File 4840
Old Corkscrew

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS

1. Demolition and Asbestos

- Removal of derelict buildings on property to make way for new industrial access roadway and underground utilities.

- Asbestos abatement prior to or as part of demolition:
  - Non-friable transite and roofing materials in buildings
  - friable and non-friable pipe insulation in buildings and tunnels
  - boiler insulation and construction materials
  - miscellaneous broken-up ACMs around the outside of buildings and in a debris pile north of boiler house

2. Tank Removal

- Tank 1: 1,100 gallon fuel oil UST at Mosca Garage
- Tank 2: 10,000 gallon fuel oil UST at boiler house (Building 9)

3. Soil "Hot Spots"

- Area 1: Subsurface soil impacted by fuel oil from Mosca Garage UST
- Area 2: Subsurface soil impacted by hydrocarbons and PCBs associated with storm sewer junction south of Building 38
- Area 3: Subsurface fuel oil impacted soil associated with UST at boiler house
- Area 4: Surface soil impacted by asbestos debris, oily residues from drums and other containers, and PCBs
- Area 5: Subsurface soil impacted by storm and sanitary sewer lines;

4. Tunnel, Basement, and Sump Clean-Out

- Southern Tunnel: Sediment in tunnel containing hydrocarbons and PCBs. PCBs above 50 ppm in southernmost portion of tunnel. Standing water with free product (LNAPL) in one tunnel segment immediately adjacent to south wall of boiler house. Asbestos pipe insulation on steam lines.
- Boiler House Basement: Stormwater with spots of LNAPL. Lower portions of boilers with asbestos insulation in contact with the stormwater. Presumed hydraulic connection between southern tunnels and boiler house basement.
- Building 13 Sump: Sump containing sludge with PCBs above 50 ppm located must be remediated as part of the demolition of Building 13 to prevent release or contact with demolition workers.

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5. Utility Line Removal / Tunnel Removal

- Northern Tunnel/Pipe Gallery: Conduits for utility lines north of the boiler house. Structure and piping to be removed on roadway property. Off-site (up-gradient or cross-gradient) portions to be cleaned-out and closed in place.
- Utility Line Removal: Excavation of subsurface utility lines (storm and sanitary sewers, industrial process lines) to remove impacted piping, asbestos insulation, and surrounding impacted bedding materials (where present). Capping and backfill with low permeability materials where necessary to cut-off groundwater migration pathways.

