SITE TRANSFER AGREEMENT
Between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation on behalf of the State of New York for the Transfer of Fund-Lead Response Action Responsibilities to State-Lead Operation and Maintenance for the Little Valley Superfund Site
EPA ID. No. NY0001233634

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Site Transfer Agreement ("Agreement") is to effect an orderly transfer of responsibilities from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA's") Fund-lead remedial action to New York State's State-lead operation and maintenance ("O&M") of the groundwater portion of the remedy selected in the August 19, 2005 Record of Decision ("2005 ROD") for the Little Valley Superfund site ("Site") located in Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York.

II. Definitions

A. "2005 ROD" shall mean the EPA Record of Decision signed on August 19, 2005 by the Director, Emergency and Remedial Response Division, EPA, Region 2.

B. "CERCLA" shall mean the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601- 9675.

C. "EPA" shall mean the United States Environmental Protection Agency and any successor departments or agencies of the United States.

D. "Institutional Controls" are non-engineered controls, such as property or groundwater use restrictions placed on real property by recorded instrument or by a governmental body by law or regulatory activity for the purpose of reducing or eliminating the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protecting the integrity of a remedy.

E. "Institutional Controls, Monitored Natural Attenuation and Vapor Intrusion Management Plan, Little Valley Superfund Site" or "Management Plan" shall mean the September 2017 plan that outlines the sampling protocols (parameters, frequency, reporting) for conducting groundwater MNA sampling, soil vapor intrusion sampling, maintenance, as necessary, of the four Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems, and institutional controls verification inspections at the Bush Industries Area ("BIA") and Cattaraugus Cutlery Area ("CCA") to confirm that wells without treatment systems have not been installed.[1]

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[1] The Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems will be entered into NYSDEC's statewide subslab

F. "Little Valley Superfund Site" or "Site" shall mean the Little Valley Superfund Site, which includes a groundwater plume of trichloroethylene ("TCE") extending approximately eight miles southeastward from the village of Little Valley through the Town of Little Valley to the northern edge of the City of Salamanca (Cattaraugus County), which is part of the Allegheny Indian Reservation. The Site also includes the BIA, CCA, Great Triangle, and Ninth Street Landfill Areas. The Site is located in a rural, agricultural area with a number of small, active and inactive industries and more than 300 residential properties which are situated along Route 353, the main transportation route between Little Valley and the City of Salamanca. See Appendix A, Figure 1, attached hereto, for a Site location map.

G. "Long-Term Response Action" or "LTRA" shall mean up to 10 years of Site-wide monitored natural attenuation-related groundwater monitoring, Site-wide vapor intrusion sampling, Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems monitoring and maintenance, and institutional controls verification inspections at the BIA and CCA at the Site.

H. "Maximum Contaminant Levels" or "MCLs" shall mean the EPA- and New York State Department of Health-promulgated health-based, protective enforceable standards for various drinking water contaminants. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short- or long-term health risk.

I. "MNA" shall mean groundwater monitored natural attenuation. See Appendix A, Figures 2 and 3, attached hereto, for groundwater MNA sampling locations.

J. "NCP" shall mean the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 C.F.R. Part 300.

K. "NYSDEC" shall mean the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

L. "NYSDOH" shall mean the New York State Department of Health.

M. "Operation and Maintenance" or "O&M" shall mean the Site-wide MNA-related groundwater monitoring; Site-wide vapor intrusion sampling; operation, maintenance, and monitoring associated with the Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems; and institutional controls verification inspections at the BIA and CCA at the Site to be performed and funded by the State. NYSDEC refers to "O&M" as "Site Management."

N. "Remedial Action" shall mean shall mean those activities, other than O&M,

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depressurization system inspection and maintenance program. The O&M for these systems will be comprised of initial inspections, annual homeowner reminder letters, and non-routine maintenance.

undertaken for the purpose of implementing the remedy selected in EPA's 2005 ROD for the Site.

O. "Remedial Action Objectives" shall mean the Site-specific goals to protect human health and the environment.

P. "State" shall mean the State of New York, including its agencies, departments, and instrumentalities.

Q. "TCE" shall mean "trichloroethylene," a volatile organic compound.

R. "Transfer Date" shall mean the date that this agreement is signed by both parties.

S. "Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems" shall mean the system of pipes and fans installed through the subslabs of four residences to mitigate the intrusion of subsurface contaminant vapors into the indoor air and to prevent human exposure at unacceptable levels. See Appendix A, Figures 5, 6, and 8, attached hereto, for maps identifying the locations of the Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems.

T. "Vapor Intrusion Monitoring" shall mean the periodic Site-wide vapor intrusion monitoring that will be performed consistent with the Management Plan. See Appendix A, Figures 4-8, attached hereto, for maps identifying the locations of the Vapor Intrusion Monitoring.

III. Background

Section 104(c)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§9601-9675 ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. § 9604(c)(3) requires a state to assure all future maintenance of a remedial action provided for the expected life of such action. Section 104(c)(6) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C § 9604(c)(6), further defines when EPA's Fund-lead remedial action ends and the State-lead operation and maintenance ("O&M") begins for ground or surface water restoration measures.

Section 300.435(f)(3) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan ("NCP"), 40 CFR § 300.435(f)(3), states "[F]or Fund-financed remedial actions involving treatment or other measures to restore ground water or surface water quality to a level that assures protection of human health and the environment, the operation of such treatment or other measures for a period of up to 10 years after the remedy becomes operational and functional ["O&F"] will be considered part of the remedial action." Section 300.435(f)(3) of the NCP further states, "[A]ctivities required to maintain the effectiveness of such treatment or measures following the ten-year period,

or after the remedial action is complete, whichever is earlier, shall be considered O&M." The State is responsible for O&M. This document describes the respective tasks required of EPA and the State to transfer the Site from Site-wide monitored natural attenuation ("MNA")-related groundwater monitoring; Site-wide vapor intrusion sampling; operation, maintenance, and monitoring associated with the Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems; and institutional controls verification inspections at the BIA and CCA Long-Term Remedial Action ('LTRA") to O&M.

This Agreement is entered into in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP. Any deviation from the requirements of CERCLA and the NCP, which are either stated or implied by this Agreement, shall be null and void. This Agreement is also intended to be in accordance with EPA and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") Division of Environmental Remediation guidance documents.[2]

IV. Transfer Agreement

A. Applicability. This Site Transfer Agreement applies only to the Site-wide MNA-related groundwater monitoring, Site-wide vapor intrusion sampling, Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems monitoring and maintenance, and institutional controls verification inspections at the BIA and CCA at the Site.

