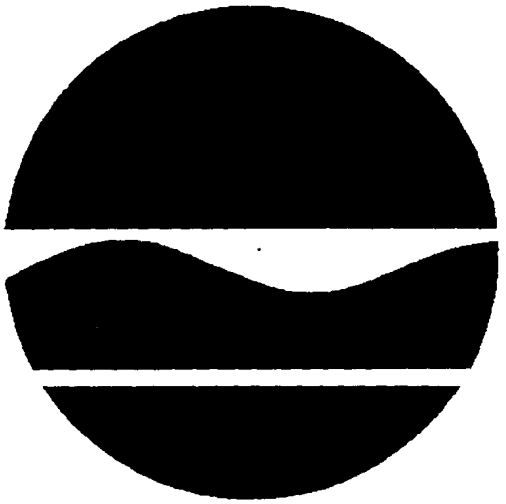
PFOHL BROTHERS LANDFILL
CHEEKTOWAGA, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK
SITE NO. 09-15-043 - 002

RECORD OF DECISION

DECEMBER 1993



PREPARED BY:

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

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DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Pfohl Brothers Landfill Inactive Hazardous Waste Site
Operable Unit No. 2, Area A and Off-Site Groundwater
Cheektowaga, Erie County, New York
Site No. 9-15-043

Statement of Purpose and Basis

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedial action for the **Pfohl Brothers Landfill, Operable Unit No. 2 (OU2), Area A and Off-Site Groundwater** inactive hazardous waste disposal site which was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). The remedial program selected is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300).

This decision is based upon the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the **Pfohl Brothers Landfill, OU2, Area A and Off-Site Groundwater** Inactive Hazardous Waste Site and upon public input to the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) presented by the NYSDEC. A bibliography of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

Assessment of the Site

Actual or threatened release of hazardous waste constituents from **Area A and Off-Site Groundwater** were not identified during the Off-site Remedial Investigation (RI).

Description of Selected Remedy

Based upon the results of the Remedial Investigation the NYSDEC has selected the no action alternative for **Area A and Off-Site Groundwater**.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health concurs with the remedy selected for **Area A and Off-Site Groundwater** as being protective of human health.

Declaration

The selected remedy, no further action, is protective of human health and the environment and complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action. No evidence of hazardous waste deposition was discovered during the Remedial Investigation and no impact on human health or the environment relative to Area A of the Pfohl Brothers Landfill and the off-site groundwater were identified.

Date January 10, 1994

Ann Hill DeBarbieri
Deputy Commissioner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Pfohl Brothers Landfill is a 120 acre inactive hazardous waste site located in the Town of Cheektowaga, Erie County, approximately one mile northeast of the Buffalo International Airport. The site is bordered by wetlands and the New York State Thruway to the north. The eastern border is Transit Road. The southern border is marked by the homes along the north side of Pfohl Road and the western border is the Niagara Mohawk Power easement and the Pfohl Trucking property. Aero Drive cuts through the middle of the site before intersecting Transit Road. Figure 1 - 3 illustrate the location of the site, including the off-site well locations.

The site has been separated into three geographical areas. Area A is that portion north of Aero Creek upon which the Thruway ramp and toll booth, as well as a trucking firm are located. Area B is that portion bounded by Aero Creek to the north, Aero Drive to the south, the Niagara Mohawk power lines to the west, and Transit Road on the east. Area C is bounded by Aero Drive to the north, Pfohl Road to the south, Pfohl Trucking to the west, and Transit Road and the Conrail Railroad tracks to the southeast (see Figures 2 and 3).

Operable Unit No. 2, which is the subject of this PRAP, focuses on the investigation of potential off-site groundwater impacts attributable to the landfill and whether hazardous waste disposal occurred on Area A of the site.

An Operable Unit represents a discrete portion of the site which for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to eliminate or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from the contamination present at a site.

SECTION 2: SITE HISTORY

2.1: Operational/Disposal History

The Pfohl Brothers Landfill was operated between 1932 and 1971 as a landfill receiving both municipal and industrial waste. Aerial photographs taken during the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, document, to some extent, the timing and location of excavation and dumping at the site. Reports indicate that, in addition to domestic and commercial waste, the site received sizable amounts of industrial waste. Among the firms whose wastes were reportedly disposed of in the landfill are steel and metal manufacturers, chemical and petroleum companies, utilities, manufacturers of optical and furnace-related materials, and other large manufacturing and processing concerns.

2.2: Remedial History

The following is the chronology of remedial activities at the Pfohl Brothers Landfill:

1932 - 1971: Landfill Operation

1985: Listed as a Class 2 site in the NYS Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.

1988: NYSDEC awarded contract to Camp Dresser & McKee on March 4, 1988.

1990: Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) - Areas B & C perimeter fence.

1991: Remedial Investigation report issued.

1991: Feasibility Study (Source Remediation).

1992: Record of Decision (ROD) Landfill Remediation.

1993: Negotiation continue with the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) to implement the final remedy selected by the ROD for Areas B and C of the site.

In addition to the site remedy, the 1992 ROD also called for a drum and soil hot spot removal and an off-site Remedial Investigation (RI), to identify any impact from the site on off-site groundwater, as a separate operable unit.

Interim Remedial Measures

The IRMs are intended to remediate the "hot spots" which have been discovered at the site. The "hot spots" generally consist of drums, drum remnants and identifiable concentrations of phenolic tars. These materials will be excavated, sorted and either treated or disposed.

The NYSDEC initiated the IRM work in 1992 and excavated approximately 2900 intact drums, 17 drums of radioactive material, 1600 drum remnants or empty drums, 440 tons of contaminated soils and nearly a mile of investigation trenches.

On October 5, 1993 the NYSDEC signed a Consent Order with eight of the PRPs for the site, to undertake the remaining IRM activities. Work pursuant to this order resumed in November of 1993.