6. Active Utility Line Clean-Out and/or Rerouting

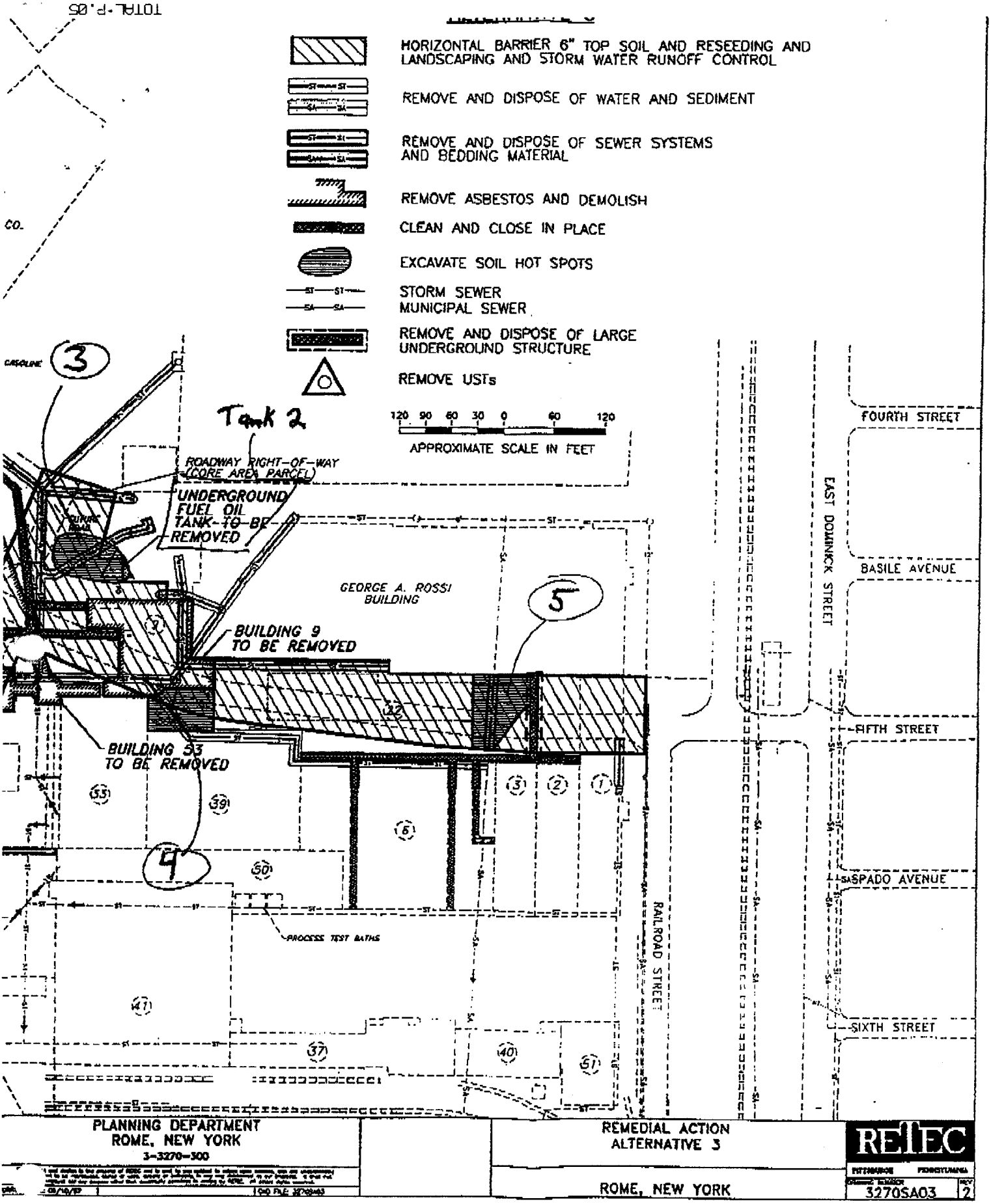
- Storm Sewer Clean-out and/or Rerouting: Clean-out of storm sewer lines which will continue to be used to remove impacted sediments. Lines to be rerouted and joined to new storm sewer line where necessary.

