FINAL INSPECTION REPORT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PRIOR TO LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS INSPECTION

CORNING GLASSWORKS
FALLBROOK PLANT
CORNING, NEW YORK

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement
Washington, D.C. 20460

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EPA Region	: II
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC) received a Work Assignment No. R02013 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region II (U.S. EPA Contract No. 68-W9-0002) to conduct corrective action prior to loss of interim status (CAPT LOIS) inspections in the State of New York. Versar, Inc., under subcontract to FPC, accepted this work assignment to prepare preliminary reports for each facility, conduct the inspections, and prepare final inspection reports for each facility. Versar started this work under TES III (Contract No. 68-01-7331, WA No. R02002) but did not finish because the contract expired. Versar completed the inspections under the old contract but prepared the reports under the new contract. Versar conducted 20 CAPT LOIS inspections.

The purpose of the CAPT LOIS inspection is to determine if releases have occurred at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities and, if so, whether the releases have been adequately remedied. These inspections are conducted as part of the process for terminating interim status at RCRA facilities. The CAPT LOIS inspection is similar to a RCRA facility assessment (RFA) and consists of (1) a file review, similar to a preliminary review, and (2) a site visit, similar to a visual site inspection (VSI). However, unlike an RFA, a CAPT LOIS does not include sampling.

Versar conducted a CAPT LOIS inspection of the Corning Glassworks - Fallbrook Plant facility in Corning, New York. Prior to conducting the site inspection, Versar completed a file review and prepared a Preliminary Report summarizing the facility operations and solid waste management units (SWMUs) at the facility.

The site inspection at the Fallbrook Plant facility was conducted on June 9, 1989 by Ken Barry and Robert Marbury of Versar. Versar was accompanied by Joseph Kan, Senior Environmental Control Engineer, and Kevin Kanopski and Carlo Merletti of Corning. The objective of the site

inspection was to verify information obtained in the file review, determine the status of known SWMUs, identify any new SWMUs and other areas of concern, and obtain evidence of release(s) from SWMUs or areas of concern. This inspection report describes the facility's operational and waste management practices, discusses the SWMUs, and provides recommendations for terminating the facility's interim status. Corning authorized outdoor photographs only. The photographs taken during the site inspection are provided in the attachment.

Pertinent facility information is provided below:

Facility Name:	Corning Glassworks - Fallbrook Plant
U.S. EPA I.D. No.:	NYD000824425
Address:	Tioga Avenue Corning, New York 14830
Facility Contact:	Joseph Kane, P.E. Senior Environmental Control Engineer
Telephone Number:	(607) 974-6568

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Corning Glassworks - Fallbrook Plant is located on Tioga Avenue, Corning, New York. The facility produces glass tubing for televisions, lighting accessories, diodes, and automobile devices. Operations began in 1930.

Operations at the facility generate various characteristic and listed hazardous wastes including ignitable (D001), corrosive (D002), EP toxic [barium, (D001) and lead (D008)], and arsenic oxide (P012) wastes. EP toxic wastes are generated from tank cleaning and cutting operations.

The solid waste management units (SWMUs) identified during the file search and site visit are identified on Figure 1. The SWMUs and other potential areas of concern are discussed in Sections 3.0 and 4.0, respectively.

Corning submitted a closure plan to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) on June 6, 1989 in order to be reclassified as generator only. On September 27, 1989 NYSDEC approved the closure plan. Corning subsequently requested reclassification from U.S. EPA.