SECTION 3: CURRENT STATUS

Off-Site Remedial Investigation

The off-site RI, which is the subject of this PRAP, was conducted in 1992 and 1993 to accomplish two objectives: (1) provide monitoring wells further away from the perimeter of the site to identify whether the landfill was the source for any off site groundwater contamination, and (2) collect additional samples from Area A of the site to provide additional data upon which a decision can be made to either eliminate this part of the site from further consideration or to remediate this area as part of the hazardous waste site. In addition, the newly installed monitoring wells will be incorporated into the long term monitoring for the source remediation project at the landfill.

3.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

The purpose of the off-site RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities on Area A of the site and also to identify and address any off-site groundwater contamination originating from the landfill.

The fieldwork for this RI was conducted in 2 phases. The first phase was conducted between 1988 and 1990 as part of the report on the landfill entitled ***"Remedial Investigation Report - Pfohl Brothers Landfill"*, January 1991** and the second phase between October 1992 and August 1993. A report entitled ***"Off-Site Investigation Report"*, October 1993** has been prepared describing the field activities and findings of the RI in detail. A summary of the RI follows:

The RI activities consisted of the following:

- Continuous monitoring of water levels in selected monitoring wells to determine the relationship between groundwater aquifers and surface waters.
- Installation of soil borings and monitoring wells for chemical analysis of soils and groundwater as well as to determine the physical properties of the soils and hydrogeologic conditions.

The analytical data obtained from the RI was compared to environmental Standards, Criteria,

and Guidance (SCGs). Groundwater, drinking water and surface water SCGs identified for the Pfohl Brothers Landfill site were based on NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values. Soil and sediment analytical results were evaluated in comparison to, NYSDEC soil cleanup guidelines for the protection of groundwater, background conditions, and risk-based remediation criteria.

Based upon the results of the remedial investigation, in comparison to the SCGs and potential public health and environmental exposure routes, it has been concluded that the areas and media evaluated by the studies undertaken for this operable unit require no remediation. These findings are summarized below. More complete information can be found in the RI Report.

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

Area A

Soils: The borings installed in Area A of the site did not show any indications of contamination or evidence of elevated organic volatiles, as measured by the field instruments, in the soil. No chemical waste materials were visually identified in the borings. The remarks by the field geologist inspecting the recovered soils from the borings make reference to either specific soil types, or fill and debris, as the predominate material encountered by these borings.

The analytical results of both the off-site RI samples and the 1991 RI results for the sampling in Area A can be summarized as follows:

1. No evidence of volatile organic compounds was identified in Area A soils. The only detected compound was methylene chloride at 5-30 parts per billion, which is attributable to laboratory contamination.

2. Low levels of semi-volatile compounds were detected. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were encountered at levels which are consistent with the various types of fill materials (i.e., asphalt).

3. PCBs or pesticides were not detected in the soil samples from Area A.

4. The levels of the inorganic compounds detected were similar to the background concentrations.

Groundwater: Monitoring wells 22D and 8S were installed downgradient of Area A and well 12S was located on Area A. These wells, in conjunction with background well 18D, were intended to monitor groundwater to determine if any contamination was originating from Area A and migrating downgradient of the site. The results of the chemical analysis indicated there were no detectable organic components in 22D and the inorganics present in the bedrock groundwater were very low. Monitoring well 8S did not detect any volatile organics, pesticides, or PCBs and no semi-volatile contamination other than low levels (9-150 ppb) of phthalates were present, well below the standard of 4200 ppb. The Phthalate compounds are prevalent throughout the area and do not suggest the presence of hazardous waste. The inorganics detected were Sodium, Iron, Manganese and Magnesium, all of which are naturally occurring in the soils of this area of Cheektowaga.

Monitoring well 12, located on Area A, did not exceed any groundwater SCGs for volatile, semi-volatile or pesticide compounds. Iron, magnesium, and manganese exceeded SCGs, in

both rounds of sampling, however this is not considered significant since these standards are based on aesthetic considerations for water usage and not toxicity. Mercury also exceeded the standard of 2 ppb in the first round of sampling (3.2 ppb) however was not detected in the second round.

These results do not indicate the presence of any contamination migrating from Area A to Aero Lake and, in light of the previous discussion of the subsurface soils in Area A, support the conclusion that Area A was not a disposal site for hazardous waste.

Off-Site Groundwater

A total of 24 monitoring wells were installed during the initial RI. This Off-site RI added an additional 12 monitoring wells consisting of 5 overburden/bedrock well clusters and 2 bedrock wells. These additional 12 wells were installed from 300 feet to 2800 feet away from the perimeter of the site. The objective of this effort was to determine if contamination had migrated beyond the immediate site perimeter, without having been identified by the 14 wells installed at the site boundaries during the original RI.

In addition to providing additional data, to better understand the aquifer, and identifying any contamination resulting from migration from the landfill, these wells can also serve as part of the long term monitoring network for the containment measures to be taken at the landfill. This monitoring will take place over the life of the containment system.

The monitoring wells were sampled in February of 1993 for volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, PCB's and inorganics (metals).

The results of this groundwater sampling can be characterized as follows:

1. No significant organic contamination is evident in either the overburden aquifer or the bedrock aquifer surrounding the site.

2. The inorganic contamination in the surrounding wells is not significantly elevated above background.

The results show little or no volatile compound contamination in the groundwater off-site attributable to the landfill. Benzene and toluene were identified in the off-site shallow wells which are adjacent to the Thruway ramp and near the Conrail tracks. However, these are most likely the result of gasoline or other fuel components which have been discharged into these areas from the roadway run-off.

The on-site wells showed contaminants, as expected. However, in this round of sampling, the level of contamination was much lower than anticipated, based on the original RI data. The 1991 RI results identified the components dichloroethane and trichloroethane at levels of 4,900 ppb and 15,000 ppb respectively. The variation from these results to the current round of sampling is of a large magnitude. A longer trend of results would be more useful in determining the extent of contamination at the site and this will be the goal of the long term monitoring of the site.

No semi-volatile compounds, pesticides, or PCBs were detected in this round of groundwater sampling. This is consistent with the previous sampling results from the on-site and bedrock/overburden wells, presented in the landfill RI/FS, where in only a few instances were semi-volatiles detected in the groundwater at the perimeter.

