RECORD OF DECISION

Former AFMC Facility
Operable Unit Number 01: Southern Terminal
Environmental Restoration Project
Sackets Harbor Village, Jefferson County
Site No. E623014
February 2017

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Former AFMC Facility
Operable Unit Number: 01
Environmental Restoration Project
Sackets Harbor Village, Jefferson County
Site No. E623014
February 2017

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for Operable Unit Number: 01: Southern Terminal of the Former AFMC Facility 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 AFMC Facility 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) or alternatives 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.

February 7, 2017

Date

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

RECORD OF DECISION

Former AFMC Facility
Sackets Harbor Village, Jefferson County
Site No. E623014
February 2017

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 Sackets Harbor
Attn: Margaret E. Kelly
112 North Broad Street
PO Box 335
Sackets Harbor, NY 13685
Phone: (315) 646-3548

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 proposed 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 AFMC (Atlantic Fuels Marketing Corporation) Terminal Site is located on the western edge of the Village of Sackets Harbor. The site is divided into two parcels by Ambrose Street. The site is approximately ¼ mile south of Black River Bay which is along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario. North of the site is the Sackets Harbor Battlefield where British and Canadian soldiers confronted American Militia and Regular United States Army during the war of 1812. Residential properties lie to the east in the Village of Sackets Harbor. South of the site is a forested area, while west of the site are agricultural lands.

Site Features: The site is relatively flat and all preexisting structures have been razed except for one storage building located on the north terminal. A wetland is located on the north side of

Ambrose Street to the west. The two parcels are surrounded by a six foot chain link fence.

Current Zoning: The site is currently zoned for industrial uses.

Past Uses of the Site: The site was used for agricultural purposes until the 1920s when a petroleum bulk storage facility was installed by Mobil Oil Corporation. During World War II, the site was expanded to include tanks on the northern side of Ambrose Street. At the same time an underground pipeline was installed to transfer fuel from barges in Black River Bay to the site. Petroleum storage activities continued at the site until 1988. In 1989 the petroleum storage tanks were dismantled and removed from the site.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The limestone bedrock varies in depth from 3 to 9 feet below the ground surface and slopes generally north toward Lake Ontario. The overburden is comprised of silts and clays with a discontinuous layer of dense glacial till immediately above the bedrock. Perched overburden groundwater is present seasonally from 6 - 6.5' below grade. Bedrock groundwater is present from 6-8 feet below grade and is presumed to flow in a northerly direction, toward Lake Ontario.

Operable Units: The site is divided into two operable units. An operable unit represents a portion of a remedial program for a site that for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to investigate, eliminate or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from the site contamination. Operable Unit 1 (OU01) is the area located south of Ambrose Street and consists of 4.75 acres. Operable Unit 2 (OU02) is the area located north of Ambrose Street and consists of 14.80 acres.

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

A Record of Decision was issued previously for OU 02.

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.

The site has historically been owned and operated by Standard Oil Company (1924-1966) and their successors including: Socony-Vacuum Corporation (July 1931-May 1934) and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (May 1934-April 1955). Portions of the site were owned by Socony Mobil Oil Company (April 1955-May 1966) and Mobil Oil Corporation (May 1966 to August 1966). A portion of the facility was purchased by George Hall Corporation beginning in 1955. The facility operated by George Hall Corporation had successors including The Augsbury Corporation (June 1955 to October 1984), Ultramar Petroleum, Inc. (October 1984 to December 1986) and Atlantic Fuels Marketing Corporation (December 1986 to 1988).

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

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

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.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil

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. The tables found in Exhibit A list the applicable SCG in the footnotes. 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 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:

1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
benzene
ethylbenzene
xylene (mixed)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
toluene
xylene (mixed)
isopropylbenzene
sec-butylbenzene
n-propylbenzene

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.

