



Department  
of Health



Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation

## Questions and Answers Fact Sheet for Environmental Characterization of the Study and Expansion Areas

City of Corning, Steuben County  
May 2016

### Public Meetings Announced

**Wednesday, May 11, 2016, 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM – Radisson Hotel, 125 Denison Parkway East – Public Meeting** to present general information regarding findings to date and next steps.

**Thursday, May 12, 2016, 9:00 AM – 9:00 PM – Radisson Hotel – Availability Sessions** for residents to discuss their individual property results one-on-one with State and/or Corning Incorporated representatives.

**Friday, May 13, 2016, 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM – Radisson Hotel – Availability Sessions** for residents to discuss their individual property results one-on-one with State and/or Corning Incorporated representatives.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) invites interested parties to a public meeting to discuss the findings of work completed to date and next steps in the Study Area and Expansion Area. NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), in cooperation with Corning Incorporated, will present findings and invite your questions. **If you are a property owner or occupant and would like to schedule a private availability session to discuss your individual property results, please notify NYSDEC project manager Greg MacLean at the contact information provided on the last page.**

Corning Incorporated, under the oversight of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation began investigating certain properties (called the Study Area) located in the City of Corning. Concurrently, the NYSDEC has evaluated additional residential properties adjacent to the Study Area (called the Expansion Area). The attached map identifies the site location and operable units, which are further explained below. Documents related to the investigation of this site can be found at the locations identified below under “Where to Find Information.”

#### **Background:**

The Study Area and Expansion Area are located in the northeastern portion of the City of Corning. The Study Area is bounded by Pyrex Street to the west, the Chemung River to the south, Post Creek to the east, and East Pulteney Street to the north. The Expansion Area includes the adjacent residential properties west of Pyrex Street to Centerway and North of East Pulteney Street to Interstate Route 86. During the 2012 demolition of the former Kent Phillips School and improvements to the Corning-Painted Post High School (CPPHS), workers encountered fill containing ash, brick, and glass waste (“target fill”) during excavations. Based on the elevated levels of lead and cadmium, some of this target fill was

determined to be hazardous waste, which is a legal designation that requires the material to have special handling and disposal. In addition to lead and cadmium, much of the excavated fill at the school property contained elevated levels of other metals such as arsenic, barium, chromium, and mercury that exceeded New York State soil cleanup objectives (SCOs), which are contaminant- and land use-specific soil concentrations that are protective of public health and the environment. NYSDEC determined that the presence of the target fill material and the contaminant levels warranted additional investigation at the school property and at nearby properties within the Study Area. NYSDEC requested Corning Incorporated to begin an investigation to further characterize the nature and extent of target fill within the study area. Corning Incorporated has entered into a Consent Order with NYSDEC to conduct the investigation, and has implemented work described in the “Study Area Characterization Work Plan” and Addenda, which have been approved by NYSDEC. NYSDEC, in consultation with NYSDOH, has undertaken the study of adjacent residential property in the Expansion Area because of evidence that the same target fill has been disposed in this area.

### **Why was an investigation of the Study Area conducted?**

The CPP High School property and much of the surrounding neighborhood is a former low-lying area along the Chemung River that has been extensively filled since the 1930s (or earlier) to the late 1950s or early 1960s, when the schools were constructed. A 1920 property deed contains a condition that allowed Corning Glass Works to maintain “ash dumps as now located” which comprises the current Study Area. The presence of target fill at CPP High School came to our attention at the outset of excavation work during the spring of 2012. At that time, the extent of the target fill was not known and is currently being investigated. Further testing has confirmed that parts of the neighboring residential area is underlain by the same or similar target fill as identified at the CPP High School. The agencies are working jointly with Corning Incorporated, the school district, and the individual property owners to fully characterize the nature and extent of the target fill in the Study Area.