Although lead was identified in many of the surrounding wells it was not detected at levels significantly above the groundwater standards of 25 ppb. The 25 ppb standard is based on the groundwater being a source of drinking water, which is not the case in the vicinity of these wells.

The on-site wells showed lead concentrations of 9-17 ppb, while the 1991 RI showed on-site lead concentrations ranging from 40-400 ppb. Since the off-site wells (both shallow and deep) had no levels greater than 27 ppb, it appears that the on-site contamination is not significantly impacting the off-site areas surrounding the landfill. The slightly elevated lead levels encountered are most likely associated with the proximity of the heavily traveled area roadways and not attributed to the site.

Only one well exceeded the drinking water standard of 50 ppb for chromium and that instance was in monitoring well 6S, at 2200 ppb. In the two previous rounds of sampling the chromium levels in this well were both below the detection limit of 3 ppb. At this time, it is believed the recent variation was the result of the extensive construction activities recently undertaken in the immediate vicinity of this well. What was previously vacant land had been extensively regraded and reworked during the construction of a fast food establishment on the parcel and the reconstruction of Transit Road. In both instances, only the soils in approximately a three foot radius surrounding the well remained undisturbed. The future monitoring of this well should indicate any long term impact on groundwater quality in this area.

The 1991 RI showed chromium levels of 130 - 730 ppb at monitoring wells 3D and 4D. This chromium did not show up at MW-23 D&DD which are in the same general groundwater flow direction but further from the site than 3D and 4D (see Figure 3).

Therefore, the inorganic compound analytical results in this round of sampling do not indicate an off-site migration of contaminants from the landfill to the surrounding groundwater aquifers beyond the immediate perimeter of the site.

3.2 Summary of Human Exposure Pathways:

This section describes the types of human exposures that may present added health risks to persons at or around the site.

An exposure pathway is the process by which an individual comes into contact with a contaminant. The five elements of an exposure pathway are 1) the source of contamination; 2) the environmental media and transport mechanisms; 3) the point of exposure; 4) the route of exposure; and 5) the receptor population. These elements of an exposure pathway may be based on past, present, or future events.

No completed exposure pathways are known to exist or anticipated in the future for Area A. For the off-site groundwater, there have been no existing pathways identified and any potential pathways will be addressed by the containment to be implemented as part of the overall site remedy.

3.3 Summary of Environmental Exposure Pathways:

This section summarizes the types of environmental exposures which may be presented by the site. Based on the findings of the investigation, no environmental exposure pathways have been identified for this operable unit.

SECTION 4: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

The PRPs have not participated in any of the RI/FS at the site when requested by the NYSDEC. The NYSDEC is currently negotiating with the PRPs to assume responsibility for the remedial program selected for Areas B&C of the site by the 1992 ROD . The PRPs are subject to legal actions by the State for recovery of all response costs the State has incurred.

The NYSDEC executed a consent order with eight of the PRPs in October 1993 for the completion of the drum and soil removal IRM.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIATION GOALS AND SELECTED ACTIONS

Goals for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.10. These goals are established under the guideline of meeting all standard, criteria, and guidance (SCGs) and protecting human health and the environment.

At a minimum, the remedy selected should eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to the public health and to the environment presented by the hazardous waste disposed at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

Since no contravention of SCG's or significant threats to public health or the environment have been identified, the goal selected for both elements of this operable unit at this site is no action. This decision is based on the following information in the Remedial Investigation Report:

Area A

No evidence of hazardous waste disposal or evidence of municipal or industrial waste deposition was encountered in the fill material in Area A of the site. The fill present was predominately materials which would be defined as clean fill under the present Part 360 regulations, consisting primarily of miscellaneous soils mixed with concrete and asphalt which appears to be mostly the result of road demolition. The semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), which were the predominate chemicals identified in any of the borings, are typically associated with the petroleum hydrocarbons used in asphalt.

No migration of chemical compounds was detected immediately downgradient of Area A. Hence there appears to be no migration of material toward Aero Lake and Area A is not a source of any contamination.

Therefore no additional study or remedial work (**No Action**) will be considered for Area A of the site. Further, the site description in the NYS Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites will be revised to remove Area A from consideration as part of the Pfohl Brothers Landfill site.

Off-Site Groundwater

The off-site monitoring wells do not show any evidence of significant off-site migration of contaminants beyond the perimeter of the landfill in either the overburden or bedrock aquifers.

