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80 Rockwood PSA

PRELIMINARY HAZARDOUS WASTE/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

OF

80 ROCKWOOD PLACE  
CITY OF ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK  
CLAIM NO. 79830 - NEIL TUCKER  
PIN 4088.00.211(02), FPN I-490-2(176)  
INTERSTATE ROUTE CONNECTION 580  
ROCHESTER CITY: EASTERN EXPRESSWAY, PT. 1, FIC 60-6  
MAP 1057 PARCEL 1058  
MAP 1132 PARCEL 1132

PREPARED BY:

URS CONSULTANTS  
570 DELAWARE AVENUE  
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

MARCH 1991

PREPARED FOR:

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
1530 JEFFERSON ROAD  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14623

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Rockwood

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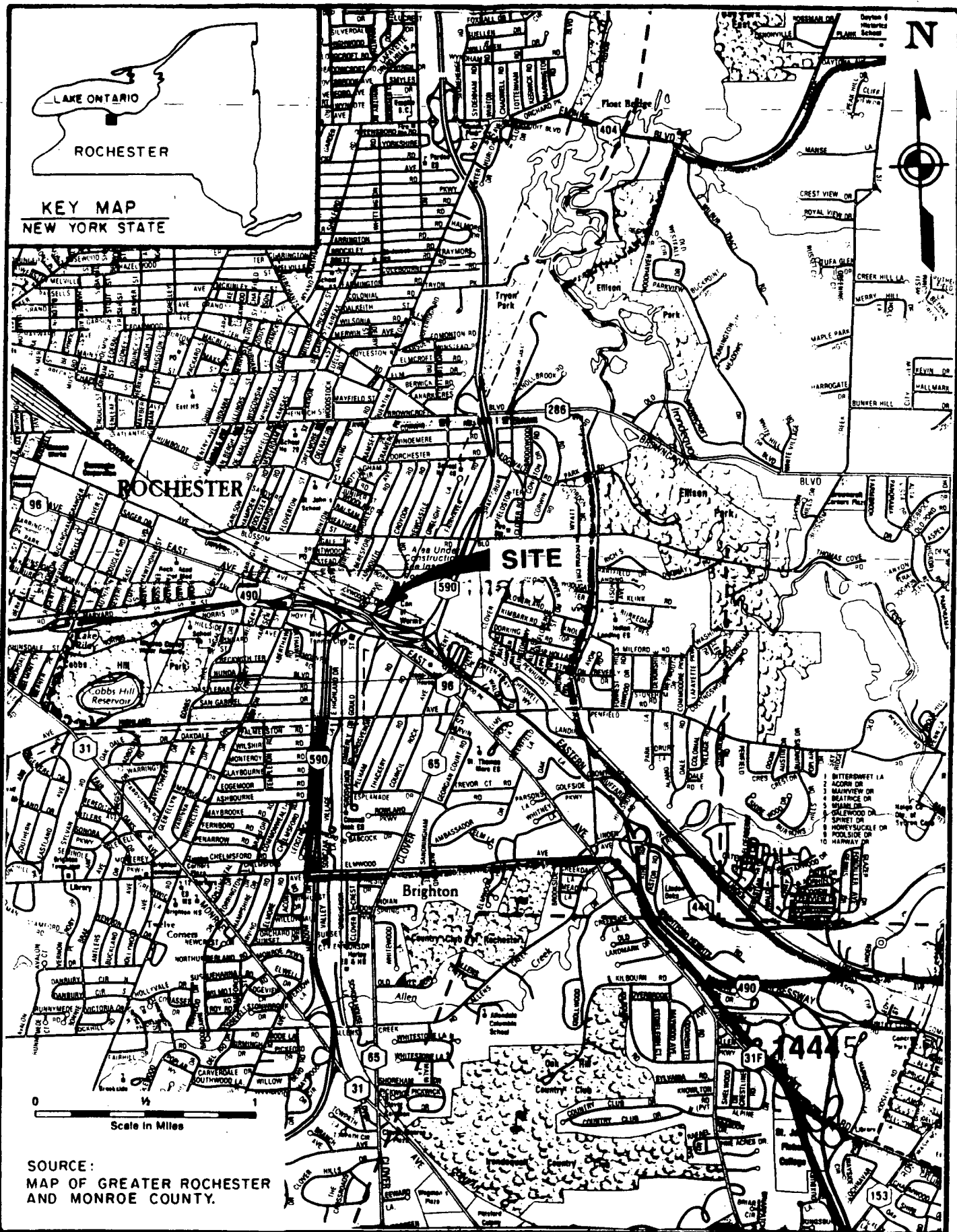
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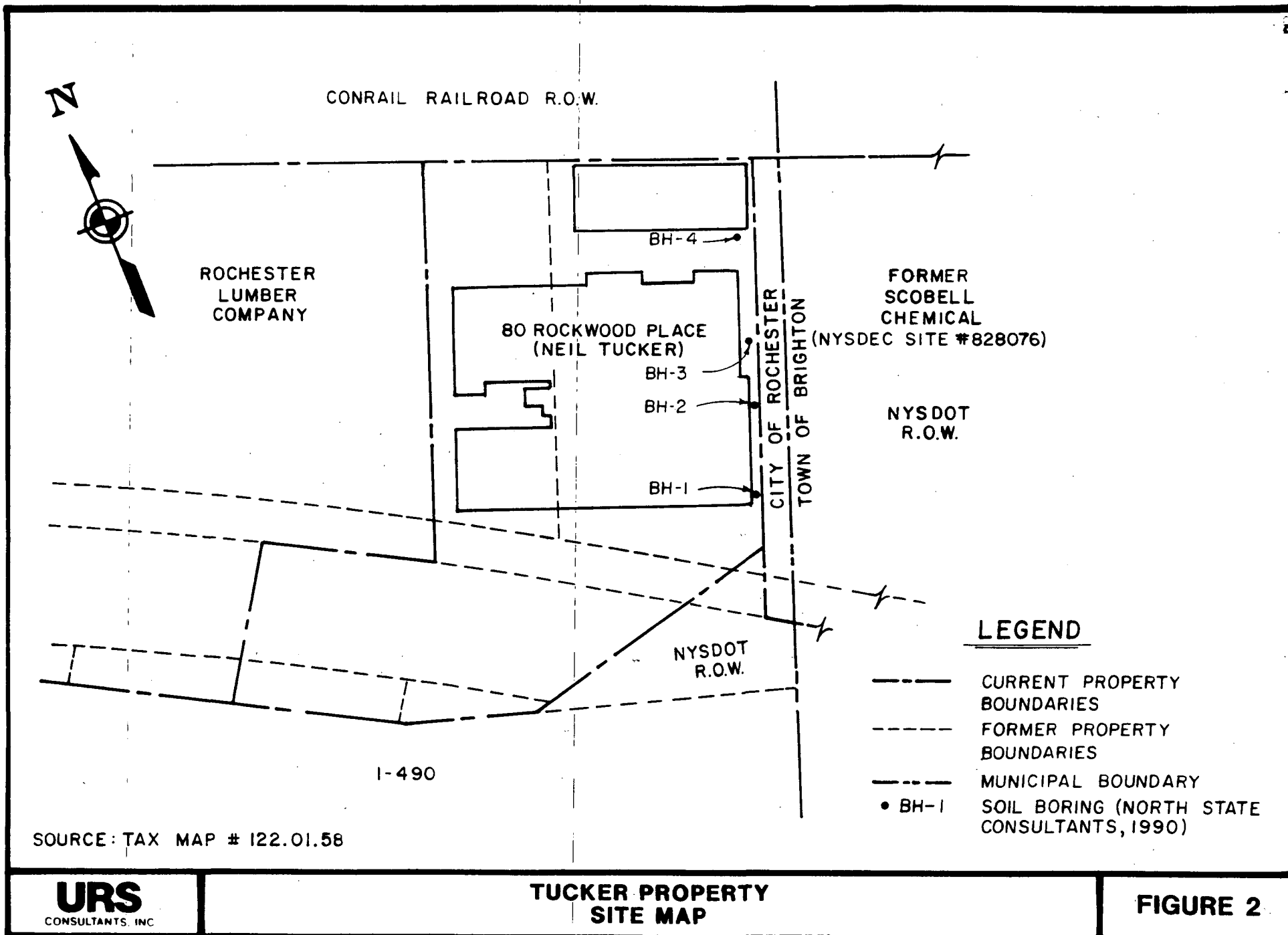
## INTRODUCTION

URS Consultants has conducted a Preliminary Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Materials Assessment of the Tucker property at 80 Rockwood Place, in the City of Rochester, Monroe County, New York (see Figure 1) in November and December of 1990 for the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT). In particular, URS has looked in detail at a portion of the Tucker property on the southeast corner which was acquired by NYSDOT in order to construct a ramp for the Interstate Route Connection 580, Rochester City: Eastern Expressway, Part 1. This portion of the property was devoted largely to parking, and had a blacktopped asphalt surface. The main property contains a building with several tenants, chief of which was Tucker Printers, now moved to a new address. The property is owned by Neil Tucker. The following report presents the results of the assessment to date.

