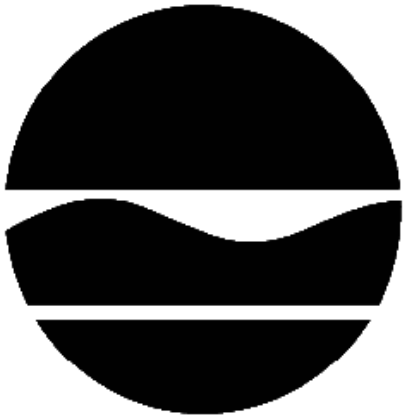
PROPOSED DECISION DOCUMENT

1095 Southern Blvd.- Off-Site
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Bronx, Bronx County
Site No. C203055A
March 2016



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

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Site No. C203055A
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SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), is proposing a remedy for the above referenced site. Based on the findings of the investigation of the site the past disposal of contaminants at the site does not pose a threat to public health and the environment. Therefore, the remedy proposed by this Proposed Decision Document (PDD) is No Action. Contaminants include hazardous wastes 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, the redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a contaminant.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of 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 document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents in the document repository identified below.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all Proposed Decision Documents. This is an opportunity for public participation in the remedy selection process. The public is encouraged to review the reports and documents, which are available at the following repository:

A public comment period has been set from:

03/11/2016 to 04/25/2016

Written comments may be sent through 04/25/2016 to:

Dana Mecomber
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
One Hunters Point Plaza 47-40 21st Street

Long Island City, NY 11101
dana.mecomber@dec.ny.gov

The proposed remedy may be modified based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the proposed remedy identified herein.

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 site C203055A is the off-site area associated with BCP site C203055, which is located at 1095 Southern Boulevard in the Bronx. The off-site area was defined to reflect the potential migration of contaminants from the BCP site, and includes the eastern sidewalk of Southern Boulevard across from the BCP site; and the buildings adjacent to the BCP site on the north, south, and west.

Site Features:
The off-site area consists of the residential buildings immediately adjacent to the north and west of 1095 Southern Blvd, a commercial building immediately adjacent to the south, and Southern Blvd to the east followed by a parking lot further east across Southern Blvd. To the northeast and southeast across Southern Blvd are mixed commercial/residential buildings. The BCP site at 1095 Southern Boulevard is vacant.

Current Zoning/Uses:
The off-site area consists of residential and commercial buildings. The BCP site at 1095 Southern Boulevard is currently vacant, undeveloped, and is zoned R7-1 (residential district), with a C2-4 commercial overlay meaning that the property can be used for residential, commercial, or mixed (residential plus commercial) use. The proposed on-site development is for an office building, with below-grade parking.

Past Use of the Site:
The BCP site C203055 has historically been used for several commercial uses including, most recently, a dry cleaning facility.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology:
The elevation at the BCP site is approximately 59 feet above mean sea level. Bedrock has been identified at depths ranging from 12 to 24 feet below surface grade. The depth to groundwater

beneath the site is approximately 9 feet to 12 feet below ground surface. The groundwater flow direction beneath the site is east.

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, an alternative which allows for unrestricted use of the site was evaluated.

A comparison of the results of the investigation against unrestricted use standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the site contaminants is available in the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

The Department has sought to identify any parties (other than the BCP site Volunteer) known or suspected to be responsible for contamination at or emanating from the site, referred to as Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). None of the identified PRPs agreed to implement or finance a remedial program for off-site contamination. The Department has evaluated the off-site contamination for action under the State Superfund. Any PRPs identified are subject to legal actions by the State for recovery of all response costs the State incurs or has incurred.

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 vapor
- indoor air
- sub-slab 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. The Department 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:

tetrachloroethene (PCE)	cis-1,2-dichloroethene
trichloroethene (TCE)	vinyl chloride

Based on the investigation results, comparison to the SCGs, and an evaluation of potential public health and environmental exposure routes, no remediation is required for this site. More complete information can be found in the RI 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 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.

This site represents an off-site project to investigate the area surrounding, and downgradient of, BCP Site C203055 (1095 Southern Blvd). The investigation determined that no further action is required.

Nature and extent of contamination:
The contaminants of concern at BCP site C203055 are chlorinated solvents, consistent with the previous use of the site as a dry cleaner. Chlorinated solvents including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and its breakdown products have been detected in soil, groundwater, and soil vapor in the subsurface of site C203055. Chlorinated solvents were therefore the focus of the investigation for the off-site project.

Soil:
The off-site investigation did not include soil analysis since there was no reason to believe that contaminants were disposed off-site.

Groundwater:
During the remedial investigation for the BCP site, elevated concentrations of chlorinated solvents were detected in groundwater in one off-site monitoring well located on the sidewalk just outside the property boundary. At this location, PCE was detected at 51,000 parts per billion (ppb); trichloroethylene (TCE) was detected at 52,000 ppb; and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene was detected at 12,000 ppb. The applicable groundwater quality standard for each of these contaminants is 5 ppb. Vinyl chloride was also detected at 13,000 ppb compared to the standard of 2 ppb. An off-site investigation was performed to determine if these contaminants were migrating further off-site. Groundwater samples were collected from both permanent monitoring wells and grab samples across Southern Boulevard, in the downgradient direction of groundwater flow. No contaminants of concern were detected in these samples. The extent of off-site contamination appears to be limited to the area just outside the property boundary from the highest area of on-site contamination.

