RECORD OF DECISION

Dinaburg Distributing, Inc.
Operable Unit #2
Rochester, Monroe County
Site No. 828103
March 2021

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Dinaburg Distributing, Inc.
Operable Unit #2
Rochester, Monroe County
Site No. 828103
March 2021

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for Operable Unit Number: 02: Groundwater of the Dinaburg Distributing, Inc. site, a Class 2 inactive hazardous waste disposal site. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375, and is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300), as amended.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for Operable Unit Number: 02 of the Dinaburg Distributing, Inc. site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department. A listing of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

Description of Selected Remedy

During the course of the investigation certain actions, known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), were undertaken at the above referenced site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or feasibility study (FS). The IRM(s) undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment; therefore No Further Action is the selected remedy. The remedy may include continued operation of a remedial system if one was installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed institutional controls/engineering controls (ICs/ECs) that have been identified as being part of the remedy for the site.

The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site in Section 6.5 for the protection of public health and the environment.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) concurs that the remedy for this site is 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.

March 31, 2021
Date

Michael J. Ryan, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

RECORD OF DECISION

Dinaburg Distributing, Inc.
Rochester, Monroe County
Site No. 828103
March 2021

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has selected a remedy for the above referenced site. The disposal of hazardous wastes at the site resulted in threats to public health and the environment that were addressed by actions known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), which were undertaken at the site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or feasibility study (FS). The IRMs undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site, which are presented in Section 6.5, for the protection of public health and the environment. No Further Action is the remedy selected by this Record of Decision (ROD). A No Further Action remedy may include site management, which will include continued operation of any remedial system installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed controls that have been identified as being part of the remedy for the site. This ROD identifies the IRM(s) conducted and discusses the basis for No Further Action.

The New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (also known as the State Superfund Program) is an enforcement program, the mission of which is to identify and characterize suspected inactive hazardous waste disposal sites and to investigate and remediate those sites found to pose a significant threat to public health and environment.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and 6 NYCRR Part 375. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all remedies. A public comment period was held, during which the public was encouraged to submit comment on the proposed remedy. All comments on the remedy received during the comment period were considered by the Department in selecting a remedy for the site. Site-related reports and documents were made available for review by the public at the following document repository:

DECInfo Locator - Web Application
https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/index.html?rs=828103

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 8 Office
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414
Phone: 585-226-2466

Pursuant to Executive Order 202.15, a public meeting was not held, in an effort to limit the community spread of COVID-19.

Comments on the remedy received during the comment period are summarized and addressed in the responsiveness summary section of the ROD.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information by Email

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Location: This 0.25-acre site includes the properties of identified as 1012 South Clinton Street and 350 Benton Street in a mixed commercial/residential area on the southeast side of the City of Rochester, Monroe County.

Site Features: The buildings on both properties have been demolished and both properties are now vacant. Residential properties are located to the north, east and west of the site with a commercial property located to the south of the site.

Current Zoning and Land Use: The 1012 South Clinton Street property is zoned for commercial use, and 350 Benton Street is zoned for residential use. The site is currently inactive.

Past Use(s) of the Site: The 1012 South Clinton Street property was used as a dry cleaning supply company that stored and distributed dry cleaning chemicals. The 350 Benton Street property was formerly a private residence. Attempts to remediate the site under the Departmentâ€™s Voluntary Cleanup Program were unsuccessful and the Voluntary Cleanup Agreement was terminated in 1999. Subsequent work has been conducted by the State under the inactive hazardous waste disposal sites (i.e., Superfund) program.

Operable Units: The site was divided into two operable units. An operable unit represents a portion of a remedial program for a site that for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to investigate, eliminate, or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from the site contamination.

Operable Unit 1 (OU1) is defined as the on-site source area. A Record of Decision for OU1 was issued in March 2011 and the selected remedy was electrical resistance heating to address on-site source areas. This remedy was completed at the end of 2015, with confirmation soil results showing that the majority of the targeted source area was remediated, achieving soil cleanup objectives for the protection of groundwater.

Operable Unit 2 (OU2) was designated to address the groundwater and soil vapor plumes attributed to the source area.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The site is underlain by approximately 20 to 25 feet of overburden materials overlying bedrock. The overburden consists of miscellaneous fill and a low permeability glacial till. Groundwater in the overburden beneath the site is 10 feet below ground surface with flow to the west and southwest.

Operable Unit (OU) Number 02 is the subject of this document.

A Record of Decision was issued previously for OU 01.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, alternatives (or an alternative) that restrict(s) the use of the site to residential use (which allows for restricted-residential use, commercial use and industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) were/was evaluated in addition to an alternative which would allow for unrestricted use of the site.

A comparison of the results of the investigation to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is included in the Tables for the media being evaluated in Exhibit A.

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 PRPs for the site, documented to date, include:

Estate of Saul Dinaburg

Dinaburg Distributing, Inc.

On April 11,2007, Judge Michael A. Telesca, of the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, signed a Consent Decree releasing Dinaburg Distributing, Inc. and the Estate of Saul Dinaburg from state and federal environmental liability in consideration of the PRPs paying the State $400,000.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A Remedial Investigation (RI) has been conducted. The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the RI Report.

The following general activities are conducted during an RI:

- Research of historical information,
- Geophysical survey to determine the lateral extent of wastes,
- Test pits, soil borings, and monitoring well installations,
- Sampling of waste, surface and subsurface soils, groundwater, and soil vapor,
- Sampling of surface water and sediment,
- Ecological and Human Health Exposure Assessments.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- indoor air
- sub-slab vapor

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from the RI were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. The tables found in Exhibit A list the applicable SCG in the footnotes. For a full listing of all SCGs see: http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html

6.1.2: RI Results

The data have identified contaminants of concern. A "contaminant of concern" is a hazardous waste that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized in Exhibit A. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified for this Operable Unit at this site is/are:

tetrachloroethene (PCE)	dichloroethylene
trichloroethene (TCE)	vinyl chloride

Based on the investigation results, comparison to the SCGs, and the potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the site required remediation. These media were addressed by the IRM(s) described in Section 6.2. More complete information can be found in the RI Report and the IRM Construction Completion Report.

6.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Record of Decision.

The following IRM(s) has/have been completed at this site based on conditions observed during the RI.

IRM #1: Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE)

In 1999, the Department installed a SVE system to address potential indoor air contamination associated with soil vapor intrusion at two adjacent properties. The operation of the system was discontinued as part of IRM #2.

IRM #2: Building Demolition, Soil Removal, Multiphase Extraction (MPE) System

Before the start of IRM #2 the PRP demolished the on-site buildings. IRM #2 was conducted by the Department in 2005, which included a limited soil removal of 370 cubic yards and the installation of a MPE system to treat the contaminated soil and groundwater remaining after the removal. A subslab depressurization system was also installed at an adjacent residence to address potential indoor air contamination by volatile organic compounds associated with soil vapor intrusion.

6.3: Summary of Environmental Assessment

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water.

Based upon the resources and pathways identified and the toxicity of the contaminants of ecological concern at this site, a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) was deemed not necessary for OU 02.

