Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

Record of Decision

Former GE Court Street 5/5A Site
Town of Dewitt, Onondaga County
Site Number 7-34-070

March 1999

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

GEORGE E. PATAKI, *Governor* JOHN P. CAHILL, *Commissioner*

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Former GE Court Street 5/5A Inactive Hazardous Waste Site
Town of Dewitt, Onondaga County, New York
Site No. 7-34-070

Statement of Purpose and Basis

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedial action for the Former GE Court Street 5/5A inactive hazardous waste disposal site which was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). The remedial program selected is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300).

This decision is based upon the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the Former GE Court Street 5/5A Inactive Hazardous Waste Site and upon public input to the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) presented by the NYSDEC. A bibliography of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

Assessment of the Site

Actual or threatened release of hazardous waste constituents from this site, have been addressed by implementing the Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) identified in this ROD. Therefore, the site no longer represents a current or potential significant threat to public health and the environment.

Description of Selected Remedy

Based upon the results of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and the IRMs which have been performed at the Former GE Court Street 5/5A Site, the NYSDEC has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the site. The IRMs which have been implemented at the site are as follows:

- Installation /Operation of a Groundwater Collection and Treatment System
- Soil Removal Action
- Storm Sewer Rehabilitation

The remedy will consist of the continued operation, maintenance and monitoring of the Groundwater Collection and Treatment system in a manner consistent with the design until groundwater concentrations of site-related VOCs have leveled off at a relatively low concentration over the majority of the site, significant quantities of contaminants are no longer being removed, and it can be demonstrated that natural attenuation of site-related VOCs will be protective of surface water quality in the South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health concurs with the remedy selected for this site as being protective of human health.

Declaration

The selected remedy is protective of human 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.

3/29/95
Date

Michael J. O'Toole, Jr., Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

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SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has selected the remedy for the Former General Electric (GE) Court Street 5/5A Site. As more fully described in Sections 3 and 4 of this document, spills of solvents from underground solvent storage tanks and an above-ground solvent dispensing pad resulted in the disposal of hazardous waste at the site. Contaminants associated with the halogenated solvents disposed include volatile organic compounds such as dichloroethane, trichloroethene and vinyl chloride. These contaminants are present in the shallow groundwater flow system which discharges to the South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek. These disposal activities resulted in the site being listed as Class 3 on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. Class 3 means that a consequential amount of hazardous waste has been disposed, but that the site does not presently pose a significant threat to public health or the environment.

During the course of the investigation, certain actions, known as Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs), were undertaken at the Former GE Court Street 5/5A Site. IRMs are conducted at sites when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The IRMs undertaken at this site included the installation/operation of a Groundwater Collection and Treatment system, a Soil Removal Action and Storm Sewer Rehabilitation work.

Based upon the success of the above IRMs, No Further Action was selected as the remedy for this site. In addition, the Department proposes to reclassify the site to a Class 4 site on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.

SECTION 2: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Former GE Court Street 5/5A site (Site No. 7-34-070) is located at the intersection of Deere Road and Route 298 in the town of Dewitt, Onondaga County, New York. The site location and site features are shown on Figures 1 & 2. The Former GE Court Street 5/5A Site is located in an urban, industrial area and consists of approximately 14.1 acres. The site is paved, with only small landscaped areas present adjacent to the buildings. The site is bordered on the north by private property (which is adjacent to Sanders Creek and Route 298), on the east by Deere Road, on the south by privately owned property and on the west by property owned by Onondaga County (which is adjacent to the South Branch of Ley Creek). The site storm sewer system discharges to the South Branch of Ley Creek, and Sanders Creek. Figure 1 shows the site location.

SECTION 3: SITE HISTORY

3.1: Operational/Disposal History

1956 - Building 5 was leased to GE. GE used Building 5 primarily for the manufacture of sonar and radar equipment, printed circuit boards and power packs. The building also housed laboratories and offices.

1958 - Building 5A was leased to GE. GE used Building 5A to warehouse production equipment and raw materials and as an auxiliary radar and sonar testing and repair shop.

Nine, 250-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) provided storage of virgin solvents and thinners used in GE's manufacturing operations. All nine tanks were taken out of service in 1960, although they were not removed from the ground until 1986. After the USTs were taken out of service, a solvent storage pad was used for dispensing the virgin solvents and thinners. Spills from the USTs and the dispensing operations resulted in the disposal of an unknown quantity of chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as dichloroethane and trichloroethene.

December 1991 - GE operations ceased.

April 1993 - GE assigned the leases for Buildings 5 and 5A to Martin Marietta Corporation (MMC).

December 1993 - MMC terminated the leases for Buildings 5 and 5A and was granted a permanent access agreement to perform remedial activities. The permanent access agreement was granted by DE&JD Associates, Inc., the then current owner of the Building 5 and Building 5A property.

January 1995 - MMC merged with its parent corporation, Lockheed Martin Corporation (LMC). LMC is the successor by merger to MMC, and LMC continues to conduct remedial activities at the site.

1997-Present - DE & JD lease the Building 5 property to Climax Manufacturing Company. The Building 5A property was sold to G & A Properties. G&A leases space to W.J.W. Associates, Raymond Corporation and C&S Technical Services.

3.2: Remedial History

1991 - GE initiated an assessment of the Court Street 5/5A facility to identify potential environmental impacts related to historic GE operations. Among the areas of concern identified by this assessment were the former UST area, the solvent storage pad, a metal garage area and transformers at Buildings 5 and 5A.

1992 - GE performed subsurface investigations which showed that contaminated soil and groundwater were present at the site. In addition, the investigation showed that contaminated groundwater had moved onto property that is owned by Onondaga County and located to the west of the site, between the site and the South Branch of Ley Creek.

1992 - GE removed contaminated soils in the vicinity of the former USTs, solvent storage pad and former metal garage locations. Confirmatory soil sampling indicated that, while some residual contamination remained below the water table in the UST and solvent storage pad areas, the vast majority of the contaminated soil had been removed.

