
**LCP OU-1 FINAL COVER AREA
100% DESIGN REPORT
FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION**

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CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

LCP OU-1 FINAL COVER AREA 100% DESIGN REPORT FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION

I, the undersigned, on behalf of Honeywell, certify that I am and at all pertinent times hereinafter mentioned was a Professional Engineer licensed or otherwise authorized under Article 145 of the Education Law of the State of New York to practice engineering; that I am the person who had primary direct responsibility for the performance of the work performed to complete the 100% Design Report.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARARs	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
bgs	below ground surface
CWTP	construction water treatment plant
GDC	geosynthetic drainage composite
HDPE	high density polyethylene
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
LCP	Linden Chemical & Plastics
LLDPE	linear low-density polyethylene
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
O&M	operation and maintenance
OM&M	operation, maintenance and monitoring
OU	operable unit
PLC	programmable logic controller
RA	remedial action
ROD	Record of Decision
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The final cover construction for the Linden Chemical & Plastics (LCP) Operable Unit (OU) -1 is part of Honeywell's continuing efforts to restore and clean up Onondaga Lake, adjacent plant properties, and tributaries. Numerous remedial construction activities have been completed previously as part of a comprehensive program by Honeywell to address legacy contamination at the site, a former Allied Chemical property that was a source of mercury contamination. During prior site remediation activities, Honeywell removed for recycling more than seven tons of mercury from the plant property through "soil washing." Under the direction of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the restoration also involved excavation of contaminated sediments in surrounding areas, wetland restoration, installation of an on-site groundwater collection system, and the construction of a five-story-deep, underground cutoff wall to prevent any future migration from the site.

The final cover construction is the final major remediation effort other than continuation of the operation, maintenance and monitoring of the site.

This Draft 100% Design Report was developed in consideration of the NYSDEC Green Remediation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Region 2 Clean and Green policies. It presents design analysis, plans, and specifications for the LCP OU-1 final cover area construction.

The final cover construction includes installation of a low permeability geomembrane barrier to minimize infiltration, construction of a permanent stormwater drainage system designed to increase flows to Wetland A, and restoration as a native grass and wildflower meadow. Other future potential site uses are possible based on the closure design.

The design elements presented in this Draft 100% Design Report for LCP OU-1 final cover area construction include:

- Drawings for construction of the final cover system
- Specifications for construction of the final cover system
- Drawings and specifications for the management of stormwater from the completed cover; and
- Requirements for management of the site during the construction of the final cover system

Construction of the final cover system is expected to occur in the second half of 2014 after completion of the Ninemile Creek removals.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1.1.1 Overview

This report presents the 100% Design for the LCP OU-1 final cover construction at the LCP Bridge Street OU-1 Site in Solvay, New York.

The cover area was previously constructed as part of the remedial construction performed under Order on Consent Index No. D7 0001-00-12 dated March 21, 2002 for Site No. 734049. This construction was described in the Final Remedial Action (RA) Report for the Soil Washing, Soil and Sediment Consolidation Report, Sewers, Slurry Wall, Groundwater Containment/Pretreatment and Interim Soil Cover at the LCP Bridge Street Site (OU 1) (Parsons, 2009).

The design elements presented in this 100% Design Report for the LCP OU-1 final cover construction include:

- Drawings for construction of the final cover system
- Specifications for construction of the final cover system
- Drawings and specification for the management of stormwater from the completed cover
- Requirements for management of the site during the construction of the final cover system

1.1.2 Coordination with Other Areas

The LCP OU-1 Site location is shown on Figure 1 and the cover area portion of the LCP OU-1 Site is shown on Figure 2. The scope of the final cover construction is generally limited to the area contained within the slurry wall surrounding the final cover area with limited work outside of this boundary to modify stormwater drainage and roadways.

An interim cover was placed on the cover area during construction activities completed in 2007. Additional soils and sediments have been placed in the cover area from additional removal from Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activities at the LCP OU-1 Site and from Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek Site remedial activities. The remediation and restoration of the Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek Site have been addressed under other Consent Orders and Records of Decision (ROD) and are not addressed further in this report.

