DECISION DOCUMENT

Former Steck and Philbin Site
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Kings Park, Suffolk County
Site No. C152096
January 2025

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - DECISION DOCUMENT

Former Steck and Philbin Site
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Kings Park, Suffolk County
Site No. C152096
January 2025

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the Former Steck and Philbin, brownfield cleanup 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 (NYSDEC) for the Former Steck and Philbin site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by NYSDEC.

Description of Selected Remedy

The elements of the selected remedy are as follows:

1. Remedial Design

A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:

- Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
- Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
- Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste;
- Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;
- Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, economic and social goals;
- Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development; and

- Additionally, to incorporate green remediation principles and techniques to the extent feasible in the future development at this site, any future on-site buildings shall be constructed, at a minimum, to meet the 2020 Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York (or most recent edition) to improve energy efficiency as an element of construction.

As part of the remedial design program, to evaluate the remedy with respect to green and sustainable remediation principles, an environmental footprint analysis will be completed. The environmental footprint analysis will be completed using an accepted environmental footprint analysis calculator such as SEFA (Spreadsheets for Environmental Footprint Analysis, USEPA), SiteWise(TM) (available in the Sustainable Remediation Forum [SURF] library) or similar NYSDEC accepted tool. Water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, renewable and non-renewable energy use, waste reduction and material use will be estimated, and goals for the project related to these green and sustainable remediation metrics, as well as for minimizing community impacts, protecting habitats and natural and cultural resources, and promoting environmental justice, will be incorporated into the remedial design program, as appropriate. The project design specifications will include detailed requirements to achieve the green and sustainable remediation goals. Further, progress with respect to green and sustainable remediation metrics will be tracked during implementation of the remedial action and reported in the Final Engineering Report (FER), including a comparison to the goals established during the remedial design program.

Additionally, the remedial design program will include a climate change vulnerability assessment, to evaluate the impact of climate change on the project site and the proposed remedy. Potential vulnerabilities associated with extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, lightning, heat stress and drought), flooding, and sea level rise will be identified, and the remedial design program will incorporate measures to minimize the impact of climate change on potential identified vulnerabilities.

2. Cover System

An engineered cover system will be placed over an approximately 25-acre area located in the central portion of the site, as indicated on Figure 3 and will be designed, constructed and maintained in conformance with the substantive requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360 solid waste regulations. Components of the cover system will consist of, but may not be limited to, a 40-millimeter geosynthetic membrane that will prevent precipitation from entering the waste mass; a landfill gas collection layer and management system; and six inches of recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) or equivalent, and finished with four inches of asphalt.

3. Groundwater Extraction and Treatment

Groundwater extraction and treatment will be implemented to remove PFAS compounds and 1,4-dioxane from groundwater and to ensure contaminated groundwater does not migrate off-site. The groundwater extraction system will be designed and installed so that the capture zone is sufficient to cover the areal and vertical extent of the area of concern and intercept the groundwater contaminant plume to stop further migration. The extraction system will create a depression of the water table so that contaminated groundwater is directed toward the extraction wells within the

plume area. Further details of the extraction system will be determined during the remedial design.

Prior to the full implementation of this technology, studies will be conducted to define design parameters more clearly, including extraction well spacing.

Monitoring will be required up-gradient, down-gradient and within the treatment zone of the groundwater extraction wells. Monitoring will be conducted for contaminants of concern upgradient and downgradient of the groundwater extraction wells.

Granular activated carbon (GAC) will be used to remove dissolved contaminants, including PFAS compounds such as perfluorooctonoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) from extracted groundwater, by adsorption.

An Advance Oxidation Process (AOP), such as a UV/peroxide procedure or other approved technology, will be utilized to remove 1,4-dioxane from groundwater. Prior to the full implementation of this technology, studies will be conducted to define design parameters more clearly in selecting the best AOP method.

Following treatment, the groundwater is planned to be discharged to an off-site recharge basin.

4. Treatment Remedy Shutdown

The operation of the components of the remedy will continue until the remedial objectives have been achieved, or until the NYSDEC determines that continued operation is technically impracticable of not feasible.