The Study Area has been divided into four “operable units” and the Expansion Area is also an operable unit. Operable units (OUs) are portions of a site that are addressed individually. The original Study Area project being evaluated by Corning Incorporated under Consent Order with NYSDEC consists of OU1 through OU4. The off-site Expansion Area evaluated by NYSDEC under the State Superfund program is OU5. The OU areas are shown on the attached map and are further described below:

- **OU1 - Residential Area:** The larger residential area including Houghton Park. It is bounded by school properties to the south, NYS Flood Control lands to the east, East Pulteney Street to the north, and Pyrex Street to the west.
- **OU2 – Residential Area at the Eastern End of Corning Boulevard.**
- **OU3 - School/Community Use Areas:** Properties owned by the Corning-Painted Post School District, Corning Christian Academy, and the City of Corning (Memorial Stadium and land in front of the firehouse).
- **OU4 - Flood Control Areas:** The southern and easternmost portions of the Study Area including flood control structures, levees, and adjacent portions of the Chemung River and Post Creek.
- **OU5 - Off-Site Expansion Area:** The residential areas immediately to the north and west of the boundaries of OU1. The Expansion Area is further bounded by I-86 to the north, Centerway (NYS Route 414) to the west, and the Guthrie Medical Center property to the South.

### **Why was an investigation of the Expansion Area Conducted?**

Characterization work completed in the Study Area by Corning Incorporated in 2014 identified the presence of target fill extending to the project boundaries at East Pulteney Street and Pyrex Street near the intersection with Houghton Circle. This type of fill frequently exhibited elevated concentrations of metals including lead, arsenic, and cadmium. Some of the target fill material in the northwestern portion of the Study Area also tested as hazardous waste for lead. Preliminary shallow soil evaluation work completed by NYSDEC in the off-site Expansion Area in 2014 identified the presence of similar target fill on multiple properties. NYSDEC initiated a comprehensive characterization of the Expansion Area under the State Superfund Program in May 2015.

### **What characterization activities have been completed?**

Most of the investigation activities described in the “Study Area Characterization Work Plan,” its Addenda, and the Expansion Area Work Plan have been completed. Specific details of the investigation activities can be found in these documents, which are available online at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/97180.html> and at the locations identified below under “Where to Find Information.”

In general, investigation activities included the installation of monitoring wells and soil sampling to look for the presence of target fill and to measure contaminant concentrations. The characterization also confirmed the thickness and integrity of the new soil placed on the athletic fields of CPP High School and the mulch/ground cover at the Corning Christian Academy and Houghton Park playgrounds. Seven groundwater monitoring wells were installed and sampled to determine if contaminants in the target fill material had migrated from soil into groundwater.

### **What kinds of environmental samples have been collected to date?**

Several kinds of soil samples were collected to look for the presence or absence of target fill material and to measure contaminant concentrations. Surface soil samples were collected from zero to two inches below the ground surface (where people are most likely to come in contact with soil through activities like yard work or play). Deeper soil samples (2-24”) were collected to determine if people could come in contact with target fill material by digging below the surface, such as when planting a tree, gardening, or making home improvements. Groundwater samples were collected to evaluate if the contaminants in the target fill material are getting into groundwater within the study area.

### **What was the purpose of taking the soil samples?**

The soil sampling had three purposes.

- 1) To examine the nature and extent of the presence of target fill.
- 2) To see if contaminant levels in the soil exceed the applicable New York State soil cleanup objectives (SCOs).
- 3) To see if the target fill meets the criteria that would make it “hazardous waste.”

### **What are soil cleanup objectives or “SCOs”?**

SCOs are contaminant-specific soil concentrations that are protective of public health and the environment for specified uses of a property (e.g., residential, commercial). SCOs are set at a soil level at which health effects are unlikely to occur and are used, along with other considerations, to guide decisions about the need to reduce exposure to environmental contaminants. The SCOs are contained in NYSDEC’s Environmental Remediation Program regulations (see <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/34189.html>).

### **What is meant by hazardous waste?**

The term hazardous waste is a regulatory designation. In New York State, hazardous wastes are defined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and NYSDEC regulations (see <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/100401.html>), based on whether the materials have certain traits. Fill material in the study area was tested to see if it should be designated hazardous waste by using a test known as the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). TCLP simulates leaching through a landfill to assess the potential for contamination in the material being tested (typically soil) to get into groundwater. Designation of the target fill materials in the study area as hazardous waste is not directly related to the potential for human exposure or health risks; rather, it tells us that the materials if removed require special handling and disposal in a hazardous waste landfill.

