be collected for that parameter.
X	Field parameters include: pH; specific conductance; and temperature.
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds
ERD	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
PT	Pump and Treat
Q1	First Quarter



0 250 SCALE IN FEET

ARCADIS GERAGHTY&MILLER

COLESVILLE LANDFILL
COLESVILLE, NEW YORK

LOCATION OF REMEDIAL WELLS AND MONITORING WELLS

DRAWN: A.G.	DATE: 0/23/00
PROJECT MANAGER: S. FELDMAN	DEPARTMENT MANAGER
LEAD DESIGN PROF.	CHECKED: D. STECH
PROJECT NUMBER: NY0949001215	DRAWING NUMBER: 1

NO.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY

From: John Strang
To: Sylvester, Anthony
Date: 9/6/00 10:24AM
Subject: Re: Foil # 00--659 (Colesville Landfill)

704010

Tony, the following is the list of documents that are in the BHSC Library for Colesville Landfill Site No. 704010.

- Preliminary Investigation of the Colesville Landfill phase I summary report Sept. 1984
- Draft Final Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan March 1993
- Post Closure O&M Plan April 1994
- Response to USEPA, NYSDEC and NYSDOH comments on Oct. 1995 Focused Feasibility Study (FSS) Report Oct. 1996
- Revised FSS Report Oct. 1996
- Site Inspection Report for Colesville LF Closure wetland replacement site Oct. 1996

FFS

The O&M file has only site status updates on the Landfill gotten from Brian Davidson in Central Remedial Action.
John Strang

>>> Anthony Sylvester 09/06/00 08:39AM >>>
Program Management wants to know the status of this FOIL.

CC: Davidson, Brian

704010

From: Brian Davidson
To: Strang, John
Date: 9/6/00 10:36AM
Subject: Re: Foil # 00--659 (Colesville Landfill)

Correction - The Current Project Manager is Joe Yavonditte.

>>> John Strang 09/06/00 10:30AM >>>
Tony, I should have also said that I haven't seen this FOIL request. Brian Davidson is the lead for the activity ongoing at the Landfill. John Strang

>>> Anthony Sylvester 09/06/00 08:39AM >>>
Program Management wants to know the status of this FOIL.

DATE: 7/20/00 REFERENCE NO.: 00-659

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Environmental Remediation

RECEIVED
JUL 24 2000
Bureau Of Hazardous Site Control
DER

FOIL REQUEST

Tony's going to answer Tim Wolosen and tell him to contact Joe Yavonditte. [signature] 9/6/00.

TO:

X	Lauren MacDonald, / Davidson Bureau of Central Remediation Action		Kathy Follett Bureau of Western Remedial Action
X	~~Patrick Pagano~~ Tony Sylvester / Strang Bureau of Hazardous Site Control	X	Marcia Jenks / Yavonditte Bureau of Construction Services
	TBD (Sal Ervolina) Bureau of Eastern Remedial Action		Morris Leno Bureau of Spill Prevention and Response
X	Jim Harrington Bureau of Program Management	X	Dottie Merrick Bureau of Program Management

___ Request forwarded to more than one unit for consideration

FROM: Tim Wolosen. Division FOIL Coordinator, Fiscal Management Section. BPM

Requestor: Denise A. Lukowski, PE for FSG (Focused Strategies Group)

Re: Colesville Landfill 704010

7-04-010

Response Due Date: 7/27/00

Please notify me what records you may have regarding this request as soon as possible. Also, complete the area below if applicable.

If you will be responding directly to the requestor, please send copies (w/out Encls.) to:

1. **Ruth Earl, Press Office, Room 602 (-1016)**
2. **Tim Wolosen, Fiscal Mgmt. Section, Room 268 (-7010)**

If you do not maintain records which are responsive to this request then please advise me and complete the area below if applicable.

_____ There are additional unit(s)/individual(s) who maintain or may maintain records responsive to this request:

cc: Bureau Director(s) w/out Atts. Donna Weigel
FOIL File
William Daigle
Earl Barcomb
Richard Koelling

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Office of External Affairs - Room 602
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-1016
(518) 457-5400 (518) 457-7735 (fax)

FOIL Request No. **00-659**

John P. Cahill
Commissioner

Referral Memo

To: Tim Wolosen - Environmental Remediation
Room 268
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-7010

From: Ruth L. Earl

Date: 7/20/00

The attached FOIL request 00-659 was received by us on 7/20/00. If you have any records which are responsive to this request, please send them directly to the requestor and a copy of your transmittal letter to me.

Please let me know before 7/27/00 if you do NOT have records which are responsive to this request, and/or if you know of ADDITIONAL UNITS, not listed to the right, which may have relevant records. If I have not heard from you 7/27/00, I will send an acknowledgment to the requestor indicating that I have referred the request to you.

