

RECORD OF DECISION

Alexander Schmigel Property
State Superfund Project
Hoosick, Rensselaer County
Site No. 442002
April 2013



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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Alexander Schmigel Property
State Superfund Project
Hoosick, Rensselaer County
Site No. 442002
April 2013

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the Alexander Schmigel Property site, a Class 2 inactive hazardous waste disposal 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, and is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300), as amended.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the Alexander Schmigel Property 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 feasibility study (FS). 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.

April 2, 2013

Date



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

RECORD OF DECISION

Alexander Schmigel Property
Hoosick, Rensselaer County
Site No. 442002
April 2013

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 hazardous wastes 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.

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 site management, which will 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 New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (also known as the State Superfund Program) is an enforcement program, the mission of which is to identify and characterize suspected inactive hazardous waste disposal sites and to investigate and remediate those sites found to pose a significant threat to public health and environment.

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:

Cheney Library
Attn: Ms. Carol Gaillard
P.O. Box 177
Classic Street
Hoosick Falls, NY 12090-0177
Phone: 518-686-9401

A public meeting was also conducted. At the meeting, the findings of the remedial investigation (RI) 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:

This site is less than one-quarter acre in size and is located in a rural area of Rensselaer County, approximately 2.5 miles northeast of Hoosick Falls. The Site is bounded by wooded areas to the north and east, and residential access drives to the south and west.

Site Features:

The site is located on the east side of the entrance road which services a small residential area. The area of concern is a low area, approximately 200 feet from Route 67, that is a former fill area.

Current Zoning/Use:

The area is a rural/residential area and the site is zoned residential; as discussed above, the disposal area is located adjacent to an entrance road which services a small residential area. The closest residence is located less than 100 feet from the former disposal area.

Past Uses of the Site:

In 1977 the site was used for the disposal of approximately 165 55-gallon drums of waste (consisting of polymer resins, acetone, 2-methoxyethyl ester of acetic acid and methyl cellosolve (2-methoxyethanol)) from the Oak Materials Co., located in nearby Hoosick Falls, NY. The site owner reportedly poured the liquid contents of the drums into a small pit, then crushed the emptied drums and dumped them into the same pit. The open pit was then backfilled with soil and assorted refuse (auto parts, tires, bicycle frames, wire, lumber, tree limbs, bed springs, paper, plastic, etc.). The site was also allegedly used by a local garage for disposal of waste lubricating oils. An early site inspection report, prepared by the Rensselaer County Health Department, indicated no obvious odors, color variations or seepages noted in the disposal area.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology:

The site is located in a hilly area which generally slopes from the north to the south, with a low swampy area located just west-southwest of the site. Bedrock (shale) at the site is present at a depth of approximately 5-10 feet below ground surface. The Walloomsac River is located to the south of the site; at its closest point the river is approximately 1000 feet from the site. At the site groundwater flows to the southwest and is present approximately 8-10 feet below the ground surface.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, an alternative which allows for unrestricted use of the site was evaluated.

A comparison of the results of the investigation against unrestricted use standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the site contaminants is 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.

The PRPs for the site, documented to date, include:

Honeywell International, Inc

The Department and Honeywell International, Inc. entered into a Consent Order on December 21, 2006. The Order obligates the responsible party to implement an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM).

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
- surface water
- drinking water
- 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 SCGs 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 hazardous waste 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:

ACETONE

LEAD

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.

Excavation of Disposal Area

IRM activities were conducted at the site from October 25, 2010 through November 17, 2010, and from November 15, 2011 through November 17, 2011. The excavation area became larger than originally planned and a utility pole needed to be re-located to complete the excavation. The utility pole took 11 months to move (due to coordination with the utility companies); once the utility pole was moved the excavation was completed (during the time preparing to move the utility pole the excavation area was backfilled to grade). The IRM included:

- 1) Drums, drum contents, pieces of drums, and other related disposal debris (i.e. drum materials) encountered during excavation of the former disposal area were properly handled (i.e., overpacked), characterized and transported off-site for disposal;
- 2) On-site soil which exceeded the Unrestricted use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) (as defined by 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8) was excavated and transported off-site for proper disposal.