Soil Removal

Between August and September of 2010 an IRM was conducted to remove 428 tons of grossly contaminated soil from a 3000 square foot area in OU01. The removal was conducted near the southeastern portion of OU01 adjacent to the former rail spur that was used by railcars entering the terminal carrying petroleum products.

Soil Turning/Ex-Site Bioremediation

Between July and October of 2014, 15,489 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil was excavated, stockpiled and mechanically turned to aerate the soil and enhance biological reduction of VOCs and SVOCs. Confirmation samples were collected from the excavations and the soil piles prior to backfilling. The results were below the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) for residential use and the protection of groundwater. The results are documented in the November 2015 Construction Completion Report.

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.

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.

Based upon investigations to date and the interim remedial measures that were conducted, the primary contaminants of concern at the site include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). Contamination was related to releases from petroleum bulk storage tanks and piping that contained petroleum products. Contamination was observed in both soil and groundwater.

IRMs were conducted at OU02 to address VOC and SVOC contamination. Confirmatory soil sampling showed that both residential and the protection of groundwater SCOs were achieved. A No Further Action Record of Decision was signed for OU02 on March 30, 2013.

An IRM was conducted at OU01 in 2014 to address VOC and SVOC contamination. Confirmatory soil sampling has shown that the residential SCOs have been achieved.

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 the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that obtains its water from a different source not affected by this contamination.

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.

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

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

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigations at the site including OU-1 and the IRMs that have been performed, the Department is selecting No Further Action as the remedy for OU-1. The completed IRMs for soil contamination met the requirements for a residential use cleanup and do not require additional remedial action, including any institutional or engineering controls, for OU-1. Groundwater conditions in OU-1 are expected to improve due to the IRM activities that have been completed. Therefore, a local code that prohibits potable use of groundwater will be relied upon to prevent exposures to any remaining groundwater contamination. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives for the site.

Exhibit A

Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the Remedial Investigation for all environmental media that were evaluated. As described in Section 6.1, samples were collected from various environmental media to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. The results of the remedial investigation were documented in the Remedial Investigation and Interim Remedial Measure Report dated June 7, 2012 and the Final Engineering Report for OU01 dated November 4, 2015.

For each medium for which contamination was identified, a table summarizes the findings of the investigation. The tables present the range of contamination found at the site in the media and compares the data with the applicable SCGs for the site. Based on the initial site sampling results, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds were the only contaminants identified as being of concern. The contaminants are arranged into two categories; volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). For comparison purposes, if applicable, the restricted use SCGs in Section 4 and Section 6.1.1 are also presented.

Surface Soil

A total of 9 surface soil samples were collected from OU01 during the remedial investigation.

Six samples were collected in 2002 (see Figure 2). These samples were screened using a photoionization detector (PID) and showed no detectable readings or visual or olfactory evidence of impacts. The samples were analyzed for SVOCs only due to the lack of any head space readings using the PID. The results did not exceed the unrestricted SCOs.

Between 2008 and 2009, three additional surface soil samples (SB-159, SB-160, and SB-186) were obtained from OU01 (see Figure 3). The samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs and lead. The results for these samples did not exceed the residential SCOs.

In November 2012, 12 surface soil samples were collected from OU02 to define the limits excavation on the north terminal. The samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Chromium was one of only two metals detected and was found in 8 samples ranging from 22 parts per million (ppm) to 40 ppm compared to the residential SCO of 20 ppm. Cadmium was the other metal detected and was found in only one surface soil sample at 2.8 ppm. This slightly exceeds the residential SCO of 2.5 ppm. Based on the metals results for surface soil samples collected from OU2, additional characterization for metals was deemed not necessary for OU1.

Subsurface Soil

In 2007 a total of 69 soil borings were advanced across OU01 (see Figure 3). All soil borings were field screened using a PID and were evaluated for visual and olfactory signs of contamination. No field indicators of contamination were observed from the ground surface to 3 feet below grade. However, field indicators of contamination were observed below 3’ in portions of the site, primarily at the bedrock surface (see Figure 4). Subsurface soil samples were collected from 35 of the 69 borings and were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs and lead due to concerns regarding lead gasoline additives. The results did not identify any contaminants exceeding the unrestricted SCOs.