The purpose of this assessment was, first, to determine whether there is hazardous waste contamination on the Tucker property, particularly the portion acquired by NYSDOT, and, second, to determine the relationship between any contamination found and the former Scobell Chemical property, adjacent to Tucker to the east. This preliminary assessment has been accomplished through site inspections, a records search, interviews with knowledgeable officials, and the review of existing analytical reports and hydrogeological information from the Tucker property, the Scobell Chemical site, and regional publications.

80 Rockwood Place is located on the north side of the I-490/I-590 Interchange known as the "Can of Worms". To the west lies Rochester Lumber Company, to the north lies the Conrail tracks, and to the east lies the former Scobell Chemical property, now NYSDEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Site #828076 (See Figure 2).





Mr. Tucker has reported that Tucker Printers is the only occupant of the property that dealt with industrial chemicals since he has owned the property (Ref. 4). Other tenants have included an architectural firm, two business consultant firms, and a binoculars distributor. All the tenants since 1972, outside of Tucker, have been office tenants leasing less than 1,000 square feet of space each. Tucker Printers moved out of the building in the summer of 1990 and is now located at another address.

The Tucker property contains the main two story building and a smaller one story building, with a combined area of 28,500 square feet, both of which are built on concrete slabs (Ref. 9). The area behind the buildings (to the north) out to the railroad tracks is a gravel and blacktop surface (Ref. 4).

## SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

There is particular concern about the presence of hazardous contaminants on the Tucker property, as there is a dispute over the value of the property relative to the amount of compensation offered to Mr. Tucker by NYSDOT at condemnation. Also in question, is the relationship between any possible contaminants at this property and the contaminants found at the adjacent Scobell Chemical Site (now owned by NYSDOT). To preliminarily assess the property, URS has performed a number of activities, including the following:

- o A meeting with NYSDOT staff from the Real Estate and Design divisions, NYSDEC staff from the Hazardous Waste division, and the NYS Attorney General's Office was held to outline the history of the Tucker claim, including the events at the adjacent Scobell Chemical Site.
- o A site inspection in the form of a walkover was conducted prior to the start of the records search. The purpose of the walkover was to determine the location of any suspected contamination, including any obvious warning signs such as noxious odors emanating from soil or water, leaking drums, discolored pavement or soil, or heavily stressed vegetation. The locations of buildings, industries and construction activities were also noted, as was the topography.
- o The NYSDEC registry of inactive hazardous waste sites was reviewed for listed sites which may impact the project. Aside from Scobell, there were no inactive hazardous waste sites listed that could impact the Tucker property.
- o A title search was conducted at Rochester City Hall to determine history of site ownership.

- o A file search was conducted at the NYSDEC Region 8 office in Avon. Industrial Chemical Surveys were also requested, but none were filed for the Tucker site.
  - o A file search was conducted at the NYSDOT Region 4 office.
  - o Published regional geohydrology information was consulted for background data on the site.
  - o Other agencies consulted included Monroe County Department of Planning, Monroe County Environmental Management Council, Rochester Fire Department, and Monroe County Health Department.
- 
- o All available data from the Scobell Chemical Site was reviewed as it pertains to the Tucker property. Also reviewed was the North State Consultants, P.C. report, a limited investigation of the Tucker property itself, commissioned by Neil Tucker.

## FINDINGS

### Title Search

Tax Map #122.58-01-5.2

DOT Map 1057 Parcel 1058

80 Rockwood Place is currently owned by Mr. Neil Tucker of Rochester. Up to 1919, Rochester Lumber Company owned the portion of the property north of the former Rochester, Syracuse, & Eastern Railroad right of way. It was then sold to Rochester Manufacturing Company, who in turn sold it in 1960 to American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation. A series of other holding companies then owned it until 1973 when it was sold to Neil Tucker (sometimes under the name 80 Rockwood Place, Inc.). Mr. Tucker additionally purchased in 1982, the piece of property that was formerly the railroad right-of-way, as well as a smaller section formerly belonging to the City of Rochester, and a section from Rochester Lumber, both south of the former railroad ROW (Ref. 2 (See Figure 2)).

The NYSDOT condemned a triangular portion of the southeast corner of the Tucker property on September 18, 1987, for construction of a ramp for the Can of Worms interchange, reducing total acreage of the Tucker property from 1.79 acres to 1.64 acres.

### Regional Geohydrology

The Tucker property is situated approximately on a geologic contact marking the limit of lacustrine deposits (Ref. 3, Plate 1). The southeast half of the property (from a diagonal line across the property oriented northeast-southwest) is described as "lake silts and fine sands", which were offshore deposits in pro- and postglacial lakes, thin-bedded to massive, and of moderate permeability. The northeast portion of the property is described as "till plain" deposits. These were deposited in ground moraines beneath the glacial ice and are heterogeneous mixtures of

boulders, sand, silt and clay. The till deposits range in thickness from 10 to 50 feet, and overlie bedrock. In most locations within the Irondequoit Creek Basin, these till plain deposits underlie most other surficial deposits, thus directly overlying bedrock. The till deposits are compact, poorly sorted, and of low permeability. The upper bedrock formation in this area is reported to be the Lockport Dolomite, which is widely used for water supply purposes. The dolomite is reported to be highly fractured and jointed. North State Consultants, during their augering on the eastern property, noted that the overburden was a lacustrine deposit consisting of sandy silts, overlying a basal gravel zone and dolostone bedrock. ✓

The area is considered a groundwater recharge area, although the lacustrine sands and silts and till plain deposits exhibit relatively low permeability (Ref 3, Plate 5). Groundwater in the area is reported to be flowing east to northeast (Ref. 3, Plate 4) in the direction of Irondequoit Bay. The water table is reported to be at approximately 435 feet elevation, while site elevation is between 450 and 455 feet. However, no monitoring wells exist on the Tucker property, nor on the adjacent Scobell site to validate the regional flow picture.

#### North State Report

North State Consultants of Rochester, N.Y., was hired by Neil Tucker to conduct a Phase II environmental site investigation of 80 Rockwood Place to determine if the site was materially contaminated with toxic materials, and if so, whether further evaluation would be required. The report of May 21, 1990, listed the results of the work done, which was mainly the installation of four soil borings along the eastern property line (Figure 2) to bedrock. Soil samples were taken at the top of the bedrock from each borehole and submitted for analysis. The results are listed in Table 1. Laboratory analysis included testing for volatile organic compounds, EP Toxicity metals, herbicides, and PCBs/pesticides.

TABLE 1

SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS  
80 ROCKWOOD PLACE

| Location | Constituent Detected                     | Concentration                      | Sample Depth |
|----------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| B-1      | Tetrachloroethane                        | .00259 ppm                         | 7.0-8.8'     |
| B-2      | Ethylbenzene<br>M-xylene<br>O + P xylene | 2.93 ppm<br>9.10 ppm<br>8.16 ppm   | 5.0-7.0'     |
| B-3      | Acetone<br>M-xylene<br>2-Butanone        | .061 ppm<br>.00236 ppm<br>.013 ppm | 5.0-6.9'     |
| B-4      | Toluene<br>O + P xylene                  | 1.350 ppm<br>1.040 ppm             | 5.0-6.9'     |

Source: North State Consultants, P.C., Phase II Investigation, 5/21/90.