Operable Unit 2:
Groundwater, soil vapor and indoor air were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Based upon investigations, the primary contaminants of concern for OU 2 include tetrachloroethene (PCE) and its associated degradation products trichloroethene (TCE) and vinyl chloride (VC).

Groundwater:
Concentrations of PCE and TCE detected in overburden groundwater range from non-detect to 4,200 parts per billion (ppb)(MW-20S) and 220 ppb (MW-16S), respectively. The area of greatest contamination is located on the southwestern portion of the site, along Benton Street. The second highest concentration of PCE detected in the overburden is 220 ppb in MW-18S. Overburden groundwater contamination extends slightly to the north of the site. Groundwater concentrations have been reduced by over an order of magnitude in most overburden source area locations, and bedrock groundwater has shown a consistent downward trend since the completion of the ERH remedy.

Bedrock Groundwater:
PCE was detected in the overburden/bedrock interface wells MW-13K (4,300 ppb) and MW-14K (1,700 ppb), located at the western and eastern edges of the current property, respectively. Concentrations in the overburden/bedrock interface zone appear to diminish rapidly horizontally away from the site. PCE was also detected in shallow bedrock well MW-03C (8.2 ppb), with the screen set from two to seven feet below the top of rock and in deeper bedrock well MW-03D (6.5 ppb), with the screen set from 20 to 30 feet below the top of rock.

PFAS - Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) were reported at concentrations of up to 1.8 and 7.2 parts per trillion (ppt), respectively, below the 10 ppt screening levels for groundwater for each.

1,4-dioxane was reported at concentrations of up to 0.21 parts per billion (ppb), below the screening level of 1 ppb in groundwater.

Soil Vapor Intrusion:
Past soil vapor intrusion (SVI) sampling resulted in the installation of a sub-slab depressurization (SSD) system at an adjacent property. To determine whether actions are needed to address exposure related to soil vapor intrusion, sub-slab vapor, indoor air, and outdoor air samples were collected at two additional off-site properties in 2019. Soil vapor intrusion sampling was offered to six additional properties, but access was not granted. The maximum concentrations of PCE and TCE in sub-slab vapor samples were as follows: 2.6 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3) and 0.82 ug/m3, respectively. Indoor air sampling results for PCE and TCE were 0.32 ug/m3 and 1.9 ug/m3, respectively. Based on the results of this sampling and of environmental sampling in the area, resampling was recommended for one property and no further action was needed at the other. Should the owners of properties where sampling was previously declined request to have their

properties sampled in the future, the Department, in consultation with the NYSDOH, shall assess the need for soil vapor intrusion sampling and take appropriate action.

6.4: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

This human exposure assessment identifies ways in which people may be exposed to site-related contaminants. Chemicals can enter the body through three major pathways (breathing, touching or swallowing). This is referred to as *exposure.*

People are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is not affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Currently, there is no on-site building. However, the potential exists for the inhalation of site contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion for any future on-site development. Actions have been taken to address soil vapor intrusion off-site. A sub-slab depressurization system (a system ventilates/removes the air beneath a building) was installed in an off-site building and resampling is recommended for another. Additional investigations are needed to determine the potential for soil vapor intrusion into structures near the site in the event that access is granted.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal for the remedial program is to restore the site to pre-disposal conditions to the extent feasible. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

The remedial action objectives for this site are:

Groundwater

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion of groundwater with contaminant levels exceeding drinking water standards.
- Prevent contact with, or inhalation of volatiles, from contaminated groundwater.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Restore ground water aquifer to pre-disposal/pre-release conditions, to the extent practicable.

Soil Vapor

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Mitigate impacts to public health resulting from existing, or the potential for, soil vapor intrusion into buildings at a site.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY

1. Green remediation principals and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:

- the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
- direct and indirect greenhouse gas and other emissions;
- energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- and efficiently managing resources and materials; and waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste.

2. Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property which modifies the requirements of the institutional control in the March 2011 Record of Decision for Operable Unit 01 to include:

- restrict the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH.

3. A Site Management Plan is required, which will be integrated into the SMP for Operable Unit 01 to include the following:

a. An Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:

Institutional Controls: updates to the Environmental Easement requirements discussed above.

Engineering Controls: Sub-slab depressurization system discussed above.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use and groundwater;
- a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any occupied buildings on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
- a provision that should the owners of properties where sampling was previously declined requests to have their properties sampled in the future, the Department, in consultation with the NYSDOH, shall assess the need for soil vapor intrusion sampling and take appropriate action;
- provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;
- maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
- the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or engineering controls.

b. A Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- monitoring of groundwater, soil vapor and soil vapor intrusion to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
- Groundwater will be monitored for continued attenuation of site related contamination. Reports of the attenuation will be prepared at periodic intervals, and additional remediation will be proposed if it appears that natural processes alone will not address the contamination. The contingency remedial action will depend on the information collected, but it is currently anticipated that enhanced bioremediation would be the expected contingency remedial action.
- a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department; and
- monitoring and maintenance of all sub-slab depressurization systems installed on-site and off-site to address site related contamination, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.

c. An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the active vapor mitigation system(s). The plan includes, but is not limited to:

- procedures for operating and maintaining the system(s); and
- compliance inspection of the system(s) to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary reporting.

Exhibit A

Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the Remedial Investigation for all environmental media that were evaluated. As described in Section 6.1, samples were collected from various environmental media to characterize the nature and extent of contamination.

For each medium for which contamination was identified, a table summarizes the findings of the investigation. The tables present the range of contamination found at the site in the media and compares the data with the applicable SCGs for the site. The contaminants are arranged into volatile organic compounds (VOCs) compounds. For comparison purposes, the SCGs are provided for each medium that allows for unrestricted use.

Groundwater

Groundwater samples were collected from overburden and bedrock monitoring wells. The samples were collected to assess groundwater conditions on and off-site. The results indicate that contamination in groundwater at the site exceeds the SCGs for volatile organic compounds.

Currently the maximum concentrations of PCE and TCE detected in on-site overburden groundwater are 4,200 parts per billion (ppb)(MW-20S) and 220 ppb (MW-16S), respectively. The second highest concentration of PCE detected in the overburden is 220 ppb in MW-18S. Total chlorinated VOCs maximum concentrations are located on the southwestern corner of the site. (see Figure 3). Overburden groundwater contamination extends slightly to the north of the site (see Figure 3).

PCE was detected in the overburden/bedrock interface wells MW-13K (4,300 ppb) and MW-14K (1,700 ppb), located at the western and eastern edges of the current property, respectively. Concentrations in the overburden/bedrock interface zone appear to diminish rapidly horizontally away from the site. PCE was also detected in shallow bedrock well MW-03C (8.2 ppb), with the screen set from two to seven ft below the top of rock and in deeper bedrock well MW-03D (6.5 ppb), with the screen set from 20 to 30 feet below the top of rock.