1992 and 1993 - GE completed a storm sewer system rehabilitation project to prevent the infiltration of contaminated groundwater into the catch basins and clay tile piping. The project included abandoning, relocating and reconstructing several catch basins, grouting of select clay tile pipe sections and replacing select sections of the system with new watertight materials.

1995 - In response to a request by the property owner, soils adjacent to the Building 5A transformer pad were removed. One sample of excavated soils and three post-excavation confirmatory samples were collected by LMC. No PCBs were detected in any of the four samples.

June 1996 - LMC voluntarily entered into an Order on Consent requiring performance of an RI/FS and providing for implementation of IRMs.

March 1997 - The RI/FS and preparations for construction of a Groundwater Collection and Treatment System IRM were begun.

August 1997 - Based upon preliminary RI sampling results, LMC completed additional storm sewer system rehabilitation measures, replacing approximately 300 feet of clay tile pipe and catch basins with new watertight materials.

January 1998 - The Groundwater Collection and Treatment System IRM construction was completed and the system was put into operation.

April 1998 - The RI report was approved.

February 1999 - The FS report was approved.

SECTION 4: SITE CONTAMINATION

To evaluate the contamination present at the site, and to evaluate alternatives to address the consequences of the presence of hazardous waste at the site, LMC has recently conducted an RI/FS.

4.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site.

The RI field work was conducted between February 1997 and June 1997. A report entitled Remedial Investigation Report for the Former GE Court Street Building 5/5A Site, dated April 1998 has been prepared which describes the field activities and findings of the RI in detail.

The RI included the following activities:

- Soil Sampling and Analysis
- Groundwater Monitoring Well and Piezometer Installation
- Groundwater Sampling and Analysis
- Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
- Surface Water, Sediment and Outfall Sampling and Analysis
- Risk Assessment

To determine which media (i.e., soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment) contain contamination at levels of concern, the RI analytical data were compared to environmental Standards, Criteria, and Guidance values (SCGs). Groundwater, drinking water and surface water SCGs identified for the Former GE Court Street 5/5A site are based on NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values and Part V of NYS Sanitary Code. For soils, NYSDEC TAGM 4046 provides soil cleanup objectives for health-based exposure scenarios and the protection of groundwater. Guidance values for evaluating contamination in sediments are provided by the NYSDEC "Technical Guidance for Screening Contaminated Sediments".

The above comparison, and the consideration of potential public health and environmental exposure routes, resulted in the identification of certain areas and media of the site which required remediation. These are summarized below. More complete information can be found in the RI Report.

Chemical concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb) and parts per million (ppm). For comparison purposes, where applicable, SCGs are provided for each medium in Table 1.

4.1.1 Nature of Contamination:

As described in the RI Report, many soil, groundwater, sediment, outfall and surface water samples were collected at the site to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. The contaminants which exceed SCGs are VOCs.

The VOC contaminants of concern are 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethene, trichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and vinyl chloride.

4.1.2 Extent of Contamination

Table 1 summarizes the extent of contamination for the contaminants of concern in groundwater, soil, sediment and surface water/outfall discharge and compares the RI data with the SCGs for the site. The following provides a summary of the findings of the investigation. Figure 2 is a base map of the site which depicts the sampling locations.

Groundwater

Twenty-eight groundwater monitoring wells were installed at, and downgradient of, the site prior to and during the RI to characterize groundwater quality conditions, as well as to determine the areal and vertical extent of contamination, in the shallow and deep groundwater. Characteristic groundwater contaminants have been identified as chlorinated VOCs. The most prevalent VOC detected in the groundwater is 1,1-dichloroethane which was detected at a maximum concentration 77,000 ppb. This exceeds the groundwater standard of 5 ppb. Other VOCs detected include vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichlorothene and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. Groundwater investigations, both prior to and during the RI, have established that contamination is primarily limited to shallow groundwater. The highest concentrations were detected in the shallow wells which were installed in the vicinity of the former UST area and the former solvent storage pad area. Table 1 summarizes the shallow groundwater quality data collected both during and prior to the RI. Figure 3 depicts the areal extent of contamination of shallow groundwater, based on the sampling performed during the RI.

The operation of the Groundwater Collection and Treatment system (which is discussed in Section 4.2) is effective at providing hydraulic containment and preventing the off-site migration of the vast majority of the shallow contaminated groundwater. Furthermore, the increased hydraulic gradient which has been established as a result of the system's operation, and the removal and treatment of the shallow contaminated groundwater, act to accelerate the rate of groundwater quality restoration for the vast majority of the shallow contaminated groundwater at the site.

The only shallow contaminated groundwater which is not addressed by the Groundwater Collection and Treatment system's operation is that portion of the shallow groundwater which is located between the system and the South Branch of Ley Creek, and which is outside of the system's hydraulic influence. The only chlorinated VOCs detected in this area during the RI were 1,1- dichloroethane and cis-1,2-dichloroethene at 3 ppb and 0.8 ppb, respectively. These concentrations do not exceed the Part 703 water quality standards. Given the limited extent of the low-level VOC contamination and since it is not impacting water quality in the adjacent South Branch of Ley Creek, this area does not present an unacceptable risk to public health or the environment.

The RI data have identified the presence of low level VOCs (approximately 30 ppb total VOCs) in the deep groundwater in a localized area near the former solvent pad area. However, it is clear that the vast majority of the groundwater contamination exists in the shallow zone. This appears to be due to the generally upward hydraulic gradients observed between the shallow and deep materials, and the low vertical permeability of the geologic units. Since there are no known water supply wells in close proximity to the site, and in light of the apparent limited extent of the low level VOC contamination in the deep groundwater, this area does not present an unacceptable risk to public health or the environment. Furthermore, it is anticipated that contaminant levels will naturally attenuate over time.