All results for compounds not listed in Table 1 were reported to be below detection limits. In addition, at boreholes 2 and 3, PID readings of 10 ppm and 2 ppm, respectively, were recorded, while boreholes 1 and 4 showed only background levels.

During augering operations, the water table was encountered between 4 and 7 feet below grade, and dolostone bedrock was encountered between 7 and 9 feet. The overburden was found to consist mostly of lacustrine sandy silts and a basal gravel zone consisting of sand, gravel, and fragmented bedrock was found at the overburden/bedrock interface. It was noted that groundwater flows to the northeast, although no monitoring wells had been installed to support this claim.

The conclusions reached by North State were that "chemical constituents exist in soils at the 80 Rockwood property," and that it was believed that these "constituents are a result of migration from the Scobell Chemical IHWDS via surface run off or groundwater." North State also performed a baseline risk assessment and indicated the "concentrations of chemicals encountered in soils appears to be no more of a health concern than other similar industrial setting(s)."

#### Scobell Chemical Site

NYSDEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Site #828076

The Tucker property is bordered on the east by the Scobell Chemical Site. Scobell was a chemical repackaging facility that was demolished by NYSDOT after the property was condemned in 1986 for use in the reconstruction of the I-490/I-590 interchange (See Appendix B). While on the site, construction workers discovered several containers of pesticides, herbicides (including 2,4,5-TP), volatile organic compounds, and other lab chemicals in the former Scobell Chemical Building. Work was stopped. Subsequent soil sampling at the site revealed elevated levels of many organic compounds, including tetrachloroethane, trichloroethene, 1,2-

dichloroethene and toluene. An Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) was performed by removing contaminated soil, rock, and demolition debris (5000 cubic yards of soil and debris, and 2700 cubic yards of rock) in the areas affected by the reconstruction, installing a leachate collection system, and capping the remainder of the site with clay and topsoil. Several drums of NYSDEC quarantined pesticide-contaminated debris, including 2,4,5-TP, are currently stored onsite in a locked box-trailer within a fenced area.

Erdman, Anthony, Associates Report

The Erdman, Anthony, Associates (EAA) study (Ref. 17) reports on the sampling programs at the Scobell site in the summer of 1988, prior to demolition of the buildings by NYSDOT's contractor. The 2.5 acre Scobell site consists of a main building which provided office, warehouse and storage space, two smaller storage buildings north of the main building, and four above-ground chemical storage tanks and an abandoned tank truck between the main building and the smaller storage buildings. EAA provided follow-up sampling after initial sampling was done by Advanced Environmental Services, Inc. (Niagara Falls, NY) in March and May, 1988, and a dioxin scan was performed in May, 1988 by Nepcco, Inc. (Batavia, NY). Sampling by EAA consisted mainly of taking soil samples, and analysis was for volatile organics, EP Toxicity metals, EP Toxicity organics and selected pesticides and herbicides, as well as limited dioxin sampling. Soil samples were collected from various depths on the site, including at the surface, 18, 24, 36 and 84 inches, and at the top of bedrock. Results showed volatile organic compounds were detected at most sample locations and often at high levels (>10,000 ppb). These VOCs were common industrial solvents, such as trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, toluene and 1,2-dichloroethene. Because of their high concentrations, these four VOCs were selected for special observation.

Trichloroethene (TCE) was found in high concentrations in the warehouse area (eastern portion of the main building) with surface concentrations of up to a high of 34,300 ppb. Concentrations at the top of bedrock ranged up to a high of 496,000 ppb. Lesser concentrations, ranging from non-detects to 6000 ppb, were found up to 50 feet away from the warehouse at varying depths to the northeast, east and south. Generally, concentrations were greatest at the top of rock, but the pattern is somewhat erratic. The pattern of contamination appears to have resulted from radial movement to the south and east from the warehouse area. Another area with high TCE concentrations was found beneath the northwest corner of the main building. In this area, the highest TCE concentration was 22,400 ppb (near the surface). Concentrations up to 1050 ppb were found at the top of bedrock, but the pattern of contamination with depth was very erratic, some locations having the highest concentrations near the surface, and others at midrange or at the top of rock. The area beneath the building, and closest to the Tucker property, had TCE concentrations ranging from non-detectable to 516 ppb. Surface samples all showed non-detects, with the higher concentrations generally being in the deeper layers; however, here again the levels of contamination were erratic.

The pattern for tetrachloroethene (PCE) contamination was essentially the same as for TCE. The warehouse area had surface concentrations up to 3,250 ppb, and a high concentration of 51,400 ppb at the top of bedrock. Again, contamination appears to have spread radially away from the warehouse to the south, east, and northeast. The northwest portion of the main building showed contamination up to 36,000 ppb near the surface and 73,600 ppb from 18 to 36 inches below the surface. Nearest the Tucker property, concentrations drop off to a range of non-detectable to 592 ppb. Here again, the pattern of contamination with depth is erratic, and thus not predictable.

Toluene contamination appeared to be different from the TCE and PCE contamination. Toluene concentrations were the highest of all the VOCs analyzed, and were at their highest around the above-ground tanks north of the main building (up to 989,000 ppb). Concentrations generally increased with depth and were highest at the top of bedrock. Toluene appears to have spread radially from these above-ground tanks and is found beneath most of the northern two-thirds of the site. The southern third generally has non-detectable levels of toluene. Additionally, concentrations near the western edge of the property dropped to levels no higher than 380 ppb. Nearest the Tucker property, toluene concentrations ranged erratically from non-detectable to 7550 ppb (near top of rock).

Contamination of soil from 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE) was similar to that of TCE and PCE, except that it was more limited beneath the northwestern part of the building. Here, there were only three detections of 1,2-DCE, ranging from 37 to 600 ppb. All detections were from the soils 18 to 36 inches in depth. No detections of 1,2-DCE were found close to the Tucker property. Beneath the warehouse area, concentrations ranged up to 6250 ppb in the 0 to 18 inch interval, and up to 76,100 ppb in the deeper intervals. Again, the highest concentrations were generally found in the deeper soil layers (above bedrock). Contamination appears to have spread radially away from the warehouse area to the northeast, east, and south.

Various other VOCs were also detected at some of the sampling points, but not at levels approaching the four VOCs described above. EAA states that, "although many compounds appear to be present in the soil non-uniformly, there is an apparent trend to have contaminants spread to the south and east."

Six different pesticides were analyzed for in Phases I and II sampling, although not all six were analyzed for in all samples. The Phase I sampling showed 4,4'-DDT contamination to be widespread at various

levels to the south and east of the warehouse area. Concentrations ranged up to 47.7 ppb. Dieldrin was also found northeast of the warehouse, but at levels only up to 4.8 ppb. The Phase II sampling (in the areas not excavated for the road project, but only demolished) showed levels of lindane at up to 8.04 ppb at the soil surface in the northwest portion of the main building and two detections of endrin at up to 0.7 ppb. Closest to the Tucker property, only lindane was detected, and this in only two of the six samples. The highest concentration of lindane close to the property line was 0.6 ppb, and both detections were from the soil surface.

Three herbicides were analyzed for during Phase I and II sampling. During Phase I (the area excavated for construction of the interchange), MCPP was detected three times and 2,4,5-TP twice. Of these five detections, four were northeast of the warehouse area in the mid-depth soils. MCPP concentrations were 9,180 and 12,900 ppb, while 2,4,5-TP concentrations were 1.99 and 5.61 ppb. An additional isolated MCPP detection occurred (41.2 ppb) near the southeast corner of the property. The Phase II sampling for two herbicides, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-TP, showed numerous detections of 2,4-D at the soil surface around the northwestern corner of the main building, ranging up to 79.6 ppb. Only one detection for 2,4,5-TP (16 ppb) occurred in the Phase II area. The portion of the property closest to the Tucker property had 2,4-D detected in several of the surface samples, ranging up to 21.9 ppb.

