Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

Environmental Restoration
Record of Decision
129 Cedar Street Site
City of Oneida, Madison County
Site Number B-00077-7

October 2000

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
GEORGE E. PATAKI, *Governor* JOHN P. CAHILL, *Commissioner*

DECLARATION STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION RECORD OF DECISION

129 Cedar Street Environmental Restoration Site
City of Oneida, Madison County
Site No. B-00077-7

Statement of Purpose and Basis

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedial action for the 129 Cedar Street environmental restoration site which was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL).

This decision is based upon the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the 129 Cedar Street environmental restoration 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 substances from this site, if not addressed by implementing the remedy selected in this ROD, presents a current or potential threat to public health and the environment.

Description of Selected Remedy

Based upon the results of the Site Investigation/Remedial Alternatives Report (SI/RAR) for the 129 Cedar Street site and the criteria identified for evaluation of alternatives, the NYSDEC has selected 'No Action, Commercial/Industrial use only' as the remedy for the site. The components of the remedy are as follows:

- Implementation of deed restrictions which would limit the development of the site to industrial and/or commercial use.
- Notify the site developer(s) that subsurface soils may have to be handled and disposed as solid waste, if excavated and removed from the site.
- The final site plan would require either parking lots, roadways, buildings or clean soil with a vegetative cover be maintained over the fill material at the site.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health concurs with the remedy selected for this site as being protective of human health.

Declaration

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective.

10/04/00
Date

Michael J. O'Toole, Jr., Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

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Environmental Restoration
RECORD OF DECISION

129 Cedar Street Site
City of Oneida, Madison County
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SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has selected the remedy for the 129 Cedar Street site.

The 1996 Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act provides funding to municipalities for the investigation and cleanup of brownfields. Under the Environmental Restoration (Brownfields) Program, the State may provide a grant to the City of Oneida to reimburse up to 75 percent of the eligible costs for site remediation activities. Once remediated the property can be reused.

This site is located in a mixed residential and commercial area in the City of Oneida. As more fully described in Sections 3 and 4 of this document, the site was the location, in the past, of a tannery, industrial facility, and automobile dealer and service station. This use has resulted in the disposal of a number of hazardous substances, including organic (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) and inorganic contaminants (metals) at the site.

Based upon the findings of the investigation of this site, which indicate that the presence of hazardous substances does not pose a threat to human health or the environment, No Action is proposed as the remedy for this site. This decision is based upon future commercial or industrial use of the property only.

SECTION 2: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This site is located at 129 Cedar Street. The site is 2.46 acres in size and is currently a vacant level grassy lot (see Figures 1 & 2). The site is abutted by Cedar Street to the west, Linden Street to the north, an automobile body shop and Stoddard Street to the east. A former manufacturing facility (which is undergoing a concurrent brownfields investigation) and former manufactured gas plant (MGP) are situated to the west and southwest. The MGP site is owned

by the City of Oneida and will be the subject of a voluntary cleanup to be undertaken by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

SECTION 3: SITE HISTORY

3.1: Operational/Disposal History

Between 1893 and 1899 the Oneida Carriage Works and the Oneida Tire Warehouse operated at this location. From 1904 to 1914, the Sanborn Maps identify this area as the Oneida Steel Pulley Works, followed in 1930 by the Dodge Steel Pulley Works. City directories from 1941 to 1968 list the site as an automobile dealership and gas station. According to city personnel, the buildings at the site were demolished in 1972 after a large fire. All remnants of buildings were removed and approximately one foot of clean fill was used to level the site. The city purchased the property in 1994.

SECTION 4: SITE CONTAMINATION

To determine the nature and extent of any contamination, the City of Oneida recently completed a Site Investigation/Remedial Alternatives Report (SI/RAR).

4.1: Summary of the Site Investigation

The purpose of the SI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The SI was conducted between June 1999 and February 2000. A report entitled "Site Investigation and Remedial Action Report for the 129 Cedar Street Site", February 2000, has been prepared which describes the field activities and findings of the SI in detail.

The SI included the following activities:

- Installation of soil borings and monitoring wells for analysis of soils and groundwater, as well as physical properties of the soil and hydrogeologic conditions.
- Excavation of test pits to locate underground drainage, leachfields and migration pathways.
- Use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) and an electromagnetic survey (EM) to locate subsurface features, such as buried tanks, that may be an environmental concern.