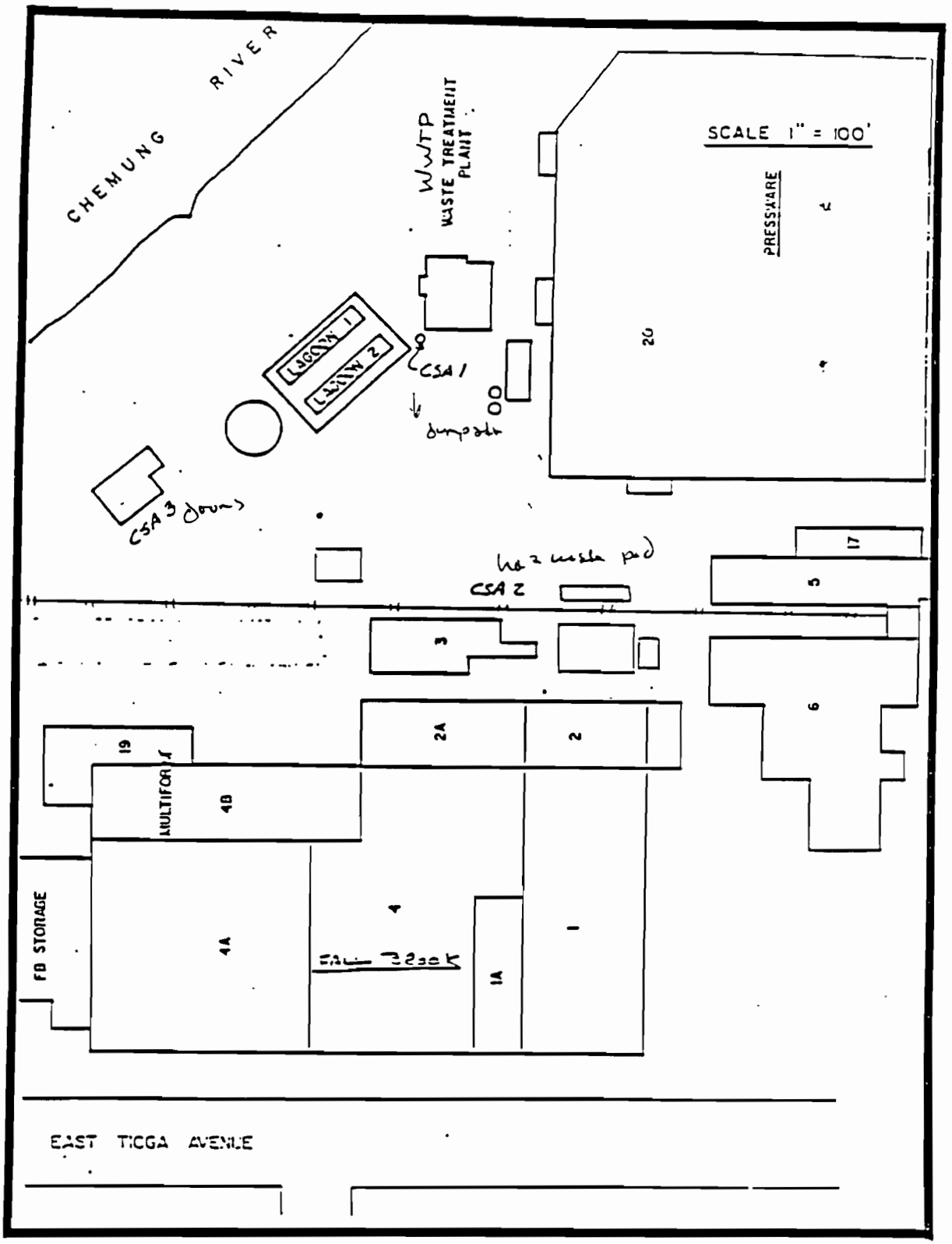


FIGURE 1. FACILITY LAYOUT

3.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

SWMUs identified during the file review and the site visit include two dumpster storage areas (hazardous waste pad and wastewater treatment plant sludge storage) and one drum storage area. These SWMUs are discussed below.

3.1 Drum Storage Area

Description

The drum storage area (identified as CSA3) is approximately 30 feet by 40 feet. The area is secured with chain link fence equipped with a lock. The gate is labelled "Danger" and "Keep Out" (see Attachment, Photograph 1). Drums are placed on pallets (see Attachment, Photograph 2). The storage area is paved with concrete and is surrounded by a six-inch asphalt berm. The concrete is cracked and spalled. This area is capable of holding a maximum of 144 55-gallon drums. A metal shed within the fenced area contains spill control equipment. Overpack salvage drums are adjacent. Several empty 55-gallon drums are also stored here.

Status

Active. This unit has been in use since 1980.

Waste Types

D001 and D002 liquid wastes are stored in metal 55-gallon drums. At the time of the site investigation the only hazardous waste stored here was two 55-gallon drums of waste oil and mineral spirits.

Waste Management

Liquid wastes are placed in metal 55-gallon drums. Corning indicated that, on average, only two or three 55-gallon drums of hazardous waste are stored in the storage area. Waste materials are stored for less than 90 days. Corning indicated that trichloroethane and methanol are no longer

used, therefore, related wastes are no longer generated. In addition, Corning reported that waste acids are not generated. Waste flammable liquids and oils stored in this area are transported from the paint shop satellite accumulation area.