Approximately 51 overpack (i.e. 85-gallon capacity), and eight 55-gallon capacity drums were filled with drum materials excavated from the site; approximately 500 cubic yards of soil were removed. Clean fill meeting the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) was brought in to replace the excavated soil and establish the design grades at the site.

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.

Nature and Extent of Contamination:

Remediation at the site is complete. Prior to the IRM remediation the contaminants of concern exceeded the applicable SCGs for soil. Surface water sampling did not show impacts from the site. Based on historic groundwater data the following contaminants had been detected above groundwater standards immediately downgradient of the site: methylene chloride, acetone, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (total). Past investigations indicated that groundwater downgradient of the site may have been impacted, but additional investigation was conducted in October 2007; the 2007 investigation determined that there was some on-site soil contamination (acetone and lead, which was addressed by the IRM), but no groundwater contamination exceeding groundwater standards was found.

Special Resources Impacted/Threatened:

Recent groundwater data indicates no off-site impacts and the on-site disposal area has been removed as a part of the IRM which was performed in 2010 and 2011. As a result, there are no off-site impacts.

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*.

All site contamination has been removed to unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives. Groundwater sampling indicates site-related contamination is not present in on-site groundwater. In addition, off-site homeowner well sampling indicates that groundwater contamination did not leave the site.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal for the remedial program is to restore the site to pre-disposal conditions to the extent feasible. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

Since the IRM restored this site to pre-disposal conditions, there are no remedial action objectives necessary for this site.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRM that was performed to remove drums, drum remnants and impacted soil to achieve unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives, and the evaluation presented here, the Department has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the site. This remedy is protective of human health and the environment. Since there are no restrictions necessary for the use of the site or groundwater, no institutional controls or site management are required.

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 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganics (metals). 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.

Groundwater

Two rounds of groundwater samples were collected from overburden monitoring wells in 2007 during the remedial investigation, as indicated on Figure 2. The samples were collected to assess groundwater conditions on and off-site; the samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (all previously identified contaminants in the groundwater were VOCs). The results indicate that contaminant levels in shallow groundwater at and downgradient of the site do not exceed the SCGs. Since there were no elevated contaminant concentrations in the groundwater a table of results is not included. Private wells in the immediate vicinity of the site were also sampled with no site related contamination found.

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

Soil

In 2007 a remedial investigation was performed (as documented in the November 2008 Site Investigation Report) to fill data gaps. Specifically, these data gaps included defining the lateral and vertical extent of the disposal area. The conclusions presented in the November 2008 Site Investigation Report included a recommendation to address the waste disposal area at the site. An Excavation Plan was developed to perform a soil excavation Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) at the site.

Soil samples were collected during the IRM to document the concentrations of the contaminants of concern in the soil that remained at the site after the soil was excavated and disposed of off-site. The results indicate that all contaminants of concern in soil present at the site which exceeded the unrestricted SCGs were removed as a part of the IRM. Figure 3 shows the locations of the end point soil samples that were collected during the IRM; Table 1 presents the end point sample results for the site contaminants of concern.