Soil

As described in Section 3.2, several IRMs were implemented in 1992 to address soil contamination. These IRMs involved the excavation of VOC-impacted soils in the former UST area, the former solvent storage pad

area and the former metal garage area. Post-IRM confirmatory soil sampling was performed both in 1992 and during the RI in 1997. The data indicated that only trace level residual VOCs remain in the solvent storage pad area and in the unsaturated zone (above the watertable) of the UST area and that complete removal was accomplished in the metal shed area. Higher residual VOC concentrations remain below the water table in the former UST area. Trichloroethene was the prevalent VOC detected in soils, and was detected at 280 ppm at the 18 to 20-foot below ground surface (BGS) interval and then at 17 ppm in the 22 to 24-foot BGS interval.

Soil sampling was also performed adjacent to the transformer pad on the north side of Building 5. During the RI, three soil samples were collected from the 0 to 6-inch BGS interval. The samples were analyzed for PCBs. PCB Aroclor 1260 was detected at 0.23 ppm in one sample. No other PCBs were detected in these samples.

Table 1 shows the results of the confirmatory soil sampling performed during the RI. A relatively small volume of soils contaminated with VOCs at concentrations in exceedance of the TAGM 4046 levels (NYSDEC soil cleanup objectives) remains at the site in the saturated zone beneath the UST area. However, the operation of the Groundwater Collection and Treatment System IRM, which is described in Section 4.2, effectively prevents the off-site migration of any contaminants which might be released from the contaminated soils.

Surface Water

Two surface water samples were collected during the RI in the South Branch of Ley Creek and were analyzed for VOCs. Trace levels (up to 6 ppb) of trichloroethene and 1,2 dichloroethene were detected both upstream and downstream of the site. Table 1 summarizes the data collected during the RI. Both the upstream and downstream samples exhibited comparable concentrations. It is noted that the upstream sample contained slightly higher concentrations of all detected VOCs. Based on the analytical data, the surface water quality in the South Branch of Ley Creek has not been impacted by discharges of contaminated groundwater from the site.

Sediments

Sediment samples were collected from the South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek. One sediment sample was collected upstream and one downstream of each of two site outfalls whose associated piping extends through the site areas of concern. All of the sediment samples were analyzed for VOCs. At the Sanders Creek outfall, only trace levels of VOCs were found. At the South Branch of Ley Creek outfall, very low levels (10-22 ppb) of VOCs were detected at comparable concentrations in both the upstream and downstream samples. Based on the analytical data, sediments in the South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek have not been impacted by discharges of contaminated groundwater from the site.

Outfall Discharges

Samples of dry weather flow from storm sewer outfalls to Sanders Creek and the South Branch of Ley Creek were collected in March 1997 to assess the results of the 1992/1993 storm sewer rehabilitation IRMs described in Section 3.2, above. The highest VOC concentration in the South Branch of Ley Creek outfall was 29 ppb of 1,1-dichloroethane. Somewhat higher levels of VOCs were detected in the Sanders Creek outfall. Specifically,

vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethane, and cis-1,2-dichloroethene were detected at 87 ppb, 140 ppb and 42 ppb, respectively. As discussed in Section 3.2, above, and detailed in Section 4.2, below, LMC completed an additional Storm Sewer Rehabilitation IRM in 1997 to address these findings. Confirmatory outfall sampling has shown that the IRM was successful in preventing the discharge of VOC-impacted groundwater to Sanders Creek. Confirmatory dry-weather flow samples collected from the South Branch of Ley Creek outfall in the fall of 1997 and spring of 1998 indicated the presence of trace concentrations (i.e., less than 20 ppb and 40 ppb total VOCs, respectively) of VOCs in the discharge. Specifically, the maximum concentrations of contaminants detected in these samples are as follows: 1,1-dichloroethane (23 ppb), 1,1-dichloroethene (1 ppb), trichloroethene (4 ppb), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (4 ppb), and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (4 ppb). For comparison purposes, note that these levels are within the allowable NYSDEC effluent discharge limitations for the onsite groundwater treatment system.

4.2 Interim Remedial Measures:

IRMs are conducted at sites when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the RI/FS. The following provides a summary of IRMs that have been performed at the site.

Groundwater Collection and Treatment

The RI and previous investigations have identified that the main migration pathway for VOCs in the shallow groundwater is through discontinuous sand seams in the otherwise low permeability subsurface of the site. A groundwater collection and treatment system for the site was designed and constructed to intercept, collect and treat groundwater containing residual VOCs from its natural flow path towards the South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek.

The system includes a collection trench with a sump at the northeast end from which groundwater is pumped to a treatment system as shown on Figure 4. The trench is approximately 830 feet long. The location of the trench was selected based on RI groundwater sampling data which identified the areal extent of the groundwater contaminant plume. The design of the trench is intended to provide hydraulic containment of all of the shallow VOC-impacted groundwater located upgradient of the collection trench and a portion of the VOC-impacted groundwater between the trench and Sanders Creek and the South Branch of Ley Creek, and to collect shallow VOC-impacted groundwater.

The collected groundwater is then treated using a diffused aeration tank air stripper prior to discharge to Sanders Creek. Groundwater elevation measurements collected since startup of the system indicate that the trench has been effective in establishing and maintaining hydraulic containment of the shallow groundwater. Operational data collected since startup of the system indicate both that the trench has been effective in collecting VOC-impacted groundwater and that the air stripper has been effective in treating the VOCs. Treatment system effluent has consistently met all NYSDEC effluent discharge limitations. Further details regarding the design of the collection trench and treatment system are provided in the November 1997 IRM Work Plan for the Groundwater Collection and Treatment System and the May 1998 Engineering Certification Report.

Storm Sewer Rehabilitation

As described in Section 3.2 above, certain storm sewer rehabilitation measures were completed at the site in 1992 and 1993. During the RI evaluation of the migration pathways for VOC-impacted groundwater, it was determined that certain site storm sewers were still acting as preferential pathways for migration of VOC-impacted groundwater to the adjacent South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek. In 1997, IRM activities related to the storm sewer system were completed to mitigate the infiltration of groundwater from VOC-impacted areas into the storm sewer system. These activities included abandonment and relocation of catch basins, grouting of existing sections of clay tile piping and installation of new storm sewer piping. Further details can be found in the 1997 Engineering Certification Report. As discussed in Section 4.1.2, above, post-IRM monitoring of the outfalls has confirmed that the 1997 storm sewer IRM goals were met.

