RECORD OF DECISION

Former Ellisburg Country Store
Environmental Restoration Project
Ellisburg, Jefferson County
Site No. E623022
March 2012

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Former Ellisburg Country Store
Environmental Restoration Project
Ellisburg, Jefferson County
Site No. E623022
March 2012

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the Former Ellisburg Country Store 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 the Former Ellisburg Country Store 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 19, 2012

Date

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

RECORD OF DECISION

Former Ellisburg Country Store
Ellisburg, Jefferson County
Site No. E623022
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:

Town of Ellisburg
Attn: Debra Payne
P.O. Box 116
Ellisburg, NY 13636
Phone: (315) 846-5138

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 Ellisburg Country Store is located in a small rural community surrounded by agricultural lands that are both fallow and actively managed. The center of the community is marked by the intersection of County Route 179 and the South Sandy Creek, about 500 feet west of the site. The property address is 12008 NYS Route 193. The site is approximately 0.8 acres in size.

Site Features: The property is roughly square with about 175 feet along each border, covering about 37,000 square feet. The main site feature is a wood-frame building of dimensions 80 feet long by 35 feet deep. The structure includes an attic and a basement. The building housed an independent convenience store until 1994. The center line of Bear Creek defines the rear property line. A walking path and footbridge, which passes over Bear Creek, crosses the site

along the northeastern border. The remainder of the site is mostly cleared with a mix of unpaved parking, lawn, and low brushy vegetation in the southern corner. A 3-4 foot high retaining wall extends perpendicularly out of the middle of the back side of the building for a distance of 40 feet. The higher elevation is north of the wall.

Current Zoning/Use(s): The site is currently inactive. It is zoned for residential and commercial use. The adjacent parcels include residences across the street and on either side of the property. The foot path along the northeastern edge of the property leads to a community park and ball field on the opposite side of Bear Creek. Further southwest, an automotive repair facility and the intersection of County Routes 121 and 179 is found between the site and the South Sandy Creek.

Historic Use(s): The first recorded use of the site was for a cheese factory in the mid 1800s. This use lasted until the 1920's when the factory building was converted to a general store. According to local newspaper articles, the large cheese factory structure completely burned twice between 1889 and 1910. In 1988, two 8,000 gallon above ground petroleum storage tanks were installed at the site to provide automotive fuel for retail sale, kerosene for sale, and heating fuel for the store.

A Phase II Environmental Site Assessment was commissioned in 1999. The report indicates the only contamination found at the site was shallow VOC contamination in the vicinity of the pump island which was attributed to patron overfills. Spill number 9813491 was generated as a result of this finding.

Jefferson County commissioned a Phase I investigation of the site in 2002 to assist in their decision to foreclose on the property for non-payment of property taxes. This report echoed the previous findings.

Both of the above referenced reports are included as appendices to the RI report.

The site was accepted into the Environmental Restoration Program in 2006.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The predominant geology of the area is characterized by several feet of sandy soils overlying limestone bedrock. Relatively flat and level limestone bedrock lies beneath the site. The depth of soil at the front of the property is about 9 feet. The topography slopes gently toward the back of the property decreasing the soil depth to about 3-5 feet. Bedrock is evident in the streambed of Bear Creek which defines the rear property line. Overburden groundwater at the site is essentially non-existent. Bedrock groundwater is near the bedrock surface and flows toward Bear Creek. The soils above bedrock are predominantly sandy soils with ash, cinder, and brick fragments scattered through the matrix. A thin layer of sandy-silt and clay is found along the bedrock surface in some areas of the site.

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. The Village of Ellisburg will assist the state in its efforts by providing all information to the state which identifies PRPs. The Village of Ellisburg 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
- 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. 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 at this site is/are:

lead
mercury
petroleum products
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, total
zinc

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.

IRM Source Removal

In 2009, as part of the Remedial Investigation, areas found to have elevated levels of petroleum were excavated and disposed off-site. A total of 7.5 tons of soil and 240 gallons of liquids were removed, and the petroleum storage system was dismantled and removed.

The RI sampling found elevated detections of mercury, lead, and zinc. A supplemental investigation to further characterize the metals distribution was conducted in 2010. A supplemental soil removal IRM was completed in 2011 to remove soils which exhibited elevated levels of mercury at shallow depths, at two locations. Based on the supplemental data, zinc and lead were not found to be an issue at this site. The two areas were excavated to the bedrock and the sidewalls sampled. Exit samples showed minor exceedances remained along two walls of each excavation. The excavations were extended and one exit sample from each excavation remained slightly above the residential SCO. However, additional excavation was deemed unnecessary due to the minor exceedance and persistent presence of mercury at the site just below the residential SCO. This effort resulted in the removal of an additional 110 tons of soil.