To determine which media (soil, groundwater, etc.) contain contamination at levels of concern, the SI analytical data was compared to environmental Standards, Criteria, and Guidance values

(SCGs). Groundwater, drinking water and surface water SCGs identified for the 129 Cedar Street site are based on NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values and Part V of the NYS Sanitary Code. For soils, NYSDEC TAGM 4046 provides soil cleanup guidelines for the protection of groundwater, background conditions and health-based exposure scenarios.

Based on the results, in comparison to the SCGs and potential public health and environmental exposure routes, the site does not require remediation. More complete information can be found in the SI Report.

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

4.1.1 Site Geology and Hydrogeology:

Two units of unconsolidated overburden deposits were observed during the investigation. These units include a wide layer of imported fill and underlying the fill, recent alluvial deposits of silt and sand were observed. The imported fill consists of a mixture of silt, sand, gravel, wood, ash, cinders, demolition debris, metal, cut stone, concrete, pipe, and cobble stones. The thickness of the fill material ranges from 4 feet to 12 feet. Bedrock was not encountered in any of the soil borings or test pits, which extended to 18 feet below the ground surface. The groundwater elevations, as measured from the monitoring wells, indicate groundwater flow direction roughly from west to east across the site. The hydraulic gradient ranged from 0.06 feet/foot on the west side of the site to 0.008 feet/foot on the east side of the site. This suggests the local groundwater is flowing very slowly toward Oneida Creek.

4.1.2 Nature of Contamination:

As described in the SI Report, soil and groundwater samples were collected at the Site to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, PCBs, and inorganics were analyzed. Samples were taken from surface soils, subsurface soils, and groundwater. The test pits and borings did not reveal any chemical waste disposal areas. Beneath the imported soil, demolition debris was identified from previous structures, including partially burned timbers and ashes.

4.1.3 Extent of Contamination

Table 1 summarizes the extent of contamination for the contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater and compares the data with the proposed remedial action levels (SCGs) for the Site. The following are the media which were investigated and a summary of the findings of the investigation.

Surface Soil

No VOC, SVOC, pesticide, PCB, or inorganic contaminants detected in the surface soils exceed TAGM 4046 guidelines.

Subsurface Soils

Subsurface soil samples were collected from test pits and soil borings. None of the samples collected from soil borings contained concentrations of VOCs in excess of TAGM 4046 soil cleanup values. Two test pit samples contained polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs - a subset of SVOCs) that exceeded TAGM 4046 guidelines. Samples TP-03 and TP-06 contained total carcinogenic PAH concentrations of 5.7 ppm and 20 ppm respectively. The pits were excavated until groundwater was encountered. Pit TP-03 was excavated to 3 feet and TP-06 was excavated to 6 feet. Both samples were collected from the bottom of the test pits. Non-carcinogenic PAH's were detected, though all were below TAGM 4046 levels. None of the subsurface samples contained pesticides or PCBs above TAGM 4046 levels. Benzene, toluene, and xylene, which are possible indicators for gasoline service station contamination, were below detection levels. Eight of eleven sample locations (including the background sample) had inorganic (metals) results in excess of typical urban background levels and USA background levels included in TAGM 4046. Chromium, which is a possible indicator of tanning waste contamination, was below TAGM 4046 levels.

Groundwater

Groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and PCBs. The results from this sampling did not exceed the New York State groundwater standards (6 NYCRR Part 703) for any of these classes of compounds. All four groundwater samples contained inorganic (metal) compounds that exceeded the state groundwater standards for aluminum, magnesium, and manganese. Cobalt, iron, nickel, and selenium were detected above state standards in three wells. These results were from unfiltered samples in wells that could not be developed to the appropriate turbidity level by initial well development or subsequent bailing prior to sampling. The metals that were detected are all naturally occurring in the soil particles that cause turbidity and therefore are not believed to be linked to any onsite disposal. A filtered sample from well no. MW-2A, which contained the highest contamination, showed exceedances of state standards for iron, manganese and selenium, all of which are naturally occurring in groundwater in New York State.

