

RECORD OF DECISION

Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit
State Superfund Project
Stillwater, Saratoga County
Site No. 546034
March 2014



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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit
State Superfund Project
Stillwater, Saratoga County
Site No. 546034
March 2014

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit 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 Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit 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.

March 18, 2014

Date



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

RECORD OF DECISION

Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit
Stillwater, Saratoga County
Site No. 546034
March 2014

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:

Mechanicville Public Library
190 Main Street
Mechanicville, NY 12118
Phone: 518-664-4646

A public meeting was also conducted. At the meeting, the findings of the remedial investigation (RI) and the feasibility study (FS) were presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy. After the presentation, a question-and-answer period was held, during which verbal or written comments were accepted on the proposed remedy.

Comments on the remedy received during the comment period are summarized and addressed in the responsiveness summary section of the ROD.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html>

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Location: The Mechanicville-Coons Crossing Deposit site is located in a rural area at 274 NYS Route 67, Town of Stillwater, Saratoga County.

Site Features: The topography is a flat to gently sloping parcel of land, approximately 1.5 acres in size, vegetated with trees and brush. A stone drive provides access to the active electrical substation, which is completely surrounded by a fence. The rest of the property does not have any fence around it, although there is a gate preventing vehicle access beyond the substation. The Anthony Kill is located approximately 450 feet south of the site.

Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is currently active as a substation, and is zoned for commercial use. The surrounding parcels are currently used for agriculture and residential uses. The nearest residential area is 0.25 miles southwest of the site.

Past Use of the Site: Prior to purchase of the property by New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) in 1954 the parcel was used for agriculture. After purchase by NYSEG it was reported by employees that approximately 12 small dump loads (about 50 cubic yards) of purifier waste was transported from the Mechanicville-Central Avenue site to the Coons Crossing site between 1954 and 1956. The material reportedly consisted of a bog iron/wood chip mixture from the

purifier house, and was spread at the property to fill in low spots. The substation was constructed during the 1960s.

Based on employee statements NYSEG conducted a limited (2 borings) soil investigation in 1981. Purifier waste material was seen from 0-2 feet below ground surface (bgs). NYSEG performed a more detailed Task I Preliminary Site Evaluation in 1986, and the site was subsequently added to the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites as a Class 2 site. NYSEG performed a Task II field investigation in 1989, which covered approximately 1 acre of the 1.5 acre site, in the areas where obvious filling activities had taken place. The findings of this investigation, which found no evidence of hazardous waste, led to the site being removed from the Registry in 1991, and defined the size of the area of concern as being approximately 25 feet by 100 feet.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The site geology consists of flood plain soils (poorly drained silt loams) from 0 to 5 feet below ground surface. Thin layers of silt and clay or till are present below the flood plain soils, then weathered rock over bedrock (shale). Groundwater depths range from 1 to 5 feet below ground surface, and generally flow to the south.

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:

New York State Electric and Gas

The Department and New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) entered into a multi-site Consent Order on March 30, 1994, which provides for a Record of Decision (ROD) and obligates NYSEG to implement a full remedial program for the site.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A Remedial Investigation (RI) has been conducted. The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the RI Report.

The following general activities are conducted during an RI:

- Research of historical information,
- Geophysical survey to determine the lateral extent of wastes,
- Test pits, soil borings, and monitoring well installations,
- Sampling of waste, surface and subsurface soils, groundwater, and soil vapor,
- Sampling of surface water and sediment,
- Ecological and Human Health Exposure Assessments.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from the RI were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. The tables found in Exhibit A list the applicable SCG in the footnotes. For a full listing of all SCGs see: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html>

6.1.2: RI Results

The data have identified contaminants of concern. A "contaminant of concern" is a 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:

ACENAPHTHENE
ANTHRACENE
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE
BENZO(GHI)PERYLENE
BENZ(A)ANTHRACENE
BENZO(A)PYRENE
Chrysene

DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE
FLUORANTHENE
FLUORENE
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
NAPHTHALENE
PHENANTHRENE
PYRENE
CYANIDES(SOLUBLE CYANIDE SALTS)

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-Purifier Waste Removal

Approximately 155 tons of soil and purifier waste were excavated from depths reaching 5 feet below ground surface, across an area of approximately 2,500 square feet. Post-excavation samples taken from both the sidewalls and bottom of the excavation demonstrated that the IRM substantially achieved the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) for unrestricted use of the site. The soil analytical results also indicated that the areas immediately outside of the waste area, which included a small area (approximately 700 square feet) offsite, south of the site property, met the unrestricted SCOs. Imported fill which met the site SCOs for unrestricted use was used to backfill the excavation. The IRM was completed during August of 2011.

Following the completion of the IRM, an IRM/RI Report was submitted which discussed all of the post-excavation soil and groundwater sampling results.

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.

Prior to Remediation: Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern at the site are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and cyanide.

Soil - Shallow subsurface soils (0-5 feet below ground surface) in the disposal area contained up to 13,000 parts per million (ppm) of PAHs, and 260 ppm of cyanide.

Groundwater - During the groundwater monitoring program at the site, no impacts to groundwater from the contaminants of concern were identified.

Post-Remediation: An IRM was completed in August 2011 which removed 155 tons of purifier waste material from 0 to 5 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the on-site source area. The area of waste material requiring excavation was defined based on an investigation of an approximate 6,000 square foot area. Delineation of the waste area was initially based on visual and olfactory observations, and was further confirmed with samples taken from visibly clean areas and by post-excavation sampling performed in the excavation area. Documentation sampling demonstrated that the remaining soil substantially meets the unrestricted SCOs in both the excavation area and adjacent areas, including the small offsite area (approximately 700 square feet) along the south side of the site. Based on the large number of investigation and confirmation samples, the preponderance of which meet the unrestricted SCOs, and the very small amount by which the few samples exceeded the SCOs, the IRM is considered to have achieved unrestricted use of the site.

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*.

Measures taken at the site have eliminated site-related contaminants, therefore, there is no health concern.

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.

As documented above, the IRM that was performed achieved unrestricted use of the site.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigation and the IRM that was performed, the Department has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the site.

The elements of the IRM already completed are listed below:

-Excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 155 tons of purifier waste and associated soils, from depths reaching 5 feet below ground surface. Post-excavation samples taken from both the sidewalls and bottom of the excavation and adjacent areas, including the small offsite area (approximately 700 square feet) along the south side of the site, demonstrated that the IRM substantially achieved the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) for unrestricted use of the site.

-Clean fill meeting the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) for unrestricted use of the site was used to backfill the excavation.

Exhibit A

Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the Site Characterization for all environmental media that were evaluated. As described in Section 6.1, samples were collected from groundwater, soil, sediment and surface water to characterize the nature and extent of contamination.

For each medium for which contamination was identified, a table summarizes the findings of the investigation. The tables present the range of contamination found at the site in the media and compares the data with the applicable SCGs for the site. The contaminants are arranged into three categories; volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and inorganics (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 4 and Section 6.1.1 are also presented.

Waste/Source Areas

As described in the SC report, waste/source materials were identified at the site and are 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 where substantial quantities of contaminants are found which can migrate and release significant levels of contaminants to another environmental medium. Wastes and source areas, in the form of purifier waste, were identified at the site over an approximately 2,500 square foot area in the southwest portion of the site. The purifier waste was found to have been placed in shallow soils, ranging from 0 to 5 feet below ground surface, at the end of a former access road on-site. This area is noted on Figure 2.

Manufactured gas was cooled and purified prior to distribution. Two principal waste materials were produced in this process: coal tar and purifier waste. Coal tar is a reddish brown oily liquid by-product which formed as a condensate as the gas cooled. Purifier waste was a mixture of iron filings and wood chips which was used to remove cyanide and sulfur gases from the gas prior to distribution.