## **What are the results of the environmental samples that have been collected to date?**

### ***Soil Sampling Results***

#### ***OU1- Residential Area***

In right-of-way (ROW) areas, 1 of 24 initial soil borings installed in 2014 contained a layer of target fill material and 2 had analytical results that exceeded SCOs. Additional study was also done in ROW areas around two soil borings with SCO exceedances in the northwest area and other targeted locations throughout OU1. In total, 63 soil borings and 7 test pits have been completed in the ROW areas. Findings of target fill and SCO exceedances in ROW soil borings are generally consistent with borings on adjacent residential properties as discussed below.

Surface soil samples were collected from 163 of the 210 residential properties in OU1 during 2014. SCOs were exceeded in surface soil samples at 36 of the 163 residential properties. An additional 8 properties had surface soil samples collected in 2015; SCOs were exceeded at 1 property.

Study Area Characterization Work Plan Addendum 2 was approved by NYSDEC in May 2015. The residential properties at which additional sampling took place were in the following four categories:

- properties with exceedances of residential SCOs in surface soil samples,
- properties in the northwest portion of the Study Area near a layer of target fill identified in ROW soil borings,
- properties at which the presence of target fill has been reported by the owner or observed during sampling, and
- properties at which a layer of target fill extended to a property line from an adjacent property.

Soil boring samples were taken at 115 residential properties in the above categories from July through October 2015. Layers of target fill (minimum one inch thickness) were found at 51 of these residential properties, including 21 in the north to northwest areas (Pyrex Street/East Pulteney Street to Wilson Street), 5 properties near the middle of Houghton Circle/Pyrex Street, 12 properties near middle of Pershing Street and Sims Avenue (Argonne Street to Belleau Street), 9 properties in the northeast portion (E. Pulteney Street, Argonne Street, Jackson Circle), and 4 properties in the southeast portion (Corning Boulevard/Roosevelt Street). Trace amounts of target fill (less than a one-inch layer) were identified at an additional 8 residential properties.

Testing results at 69 of these 115 residential properties exceeded the SCOs. These exceedances frequently correlate to layers of target fill; however, there are some instances of SCO exceedances not within or adjacent to target fill and the significance is being evaluated. TCLP test results for lead, cadmium, and/or barium exceeded the regulatory threshold for hazardous waste at 17 of these properties and each of these occurrences correlate to areas of target fill.

#### ***OU2 - Residential Area at the Eastern End of Corning Boulevard***

Soil borings completed in 2014 identified a substantial amount of target fill to depths greater than 10 feet at each of the five residential properties in OU2. Testing results show significant exceedances of SCOs as well as hazardous waste levels of lead in this fill. The limits of this large fill area were defined to the north and west and it does not extend to adjacent residential properties in OU1. The fill area is contiguous with adjacent portions of the CPPHS property in OU3 to the south. Further delineation to the east into the adjacent flood control areas of OU4 has not yet been undertaken. Actions were taken at these properties in December 2014 to reduce the potential for contact with bare soil. Site management procedures are in place at these properties to minimize potential exposures if residents remain in the homes.

#### ***OU3 - School/Community Use Areas***

At the CPP High School and Memorial Stadium, the school district collected soil samples from piles containing excavated material during the 2012-2014 construction activities. Of 214 soil pile samples analyzed for total concentrations of metals, SCOs were exceeded for arsenic and cadmium in about half of the samples, and for lead in about one third of the samples. Seventy-three of 268 soil samples met the hazardous waste criteria. These soil piles have been removed from the school

property. The finding of hazardous waste required disposal of approximately 20% of the excavated material at a hazardous waste landfill.

Environmental sampling performed to date as part of the Study Area Characterization has confirmed the presence of target fill at various locations in OU3 including CPPHS, Corning Christian Academy (CCA), Memorial Stadium, and the Firehouse Frontage parcel. Testing results exceed applicable SCOs for each of these properties in most of the target fill soils.