B. Site History. The Site is a Fund-financed National Priorities List ("NPL") site. In 1982, the Cattaraugus County Health Department ("CCHD") and NYSDEC, while investigating TCE contamination in the vicinity of a small manufacturing facility on Route 353 in the Town of Little Valley, detected TCE in nearby private wells. In 1989, CCHD and the New York State Department of Health ("NYSDOH") determined that the TCE contamination plume extended from the Village of Little Valley to the northern edge of the City of Salamanca. NYSDEC installed a number of monitoring wells in the area to investigate possible sources of the contamination. No sources were found.

Between 1989 and 1995, CCHD and NYSDOH sampled 74 private wells in the area; 42 of these wells had TCE concentrations equal to or greater than the federal maximum contaminant level ("MCL") of 5 micrograms per liter (µg/l), which is deemed to be protective of human health.

Following the listing of the Site on the NPL in 1996, EPA evaluated the residential well sample results and concluded that, if not addressed, the contaminated wells would continue to present a threat to public health though ingestion. EPA prepared a focused

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[2] See *Operation and Maintenance in the Superfund Program*, OSWER 9200.1-37FS, May 2001, EPA 540-F-01-004.

feasibility study ("FFS") to develop, screen, and evaluate alternatives for an alternative water supply system for the affected and potentially affected residences at the site. Based upon the findings of the FFS, EPA issued a ROD in 1996, providing for the installation of air stripper treatment units on all affected and potentially affected private wells to ensure that drinking water standards are met.[3]

Air stripper treatment units were installed on 91 private wells by EPA in 1997.

In an April 2002 Explanation of Significant Differences ("ESD"), EPA determined that it would be more appropriate to evaluate the need for a permanent alternative water supply during the selection of a final remedy for the site, which would address the source area(s) and the groundwater contamination. EPA also determined that because of the downward trend in contaminant concentrations in the private wells, granular activated carbon ("GAC") units alone would effectively remove the contamination. Subsequently, the air stripper treatment units were removed from each well and replaced with a second GAC unit. In October 2002, the responsibility for maintaining the treatment systems and monitoring the private wells was transferred from EPA to NYSDEC.

A remedial investigation ("RI"), conducted from 1997 through 2005, investigated 10 potential source areas for the presence of TCE and/or TCE-related compounds. Based upon the data that were collected, five of these areas were identified as either current or likely past sources--BIA; CCA; Great Triangle Area (Great Triangle); Luminite Area; and Ninth Street Landfill Area.

Based upon the soil data collected during the RI, the CCA was determined to be a localized source of groundwater contamination at the Site. In addition, TCE concentrations in the groundwater underlying this area were found to exceed the MCL and did not appear to be decreasing over time in specific monitoring wells. Based upon the TCE concentrations that were detected in the soil and the TCE concentrations which exceeded the MCL in the groundwater, the RI concluded that the BIA also appeared to be a current localized source of groundwater contamination. The RI also concluded that the TCE levels in this area appeared to be decreasing due to natural attenuation.

The RI found that the Great Triangle and Ninth Street Landfill Areas had TCE concentrations in the groundwater that exceeded the MCL, however, only low levels of TCE were detected in the soils in these areas. The RI found that the TCE levels in the

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[3] The ROD called for the installation of air stripper treatment units on TCE-contaminated private wells associated with the Site. Air strippers were selected because, based upon the maximum TCE concentrations that were present in the private wells at that time, they would be significantly less costly to maintain than granular activated carbon treatment units. Subsequently, granular activated carbon units were installed in addition to the air strippers as polishing units to ensure the consistent removal of contaminants.

groundwater underlying the Luminite Area were below the MCL. The RI concluded that while it is likely that the Great Triangle, Luminite, and Ninth Street Landfill Areas were sources of groundwater contamination in the past, based upon the data that was collected, they were not acting as current sources.

Based upon the results of a June 2005 RI/feasibility study report, in August 2005, a ROD was signed which called for the excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of an estimated 220 cubic yards of contaminated soils located on the CCA and MNA for the Site-wide groundwater. The 2005 ROD also called for an evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion into structures within the study area and mitigation, if necessary. In addition, the ROD included institutional controls in the form of informational devices (*e.g.*, notifications). Lastly, the ROD made the interim water supply remedy as provided for in the 1996 ROD the final remedy for the water supply.

EPA prepared an MNA plan that was implemented as a limited action for one year beginning on July 26, 2006. After one year of data collection that confirmed that natural attenuation is occurring, an O&F determination was made on August 13, 2007. Annual MNA monitoring was then performed by EPA as a LTRA.

In September and November 2005, in accordance with the selected remedy for the soil, EPA undertook pre-excavation soil sampling to define the boundaries of the soil contamination at the CCA property. The results from this sampling effort indicated that the volume of contaminated soil was substantially greater than originally estimated in the 2005 ROD (it increased from approximately 220 cubic yards to approximately 3,000 cubic yards).

Because EPA believed that the increased volume of contaminated soil at the CCA would impact the feasibility, effectiveness, and overall cost effectiveness of the selected remedy, the remedial alternatives for the soil component of the remedy selected in the 2005 ROD were reevaluated in *Focused Feasibility Study Report, Presentation of Air Permeability Testing Results and Evaluation of Soil Remedial Alternatives Related to the Cattaraugus Cutlery Area, Little Valley Superfund Site, Cattaraugus County, New York*, EPA, July 2006 ("2006 FFS") report. Based upon the findings of the 2006 FFS and the results of a treatability study, it was determined that in-situ soil vapor extraction ("ISVE") would be effective in addressing the contaminated soil at the CCA property.

On September 28, 2006, a ROD amendment was approved, changing the soil remedy selected in the 2005 ROD to ISVE. The 2006 ROD amendment also called for excavation and off-site treatment/disposal as a contingency remedy should operational data indicate that ISVE will not address all of the contaminated soils.

The ISVE system operated at the CCA from 2006 through 2013, reducing the volume of TCE-contaminated soil down to an estimated 20 cubic yards. At that time, it became

apparent that the ISVE system was no longer effective in extracting TCE from the soil. In 2014, approximately 25 cubic yards of TCE-contaminated soil was excavated and disposed of off-Site.

To evaluate the possibility of soil vapor intrusion at the Site, in September 2005, EPA tested under the foundations of 23 houses and the former Luminite Products as representative samples of the more than 300 residences and businesses overlying the eight-mile long contaminant plume. In January 2006, EPA revisited 12 of the houses tested in 2005 to sample the indoor air and also tested under the foundations of an additional four houses. Based upon these results, EPA collect subslab soil gas samples from an additional 82 houses in July 2006. In August 2006, indoor air samples were collected from 36 houses and subslab samples were collected from beneath two houses. Based upon the results of these sampling efforts, Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems were installed beneath two residences in September 2006. In April 2012, based upon the results of continued annual soil vapor intrusion sampling, Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems were installed at two additional homes. EPA performed annual vapor intrusion sampling at selected houses and monitoring of the Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems. The protocols related to the vapor intrusion sampling are described in the Management Plan.