Unlike non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL), purifier waste is a solid waste of oatmeal consistency. Purifier waste has the potential to leach cyanide and create acidic conditions in nearby surface water and/or groundwater. It contains high concentrations of sulfur and cyanide and has a characteristic blue color from complexed ferrocyanides.

Specific semi-volatile organic compounds of concern are the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs):

acenaphthene	<i>chrysene</i>
acenaphthylene	fluoranthene
anthracene	fluorene
<i>benzo(a)anthracene</i>	<i>indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene</i>
<i>benzo(a)pyrene</i>	2-methylnaphthalene
<i>benzo(b)fluoranthene</i>	phenanthrene
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	<i>dibenzo(a,h)anthracene</i>
<i>benzo(k)fluoranthene</i>	pyrene

Total PAH concentrations as referred to here are the sum of the individual PAHs listed above. The italicized PAHs are probable human carcinogens.

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

Groundwater

Three (3) shallow bedrock groundwater monitoring wells were installed during the initial site characterization at both up-gradient and down-gradient locations from the source area. There were only trace amounts of overburden groundwater present on-site. Based on sampling results from both pre- and post-IRM activities, groundwater at the site is not impacted from the purifier waste source area.

Table #1 Groundwater

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb) ^a	SCG ^b (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
VOCs			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND - 5.2	5	1/4
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND - 0.81	5	0/4
Toluene	ND - 0.58	5	0/4
SVOCs			
Nitrobenzene	0.93	0.4	1/4
Inorganics			
Cyanide	ND - 0.043	0.2	0/4
Pesticides/PCBs			
None			

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.

b- SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

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

Soil

Subsurface soil samples were collected at the site during the IRM. Subsurface soil samples were collected from a depth of 1 - 5 feet to assess soil contamination impacts to groundwater. The results indicate that there are limited exceedances at the site of the unrestricted SCG's for semi-volatile organics.

Table #2 - Soil

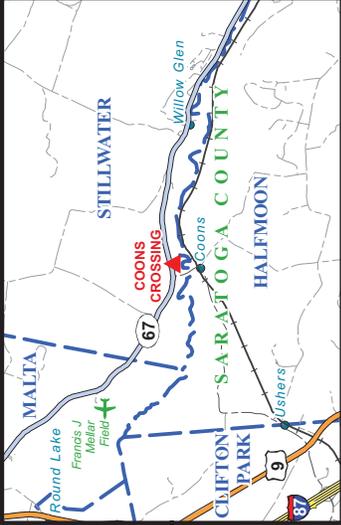
Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppm) ^a	Unrestricted SCG ^b (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCG	Restricted Use SCG ^c (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Restricted SCG
SVOCs					
Acenaphthene	ND - .0046	20	0/41	500	0/41
Acenaphthylene	ND - 0.77	100	0/41	500	0/41
Anthracene	ND - 0.26	100	0/41	500	0/41
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND - 0.70	1	0/41	1	0/41
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND - 1.3	1	1/41	1	1/41
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND - 1.3	1	3/41	1	0/41
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND - 1.1	100	0/41	500	0/41
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND - 0.65	0.8	0/41	56	0/41
Chrysene	ND - 0.89	1	0/41	56	0/41
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND - 0.58	0.33	1/41	0.56	1/41
Fluoranthene	ND - 0.62	100	0/41	500	0/41
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND - 0.81	0.5	4/41	5.6	0/41
Phenanthrene	ND - 0.24	100	0/41	500	0/41
Pyrene	ND - 1.6	100	0/41	500	0/41
Inorganics					
Cyanide	ND - 10.8	27	0/41	27	0/41

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 Commercial Use, unless otherwise noted.