EP Toxicity metals analysis for eight metals detected varying amounts of heavy metals across the site at varying soil depths. Some of the levels were above the EPA hazardous classification (eg., chromium). No uniform patterns of movement or distribution were observed, although silver was mentioned as possibly exhibiting an easterly movement through the soil on the eastern portion of the site.

EAA concluded that, although sampling did not show a uniform pattern of movement for most contaminants found, contamination had spread downward

through the soil until reaching the top of bedrock. A tentative statement was made that there appeared to be some movement of contamination along the top of bedrock to the east and south.

#### Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)

The MSDSs available from Tucker Printers (Ref. 10) are summarized in Table 2. These list products used and their descriptions, but do not list specific compounds nor amounts used at the site. MSDSs are provided by the suppliers of the compounds. Note that one of the suppliers was formerly Raeco Products, Inc. located next door at One Rockwood Place (Scobell site). The products have been listed here as well as the type of analysis required for their detection in soil or water samples.

#### Local Agencies

The permit administrator at the Rochester Fire Department and the fire department inspector for Tucker Printers reported that there have never been underground storage tanks on the site. Tucker Printers has a current permit for combustible and flammable liquids in portable containers. No other permits are on record for 80 Rockwood Place.

The Monroe County Departments of Planning, Health (MCHD), and the Environmental Management Council (MCEMC) were all contacted for records concerning Tucker Printers. None of these agencies had files on the Tucker property or Tucker Printers. MCEMC provided general groundwater elevation maps (regional scale) of the area (Ref. 8), and MCHD personnel had recalled a visit to Tucker with NYSDEC personnel in 1989, but the file was not kept (Ref. 4).

TABLE 2

MATERIALS USED AT TUCKER PRINTERS  
(FROM MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS)

| PRODUCT                                                  | ANALYSIS REQUIRED FOR DETECTION   | DESCRIPTION                                  | CHEMICAL INGREDIENTS (2)                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Xylenes (1)                                              | VOC                               |                                              | Xylenes                                                                     |
| Gamma-BHC (Lindane)(1)                                   | Pesticide                         |                                              | Benzene Hexachloride etc.                                                   |
| DDT(1)                                                   | Pesticide                         |                                              | 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl) ethane                              |
| 2,4,5-T(1)                                               | Herbicide                         |                                              | 2,4,5-Trichloro-phenoxyacetic Acid                                          |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane(1)                                 | VOC                               |                                              | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane                                                       |
| Toluene(1)                                               | VOC                               |                                              | Methylbenzene, Toluol                                                       |
| Blanket wash HO                                          | VOC<br>Semivolatiles              | Aliphatic/Aromatic Hydrocarbon solvent blend |                                                                             |
| Offset Oxidizing Ink                                     | VOC<br>Semivolatiles<br>Inorganic | Mixture of Aliphatic Distillates             |                                                                             |
| Lithographic Plate Image Correction Pen, "Image Remover" | VOC<br>Semivolatiles<br>Inorganic |                                              | - Cellulose Acetate<br>- Butyl Acetate<br>- Hydrofluoric Acid<br>- Dyestuff |
| Unipak                                                   | VOC<br>Semivolatiles<br>Metals    |                                              | Pigment<br>Catalyst<br>Vehicle<br>Solvents<br>Additives<br>Alloys           |

TABLE 2 (Continued)

| PRODUCT                                | ANALYSIS REQUIRED FOR<br>DETECTION | DESCRIPTION                                                     | CHEMICAL<br>INGREDIENTS (2)                                                               |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fountain additive and<br>plate cleaner | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Acidic water of gum<br>arabic, salts,<br>corrosion inhibitors   | PolyGlycol Ether EB<br>PolyGlycol Ether<br>Gum<br>Acids<br>Chromium Sulfate               |
| Super Ink-O-Saver                      | VOC<br>Semivolatile                |                                                                 | Aliphatic hydrocarbons<br>Glycol Plasticizer<br>Chlorinated<br>Hydrocarbons<br>Propellant |
| Fountain Concentrate<br>2351           | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Acidic water solution<br>of gum, salts,<br>corrosion inhibitors | Gum<br>Nitrate<br>Acid<br>Glycol<br>PolyGlycol Ether                                      |
| Fountain drier                         | Inorganic                          | Acidic water solution<br>of nitrate salts                       | Manganese Salt<br>Acids<br>Cobalt Salt                                                    |
| Scratch Remover (Plate<br>Cleaner)     | VOC<br>Semivolatiles<br>Inorganic  |                                                                 | Aliphatic Solvent<br>Aromatic Solvent<br>Sodium Silicate<br>Sodium Hydroxide              |
| SuperKlene 2C                          | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Aliphatic solvent blend                                         | Aliphatic Hydrocarbons<br>PolyGlycol Ether EB                                             |
| Autowash 400 2F                        | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Water miscible solvent<br>blend                                 | Aromatic Hydrocarbons<br>Aliphatic Hydrocarbons                                           |
| Omni Plate Cleaner                     | VOC<br>Semivolatile<br>Inorganic   | Solvent emulsion acidic<br>solution                             | Aliphatic Hydrocarbons<br>Aromatic Hydrocarbons<br>Surfactant, Acids                      |
| Lithographic Plate<br>Cleaner          | VOC<br>Semivolatile<br>Inorganic   |                                                                 | PolyGlycol Ether EB<br>Sodium Metasilicate<br>Surfactants                                 |

TABLE 2 (Continued)

| PRODUCT                                                         | ANALYSIS REQUIRED FOR<br>DETECTION | DESCRIPTION                                               | CHEMICAL<br>INGREDIENTS (2)                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lubrizol LZ6228                                                 | VOC<br>Semivolatile<br>Inorganic   |                                                           | Zinc Dialkldithio-<br>phosphates<br>Calcium salts of<br>alkylated phenol<br>sulfides |
| Lubrizol LZ5178                                                 | VOC<br>Semivolatile<br>Inorganic   |                                                           | Zinc Dialkldithio-<br>phosphates<br>Calcium salts of<br>alkylated phenol<br>sulfides |
| 100 Stock                                                       | TPH                                | Petroleum Hydrocarbon                                     |                                                                                      |
| 300 Stock                                                       | TPH                                | Petroleum Lubricating<br>Oil Base Stock                   |                                                                                      |
| Lithographic film<br>developer                                  | Inorganic                          |                                                           | Sodium tetradecyl<br>sulfate                                                         |
| Photographic rapid<br>fixer for film                            | Inorganic                          | Acidic aqueous solution<br>of inorganic salts             | Aluminum Sulfate                                                                     |
| Lithographic Plate Gum                                          | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Asphaltum gum emulsion                                    | Kerosene, hydrocarbon<br>blend (70% aromatic)                                        |
| Flash-O-Graph Fixer -<br>(Photographic rapid<br>fixer for film) | Inorganic                          | Mild, acidic, aqueous<br>solution                         | Ammonium thio-sulfate<br>Acetic Acid                                                 |
| Photocomp developer &<br>replenisher                            | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Acidic solution (non-<br>aqueous) of organic<br>compounds | Acetic Acid<br>Organic Compounds                                                     |
| Photocomp developer &<br>replenisher                            | Inorganic                          | Alkaline aqueous<br>solution                              | Free alkali (as KOH)                                                                 |
| Command Developer R-2                                           | VOC<br>Semivolatile<br>Inorganic   | Glycol-Water Solution                                     | Triethylene glycol<br>Hydroquinone<br>Sodium Formaldehyde<br>Bisulfite               |