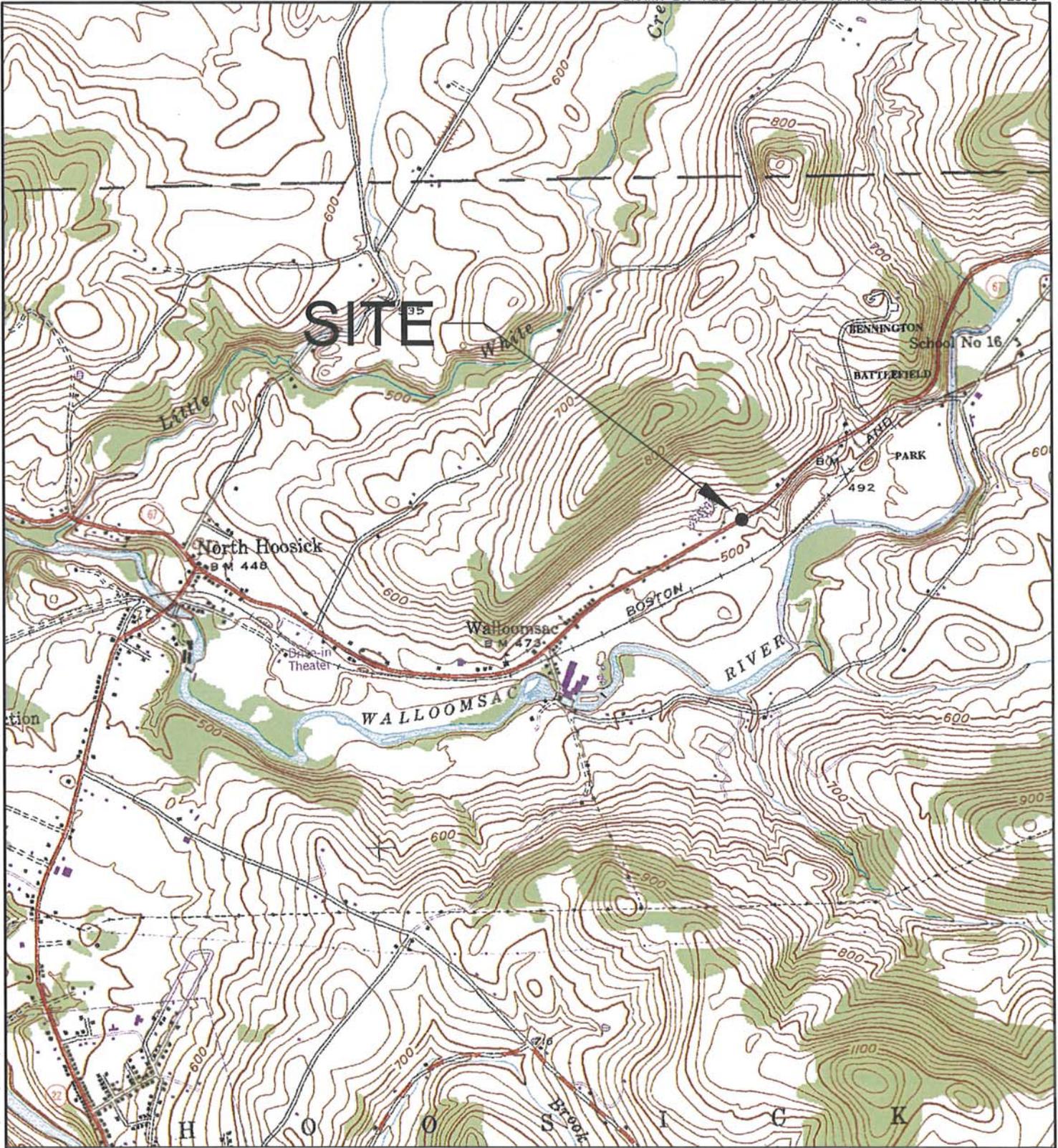
Table #1 - Soil

| Detected Constituents | Concentration Range Detected (ppm) ^a | Unrestricted SCG ^b (ppm) | Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCG |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Acetone | ND - .0094 | .05 | 0/8 |
| Lead | 14 – 35.9 | 63 | 0/8 |

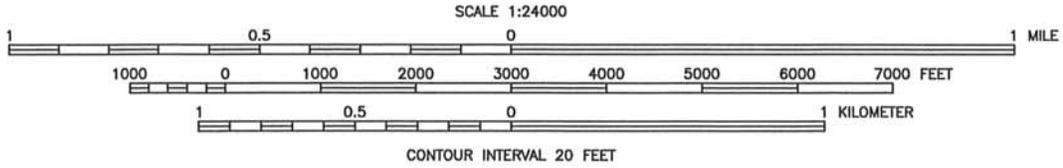
a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;

b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.

