Former Jones/Day Property Operable Unit Number 01: On-Site Environmental Restoration Project Dolgeville, Herkimer County Site No. B00117 March 2012



Prepared by Division of Environmental Remediation New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Former Jones/Day Property Operable Unit Number: 01 Environmental Restoration Project Dolgeville, Herkimer County Site No. B00117 March 2012

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for Operable Unit Number: 01: On-Site of the Former Jones/Day Property site, an environmental restoration site. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for Operable Unit Number: 01 of the Former Jones/Day Property site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department. A listing of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

Description of Selected Remedy

During the course of the investigation certain actions, known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), were undertaken at the above referenced site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) oralternatives analysis (AA). The IRM(s) undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment; therefore No Further Action is the selected remedy. The remedy may include continued operation of a remedial system if one was installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed institutional controls/engineering controls (ICs/ECs) that have been identified as being part of the remedy for the site.

The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site in Section 6.5 for the protection of public health and the environment.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) concurs that the remedy for this site is

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. This remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies, to the maximum extent practicable, and satisfies the preference for remedies that reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element.

March 8, 2012

Date

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Robert W. Schick, P.E., Acting Director Division of Environmental Remediation

RECORD OF DECISION

Former Jones/Day Property Dolgeville, Herkimer County Site No. B00117 March 2012

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has selected a remedy for the above referenced site. The disposal of contaminants at the site resulted in threats to public health and the environment that were addressed by actions known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), which were undertaken at the site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or feasibility study (FS). The IRMs undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2. Contaminants include hazardous wastes and/or petroleum.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site, which are presented in Section 6.5, for the protection of public health and the environment. No Further Action is the remedy selected by this Record of Decision (ROD). A No Further Action remedy may include continued operation of any remedial system installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed controls that have been identified as being part of the remedy for the site. This ROD identifies the IRM(s) conducted and discusses the basis for No Further Action.

The 1996 Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond Act provides funding to municipalities for the investigation and cleanup of brownfields. Brownfields are abandoned, idled, or under-used properties where redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. They typically are former industrial or commercial properties where operations may have resulted in environmental contamination. Brownfields often pose not only environmental, but legal and financial burdens on communities. Under the Environmental Restoration Program, the state provides grants to municipalities to reimburse up to 90 percent of eligible costs for site investigation and remediation activities. Once remediated, the property can then be reused.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and 6 NYCRR Part 375. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all remedies. A public comment period was held, during which the public was encouraged to submit comment on the proposed remedy. All comments on the remedy received during the comment period were considered by the Department in selecting a remedy for the site. Site-related reports and documents were made available for review by the public at the following document repository:

Village of Dolgeville Offices Attn: Tammy Chmielewski 41 North Main Street Dolgeville, NY 13329 Phone: 315-429-3112

A public meeting was also conducted. At the meeting, the findings of the remedial investigation (RI) and the alternatives analyses (AA) were presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy. After the presentation, a question-and-answer period was held, during which verbal or written comments were accepted on the propsed remedy.

Comments on the remedy received during the comment period are summarized and addressed in the responsiveness summary section of the ROD.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Location: The Former Jones/Day Property Site is approximately 0.23 acres in size and is located at 107 South Main Street in the Village of Dolgeville, Oneida County. The site is bounded on all sides by single and multi-family residential homes. South Main Street is directly west and adjacent to the site and Spofford Avenue is located 100 feet to the south.

Site Features: The site is relatively flat and slopes to the east at the rear of the property. The site is completely vegetated with perennial grasses. A single story service and gas station was located in the middle of the site. The structure has been removed. OU2 encompasses the off-site contaminated groundwater plume and includes a single family, two story home with a full basement.

Current Zoning/Use: OU1 is zoned commercial and OU2 is zoned residential. OU1 is vacant and OU-2 is occupied by a single family home.

Historic Uses: OU1 was used as a gasoline fueling station and automobile repair shop until the 1980's. The facility had five underground storage tanks containing various grades of gasoline and one waste oil tank. A pump island was located along South Main Street. A roofing company also occupied the site until the demolition of the building in approximately 2002. The Village of Dolgeville took title to the site in May of 2008. OU2 has always been used as a private residence. Previous environmental investigations relate to two NYSDEC Spills. Spill No. 9204662 related to the release of waste oil at the rear of the OU1 garage. The spill was investigated and no evidence of contamination was found. The spill was closed meeting standards. Spill No. 9303706 was related to a release from the waste oil tank fill pipe. The spill was investigated and closed meeting standards.