TABLE 2 (Continued)

| PRODUCT                      | ANALYSIS REQUIRED FOR<br>DETECTION | DESCRIPTION                                                      | CHEMICAL<br>INGREDIENTS (2)                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Color Change Step 2          | Semivolatile                       |                                                                  | Naphthol spirits:<br>- C <sub>9</sub> - C <sub>11</sub> paraffins<br>- cycloparaffins<br>- aromatics                            |
| Command Developer R-3        | Inorganic<br>Semivolatile          | Aqueous, alkaline<br>solution with sulfite &<br>buffering agents | Potassium carbonate<br>Diethanolamine<br>Sodium formaldehyde<br>bisulfite<br>Sodium metaborate<br>octahydrate<br>Sodium sulfite |
| Film Kleen                   | VOC                                |                                                                  | Hexane<br>Isopropyl Alcohol                                                                                                     |
| Metering Roller Cleaner      | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Chlorinated Solvent<br>Blend                                     | Aromatic hydrocarbons<br>Alcohol<br>Chlorinated<br>hydrocarbons                                                                 |
| Red Magic                    | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Solvent Mixture                                                  | Aliphatic Hydrocarbons<br>Aromatic Hydrocarbons                                                                                 |
| Statikil Aerosol -<br>SK 100 | VOC                                |                                                                  | 1,1,1-trichloroethane<br>Isopropyl alcohol<br>Propane                                                                           |
| Blanket Hardener             | VOC<br>Semivolatile                | Solvent Blend                                                    | Aromatic solvents<br>Poly Glycol Ether EE<br>Chlorinated<br>hydrocarbons                                                        |

Footnotes: (1) Obtained from "Chemical Fact Sheets," rather than MSDSs.

(2) Chemical ingredients as obtained from MSDSs; not all inclusive.

### Other Findings

The NYSDOT Engineer-In-Charge of the Can of Worms reconstruction project, John Brennessel, reported relatively high readings of volatile organics on an HNu set up in the field office within the Tucker building during the Scobell IRM (Ref. 16). This field office was rented from Mr. Tucker specifically for the Scobell IRM project in 1988. Apparently, some chemicals in use at Tucker Printers were not ventilated properly, and these fumes entered the office in which the HNu was set up (Ref. 16).

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The North State Consultants (1990) report for the Tucker property and the EAA (1988) report for the Scobell Chemical Site both show contamination of soils by volatile organic compounds, although the North State report only shows relatively low-grade contamination on the Tucker property. The EAA report also shows contamination of the Scobell site with herbicides and pesticides. The North State report states, "It is believed that these constituents (VOCs) are a result of migration from the Scobell Chemical IHWDS via surface runoff or groundwater". A problem with this statement arises when it is considered that available groundwater flow information points to flow towards the northeast, east, or southeast; even North State Consultants say this in their report. If these flow directions are correct, then groundwater flow is from the Tucker property towards the Scobell site, thus making contaminant migration from the Scobell site to the Tucker property via groundwater very unlikely. However, to evaluate whether contaminants have made their way onto Tucker's property from the Scobell site via surface runoff will be difficult, as the entire Scobell site has been altered from its former configuration. Presently, no surface runoff is seen to migrate onto Tucker from Scobell. Additionally, a review of the materials used by Tucker Printers shows a number of hazardous chemicals used in their operations, although the quantity of each is still unknown. It is very possible that Tucker Printing has caused some of the contamination at the Scobell site.

To determine whether the Tucker property is indeed significantly contaminated, and if so, whether the contamination on the Tucker property is in any way related to contamination on the Scobell site, it is necessary to: (1) test representative soil and water samples obtained from the Tucker site; (2) determine the groundwater flow directions and depths beneath the sites; and (3) compare the types of contamination at

each site. A proposed sampling program designed to meet the objectives of this assessment is detailed below and summarized in Table 3.

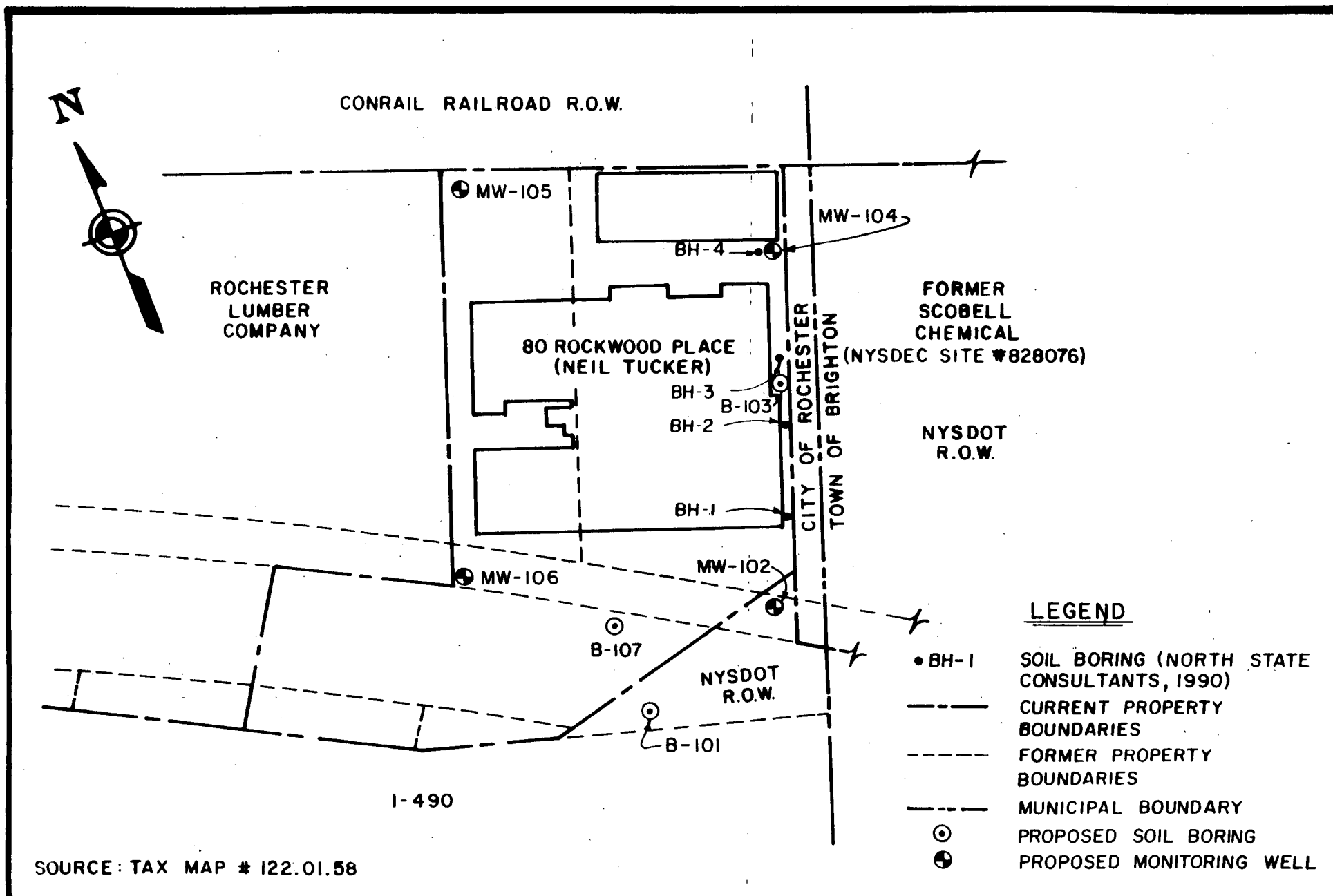
The question of groundwater flow direction is a crucial one to this assessment, but no wells exist on either the Tucker or Scobell property. Thus, no groundwater data revealing contamination levels nor direction of flow is yet available. To remedy this, URS is recommending four monitoring wells be installed at the locations shown on Figure 3. All wells should be screened across the water table, using ten foot screens, so that groundwater table elevations and water samples can be obtained. A comparison of water table elevations in all four wells will show flow directions, while water samples obtained from each well will be analyzed to determine if contamination exists in the groundwater below the sites. Four wells are recommended so as to provide the best determination of groundwater flow and quality possible for this site in one sampling round for the least investment. These wells will be located close to the corners of the site, although MW-104 is on the Scobell site. Three wells are the minimum necessary to define the plane of the water table, while the fourth will serve as a check against possible anomalies in the water table. Additionally, four wells should allow one well to be located upgradient, and the other three downgradient, to evaluate site contributions to groundwater quality, regardless of the actual groundwater flow direction eventually determined.