Five-year reviews are conducted to assess current information to determine if the remedy is protective of human health and the environment. Five-year reviews were conducted in May 2002, May 2007, May 2012, and May 2017. These reviews determined that the remedy as selected is protective of human health and the environment.

C. Funding and Performance of O&M. Upon transfer of the Site to the State, the State shall be solely responsible for funding and performing O&M activities, including Site-wide MNA-related groundwater monitoring, Site-wide vapor intrusion sampling, Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems monitoring and maintenance, and institutional controls verification inspections at the BIA and CCA to confirm that wells without treatment systems have not been installed, consistent with the Management Plan. Nothing herein shall supersede the provisions of the State Superfund Contract for the Site and amendments thereto.

D. Site Inspections. The State hereby agrees to provide EPA with forty-five (45) days advance notice of periodic inspections of the Site to be performed by the State after the Transfer Date, in order to provide EPA an opportunity to participate in such inspections.

E. Transfer Schedule. The State and EPA agree to implement the transfer of LTRA responsibilities to O&M. The State commenced O&M responsibilities on the Transfer Date. A Transfer Schedule is included as **Appendix B.**

F. Transfer of Records. EPA has provided the State with all necessary Site-related documents. The records that were transferred are listed in **Appendix C**. These records were provided in electronic and/or hard copy, as available. Historical data was submitted in an electronic format consistent with the most-recent Electronics Data Deliverable ("EDD") format (*i.e.*, EPA's Region 2 EDD).

G. Progress Reports. The State will submit annual Site progress reports to EPA beginning one year from the Transfer Date. The progress reports will detail sampling and inspection activities associated with O&M as outlined in the Management Plan. If the sampling frequency is increased or decreased, the reporting frequency may be adjusted by the parties commensurate with the sampling events. These reports will be submitted to EPA not later than ninety (90) days after the last sampling event in the calendar year in which the monitoring is performed.

H. Five-Year Review Reports. EPA will continue to perform Five-Year Reviews at the Site, pursuant to Section 121(c) of CERCLA, 42 USC § 9621(c), until such time that such reviews are no longer required. EPA will notify the State at least nine (9) months prior to the due date for a Five-Year Review that such a review will be performed. In coordination with EPA, the State will conduct the following activities at least six (6) months prior to the due date for a Five-Year Review:

1. Review all monitoring data for the Site;
2. Review inspection/maintenance reports for the Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems;
3. Summarize O&M experience;
4. Summarize the results of the institutional controls verification inspections at the BIA and CCA to confirm that wells without treatment systems have not been installed;
5. Conduct a Site visit to review remedy implementation; and
6. Identify further response actions or corrective actions that should be conducted.

EPA will provide the State with an opportunity to comment on the draft Five-Year Review Report at least thirty (30) days before the Five-Year Review Report becomes final. EPA will provide the State with a copy of the Five-Year Review Report once it is finalized.

I. EPA-Owned Property and Equipment. EPA-owned property and equipment associated with the Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems is identified on the Equipment Disposition List attached hereto as **Appendix D**. All such equipment and property will be transferred to the State on or before the Transfer Date. Upon such transfer, full title to all items identified on the Equipment Disposition List is granted to the State. The State is responsible for future equipment repairs, replacement, and disposal, and EPA will have no further responsibility for such property or equipment. There will be no requirement for the transfer of funds to EPA upon decommissioning groundwater monitoring wells or dismantling Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems.

J. Community Involvement. EPA provided the State with its most recent mailing list for the Site. EPA will prepare a Fact Sheet that will be sent to the parties on the mailing list, announcing the transfer of responsibility for OU2 of the Site to the State.

V. Change of Site Status.

A. Technical Impracticability Waiver. Section 121(d)(4) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9621(d)(4) allows for a technical impracticability waiver. The State may apply for a Technical Impracticability Waiver in accordance with Section 121(d)(4), 40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(1)(ii)(C)(3), and EPA guidance. If EPA, in consultation with the State, determines that the Remedial Action Objectives cannot be met because they are technically impracticable from an engineering perspective, EPA may modify the 2005 ROD.

B. Shutdown and Closure of Remedial Action. Consistent with the Management Plan, until Site-wide groundwater standards have been met for TCE, the State shall continue to perform O&M, including Site-wide MNA-related groundwater monitoring and institutional controls verification inspections at the BIA and CCA to confirm that wells without treatment systems have not been installed. In addition, the State shall continue to perform Site-wide vapor intrusion monitoring and maintain, as necessary, the four Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Systems until soil gas sampling indicates that the sustained concentrations of TCE underlying the subslabs of the four affected residences are below EPA's action level of 70 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) and the sustained concentrations of TCE in the indoor air of the four affected residences are below EPA's action level of 2.1 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively.

C. Deletion of Site from National Priorities List. The Site will be deleted from the NPL by EPA after the Remedial Action Objectives have been achieved, and in accordance with 40 CFR Section 300.425(e) and EPA's guidance "Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Site," OSWER Directive 9320.2-09A-P, January 2000, EPA/540/R-98-016.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this Site Transfer Agreement for transfer of responsibility from a Fund-lead LTRA to State-lead O&M for the Little Valley Superfund Site in two (2) copies, each of which shall be deemed an original.