The primary source area for the groundwater contamination was determined to be the soil contamination below the Dinaburg building, including the former tank storage room, and new building extension, as well as the Benton Street Driveway. The source of this contamination is attributed to leaks and spills from the now removed storage tanks on the property, as well as spills to the ground surface in the vicinity of the former Benton Street Driveway. The site building and the buildings at 350 Benton Street were removed in 2004 and a soil removal action was subsequently completed below the former tank storage room, with the removal and off-site disposal of approximately 370 cubic yards of contaminated soil.

A Multi-Phase Extraction (MPE) system was installed at the site as an IRM which operated from April 2006 to 2011 to remediate the remaining on-site source contamination, as well as to prevent the migration of contaminated groundwater and soil vapors to off-site residential properties. An evaluation in late 2010 concluded that due to high concentrations of VOCs present in the till layer below the screened zone of MPE wells, and insufficient vacuum and dewatering in some areas of the site, the MPE system would not be capable to remove the estimated remaining mass of PCE and TCE concentrations at the site. Therefore, a ROD was issued for the site soils (OU-1) that included installation of an in-situ electrical resistance heating (ERH) system.

Electric Resistance Heating (ERH) was the chosen remedy for contamination present in overburden in the Record of Decision for Operable Unit 1; with the goal to reduce concentrations in soil to below the NYS Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCO) for residential use. This remedy was completed at the end of 2015, with confirmation soil results showing that the majority of the targeted source area was remediated, achieving the SCOs for the protection of groundwater. With the exception of one location in the southwest corner of the site (MW-20S), groundwater concentrations have been reduced by over an order of magnitude in most overburden source area locations, and bedrock groundwater has shown a consistent downward trend since the completion of the ERH remedy. After an initial jump in concentrations post ERH, concentrations in monitoring well MW-20S have also shown an overall downward trend. Trend plots for select wells are presented in Figure 5.

Table #1 - Groundwater

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
VOCs			
Tetrachloroethene	ND-4,300	5	20/35
Trichloroethene	ND-3,900	5	20/35
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND-3,300	5	16/35
Vinyl chloride	ND-410	2	10/35

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.
b - SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

Based on the findings of the RI, the past disposal of hazardous waste has resulted in the contamination of groundwater. The site contaminants identified in groundwater, which are considered to be the primary contaminants of concern, are tetrachloroethene (PCE) and its associated degradation products, TCE, 1,2-DCE and vinyl chloride. However, no remedial alternatives were evaluated for groundwater since contamination in groundwater is diminishing as a result of the previously implemented ERH remedy and subsequent dispersion and dilution, as well as evidence that biological degradation is occurring. This is indicated by the presence of daughter products cis-1,2-DCE and vinyl chloride, as well as anaerobic conditions as evidenced by the low oxidation reduction potential (less than 0) and low oxygen concentrations.

Soil Vapor

Past soil vapor intrusion (SVI) sampling resulted in the installation of a sub-slab depressurization (SSD) system at an adjacent property. Given the concentrations of VOCs found in soil vapor samples collected during past investigations, a soil vapor intrusion evaluation was initiated. To determine whether actions were needed to address exposure related to soil vapor intrusion, sub-slab vapor, indoor air, and outdoor air samples were collected at two off-site properties in 2019. Soil vapor intrusion sampling was offered to six additional properties, but access was not granted. The maximum concentrations of PCE and TCE in sub-slab vapor samples were as follows: 2.6 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3) and 0.82 ug/m3, respectively. Similarly, indoor air samples: 0.32 ug/m3 and 1.9 ug/m3, respectively. Based on the results of this sampling and of environmental sampling in the area, resampling was recommended for one property and no further action was needed at the other. Should the owners of properties where sampling was previously declined request to have their properties sampled in the future, the Department, in consultation with the NYSDOH, shall assess the need for soil vapor intrusion sampling and take appropriate action.

Based on the findings of the Remedial Investigation, the disposal of hazardous waste has resulted in the contamination of soil vapor. The site contaminants identified in sub-slab vapor which are considered to be the primary contaminants of concern are tetrachloroethene (PCE) and its associated degradation products, which drive the remediation of soil vapor addressed by the remedy.

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

Dinaburg Distributing, Inc.
Operable Unit #2
State Superfund Project
Rochester, Monroe County
Site No. 828103

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Dinaburg Distributing, Inc. site was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on February 26, 2021. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated groundwater and soil vapor at the Dinaburg Distributing, Inc. site.

The release of the PRAP was announced by sending a notice to the public contact list, informing the public of the opportunity to comment on the proposed remedy.

To limit the community spread of COVID-19, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 202.15 suspending in-person public meetings relating to proposed site remedies. The NYSDEC remains committed to providing the public with ample opportunity to provide input on proposed remedies in your community. The public was encouraged to provide comments in writing to the NYSDEC Project Manager, during the 30-day public comment period. No comments were received. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on March 29, 2021.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

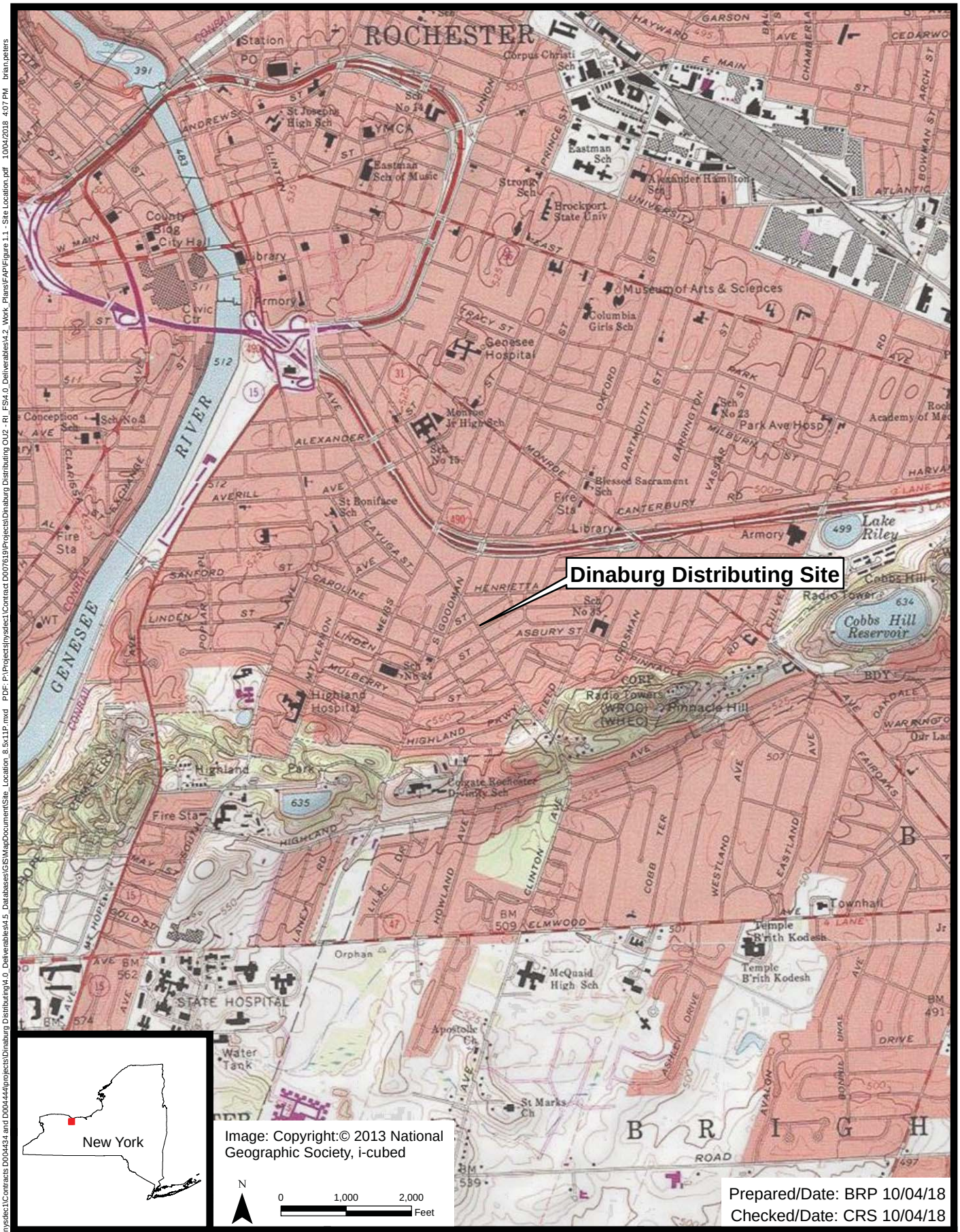
Dinaburg Distributing, Inc.
Operable Unit #2
State Superfund Project
Rochester, Monroe County
Site No. 828103

1. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Dinaburg Distributing, Inc. site, Operable Unit #2, dated February 2021, prepared by the Department.

2. Record of Decision for the Dinaburg Distributing, Inc. site, Operable Unit #1, dated March 2011, prepared by the Department.

3. Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, January 2021, prepared by MACTEC Engineering and Geology, P. C.

4. Groundwater Sampling Report, July 2020, prepared by MACTEC Engineering and Geology, P. C.



Prepared/Date: BRP 10/04/18
Checked/Date: CRS 10/04/18

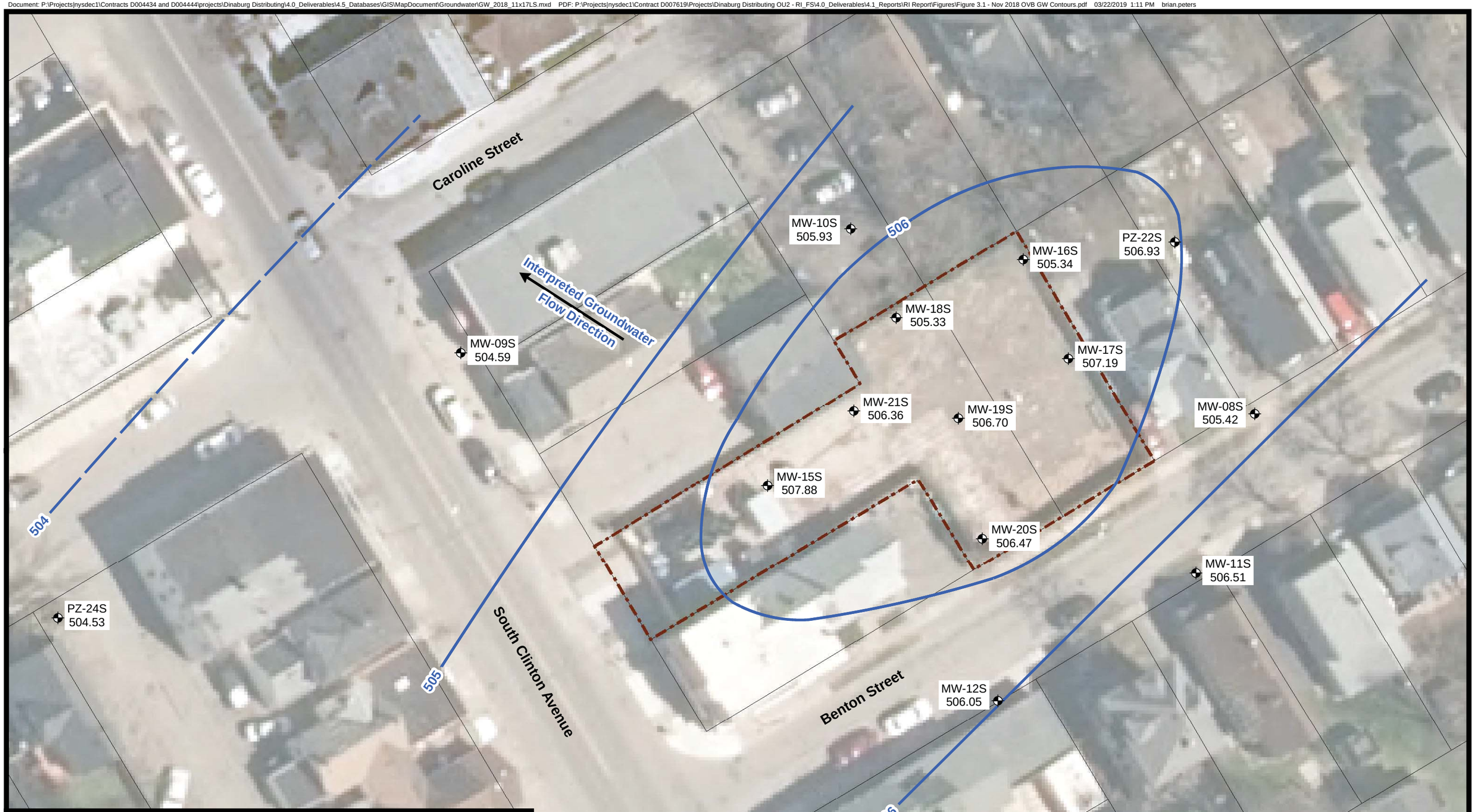
DINABURG DISTRIBUTING
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