5. Engineering and Institutional Controls

Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement and a Site Management Plan, as described below, will be required. The remedy will achieve a Track 4, commercial cleanup at a minimum and will include imposition of a site cover system (as described in the Remedial Element 2 above).

Institutional Control

Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property which will:

- require the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the NYSDEC a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);
- allow the use and development of the controlled property for commercial use as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
- restrict 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
- require compliance with the NYSDEC approved Site Management Plan.

6. Site Management Plan

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 in Remedy Element 5 above.

Engineering Controls: The cover system discussed in Remedy Element 2 above and the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment discussed in Remedy Element 3 above.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
- a provision should redevelopment occur to ensure no soil exceeding protection of groundwater concentrations will remain below storm water retention basin or infiltration structures;
- descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use, and groundwater use restrictions;
- a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any occupied buildings on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
- provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;
- maintaining site access controls and NYSDEC notification; and
- 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:

- monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
- monitoring and management of landfill gasses; and
- a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the NYSDEC.

c. an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, optimization, monitoring, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the remedy. The plan includes, but is not limited to:

- procedures for operating and maintaining the remedy;
- compliance monitoring of treatment systems to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary permit or permit equivalent reporting;
- maintaining site access controls and NYSDEC notification; and
- providing the NYSDEC access to the site and O&M records.

Declaration

The remedy conforms with promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable, or that are relevant and appropriate and takes into consideration Department guidance, as appropriate. The remedy is protective of public health and the environment.

January 21, 2025

Date

Richard A. Mustico, Director
Remedial Bureau A

DECISION DOCUMENT

Former Steck and Philbin Site
Kings Park, Suffolk County
Site No. C152096
January 2025

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), 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 has resulted in threats to public health and the environment that would be addressed by the remedy. The disposal or release of contaminants at this site, as more fully described in this document, has contaminated various environmental media. Contaminants include hazardous waste and/or petroleum.

The New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) is a voluntary program. The goal of the BCP is to enhance private-sector cleanups of brownfields and to reduce development pressure on "greenfields." A brownfield site is real property, where a contaminant is present at levels exceeding the soil cleanup objectives or other health-based or environmental standards, criteria or guidance, based on the reasonably anticipated use of the property.

NYSDEC 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

NYSDEC 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 NYSDEC 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:

DECInfo Locator - Web Application
https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/index.html?rs=C152096

The Smithtown Library
Kings Park Building
1 Church Street
Kings Park, NY 11754
Phone: (631) 360-2480

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

Please note that NYSDEC'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 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 Steck and Philbin site is a 25.43-acre site located in a suburban area. The site is located along the northeast side of Old Northport Road, approximately one-third of a mile east of Old Commack Road.

Site Features: The site is currently vacant land with no structures and is vegetated throughout. Equipment and debris are present, left behind from the previous operator of a construction and demolition (C&D) landfill. Surface soils are exposed around the periphery of the site and uncapped landfill debris makes up the central mass of the site.

Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is currently inactive and is zoned for industrial use. The surrounding parcels are industrial, commercial, and residential. The site is bounded by municipally owned land, commercial and municipal properties to the east, west, and south, across Old Northport Road. The closest residential properties are adjacent to the north.

Past Use of the Site: The past use of the site during the 1980s include use as sand mine, a transfer station, and C&D processing/disposal facility. Prior improper disposal led to solid waste investigations and violations. A Phase II investigation was implemented in 2018 by the Suffolk County Land Bank (SCLB) to determine site contamination concerns prior to potential sale and entry into the BCP.

Geology and Hydrogeology: The geology at the site generally consists of stratified sands, gravels, silt and clays. The depth to water is about 66 feet below the land surface. The groundwater generally flows in a northeast direction.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

NYSDEC 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, an alternative that restricts the use of the site to commercial use (which allows for industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) was evaluated.