Known and Suspected Releases

Corning did not report any spills having occurred in the drum storage area. Versar did not observe any evidence of a release; however, the concrete is cracked and severely spalled. If a spill occurs in this area, waste material could seep through the cracks in the concrete slab. However, spill control supplies are stored in the shed that is inside the fenced storage area.

3.2 Hazardous Waste Pad

Description

The hazardous waste pad is a concrete pad with approximate dimensions of 20 feet by 30 feet. A 20-cubic yard steel roll-off hopper of sludge from the wastewater treatment and 12 one-cubic yard flex bags of dust from the baghouse were stored on the pad at the time of the site inspection. The pad is surrounded by a sump (see Attachment, Photographs 3 and 4).

Status

Active. This unit has been in use since 1980.

Waste Types

The dust collected in the baghouse (flex bags) is contaminated with lead. The sludge collected in the hopper is from rotary vacuum filters. The sludge is generated from lead contaminated wastewaters from diamond cutting operations.

Waste Management

All of the baghouse dust collected is handled as hazardous waste (lead containing) even though much of it may be nonhazardous. The 1 cubic yard flex bags (approximately 6 per week are filled) are stored on wooden pallets. The hazardous constituent in the dust is lead. The hopper is filled to about 75 percent capacity at the wastewater treatment plant and then transported to the pad. Corning indicated cadmium and selenium are no longer used in their process and, therefore, associated wastes are not generated. In addition, Corning reported that waste arsenic acid is no longer generated.

Known and Suspected Releases

Corning did not report any spills or releases, nor was any evidence of releases noticed by Versar during the site inspection. Corning reported that it has been "several years" since one of the flex bags has ripped. The sump that surrounds the pad would contain any spills.

3.3 Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Storage

Description

Lead contaminated sludge filtered and extracted from the wastewater treatment plant is contained within a 20 cubic yard steel roll-off hopper adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant.

Status

Active. The wastewater treatment plant storage area has been in use since 1980.

Waste Type

Lead contaminated sludge is stored in this area.

Waste Management

There are two wastewater treatment plants on site. All water, except sanitary and diode water, goes to Plant No. 2 first. Sludge then goes to Plant No. 1 for drying (see Attachment, Photograph 5). The sludge is dried

to approximately 35 percent solids, and then is placed in the hopper (see Attachment, Photographs 6 and 7). Corning indicated that occasionally their contractor picks up sludge from this hooper before the hopper is transported to the pad. The sludge is transported offsite for hazardous waste disposal. Approximately 32 cubic yards of sludge per week are generated. The hoppers are covered with tarps when not in use. Storage is for less than 90 days. Wastewater from the wastewater treatment plant is discharged under NPDES permit No. NY0003981.

Known and Suspected Releases

No releases have been reported and no evidence of a spill was apparent during the site inspection.

4.0 AREAS OF CONCERN

No other areas of concern were identified during the site inspection.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Three SWMUs were identified during the file review and site investigation. The SWMUs appear to be in good condition although the concrete is severely spalled at the drum storage area. Although the quantities of waste stored in the drum storage area are small, the damage to the secondary containment structure suggests that the facility should look closely at this area during closure. Corning indicated no previous spills in this area. NYSDEC has approved the closure plan relative to granting generator only status. EPA reclassification of the facility is pending.

6.0 REFERENCES

Corning, 1984a. Letter to Norman Nosenchuck, P.E., Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, New York Department of Environmental Conservation from E.N. Burch, Vice President and General Manager, Technical Products Division, Corning Glassworks. Subject: Declassification of three Corning facilities. Letter dated March 5, 1984.

Corning, 1984b. Letter to Richard Baker, Permits Administration Branch, U.S. EPA from John L. Cherill, Environmental Control, Corning. Subject: Request for Denial of Part B/Withdrawal of Part A for Corning Glasswork Fallbrook Plant. Letter dated October 4, 1984.

Corning, 1987. Solid Waste Management Questionnaire (Facility Characterization Form) for the Corning Glassworks, Fallbrook Plant, March 11, 1987.

Corning, 1989a. Conversation with Joseph Kan during site visit. June 9, 1989.

Corning, 1989b. Conversation with Kevin Kanopski during site visit. June 9, 1989.

Corning, 1989c. Conversation with Carlo Merletti during site visit. June 9, 1989.