4.3 Summary of Human Exposure Pathways:

This section describes the types of human exposures that may present added health risks to persons at or around the site. A more detailed discussion of the health risks can be found in Section 5 of the RI Report.

A completed exposure pathway results when an individual comes into contact with a contaminant. The five elements of an exposure pathway are 1) the source of contamination; 2) the environmental media and transport mechanisms; 3) the point of exposure; 4) the route of exposure; and 5) the receptor population. These elements of an exposure pathway may be based on past, present, or future events. All of these elements must be linked in order for an exposure pathway to be considered complete.

There are no completed human health exposure pathways for site-related contaminants of concern under current or anticipated future site uses.

4.4 Summary of Environmental Exposure Pathways:

This section summarizes the types of environmental exposures which may be presented by the site. The Ecological Risk Assessment included in the RI presents a more detailed discussion of the potential impacts from the site to fish and wildlife resources.

As described in Section 4.1.2, above, the RI data indicates there are no concentrations of site related contaminants of concern in surface water or sediment that could present an ecological concern. Implementation of the Groundwater Collection and Treatment System IRM, as described in Section 4.2, above, has effectively contained VOC-contaminated groundwater at the site. Implementation of the Storm Sewer Rehabilitation IRM, as described in Section 4.2, has effectively mitigated the discharge of VOC-contaminated groundwater to the adjacent surface water bodies. Continued operation and maintenance of these IRMs would prevent future completion of the groundwater to surface water environmental exposure pathway.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

The NYSDEC and LMC entered into a Consent Order on June 11, 1996. The Order obligates LMC to implement a RI/FS remedial program. The Order also provides for implementation of IRMs, as appropriate and agreed upon by both LMC and NYSDEC.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIAL GOALS AND SELECTED ACTIONS

The goals selected for this site are:

- *Prevent the migration of VOC-impacted shallow groundwater to the South Branch of Ley Creek and to Sanders Creek, to the extent feasible considering site conditions;*

- *Reduce the level of residual VOCs in the shallow groundwater to attain NYSDEC groundwater standards (6 NYCRR Part 703), to the extent feasible considering site conditions, currently available technology, implementability, and cost-effectiveness; and*

- *Reduce the level of residual VOCs in site soils to attain NYSDEC Soil Cleanup Objectives (NYSDEC Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum 4046), to the extent feasible considering site conditions, currently available technology, implementability, and cost-effectiveness.*

The State believes that the remediation now in place, which consists of a groundwater collection trench and treatment system, storm sewer rehabilitation work and soil removal action, is the best alternative for achieving these goals, provided that the system continues to be operated, maintained and monitored in a manner consistent with the design until groundwater concentrations of site-related VOCs have leveled off at a relatively low concentration over the majority of the site, significant quantities of contaminants are no longer being removed, and it can be demonstrated that natural attenuation of site-related VOCs will be protective of surface water quality in the South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek.

Therefore, based upon the results of the investigations and the effectiveness of the IRMs that have been performed at the site, the NYSDEC is proposing No Further Action as the preferred remedial alternative for the site. The NYSDEC would also reclassify the site from a Class 3 to a Class 4 on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. This classification means that the site has been properly closed, but requires continued operation, maintenance and/or monitoring.

SECTION 7: HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As part of the remedial investigation process, a number of Citizen Participation (CP) activities were undertaken in an effort to inform and educate the public about conditions at the site and the potential remedial alternatives. The following public participation activities were conducted for the site:

- Development of a Citizen Participation Plan for the site in January 1997.
- A repository for documents pertaining to the site was established at the East Syracuse Free Library in East Syracuse, New York in January 1997.
- A site mailing list was established which included nearby property owners, local political officials, local media and other interested parties in January 1997.
- A fact sheet announcing the start of the RI/FS for the site was sent to the public in January 1997.
- A fact sheet announcing the implementation of the groundwater collection and treatment system IRM was sent to the public in September 1997.
- A fact sheet was sent to the public in February 1999 to inform the public of the availability of the PRAP for review and comment.

A public meeting was held on March 11, 1999 to discuss the PRAP and solicit public comments. The meeting provided an opportunity for citizens to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed remedy. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on March 17, 1999. The Responsiveness Summary, included in Appendix A, usually responds to all questions and comments raised at public meetings and during the public comment period. No citizens attended the public meeting and no public comments were received during the public comment period. Therefore, no responses are necessary.

Table 1
Nature and Extent of Contamination

MEDIA	CLASS	CONTAMINANT OF CONCERN	CONCENTRATION RANGE	FREQUENCY of EXCEEDING SCGs	SCG
Shallow Groundwater (RI and pre-RI data)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1,1-dichloroethane	ND to 77,000 ug/l	32 of 57	5 ug/l
		1,1-dichloroethene	ND to 4 ug/l	1 of 38	0.6 ug/l
		1,2-dichloroethane	ND to 1 ug/l	0 of 17	5 ug/l
		trichloroethene	ND to 10 ug/l	1 of 57	5 ug/l
		cis-1,2-dichloroethene	ND to 310 ug/l	5 of 17	5 ug/l
		1,1,1-trichloroethane	ND to 1700 ug/l	6 of 57	5 ug/l
		vinyl chloride	ND to 3500 ug/l	12 of 57	2 ug/l
Surface Water (RI data)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1,1-dichloroethane	ND	No SCG	NA
		1,1-dichloroethene	ND	No SCG	NA
		1,2-dichloroethane	ND	No SCG	NA
		trichloroethene	4 to 6 ug/l	0 of 2	11 ug/l [1]
		cis-1,2-dichloroethene	4 to 5 ug/l	No SCG	NA
		1,1,1-trichloroethane	ND	No SCG	NA
		vinyl chloride	ND	No SCG	NA
Soils (RI data)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1,1-dichloroethane	0.005 to 28 mg/kg	1 of 3	0.2 mg/kg
		1,1-dichloroethene	ND	0 of 3	0.4 mg/kg
		1,2-dichloroethane	ND to 1.1 mg/kg	1 of 3	0.3 mg/kg
		trichloroethene	0.019 to 280 mg/kg	2 of 3	0.7 mg/kg
		cis-1,2-dichloroethene	ND	No SCG	NA
		1,1,1-trichloroethane	ND to 11 mg/kg	1 of 3	0.8 mg/kg
		vinyl chloride	ND	0 of 3	0.2 mg/kg
	PCBs	Total of Aroclors	ND to 0.23 mg/kg	0 of 3	10 mg/kg