1.1.3 Coordination with Other Documents

The Work at the LCP OU-1 Site is performed under Order on Consent Index No. D7 0001-00-12 dated March 21, 2002 for Site No. 734049. This Order on Consent implements the ROD (NYSDEC, 2000) for LCP OU-1.

The Final Design Report for the LCP OU-1 (Parsons 2004) provides the details of the work to be performed to remediate OU-1. This work is generally complete as documented in the Final Remedial Action Report (Parsons, 2009). Other than O&M activities, the primary remaining activity required to complete the remedial action construction at the OU-1 Site is the construction of the final cover that is addressed in this report.

USEPA performed the First Five-Year Review of the LCP OU-1 Site in 2009 (USEPA 2009). Two recommendations and follow-up actions pertaining to the OU-1 cover area were provided in the First Five-Year Report:

- Complete design and construct cap upon completion of the Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek remedial action (Milestone Date: October 2015)
- Adjust groundwater pumping rate to achieve inward gradient after the discharge to sanitary sewer commences and again after the final low-permeability cap is constructed (Milestone Date: October 2018)

This report presents the final cover design to address the first recommendation and to permit accomplishment of the second bullet point after completion of the cover system.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The LCP OU-1 site is located approximately two miles west of Syracuse in the Village of Solvay, Town of Geddes, Onondaga County, New York (Figure 1). The site is located in an industrial area south of the New York State Fairgrounds complex and a Conrail right-of-way and north of Belle Isle Road. The Ben Weitsman and Sons scrapyards and the former NAKOH Chemical Company are located northeast of the site. The WPS Syracuse Cogeneration facility (formerly known as Kamine) is located immediately west of the site. Figure 2 shows the site layout.

The LCP OU-1 former facility encompasses approximately 20 acres and was host to various former industrial, storage, and office buildings, as well as storage tanks and railroad tracks. These structures were remediated (e.g. tank cleaning, lead and asbestos abatement) and demolished during an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) completed in 2001 (BBL, 2001).

The West Flume, a man-made drainage channel, runs east-west through the northern portion of the site. The flume typically ranges in width from 5 to 10 ft. In addition to runoff from the main site, the flume conveys stormwater from a portion of the Village of Solvay. The West Flume is a New York State Class C water body. The West Flume converges with Geddes Brook under Interstate 695 approximately 4,500 ft. west of the site. Geddes Brook flows into Ninemile Creek, which eventually discharges into Onondaga Lake.

Three wetlands, Wetlands A, B and C, are located to the west of the LCP site. These wetlands are part of the New York State regulated wetland complex SYW-14.

Wetland A is located immediately west of the LCP site and is approximately 0.9 acres. It includes a portion of the West Ditch, a shallow man-made ditch that conveys surface water from the western portion of the LCP facility and other upstream areas to the main body of Wetland A.

Surface water discharges from Wetland A to Wetland B via a spillway that was constructed during the RA.

Wetland B is approximately 6.4 acres. The main body of Wetland B is located several hundred feet west of Wetland A. Wetland B discharges to the West Flume downstream of the LCP facility.

Wetland C is approximately 1.5 acres and created in 2012 following removals conducted in the former dredge spoils area. Wetland C consists of deep emergent wetland surrounded by emergent and shallow emergent wetlands with riparian edges.

The East Ditch is a shallow man-made ditch located along the east side of the facility. The East Ditch transports surface water runoff from the eastern portion of the main site and from upstream areas to the West Flume.

The LCP OU-1 cover area is approximately 16.5 acres and is located between Wetland A, the East Ditch, and the West Flume. Remedial action work elements directly related to the cover area that were completed in 2007 (Parsons, 2009) are listed below:

- Installation of a slurry cut-off wall keyed 3 ft. into the underlying low-permeability glacial till to prevent groundwater migration from the site
- Tie the cut-off wall into a low-permeability cap to protect the wall from desiccation and to provide physical protection to the top of the wall
- Excavation of mercury-impacted soils and sediments
- Soil-washing of mercury-impacted Principal Threat Wastes
- Off-site recycling of mercury from soil-washing
- Stabilization of soil washing sludges
- Building demolition
- Consolidation of excavated mercury-impacted soils and sediments from several site areas within the cover area
- Installation of a interim low-permeability cap over the soil/sediment cover area
- Installation of groundwater extraction wells and monitoring wells to maintain an inward and upward hydraulic gradient within the soil/sediment cover area
- Restoration of wetlands

1.3 REMEDIATION OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

The objectives of the remediation at the LCP site, as stated in the ROD, are to:

- Eliminate, to the extent practicable, contaminant migration from the site to Onondaga Lake environs and environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface waters, soil, air, and sediment).
- Restore, to the extent practicable, groundwater quality to levels which meet state and federal drinking water standards.