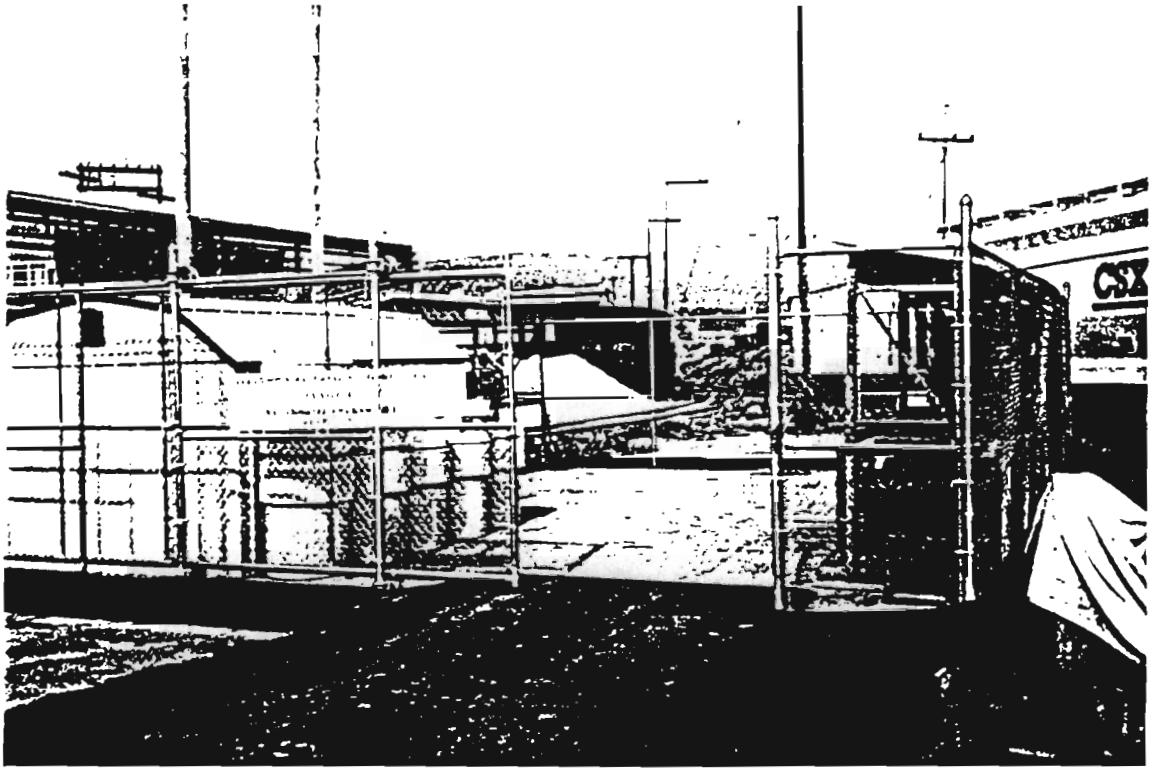
New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), 1984. Letter to Robert Perry, Corning Glassworks from John Middelkoop, P.E., Permits Section, Bureau of Hazardous Waste Technology, NYSDEC. Subject: Approval of Closure Plan.

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), 1986. New York State Industrial Hazardous Waste Management Act Inspection. Conducted by Susan Lin, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region II. Inspection date August 18, 1986.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1982. Consent Agreement and Final Compliance Order Docket No. II RCRA-82-0209 signed by U.S. EPA on October 29, 1982. Submitted to Raymond C. Marier, Esquire, Division Counsel-Manufacturing and Engineering Corning Glassworks, Fallbrook Plant on December 28, 1982.