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.

Remediation at the site is complete. Prior to remediation, the primary contaminants of concern were metals, SVOCs, and VOCs in soil. The remedial action resulted in attaining Residential SCOs. Site groundwater meets NYSDEC Class GA Groundwater Standards.

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.*

Direct contact with contaminants is unlikely because the majority of the site was excavated and the contamination was removed to residential standards. Groundwater contamination at the site was minimal and the area is served by a public water supply.

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 Environmental Protection

- Prevent the discharge of contaminants to surface water.
- Remove the source of ground or surface water contamination.

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.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.
- Prevent impacts to biota from ingestion/direct contact with soil causing toxicity or impacts from bioaccumulation through the terrestrial food chain.

Surface Water

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent surface water contamination which may result in fish advisories.

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: 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 selecting No Further Action as the remedy for the site. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives.

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.

For each medium, 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. The contaminants are arranged into four categories; volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides/ polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and inorganics (metals and cyanide). For comparison purposes, the SCGs are provided for each medium that allows for unrestricted use. For soil, if applicable, the Restricted Use SCGs identified in Section 6.1.1 are also presented.

Waste/Source Areas

As described in the RI report, waste/source materials were identified at the site and were impacting soil.

Wastes are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.2(aw) and include solid, industrial and/or hazardous wastes. Source Areas are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375(au). Source areas are areas of concern at a site were substantial quantities of contaminants are found which can migrate and release significant levels of contaminants to another environmental medium. Wastes and Source areas were identified at the site include; petroleum storage systems.

Petroleum storage at the site was known to exist since the mid 1970's. Two generations of petroleum storage systems were identified by the RI. The most recent installation, composed of two above ground storage tanks within concrete secondary containment and underground piping to dispensers, remained when the site was accepted into the ERP. The petroleum storage system and soils which were contaminated with petroleum were removed by an IRM. More specific details of the IRM can be found in Section 6.2 and the RI report. Soil samples collected at the limits of the excavation confirmed the IRM activities were successful at removing the petroleum contaminated soils.

Figure 2 shows the location of the waste/source areas identified during the RI.

The waste/source areas identified at the site were addressed by the IRM(s) described in Section 6.2.

Groundwater

Previous investigations, referenced in Section 3, reported that overburden groundwater does not exist at the site. Therefore, three bedrock monitoring wells were installed to assess the groundwater beneath the site. The wells were advanced 10 to 15 feet below the bedrock surface. The well locations are shown on Figure 2.

The wells were sampled on two occasions. The wells were initially sampled for VOCs and SVOCs, then a second round of sampling assessed for VOCs, SVOCs, and filtered and unfiltered metals.

There were no exceedances of the 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) for VOCs, SVOCs, or metals, with the exception of iron, selenium, lead, and

sodium in the unfiltered samples; and selenium and sodium in the filtered samples. All of these compounds are naturally occurring in the vicinity of the site. The one detection of lead was in an unfiltered sample and only slightly above the applicable standard. Additionally, selenium was detected in the laboratory method blank, questioning the representativeness of the detections reported by the laboratory.

The community is served by a municipal drinking water supply; therefore groundwater is not used as a drinking water source in the vicinity of this site.

No site-related groundwater contamination of concern was identified during the RI. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for groundwater.

Soil

Soil samples were collected at the site during the RI. The sample locations are shown on Figure 2.

'Surface soil' samples were collected from a depth of 0-2", 'shallow soil' samples were collected from the 2"-2' interval, and 'subsurface soil' samples were collected at locations in excess of 2' in depth. In some areas bedrock was within 2 feet of the surface. While additional samples were collected during the IRMs, only those samples which characterize the soils that remain at the site (i.e., subsequent to the IRMs) are presented in the following sections.

VOCs

All soil samples were screened with a PID to assess for the presence of petroleum related contamination. Any locations where elevated readings or odors were found were sampled or were removed and end point samples collected. In all, a total of 26 soil samples (1 surface, 6 shallow, and 19 subsurface) were sent for VOC analysis and none of the results indicate an exceedance of the residential SCOs.

PCBs and Pesticides

A total of 16 soil samples were analyzed from various locations and depths across the site. Five samples were from shallow soil and 11 were from subsurface soil. None of these samples exceeded the residential SCOs.

SVOCs

The SVOC analysis included two categories of compounds: SVOCs indicative of refined petroleum and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). PAHs can be found in crude oil, coal, asphalt, driveway sealer, and residues from incomplete combustion of organic materials such as coal, wood, refuse, and even cigarette smoke. Even though scientific research has shown these compounds to be hazardous to human health, PAHs are a common soil contaminant in developed areas.