4.2 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. A more detailed discussion of the health risks can be found in Section 7.0 of the SI Report.

An exposure pathway is how an individual may come 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.

SVOC contamination does not appear to be a site wide problem. The detected concentrations of SVOCs were all less than 30 ppm and carcinogenic PAHs less than 20 ppm. The most likely source of the SVOC contamination is ash and burned timbers found in test pits that confirm stories of past building fires in this area and not the result of any waste disposal at this site. The groundwater does not contain the SVOC contaminants and therefore migration offsite is not a possibility. Inorganic compounds detected at this site above background in subsurface soil were arsenic, copper, cadmium, calcium, magnesium, mercury, selenium, and zinc. These compounds also appear to be related to urban activities or natural background, and not to waste disposal. There is no known source for these inorganic contaminants other than demolition debris found buried at this site. The inorganic contamination in the groundwater, for the most part, appears to be related to soil particles that are not moving in the dissolved phased through the groundwater. This is demonstrated by the results of filtered and unfiltered samples of water from well MW-2. Therefore the migration of significant amounts of contaminants in groundwater is unlikely. Since the site is covered with approximately one foot of uncontaminated soil and there are no water supply wells in this area of the City, there are no dermal contact, ingestion, or inhalation pathways for human exposures present at the site.

4.3 Summary of Environmental Exposure Pathways:

Since this site is in the middle of an urban area, no wildlife impacts are considered to exist. The closest stream is Oneida Creek, approximately one quarter mile from this site. With no significant site contaminants shown to be moving in the groundwater, no impacts to fish and wildlife resources are considered to exist.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

Since no viable PRPs have been identified, there are currently no ongoing enforcement actions. However, legal action may be initiated at a future date by the State to recover State response costs should PRPs be identified. The City of Oneida will assist the State in its efforts by providing all information to the State which identifies PRPs. The City of Oneida will also not enter into any agreement regarding response costs without the approval of the NYSDEC.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIATION GOALS AND FUTURE USE OF THE SITE

Goals for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.10, which includes the goal of achieving predisposal conditions, to the extent feasible and authorized by law. The overall remedial goal is to meet all Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs) and be protective of 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 substances disposed at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

The proposed future use for the 129 Cedar Street site would be for commercial or industrial purposes. The goals selected for this site are:

- Reduce, control, or eliminate to the extent practicable the contamination present within the soils on site.

- Eliminate the potential for direct human or animal contact with the contaminated soils on site.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The selected remedy should be protective of human health and the environment, be cost effective and comply with other statutory requirements. Potential remedial alternatives for the 129 Cedar Street site were identified, screened and evaluated in a Remedial Alternatives Report. This evaluation is presented in the report entitled "Site Investigation and Remedial Action Report for the 129 Cedar Street Site", dated February 2000.

A summary of the detailed analysis follows. As presented below, the time to implement reflects only the time required to implement the remedy, and does not include the time required to design the remedy or procure contracts for design and construction.

7.1: Description of Alternatives

The alternatives evaluated are intended to address the contaminated soil at the site.

1. No Action - For Commercial/Industrial Use

Present Worth:	$ 0
Capital Cost:	$ 0
Annual O&M:	$ 0
Time to Implement:	1 month

Since this site is already covered with one foot of uncontaminated fill (no elevated levels of contaminants in the surface soil) and any commercial/industrial development would be above the current grade levels due to the site's location in the flood plain, no exposure would result from this alternative. The SI/RAR report has also shown no problems with contaminants (other than the naturally occurring iron, manganese, and selenium) in the dissolved phase of the groundwater. The groundwater in this area is not used for drinking water. With this alternative, implementation of deed restrictions would limit the development of the site to industrial and/or commercial use. Further the deed restrictions would notify the site developer(s) that subsurface soils may have to be handled and disposed as solid waste, if excavated and removed from the site. The final site plan would require either parking lots, roadways, buildings or clean soil with a vegetative cover be maintained over the fill material on site.

2. Excavation/Landfill Disposal/Backfill with clean fill material

Present Worth:	$ 2,878,500
Capital Cost:	$ 2,878,500
Annual O&M:	$ 0
Time to Implement:	1 year

The entire site would be excavated to a depth of approximately 4 to 6 feet below the existing grade to remove PAH contaminated fill. Once the contaminated material has been removed, clean fill would be used to bring the excavation back to existing grade. Inorganic compounds in native (deep) soils would not be removed. No deed restriction would be needed for reuse after implementation of this remedy.