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



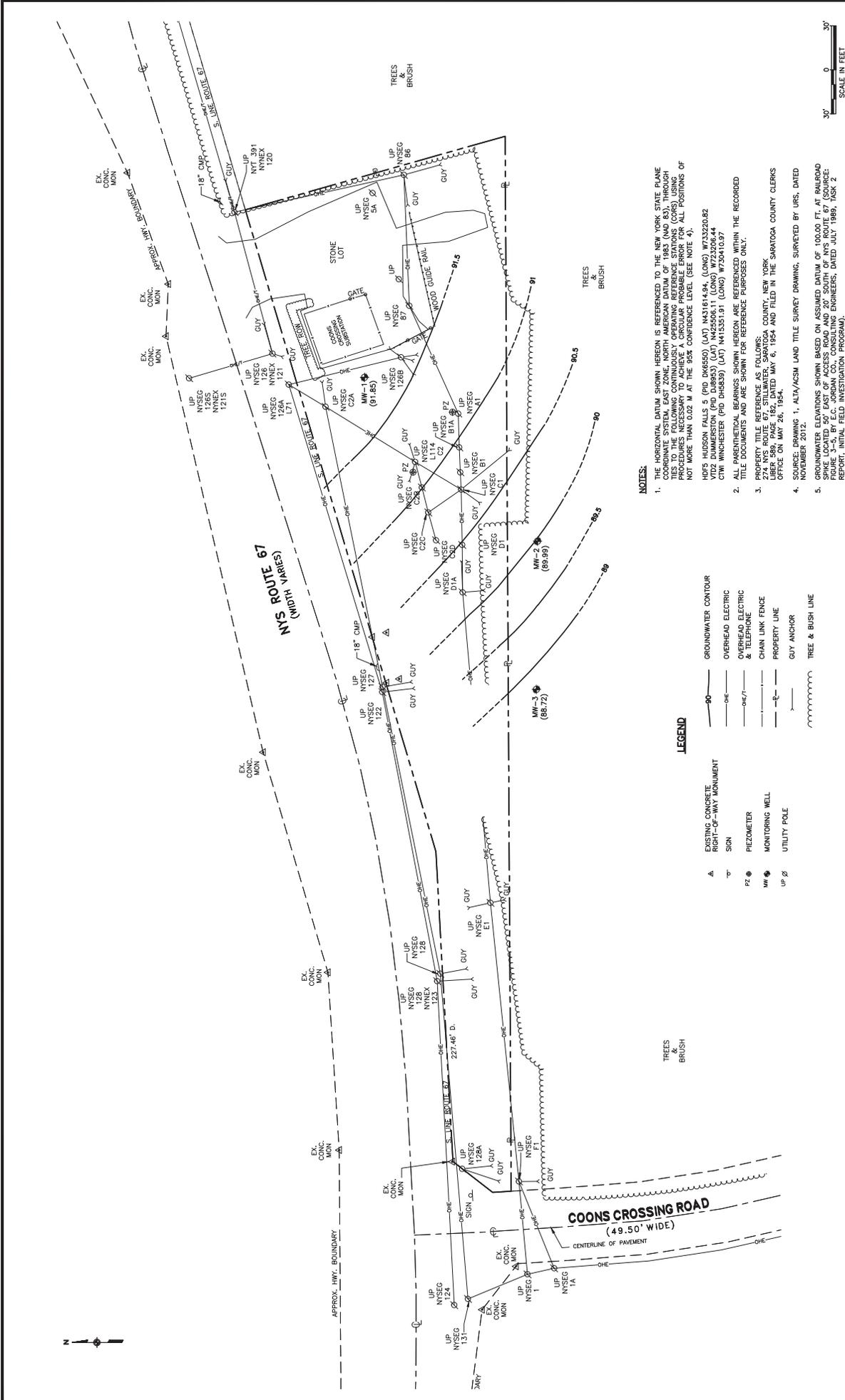
Title:	
MECHANICVILLE COONS-CROSSING	FIGURE 1
Map Data Source(s): \\krkadnt1\Domain Shares\ARCGIS Data\Misc Maps\ Bert Finch\Coons Crossing Sub.mxd	
Date Created:	03/28/2011
Date Revised:	G. Teoza