In November 2012, 12 subsurface soil samples were also collected from OU02 to define the limits excavation on the north terminal. The samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Chromium was the only metal detected in subsurface soil and was found at 5 locations ranging from 23 to 30 ppm compared to the residential SCO of 22 ppm. Based on the metals results for subsurface soil samples collected from OU2, additional characterization for metals was deemed not necessary for OU1.

Soil contamination identified during the RI was addressed during the IRM described in Section 6.2.

Groundwater

Six overburden monitoring wells were installed between the late 1980s and 2009 to assess overburden groundwater conditions at OU01 (see Figure 3). The wells were installed to the top of bedrock and varied in depth from 6.0 to 6.7 feet below grade. In 2009 three monitoring wells were installed (MW-101, MW-102, and MW-103) and samples were analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs. In 2007 a groundwater sample was collected from previously installed well SAC-W-2. This sample was also analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs. Historical data from 1988 and 1989 is also available for three wells (SAC-W-1, SAC-W-2, and SAC-W-3). These three wells were sampled for VOCs only.

The VOCs benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, isopropyl benzene, n-butylbenzene, 1, 3, 5,-trimethylbenzene, 1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene, n-butylbenzene, sec-butylbenzene and p-isopropylbenzene were detected in MW-101 during the 2009 sampling event. MW101 is located in the area of petroleum impacted soil where the loading racks and fuel tanks were historically located. The VOCs benzene, trichloroethene, tetrachlorethene, and m-dichlorobenzene were detected sporadically in SAC-W-3 during the 1988 and 1989 sampling events. SAC-W-3 is located along the southern boundary of OU1 and the source of the contamination in this well is unknown.

Naphthalene was the only SVOC detected during any of the sampling events. It was detected in 2009 in monitoring well MW-101 at a concentration of 180 parts per billion (ppb) (SCG 10 ppb) and in MW-102 at a concentration of 160 ppb. The contamination was believed to be associated with the zone of low level petroleum contamination.

A summary of the analytical results and the frequency at which they exceed their SCGs are found in the table below.

Table 1 – Groundwater (Pre-IRM)

Detected Concentrations	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
VOCs			
Benzene	ND – 71	1	2 out of 10
Toluene	ND – 20	5	1 out of 10
Ethylbenzene	ND -334	5	1 out of 10
Xylenes (total)	ND – 394	5	1 out of 10

Table 1 – Groundwater (Pre-IRM)			
Detected Concentrations	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
Isopropylbenzene	ND -58.8	5	1 out of 10
n-Propylbenzene	ND – 62	5	1 out of 10
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND - 114	5	1 out of 10
n-Butylbenzene	ND – 18.4	5	1 out of 10
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND - 447	5	1 out of 10
Sec-butylbenzene	ND – 10	5	1 out of 10
p-isopropyltoluene	ND – 17.8	5	1 out of 10
Trichlorethene	ND – 25	5	1 out of 10
Tetrachlorethene	ND – 17	5	1 out of 10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND – 19	3	1 out of 10
SVOCs			
Naphthalene	ND – 180	10	2 out of 4

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).

Soil borings were installed in the immediate vicinity of well SAC-W-3 during the remedial investigation to confirm the presence of the historical CVOC contamination in this well (see Figure 3). A total of 6 borings were installed and no field indicators of contamination were observed. In addition, samples from 5 of the borings were analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs and no detections were documented. As a result, no remedial action was taken in the vicinity of SAC-W-3.

During the IRMs described more completely in Section 6.2, all soil in the vicinity of MW-101 and MW-102 was excavated down to bedrock treated, tested and was placed back into the excavation (see Figure 5). Groundwater was not encountered in either excavation. In addition, prior to backfilling the excavations, confirmation samples were collected from the sidewalls and were analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs. The results did not exceed the unrestricted SCOs.