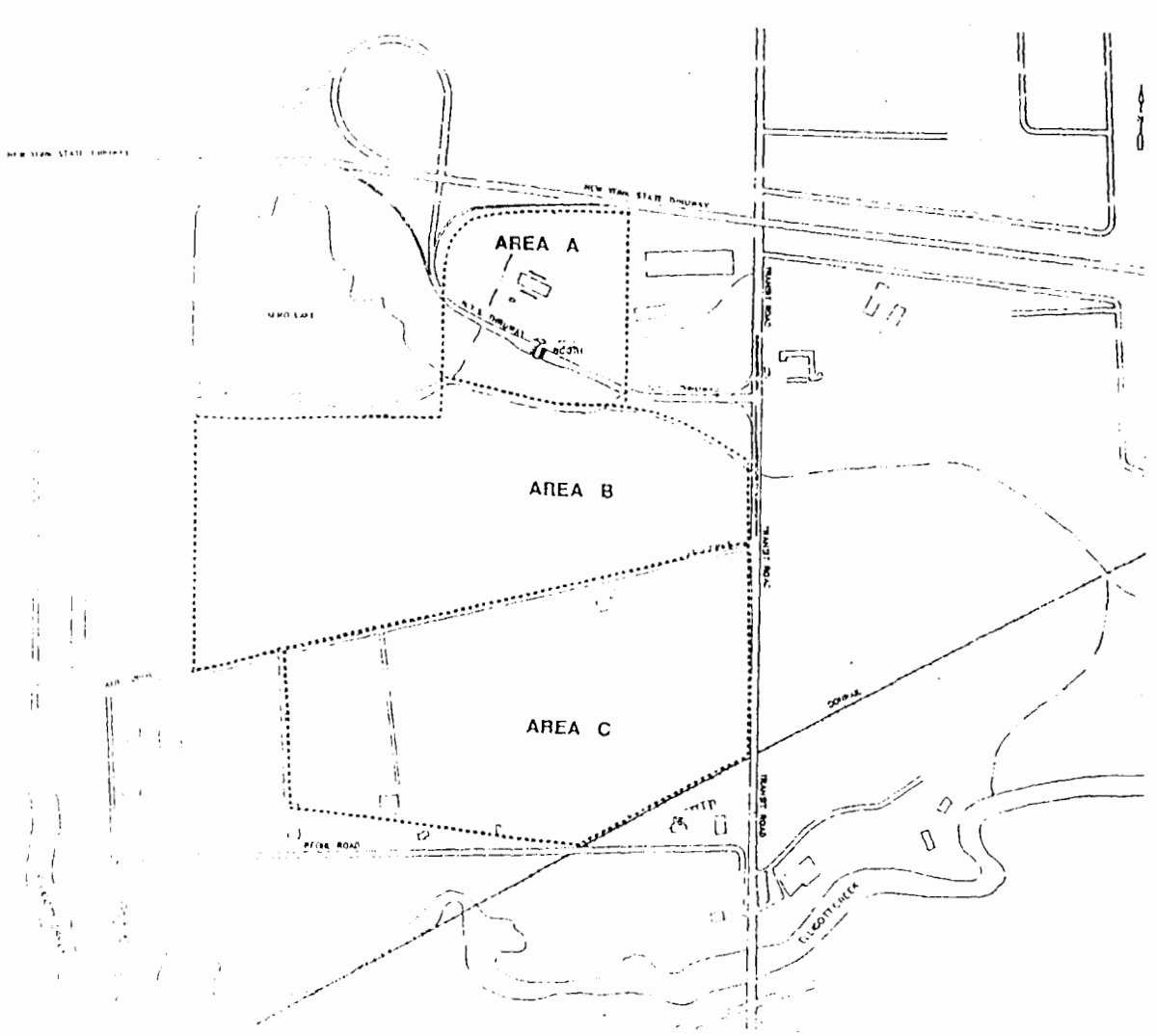
Based upon the findings that no off-site contaminate plume exists, no further study of alternatives to address groundwater contamination in the vicinity of the landfill is warranted. Therefore a Feasibility Study will not be needed and a finding of **No Further Action**, beyond the remedy outlined by the 1992 ROD, is made.

A schedule for routine monitoring of the off-site groundwater utilizing the off-site wells will be

considered as part of the long term monitoring for this site.

SECTION 6: HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

1990-1991	A series of Citizen Forum Meetings were held to discuss the results of several Interim Reports issued during the RI investigations.
1991	RI Report issued to the public with a public meeting held to discuss results
1992	Record of Decision and Responsiveness Summary Issued which proposed a second operable unit for Area A and the Off-Site Groundwater.
1993	A public meeting was held to discuss the results of Phase II RI. The Proposed Remedial Action Plan was issued to the public on Oct. 1993. PRAP meeting was held on December 8, 1993.



LEGEND

Area Boundary

Scale: 1" = 650'