FOR THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

A. Carpenter

Angela Carpenter, Acting Director
Emergency and Remedial Response Division

9.19.17
Date

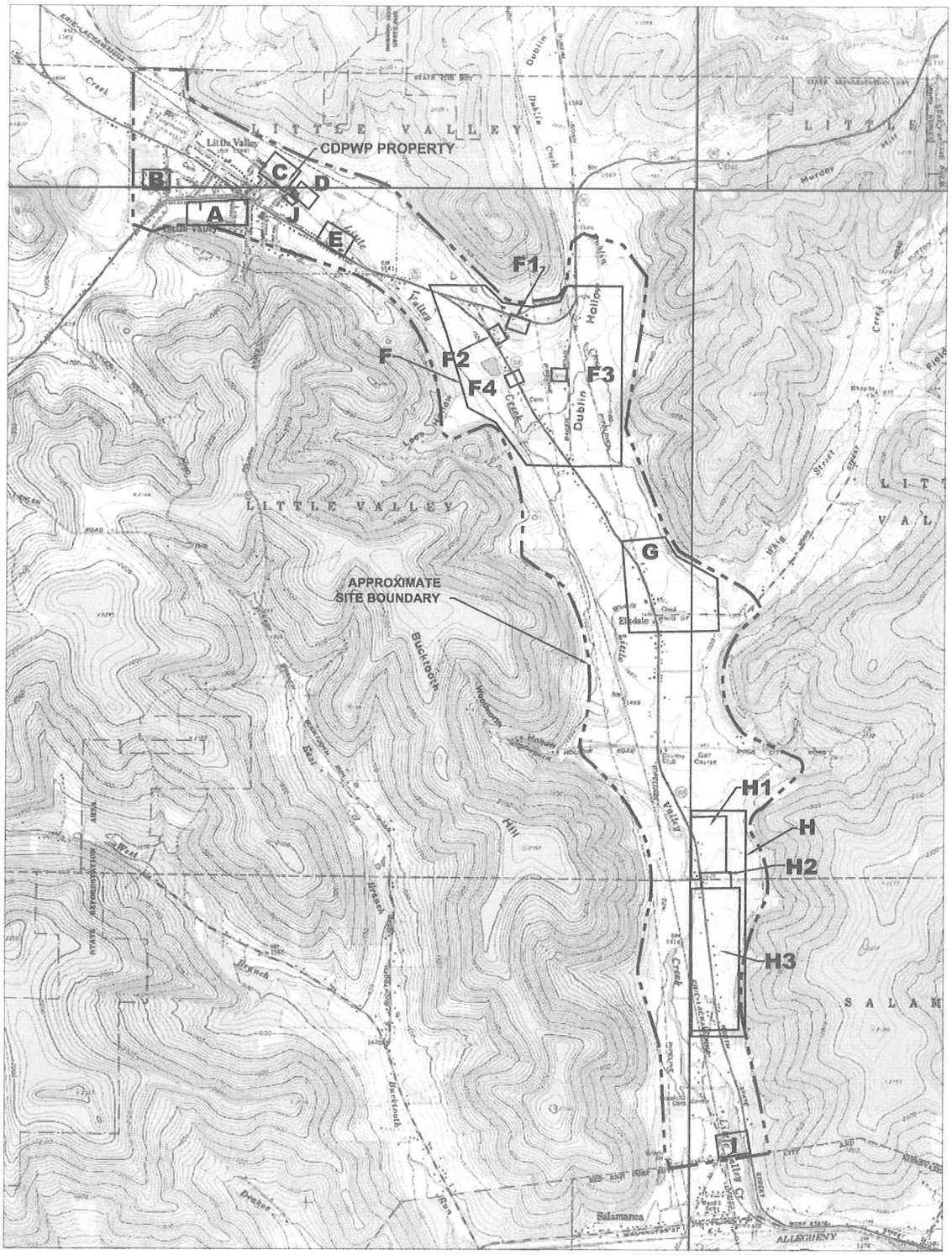
FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Basil Seggos, Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

10/12/17
Date

APPENDIX A

LITTLE VALLEY SITE FIGURES



LEGEND:

NYSDEC POTENTIAL SOURCE AREAS:

- **A** BUSH INDUSTRIES AREA
- **B** NINTH STREET LANDFILL AREA
- **C** CATTARAUGUS CUTLERY AREA
- **D** KING WINDOWS (SECOND STREET) AREA
- **E** FIRST STREET AREA
- **F** GREAT TRIANGLE AREA
  - INCLUDES:
  - **F1** ENVIROTECH DRUM STORAGE
  - **F2** WESTERN BURNT HOUSE
  - **F3** WINSHIP CIRCLE/BAKER ROAD
  - **F4** TRIANGLE SOUTHWEST
- **G** WHIG STREET AREA
- **H** LUMINITE AREA
  - INCLUDES:
  - **H1** NORTH LUMINITE
  - **H2** LUMINITE PLANT AREA
  - **H3** SOUTH LUMINITE
- **I** STATE STREET AREA
- **J** RAILROAD AVENUE AREA

CDPWP CATTARAUGUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROPERTY

0 3000 6000

APPROXIMATE GRAPHIC SCALE

APPROX. QUADRANGLE LOCATIONS

SOURCE:
BASE MAP ADAPTED FROM U.S.G.S. LITTLE VALLEY, ELLICOTTVILLE, SALAMANCA, AND CATTARAUGUS NEW YORK QUADRANGLES, 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC).