MEDIA	CLASS	CONTAMINANT OF CONCERN	CONCENTRATION RANGE	FREQUENCY of EXCEEDING SCGs	SCG
Outfalls (Post-IRM)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1,1-dichloroethane	ND to 23 ug/l	No SCG	NA
		1,1-dichloroethene	ND to 1 ug/l	No SCG	NA
		1,2-dichloroethane	ND	No SCG	NA
		trichloroethene	ND to 4 ug/l	0 of 4	11 ug/l [1]
		cis-1,2-dichloroethene	ND to 4 ug/l	No SCG	NA
		1,1,1-trichloroethane	ND to 4 ug/l	No SCG	NA
		vinyl chloride	ND	No SCG	NA
Sediment (RI data)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1,1-dichloroethane	to 22 ug/kg	No SCG	NA
		1,1-dichloroethene	to 2 ug/kg	No SCG*	NA
		1,2-dichloroethane	to 19 ug/kg	No SCG*	NA
		trichloroethene	to 22 ug/kg	No SCG*	NA
		cis-1,2-dichloroethene	ND	No SCG	NA
		1,1,1-trichloroethane	ND	No SCG	NA
		vinyl chloride	ND	No SCG*	NA
Deep Groundwater (Deep data)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1,1-dichloroethane	ND to 22 ug/l	1 of 5	5 ug/l
		1,1-dichloroethene	ND to 5 ug/l	0 of 5	5 ug/l
		1,2-dichloroethane	ND	0 of 5	0.6 ug/l
		trichloroethene	ND	0 of 5	5 ug/l
		cis-1,2-dichloroethene	ND	0 of 5	5 ug/l
		1,1,1-trichloroethane	ND to 6 ug/l	1 of 5	5 ug/l
		vinyl chloride	ND	0 of 5	2 ug/l

ND - indicates contaminant was not detected
NA - indicates value is not available
[1]Guidance value
Surface water SCGs are from NYCRR Part 703 for Class C surface waters
Groundwater SCGs are from NYCRR Part 703 for Class GA groundwaters
*Sediment SCGs are from NYSDEC Guidance for Screening Contaminated Sediments for protection of aquatic life rather than human health bioaccumulation due to the lack of completed human health exposure pathways at the site.

APPENDIX A
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

Former GE Court Street 5/5A Site
Proposed Remedial Action Plan
Town of Dewitt,Onondaga
Site No. 7-34-070

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Former GE Court Street 5/5A Site was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and issued to the local document repository on February 16, 1999. This Plan outlined the preferred remedial measure proposed for the remediation of the contaminated soil and groundwater at the Former GE Court Street 5/5A Site. The preferred remedy calls for no further action with continued operation, maintenance and monitoring of the remediation now in place. The State believes that the remediation now in place, which consists of a groundwater collection trench and treatment system, storm sewer rehabilitation work and soil removal action, is the best alternative for achieving the site remedial goals, provided that the system continues to be operated, maintained and monitored in a manner consistent with the design until groundwater concentrations of site-related VOCs have leveled off at a relatively low concentration over the majority of the site, significant quantities of contaminants are no longer being removed, and it can be demonstrated that natural attenuation of site-related VOCs will be protective of surface water quality in the South Branch of Ley Creek and Sanders Creek.

The release of the PRAP was announced via a notice to the mailing list, informing the public of the PRAP's availability.

A public meeting was held on March 11, 1999 which provided an opportunity for citizens to view a presentation of the Remedial Investigation (RI) and a discussion of the proposed remedy, as well as to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed remedy. However, no citizens attended the public meeting. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on March 17, 1999. No public comments were received during the public comment period.

This Responsiveness Summary usually responds to all questions and comments raised at the public meeting and to written comments received during the public comment period. However, since no citizens attended the public meeting and no public comments were received during the public comment period, no responses are necessary.

APPENDIX B
Administrative Record

Former GE Court Street 5/5A Inactive Hazardous Waste Site
Town of Dewitt, Onondaga County, New York
Site No. 7-34-070

The following documents constitute the Administrative Record for the Former GE Court Street 5/5A Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Record of Decision.

Documents:

Order on Consent, Index #D7-0001-96-05, for Development and Implementation of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Interim Remedial Measure, between NYSDEC and Lockheed Martin Corporation. June 11, 1996.

Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. Certification Report - Groundwater Collection and Treatment System Installation Former GE Court Street Building 5/5A Site. Prepared for Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, New York. March 1998, Revised May 1998.

Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan, Court Street 5/5A Site, NYSDEC Site No. 734070. Prepared for Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, New York. August 1996, Revised January 1997.

EMCON/Wehran-New York, Inc. Feasibility Study Report, Former GE Court Street Building 5/5A Site, NYSDEC Site No. 734070. Town of Dewitt, Onondaga County, New York. Prepared for Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, New York. January 1999.

EMCON/Wehran-New York, Inc. Remedial Investigation Report, Former GE Court Street Building 5/5A Site, NYSDEC Site No. 734070. Town of Dewitt, Onondaga County, New York. Prepared for Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, New York. January 1998, Revised April 1998.

EMCON/Wehran-New York, Inc. Interim Remedial Measures Workplan, Former GE Court Street Building 5/5A, Groundwater Collection and Treatment System. Dewitt, New York. Prepared for Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, New York. August 1997, Revised November 1997.

EMCON/Wehran-New York, Inc. Engineering Certification Report, Storm Sewer Interim Remedial Measures, Former GE Court Street Building 5/5A, Town of Dewitt, New York. Prepared for Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, New York. November 1997.