MACTEC

Site Location

Project 3617187420 Figure 1.1

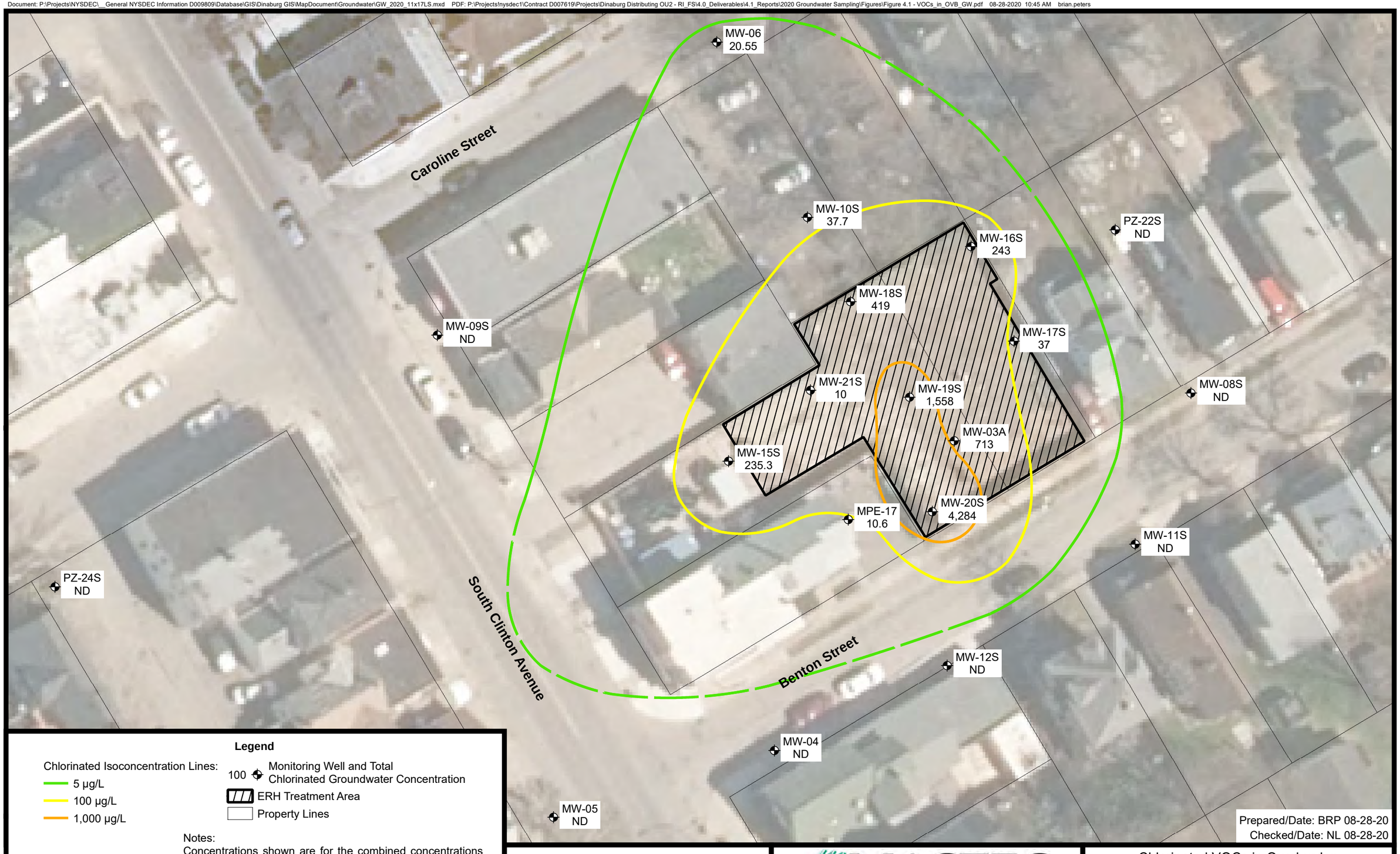
Document: P:\Projects|nysdec1\Contracts D004434 and D004444\projects\Dinaburg Distributing\4.0_Deliverables\4.5_Databases\GIS\MapDocument\Groundwater\GW_2018_11x17LS.mxd PDF: P:\Projects|nysdec1\Contract D007619\Projects\Dinaburg Distributing OU2 - RI_FS\4.0_Deliverables\4.1_Reports\RI Report\Figures\Figure 3.1 - Nov 2018 OVB GW Contours.pdf 03/22/2019 1:11 PM brian.peters



DINABURG DISTRIBUTING
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

MACTEC

November 2018 Overburden Groundwater Contours
Project 3617187420 Figure 3.1



Legend

Chlorinated Isoconcentration Lines:
- 5 µg/L
- 100 µg/L
- 1,000 µg/L

100 Monitoring Well and Total Chlorinated Groundwater Concentration

ERH Treatment Area

Property Lines

Notes:
Concentrations shown are for the combined concentrations of cis-1,2-dichloroethene tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene and vinyl chloride. (ND = Not Detected)

N

0 15 30 Feet

Prepared/Date: BRP 08-28-20
Checked/Date: NL 08-28-20

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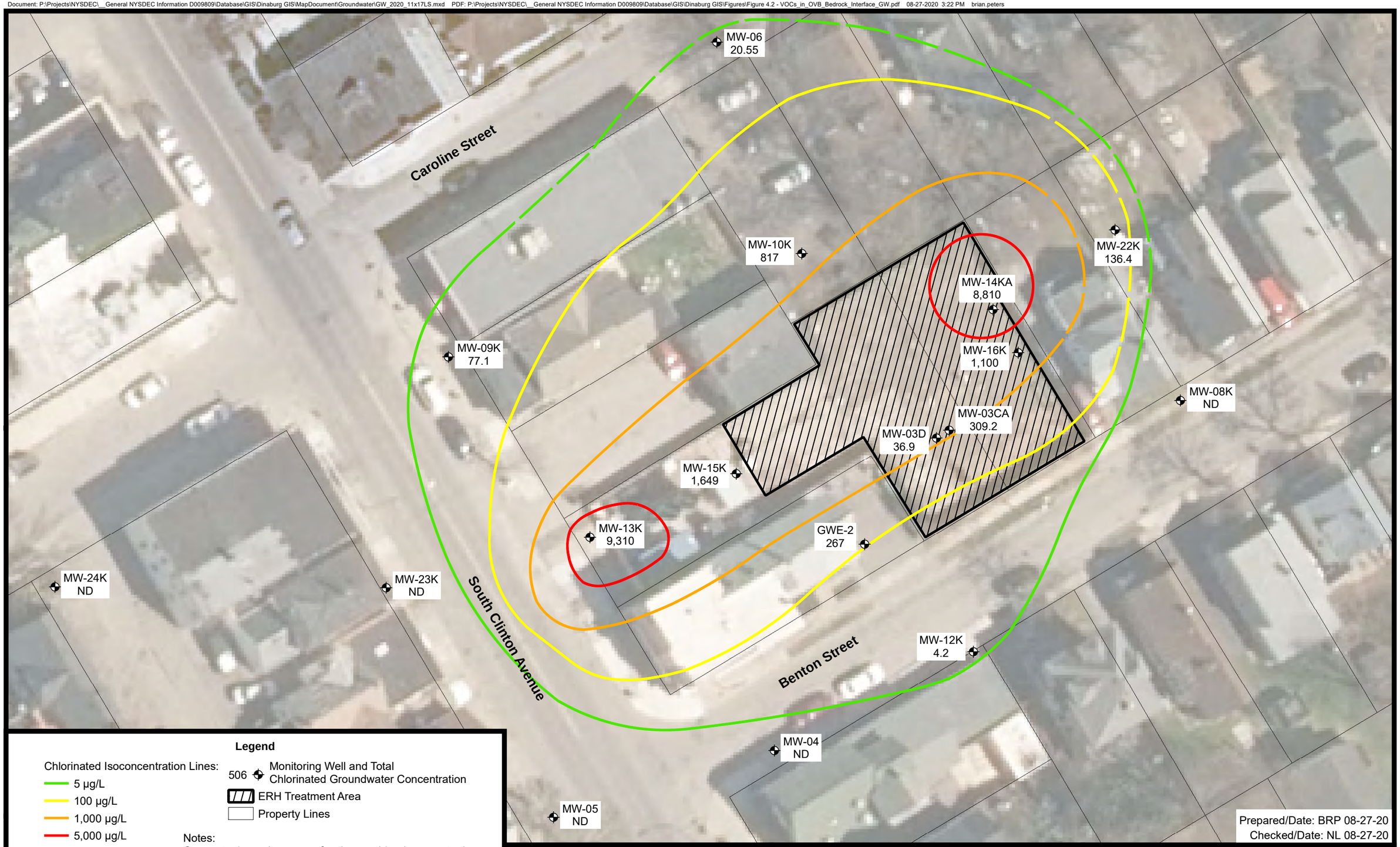
Chlorinated VOCs in Overburden
Groundwater July 2020
Project 3617187420 Figure 3