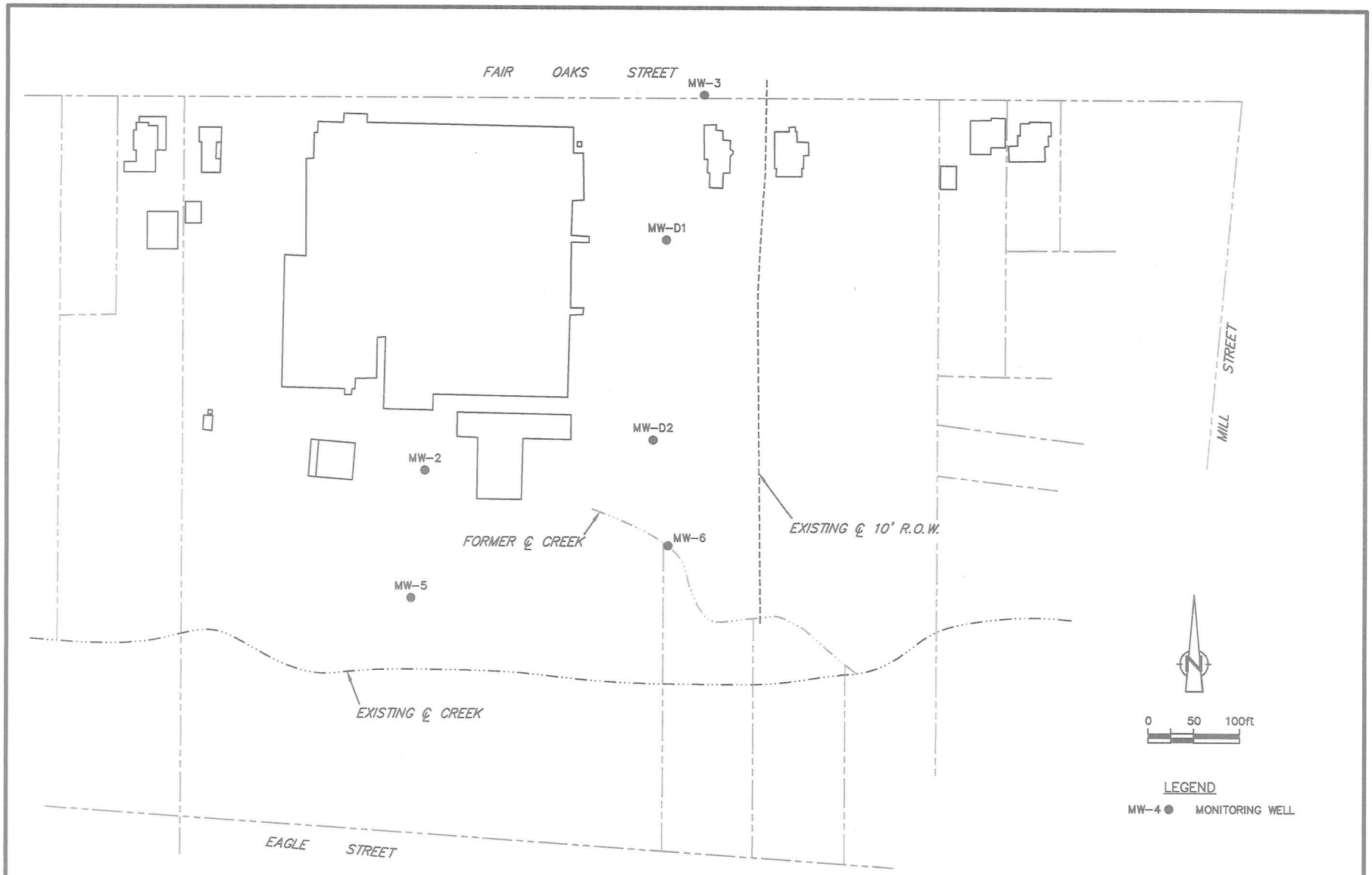
LITTLE VALLEY SUPERFUND SITE

LITTLE VALLEY
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK

FIGURE 1
SITE BOUNDARY AND
POTENTIAL SOURCE AREAS

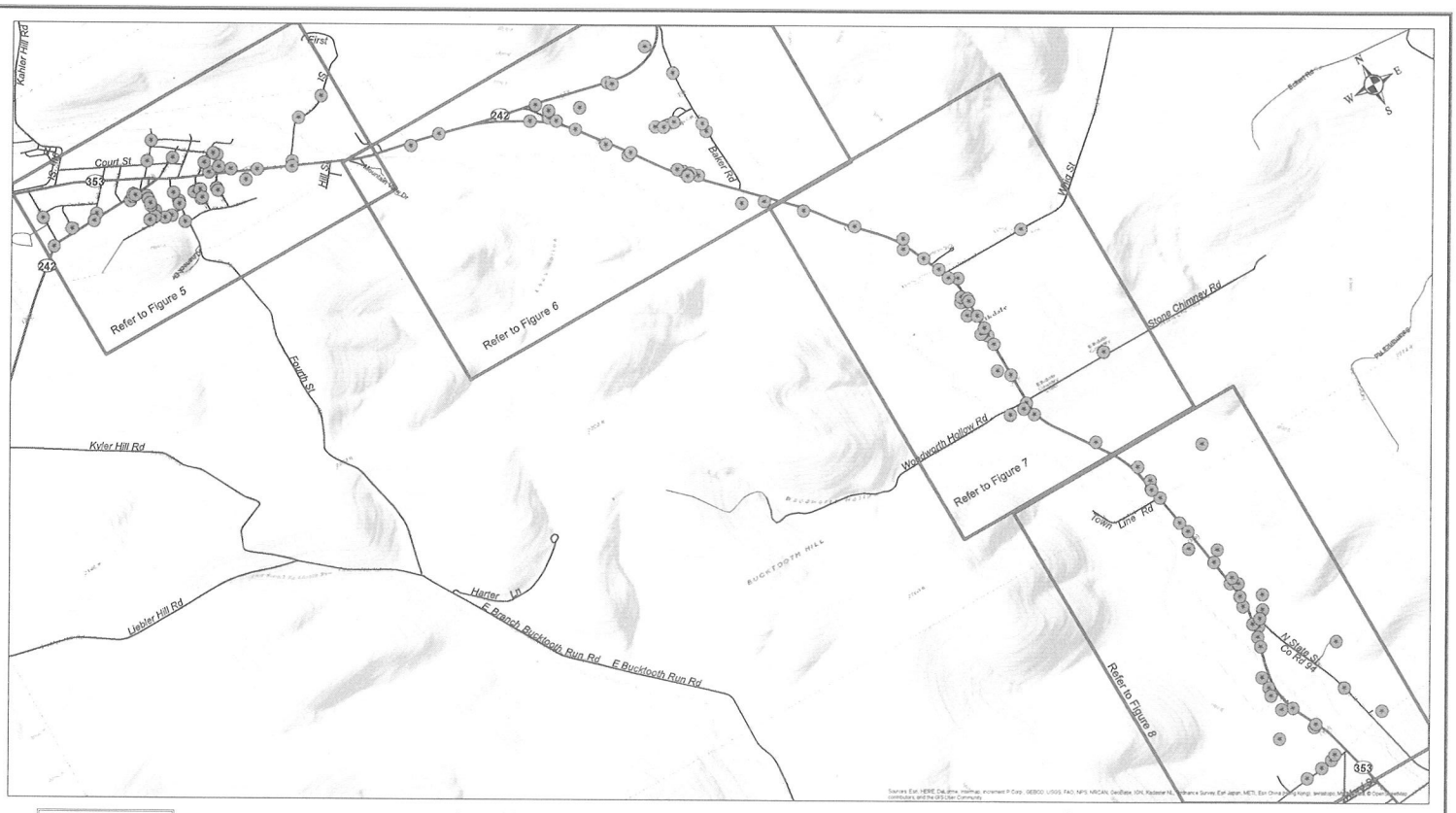
TETRA TECH FW, INC.