Operable Units: The site is comprised of two operable units (OU). OU1 is the on-site area and OU2 is an area off-site where groundwater contamination remains. The off-site groundwater plume is approximately 150 feet in length and 50 feet in width and is located immediately to the north of OU1.

Site Geology and Hydrology: The geology of the site consists of brown sand and silts with traces of gravel and cobble. Groundwater flow is from the southwest to the northeast. The depth of groundwater ranges from 3 to 9 feet below the surface.

Operable Unit (OU) Number 01 is the subject of this document.

A Record of Decision will be issued for OU 02 in the future.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, alternatives (or an alternative) that restrict(s) the use of the site to residential use (which allows for restricted-residential use, commercial use and industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) were/was evaluated in addition to an alternative which would allow for unrestricted use of the site.

A comparison of the results of the investigation to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is included in the Tables for the media being evaluated in Exhibit A.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

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

No PRPs have been documented to date.

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. Village of Dolgeville will assist the state in its efforts by providing all information to the state which identifies PRPs. Village of Dolgeville will also not enter into any agreement regarding response costs without the approval of the Department.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: <u>Summary of the Remedial Investigation</u>

A Remedial Investigation (RI) has been conducted. The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the RI Report.

The following general activities are conducted during an RI:

- Research of historical information,
- Geophysical survey to determine the lateral extent of wastes,
- Test pits, soil borings, and monitoring well installations,
- Sampling of waste, surface and subsurface soils, groundwater, and soil vapor,
- Sampling of surface water and sediment,
- Ecological and Human Health Exposure Assessments.

6.1.1: <u>Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)</u>

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from the RI were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. The tables found in Exhibit A list the applicable SCG in the footnotes. For a full listing of all SCGs see: <u>http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html</u>

6.1.2: <u>RI Information</u>

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil
- indoor air

The data have identified contaminants of concern. A "contaminant of concern" is a contaminant that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized in Exhibit A. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified for this Operable Unit at this site is/are:

XYLENE (MIXED)	ETHYLBENZENE
TOLUENE	CADMIUM
BENZENE	

Based on the investigation results, comparison to the SCGs, and the potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the site required remediation. These media were addressed by the IRM(s) described in Section 6.2. More complete information can be found in the RI Report and the IRM Construction Completion Report.

6.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Record of Decision.

The following IRM(s) has/have been completed at this site based on conditions observed during the RI.

UST and Soil Removal Program

In December of 2009, six underground storage tanks containing petroleum product were cleaned and removed from the site. In January and February of 2010, 3477 tons of petroleum impacted soils were excavated from OU1 for disposal. In addition, 21,000 gallons of petroleum impacted groundwater was removed and properly disposed. In February of 2010, 275 pounds of bioremediation nutrients (ORC) were injected along the northern boundary of OU1 and OU2 to facilitate the reduction of volatile organic compounds associated with the contaminated groundwater. Groundwater has shown limited to moderate improvement over a short period of time.

6.3: <u>Summary of Human Exposure Pathways</u>

This human exposure assessment identifies ways in which people may be exposed to site-related contaminants. Chemicals can enter the body through three major pathways (breathing, touching or swallowing). This is referred to as *exposure*.

Persons who dig below the ground surface may come into contact with contaminants in subsurface soil. People are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by public water supply that obtains water from a different source. Volatile organic compounds in groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. The process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to soil vapor intrusion. Sampling indicates that soil vapor intrusion is not a concern for off-site buildings.

6.4: <u>Summary of Environmental Assessment</u>

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water.

Based upon the resources and pathways identified and the toxicity of the contaminants of ecological concern at this site, a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) was deemed not necessary for OU 01.

Nature and Extent of Contamination:

Groundwater: Based upon the remedial investigation (RI) the primary contaminants of concern in the groundwater are metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) associated with the release of petroleum products. Groundwater exceeds standards for petroleum related compounds and the RI indicates that groundwater contamination has migrated off-site.