Each of the wells should be installed to approximately seven feet below the water table, thus creating a screened interval from three feet above the water table to seven feet below. This will allow monitoring of the water table during normal fluctuations. The first well installed, MW-102, should have the initial soil boring installed to approximately 20 feet depth to make sure that the reported depths to water in the North State and EAA reports are to the water table and not to a perched zone located just above top of bedrock. If the reported depths to water, four

TABLE 3  
PROPOSED SAMPLING PROGRAM

| Boring/Well<br>I.D. | Proposed<br>Depth | Soil Sample Intervals                         | Water Sample<br>Taken |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| B-101               | 15'               | 12"-36" (below native fill)<br>Top of Bedrock | No                    |
| MW-102              | 20'               | 12"-36" (below native fill)<br>Top of Bedrock | Yes                   |
| B-103               | 9'                | Surface<br>12"-36"<br>Top of Bedrock          | No                    |
| MW-104              | 15'               | Surface<br>12"-36"<br>Top of Bedrock          | Yes                   |
| MW-105              | 15'               | 12"-36"<br>Top of Bedrock                     | Yes                   |
| MW-106              | 15'               | 12"-36"<br>Top of Bedrock                     | Yes                   |
| B-107               | 15'               | 12"-36"<br>Top of Bedrock                     | No                    |

Footnotes: B - Boring  
MW - Monitoring well, screened at the water table.



to seven feet below ground, are accurate and represent the water table, no unsaturated zone will exist within the top few feet of bedrock. It is important to monitor the topmost continuous water bearing zone, since this is the zone which will most influence possible migration. If the water found above top of bedrock is found to be perched, it must be evaluated for continuity across the site. If all four well boreholes across the site encounter the perched zone, this is the zone that should be monitored by the monitoring wells. If not, then the actual water table below any perched zones should be monitored.

To address the question of whether the Tucker property has soil contamination, in particular the portion condemned by NYSDOT for the interchange, soil samples should be obtained from each of the seven borings and wells planned for the site. Boring B-101 and the soil boring associated with installation of MW-102 are both in the NYSDOT ROW. This area was filled during construction, so samples should be obtained from the pre-construction soil materials (depths to be obtained from NYSDOT construction plans). It is recommended that two samples should be obtained from each boring in the interval of 12 to 36 inches below pre-construction ground surface and at the top of bedrock and analyzed to evaluate possible contamination near the old ground surface and at depths similar to sample depths used at the Scobell site. Boring B-107 is also located close to the ROW, but still on the Tucker property, to check on contamination close to the ROW and help delineate any patterns of contamination. The sampling intervals should be from 12 to 36 inches (to get below pavement) and at the top of bedrock. Additionally, checks should be done to help settle the question of whether the Tucker property adjacent to the Scobell site is significantly contaminated. Therefore, borings B-103 and MW-104 are placed to obtain samples at the soil surface, 12 to 36 inches below ground, and at the top of bedrock to allow for comparison to results obtained during the Scobell investigation, and to extend the results to parameters not measured by North State. The two remaining monitoring wells, MW-105 and MW-106, will have soil sampling done at 12 to 36 inches

below ground (to get below pavement) and at the top of bedrock to check on contamination at various depths on the other side of the site from the Scobell site.

All samples obtained from this program should be analyzed for the entire Target Compound List (TCL), according to NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) to ensure maximum validity and acceptability in court. The TCL list includes analysis for VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides and PCBs, and metals. Additionally, all samples should be analyzed for herbicides using EPA Method 8150. This complete parameter list is necessitated by the wide range of compounds found at the adjacent Scobell site (VOCs, pesticides, herbicides, and heavy metals) and the wide variety of chemicals used by Tucker Printers, which includes many semivolatile organic compounds.

APPENDIX A  
REFERENCES AND DOCUMENTATION

# REFERENCES

1. "Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State", NYSDEC, April 1989.
2. Title abstracts, Tax Map #122.58-01-5.2, Rochester City Hall, Office of Maps and Surveys.
3. "Geohydrology of the Irondequoit Creek Basin Near Rochester, N.Y.," Richard M. Yager, Phillip J. Zarriello, William M. Kappel, USGS Water Resources Investigations Report 84-4259, Ithaca, N.Y., 1985
4. Yurkstas, Ed, Monroe County Health Department, 12/18/90. Personal communication with Virginia Ursitti Wolfanger (URS).
5. Pulaski, John, NYSDEC, Division of Water, Albany office, 12/17/90. Personal communication with Virginia Ursitti Wolfanger (URS).
6. Tucker, Neil, 12/17/90. Personal communication with Virginia Ursitti Wolfanger (URS).
7. DiLaura, Lt. Robert, 12/14/90 and 12/17/90. Personal communication with Virginia Ursitti Wolfanger (URS).
8. "Generalized Groundwater Contour Maps, Monroe County, NY," Young, Richard A. 1980. Prepared for the Monroe County Environmental Management Council.
9. North State Consultants, P.C. 5/21/90. Letter to Ms. Terry Richman containing "Phase II Environmental Site Investigation of 80 Rockwood Place," Rochester, N.Y.
10. Material Safety Data Sheets for products used at Tucker Printers, NYSDOT Region 4 files, Henrietta, N.Y.

11. Craig Slater of the NYS Attorney General's Office, correspondence, Hazardous Waste Files, NYSDEC Region 8, Avon, N.Y.
12. NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation Inspector's Daily Reports, 9/19/88 to 12/05/88. NYSDEC Region 8 file, Avon, N.Y.
13. Rollins, Dixon of NYSDEC Region 8, Avon, N.Y., 6/28/89 correspondence to Tucker of Tucker Printers..
14. NYSDOT Scobell Cleanup Chronology, 1986-1988, NYSDOT Region 4 file, Henrietta, N.Y.
15. Rollins, Dixon of NYSDEC Region 8, Avon, N.Y., 7/12/89 correspondence to Harold Zeh, NYSDOT Region 4.
16. Brennessel, J. of NYSDOT Region 4. 1/23/90 memo to D. Stott of NYSDOT Real Estate Group. Also, personal communication with V. U. Wolfanger (URS) on 12/27/90.
17. "Environmental Study, Scobell Chemical Building, Rochester, N.Y." Erdman, Anthony, Associates, October 1988.
18. "Final Analytical Reports - Scobell Chemical," Severson Environmental, 1988.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION  
INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL REPORT

1

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 2 REGION: 8 SITE CODE: 828076  
EPA ID:

NAME OF SITE : Scobell Chemical- NYSDOT Site  
STREET ADDRESS: 1 Rockwood Place  
TOWN/CITY: Brighton COUNTY: Monroe ZIP: 14610

SITE TYPE: Open Dump-X Structure- Lagoon- Landfill- Treatment Pond-  
ESTIMATED SIZE: 2 Acres

SITE OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION:

CURRENT OWNER NAME....: NYS Dept. of Transportation  
CURRENT OWNER ADDRESS.: Harriman State Office Campus, Albany, NY  
OWNER(S) DURING USE....: Scobell Chemical/RAECO  
OPERATOR DURING USE....: \*\* Multi - Site Operators \*\*  
OPERATOR ADDRESS.....: \* \* \* \* \*  
PERIOD ASSOCIATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE: From 1920's To 1987

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Latitude: 43 08' 40"N Longitude: 77 33' 07"W

This site was a former chemical repackaging facility. In September of 1986, the NYSDOT purchased the property as part of the I-490/I-590 reconstruction project. While working on the project, workers discovered several containers of volatile organic compounds, pesticides, herbicides (including 2,4,5-TP) and other lab chemicals. These items were found in the former Scobell Chemical Bldg. Further investigation by the DOT revealed elevated levels of TCE, PCE, 1,2-Dichloroethane and toluene at the site.