Tim Wolosen - Environmental Remediation

Elissa Armater - Environmental Enforcemen

Marsha Rozelle - Region 7

To: Ruth L. Earl
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 122331016
(518) 457-5400

From: Tim Wolosen RE 11ca

FOIL Request No. 00-659

_____ I do not maintain records which are responsive to this request.

_____ There are additional unit (s) / individual (s) who maintain or probably maintain records responsive to this request.

00-659

FSG Focused Strategics Group

July 19, 2000

VIA First Class Mail and Fax
Records Access Officer
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-1016
Fax (518) 457-7735

Re: **FOIA Request**

To Freedom of Information Officer:

The Focused Strategies Group is reviewing an environmental insurance claim against the London Market Insurers for the following site:

Colesville Municipal Landfill
Colesville, Broome County, New York # 7C4C1C C.2 (NPL)
EPA ID #NYD980768691

In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), we are seeking the following information for the site:

- A listing of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP) and their allotted share, if available.
- Copies of Administrative Orders, Consent Agreements, or other regulatory agreements/orders.
- Records of Decision (RODs)
- Technical reports related to remedial investigations, feasibility studies and work plans.
- Reports or documents describing Remedial Actions completed to date, a current status of site work, and anticipated future actions.
- Information related to past site costs and the anticipated cost of future remedial actions.

Upon your review of the availability of the above items, please contact me to advise what specific information is available for the site. Depending on the quantity of information available, we will then determine either to have the materials forwarded to us or conduct a file review.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 212-530-6248. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Denise A. Labowski, P.E.
Environmental Consultant

cc: Elizabeth Roberge (FSG)

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Environmental Remediation

Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Operations and Maintenance Review Report

Form Date 96.10.01

Site Name: Endicott Johnson, Inc. (Footwear) **Class:** 4 **Number:** 7-04-018

O&M Funding Source: ☐ State Superfund ☐ Federal Superfund ☐ Municipal X Responsible Party

O&M Information: O&M Start: 9309 End: Annual Cost: $ ☐ Estimated

Interim Remedial Measures/Operable Units in O&M Phase:

☐ Drum Removal ☐ Soil Removal ☐ Tank Removal
☐ Cap/Cover ☐ Containment Structure X Fence/Security
☐ Groundwater Recovery/Treatment ☐ Leachate Collection/Treatment X Vapor Extraction System **(Shut Off)**
☐ Air Sparging/Stripper System ☐ Treatment/Filtration Plant/System ☐ Potable Water Supply/System
X Other: Two years of Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring **(Completed January 1999)**

Institutional Controls: ☐ Deed Restriction ☐ Discharge Permit ☐ Department of Health Sampling
X Other: State Consent Order. ROD signed 11/90

O&M Review Information:

Reports: Status Report on the Site received from new environmental consultant for Endicott Johnson, Mosely & Assoc. - Dated February 16, 1999. Included last round of Groundwater Monitoring Data.

Inspection: March 2000 by Regional Staff (SVE unit was still on-site).

Sampling: The two year semiannual sampling of the Groundwater Monitoring Wells for toluene only was completed in January 1999. DEC took duplicate samples. Results show no exceedances of toluene above groundwater standards.

Other:

Conclusions:

Remedy Effective? X Yes ☐ No: There is an isolated soil (hot spot) at Bore Hole 2. Toluene was found at 18 ppm and later confirmed at 100 ppm.

ROD Compliance? X Yes ☐ No: DEC approved a July 1997 shutdown of the Vapor Extraction System in 12/97.

Consent Order Compliance? X Yes ☐ No:

Other:

Recommendations: Endicott-Johnson did semiannual groundwater monitoring for two years following shutdown of the Vapor Extraction System. Sampling was done in 7/97, 01/98, 07/98 and 01/99. All results found no toluene in the GW.

Next Review Report due 04/2001

ROD/Consent Order Modifications? X No ☐ Yes (per above) Reclassify the Site? X No ☐ Yes → Class:

Comments:

1. The Site is in its O&M phase. Site became Class 4 in 11/98. Endicott Johnson, through Mosely and Associates has requested information on future plans for the site including selling the property. Mosely & Associates has also asked about deed restrictions. I have found no deed restrictions for this site.

2. The soil hot spot at Bore Hole 2, found and confirmed, is a concern to NYSDEC. Once they have completed the semiannual groundwater monitoring, the presence of the hot spot will affect DEC's response to Endicott-Johnson's request that no further action be required at the site.

Suggest they excavate the hot spot or place a deed restriction + possibly continued LTM.