A comparison of the results of the Remedial Investigation (RI) to the appropriate standards, criteria

and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is available in the RI Report.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

The Applicant under the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement is a Volunteer. The Volunteer does not have an obligation to address off-site contamination. NYSDEC has determined that this site poses a significant threat to human health and the environment and there are off-site impacts that require remedial activities; accordingly, enforcement actions are necessary. The off-site contamination will be addressed by either a responsible party or NYSDEC after a State Superfund Referral is completed.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation (RI) serves as the mechanism for collecting data to:

- characterize site conditions;
- determine the nature of the contamination; and
- assess risk to human health and the environment.

The RI is intended to identify the nature (or type) of contamination which may be present at a site and the extent of that contamination in the environment on the site, or leaving the site. The RI reports on data gathered to determine if the soil, groundwater, soil vapor, indoor air, surface water or sediments may have been contaminated. Monitoring wells are installed to assess groundwater and soil borings or test pits are installed to sample soil and/or waste(s) identified. If other natural resources are present, such as surface water bodies or wetlands, the water and sediment may be sampled as well. Based on the presence of contaminants in soil and groundwater, soil vapor will also be sampled for the presence of contamination. Data collected in the RI influence the development of remedial alternatives. The RI report is available for review in the site document repository and the results are summarized in section 6.3.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil
- soil vapor

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

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. NYSDEC has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. For a full listing of all SCGs see: http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html.

6.1.2: RI Results

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 below. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified at this site is/are:

perfluorooctanoic acid
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
1,4-dioxane

The contaminant(s) of concern exceed the applicable SCGs for:

- groundwater
- soil

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 Decision Document.

There were no IRMs performed at this site during the RI.

6.3: Summary of Environmental Assessment

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. The RI report presents a detailed discussion of any existing and potential impacts from the site to fish and wildlife receptors.

Soil and groundwater were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and pesticides. Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern include 1,4-dioxane and PFAS in groundwater.

Soil: Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds exceed protection of groundwater soil guidance values (PGWGVs) with a maximum concentration of 46,000 parts per billion (ppb) for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), compared to the PGWGV of 1.0 ppb, and a maximum concentration of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) at 844 ppb compared to the PGWGV of 0.8 ppb.

Investigations performed prior to entry into the BCP indicated the area with the highest PFAS concentrations was the southeastern portion of the site at depths of 10-20 feet below ground surface (bgs). Subsequently, during the BCP Remedial Investigation, this area was re-investigated and PFAS was found at significantly lower concentrations than previous reporting had indicated. The highest concentration of PFOA found in soil during the RI was 1.02 ppb, exceeding the PGWGV of 0.8 ppb. The highest concentration of PFOS found in soil during the RI was 4.38 ppb, which exceeds the PGWGV of 1.0 ppb. 1,4-Dioxane was not detected in any on-site soil samples. Previously buried construction and demolition debris (C and D) material has been exposed and has sloughed onto the adjacent property to the east.

The extent of off-site contamination and potential of exposure to site-related contaminants in soil will be determined in the off-site RI.

Groundwater:
For PFAS, PFOA and PFOS were reported at concentrations of up to 435 and 191 parts per trillion (ppt), respectively, exceeding the Ambient Water Quality Guidance Standards or Guidance Value (AWQGSGV) of 6.7 ppt for PFOA and 2.7 ppt for PFOS in groundwater. Concentrations above the AWQGSGV were found across site, with the highest concentration in the south-central portion of the site and along the eastern boundary of the site and southern portion of the site.

1,4-Dioxane was reported at concentrations of up to 30 ppb, exceeding the AWQSGV of 0.35 ppb in groundwater. Highest concentrations of 1,4-dioxane are in the southern portion of the site. Groundwater data indicates PFAS and 1,4-dioxane contamination is migrating off-site.

The extent of off-site contamination and potential of exposure to site-related contaminants in groundwater will be determined in the off-site RI.

Soil Vapor:
Vinyl Chloride was detected in soil vapor at concentrations up to 13.5 micrograms per cubic meter in the northwest corner of the site and the central-western portion of the site. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in soil vapor related to this site.

6.4: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

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.*

The site is completely fenced, which restricts public access. However, persons who enter the site could contact contaminants in the soil by walking on the site, digging or otherwise disturbing the soil. Groundwater in the vicinity of the site may be used for drinking water. Therefore, the potential exists for people to come into direct contact with site-related contaminants in groundwater or by ingestion of contaminated groundwater through private drinking water wells. Volatile organic compounds in soil vapor (air spaces within the soil) may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion.