A total of 26 soil samples were collected for SVOC analysis at this site at the same locations where VOC samples were collected as mentioned above. These samples are summarized in Table 1. SVOCs indicative of petroleum were not found at levels above the unrestricted SCOs. However, PAHs were found in most of the samples collected during the RI. PAHs exceeded the residential SCOs in only 2 of the 26 samples collected. Both of these samples were collected from the sub surface soils at a depth of 2-4 feet. Additional samples were collected at both locations. One was included as part of a composite sample, while the other was a field

duplicate sample collected for quality control. Neither of the duplicate samples exceeded the residential SCOs for SVOCs.

Metals

Due to several elevated detections of zinc, lead, and mercury found during the RI, a supplemental investigation focusing on the metals was completed in 2009. The additional metals analysis included samples collected from the 0-2", 2"-2', greater than 2 feet, and at the bedrock surface at 16 locations evenly distributed across the site. In all, 67 discrete samples were analyzed.

The supplemental investigation identified no additional locations where zinc exceeded the unrestricted SCOs and therefore further effort to investigate or address zinc at the site was deemed unnecessary.

The supplemental investigation identified only 2 of 75 sample locations which exceeded the residential SCOs for lead. These locations were in the 3-4' interval and at the top of bedrock in the same soil boring. The exceedances were only slightly above the residential SCO of 400 ppm, therefore, further effort to investigate or address lead contamination at the site was deemed unnecessary.

Mercury was found in exceedance of the residential SCOs at only 3 of 82 locations sampled. One of the locations was at a depth of 3-4' below the surface and at a concentration of 1.4 ppm. Therefore, it was determined that this location did not warrant additional remediation. The other two samples were from the 2" to 2' interval. This lead to the supplemental IRM described in Section 6.2 which attempted to remove the two shallow soil exceedances. As noted in Section 6.2, two of the eight sidewall exit samples remained in exceedance of the residential SCOs. However it was decided that additional remedial action was not warranted given the predominance of this mineral at the site with only a few minor exceedances in the large number of samples collected.

All of the metals data generated which characterizes the soil remaining at the site are summarized on Table 1.

Summary

As illustrated above, the site-related soil contamination identified during the RI was addressed during the IRMs described in Section 6.2.

Table 1 – Soil

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppm)[a]	Unrestricted SCG[b] (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCG	Residential Use SCG[c] (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Residential SCG
SVOCs					
Benzo (a) anthracene	ND to 33	1	2 of 26	1	2 of 26
Benzo (a) pyrene	ND to 45	1	2 of 26	1	2 of 26
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	ND to 45	1	2 of 26	1	2 of 26
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	ND to 1.27	0.8	1 of 26	1	1 of 26
Chrysene	ND to 33	1	2 of 26	1	2 of 26
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	ND to 0.337	0.33	1 of 26	0.33	1 of 26
Indeno (123-cd)pyrene	ND to 0.779	0.5	1 of 26	0.5	1 of 26
1 **Inorganics**					
lead	2 to 408	63	30 of 75	400	2 of 75
zinc	10.7 to 407	109	29 of 75	2200	0 of 75
mercury	0.0075 to 2.78	0.18	46 of 82	0.81	3 of 82