3. PAH Hotspot Excavation/Landfill Disposal/Backfill with clean fill material

Present Worth:	$ 976,930
Capital Cost:	$ 976,930
Annual O&M:	$ 0
Time to Implement:	1 year

A limited portion of the site would be excavated to a depth of approximately 4 to 6 feet below existing grade to remove a portion of the PAH contaminated soil. Inorganic compounds would

not be removed and some PAH impacted areas would remain. Since this alternative would leave some PAH contaminated material in place deed restrictions would be required after implementation.

4. Ex-situ Bioremediation

Present Worth:	$ 591,157
Capital Cost:	$ 511,800
Annual O&M:	$ 50,000
Time to Implement:	4 years

A limited portion of the site would be excavated to a depth of approximately 4 to 6 feet below existing grade. A biological treatment system would be designed and constructed on site to use microorganisms in the soil to metabolize organic contaminants, such as PAH's. Bioremediation has little affect on the reduction of inorganic contaminants, like metals. A deed restriction for this site may be needed, depending on the effectiveness of the treatment.

5. Stabilization or Solidification

Present Worth:	$ 3,475,000
Capital Cost:	$ 3,475,000
Annual O&M:	$ 0
Time to Implement:	3 years

Stabilization/Solidification involves the mixing of soil into a solidified mass which physically binds contaminants within a solid matrix. This could be accomplished by in-situ, but at this site more likely ex-situ techniques. A system would be designed and constructed to assure effective stabilization or solidification. The treated material would be examined for possible reuse offsite through the Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) program (e.g. bituminous concrete). A deed restriction may also be needed with this alternative depending on the effectiveness of this process and the ability to obtain a BUD for offsite reuse.

7.2 Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives

The criteria used to compare the potential remedial alternatives are defined in the regulation that directs the remediation of environmental restoration project sites in New York State (6 NYCRR Part 375). For each of the criteria, a brief description is provided followed by an evaluation of the alternatives against that criterion. A detailed discussion of the evaluation criteria and comparative analysis is included in the Remedial Alternatives Report.

1. Compliance with New York State Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs).

Compliance with SCGs addresses whether or not a remedy will meet applicable environmental laws, regulations, standards, and guidance.

The 'No Action-For Commercial/Industrial Use' alternative would leave in place levels of PAH compounds above the SCG levels. The SCG's are based on protecting groundwater, which in this case has not been impacted, so compliance has, in general, been achieved. Inorganic (metals) materials would also be left in place with this alternative. The PAHs have been shown at levels expected in an urban setting and therefore not a threat. It has also been shown that the metals are associated with subsurface soils and would not cause problems with groundwater contamination. The 'Sitewide Excavation and Backfill' alternative would meet the SCG's for site contaminants. The 'PAH Hot Spot Excavation' also would meet SCG's for previously identified locations. Inorganic metal compounds appear to be spread uniformly across the site. The level of metals that exist on site are representative of an urban background. The 'Ex-Situ Bioremediation' would be effective in meeting SCG's for PAH compounds that are captured in the limited portion of the site excavated, but would not meet SCG's for metals. 'Stabilization and Solidification' would meet SCG's for PAH compounds and metals.

2. Protection of Human Health and the Environment.

This criterion is an overall evaluation of each alternative's ability to protect public health and the environment.

All of the alternatives would be protective of human health and the environment. All alternatives would have incomplete pathways for health and environmental exposures. Some alternatives would remove contaminants (excavation alternatives) while others (ex-situ bioremediation and stabilization and solidification) would treat contaminants, while still relying on the existing cover and deed restrictions for protection.

3. Short-term Effectiveness.

The potential short-term adverse impacts of the remedial action upon the community, the workers, and the environment during the construction and/or implementation are evaluated. The length of time needed to achieve the remedial objectives is also estimated and compared against the other alternatives.

The'No Action-For Commercial/Industrial Use' alternative would be the most effective in the short term since the site is already covered with one foot of uncontaminated soil and contaminants are not moving off site via the groundwater. There is no time requirement for implementation and no construction impacts.