Since all of the monitoring wells with the exception of SAC-W-2 have either been destroyed by construction activities at the site or were removed as part of the remedial investigation, post IRM groundwater samples were not collected. However, based on the complete removal of contaminated soil to bedrock in the area of the IRMs and the lack of groundwater encountered during the excavations, contamination is no longer expected. The Village of Sackets Harbor also has a groundwater use restriction in place to prohibit the use of private wells as a drinking water source.

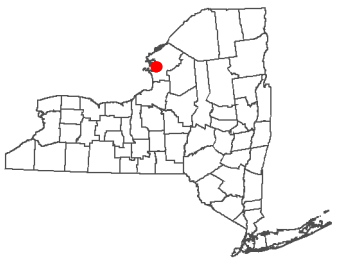

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Figure 1
Former AFMC Facility
Operable Unit 1 - South Terminal
Sackets Harbor (V), Jefferson County
Site No. E623014

NEW YORK
STATE OF
OPPORTUNITY

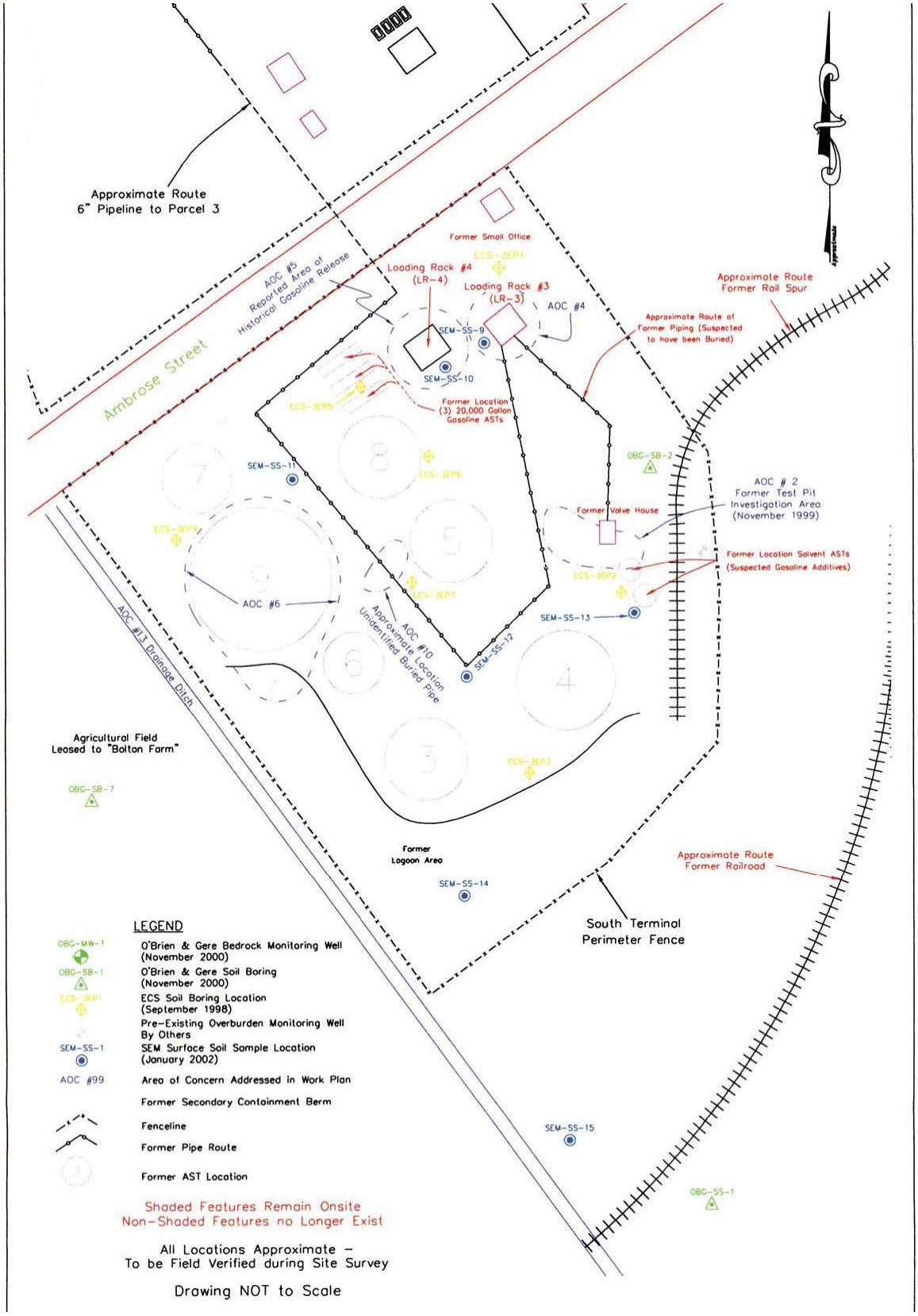

Figure 2