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



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ALEXANDER SCHMIGEL SITE
HOOSICK FALLS, NEW YORK



Environment & Infrastructure
800 North Bell Avenue, Suite 200
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15106

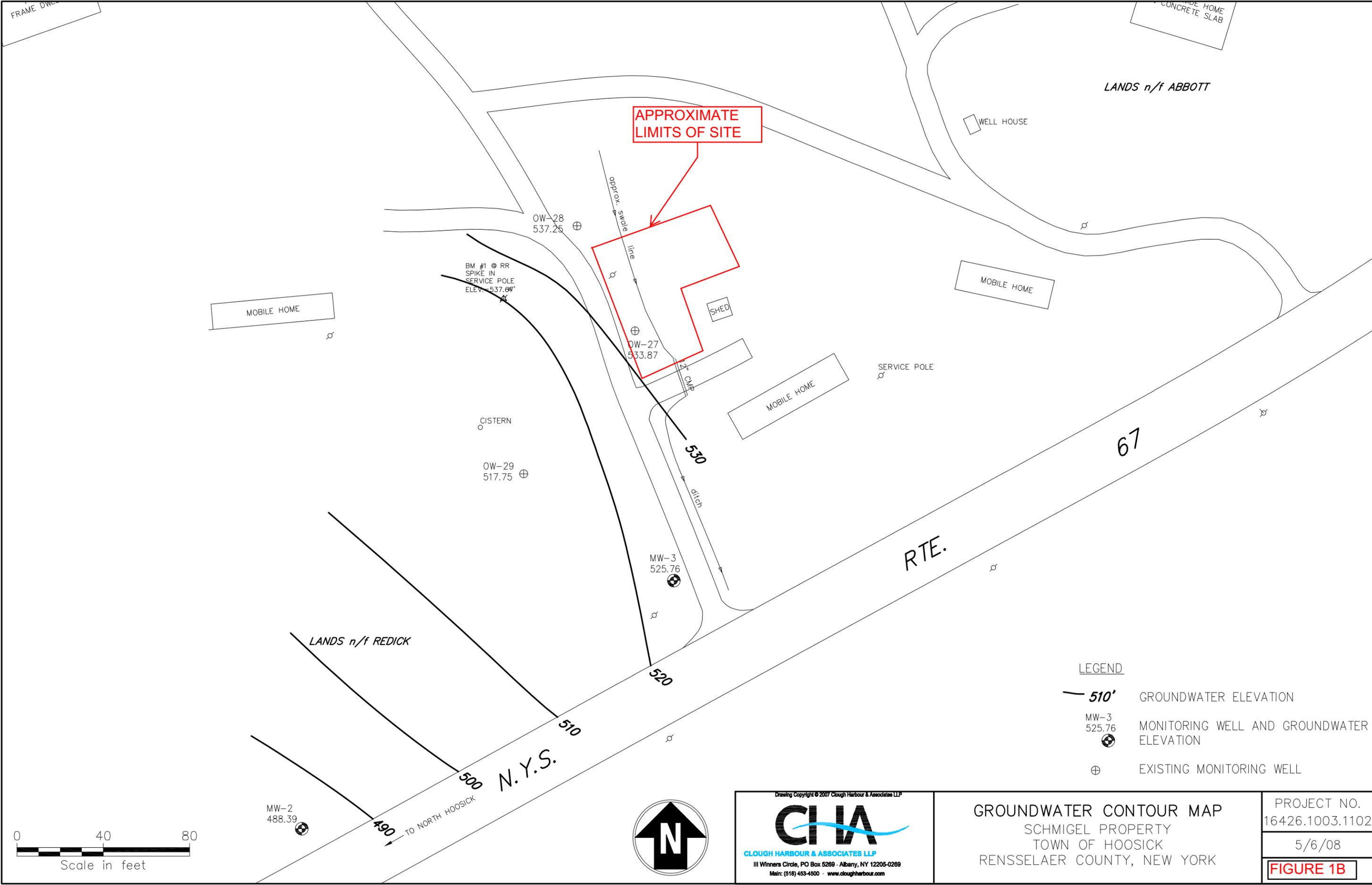
SITE LOCATION MAP

1

Project No.: 3410100975

Figure: 1A

File: K:\16426\CADD\FIGURES_SITE\16426_FIG3_12-07.DWG Saved: 5/6/2008 10:29:39 AM Plotted: 5/6/2008 10:38:07 AM User: Morey, James



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111 Winners Circle, PO Box 5269 - Albany, NY 12205-0269
Main: (518) 453-4500 - www.cloughharbour.com