NYSEG
Map Requests... Please Contact:
Greg Kennedy, Supervisor (607) 762-7808

1" = 50' When plotted on 11" X 17" ("B" Size) paper

Legend

- NYSEG Substation
- Area of Reported Waste Dumping
- Substation Parcel



- NOTES:**
1. THE HORIZONTAL DATUM SHOWN HEREON IS REFERENCED TO THE NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, EAST ZONE, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD 83), THROUGH TIES TO THE FOLLOWING CONTIGUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS), USING PROCEDURES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A CIRCULAR PROBABLE ERROR FOR ALL POSITIONS OF NOT MORE THAN ONE IN AT THE 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL (SEE NOTE 4).
 2. ALL PNEUMETRIKAL BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE REFERENCED WITHIN THE RECORDED TITLE DOCUMENTS AND ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY.
 3. PROPERTY TITLE REFERENCE AS FOLLOWS:
 274 NYS ROUTE 67, STILLWATER, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK
 DEED 198, PAGE 182, DATED MAY 6, 1954 AND FILED IN THE SARATOGA COUNTY CLERKS OFFICE ON MAY 26, 1954.
 4. SOURCE DRAWING 1, ALTA/ACSM LAND TITLE SURVEY DRAWING, SURVEYED BY URS, DATED NOVEMBER 2012.
 5. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS SHOWN BASED ON ASSUMED DATUM OF 100.00 FT. AT BARRAD POINT, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK. SEE FIGURE 1 OF THE PROJECT'S GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT, INITIAL FIELD INVESTIGATION PROGRAM.

- LEGEND**
- ▲ EXISTING CONCRETE RIGHT-OF-WAY MONUMENT
 - ▽ SIGN
 - PZ ● PIZOMETER
 - MW ● MONITORING WELL
 - UP ● UTILITY POLE
 - 80 — GROUNDWATER CONTOUR
 - ONE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
 - ONE/7 — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC & TELEPHONE
 - — — CHAIN LINK FENCE
 - — — PROPERTY LINE
 - — — GUY ANCHOR
 - ~~~~~ TREE & BUSH LINE

SHALLOW BEDROCK
 CONTOUR MAP
 - JULY 18, 2013

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC
 & GAS CORPORATION

SARATOGA COUNTY
 COONS CROSSING

TOWN OF STILLWATER
 STATE OF NY

DESIGNED BY: JML
 DRAWN BY: BAL
 CHECKED BY: —
 PROJ. ENGR. MJC

REVISIONS

NO.	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION

URS Corporation
 New York
 710 Madison Avenue, Suite 1420
 (Grand Central Station) New York, NY 10022
 JOB NO. 11176785

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

NYSEG Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York Site No. 546034

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the NYSEG Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit 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 11, 2014. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the at the Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit 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 27, 2014, which included a presentation of the remedial investigation and Interim Remedial Measure for the Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit 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 14, 2014.

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:

There were no comments received from the public during the public meeting or within the comment period.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

NYSEG Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit

Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York

Site No. 546034

1. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the NYSEG Mechanicville Coons Crossing Deposit site, dated February 2014, prepared by the Department.
2. Order on Consent, Index No. D0-0002-9309, between the Department and New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG), executed on March 30, 1994.
3. “Task 1 Preliminary Site Evaluation Report, Mechanicville Coons Crossing Site, Stillwater, NY”, August 1986, prepared by E.C. Jordan Company.
4. “Task 2 Initial Field Investigation Program Report, Mechanicville Coons Crossing Site, Stillwater, New York”, July 1989, prepared by E.C. Jordan.
5. “Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan For Removal and Disposal of Coal Gasification Purification Waste (Purifier Waste) At Mechanicville Coons Crossing Site (NYSEG Electrical Substation), NYS Route 67, Town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, Site Number 5-46-034”, June 2011, prepared by NYSEG Environmental Compliance, Site Investigation and Remediation.
6. “Draft Interim Remedial Measure Construction Completion/Final Engineering Report, NYSEG Mechanicville Coons Crossing, Stillwater, New York, NYSDEC Site Number 546034”, February 2013, prepared by URS Corporation-New York.