Soil vapor and indoor air:
Soil vapor intrusion evaluations were performed in the two buildings immediately adjacent to the north and south of the site, and two buildings to the west of the site. In the sub-slab soil vapor samples, PCE was detected at a maximum of 52 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m3) in one building; however, it was not detected in the indoor air samples collected from that building. In the indoor air samples from other buildings, PCE was detected at a maximum of 8.7 mcg/m3. Based on the sampling that was conducted actions were not needed to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. To the east of the site, two soil vapor samples were collected from beneath the sidewalk across Southern Boulevard. PCE was detected at concentrations of 45 mcg/m3 and 6.2 mcg/m3. Trichloroethene (TCE) was also detected at concentrations of 5.4 mcg/m3 and 0.37 mcg/m3. Based on these sampling results and other site-related information no additional actions were recommended.

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.*

People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply not affected by the site. Volatile organic compounds in the 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. 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. Environmental sampling indicates that soil vapor intrusion is not a concern for buildings adjacent to the 1095 Southern Boulevard site.

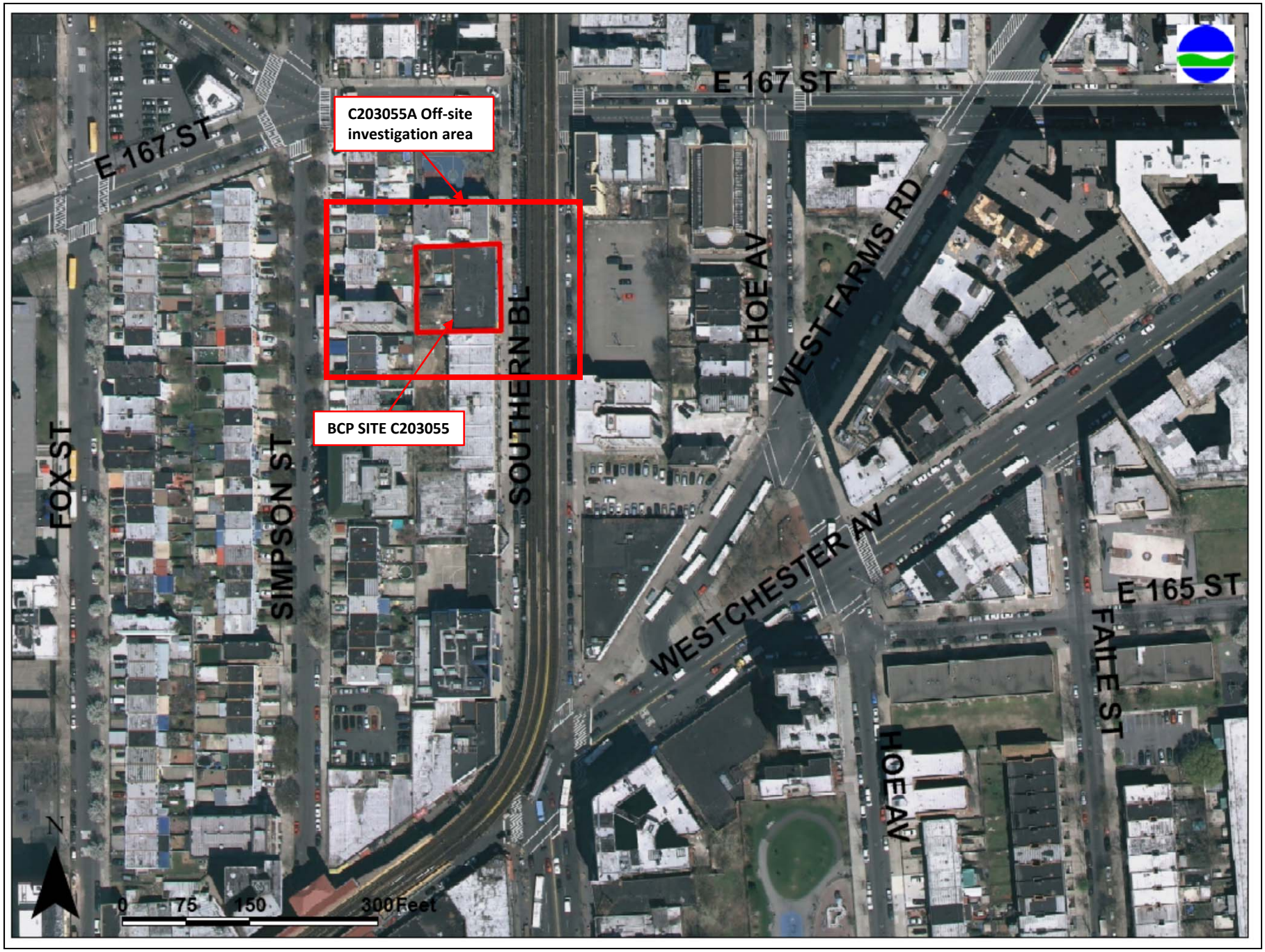
6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

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.

There are no remedial action objectives for this site based on the findings discussed in 6.3 above.

SECTION 7: ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigation of the off-site area, including an evaluation of potential public health and environmental exposure pathways, the Department is proposing No Action as the proposed remedy for the off-site area. The on-site remedy is expected to improve the off-site groundwater and soil vapor conditions. No groundwater use restriction is needed because the area is served by public water and Article 141 of the NYC Health Code prohibits potable use of groundwater without prior approval. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives.


C203055A Off-site investigation area
BCP SITE C203055
E 167 ST
E 167 ST
FOX ST
SIMPSON ST
SOUTHERN BL
HOE AV
WEST FARMS RD
WESTCHESTER AV
E 165 ST
FAILE ST
HOE AV
N
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