In the summer of 2015, the CPP School District installed a new artificial turf field and resurfaced the adjacent track at Memorial Stadium to act as a cover system over contaminated fill. The District previously installed at least one foot of soil cover at the majority of the CPPHS property as part of their school expansion project. The Study Area Characterization work has identified certain limited areas outside of these cover systems at the Memorial Stadium and CPPHS properties with shallow soil testing results in excess of SCOs. In addition, an area of target fill soils was identified at the CCA property with testing results that exceed SCOs.

Corning Incorporated has proposed Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) at the CPPHS, Memorial Stadium, and CCA properties to address shallow soils that contain target fill and/or have testing results that exceed SCOs outside of any previously installed cover systems. These soils will ultimately be excavated and backfilled with soil that meets SCOs. IRM Work Plans for these three properties have been separately noticed for public review prior to NYSDEC approval. See “What is an Interim Remedial Measure” below for further information.

#### ***OU4 - Flood Control Areas***

No investigation work has taken place to date in the flood control areas. A work plan addendum to address characterization of these areas will be submitted after characterization of the remainder of the Study Area is complete.

#### ***OU5 - Off-Site Expansion Area***

Soil boring samples were taken and surface soil samples were collected at 104 of the 108 residential properties in OU5 from September through November 2015). Layers of target fill (min 1-inch thickness) were confirmed at 50 residential properties, including twenty-one (21) west of Pyrex Street (North Place, South Place, south side of East Pulteney Street), ten (10) on High Street, seven (7) on Earl Street, four (4) on Clara Street, one (1) on James Street, and seven (7) on the north side of East Pulteney Street. Trace amounts of target fill (less than a one inch layer) were identified at an additional 30 residential properties in OU5.

Testing results at 64 of the 104 residential properties in OU5 that were sampled exceed the SCOs. These exceedances frequently correlate to layers of target fill; however, there are some instances of SCO exceedances not within or adjacent to target fill and the significance is being evaluated. Concentrations of TCLP test results for lead, cadmium, and/or barium exceed the regulatory threshold for hazardous waste at 11 of these properties and each of these occurrences correlate to areas of target fill.

Soil borings and test pits in right-of-way areas confirmed the presence of target fill with SCO exceedances continuing west and north of the residential parcels (toward Centerway and the I86 sound barrier). The need for further evaluation as to the extent of this target fill material beyond the project boundaries is being evaluated.

#### ***Groundwater Sampling Results***

Groundwater samples were collected from four monitoring wells on the CPPHS property (OU3), two monitoring wells on the Memorial Stadium property (OU3), and one monitoring well in the road ROW at the eastern end of Corning Boulevard (OU2). No study-related contaminants were found at levels above groundwater standards. Water chemistry data from the public water supply well located on the Corning Fire Department property has been evaluated and determined to not contain any of the study-related contaminants above the public drinking water standards. Additional information regarding this well can be found in the annual water quality report that you receive from the city of Corning.

### **How can I be exposed to contaminants in soil or fill material?**

People can be exposed to soil contaminants if they get soil particles on their hands and ingest the soil through hand-to-mouth activity. Some exposure may also occur when contaminated soil is tracked inside a building and becomes part of indoor dust. Other ways people could be exposed are by breathing windblown soil and dust particles, or by eating vegetables grown in contaminated soil. Young children have the greatest potential for exposure to soil contaminants because they often come into direct contact with the soil while playing or digging in the dirt, and may swallow the soil after putting their fingers, hands, or toys in their mouths.

### **How are the soil sampling results for my property evaluated?**

The soil sampling results for the residential properties are evaluated by comparing them to the residential SCOs. The residential SCOs are set at a soil level at which health effects are unlikely to occur and assume exposure occurs through activities that typically occur on residential properties (e.g., working and playing in the yard, gardening).

The residential SCOs for the primary site-related contaminants are 16 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic, 2.5 ppm for cadmium, and 400 ppm for lead. The SCOs are used as a tool, along with other considerations, to guide decisions about the need to reduce exposure to environmental contaminants.