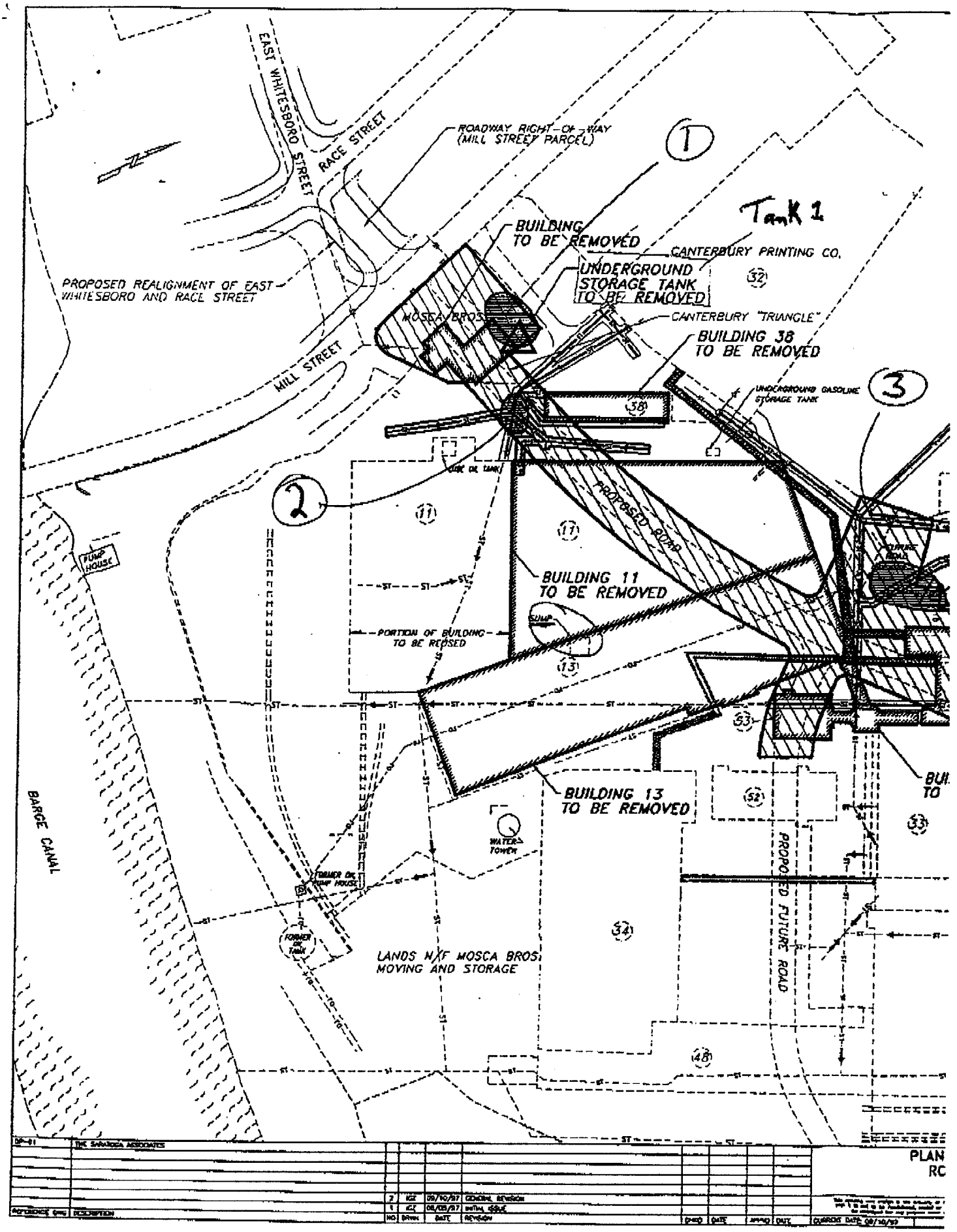
7. Horizontal Barrier

- Covering of site soils to prevent contact with site workers and visitors and to minimize impacts to stormwater.

8. Institutional Controls

- Limitation of site use to commercial/industrial activities to minimize potential impacts to human receptors.
- Prohibition of groundwater use without appropriate control and monitoring measures to prevent impact to human or ecological receptors.
- Identification of safety and site control measures for construction and utility workers.


HORIZONTAL BARRIER 6" TOP SOIL AND RESEEDING AND LANDSCAPING AND STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL
REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF WATER AND SEDIMENT
REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF SEWER SYSTEMS AND BEDDING MATERIAL
REMOVE ASBESTOS AND DEMOLISH
CLEAN AND CLOSE IN PLACE
EXCAVATE SOIL HOT SPOTS
STORM SEWER
MUNICIPAL SEWER
REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF LARGE UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE
REMOVE USTs
120 90 60 30 0 60 120
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
GASOLINE
3
Tank 2
ROADWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY (CORE AREA PARCEL)
UNDERGROUND FUEL OIL TANK TO BE REMOVED
GEORGE A. ROSSI BUILDING
5
BUILDING 9 TO BE REMOVED
BUILDING 53 TO BE REMOVED
4
PROCESS TEST BATHS
FOURTH STREET
BASILE AVENUE
EAST DOMINICK STREET
FIFTH STREET
ASPADO AVENUE
RAILROAD STREET
SIXTH STREET
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
ROME, NEW YORK
3-3270-300
REMEDIAL ACTION
ALTERNATIVE 3
ROME, NEW YORK
RETEC
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA
3270SA03
2