All of the other proposed alternatives would involve excavation, moving or managing soil in some way, thereby creating the possibility of short term exposures to noise, dust, or contaminants.

4. Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence.

This criterion evaluates the long-term effectiveness of the remedial alternatives after implementation. If wastes or treated residuals remain on site after the selected remedy has been implemented, the following items are evaluated: 1) the magnitude of the remaining risks, 2) the adequacy of the controls intended to limit the risk, and 3) the reliability of these controls.

The 'No Action-For Commercial/Industrial Use' alternative would leave soils with elevated PAH concentrations in place for the long term. There is only a slight risk that a future exposure would occur since any construction would build on the existing grade to elevate the proposed structure out of the floodplain. The associated risk would be addressed by institutional controls such as a deed restriction.

The other excavation alternatives, while removing some of the long term risks, would still need some form of institutional controls to prevent the possibility of exposure to contaminants in the soils below the fill. The complete excavation alternative would have the greatest long term effectiveness since contaminants would be removed from the site.

The bioremediation alternative would need some form of long term monitoring to test the treatment effectiveness and assess future protection from any residuals on-site.

Stabilization/solidification would need extensive testing to determine the possibility of long term leachability to confirm whether a beneficial use determination could be made. Keeping the treated material onsite would require long term monitoring.

5. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility or Volume.

Preference is given to alternatives that permanently and significantly reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of the substances at the site.

The 'No Action - For Commercial/Industrial Use' alternative would not change the toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminants. Since current conditions do not show any health or environmental problems, this alternative remains viable.

Sitewide excavation would reduce the volume of on site contaminants thereby also eliminating toxicity and mobility concerns.

PAH Hotspot Excavation would reduce the volume of a portion of the on site contaminants. Toxicity and mobility concerns of the remaining PAH materials would remain.

Bioremediation would reduce the toxicity of site contaminants.

Stabilization/Solidification would reduce mobility of the contaminants present, but not the volume unless the residual treated soil is taken off site for beneficial reuse.

While mobility of contaminants is not an issue for this site it should be noted that all alternatives other than no action would result in some risk of contaminant mobility as discussed under criteria number 3, 'Short Term Effectiveness'.

6. Implementability.

The technical and administrative feasibility of implementing each alternative are evaluated. Technical feasibility includes the difficulties associated with the construction and the ability to monitor the effectiveness of the remedy. For administrative feasibility, the availability of the necessary personnel and material is evaluated along with potential difficulties in obtaining specific operating approvals, access for construction, etc.

The 'No Action - For Commercial/Industrial Use' alternative would have no issues with implementability since there would be no physical actions taken at this site.

The Sitewide and PAH Hotspot excavation alternatives while implementable, would depend on contaminant delineation for their degree of success. These alternatives would not guarantee complete elimination of on-site contaminants. Bioremediation would need treatability testing and monitoring during operation to establish its degree of effectiveness.

Stabilization/Solidification would also depend on testing for determining its degree of effectiveness. If beneficial reuse were not to occur, this alternative could require offsite disposal or greatly increase the volume of material to be managed onsite.

7. Cost.

Capital and operation and maintenance costs are estimated for each alternative and compared on a present worth basis. Although cost is the last balancing criterion evaluated, where two or more alternatives have met the requirements of the remaining criteria, cost effectiveness can be used as the basis for the final decision.

The costs for each alternative are presented in Table 2.

8. Community Acceptance.

Concerns of the community regarding the SI/RAR reports and the Proposed Remedial Action Plan have been evaluated. The "Responsiveness Summary" included as Appendix A presents the public comments received and the Department's response to the concerns raised.

No significant public comments were received during the public comment period.

SECTION 8: SUMMARY OF THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

Based upon the results of the SI/RAR, and the evaluation presented in Section 7, the NYSDEC is selecting Alterative No. 1, 'No Action - For Commercial/Industrial Use' as the remedy for this site.

This selection is based upon the fact that Alternative 1 will be protective, given the institutional controls proposed which limit future use to commercial or industrial development. SCG compliance will not be a problem since groundwater has not been impacted by current site conditions. Alternative 1 will be easily implemented with no short or long term impacts, given the requirement for a deed restriction. Alternatives 2,3,4 and 5 have high cost, have some degree of implementability problems, result in short term impact issues, and provide no real advantages to Alternative 1.