- Mitigate, to the extent practicable, the migration and potential migration of impacted waters through the site sewers.
- Eliminate, to the extent practicable, the direct contact threat associated with impacted soil, surface water, and groundwater.
- Reduce, to the extent practicable, the level of contaminants in surface water and sediments to attain surface water Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) and sediment remedial goals to be protective of fish, wildlife, and the resources upon which they depend.

The final cover construction is one of the final steps to achieving these remedial action objectives.

1.4 REMEDY OF RECORD

The work previously completed to satisfy the ROD-specified remedy is summarized in Section 1.2. The ROD states that the final cover, which is the subject of this design, will be a New York State 6 NYCRR Part 360 equivalent low-permeability cover. The approved Final Design Report (Parsons, 2004) describes the Part 360 equivalent low-permeability cover cross-section that is the basis for the final cover system design presented in this report.

SECTION 2

CURRENT COVER AREA CONDITION AND OPERATION

Soils and sediments from the Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek remediation and additional removals from LCP OU-1 have been consolidated at the cover area beginning in 2011. Preparation of the cover area for this included stripping topsoil from the area to receive the consolidated materials, constructing berms with 3H:1V exterior slopes on the exposed interim low permeability cap soils, and installation of temporary sumps for managing construction water within the bermed area. These preparation activities allowed for collection of all construction water during the consolidation activities and pumping that construction water to the nearby temporary Construction Water Treatment Plant (CWTP) that was established for the Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek remedy. The exterior of the berms were vegetated to minimize erosion and stormwater management outside of the berms was unchanged from the previous condition.

The consolidation activity has progressed from north to south in the cover area. The materials have been placed to expected final grades for the cover area. Slopes of the consolidated materials have generally been placed with a maximum slope of 4H:1V and a minimum slope of 25H:1V. The Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek removals are scheduled to be complete in the summer of 2014.

Groundwater is recovered within the final cover area using a series of 15 double-cased groundwater pumping wells installed along the northern portion of the site in 2006 and 2007. Each well extends down to the glacial till layer and has an average depth of approximately 53 ft. below ground surface (bgs).

Water pumped from the individual pumping wells is discharged to two common 4-inch diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) gravity collection header pipes installed on the west and north side of the soil/sediment cover area respectively. The header pipes have been installed at approximately one percent slope and are equipped with a cleanout at each end and at approximately 100-ft. intervals. Water flows through the header pipes to a collection sump located inside the cut-off wall along the northern side of the site. The pumps are controlled by a centralized programmable logic controller (PLC) located in a panel within the extraction system building. The system controls alarms and shutdown the extraction wells and transfer pumps in the event of a system malfunction (e.g., water on the floor in the secondary containment area, high level in storage tank(s), transfer pump failure, etc.). An autodialer notifies the appropriate O&M service technician(s) in the event of an alarm condition.

Water in the collection sump is pumped to two 10,000-gallon fiberglass storage tanks located inside the groundwater extraction system building at the southwest corner of the site. The storage tanks provide approximately four days storage each based on a total pumping rate of 1.5 gpm.

SECTION 3

DESIGN ELEMENTS

3.1 GRADING AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The final grading plan will be determined by the final removal volumes of the currently ongoing remediation of Ninemile Creek. The grading plan shown in the drawings has been developed to accommodate the potential maximum volume of materials to be placed, however, there is a reasonable likelihood that less material will be placed and the final slopes at the south end of the landfill will be more gradual than currently shown at the end of placement in the summer of 2014. Slopes of the consolidated materials are generally being placed with a maximum slope of 4H:1V and a minimum slope of 25H:1V. The berms constructed to provide lateral containment of the consolidated materials during their placement have external slopes of 3H:1V. Therefore it is expected that the final cover area will have maximum slopes of 3H:1V and minimum slopes of 25H:1V when the final cover system is constructed which meets the requirements of Part 360.