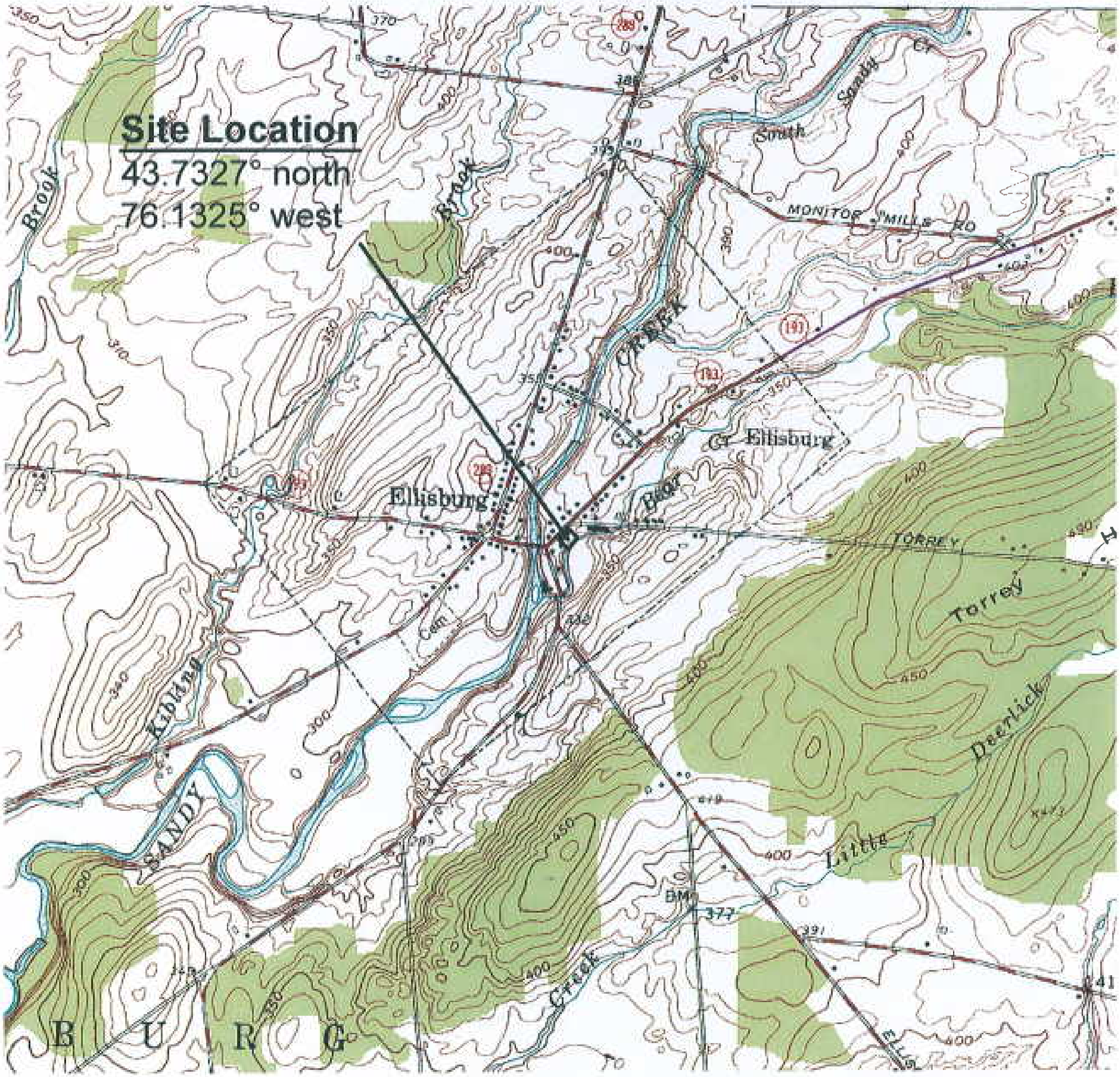
a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;
b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.
c - SCG: Part 375-6.8(b), Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives for the Protection of Public Health for Residential Use.

Soil Vapor

The evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion resulting from the presence of site related soil or groundwater contamination was evaluated by the sampling of soil vapor. At this site no buildings were present in impacted areas, so only soil vapor was evaluated.

Soil vapor samples were collected from the vicinity of the petroleum storage system. The samples were collected to assess the potential for soil vapor intrusion. The results indicate a threat of indoor air impact does not exist at this site.

Based on the concentration detected, and in comparison with the NYSDOH Soil Vapor Intrusion Guidance, no site-related soil vapor contamination of concern was identified during the RI. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for soil vapor.