There will be no cost to implement Alternative 1.

The elements of the proposed remedy will be as follows:

- Implementation of deed restrictions which will limit the development of the site to industrial and/or commercial use.
- Notify the site developer(s) that subsurface soils may have to be handled and disposed as solid waste, if excavated and removed from the site.
- The final site plan will require either parking lots, roadways, buildings or clean soil with a vegetative cover be maintained over the fill material at the site.

SECTION 9: HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As part of the 129 Cedar Street environmental restoration process, a number of citizen participation (CP) activities were undertaken in an effort to inform and educate the public about conditions at the site and the potential remedial alternatives. The following public participation activities were conducted for the site:

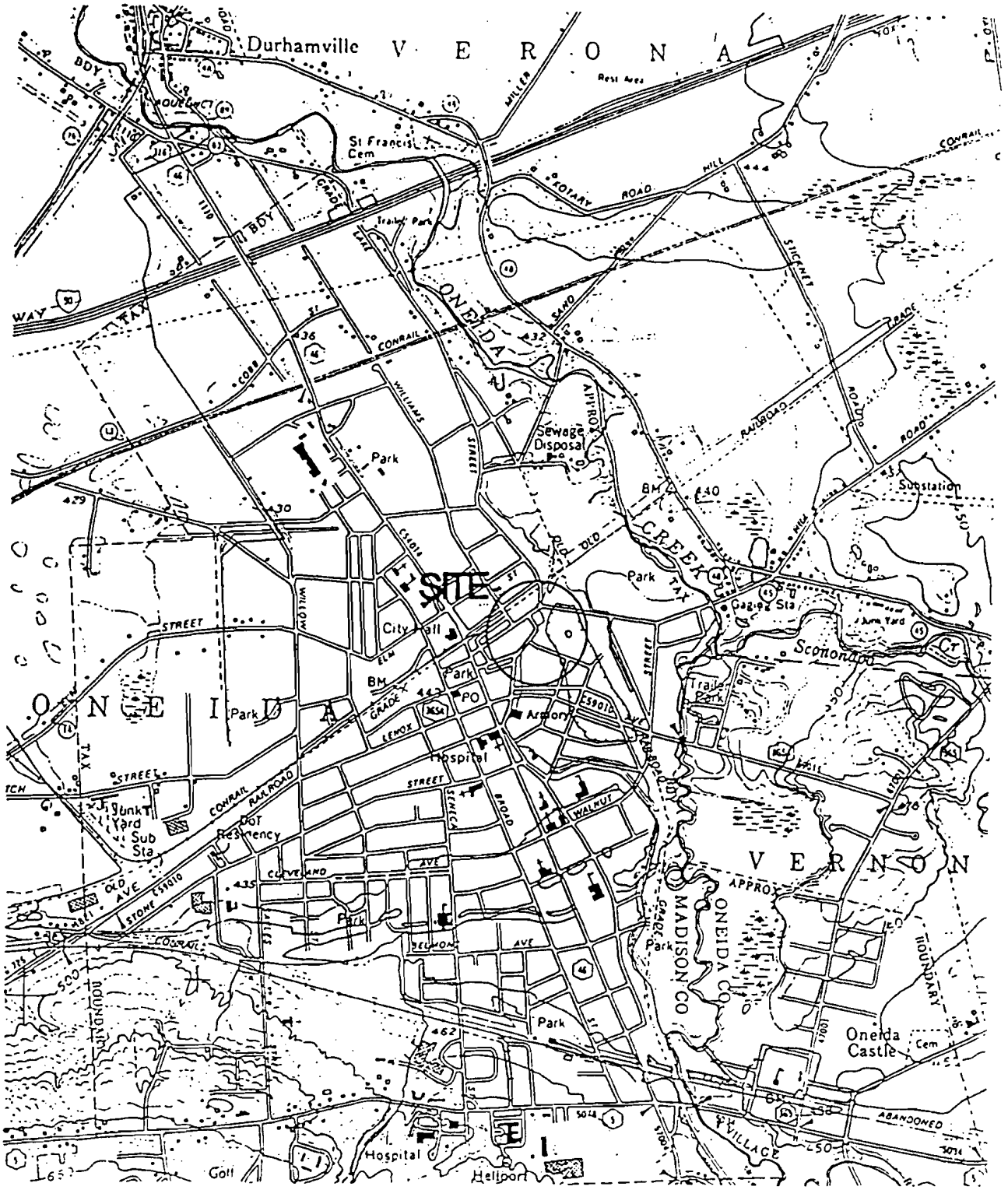
- A repository for documents pertaining to the site was established.