As an IRM the DOT hired a consultant who demolished the building and removed the contaminated debris, soil, and rock in the areas affected by the reconstruction project. The contaminated floors and sub-surface soils north of the DOT excavation area remained in place. A clay and topsoil cap was placed over the remaining contaminated soils and a leachate collection system was installed along the southern face of the excavation.

Currently there are several drums of pesticide contaminated debris stored on-site in a locked box-trailer which is in a fenced-in area. The A.G.'s office is pursuing the PRP's for cost recovery. Further investigation will be required to determine the full extent of contamination at this site.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED: Confirmed-X  
TYPE

Suspected-  
QUANTITY (units)

-----  
Halogenated and volatile organics  
Pesticides and Herbicides.

-----  
unknown

ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE:

Air- Surface Water- Groundwater- Soil-X Sediment-

CONTRAVENTION OF STANDARDS:

Groundwater- Drinking Water- Surface Water- Air-

LEGAL ACTION:

TYPE...: Consent Order State- X Federal-  
STATUS: Negotiation in Progress- X Order Signed-

REMEDIAL ACTION:

Proposed- Under design- In Progress-X Completed-  
NATURE OF ACTION: Cleanup in areas affected by DOT project

GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION:

SOIL TYPE:

GROUNDWATER DEPTH: In bedrock, more than 10ft.

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS:

Further sampling, source removal, and groundwater assessment are needed.  
This site poses a significant threat to the environment.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH PROBLEMS:

Low levels of octachlorinated dibenzodioxins and elevated levels of  
volatile organic compounds, were found in on-site soil samples. DOT  
has remediated the site.

JOB NO. 35247.00

JOB NAME DOT / Eastern Express

## MEMO OF TELECON

DATE 12/18/90

TELEPHONE 1-274-6052

PERSON CALLING V. U. Welfarzen

PERSON CALLED Ed Yurkstas

REPRESENTING URS

REPRESENTING Monroe Co. Health Dept.

PURPOSE OF TELECON AND/OR EQUIPMENT INVOLVED:

file on Tucker  
Groundwater flow

## TEXT OF TELECON

MCHD has no file on Tucker. One visit was made w/ DEC, but printing was exempt, so no file was kept.

Groundwater flow generally to the NE toward Grass Creek ~~and~~ and generally toward Grandegubitt Bay. Grass Creek north of site flowing east picking up surface water and probably some groundwater (see <sup>1979</sup> ~~1978~~ aerials).

Behind Tucker (north) other small industries (circuit board makers) dumped solvents. (chemicals may have been stored in back)

Tucker building has access way to the tracks and wooden buildings are located there. The area is not paved, but contains gravel.

City Directory can give names of businesses in years past. A liquid asphalt (tanks) place was in the area.

Contaminants found on Tucker should be different from those ~~found~~ found at Scobell (inks, solvents)

14,000 cu yd of soil <sup>from Scobell</sup> was used for fill at Noble Village in Webster. Soil samples showed nothing, but had been moved around quite a bit before land.

JOB NO. 352 47.00

JOB NAME DOT / <sup>Rochester</sup> Eastern Expressway

**MEMO OF TELECON**

DATE 12/17/90

TELEPHONE 1-518-457-2570

PERSON CALLING V. U. Wolfgang

PERSON CALLED John Pulaski

REPRESENTING URS

REPRESENTING DEC / Water (Albany)

PURPOSE OF TELECON AND/OR EQUIPMENT INVOLVED: for Industrial Chemical Surveys

**TEXT OF TELECON**

No Industrial Chemical Survey is available for Tucker Printers, 80 Rockwood Place, Rochester, NY.

6

# URS

AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION

JOB NO. 35247.00

JOB NAME DOT/ Can (Tucker)

## MEMO OF TELECON

DATE 12/17/90

TELEPHONE 232-3840

PERSON CALLING V. H. Waffinger

PERSON CALLED Neil Tucker

REPRESENTING URS

REPRESENTING 80 Rockwood Pl. owner

PURPOSE OF TELECON AND/OR EQUIPMENT INVOLVED: \_\_\_\_\_

## TEXT OF TELECON

Mr. Tucker returned my call inquiring about tenants at 80 Rockwood Place. I was interested in a list of tenants which may have had an effect on any contamination on the site. Mr. Tucker reported that no other tenants were involved handling any chemicals as they have all been office tenants with square footage of less than 1000. One architect, two business consultants, and a binocular distributor were mentioned. He has owned the building since 1972. I told Mr. Tucker (in response to questions) that URS was <sup>now</sup> writing a preliminary report for the purposes of developing a sampling plan, and that would not be ready until end of January 1991. DOT and AG review and ~~consult~~ with negotiations with Tucker attorney would determine final sampling plan.

JOB NO. 35247.00JOB NAME DOT - Rochester Express**MEMO OF TELECON**DATE 12/14/90TELEPHONE 1-428-7037PERSON CALLING V. U. WaffingerPERSON CALLED Lt. DiLauraREPRESENTING URSREPRESENTING Rochester Fire Dept.PURPOSE OF TELECON AND/OR EQUIPMENT INVOLVED: - permits officer**TEXT OF TELECON**

Requested of Lt. DiLaura permits, danger of fire or explosion for Tucker Printers at 80 Rockwood Place. Current permit <sup>expires 9/30/91</sup> is for flammable and combustible liquids. Number of tanks is unknown. He said to call Monday to speak to the inspector for that bldg.

CC: \_\_\_\_\_

JOB NO. 3247.00

JOB NAME DOT - Rochester Express.

## MEMO OF TELECON

DATE 12/17/90

TELEPHONE 1-428-7037

PERSON CALLING V. W. Woldanger

PERSON CALLED St. Elizabeth

REPRESENTING URS

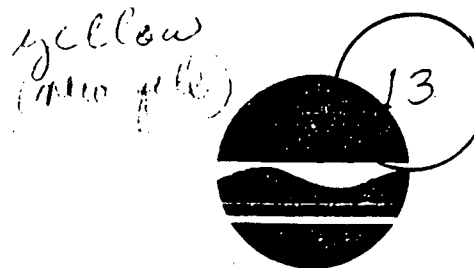
REPRESENTING Rochester Fire Dept.

PURPOSE OF TELECON AND/OR EQUIPMENT INVOLVED: \_\_\_\_\_

### TEXT OF TELECON

The inspector for the site, 80 Rockwood Place, thought the building was vacant now. They never used underground tanks at Tucker, used portable containers for flammables and combustibles. The inspector said he would drive out today and that I should call back again. Inds.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414  
TELEPHONE: (716)226-2466 or 624-3350



June 28, 1989

Thomas C. Jorling  
Commissioner

CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Peter J. Bush  
Regional Director

Mr. Daniel Tucker  
Vice President  
Tucker Printers  
80 Rockwood Place  
Rochester, NY 14610

RE: Hazardous Waste Compliance Inspection Date: June 8, 1989  
Location of Handler: Same as Above

EPA Identification Number: NYD None

Dear Mr. Tucker:

In order to determine compliance with the New York State Hazardous Waste Regulations, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation conducted an inspection of your facility on the above referenced date.

As a result of that inspection, review of documentation submitted by your facility to this Department, and applying the New York State Hazardous Waste Regulations, we believe that your facility is operating as an exempt generator of hazardous waste.

6NYCRR Part 372.1(e)(1)(vii)(a) requires that a generator who generates less than a total of 100 kilograms of hazardous waste per calendar month and stores on-site less than a total of 100 kilograms is exempt from all requirements of 6NYCRR Part 372, if:

- The generator makes a determination of the hazardous nature of the waste.

You have not met this requirement and, therefore, are in violation of 6NYCRR Part 372.1(e)(1)(vii)(a).