### **What does it mean if arsenic, cadmium, and/or lead was found on my property above the SCOs?**

An SCO is not a "bright line" between soil concentrations that will result in health effects and those that will not. Moreover, exceedance of an SCO at your property does not represent an immediate health hazard, but indicates a need to evaluate measures to reduce the contaminant levels. The degree of public health concern when an SCO is exceeded depends on several factors, including (among others) the extent to which the SCO is exceeded, the potential for human exposure, other sources of exposure to the chemical, and the strength and quality of the available toxicological information on the chemical.

### **Will my children get sick if they play in my yard? What measures should I take to protect them?**

We do not expect there to be any immediate health effects from exposure to arsenic, cadmium, lead or other contaminants in the soil through typical use of the yards. However, you can reduce the chances for exposure to these contaminants by taking reasonable and practical steps to minimize direct and repeated contact with bare soils (particularly by young children). Maintenance of a grass or mulch cover will help prevent direct contact with the soil. Unnecessary digging in the dirt should be avoided, and children and adults should wash hands after outdoor activities. The use of doormats and periodic damp mopping of floors can help reduce exposure to outdoor soil that might be tracked indoors. It's important to note that all soils contain chemicals and microorganisms, and therefore it is always a good idea to minimize getting soil into the body whether it is contaminated or not.

### **Can I plant a garden? Should I eat vegetables grown in my garden?**

Until properties are cleaned up or found not to need remedial work, eating vegetables from your garden could increase your exposure to arsenic, cadmium, lead, or other contaminants if they are present at elevated levels in the soil of your garden. Metals can be taken up from soil into garden vegetables. Contaminant levels in homegrown vegetables depend on many factors such as the specific kind of vegetable, characteristics of the soil, the level of contamination in the soil, and others. Also, soil can stick to vegetables and then be taken into the body when the vegetables are eaten. If you decide to grow and eat vegetables, here are some steps to consider to help reduce exposures:

- Grow vegetables in raised beds with clean soil (at least 10 inches deep). Use untreated wood to make the beds. Pressure-treated wood and railroad ties contain added chemicals.
- Wear gloves when working in the garden.
- Brush off your clothes and remove shoes and gloves before entering your home.
- Wash with soap and water after gardening or any time before you eat.

- Additional information about healthy gardening may be found at: <http://www.health.ny.gov/publications/1301/>.

### **What is arsenic?**

Arsenic is a naturally-occurring metal found in ores of copper, lead, and other minerals, and in soil, groundwater, and surface water. Commercially, arsenic compounds are used in agricultural products (insecticides and herbicides), wood preservatives, and veterinary drugs.

### **What is cadmium?**

Cadmium is a natural element in the earth's crust. Soils and rocks, including coal and mineral fertilizers, contain some cadmium. Most cadmium used in the United States is extracted during the production of other metals like zinc, lead, and copper. Cadmium does not corrode easily and has many uses, including batteries, pigments, metal coatings, and plastics.

### **What is lead?**

Although lead is a naturally occurring heavy metal, the majority of lead present in the environment is due to human activity. It was once widely used in gasoline and paint, and it also has been used in pipes, automotive batteries, weights, shot and ammunition, cable covers, and radiation shields. Lead can be found in soil and dust, and was also historically used in the manufacture of certain glass products by Corning Incorporated and other companies.

### **What health effects can be caused by exposure to arsenic, cadmium, and lead?**

All chemicals can cause health effects. The risk for adverse health effects from exposure to any chemical depends on the chemical's toxicity, the amount of the chemical to which a person is exposed, and how long and how often the exposure occurs. Below is some general information about the kinds of health effects that are associated with arsenic, cadmium, and lead.

Arsenic is classified as a human carcinogen based on evidence from a large number of scientific studies that show an increased risk for skin, lung, and bladder cancer among people who have been exposed to high levels of arsenic in drinking water. Exposure to high levels of arsenic also can cause non-cancer health effects such as stomach irritation, and effects on the nervous system, heart, blood vessels, and skin.