FIGURE 1

CDM

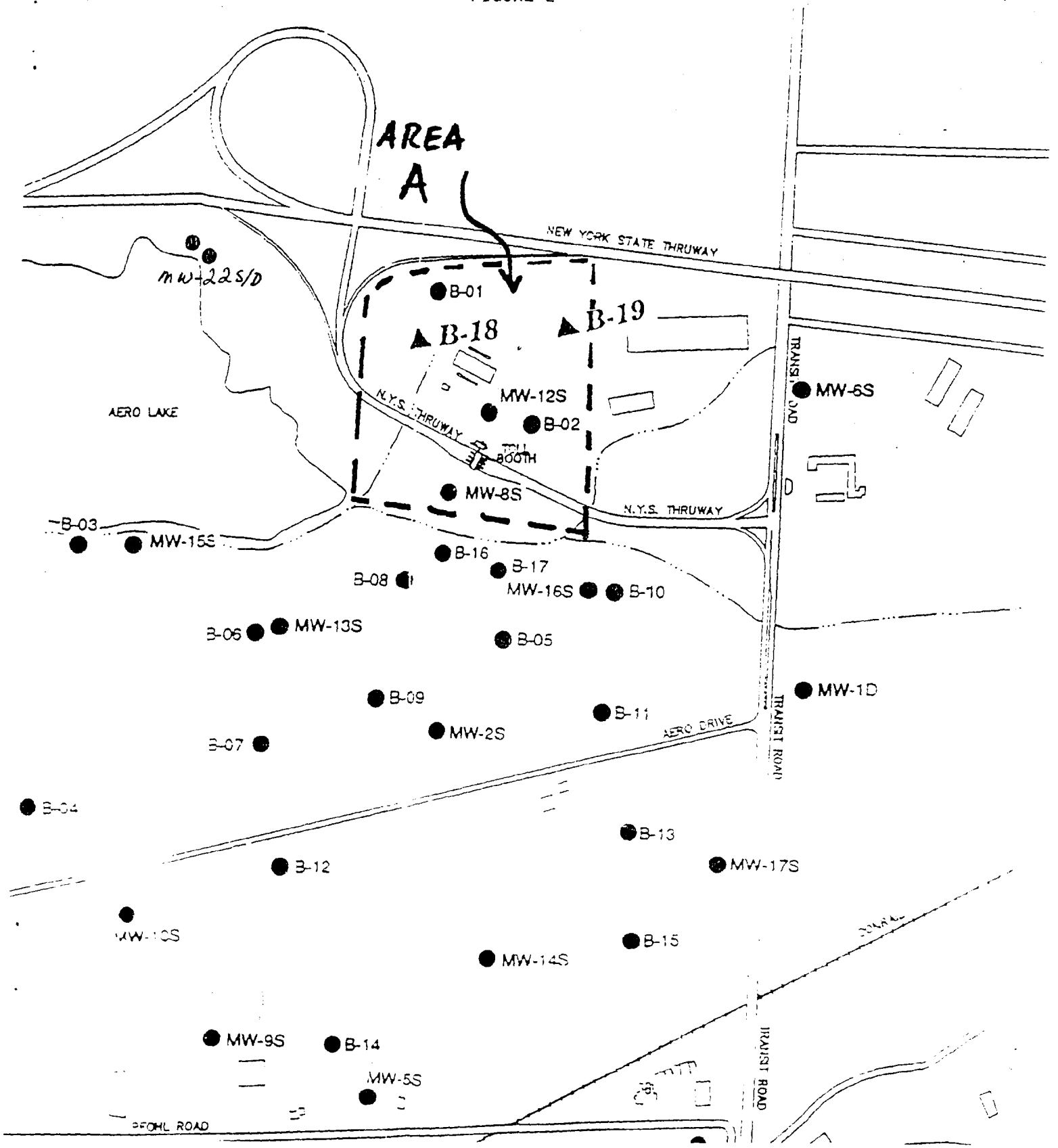
environmental engineering

PFOHL BROTHERS LANDFILL
CHEEKTOWAGA, ERIE CO., N.Y.
SITE 09-15-043

Pfohl Brothers Landfill Site

Pfohl Brothers Landfill, Cheektowaga, New York

FIGURE 2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A
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B-01
B-18
B-19
MW-12S
B-02
AERO LAKE
N.Y.S. THRUWAY
TOLL BOOTH
MW-8S
TRANSIT ROAD
MW-6S
B-03
MW-15S
N.Y.S. THRUWAY
B-16
B-17
B-08
MW-16S
B-10
B-06
MW-13S
B-05
MW-1D
B-09
B-11
MW-2S
B-07
AERO DRIVE
TRANSIT ROAD
B-04
B-13
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MW-14S
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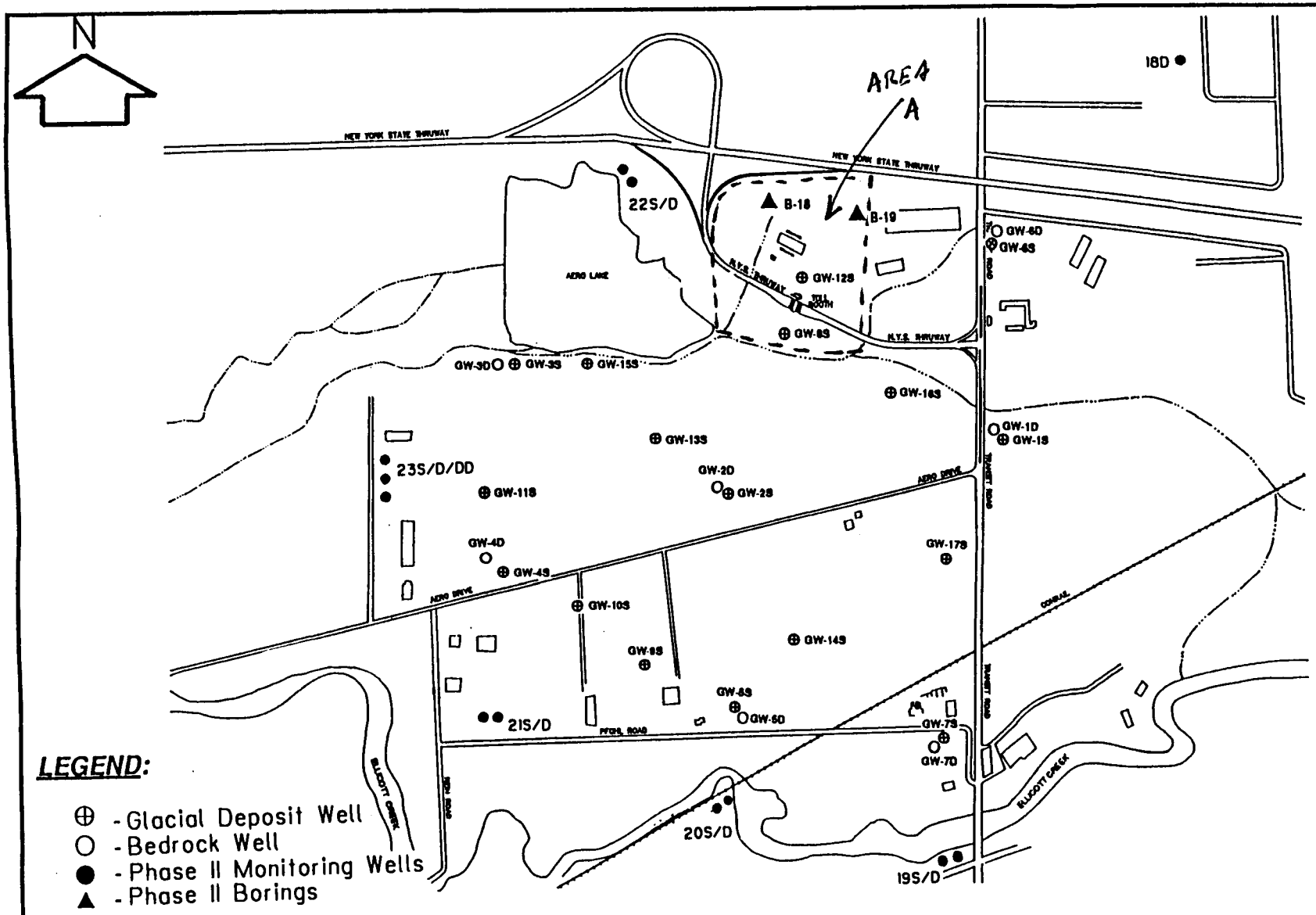
B-14
MW-5S
TRANSIT ROAD
PFOHL ROAD



LEGEND:

⊕ - Glacial Deposit Well
○ - Bedrock Well
● - Phase II Monitoring Wells
▲ - Phase II Borings

Scale: 1" = 650'

Figure 3

CDM

environmental engineers, scientists, planners & management consultants

Phase II Monitoring Wells and Borings

Pfohl Brothers Landfill, Cheektowaga, New York

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

Responsiveness Summary

PFOHL BROTHERS LANDFILL
AREA A & OFF-SITE GROUNDWATER
Cheektowaga, Erie County, New York
Site No. 9-15-043
December 1993

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and issued to the local document repositories on November 15, 1993. A public mailing followed on November 17, 1993 providing the public notice of the documents availability in the repositories and also announcing that a public meeting would be held on December 8, 1993 to discuss the PRAP.