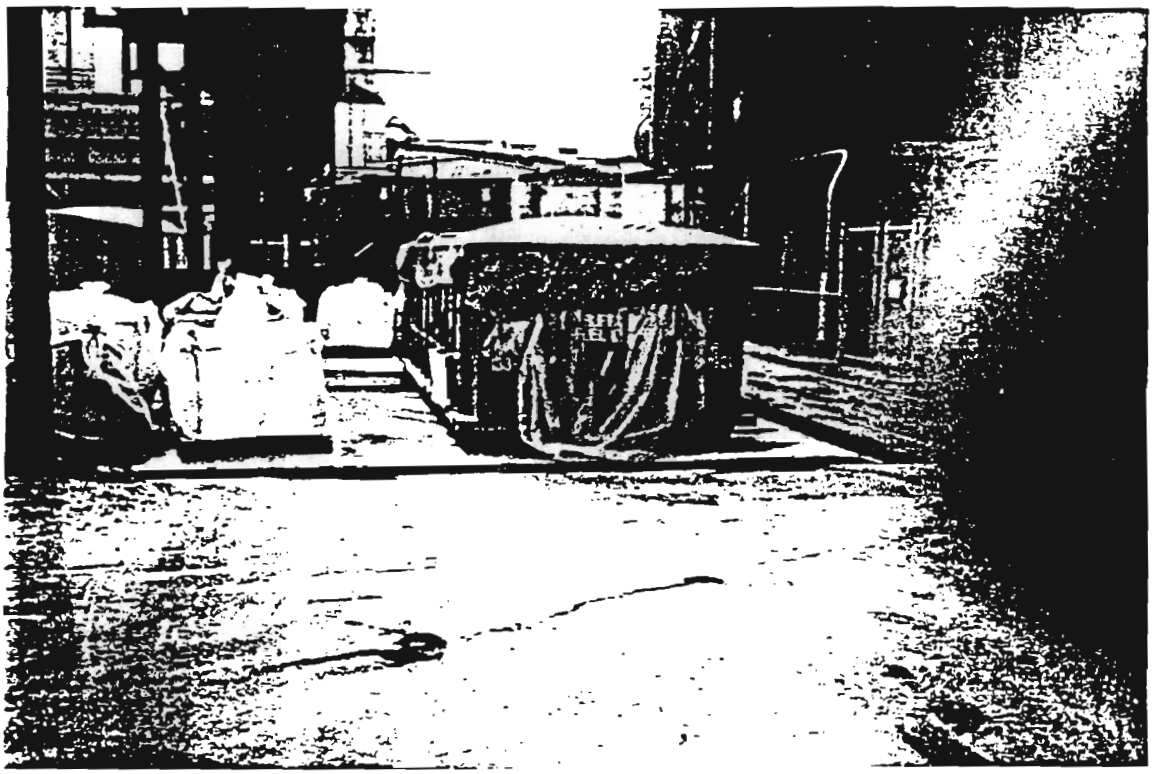
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1984. Letter to Raymond C. Marier, Esquire, Division Counsel-Manufacturing and Engineering, Corning Glassworks, Fallbrook Plant from Ernest A. Regna, Solid Waste Branch, U.S. EPA. Subject: Terminating Interim Status, request for closure plan. Letter dated May 10, 1984.

ATTACHMENT
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING SITE VISIT



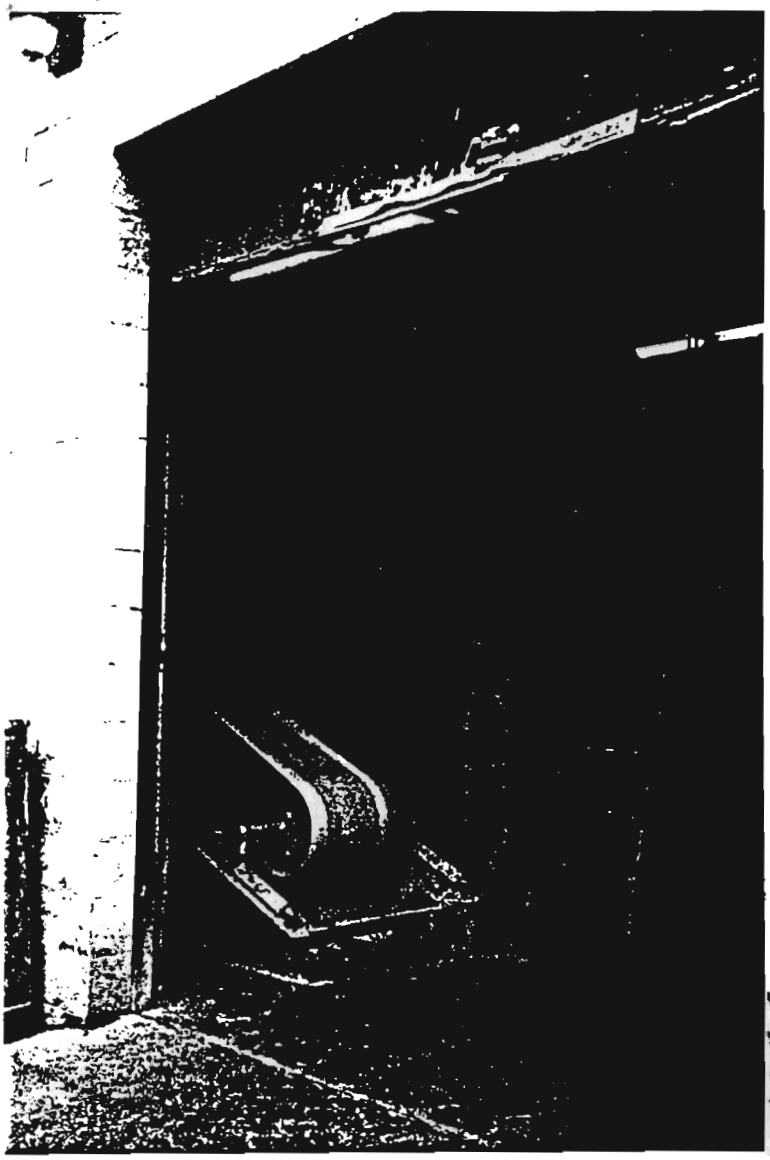
Photograph 1: Corning-Fallbrook, Drum Storage Area