NYSDEC requested the final cover design discharge two-thirds or more of the stormwater from the cover area to Wetland A to help maintain its hydrology. The swale system shown on the contract drawings is designed to collect about three-quarters of the expected stormwater and snowmelt and discharge it to Wetland A.

The stormwater swales are generally laid out to collect stormwater from the upper relatively flat area before it flows down the steeper slopes around the cover area to reduce the potential for erosion. A second swale has been designed to collect stormwater that falls on the upper steeper slopes. These collection swales discharge to either the existing perimeter swales around south and west sides of the cover area or into a discharge swale located at the north end of the landfill. Stormwater that falls below the midslope swale is generally discharged directly into the perimeter swales around the toe of the landfill or across the gravel road on the east side of the landfill.

The stormwater collection and discharge system has been designed for a storm event equal to or exceeding a 24-hour, 25-year frequency storm as required by Part 360. The swale materials have been selected to mitigate potential erosion based on the calculated expected velocities and shear stresses for the design storm event. The calculations are presented in Appendix A-1. Permanent detention storage of stormwater is not specifically incorporated in the design because the permeable area of the site is unchanged and most of the stormwater is being routed to the wetland ponds which provide stormwater detention capacity.

3.2 COVER SYSTEM

Following the receipt of all material from the Ninemile Creek remediation, the final low permeability cover will be installed. In accordance with the ROD, a 6 NYCRR Part 360 equivalent final cover physically tied into the subsurface barrier has been designed to cover and

contain mercury-impacted soils and excavated sediments/soils, brine muds and materials from LCP OU-1 and the Geddes Brook/Ninemile Creek site. The final cover will be approximately 16.5 acres of the LCP OU-1 site.

The final cover will use a 40-mil LLDPE geomembrane as the infiltration barrier. The multi-layer final cover composite cap will consist of the following layers as shown on Contract Drawing C-013, from the top down:

- Vegetated topsoil (6-inches thick) (Section 02990)
- A barrier protection soil layer (18-inches thick) (Section 02200)
- A geosynthetic drainage composite (GDC) on slopes steeper than 10 percent (Section 02742)
- Textured 40 mil. linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) geomembrane (Section 02740)
- 16-ounce non-woven geotextile (gas venting layer) (Section 02421)
- Prepared Subgrade (Section 02100)

An access road will be provided to provide access to vehicles to the top of the cover area as shown on Contract Drawing C-008. The access road has been designed with a maximum grade of 10 percent to facilitate all-condition vehicle access. The location of the access road and its details are shown on the contract drawings.

3.3 GAS VENTING

The material in the final cover area is expected to generate only a small amount of gas at very low rates because it is composed primarily of mercury-impacted soil, sediment and demolition debris with solidification additives. A 16-ounce non-woven geotextile located above the compacted subgrade will serve as the gas venting layer. The geotextile will be augmented by high transmissivity strips of geonet or cusped HDPE cores to assist in transmitting gas to the gas vents.

The proposed gas vents have been located immediately adjacent to the access road described in Section 3.2. For aesthetic reasons, the gas vents have been designed to be flush with the ground surface by discharging any gas into a manhole open to the atmosphere by a grated cover. Precipitation that enters the manholes will be drained by crushed stone and GDC into the GDC that underlies the access road. The gas vent details are shown on Contract Drawings C-002 and C-013.

3.4 HABITAT RESTORATION

The final cover will be restored as a native grass and wildflower meadow. The seed mix is designed to have significant biodiversity of native plants with some plants selected to succeed in dry conditions while others will find greatest success in moist to wet conditions so that local variations in the soil moisture conditions at various points on the final cover will enhance biodiversity. The restoration is expected to perform best if mowed very infrequently, at a frequency

just sufficient to suppress extensive woody plant growth. The seed mix is described in the Contract Specifications in Section 02990.

As provided in Section 02990, a one year warranty period for topsoil and seed from the date of substantial completion or correction period is required. Maintenance will be performed as necessary during that period, including repairs, re-seeding and re-mulching of any bare areas in excess of four (4) square feet so that an acceptable grass stand is established.