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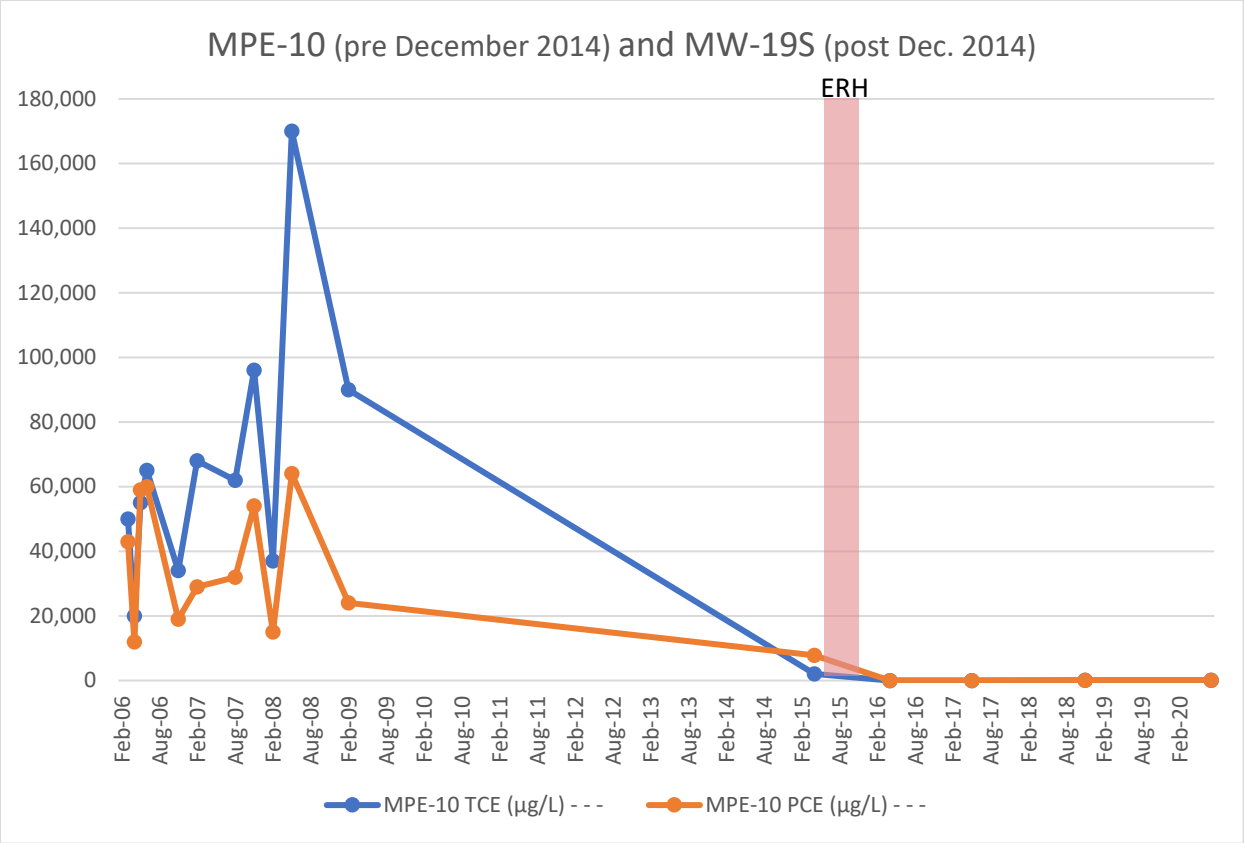
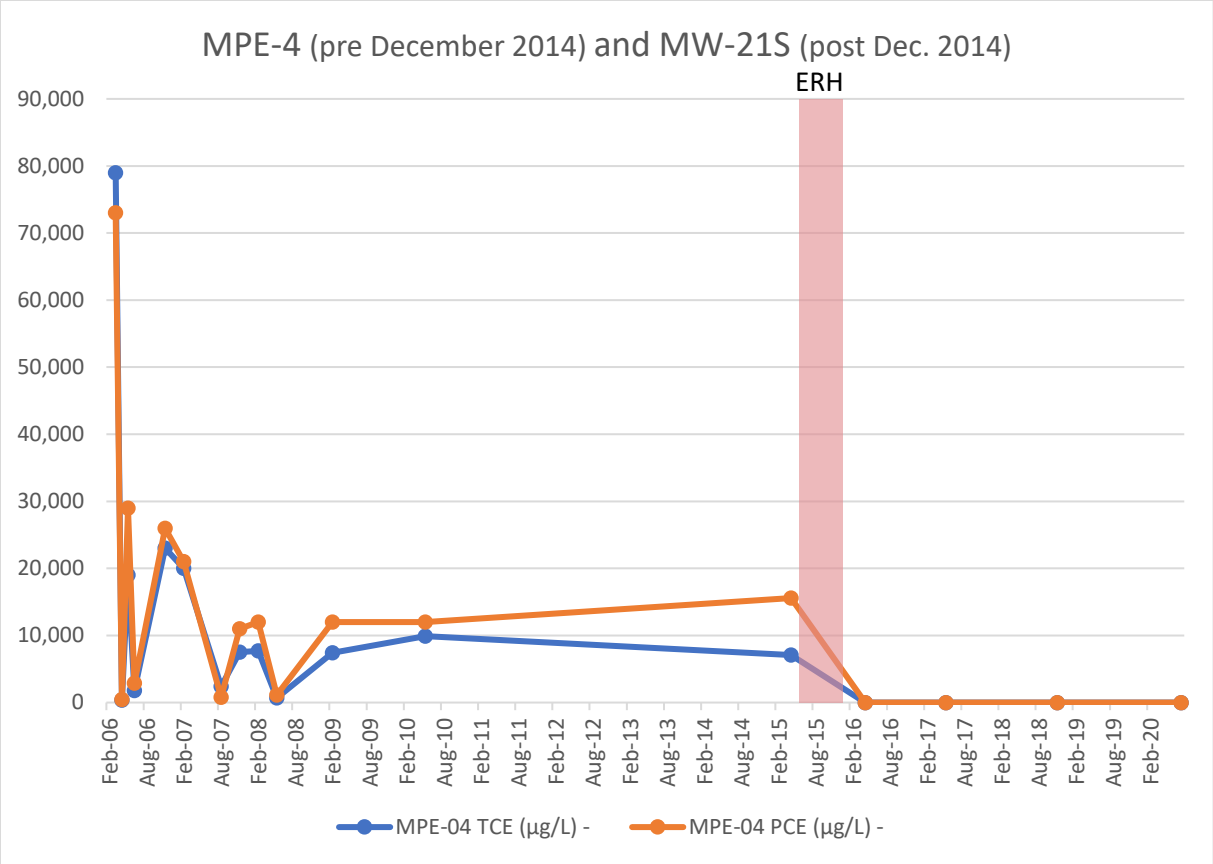
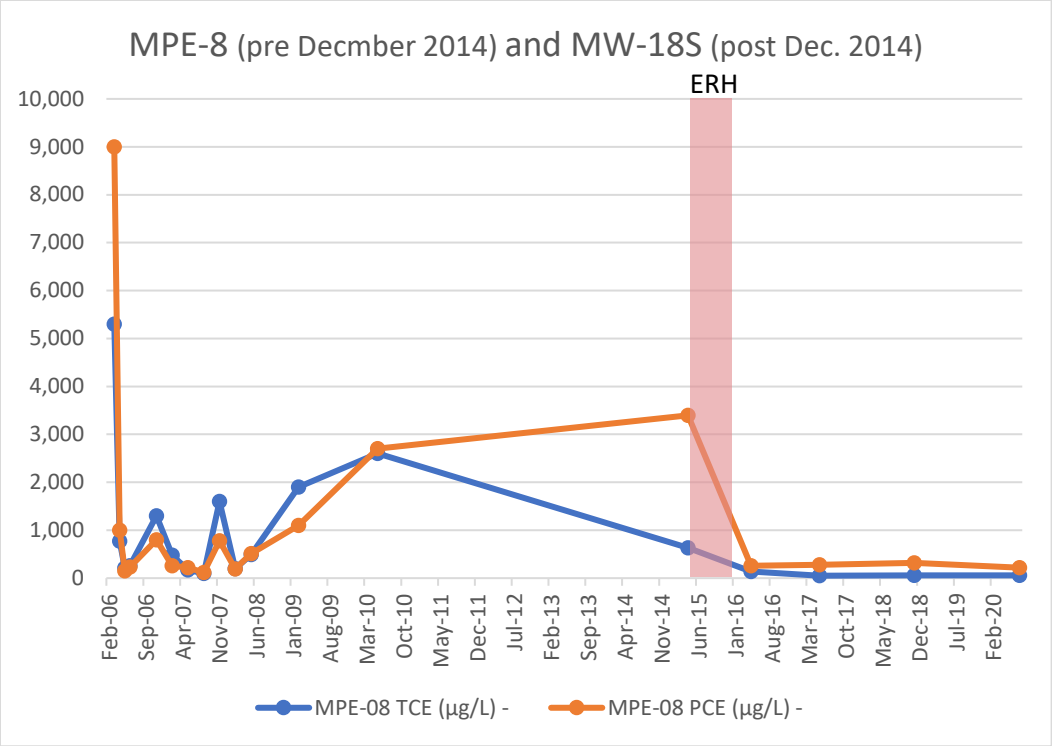
Chlorinated VOCs in Overburden/
Bedrock Interface Groundwater July 2020
Project 3617187420 Figure 4