EAST WHITESBORO STREET
RACE STREET
ROADWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY (MILL STREET PARCEL)
1
Tank 1
BUILDING TO BE REMOVED
CANTERBURY PRINTING CO.
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TO BE REMOVED
PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF EAST WHITESBORO AND RACE STREET
MOSCA BROS.
CANTERBURY "TRIANGLE"
BUILDING 38 TO BE REMOVED
MILL STREET
UNDERGROUND GASOLINE STORAGE TANK
3
2
PROPOSED SUMP
PUMP HOUSE
BUILDING 11 TO BE REMOVED
PORTION OF BUILDING TO BE RAISED
BUILDING 13 TO BE REMOVED
BARGE CANAL
WATER TOWER
PROPOSED FUTURE ROAD
LANDS N/F MOSCA BROS. MOVING AND STORAGE
PLAN
RC

File 4 24
Old G-7

OLD GENERAL CABLE
ROME, ONEIDA COUNTY

Site Description:
The site was first developed in the late 1800's by the Rome Tube Company which operated a casting and pickling factory. In 1904, the Electric Wire Works (later the Rome Wire Company) began construction on the northwest portion of the site. Metal working activities including machining, sampling, drawing, plating, pickling and coating of wire with rubber, asbestos and paints. In 1972 the facility ceased operations. The plant has been subsequently subdivided and is occupied by numerous small operations, however the majority of the site remained vacant.

Investigation History:

- 1984: Oil was released to storm sewer from the Revere Cooper and Brass Site. Oil was removed from a sump in building 38.

- 1991: PCB contaminated transformers and capacitors were removed from basement of Building 50. Work was done by Environmental Products and Services for Mr. Gaetano.

- 1992: A Phase I PSA was performed by Plumbley Engineering for a private developer. Numerous problems including underground storage tanks, stained floors, 55 gallon drums and contaminated debris were identified.

- 1990, 1991 & 1993: Empire Soils Investigation, Inc. performed three investigations in order to support the construction of a proposed independent power generating facility. Investigations identified the chlorinated volatile organic contamination in the groundwater and the soils located behind the Rod Mill. In addition, metals contamination was also found to exist in the subsurface soils.

- 1996-1997: RETEC was contracted to perform a Phase II investigation of the East Rome Business Park Core Area. Through a voluntary cleanup agreement between the Department and the site owner, Mr. Charles Gaetano, the investigation was performed in the spring of 1997. A report was submitted to the Department for review on March 4, 1997. The following information highlights the consultant's findings:

- A Phase II investigation was performed on the Mosca Garage on Mill Street by RETEC in 1997. The information collected during the Phase II investigation is included in the report titled "Phase I and Limited Phase II, Environmental Site Assessment Report". This building has been used for maintenance of trucks used by the Mosca Brothers Moving and Storage Company.

Contamination Found as Part of the Road Right-Of-Way Investigation:

- As already identified under the phase II investigation, the utility tunnels, storm sewer lines and other subsurface structures are contaminated with PCBs, oils and metals.

- Numerous buildings on site contain asbestos materials. The worst case pertains to the boiler house, which is constructed of asbestos containing mortar.

- Several underground fuel storage tanks which have or do contain petroleum products.

- No significant sources of TCE have been found in the Road Right-of-Way. TCE was found in the groundwater adjacent to the storm sewer line which enters the site from the Canterbury area. The level of contamination was 100 ppb. TCE was detected in soils behind the Mosca garage at 290 ppb. Deep wells and soil borings have not shown any hits of TCE. Interviews with past employees correlates with the investigation findings. Employees reported only occasional use of TCE and no one location was typically used. Based upon all the information available it appears that the TCE contamination is associated with the on-site storm sewer system which enters the site on the western edge and carries storm water from the Canterbury Press and Nash/Rossi Sites. The storm lines and bedding as well as the soil contaminated around the Mosca garage are proposed for removal.

- Bedding Material found adjacent to underground piping, tunnels and subsurface structures has not been shown to be a significant pathway for migration to the Mohawk River. Contamination at the northern end of the site was documented and contamination on the eastern end of the site was documented. Both areas are proposed for removal.

- Several areas have been identified as Hot Spots and are related to underground storage tanks, transformer yards, and or isolated contamination found along sanitary sewer pipes.

- The source of the Antimony still is pointing in the direction of the Nash / Rossi Property.