Soils: Based on the RI and following the on-site and off-site IRMs, only residual levels of cadmium remain at the site (i.e., OU1). Cadmium was found at levels of 2.85 ppm and 3.56 ppm, which only slightly exceeds the residential SCO of 2.5 ppm. Following the IRMs, no exceedances of residential SCOs remained at either OU1 or OU2. However, strong visual and olfactory evidence of petroleum contaminated soils remain at OU2 in a smear zone in the vicinity of the groundwater table. The smear zone is acting as the source of contamination for off-site (OU2) groundwater.

Indoor Air: The potential for soil vapor intrusion (SVI) into off-site (OU-2) structures was evaluated and no concerns related to SVI were identified.

6.5: <u>Summary of the Remediation Objectives</u>

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal for the remedial program is to restore the site to pre-disposal conditions to the extent feasible. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

The remedial action objectives for this site are:

Groundwater

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion of groundwater with contaminant levels exceeding drinking water standards.
- Prevent contact with, or inhalation of volatiles, from contaminated groundwater.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Restore ground water aquifer to pre-disposal/pre-release conditions, to the extent practicable.
- Remove the source of ground or surface water contamination.

<u>Soil</u>

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent inhalation of or exposure from contaminants volatilizing from contaminants in soil.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

• Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

<u>Soil Vapor</u>

RAOs for Public Health Protection

Mitigate impacts to public health resulting from existing, or the potential for, soil vapor intrusion into buildings at a site.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRM that has been performed and the evaluation presented here, the Department is proposing No Further Action and the implementation of ICs/ECs listed below as the proposed remedy for this operable unit (OU1) of the site. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives described in Section 6.5.

1. Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property that:

• requires the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);

• allows the use and development of the controlled property for residential, restricted residential, commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;

• restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH; and

• requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

2. A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:

a. an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:

Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement discussed above.

Engineering Controls: A provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any buildings developed on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

o an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;

o descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use and/or groundwater;

o a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any buildings developed on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;

o provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;

o maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and

o the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or engineering controls.

b. a Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:

o monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;

o a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department;

o monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings occupied or developed on the site, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed in item above.

Nature and Extent of Contamination

Groundwater

Groundwater wells were installed both on-site (OU1) and off-site (OU2) in April of 2009 to characterize groundwater quality and flow direction. Based on groundwater and soil data, an interim remedial measure was performed in December of 2009 to remove petroleum impacted soils at OU1. The OU1 groundwater monitoring wells were removed as part of the IRM soil removal program. Subsequently, three monitoring wells were installed in March of 2011 to evaluate post IRM conditions at OU1. The following results identify groundwater sampling results for OU1. OU2 will be addressed in a separate document.

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Detected Constituents	Concentration Range	SCG^{b}	Frequency Exceeding
	Detected (ppb) ^a	(ppb)	SCG
VOCs			
Benzene	N – 3.6	1	1 out of 5
Ethylbenzene	ND – 1100	5	1 out of 5
Isopropylbenzene	ND - 130	5	1 out of 5
Xylene	ND – 2990	5	1 out of 5
Toluene	ND – 150	5	1 out of 5

Table 1 (Pre IRM Groundwater – Operable Unit 1 – On Site – May 2009)

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.

b-SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

Table 2 (Post IRM Groundwater – Operable Unit 1 – On-Site – April 2011)

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb) ^a	SCG ^b (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
VOCs			
Ethylbenzene	ND - 730	5	2 out of 3
Isopropylbenzene	ND - 66	5	2 out of 3
Xylene	ND – 1689	5	2 out of 3
Toluene	ND - 37	5	2 out of 3

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.

b-SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

Groundwater contamination remains above groundwater standards at OU1. The source of contamination has been removed from OU1 and groundwater quality is expected to improve steadily. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for groundwater and the residual contamination will be addressed through continued monitoring and a groundwater use restriction.

Surface Soil

Surface soil samples were collected at the site during the RI. Surface soil samples were collected from a depth of 0-2 inches to assess direct human exposure. Nine surface soil samples were obtained from the site during the remedial investigation. Of those nine locations, four surface samples locations were removed during the IRM and replaced with clean backfill. Table # 3 represents the exceedances which remain after the IRM.