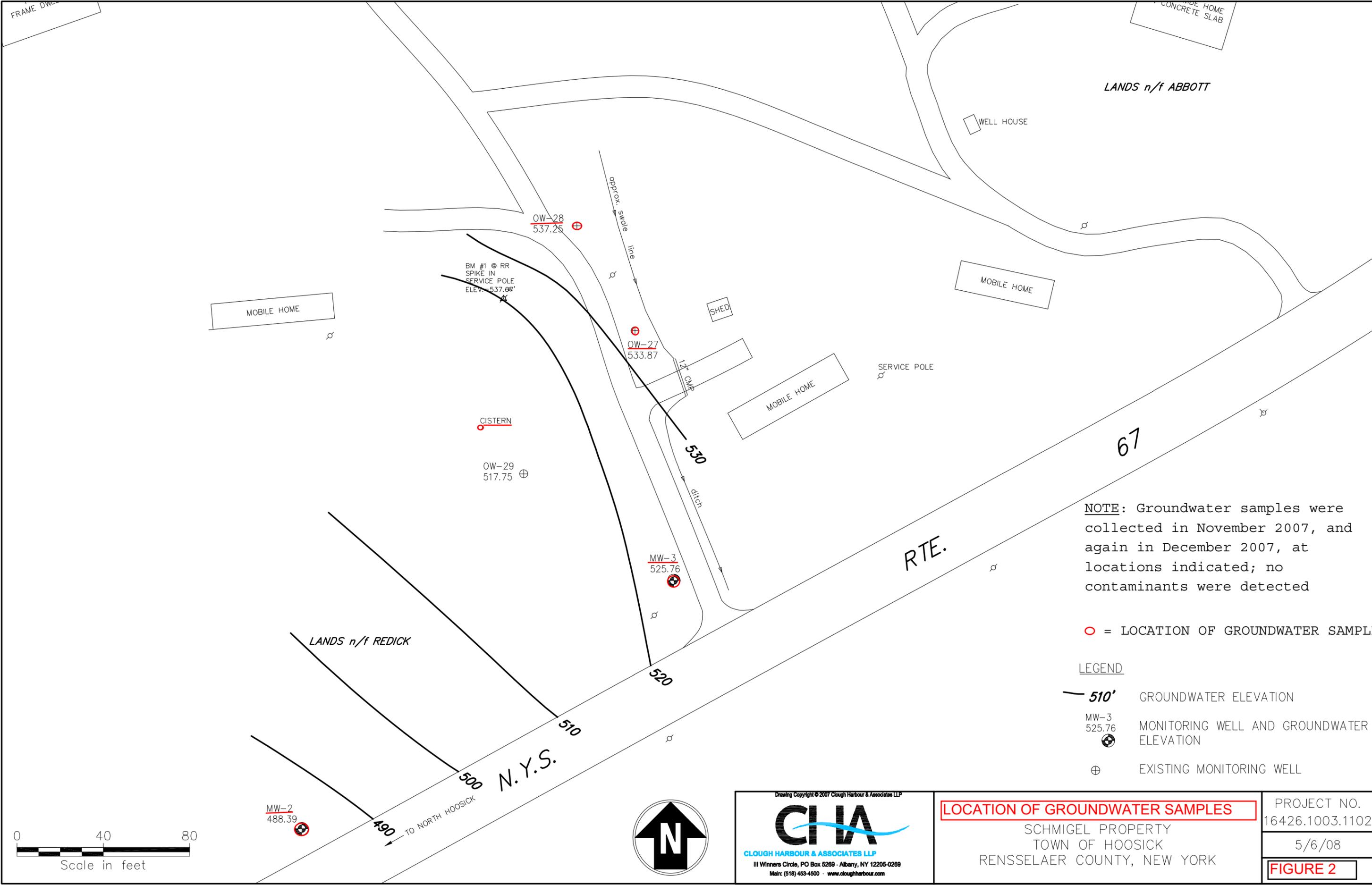
GROUNDWATER CONTOUR MAP
SCHMIGEL PROPERTY
TOWN OF HOOSICK
RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