The preferred remedy identified by the PRAP for Area A and the Off-Site Groundwater was "No Action".

A record of the public comments from this meeting, in the form of a memorandum from P. Nelson, dated December 13, 1993, lists the question asked by the public at the December 8, 1993 Public Meeting (See Appendix A). No other comments were received by the Department during the public comment period which closed on December 17, 1993.

This Responsiveness Summary responds to those questions which pertain to Area A and Off-Site Groundwater. All other questions related to other aspects of the Pfohl Brothers Landfill site remediation while responded to at the Public Meeting, will not be included in this responsiveness summary.

QUESTION 1: Mr. Thomas Johnson, Councilman, Town of Cheektowaga, stated that the Town of Cheektowaga is looking for 7 to 12 acres of land for a composting facility, that is adequate for use of heavy machinery. They are looking at the possibility of using Area A. If they find what they consider to be a suitable site, they want DEC to evaluate it and give them the OK.

RESPONSE 1: The Record of Decision includes the recommendation that the site description for the Pfohl Brothers Landfill contained in the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites, be revised to remove Area A from consideration as part of the Pfohl Brothers Landfill site. This recommendation will be referred to the Bureau of Hazardous Site Control within the Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation for appropriate action. Once the Registry is revised, the NYSDEC will notify the Area A property owners Erie County and the Town of Cheektowaga that Area A is no longer included in the description of the Pfohl Brothers Landfill Hazardous Waste Site. This action by the NYSDEC will mean Area A can be considered by the Town of Cheektowaga to be the same as any other property in the Town and the future use of that property can be pursued by the Town .

QUESTIONS 2,3 and 4: Ms. Diane Heminway of the Citizens Environmental Coalition had the following questions:

Question (2) Regarding the monitoring wells around the perimeter of the site, what were the depths of the wells and at what depths were samples taken?

Question (3) Also, could you give us an idea of what a beneficial use of the site might be? She was concerned that at other sites across the State, malls and parks have been constructed on or adjacent to active or former sites and what deed restrictions may apply.

Question (4) Is it correct that no contamination was found in the outer ring of wells surrounding the site?

RESPONSE 2: The monitoring wells installed around the perimeter of the site consisted of three types; overburden wells about 15 feet in depth installed in the soils above the bedrock, bedrock wells installed in the top 20 feet of the bedrock, and deep bedrock wells installed 40 feet into the bedrock. The overburden monitoring well samples were obtained from the well screens at the bottom 5 to 10 feet of each monitoring well. The bedrock wells are open boreholes into the bedrock and were sampled using a bailer and taking the samples from the bottom of each monitoring well.

RESPONSE 3: Area A of the site will be deleted from the description of the Pfohl Brothers Landfill Hazardous Waste
Site. The property will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste and beneficial use for this property will no longer be an issue. Beneficial use of areas B & C of the landfill would refer to any use of the site after remediation which would return the site to the citizens of New York State for their use. Typically, these uses could be recreational, wildlife enhancement, non-intrusive commercial uses or any other use which would not impede or degrade the protective measures implemented as the remedy for the site.

RESPONSE 4: Very low levels of contaminants were detected in the outer ring of monitoring wells. No results were found indicating an area of groundwater with concentrations indicative of a contaminant plume leaving the hazardous waste site and requiring remediation. Tables E, F, and G from the 1993 Phase II Remedial Investigation Report are attached and provide a summary of the results obtained. Further explanation and discussion of these results can be found in this Phase II Report.

QUESTION 5: Mr. Dan Pienowski of the Cheektowaga Citizens Environmental Council asked the following question: Once the site is remediated completely and moved from a Class 2 site to some other classification, will area A be clean, or will area A be removed from the Registry sooner?

RESPONSE 5: Area A is not listed separately on the Registry as a hazardous waste site so this action will not result in a change of classification for the Pfohl Brothers Landfill site, it will remain a Class 2. However, this ROD will allow the deletion of Area A from the site description which will serve to remove this area from further consideration as a hazardous waste site.

At the time this revision to the site description is made in the Registry, the NYSDEC will notify the Area A property owners, Erie County and the Town of Cheektowaga that Area A is no longer included in the description of the Pfohl Brothers Landfill Hazardous Waste Site.

QUESTION 6: Regarding the wells at the perimeter of the landfill where you found some contaminants, were those levels above or below the acceptable levels or standards?

RESPONSE 6: The levels of contaminants in the perimeter monitoring wells varies. Some of the results obtained during the original Remedial Investigation were above acceptable levels or standards for drinking water. These results are contained in the Remedial Investigation Report dated January 1991. The Off site Remedial Investigation results are summarized in the tables E, F, and G of the report entitled "Off-Site Investigation Report", October 1993. No contaminants were found in the inner perimeter monitoring wells during this sampling exceeding the groundwater standards.

This concludes the comments received by the NYSDEC at the December 8, 1993 public meeting which were related to this Proposed Remedial Action Plan. No written comments were received during the comment period.