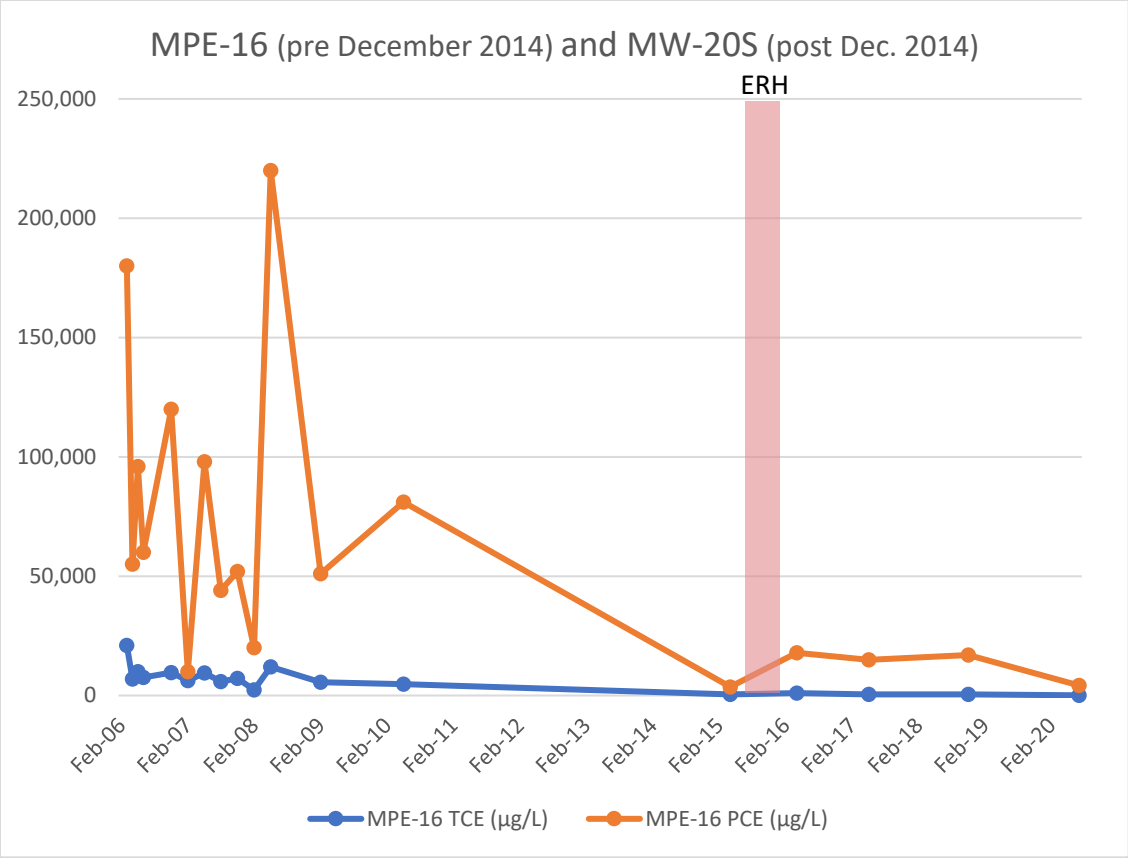
MPE-10 and MW-19S installed in approximate same location in center of Site in former source area (MPE-10 = 12 ft depth; MW-19S = 15 ft depth).