PROJECT NO.
16426.1003.1102

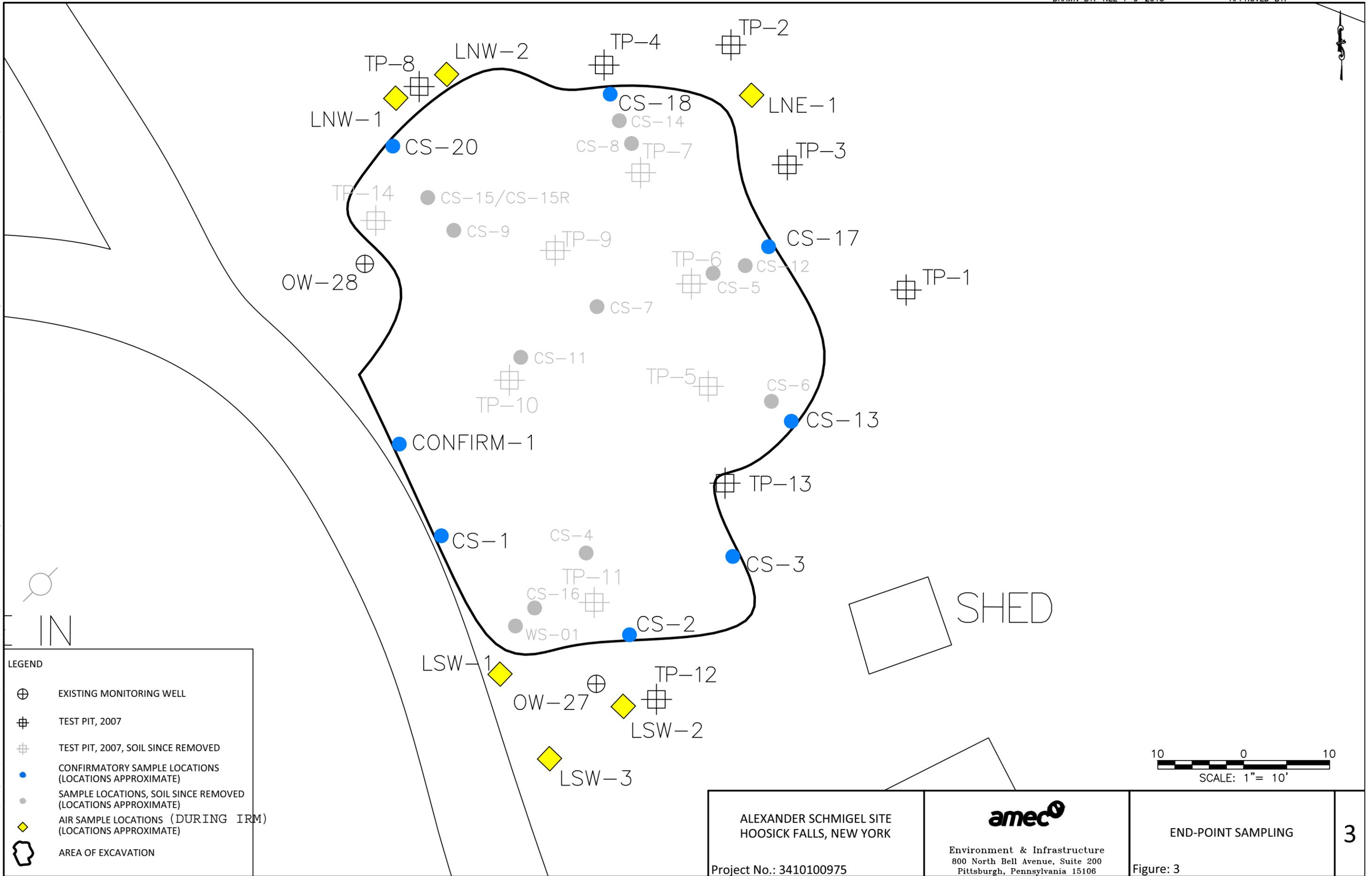
5/6/08

FIGURE 1B

File: K:\16426\CADD\FIGURES_SITE\16426_FIG3_12-07.DWG Saved: 5/6/2008 10:29:39 AM Plotted: 5/6/2008 10:38:07 AM User: Morey, James