Project Manager:			Reviewer:		
John R Strang	4/28/00		Gerald J Rider Jr	7/31/00	
Signature	Date		Signature	Date	
John R. Strang	Haz. Site Control	(518) 457-0927	Gerald J. Rider, Jr.	Haz. Site Control	(518 457-0927
Name	Region or Bureau	Telephone	Name	Region or Bureau	Telephone

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Environmental Remediation

Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Operations and Maintenance Review Report

Form Date 96.10.01

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O&M Information: O&M Start: 9309 End: Annual Cost: $ ☐ Estimated

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☐ Air Sparging/Stripper System ☐ Treatment/Filtration Plant/System ☐ Potable Water Supply/System
X Other: Two years of Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring **(Completed January 1999)**

Institutional Controls: ☐ Deed Restriction ☐ Discharge Permit ☐ Department of Health Sampling
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Other:

Recommendations: Endicott-Johnson did semiannual groundwater monitoring for two years following shutdown of the Vapor Extraction System. Sampling was done in 7/97, 01/98, 07/98 and 01/99. All results found no toluene in the GW.

Next Review Report due 04/2001

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Project Manager:			Reviewer:		
John R Strang		4/28/00			
Signature		Date	Signature		Date
John R. Strang	Haz. Site Control	(518) 457-0927	Gerald J. Rider, Jr.	Haz. Site Control	(518 457-0927
Name	Region or Bureau	Telephone	Name	Region or Bureau	Telephone

1 2:45 2/22/00
30

Returned call 2/24/00 2:55pm

10:49 2/23/00 #704013 (615)943-9806

Ralph Mosley

Franklin Street EJ Footwear

OBTH - Purchase old Vapor Recovery Systems

I am supposed to have permission to sell unit

Called and gave him OK. It is OBTH's unit to sell.

704078

Class 4

Area (Hot Spot) with

- Toluene above Soil Cleanup Standards

Remain Class 4

I don't know of deed restriction and the file doesn't state one.

Annual Inspection - by Region or me.

Size/depth of soil removal.

704018 Endicott Johnson on 3/21/00 photo from John May. SVE Unit still on site.

704018 Endicott Johnson on 3/21/00 photo from John May. SITE Unit still on site.

Colesville Landfill Status: 704010

The March 1991 federal ROD called for regrading and capping, pumping and treating groundwater until standards are achieved, and a new water supply for residences in the affected downgradient area.

Regrading and capping of the landfill was completed in November 1995. The PRPs (ISP Corp. & Broome County) have purchased, or are in the process of purchasing all affected or potentially affected downgraident properties alleviating the need for a new water supply system.

EPA has refused to accept the PRPs submissions regarding the intrinsic remediation of groundwater at the site, but agreed to a pilot test for Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD). The ERD pilot test is ongoing. The pilot test, started in December 1998, is now expected to last 6 months, and therefore should be complete in June, 1999. Based on early test results (January & February 1999) the molasses to water ratio was increased from 100 to 1 to 5 to 1. The PRP's consultant maintains that an increase in organic carbon and a decrease in dissolved oxygen and redox potential in the March 1999 groundwater samples indicates that the ERD is working. We should receive the final ERD pilot test report this summer. If the ERD is shown to be effective in treating the groundwater, the EPA could amend the ROD.

From Brian Davidson 5/3/99.
JKStrang.

704010 Title 3

Design Start	9104	B. Davidson
Design End	9909	
Const Start	9501	J. Yevoudith
Const End	2000/04	

From: John Strang
To: trhughes
Date: 6/4/99 11:55am
Subject: Y2K:CONKLIN DUMPS AND COLESVILLE -Reply

Terry, one site down, one to go.

704010 Colesville Landfill Broome County
I discussed the site with Brian Davidson, Geologist in the Bureau of Central Remedial Action. A groundwater plume was identified and the source was determined to be the landfill. The remedy called for constructing a leachate collection system. The design of that system is still under evaluation as the PRP reported to the EPA that the groundwater is being treated intrinsically (the level of contaminants in the GW is decreasing by natural attenuation). The EPA agreed to a test pilot to study what is being called Enhanced Reductive Chlorination. The pilot test should be complete in June 1999. No collection system or treatment system was built (no devices, equipment or programs are date-related), therefore there are no Y2K issues at this landfill.

704013 Conklin Dumps Broome County
I have a call into Dennis Shimer, the Town Dept Water Supervisor.

John Strang

>>> Terry Hughes 06/03/99 05:50pm >>>

John,

EPA has written to Mike concerning Y2K at NYSDEC lead NPL sites. These two sites are the only ones which have not responded.

See me tomorrow.

Terry

Contacted Dennis @ 11:20 am on 6/7/99.

Dennis Shimer (607) 775-4114

Has an assessment been done on the groundwater collection system and storage tank to determine if there could be Y2K problems. No assessment, however there are no devices, equipment or programs that are date related. The leachate collects in the tank and when a certain volume is reached, the groundwater is tested when the gw results show that it can be discharged to the sewer system, a manual valve is turned and the leachate is released to Binghamton - Johnson City Joint Sewage System.

If there were Y2K problems would there be an effect on the environment?

If there were Y2K problems, there would be no effect on the environment.

File on eDOCs X Yes _____ No
Site Name Colesville
Site No. 704010
County Broome
Town Colesville
Foilable X Yes _____ No
File Name 2001-08-14 - DOH Doc
Scanned & eDOC _____