SUMMARY OF THE PREFERRED REMEDY

Based upon the results of the RI/FS, and the evaluation presented in Section 7, the NYSDEC is proposing Alternative #3 as the remedy for this site.

The elements of the proposed remedy are as follows:

- Institutional controls such as commercial deed restrictions and or deed restrictions on groundwater use.

- Sediments and sludges found in large underground tunnels, basements, utility corridors and foundations which are impacted with PCBs and/or metals would be removed for proper off-site disposal.

- Subsurface underground storage tanks, piping, and valves would be decontaminated and removed.

- An asbestos abatement program would be implemented to removal friable asbestos fibrous materials.

- Above ground structures including existing buildings, debris piles and rubble would be demolished, sorted and the corresponding waste would be removed off-site for proper disposal.

- Contaminated water and oils found in basements and sumps would be removed and treated as hazardous waste or at a publicly owned treatment system (POTW).

- Soils which have been found to contain high levels of contamination or as defined as hot spots would be excavated and disposed of off-site in secure landfills.

- Underground pipe galleries, tunnels, sewer piping that are impacted by contamination or which will be within the roadway development will be excavated and disposed of properly.

- All areas will be backfilled and graded to meet the needs of the proposed roadway. In addition, where roadway construction is not anticipated, the areas will be covered in order to prevent erosion.

The estimated present worth cost to implement the remedy is $2,100,000. The cost to construct the remedy is estimated to be $2,100,000. No annual O&M is anticipated for this portion of the project.

The following is the basis of the Department's proposal:

- The removal of the contaminated sludges and sediments along with tunnels, piping and underground structures will mitigate the migration of contaminated materials and water to the Mohawk River.

- The removal of heavily contaminated soils, known as hot spots along with contaminated bedding materials and underground piping will remove potential sources of groundwater contamination from the site.

- The removal of all friable asbestos materials will mitigate the potential for contact and inhalation of asbestos fibers.

- The removal of underground tanks and contaminated soils associated with release from the tank areas will remove petroleum contamination and subsequently remove source of potential groundwater contamination.

- The backfill to the desired grade will facilitate the construction of the new proposed road way system.

- The removal of all known sources of contamination from the road right-of-way will allow future development of this site without restrictions as it pertains to hazardous waste. Deed restriction will allow the site to be commercially developed which should prompt future use. Deed restriction were pertain to the elevated level of metals and PAH's which have been documented at the site but are not considered to be a significant environmental or health threat.

Comparison of the Department's Proposal to Remedial Alternatives Report

The Department's proposal is consistent with the RETEC's recommendation. Based upon the data as presented in the Site Investigation and the Remedial Alternatives Report, the Department supports the consultants proposal.

Alternative #3 and Alternative #4 are in essence the same as it pertains to remedial actions, however, Alternative #4 includes the cost of construction the new road way system, which under this State Assistance Program, the costs are not eligible for reimbursement, therefore Alternative #4 was considered by neither the Department nor RETEC.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTIONS

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   - Asbestos abatement prior to or as part of demolition:
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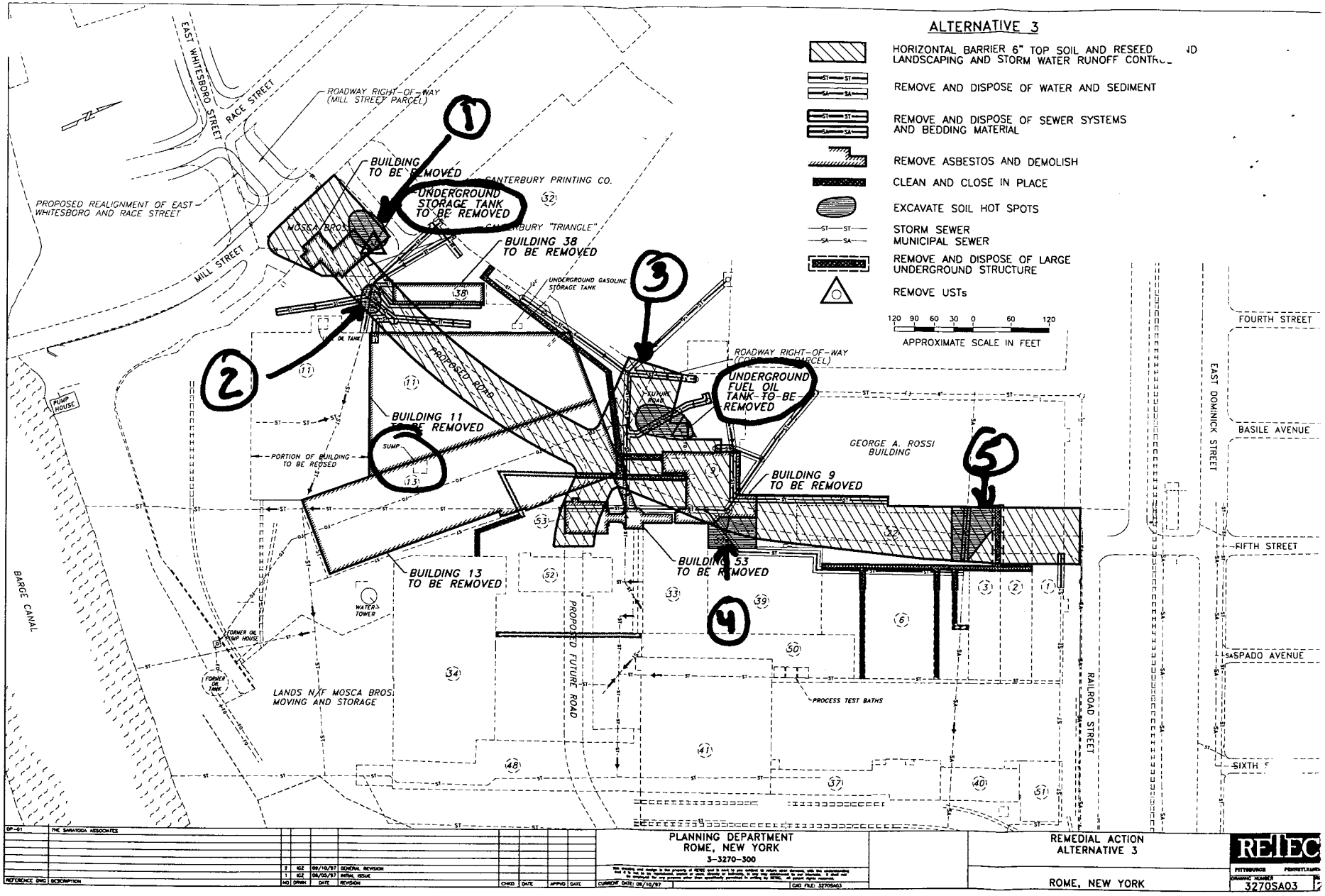

DP-01	THE SARATOGA ASSOCIATES										
		2	KLZ	08/10/97	GENERAL REVISION						
		1	KLZ	08/05/97	INITIAL ISSUE						
REFERENCE DWG	DESCRIPTION	NO	DRWN	DATE	REVISION	CHKD	DATE	APPVD	DATE		