Photograph 2: Corning-Fallbrook, Drum Storage Area
(including waste and new product)



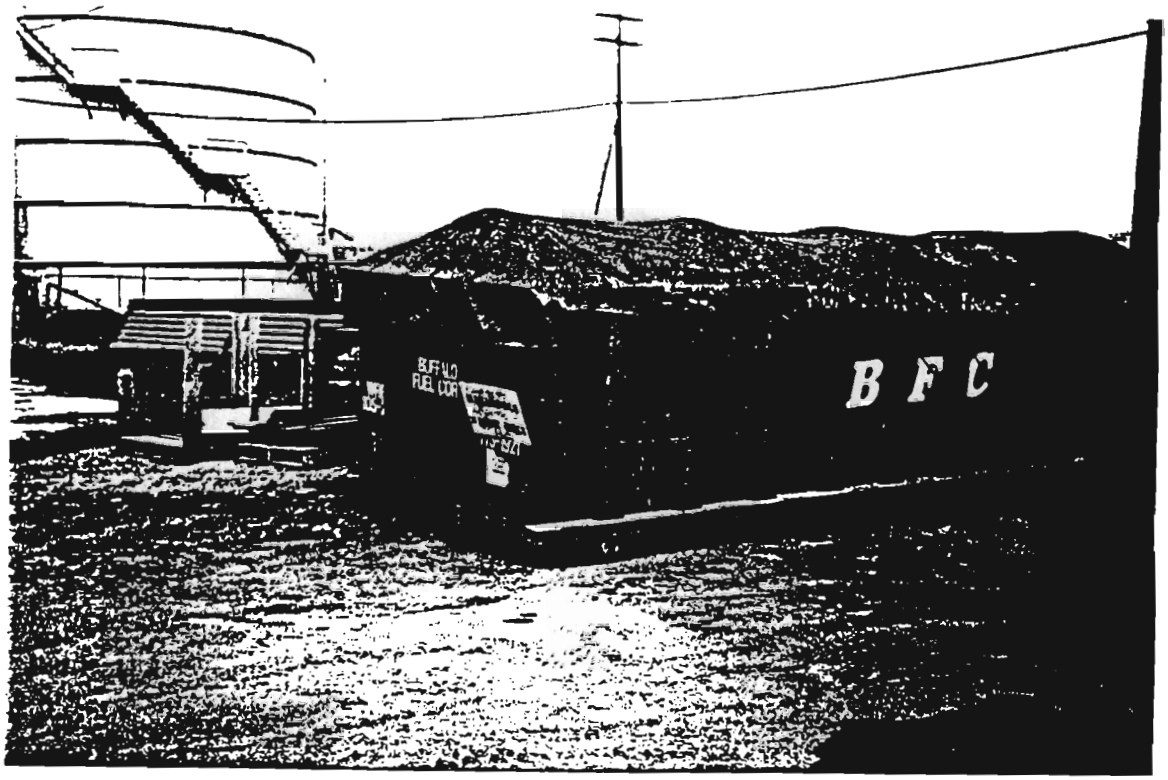
Photograph 3: Corning-Fallbrook, Hazardous Waste Pad
(Flex bags on pallets contain lead dust)

Photograph 4: Corning-Fallbrook, Hazardous Waste Pad



Photograph 5: Corning-Fallbook, Drier in Old Wastewater Treatment Plant (treated again in No. 2 Wastewater Treatment Plant)

Photograph No. 6: Corning-Fallbrook, Loading Area for Sludge.



Photograph 7: Corning-Fallbrook. 15 cubic yard Hopper with Sludge Outside Treatment Plant; waiting to go on hazardous pad