Former AFMC Facility

2002 Surface Soil Sample Locations

Sackets Harbor (V), Jefferson County

Site No. E623014

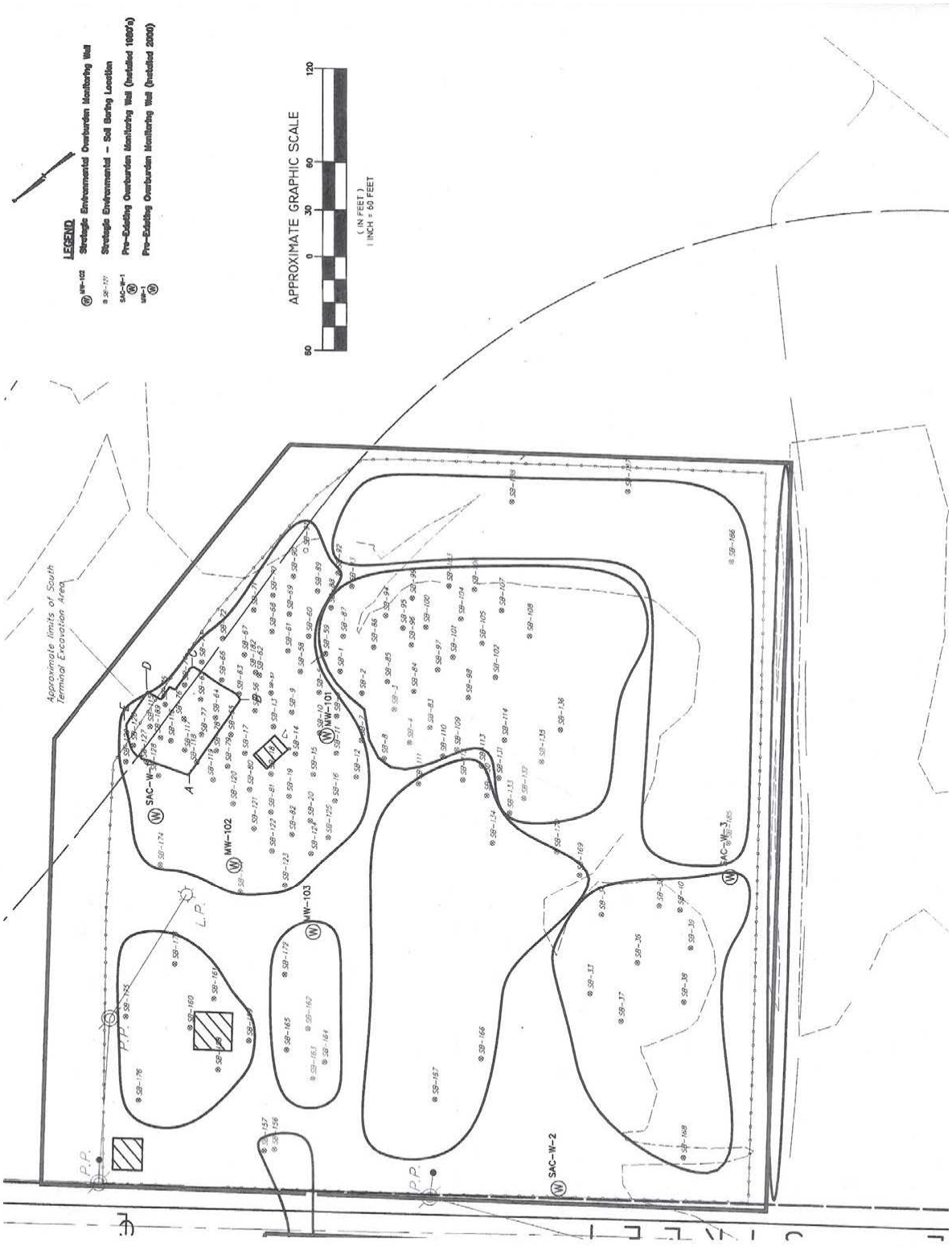

Figure 3

Former AFMC Facility

Monitoring Well and Soil Boring Locations

Sackets Harbor (V), Jefferson County

Site No. E623014

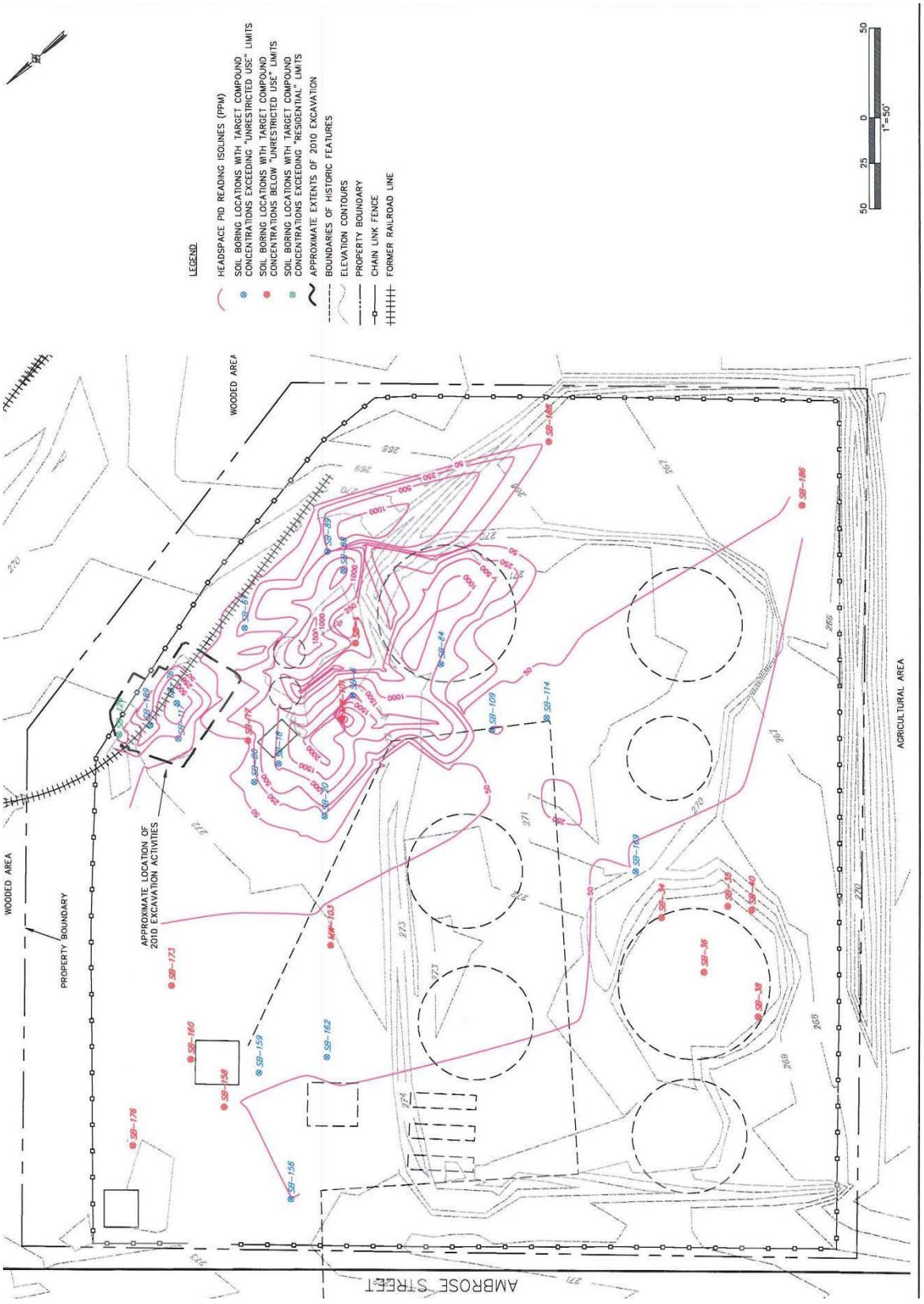

Figure 4

Former AFMC Facility

PID Readings Used to Target Excavation Areas

Sackets Harbor (V), Jefferson County

Site No. E623014

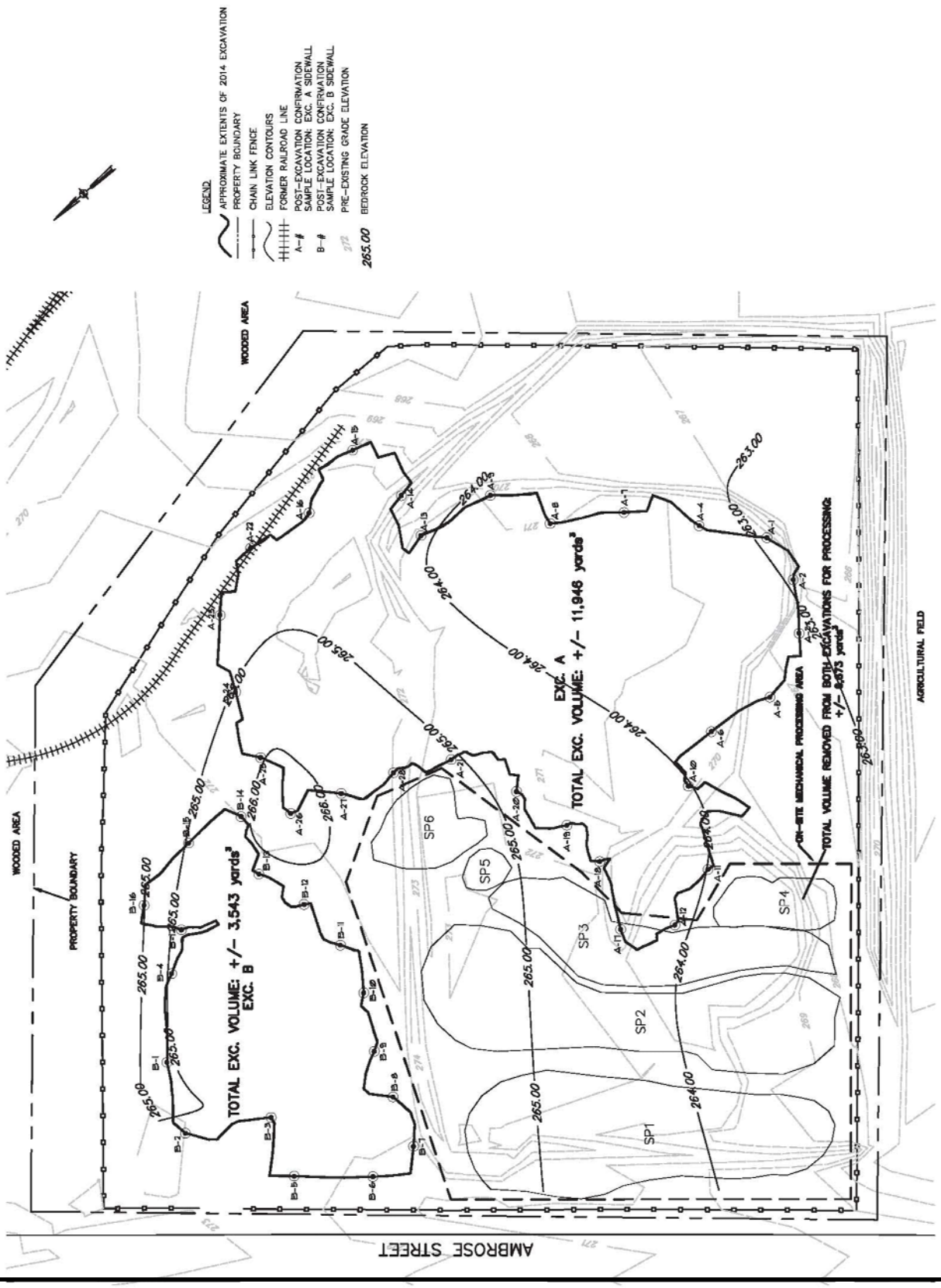

Figure 5

Former AFMC Facility

Limits of Soil Excavated for Ex-Situ Mechanical Aeration

Sackets Harbor (V), Jefferson County

Site No. E623014

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

Former AFMC Facility
Operable Unit No. 01
Environmental Restoration Project
Village of Sackets Harbor, Jefferson County, New York
Site No. E623014