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
ROME, NEW YORK
3-3270-300

CURRENT DATE: 08/10/97
CAD FILE: 3270SA03

REMEDIAL ACTION
ALTERNATIVE 3

ROME, NEW YORK

REIEC
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA

DRAWING NUMBER
3270SA03

Appendix A - Table 2
Representative Contaminant

Media	Class	Contaminant of Concern	Concentration Range	Frequency of Exceedances	SCG
Groundwater Shallow	Volatile Organic Compounds	Trichloroethene	Non Detect - 100 ppb	6 out of 14	5 ppb
		1,2-Dichloroethene	Non Detect - 31 ppb	8 out of 37	5 ppb
		Toluene	Non Detect - 6J ppb	1 out of 37	5 ppb
		Benzene	Non Detect - 2J ppb	1 out of 37	0.7 ppb
	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds	Benzo(a)anthracene	Non Detect - 0.8J ppb	2 out of 37	.0002 ppb
		Chrysene	Non Detect - 1J ppb	2 out of 37	.0002 ppb
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Total	Non Detect - 340 ppb	10 out of 23	0.1 ppb
	Metals	Antimony	Non Detect - 12 ppb	7 out of 14	3 ppb
		Arsenic	Non Detect - 884 ppb	3 out of 14	25 ppb
		Beryllium	Non Detect - 55.3 ppb	2 out of 14	3 ppb
		Chromium	Non Detect - 1,400 ppb	2 out of 14	50 ppb
		Cooper	Non Detect - 29,500 ppb	5 out of 14	200 ppb
		Lead	Non Detect - 6,950 ppb	3 out of 14	25 ppb
		Mercury	Non Detect - 10.9 ppb	3 out of 14	2 ppb
		Zinc	Non-Detect - 8,950 ppb	4 out of 14	300 ppb
Soils	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds	Benzo(a)anthracene	Non Detect - 2,900 ppb	3 out of 17	224 MDL ppb
		Chrysene	Non Detect- 3,300 ppb	3 out of 17	400 ppb
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Non Detect-2,000 ppb	2 out of 17	1100 ppb
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Non Detect- 2,000 ppb	2 out of 17	1100 ppb
		Benzo(a)pyrene	Non Detect- 2,600 ppb	4 out of 17	61 MDL ppb
		Benz(a,h)anthracene	Non Detect - 1,200 ppb	2 out of 17	14 MDL ppb

Utility Sludges and Sediments	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds	Acenaphthene	Non-Detect - 130,000 ppb	2 out of 15	50,000 ppb
		Benzo(a)anthracene	Non Detect - 7,700 ppb	10 out of 15	224 MDL ppb
		Chrysene	Non Detect- 12,000 ppb	10 out of 15	400 ppb
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Non Detect- 12,000 ppb	10 out of 15	1100 ppb
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Non Detect- 12,000 ppb	10 out of 15	1100 ppb
		Benzo(a)pyrene	Non Detect- 6,400 ppb	13 out of 15	61 MDL ppb
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Total	Non Detect - 750,000 ppb	8 out of 15	1,000 ppb
	Metals	Antimony	Non Detect - 345 ppm	6 out of 8	6 ppm
		Arsenic	Non Detect - 60.6 ppm	6 out of 8	12 ppm
		Beryllium	Non Detect - 3.2 ppm	5 out of 8	0.419 ppm
		Chromium	Non Detect- 303 ppm	5 out of 8	27 ppm
		Copper	Non Detect - 10,400 ppm	4 out of 8	4,770 ppm
		Lead	Non Detect - 4,780 ppm	6 out of 8	607 ppm
		Mercury	Non Detect - 38.9 ppm	7 out of 8	0.10 ppm
		Nickel	Non Detect - 115 ppm	5 out of 8	44 ppm
Utility Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Benzene	Non Detect - 91 J ppb	1 out of 8	6 ppb
	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds	Benzo(a)pyrene	Non Detect - 19 J ppb	3 out of 11	0.0012 ppb
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Total	Non-Detect - 5.6 ppb	8 out of 11	0.001 ppb
	Metals	Copper	Non Detect - 1950 ppb	6 out of 11	7 ppb
		Lead	Non Detect - 1220 ppb	6 out of 11	1.3 ppb
		Mercury	Non Detect - 4.4 ppb	1 out of 11	0.2 ppb
		Zinc	Non Detect - 1260 ppb	5 out of 11	30.0 ppb

Appendix A - Table 2
Old General Cable - Road Right-of-Way
Remedial Alternative Costs

Remedial Alternative	Capital Costs	Annual O&M	Total Present Worth
Alternative # 1 No Action	$ 24,000.00	Year 1 - $ 15,200 Year 2-30 - $ 3,800	$ 120,000.00
Alternative # 2 Limited Action	$ 1,300,000.00	0.00	$ 1,300,000.00
Alternative # 3	$ 2,100,000.00	0.00	$ 2,100,000.00
Alternative # 4	$ 2,700,000.00	0.00	$ 2,700,000.00

Note: Present Worth Value is based upon a 5 % Present Work Factor using continuous compounding.