EMCON/Wehran-New York, Inc. Storm Sewer Interim Remedial Measures Work plan, Former GE Court Street Building 5/5A. Dewitt, New York. Prepared for Lockheed Martin Corporation, Syracuse, New York. June 1997.

EMCON/Wehran-New York, Inc. Remedial Action Plan — Addendum, Court Street Buildings 5 and 5A, Inactive Solvent Dispensing Area. Prepared for Martin Marietta Corporation, Syracuse, New York. October 1993.

EMCON/Wehran-New York, Inc. Remedial Action Plan Court Street - Buildings 5 and 5A, Inactive Solvent Dispensing Area. Volumes 1 and 2. Prepared for GE Aerospace, Syracuse, New York. March 1993.

Wehran EnviroTech. Wehran-New York, Inc. Martin Marietta Corporation, Phase II Site Assessment, Court Street Plant Buildings 5 and 5A. January 1994.

Wehran EnviroTech. Wehran-New York, Inc. General Electric Company, Interim Subsurface Investigation Report, Court Street Buildings 5 and 5A, Inactive Solvent Dispensing Area. May 1992.

Wehran Enviro Tech, Draft Interim Remedial Measures Plan for Court Street Building 5. Prepared for General Electric Company, Syracuse, New York. April 1992

Wehran EnviroTech. Wehran-New York, Inc. General Electric Company, Phase I Site Assessment, General Electric Court Street Plant. July 1991.

Martin Marietta Corporation, October 27, 1995 response letter to October 20, 1995 NYSDEC request for information related to the removal of soil at Court Street Building 5A.

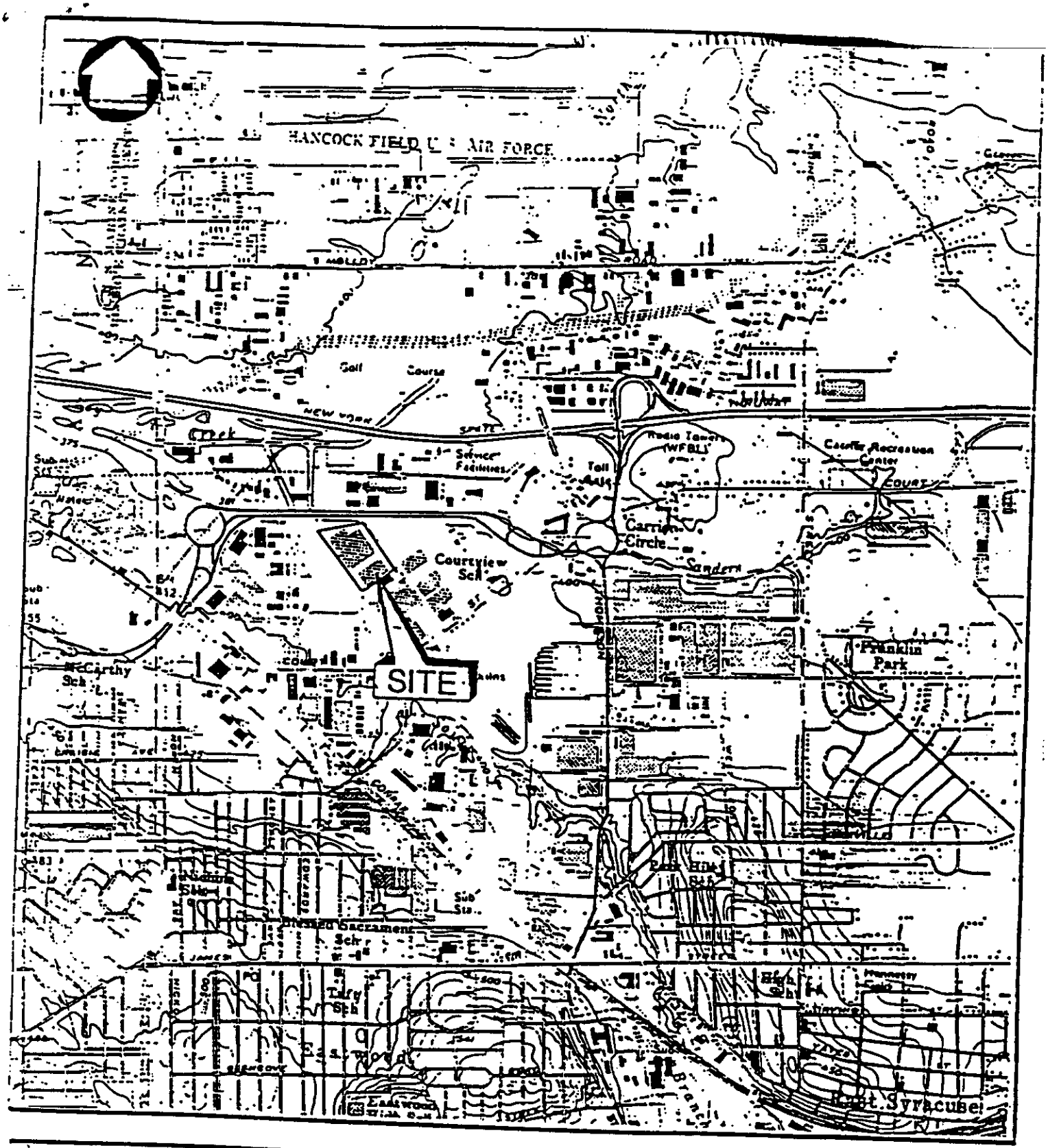
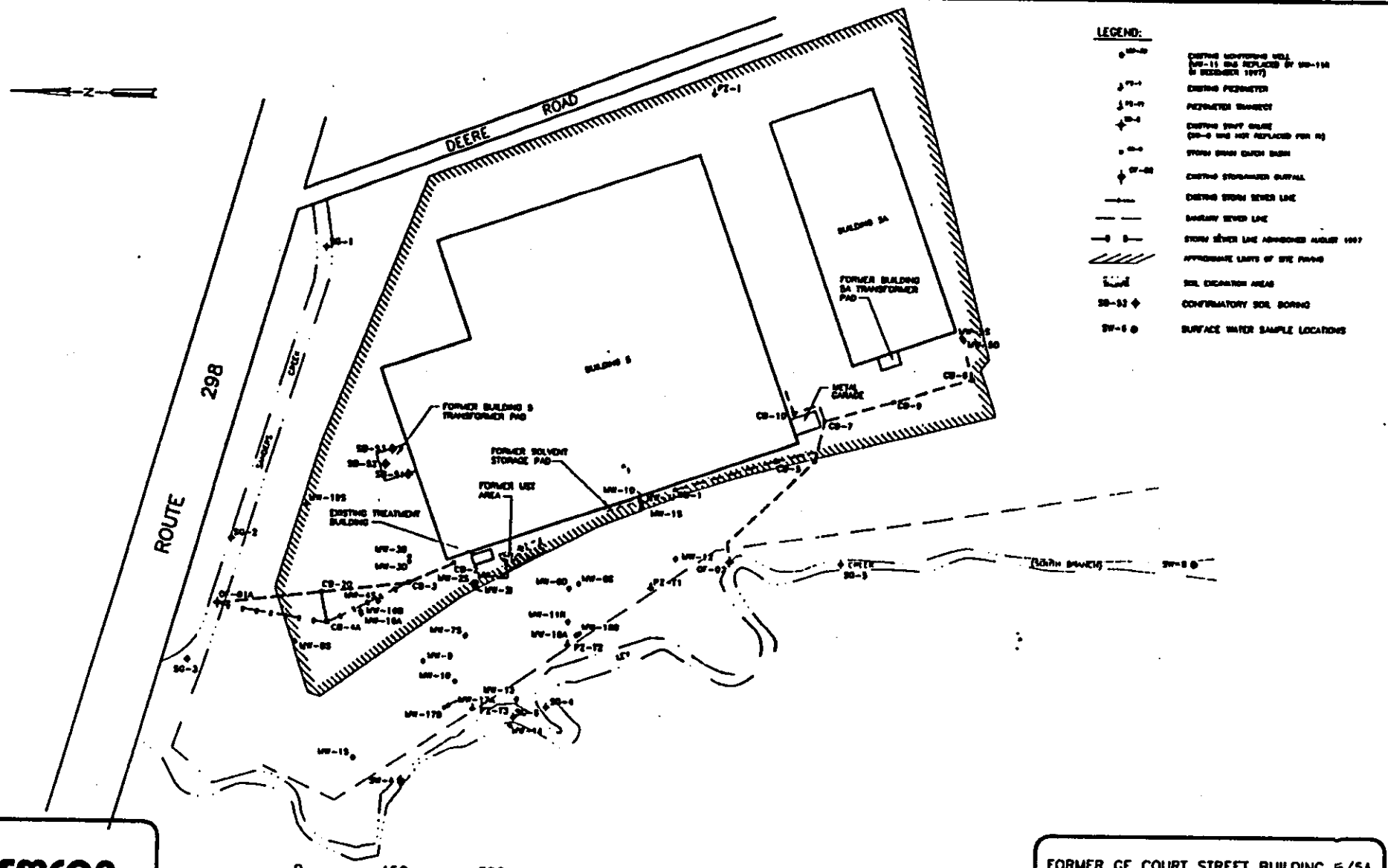


FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

FORMER GE COURT STREET 5/5A SITE
DEWITT, NEW YORK

SOURCE: 1957 U.S.G.S EAST SYRACUSE QUADRANGLE
7.5 MIN. SERIES PHOTOREVISED 1978



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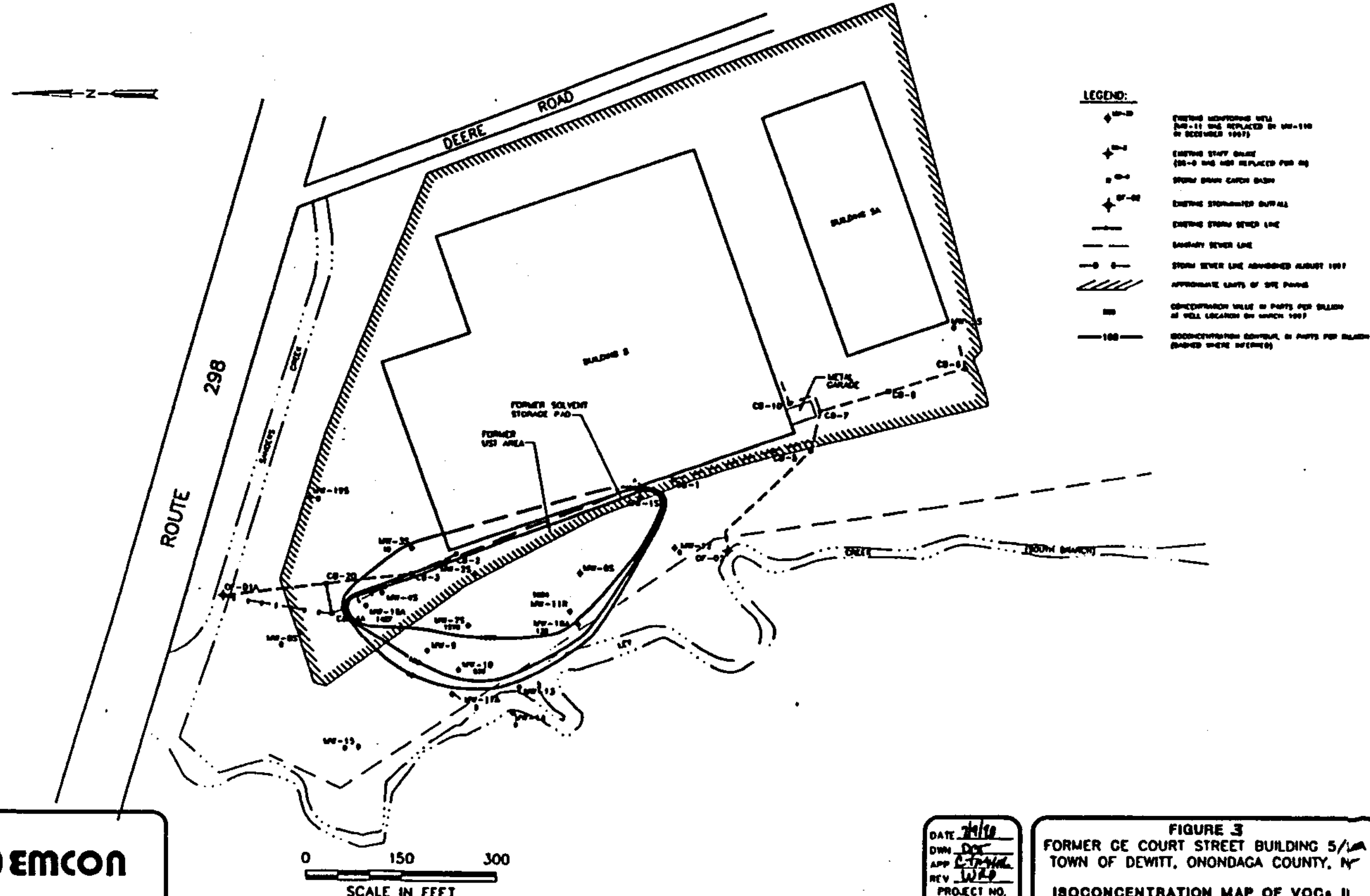
FORMER GE COURT STREET BUILDING 5/5A
TOWN OF DEWITT, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NY