TABLE E - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	
WELL LOCATION	**Volatiles**
ON-SITE	12ppb methylene chloride, 270ppb dichloroethane, 9ppb trichloroethane, 6ppb trichloroethene
BEDROCK PERIMETER	All non detect (<5ppb)
BEDROCK BACKGROUND	All non detect (<5ppb)
BEDROCK OFF-SITE	All non detect (<5ppb)
OVERBURDEN BACKGROUND	All non detect (<5ppb)
OVERBURDEN OFF-SITE	5ppb benzene, 1ppb toluene
OVERBURDEN PERIMETER	All non detect (<5ppb)

TABLE F - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS			
WELL LOCATION	**Semi-volatiles**	**Pesticides**	**PCBs**
ON-SITE	All non detect (<5ppb)	All non detect (<.05ppb)	All non detect (<0.5ppb)
BEDROCK PERIMETER	All non detect (<5ppb)	All non detect (<.05ppb)	All non detect (<0.5ppb)
BEDROCK BACKGROUND	All non detect (<5ppb)	All non detect (<.05 ppm)	All non detect (<0.5 ppb)
BEDROCK OFF-SITE	All non detect (<5ppb)	All non detect (<.05ppb)	All non detect (<0.5ppb)
OVERBURDEN BACKGROUND	All non detect (<5ppb)	All non detect (<.05 ppm)	All non detect (<0.5ppb)
OVERBURDEN OFF-SITE	All non detect (<5ppb)	All non detect (<.05ppb)	All non detect (<0.5ppb)
OVERBURDEN PERIMETER	All non detect (<5ppb)	All non detect (<.05ppb)	All non detect (<0.5ppb)

No semi-volatiles, pesticides, or PCB components were detected in this round of groundwater sampling. This is consistent with the previous sampling results from the on-site, and bedrock/overburden wells presented in the landfill RI/FS where only a few instances were recorded where semi-volatiles and PCBs were detected in the groundwater at the perimeter.

TABLE G - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	
WELL LOCATION	**Inorganics**
ON-SITE	lead 9-17ppb
BEDROCK PERIMETER	lead 7-25ppb, chromium 30-50ppb
BEDROCK BACKGROUND	lead 25 ppb, chromium 30 ppb
BEDROCK OFF-SITE	lead 9-25ppb, chromium 6-30ppb
OVERBURDEN BACKGROUND	lead 34, chromium 2200 ppb
OVERBURDEN OFF-SITE	lead 12-27ppb, chromium < 10 ppb
OVERBURDEN PERIMETER	lead 7-15ppb, chromium 42ppb (mw7s)

CONFIDENTIAL

rk State Department of Environmental Conservation
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Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

: Joe White & Bob Schick, Rm. 222 - Albany
Marty Doster, Reg. 9
Mike Rivara, DOH - Albany
Meaghan Boice Green, DOH HeLP pgm..
: Patti Nelson, Reg. 9 Patti Nelson
: Pfohl Area A & Offsite groundwater PRAP meeting
TE: December 13, 1993

The following is a list of the questions/comments we received the December 8 PRAP meeting, for use in developing the sponsiveness Summary. Also attached is a copy of the sign-in st.

Councilman Tom Johnson: There are several tributaries of licott Creek/Cayuga Creek -- some north of Aero, some running rough the Ciminelli property, and then the State Wetland. He has rked with a local developer and has walked through the area on a eld trip. He has seen a lot of discoloration in ponded water, c. in the ditches and on the Ciminelli property. Each of these tches and tributaries would be a historic pathway for ntamination to leave the site (east to west flows). What about position from the landfill into these waterways?

Also, they need to know as a Town what work they can do on licott Creek, because they need to do some excavation. An stream community wants the Town of Cheektowaga to excavate the ttle islands, etc. out of Ellicott Creek. They did this storically, but stopped while DEC did its investigation. Now ey want to know what they can do.

Also, the Town of Cheektowaga is looking for 7 to 12 acres of nd for a composting facility, that is adequate for use of heavy chinery. They are looking at the possibility of using Area A or another area of the landfill near Aero Drive. They are sperate to find a site. They want DEC to look at this for them mediately. If they find what they consider to be a suitable te, they want DEC to evaluate it and give them the OK.

Also, he has an assessment done for the Ciminelli property. at property has been "cleared".

Also, he has been asked again to seek permission to work in

the creek. He wants to have a meeting with DEC. Then he will run it through the Army Corp of Engineers. So, what you are saying is there would be no restrictions by DEC? They would follow all the regular procedures. He just did not want to disturb any area in Ellicott Creek that DEC and DOH might still have needed to sample or investigate.

Also, will the contamination move downstream, further through the Ciminelli property? The assessment he has has "cleared" the Ciminelli property. they do think that the branch running through the Ciminelli property is "cleared". His concern was that some of the seeps located near the Ciminelli property had the highest contamination in sediments. The State wetland also contains contaminated materials from the landfill, as per his visual inspection on a field trip to the Ciminelli property. He will send Joe White a copy of the report he has that "cleared" the Ciminelli property.

2. Diane Heminway: She is curious if there has been any discussion of deed restrictions on the landfill. Also, regarding the monitoring wells around the perimeter of the site, what were the depths of the wells and at what depths were samples taken? Also could you give us an idea of what a beneficial use of the site might be? She is concerned that at other sites across the State, malls and parks have gone up on top of sites/former sites. That is why she asked about deed restrictions.

3. Councilman Johnson: His concern also is deed restrictions and the integrity of the cap. The Town will evaluate any proposal to use the site very carefully. And, of course, the Town will include DEC as a "sign off" on any decisions made.

4. Diane Heminway: DEC and DOH could serve as an advisory agency and request that deed restrictions be placed, if you feel necessary.

5. Councilman Johnson: You can be guaranteed that the Town environmental review and approval process will require sign off from DEC.

6. Diane Heminway: Please answer the second part of her question about the outer ring of wells. Is it correct that no contamination was found in the outer ring of wells? What depth were the wells and was sampling done at various depths?

7. Councilman Johnson: Something about surface drains running through the Ciminelli property and taking "cores" downstream

8. Diane Heminway: Is well #23 the only "double deep" well?

9. Dan Pienowski: He is with the Cheektowaga environmental council. Once the site is remediated completely and moved from a Class 2 site to some other classification, will area A be clean, or will area A be removed from the Registry sooner?