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppm) ^a	Unrestricted Use SCO ^b (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCO	Residential Use SCG ^c (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Residential SCO
Metals					
Cadmium	0.892 - 3.56	2.5	2 out of 9	2.5	2 out of 9
Lead	17.2 – 196	63	3 out of 9	400	0 out of 9
Mercury	0.033 - 0.205	0.18	1 out of 9	0.81	0 out of 9
Silver	1.25 – 3.98	2	3 out of 9	36	0 out of 9
Zinc	35.2 - 111	109	1 out of 9	2,200	0 out of 9

Table 3 (Surface Soil)

a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;

b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.

c - SCG: Part 375-6.8(b), Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives for the Protection of Public Health

Cadmium was the only contaminant found in surface soil samples which exceeded the residential SCO. The two locations where cadmium was detected are located on the northern and southern boundary of the site. The levels identified (2.85 ppm and 3.56 ppm) are just above the residential SCO of 2.5 ppm. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for surface soil.

Sub-Surface Soil

Thirty one subsurface soil samples were collected at the site during the RI. Subsurface soil samples were collected from a depth of 2-10 feet to assess soil contamination impacts to groundwater. Out of the 31 locations sampled during the RI, six locations showed exceedances of either the unrestricted and/or the residential SCOs. Five out of the six locations identified as being impacted by petroleum contamination were removed during the IRM. The table below represents the one subsurface soil sample location that was not removed during the IRM and remains on-site.

Table 4 (Subsurface Soils (Pre-IRM))

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected	Unrestricted Use SCO ^b (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCO	Residential Use SCG ^c (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Residential SCO
VOCs					
Xylene	ND – 2.1	0.26	1 out of 31	100	0 out of 31

a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;

b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.

c - SCG: Part 375-6.8(b), Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives for the Protection of Public Health for Residential Use.

No exceedances of residential SCOs were documented. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for sub-surface soils.

Post IRM Confirmation Sub-Surface Soil Samples

Eighteen post-IRM confirmation samples were collected to evaluate any remaining subsurface soil contamination. The results show that residual levels of petroleum contaminated soils remain following the IRM at depths which ranged from 11-14 feet below the ground surface. Concentrations in several instances exceed unrestricted SCOs; however, no exceedances of residential SCOs were documented. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for sub-surface soils.

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected	Unrestricted Use SCO ^b (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCO	Residential Use SCG ^c (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Residential SCO
VOCs					
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND -0.035	.02	1 out of 18	2.3	0 out of 18
Benzene	ND – 1.9	.06	1 out of 18	2.9	0 out of 18
Ethylbenzene	ND - 24	1	4 out of 18	30	0 out of 18
Xylene	ND - 84.5	0.26	5 out of 18	100	0 out of 18
Tolune	ND – 2.2	0.7	2 out of 18	100	0 out of 18
Naphthalene	ND - 32	12	2 out of 18	100	0 out of 18

Table 5 (Subsurface Soil)

a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;

b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.

c - SCG: Part 375-6.8(b), Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives for the Protection of Public Health



MAP REFERENCE United States Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map Quadrangle: Little Falls, New York Date: 1943

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ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING CIVIL ENGINEERING CIVIL ENGINEERING SURVEY & LAND INFORMATIONAL SERVIC	FIGURE 1 - 107 SO	SITE LOCATION MAP OUTH MAIN STREET
	VILLAGE OF DOLGEVI	LLE HERKIMER COUNTY, NY
C.T.MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C	C. SCALE: $1'' = 2,000'$	
	DRAFTER: JLF	
50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE, PO BOX 727 LATHAM, NY 12110 PHONE (518) 786-7400 FAX (518) 786-7299	PROJECT No.	



Subject Site & North Adjoining Property Dolgeville Tax Parcels (Approx.)