P:\PROJECTS\Honeywell\Hoosick Falls, NY\3410100975\CADD\FINAL\IRM Report\Figure 2-3 Exc Area Confirm Samples 2013_01_08.dwg Fri, 11 Jan 2013 - 10:27am nancy.lagattuta



LEGEND

- ⊕ EXISTING MONITORING WELL
- ⊞ TEST PIT, 2007
- ⊞ TEST PIT, 2007, SOIL SINCE REMOVED
- CONFIRMATORY SAMPLE LOCATIONS (LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE)
- SAMPLE LOCATIONS, SOIL SINCE REMOVED (LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE)
- ◆ AIR SAMPLE LOCATIONS (DURING IRM) (LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE)
- ⬭ AREA OF EXCAVATION

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| ALEXANDER SCHMIGEL SITE HOOSICK FALLS, NEW YORK Project No.: 3410100975 |  Environment & Infrastructure 800 North Bell Avenue, Suite 200 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15106 | END-POINT SAMPLING Figure: 3 |
|---|---|---------------------------------|

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

Responsiveness Summary

**Alexander Schmigel Property
State Superfund Project
Hoosick (T), Rensselaer County New York
Site No. 442002**

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Alexander Schmigel Property 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 February 27, 2013. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated soil and groundwater at the Alexander Schmigel Property 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 March 12, 2013, which included a presentation of the remedial investigation for the Alexander Schmigel Property site 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 30, 2013.

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: How did the State find out about the site?

RESPONSE 1: Our records indicate that site was included in the June 1980 list of Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State; it is possible the site was included based on information from local industry, or the site owner, that waste material was disposed of at this site. In July 1983 a consultant working for the Department conducted an inspection of the site which indicated the presence of some construction debris, a crushed barrel and several barrel tops; the site was overgrown with weeds. A number of site investigations have been conducted since then.

COMMENT 2: What contaminants were found at the site and what are those chemicals used for?

RESPONSE 2: The contaminants that were found in the soil/waste in the disposal area, addressed as a part of the 2010/2011 Interim Remedial Measure (IRM), were acetone and lead. In the past the predominant contaminant found in the groundwater was acetone, but low level concentrations of methylene chloride, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene were also detected. Over time the concentrations of these contaminants decreased to the point that samples taken in 2003 and in 2007 did not indicate the presence of any of these contaminants in the groundwater.

The following are some of the uses of the identified chemicals:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| acetone: | solvent; nail polish remover |
| ethylbenzene: | constituent of asphalt and petroleum products |
| lead: | used in metal form; batteries; pigments for glass, caulk, paints, etc. |
| methylene chloride: | solvent used in paint strippers and removers |
| toluene: | solvent in paint; gasoline component; used in nail polish |
| xylene: | solvent in paint; gasoline component |

COMMENT 3: How were the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) developed?

RESPONSE 3: The soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) were developed jointly by NYSDOH and NYSDEC staff using current scientific data to derive conservative soil cleanup values, which are protective of human health and the environment. The SCOs take into account potential exposures associated with multiple land use scenarios.

COMMENT 4: Are any of the contaminants detected in on-site groundwater, including Acetone, classified as carcinogenic?

RESPONSE 4: Methylene chloride and ethyl benzene cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to large quantities of the chemicals for long periods of time or for their lifetimes. Whether or not these chemicals cause cancer in humans is unknown. Based on the animal studies, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) classifies methylene chloride as "likely to be carcinogenic in humans." The US EPA has not classified ethyl benzene with respect to its ability to cause cancer, but based on the studies in laboratory animals, the International Agency for Research on Cancer concludes that ethyl benzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans." For the rest of the chemicals (acetone, toluene and total xylenes), there is not enough information to make a conclusion about whether or not they cause cancer. These chemicals have either not been studied for their ability to cause cancer, or the available studies and/or data are of insufficient quality to allow for a conclusion to be made.

COMMENT 5: Was the groundwater okay in the 1970s?