10. Councilman Johnson: So, the Town can actively pursue its interests now?

11. Councilman Johnson: He has a question about overall effluent treatment. Is DEC still considering effluent treatment in connection with their Town sewer district? The Town engineer asked him to ask this question. So, at some time, will the Town get a copy of the proposal or plan?

12. Question: Regarding the inner perimeter of wells where you found some contaminants, were those levels above or below the acceptable levels or standards?

13. Councilman Johnson: Chet Bryan, Town Engineer, wants to know if there is any further information on the treatment of wastes collected at the landfill. The Town is still on record as wanting pre-treatment to meet their standards. That is their official position.

Meeting was now opened to questions not pertaining to Area A

1. Janet Pfohl: She has been asking Russ Biss, Reg. 9 Wildlife Manager, about what will happen with the animals. She is concerned about the influx of raccoons, skunks, etc. causing problems for homeowners staying there. She was told by the Town of Cheektowaga Dog Warden that her (the Dog Warden's) expertise is limited to dogs and cats, and that Janet has to go elsewhere for problems with wild animals. She talked to Fish & Wildlife and was told that if anything happens, it would have to be taken care of at their (homeowners) expense. This is not right. Mrs. MacPeek was bothered by an aggressive fox last year, and they have also had a problem with a weird acting raccoon. While she knows that their are laws controlling the use of guns within the Town, they ended up "taking care of it" themselves. They are sure it was rabid. There is a high incidence of rabies in Erie County now. They have a lot of small children in this neighborhood. Mrs. Zelasko can also verify that they've had these kind of problems. They (homeowners) did not cause this problem (wildlife leaving the landfill because of construction activities), but they are being affected. Being told to contact and hire a private nuisance wildlife control agent isn't a solution, as far as she is concerned.

2. Councilman Johnson: This should be part of the contractor's responsibilities, just as it is when a subdivision is put in. The Town (Dog Warden) is prohibited by law from collecting wild animals. The Town would hold the developer responsible. Also, if Janet Pfohl or other residents are bothered by poachers on the landfill, just contact him. He will take care of it; people like that should be shot. He doesn't like poachers breaking the law. Just call him, he will take care of it.

3. Janet Pfohl: What they want is some kind of system or agency that they can contact to get something done, if they experience

problems with animals leaving the landfill. They are limited due to the gun restrictions, and cannot take care of these things themselves. Last week, Mr. Biss told her that he could not do anything for her this week. She wants to hear what he will do this week.

4. Councilman Johnson: Notify the Town of whatever procedure is set up to deal with this problem.

5. Janet Pfohl: She asked about what would happen if their animals were removed or taken out of there by hunters. She wants the animals removed humanely.

6. Councilman Johnson: He demands that all organisms at the site be trapped and transferred humanely.

7. Janet Pfohl: They have an albino deer and a very unique hawk in the landfill. They do not want these things hurt, or disturbed. These things make the neighborhood unique.

8. Ed Werick, Jr.: The landfill was due for Federal Superfund monies in December. Is that still going to happen? What is the status?

9. Mr. Frazer (?): He received a letter that said the Federal thing had changed from December '93 to January '94.

TOPIC: KTDM Area A PKAP DATE: 12/8/93 7:30pm

NAME (PRINT ONLY)	STREET ADDRESS CITY ZIP CODE
PAUL J HIRSCH	BOX 458 TONAWANDA NY 14151-0458
RON HAYES (CONG. QUINN)	403 MAIN ST, SUITE 510, BFLO. NY 14203-2199
Joy Zelasko	130 PFOHL RD
Joe Frazer	K Applewood Rd.
JAN HASTRUP	48 RAINTREE ISLAND, TONAWANDA, NY 14150
Joe Medved	44630 George Court, Clinton Twp, MI 48038
ED WERICK JR	81 PFOHL RD. CHEEK. NY. 14225
Mr + Mrs Edward Werick	22 Cypress Rd Ckek NY. 14227
FRANK J. ARMENTO	HODGSON, RUSS 1800 ONE M+T PLAZA BFLO NY 14203
DAN PYANOWSKI	7 VIRGINIA Rd. CHEEKTOWAGA NY 14225
Diane Hemingway	11149 Dunlop Rd Medina NY 14103
Carol Pfohl	79 Pfohl Rd Chktg NY 14225
Kevin Meadows	6635 Transit Rd. Williamsville NY. 14221

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

1. CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE REPORTS

   a) Phase I Radiation Walkover Survey, 1988
   b) Leachate Surface Water and Sediment Report, 1990
   c) Geophysical Investigation, 1990
   d) Phase II Radiation Investigation, 1990
   e) Soil Borings and Groundwater Investigation, 1990
   f) Exposed Drum Investigation, 1990
   g) Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment, 1991
   h) Remedial Investigation Report, 1991
   i) Feasibility Study Report, 1991
   j) Project Operations Plan
   k) Modified Brossman QA/CC Short Form for the Collection of Environmental Samples

2. NYSDEC AND NYSDOH REPORTS

   a) Radiochemical Analysis Report 1989
      and Addendum 1 Groundwater 1990
      Addendum 2 Soil/Waste 1990

   b) June 1990 Supplemental Sample Report . . 1991

   c) Contaminant Concentrations in Fish from Waters Associated with Pfohl Brothers Landfill 1991

   d) Pfohl Brothers Landfill Residential Sump Sampling Report 1990

   e) Surficial Soil Sampling . . . . . 1990 - June

   f) NYSDOH Summary of Survey Results . . . . 1991 - March

   g) Cancer Incidence in the Cheektowaga/ Ellicott Creek Area, Erie Co., N.Y.

   h) Public Participation Plan . . . . . 1988 (Revised '89)

   i) Off Site Remedial Investigation . . . . . 1993 - October

   j) Responsiveness Summary . . . . . .1993 - December

   k) Record of Decision & Responsiveness Summary. . 1992

3. GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

OSWER Directive 9355.3-11, February 1991, "Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites".

4. POLICY DOCUMENTS

Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM)

5. ANALYTICAL DATA RESULTS, DATA VALIDATION AND QA/QC REPORTS

6. PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATION REPORTS