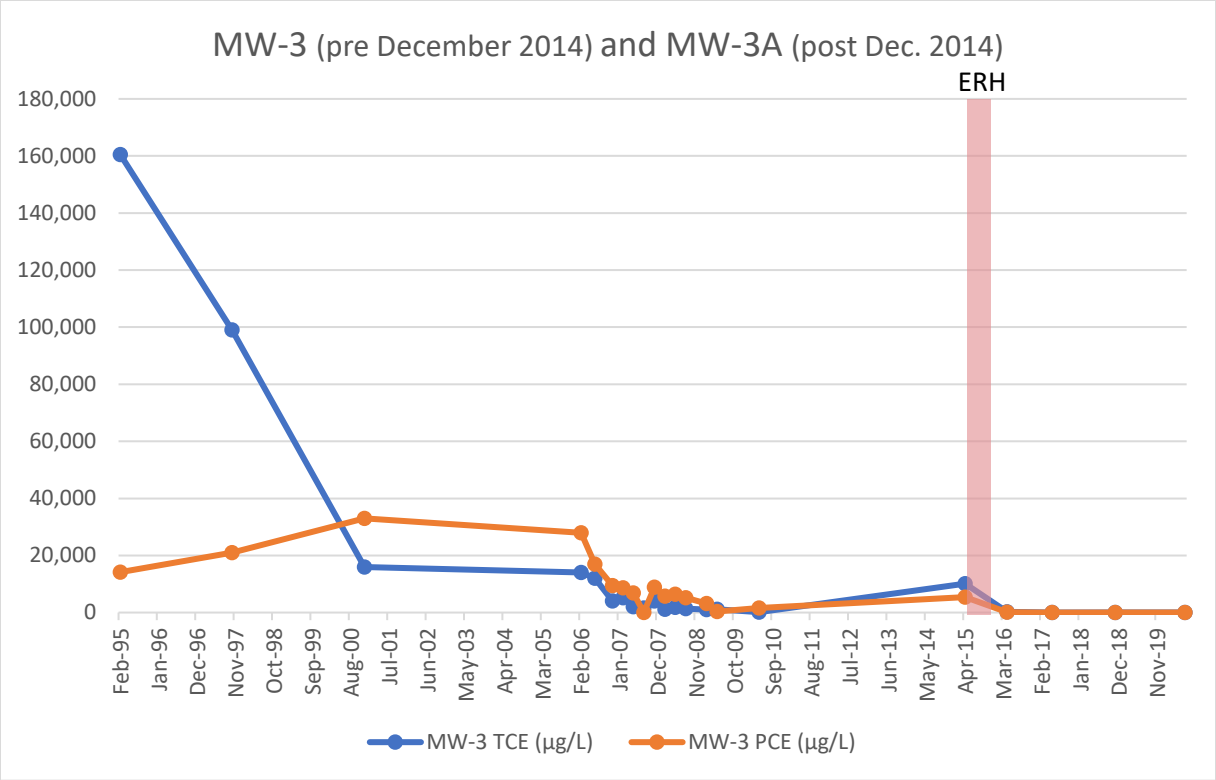
MPE-4 and MW-21S installed in approximate same location northwest of center of Site near former source area (MPE-4 = 12.5 ft depth; MW-19S = 15 ft depth).



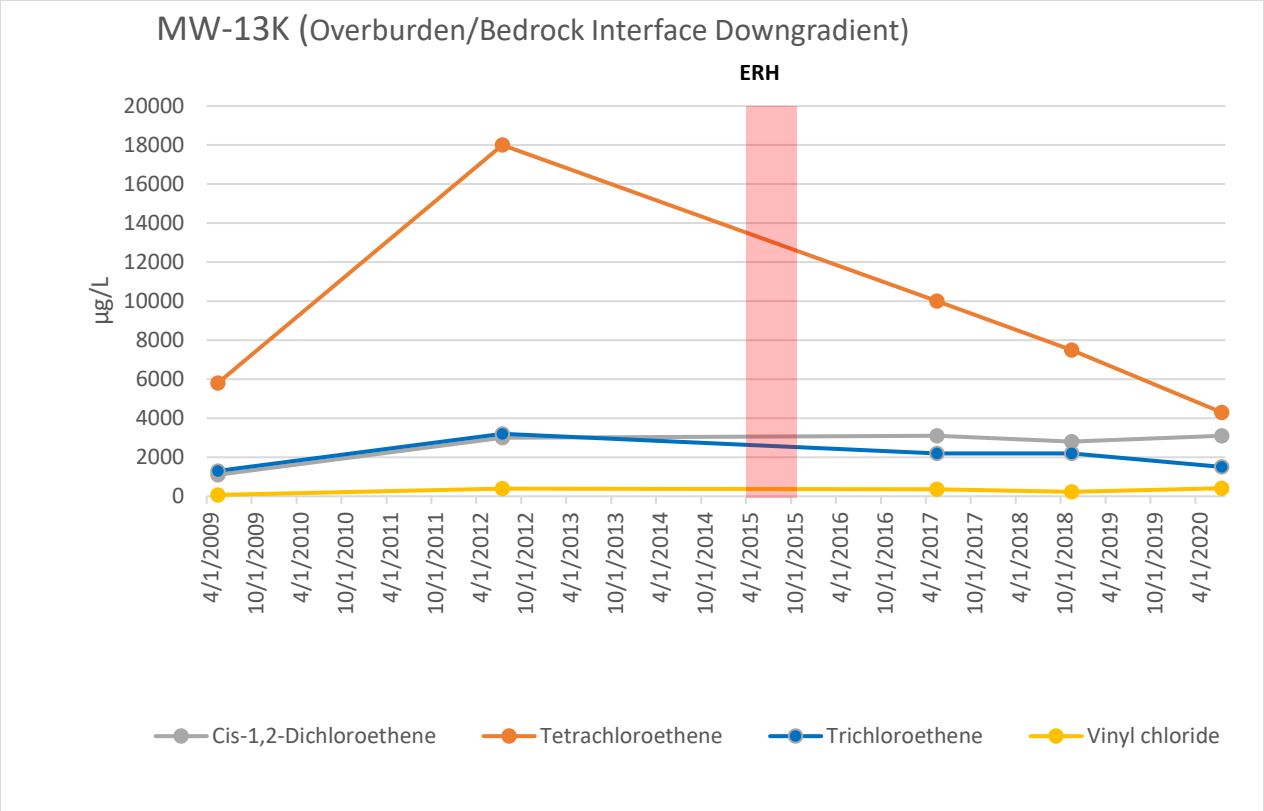
MPE-8 and MW-18S installed in approximate same location in center of north edge of Site (MPE-8 = 10 ft depth; MW-18S = 15 ft depth).



MPE-16 and MW-20S installed in approximate same location in southwest corner of Site (MPE-16 = 12 ft depth; MW-20S = 15 ft depth).



MW-3 and MW-3A installed in approximate same location just southeast of historic source area in center of Site. Wells are overburden/bedrock interface wells (MW-3 = 21.2 ft depth, 1 ft into rock, 15 ft well screen; MW-3A = 24.5 ft depth 2.7 ft into rock, 5 ft screen; rock surface not flat in area).



MW-13K is located on the western edge of the Site outside the ERH treatment area (this well was not removed/replaced for the ERH remedy). Well is 21.5 ft deep with a five ft screen set 1 ft into bedrock.