H:\GIS\SIDNEY\GISPROJ\EPA LITTLE VALLEY\FIGURE 1 (SPECIAL REQUEST).DWG



312 Fair Oak Street Little Valley, New York		GEI Consultants	SITE PLAN AND MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS
BUSH INDUSTRIES, INC.		Project 128910, task 1000	December 2014 Figure 2

FIGURE 3: MNA Monitoring Well Network



Legend

- Unit Location

U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team
Scientific, Engineering, Response and Analytical Services
EP-W-09-031
W.A.# 0-048

Figure 4
SVI Unit Locations
Little Valley Site
Little Valley, New York

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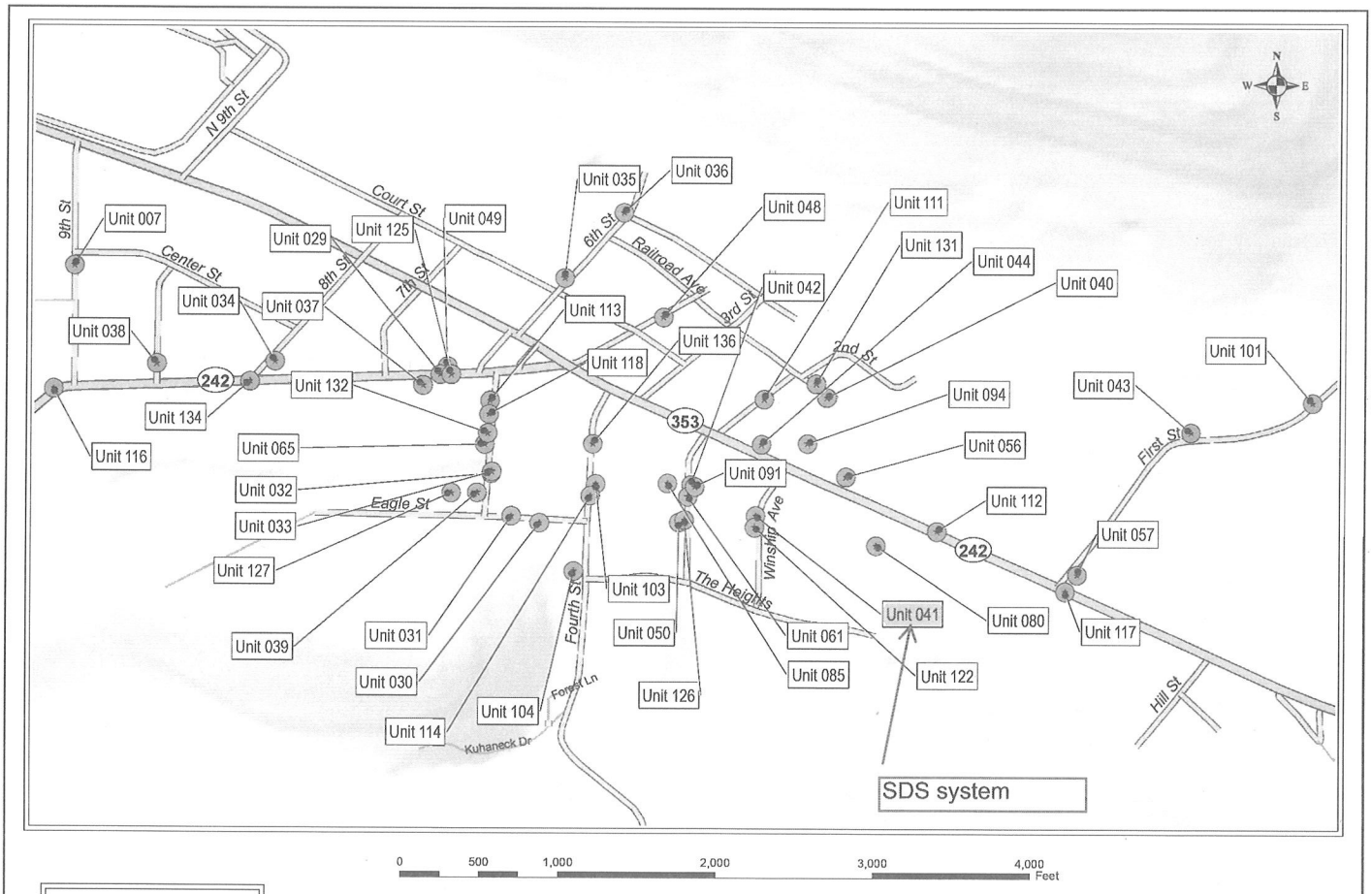
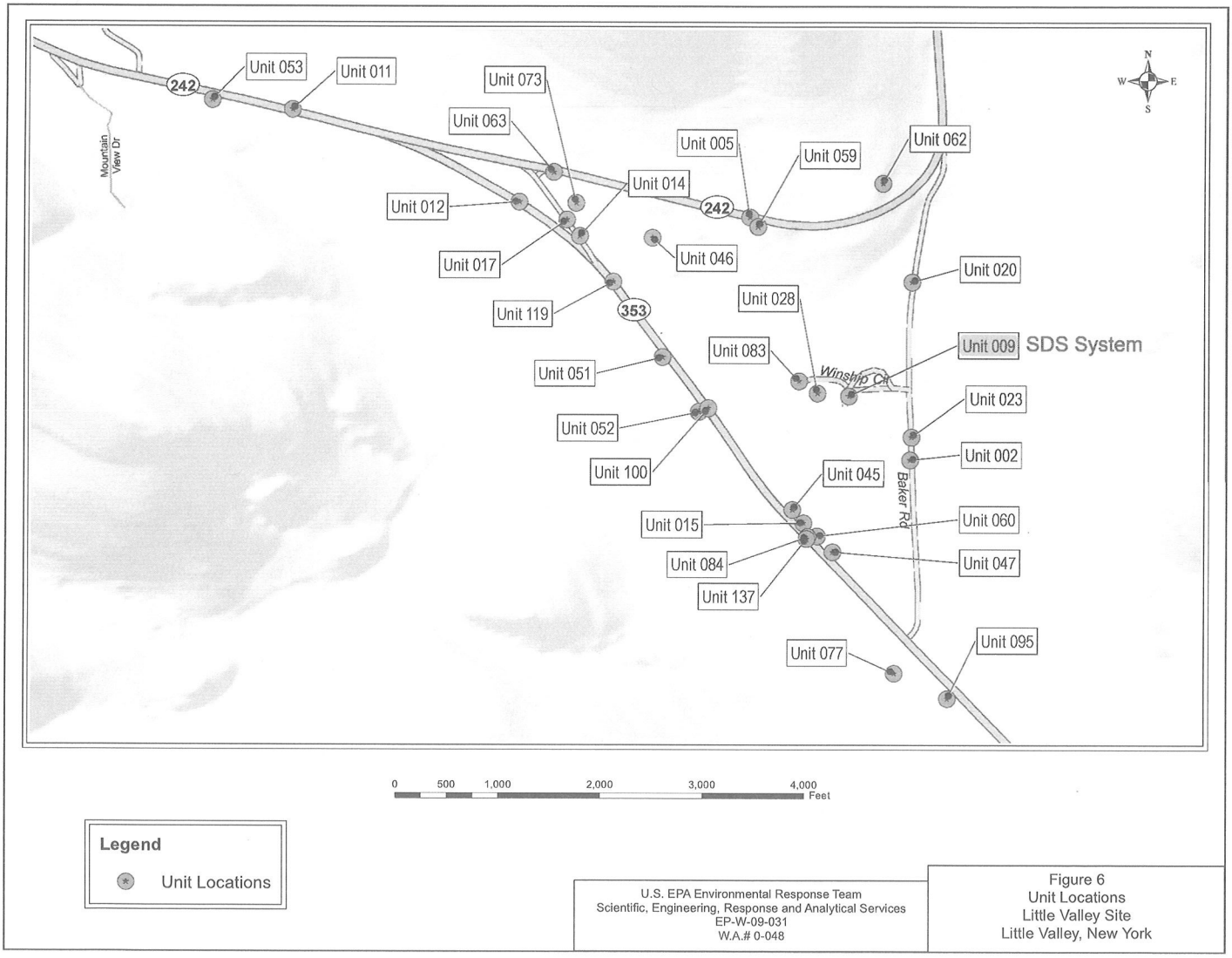