Because there is no on-site building, inhalation of site contaminants in indoor air due to soil vapor intrusion does not represent a concern for the site in its current condition. A soil vapor intrusion evaluation will be completed should the current or anticipated use of the site change. Environmental sampling indicates soil vapor intrusion from site-related contamination is not a concern for off-site buildings.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

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 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.

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent exposure 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.

Soil Vapor

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: ELEMENTS OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

The alternatives developed for the site and the evaluation of the remedial criteria are presented in the Alternative Analysis. The remedy is selected pursuant to the remedy selection criteria set forth in DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation and 6 NYCRR Part 375.

The selected remedy is a Track 4: Restricted use with site-specific soil cleanup objectives remedy.

The selected remedy is referred to as the Cover System, Groundwater Containment and Treatment, Environmental Easement, Site Management Remedy.

The elements of the selected remedy, as shown in Figure 2, are as follows:

1. Remedial Design

A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:

- Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
- Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
- Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste;
- Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;
- Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, economic and social goals;
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- Additionally, to incorporate green remediation principles and techniques to the extent feasible in the future development at this site, any future on-site buildings shall be constructed, at a minimum, to meet the 2020 Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York (or most recent edition) to improve energy efficiency as an element of construction.

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including a comparison to the goals established during the remedial design program.

Additionally, the remedial design program will include a climate change vulnerability assessment, to evaluate the impact of climate change on the project site and the proposed remedy. Potential vulnerabilities associated with extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, lightning, heat stress and drought), flooding, and sea level rise will be identified, and the remedial design program will incorporate measures to minimize the impact of climate change on potential identified vulnerabilities.

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An Advance Oxidation Process (AOP), such as a UV/peroxide procedure or other approved technology, will be utilized to remove 1,4-dioxane from groundwater. Prior to the full implementation of this technology, studies will be conducted to define design parameters more clearly in selecting the best AOP method.

Following treatment, the groundwater is planned to be discharged to an off-site recharge basin.

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The operation of the components of the remedy will continue until the remedial objectives have been achieved, or until the NYSDEC determines that continued operation is technically impracticable of not feasible.

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Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement and a Site Management Plan, as described below, will be required. The remedy will achieve a Track 4, commercial cleanup at a minimum and will include imposition of a site cover system (as described in the Remedial Element 2 above).

Institutional Control

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- require the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the NYSDEC a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);
- allow the use and development of the controlled property for commercial use as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
- restrict 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
- require compliance with the NYSDEC approved Site Management Plan.

6. Site Management Plan

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 in Remedy Element 5 above.

Engineering Controls: The cover system discussed in Remedy Element 2 above and the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment discussed in Remedy Element 3 above.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
- a provision should redevelopment occur to ensure no soil exceeding protection of groundwater concentrations will remain below storm water retention basin or infiltration

structures;

- descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use, and groundwater use restrictions;
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- provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;
- maintaining site access controls and NYSDEC notification; and
- 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:

- monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
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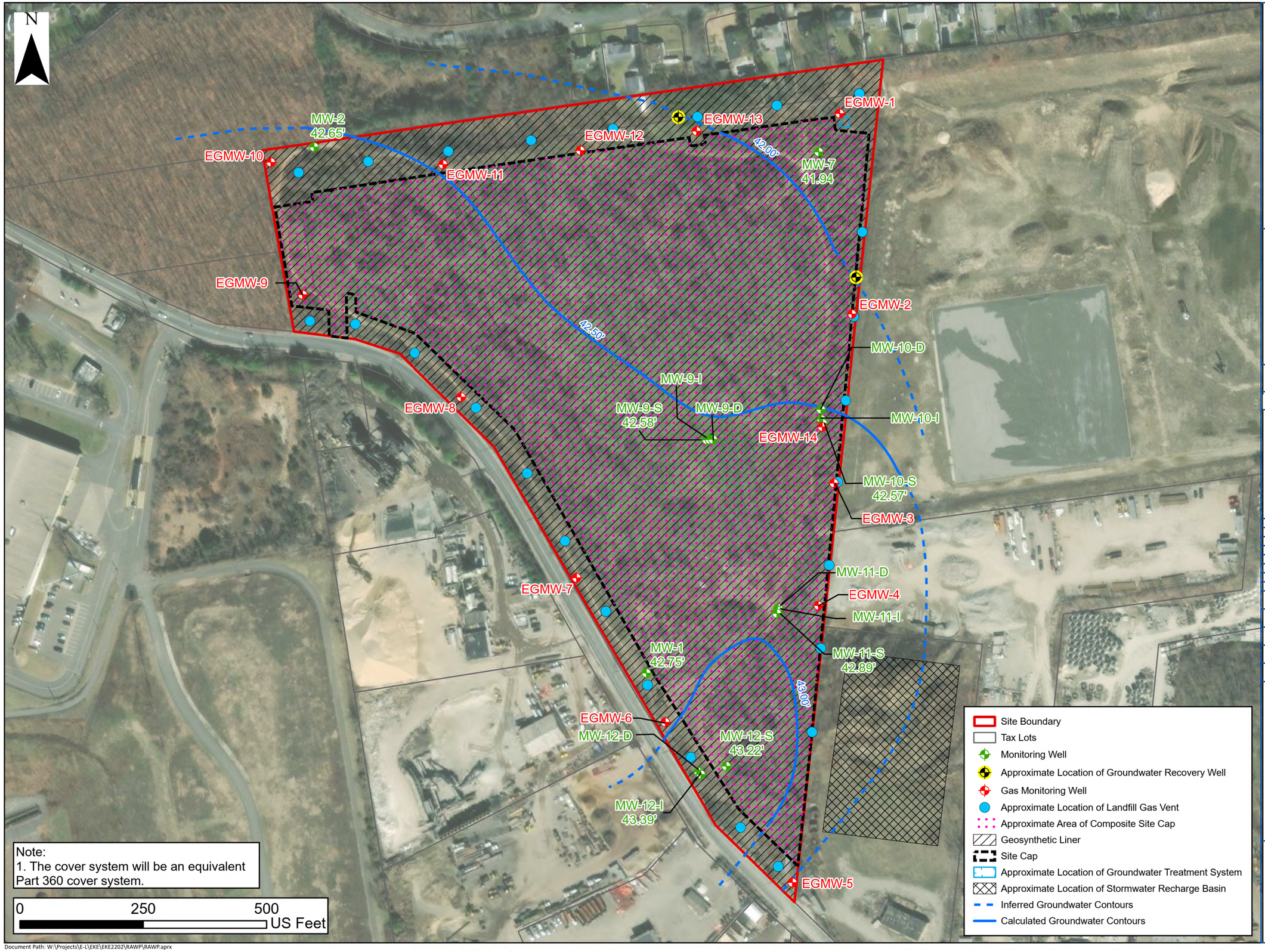
c. an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, optimization, monitoring, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the remedy. The plan includes, but is not limited to:

- procedures for operating and maintaining the remedy;
- compliance monitoring of treatment systems to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary permit or permit equivalent reporting;
- maintaining site access controls and NYSDEC notification; and
- providing the NYSDEC access to the site and O&M records.

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

Former Steck and Philbin
Site No: C152096
Figure 1 Site Location



Document Path: W:\Projects\E-L\EKE\EKE2202\RAWP\RAWP.aprx

PWGC
CLIENT DRIVEN SOLUTIONS
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Ph: 631-589-6353 • Fax: 631-589-8705
pwgc.info@pwgrosser.com

PREPARED IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

Kempey Engineering
1569 East Beecher Hill Road
Owego, NY 13827

REVISION	DATE	INITIAL	COMMENTS

DRAWING INFORMATION:

Project:	EKE2202	Designed by:	TM
Date:	12/13/2024	Drawn by:	KM
Scale:	AS SHOWN	Approved by:	TM

Cover System, Groundwater Containment and Treatment and Site Management Remedy

290 Old Northport Road
Kings Park, NY

FIGURE NO:

2