- A site mailing list was established which included nearby property owners, local political officials, local media, and other interested parties.

- A Fact Sheet was sent to neighbors and interested parties before the public meeting held in June 1999. The meeting discussed the state brownfield program and investigatory work to be performed.

- A Fact Sheet was sent to neighbors and interested parties before the public meeting held in May 2000. This meeting discussed the findings of the brownfield investigation and recommendations for future remediation.

- In August 2000, a Responsiveness Summary was prepared and made available to the public to address the comments received during the public comment period for the PRAP.



SITE LOCATION MAP – 129 CEDAR STREET

HARZA NORTHEAST Architects, Engineers and Construction Managers	DATE 12/30/98 DRAWN TJP NO. 6386	CITY OF ONEIDA BROWNFIELDS INVESTIGATION ONEIDA COUNTY NEW YORK	FIGURE FIG. 1

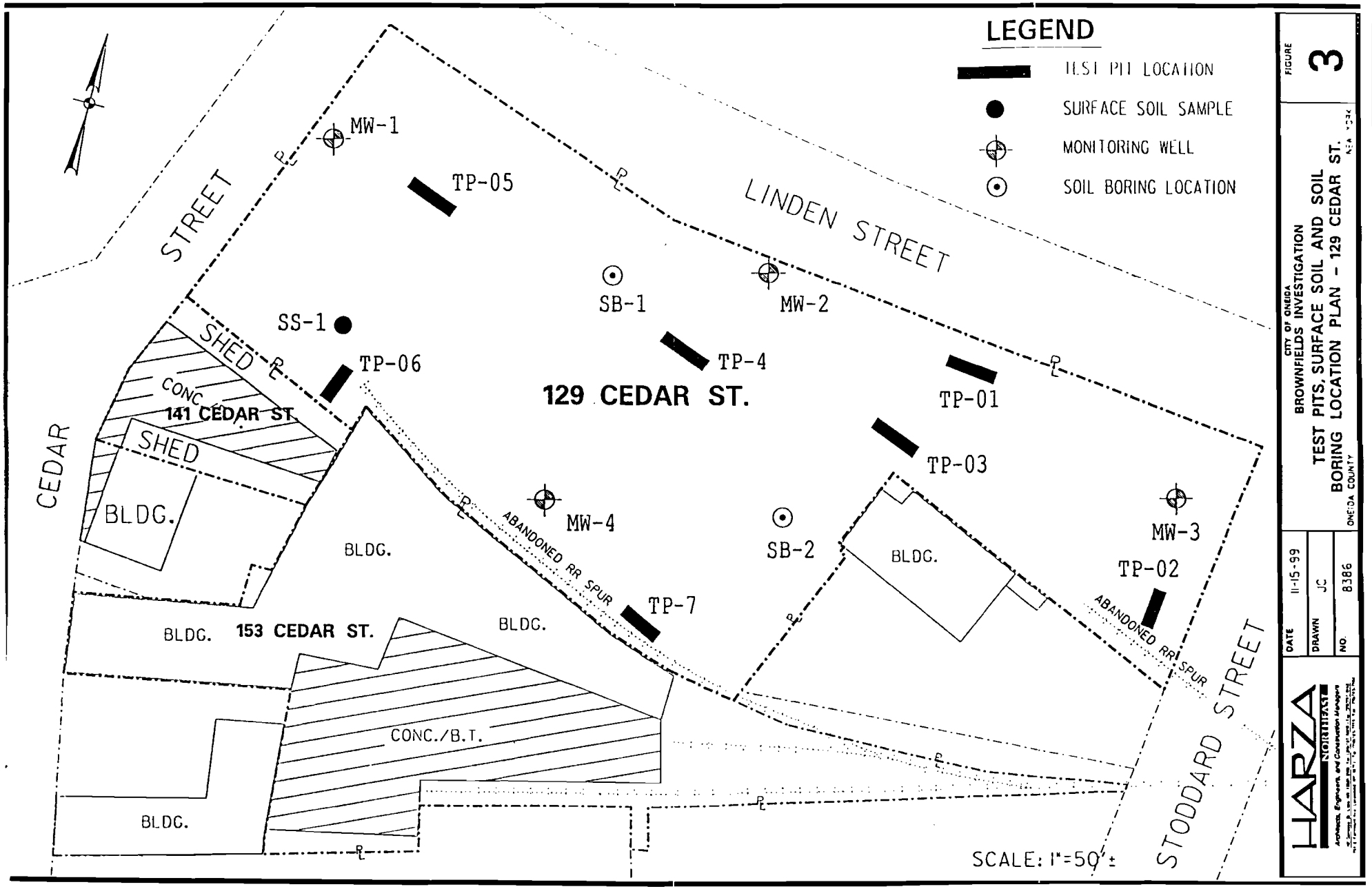


Table 1
Nature and Extent of Contamination

MEDIA	CLASS	CONTAMINANT OF CONCERN	CONCENTRATION RANGE (ppb)	FREQUENCY EXCEEDING SCGs	SCG (ppb)
Groundwater	Inorganics (metals)	Iron	294 - 68200	3of 4	300
		Manganese	657 - 1990	4 of 4	300
		Selenium	19.6 - 97.2	3 of 4	10
Subsurface Soils	Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	benzo(a)anthracene	1090 and 3720	2 of 10	721
		chrysene	1500 and 3390	2 of 10	1288
		benzo(a)pyrene	627 and 3570	2 of 10	196
		benzo(a)fluoranthene	3790	1 of 10	3542

Table 2
Remedial Alternative Costs

Remedial Alternative	Capital Cost	Annual O&M	Total Present Worth
1 - No Action - Commercial/Industrial Use	$0	$0	$0
2 - Sitewide Excavation	$2,878,500	$0	$2,878,500
3 - PAH Hotspot Excavation	$976,930	$0	$976,930
4 - Bioremediation	$511,800	$50,000	$591,157
5 - Stabilization/Solidification	$3,475,000	$0	$3,475,000

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

129 Cedar Street Site
Environmental Restoration Proposed Remedial Action Plan
City of Oneida, Madison Co.
Site No. B00077-7