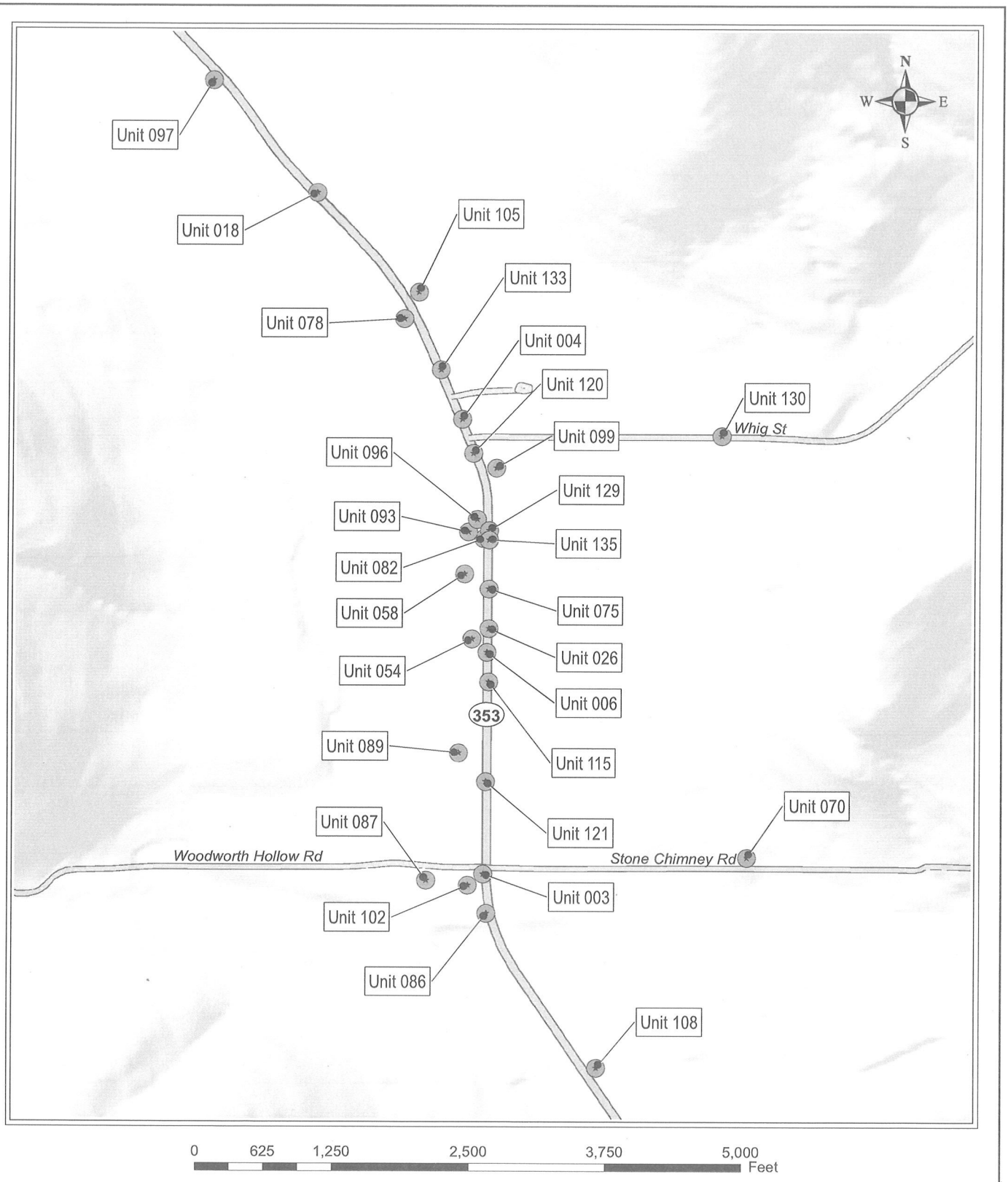
U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team
Scientific, Engineering, Response and Analytical Services
EP-W-09-031
W.A.# 0-048