SCALE in FEET

1,000 0 1,000 3,000 5,000

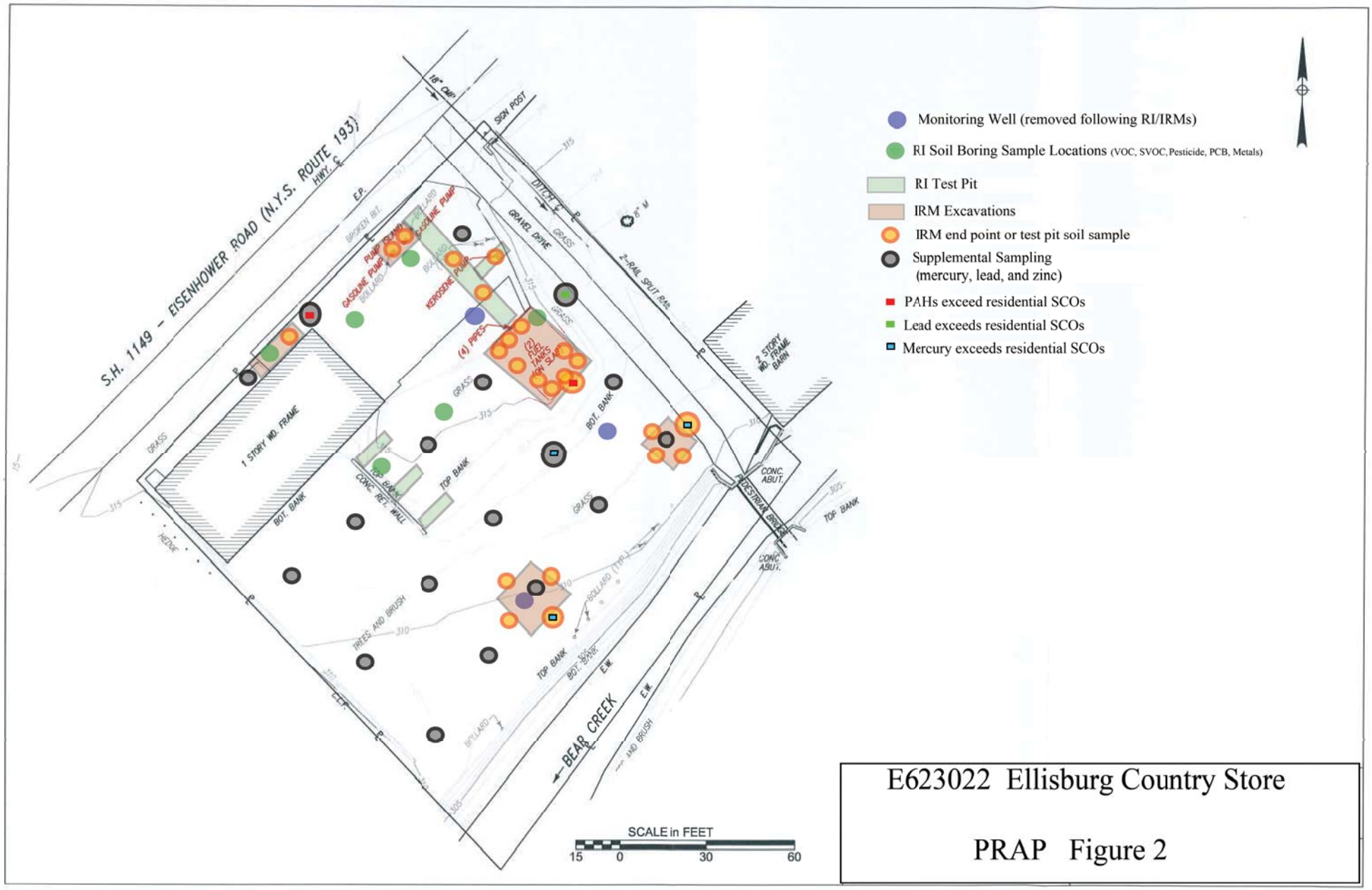
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Contour Interval: 10 Feet

Map Taken From: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Quadrangles; Ellisburgh (1958) & Sandy Creek (1958, Photorevised 1982) (www.nysgis.state.ny.us/quads/usgsdrg.htm)

S&W Redevelopment of North America, LLC. Syracuse, New York	Former Ellisburg Store, ERP Site #E623022 Remedial Investigation Village of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York
DATE:1/2010 JOB No.:N6012.40	Figure 1 Site Location

X-REF: ellisburgho4307612.tif, sandycreeko4307611.tif
2009/dec/syr/lem
J:\PROJECTS\N-xxxx\N6000\N6012 - Ellisburg\40 Remedial Investigation\RI Report\Figures\Figure1\EllisburghFig1.dwg



E623022 Ellisburg Country Store

PRAP Figure 2

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

Former Ellisburg Country Store
Environmental Restoration Project
Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York
Site No. E623022

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the former Ellisburg Country Store 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 31, 2012. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated soil at the Former Ellisburg Country Store 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 14, 2012, which included a presentation of the remedial investigation and alternatives analysis for the Former Ellisburg Store, 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 March 16, 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: What restricitions will be imposed on the site?

RESPONSE 1: There will be no use restrictions imposed by the Record of Decision.

COMMENT 2: When will the Record of Decision be issued?

RESPONSE 1: Barring any unforeseen issues, it is anticipated that the Record of Decision will be issued by April 1, 2011.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

Former Ellisburg Country Store
Environmental Restoration Project
Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York
Site No. E623022

1. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Former Ellisburg Country Store site.

2. The Department and the Town of Ellisburg entered into a State Assistance Contract, Contract No.E623022, April 12, 2007.

3. "Remedial Investigation NYSERP, former Ellisburg Mini-Mart", January 2010, prepared by S&W Redevelopment.

4. "IRM ERP for Ellisburg Mini-Mart", January 2010, prepared by S&W Redevelopment.