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the 129 Cedar Street site, was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and issued to the local document repository on May 10, 2000. This Plan outlined the preferred remedial measure proposed for the remediation of the contaminated soil at the 129 Cedar Street site. The preferred remedy is 'No Action, Commercial/Industrial use only'.

The release of the PRAP was announced via a notice to the mailing list, informing the public of the PRAP's availability.

A public meeting was held on May 30, 2000 which included a presentation of the Site Investigation (SI) and Remedial Alternatives Report (RAR) as well as a discussion of the proposed remedy. The meeting provided an opportunity for citizens to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed remedy. No comments were received.

The comment period for the PRAP ended on June 24, 2000. No comments were received.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

1.) 'Site Investigation and Remedial Action Report for the 129 Cedar Street Site Environmental Restoration Project, City of Oneida, Madison County, Volume 1 & 2' by HARZA Engineering Company, February 2000.

2.) Fact Sheet and Meeting Notice for the 129 Cedar Street Site, May 30, 2000.

3.) Letter from G. Anders Carlson of the NYSDOH to Michael O'Toole, NYSDEC, concurring with the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the 129 Cedar Street Site, dated May 12, 2000.

4.) Approval of 129 Cedar Street PRAP and approval for public release by Michael O'Toole, from Tom Quinn to Michael O'Toole, dated May 15, 2000.

5.) 'Proposed Remedial Action Plan, 129 Cedar Street, City of Oneida, Madison Co., Site No. B00077-7', dated April 17, 2000.

6.) State Assistance Contract No. C300969, signed by the State Comptroller, June 30, 1999, transmitted to the City of Oneida by letter dated July 15, 1999.

7.) Fact sheet and meeting notice for the 'Brownfield Investigation at 129 and 153 Cedar Street', June 8, 1999.