Figure 5
Unit Locations
Little Valley Site
Little Valley, New York



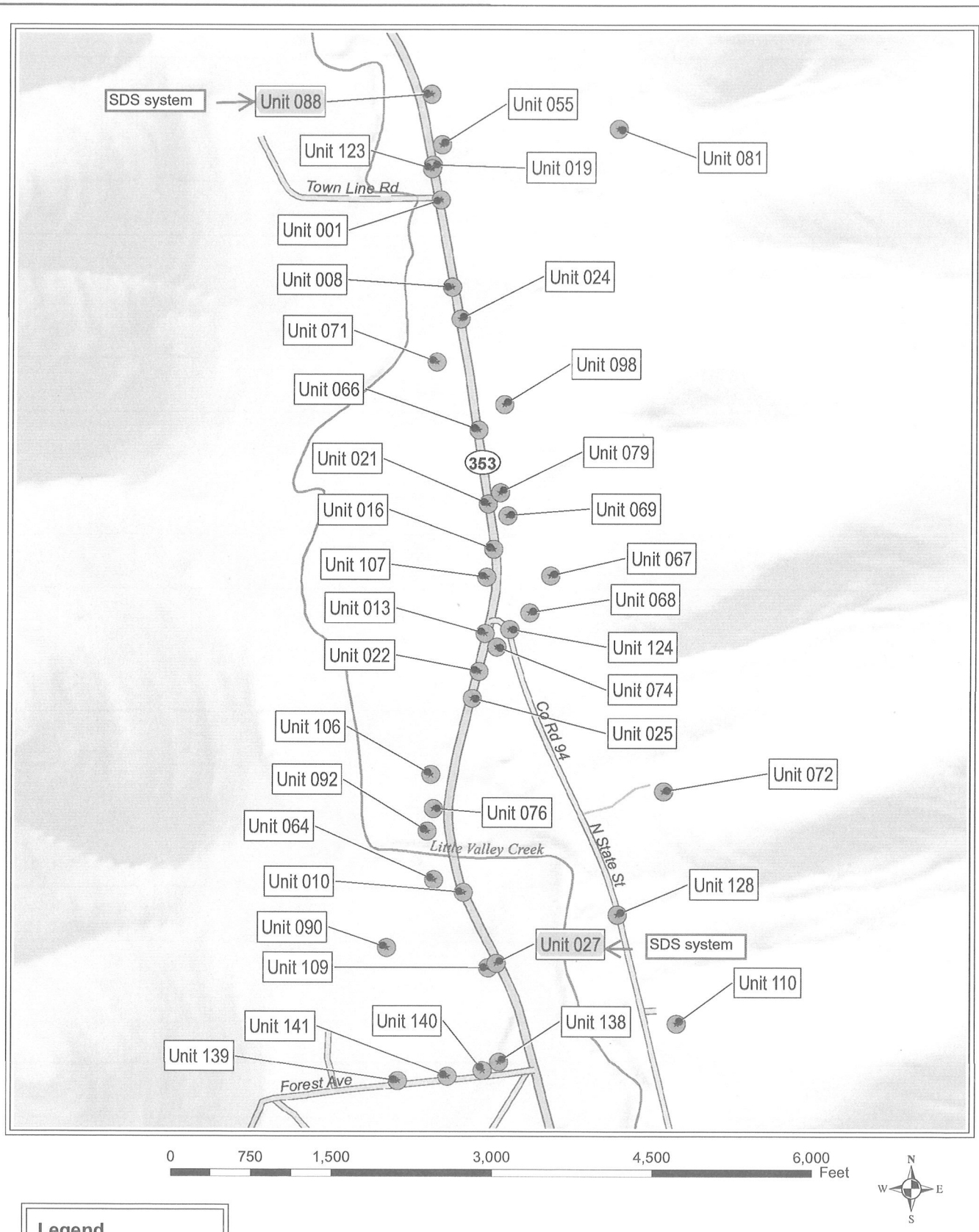
U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team
Scientific, Engineering, Response and Analytical Services
EP-W-09-031
W.A.# 0-048

Figure 6
Unit Locations
Little Valley Site
Little Valley, New York



U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team
Scientific, Engineering, Response and Analytical Services
EP-W-09-031
W.A.# 0-048

Figure 7
Unit Locations
Little Valley Site
Little Valley, New York



U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team
Scientific, Engineering, Response and Analytical Services
EP-W-09-031
W.A.# 0-048

Figure 8
Unit Locations
Little Valley Site
Little Valley, New York

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Appendix B
Transfer Schedule for EPA's Long-Term Response Action to New York State Operation and Maintenance at the Little Valley Superfund Site

Transfer Schedule	**EPA ID Number: NY0001233634**
Task	**Status/Planned Date(s)**
EPA Completes Interim Groundwater Remedial Action (RA) Report	Completed
Construction Complete	Completed
EPA Completes First Five-Year Review	Completed
EPA Completes Second Five-Year Review	Completed
EPA Completes Third Five-Year Review	Completed
EPA Completes Fourth Five-Year Review	Completed
EPA Completes Fifth Five-Year Review	May 2022
State Reviews its Site Management Contract	Ongoing
EPA Develops and Provides Equipment Disposition List for State Tracking	Completed
EPA Transfers Records	Completed
State Verifies all Records are in State Site File Record	Completed
NYSDEC-Prepared Access Agreements	To be Performed
EPA Conducts Community Relations Activities before Transfer	Ongoing
EPA Conducts Final Transfer Site Visit	Completed
Final Inspection	Completed
EPA Transfers Equipment and Property to State	Completed
EPA Completes Long-Term Response Action	August 13, 2017

Transfer Schedule	EPA ID Number: NY0001233634
Task	**Status/Planned Date(s)**
State Assumes Management of Site *(Transfer Date)*	Agreement Execution by State
NYSDEC Prepares Review Reports Annually After Transfer	To Be Performed
EPA Completes Final Close-Out Report	To Be Performed

Appendix C
List of Site-Related Records

Five-Year Report for the Little Valley Superfund Site, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; May 2002, May 2007, May 2012, and May 2017.

Remedial Investigation Report for OU-2 Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Little Valley Superfund Site, Volume I and II, Tetra Tech, January 2005.

Feasibility Study Report for OU-2 Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, Little Valley Superfund Site, Volume I and II, Tetra Tech, April 2005.

Health and Safety Plan, Little Valley Superfund Site, Tetra Tech, November 2005.

Little Valley Superfund Site Trip Report Residential Soil Vapor Intrusion Sampling Events, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2005-2016.

Quality Assurance Project Plan Addendum for the Remedial Action of Monitored Natural Attenuation, Little Valley Superfund Site, Tetra Tech, September 2006.

Final MNA Remedial Action Work Plan, Little Valley Superfund Site, Tetra Tech, October 2006.

Well Coordinates for MNA, 2006.

Interim Remedial Action Report for Monitored Natural Attenuation for the Little Valley Superfund Site, TETRA TECH, March 2007.

Superfund Preliminary Close-out Report for the Little Valley Superfund Site, September 29, 2006.

Final Data Evaluation Report #1 for the Remedial Action, Little Valley Superfund Site, Tetra Tech, June 2007.

Final Data Evaluation Report #2 for the Remedial Action, Little Valley Superfund Site, Tetra Tech, April 2008.

Little Valley Superfund Site Trip Report Residential Sub-slab Depressurization Systems Installation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, undated.

Historical MNA Groundwater Sampling Results, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2008-2016.

Institutional Controls, Monitored Natural Attenuation & Vapor Intrusion Management Plan, Little Valley Superfund Site, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, September 2017.

Maps of the MNA wells; Maps of the SVI sampling, Maps with the SVI mitigation systems.

Appendix D
Equipment Disposition List
Little Valley Site

4097 Center Street Ext, Salamanca, New York

- Radon Away DynaVac RP Series RP265 Radon Fan, p/n 23033-1
- 25 ft. of Schedule 40 PVC with three PVC elbow fittings

109 Winship Avenue, Little Valley, New York:

- Radon Away DynaVac RP Series RP265 Radon Fan, p/n 23033-1
- 25 ft. of Schedule 40 PVC with three PVC elbow fittings

5343 Winship Circle, Salamanca, New York:

- Radon Away DynaVac RP Series RP265 Radon Fan, p/n 23033-1
- 25 ft. of Schedule 40 PVC with three PVC elbow fittings

4540 Route 353, Salamanca, New York:

- Radon Away DynaVac RP Series RP265 Radon Fan, p/n 23033-1
- 25 ft. of Schedule 40 PVC with three PVC elbow fittings