SITE PLAN 2



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DATE	2/4/98
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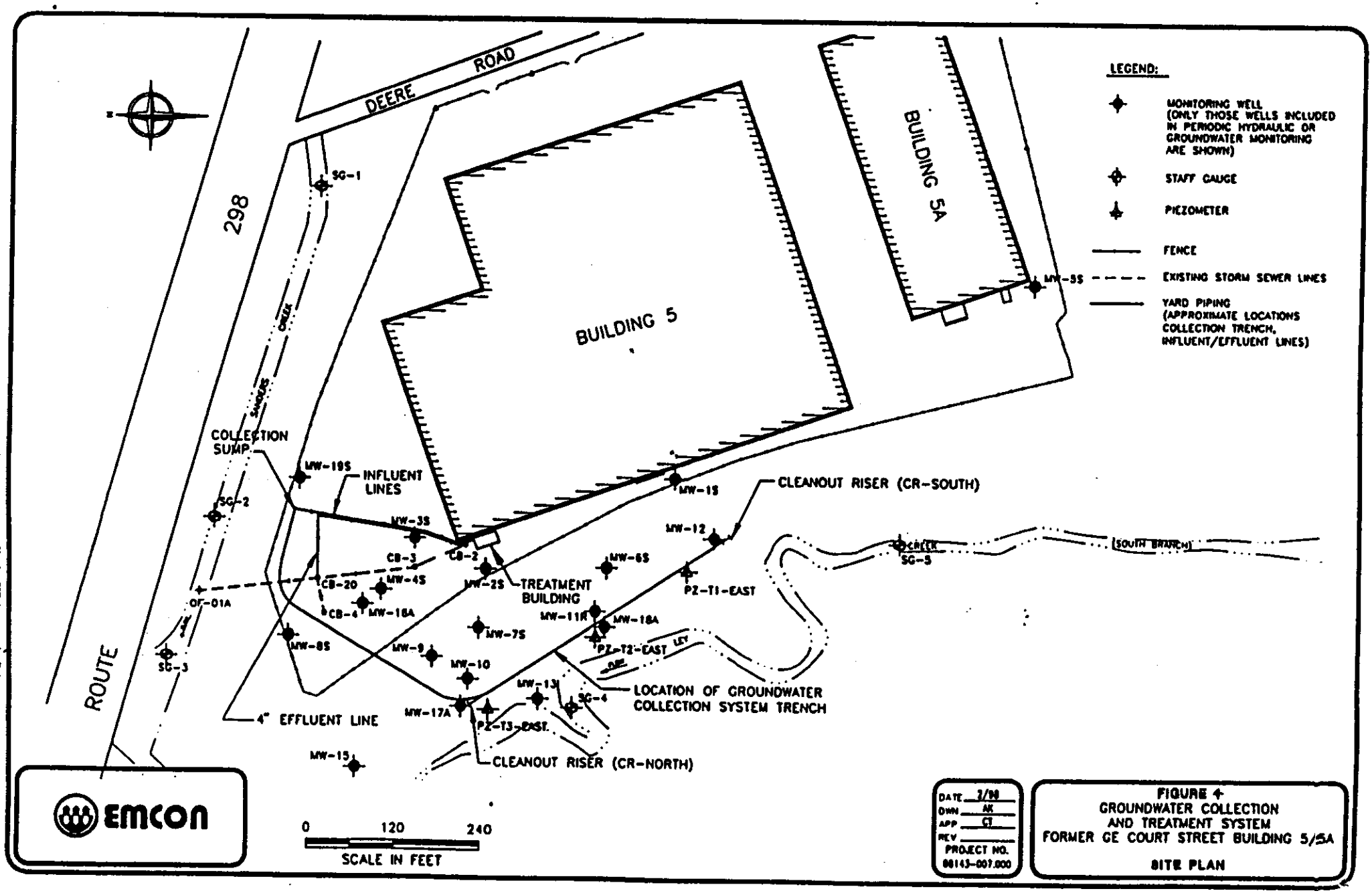
APP	[illegible]
REV	WRP
PROJECT NO.	86143-008.000

FIGURE 3
FORMER GE COURT STREET BUILDING 5/5A
TOWN OF DEWITT, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NY

ISOCONCENTRATION MAP OF VOCs IN SHALLOW GROUNDWATER - MARCH 1997



EMCON

DATE 3/98
DWN AK
APP CT
REV
PROJECT NO. 08143-007.000

FIGURE 4
GROUNDWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM
FORMER GE COURT STREET BUILDING 5/5A

SITE PLAN