Project Number: 07.7719 Project Number, 01,779 Data Source: NYSGIS Clearinghouse Herkimer County Real Properties Tax Service Projection: State Plane NAD83 NYE (feet) Date: October 11, 2011 O File: 107SouthMainSt8x11.mxd GIS: C Secor

100

200 Feet

50

Subject Site (OU1) & North Adjoining Parcel (OU2) Village of Dolgeville

Herkimer County, New York



C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES Engineering, Surveying, Architecture & Londscope Architecture, P.C. 50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE, LATHAM, NEW YORK 12110 (518) 786-7400 * FAX (518) 786-7299 * WWW.CTMALE.COM Architecture * Building Systems Engineering * Civil Engineering * Environmental Services * Geographic Information Services (GIS) * Land Development * Land Surveying



DATE 2	REVISIONS RECORD/DESCRIPTION	CK APPR	UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO THIS DOCUMENT IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209 SUBDIVISION 2 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.	Figure RI SAMPLING LO
4	<u>A</u>		C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.	FORMER JONES/DAY PROPERTY
<u> </u>		 	APPROVED:	FORMER COREO/DAT THOTENT
<i>L</i>	<u>&</u>		DRAFTED : MMB	VILLAGE OF DOLGEVILLE
	<u>&</u>		CHECKED : SHB	C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P
4	<u>A</u>		PROJ. NO: 07.7719	50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE, P.O. BOX 727, LATHAM, NY 12110
	<u>&</u>		SCALE : 1"=20'	518.786.7400 * FAX 518.786.7299 ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING SYSTEMS ENGINEFRING * CIVIL ENGINE
	<u>A</u>		DATE : JULY 29, 2010	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES * SURVEY & LAND INFORMATION SERV

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BA03			
/10	11/4/10	4/26-27/11	SCG
D	8.5	5.3	5

in the second		MW-SBA02				
ER	5/3/10	7/21/10	11/4/10	4/26-27/11	SCG	
E	NI	15	0.85	22	1	
NZENE	NI	4.7	3.8	6	5	
IES	NI	4.1	10	140	5	
E	NI	3.3	6.6	9.1	5	

	M	N-4			
IETER	5/3/10	7/21/10	11/4/10	4/26-27/11	SCG
INZENE	9.2	4.8	9.9	ND	5
ENES	4.6	1.2	29 5.6	ND ND	5

and the second second	E/IP-3				
RAMETER	5/3/10	7/21/10	11/4/10	4/26-27/11	SCG
BUTANONE	48	80	NS	NS	50
CETONE	190	280	NS	NS	50
ENZENE	23	6.4	NS	NS	1
LBENZENE	83	160	NS	NS	5
PYLBENZENE	24	43	NS	NS	5
-XYLENES	300	590	NS	NS	5
-XYLENE	56	120	NS	NS	5
OLUENE	35	94	NS	NS	5
HTHALENE	23	NA	NS	NS	10

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

Former Jones/Day Property Operable Unit No. 1 Environmental Restoration Project Village of Dolgeville, Herkimer County, New York Site No. B00117

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Operable Unit No. 1 at the Former Jones/Day Property site was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on January 9, 2012. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated soil and groundwater at the Former Jones/Day site.

The release of the PRAP was announced by sending a notice to the public contact list, informing the public of the opportunity to comment on the proposed remedy.

A public meeting was held on February 16, 2012, which included a presentation of the site investigation remedial alternatives report (SI/RAR) for the Former Jones/Day site 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. These comments have become part of the Administrative Record for this site. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on February 22, 2012.

This responsiveness summary responds to all questions and comments raised during the public comment period. The following are the comments received, with the Department's responses:

COMMENT 1: Will the site be available for residential use?

RESPONSE 1: Yes, the remedial program has achieved a residential cleanup level. However, local zoning and codes will dictate the final use. The appropriate intuitional controls must be put into place prior to the redevelopment.

COMMENT 2: Will the monitoring wells remain on site?

RESPONSE 2: The monitoring wells will remain on-site during the post-remediation performance monitoring period.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

Former Jones/Day Property Operable Unit No. 1 Environmental Restoration Project Village of Dolgeville, Herkimer County, New York Site No. B00117

Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Former Jones/Day site, Operable Unit No. 1, dated January 2012, prepared by the Department.

Alternatives Analysis Report, dated November 2011, prepared by C.T. Male Associates, P.C.

Remedial Investigation/Interim Remedial Measure Report, dated October 2011, prepared by C.T. Male Associates, P.C.

Vapor Intrusion Assessment Work Plan, dated October 2010, prepared by C.T. Male Associates, P.C.

Interim Remedial Measure Project Manual, dated October 2009, prepared by C.T. Male Associates, P.C.