RESPONSE 5: Groundwater samples collected during the investigation of this site from shallow (approximately 10-30 below ground surface) monitoring wells immediately adjacent to the site indicated elevated concentrations of certain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as discussed in Response #2 above. Residential wells in this area are installed deeper than the monitoring wells. All of the samples collected from residential wells located near the site from the 1980s, 1990s and in 2010, did not indicate the presence of any site-related contamination. The Department has no records of any samples collected from the residential wells in the 1970s.

COMMENT 6: Can a garden be planted at or near the site now?

RESPONSE 6: Since site investigations indicate that contaminants did not migrate off-site, gardens can be planted on adjacent properties and would not have been impacted by site-related chemicals. A garden can be planted on adjacent properties and on-site now since the site was remediated to unrestricted SCOs and can be used for all purposes going forward with no restrictions.

COMMENT 7: Will NYSDOH staff discuss with my doctor questions on potential health impacts regarding past exposures to site-related materials that had been found at the site in the past?

RESPONSE 7: While we are unable to determine possible exposures to site-related contaminants in the past in the absence of environmental data, your doctor can contact NYSDOH staff to discuss health concerns you may have as related to the site. Please contact James Bowers from the Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology at 402-7950.

COMMENT 8: Can I contact NYSDOH staff for more information about exposures and toxicity of certain contaminants detected at the site in the past?

RESPONSE 8: Yes. Please feel free to contact the NYSDOH Project Manager Albert DeMarco at 518-402-7860 or email BEEI@health.state.ny.us.

COMMENT 9: Who is responsible for any potential impacts from exposure to contamination at the site after disposal, but before the site was discovered?

RESPONSE 9: Once the Department became aware of the site it was investigated, the IRM was performed and now the overall site remedy has been developed. This question is beyond the scope of this document.

COMMENT 10: Can the land be used to run underground water pipes or to build a house with a residential well?

RESPONSE 10: The site has been remediated to allow unrestricted use and there is no contamination remaining in the groundwater. As a result, there are no limitations on the use of the property, although local zoning will apply.

COMMENT 11: Which of the Oak Materials facilities dumped the material at this site?

RESPONSE 11: The available information indicates that the drummed material disposed of at this site came from the former Norplex Oak Materials facility located in Hoosick Falls; a street address was not included.

COMMENT 12: There are monitoring wells at/near the site that were installed as a part of past investigations; what will happen to those wells?

RESPONSE 12: Those monitoring wells are no longer needed and will be decommissioned in a manner consistent with the Department's guidance for abandoning monitoring wells.

COMMENT 13: When the State issues their decision on this site (the Record of Decision) are you going to say that nothing else needs to be done?

RESPONSE 13: Yes, because the IRM remediated the site to unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives, and there is no contamination remaining in the groundwater, the remedy for this site is no further action.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

**Alexander Schmigel Property
State Superfund Project
Hoosick (T), Rensselaer County New York
Site No. 442002**

1. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Alexander Schmigel Property site, dated February 2013, prepared by the Department.
2. Order on Consent, Index No. A4-055 1-0506, between the Department and Honeywell International, Inc., executed on December 11, 2006.
3. “Site Investigation Former Schmigel Site”, March 1987, prepared by Conestoga-Rovers & Associates.
4. “Focused Feasibility Study Report”, October 1994, prepared by Conestoga-Rovers & Associates.
5. “June 1999 Quarterly Sampling Results”, July 22, 1999, prepared by ENSR.
6. “September 2002 Quarterly Sampling Results”, November 14, 2002, prepared by Parsons.
7. “December 2002 Quarterly Sampling Results”, February 14, 2003, prepared by Parsons.
8. “March 2003 Quarterly Sampling Results”, April 21, 2003, prepared by Parsons.
9. “June 2003 Quarterly Sampling Results”, July 21, 2003, prepared by Parsons.
10. “September 2003 Quarterly Sampling Results”, December 9, 2003, prepared by Parsons.
11. “Site Investigation Report”, November 19, 2008, prepared by Clough Harbour & Associates LLP.
12. “Interim Remedial Measures Report”, January 2013, prepared by Amec Environmental & Infrastructure, Inc.