Please confirm in writing within 30 days of the date of this letter, that the above referenced violations have been corrected and include supporting documentation as appropriate. You MUST include your EPA

Mr. Tucker

-2-

June 28, 1989

Identification Number on all correspondence. This confirmation should be addressed to:

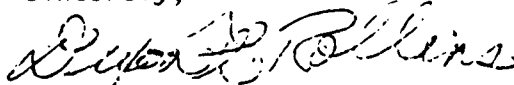
Dixon F. Rollins, P. E.  
Acting Regional Hazardous Substances Engineer  
Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation  
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation  
6274 East Avon-Lima Road  
Avon, NY 14414

with a copy to:

Mr. Janakrai M. Desai, P.E.  
Acting Chief of the Compliance Inspection Section  
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Operations  
Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
50 Wolf Road - Room 208/204  
Albany, New York 12233-7250  
(518) 457-0532  
Attention: Mr. Bruce Armstrong, Reviewer

If you have any questions about this notice or should you wish to discuss this matter further, please contact the Inspector or the Reviewer at the telephone number above. A copy of the Inspection Form is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,



Dixon F. Rollins, P.E.  
Acting Regional Hazardous  
Substances Engineer  
Division of Hazardous Substances  
Regulation

Enclosure

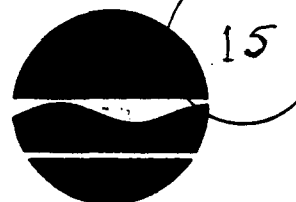
cc: Mr. Bruce Armstrong, Reviewer, Central Office  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Mr. Richard Williams, Assistant Counsel, Central Office  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Monroe County Health Department

243

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414  
TELEPHONE: (716)226-2466 or 624-3350



Thomas C. Jorling  
Commissioner

July 12, 1989

Peter J. Bush  
Regional Director

Mr. Harold Zeh  
Engineer-In-Charge  
New York State Department of Transportation  
1530 Jefferson Road  
Rochester, NY 14623-3161

Re: Former Scobell Chemical Co. Property  
I-490/I-590 Reconstruction  
Rochester (C), Monroe (C)  
EPA ID# NYD002467751

Dear Sir:

On May 30 and June 8, 1989, the above site was inspected by me for the purpose of determining if all required work had been completed. It appears from these site visits that all work necessary to complete the initial waste removal action and interim remedial measures have been accomplished. Specifically, all buildings, tanks, scrap vehicles, railroad equipment, contaminated soils and rock (except pesticide contaminated debris), necessary for construction of Detour 2 have been removed. In addition, the site has been covered with a minimum of 9 inches of recompacted clay, 3 inches of topsoil, has had a grass cover crop established, and has been protected with a chain-link fence.

As we discussed, the above work does not constitute final remediation of the site. This will be handled by the Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation. Questions should be addressed to Mr. Mehta or Mr. Mike Khalil of this office.

You and your Department's co-operation during the project has been appreciated.

Mr. Zeh

-2-

July 12, 1989

Should you have any further questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Dixon F. Rollins, P. E.  
Acting Regional Hazardous  
Substances Regulation Engineer  
Division of Hazardous Substances  
Regulation

DFR:db

cc: N. G. Kaul  
M. O'Toole  
G. Mortimer  
J. Brennessel  
R. Elliott  
J. Ryan  
M. Khalil  
G. Bobersky  
Monroe County Health Dept.



MEMORANDUM  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TO: D. Stott, Real Estate Group

FROM: J. R. Brennessel, Engineer-in-Charge *JRB*

SUBJECT: Contract D500570  
I490/I590 Interchange Reconstruction  
(Can of Worms)  
Monroe County

DATE: January 23, 1990

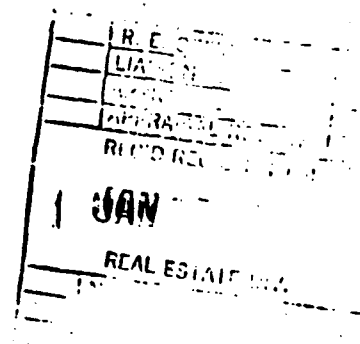
This memo, as per your request, is to inform you that no testing was done on the Tucker property on the above referenced project, nor am I aware of any signs of contamination on the property.

However, I wish to point out that during the Scobell cleanup Contract D500730, a H-NU air meter was turned on in the Engineer's field office within the Tucker building and a rather high reading of volatile organics at times was observed.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

JRB/sp

cc: Charles E. Moynihan, P.E., Regional Const. Engr.  
Harry Zeh, Construction, Region 4  
file



JOB NO. 35247.00

JOB NAME NYS DOT - Can

**MEMO OF TELECON**

DATE 12/27/90

TELEPHONE 1-482-7056

PERSON CALLING L. U. Wolferger

PERSON CALLED John Brunnessel

REPRESENTING URS

REPRESENTING Engineer-in-Charge

PURPOSE OF TELECON AND/OR EQUIPMENT INVOLVED: NYS DOT Can of alarms

**TEXT OF TELECON**

Mr. Brunnessel clarified the memo of 1/23/90 which stated the field office was within the Tucker building. This office was set up for the Seabell demolition only and was in the Tucker building. H2u readings were apparently from poor ventilation of Tucker Printers during operations when chemicals were in use.



ERDMAN, ANTHONY, ASSOCIATES  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS

17

October 18, 1988

Mr. John Brennessel  
NYS Dept. of Transportation  
P.O. Box 10376  
Rochester, NY 14610

Subject: Environmental Study  
Scobell Chemical Site  
One Rockwood Place  
Rochester, NY

Dear Mr. Brennessel:

We are pleased to submit herewith our Environmental Study on the Scobell Chemical Site. This report was prepared in accordance with the proposed scope of work outlined in our Work Plan dated July 1988.

The report represents the results of the Phase I and Phase II sampling programs and a summary of these results.

If you have any questions concerning the report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

ERDMAN, ANTHONY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

  
Michael M. Rubinstein, I.E.  
Engineer

  
Carl W. Eller, P.E.  
Associate

MMR/CWE/c  
Proj #13040.00

cc: D. Rollins, NYSDEC  
H. Zeh, NYSDOT

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 39589, ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14604  
OFFICE ADDRESS: MONROE SQUARE, 259 MONROE AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14607  
TELEPHONE: (716) 325-1866

APPENDIX B

NYSDOT SCOBELL CLEANUP CHRONOLOGY.

## APPENDIX B

### NYSDOT SCOBELL CLEANUP CHRONOLOGY

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sept., 1986:              | New York State purchased the former Scobell Chemical Co. property from Raeco Products, Inc.                                                                                                                                               |
| Sept., 1986 - Feb., 1988: | Raeco Products, Inc., leased the Scobell facility from New York State.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Feb. 23, 1988:            | NYSDOT found abandoned, quarantined containers in a storage warehouse located on the site and notified the NYSDEC. NYSDEC identified traces of the herbicide 2,4,5-TP.                                                                    |
| March 1988:               | Under NYSDEC's direction, New England Pollution Control Co. took samples of soil, dust, and flooring from the original quarantine area. Test results from March 15 sampling identified traces of the herbicide 2,4,5-TP in all matrices.  |
| June - Aug. 1988:         | Under NYSDEC direction, Erdman, Anthony, & Assoc. conducted air, water, soil and building sampling inside and outside the Scobell building. General Testing Corp. processed samples which identified traces of chemical solvents in soil. |
| Sept. 1988:               | Sevenson Co. was awarded the contract to demolish the Scobell building and excavate                                                                                                                                                       |

the portion of the site needed for the "Can of Worms" project.

Oct., 1988:

Water and bedrock samples were taken by Severson Co. at the Scobell site. General Testing Corp. processed the samples which identified traces of solvents.

Oct. - Nov. 1988:

Under NYSDEC's direction, Severson Co. excavated bedrock. Approximately 2,700 cubic yards of bedrock were removed and stockpiled. Under NYSDEC's direction, Severson Co. placed a layer of clay at the rear of the site in order to stockpile excavated bedrock. Under NYSDEC's direction, Severson Co. began installation of the leachate collection system.