3.5 SITE PREPARATION AND CONTROLS

3.5.1 Site Preparation

The surface of the consolidated materials will be smoothed and graded as necessary. The surface will be visually inspected for protruding materials that could puncture or tear of the geomembrane. Protruding or sharp materials at the surface will be removed and buried deeper in the consolidated material or covered by soil that will be protective of the geomembrane.

The existing vegetated topsoil on the sides of the final cover area will be treated with herbicide shortly before the geosynthetics are placed to kill the vegetation. The surface will then be roughened to provide a rougher, higher interface strength surface for the geosynthetics to lie on.

Where feasible, existing water extraction system elements (i.e. monitoring and pumping wells) protruding above the surface of the final cover area will be raised as necessary to permit placement of the final cover system around them while still maintaining their functionality. The two small control system out buildings on the final cover area currently are constructed flush with the adjacent ground surface. These buildings are supported on slabs-on-grade founded on 1-foot of structural fill. The ground immediately adjacent to the buildings will be excavated about 18-inches deep to just above the electrical conduit and other utilities from the buildings and just below the structural fill supporting the slabs on grade for the buildings. Since these buildings are fixed in place, the cover immediately adjacent to the buildings will be limited to replacement of the excavated thickness consisting of 18 inches of structural fill placed over the GDC, geomembrane, and gas venting layer to allow for foot traffic around the building for maintenance purposes.

3.5.2 Utilities

Utilities were abandoned and/or re-routed during the LCP OU-1 remediation in order to construct the slurry wall and execute excavations in and near the cover area. The utilities that exist in the cover area are dedicated to the functioning of the water extraction system and monitoring of the cover area. These utilities will be protected during the final cover construction and will generally remain buried below the final cover system. The locations of know utilities are shown on the Contract Drawing C-005.

3.5.3 Temporary Stormwater and Erosion Control

Specification 02370 presents project requirements for Stormwater and Erosion Control. As described in Specification 02370, the remedial contractor will develop a Stormwater, Erosion,

and Sediment Control Plan for the final cover construction. Stormwater, erosion, and sediment control is anticipated to consist of silt fencing and similar elements to prevent significant soil or sediment erosion from the site.

Stormwater from upgradient locations of exposed waste material will be routed away from exposed materials and excavations. Stormwater contact with exposed material will be minimized to the extent practical, to reduce the volume of construction water. The remedial contractor will be required to maintain stormwater, erosion, and sediment control structures for the duration of the project. These structures will be removed once permanent vegetation, or an otherwise stable surface, is established in the disturbed areas.

3.6 CONSTRUCTION WATER MANAGEMENT

Contaminated soils are expected to generate construction water likely to require collection and treatment. Rainfall on disturbed contaminated materials is expected to be the primary source of construction water that will require treatment.

Contract Specification Section 02140 presents project requirements for construction water. This specification provides definitions of construction water that will require water treatment and definitions of stormwater that will not require treatment.

Effluent limits for discharge of treated water into the surface waters immediately adjacent to the site, specifically discharge to the West Flume, are also presented in Contract Specification Section 02140.

3.7 POST-CONSTRUCTION OM&M

The LCP OU-1 Site has an approved Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OM&M) Plan dated September, 2009 and approved in October, 2009. This OM&M Plan will be reviewed and modified as necessary after completion of the final cover construction.

3.8 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

The anticipated schedule for the LCP OU-1 cover area final closure activities is shown below.

August 2014	Complete Ninemile Creek Excavation and final material placement at LCP
September-2014	LCP Cover Area Preparation and Mobilization
September – November 2014	Installation of Final Cover
November-December 2014	Restoration and CWTP Demobilization

Notes:

- (1) Schedule start date is estimated based on normal weather and expected construction conditions at Ninemile Creek. The schedule for LCP final closure activities is dependent upon the completion of Nine Mile Creek removals. When the final impacted material has been placed within the cover area, LCP final closure activities will commence no later than 15 working days after that final placement (weather permitting). Weather may also impact the schedule of the LCP OU1 final closure activities.

SECTION 4

REFERENCES

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- USEPA, 2009. First Five-Year Review of the LCP –OU-1 Site.



FIGURE 2

Honeywell LCP BRIDGE STREET SITE
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LCP SITE PLAN

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