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Former AFMC Facility 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 November 18, 2016. The PRAP outlined the findings of the remedial investigation and the interim remedial measures that have been performed to address contaminated soil and groundwater at the Former AFMC Facility 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 no further action proposed remedy.

A public meeting was held on December 7, 2016, which included a presentation of the remedial investigation and interim remedial measure report (RI/IRM) for the Former AFMC Facility as well as a discussion of the proposed remedy. During the public comment period and at the public meeting no comments were received. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on January 2, 2017.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

Former AFMC Facility
Operable Unit No. 01
Environmental Restoration Project
Village of Sackets Harbor, Jefferson County, New York
Site No. E623014

1. Remedial Investigation Work Plan Addendum, dated November 6, 2002, prepared by Strategic Environmental, LLC.

2. Proposed Remedial Investigation Work Plan (OU01 and OU02), dated October 18, 2006, prepared by Strategic Environmental, LLC.

3. The Department and the Village of Sackets Harbor entered into a State Assistance Contract, Contract No. C303893, on October 3, 2008.

4. The Department and the Village of Sackets Harbor entered into a State Assistance Contract, Contract C303893, Amendment No. 1 on March 8, 2009.

5. Revised South Terminal Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan, dated June 24, 2010, prepared by Strategic Environmental, LLC.

6. The Department and the Village of Sackets Harbor entered into a State Assistance Contract Amendment No. 2 on December 28, 2012.

7. Remedial Investigation / Interim Remedial Measure Report (Operable Units 1 & 2), dated June 7, 2012, prepared by Strategic Environmental, LLC.

8. The Department and the Village of Sackets Harbor entered into a State Assistance Contract Amendment No. 3 on December 16, 2013.

9. Supplemental Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan (Operable Unit #1), dated June 6, 2014, prepared by Strategic Environmental, LLC.

10. The Department and the Village of Sackets Harbor entered into a State Assistance Contract Amendment No. 4 on July 15, 2014.

11. The Department and the Village of Sackets Harbor entered into a State Assistance Contract Amendment No. 5 on September 25, 2015.

12. Final Engineering Report (Operable Unit # 1), dated November 4, 2015, prepared by Strategic Environmental, LLC.