There is some evidence that cadmium causes cancer in rats exposed to high levels in their drinking water over their lifetime. Some people exposed to large amounts of cadmium had kidney and bone damage. Exposure to high levels of cadmium damages the kidneys, blood, liver, heart, and the immune and nervous systems of laboratory animals. High exposure also damages the unborn offspring of laboratory animals exposed during pregnancy.

Ingestion of lead can increase blood lead levels. Numerous scientific studies show that elevated blood lead levels in children (before or after birth) cause or are associated with adverse effects on the developing nervous system. These include reductions in several measures of cognitive ability, which is an indicator of a child's ability to learn.

### **Should my children or I be tested for arsenic, cadmium, and lead?**

These metals are common in the environment and it is not unusual to find some arsenic, cadmium, or lead in a person's body (e.g., in a blood or urine sample). However, while testing can measure the amount of these metals in a person's body, the test cannot identify where the metal came from. If you are interested in being tested for these chemicals, you should consult your health care professional.

New York State requires health care providers to test all children for lead with a blood lead test at age 1 year and again at age 2 years. At every well-child visit up to age six, health care providers must ask parents about any contact their child might have had with lead. If there's been a chance of contact, providers are required to test for lead again. Parents can ask their child's doctor or nurse if their child should get a lead test, and what the lead test results mean.

### **What other chemicals might be present?**

During the Study Area characterization, every sample was analyzed for arsenic, cadmium, and lead. In addition, many of the of the samples were analyzed for TCLP metals, total metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). As discussed previously, lead, cadmium, and barium were the only metals for which the fill (in certain portions of the Study Area and Expansion Area) met the criteria for hazardous waste designation based on TCLP testing results. Other metals that have been detected at concentrations above SCOs in the Study Area and Expansion Area include chromium, copper, and mercury. Elevated detections of these other metals are less frequent but when present are also typically associated with the fill material containing ash, brick, and glass. VOCs were detected at levels above residential SCOs in fill soils underneath a limited area of the CPP High School athletic fields and the extent of this area has been delineated. SVOCs were sometimes detected at levels above residential SCOs, and the elevated levels in fill typically appear to be associated with ash. Other potential source(s) of SVOCs are being evaluated. There were no exceedances of the residential SCOs for PCBs.

### **Can we use Houghton Park?**

Yes. Based on the results of ten surface soil samples collected at the park, arsenic, cadmium, and lead were detected at levels below the SCOs for residential use. Four soil borings and two test pits in this park did not identify any layers of fill material containing ash, brick, or glass. Some trace pieces of glass were encountered in test pits at the west end of the park, but associated soil samples did not identify levels of arsenic, cadmium, lead, or other contaminants at levels above the residential SCOs. Much of this public park is covered by grass and materials such as mulch or wood chips in the playground portions. Both grass and mulch/wood chips provide a cover that prevents contact with the soils beneath.

### **What does the presence of fill material containing ash, brick and/or glass mean?**

The presence of fill material containing ash, brick, and/or glass indicates the need for that material to be fully investigated. The fill material that contains ash, brick, and/or glass is the suspected source of contamination within the Study Area and Expansion Area. Additional sampling will help determine the nature and extent (where it is and where it ends) of the target fill material. Exposure to the target fill materials (visible ash, brick, and glass) is possible by direct contact, and measures such as maintaining a grass or mulch cover over fill material can help to prevent direct and repeated contact with target fill material. Some additional characterization as to the nature and extent of target fill material within the Study Area is currently ongoing. If you encounter fill material containing ash, brick, and/or glass at your property that has not previously been reported, please contact the State for further assistance.

### **Will further evaluation of the Study Area and Expansion Area be done?**

Some locations require further evaluation and investigation of the target fill material beneath the ground surface, including the OU4 Flood Control Areas and certain residential properties in OU1 and OU5. As previously noted, soil samples collected from 132 residential yards show the presence of metals such as arsenic, cadmium, and/or lead at concentrations above the SCOs for a residential setting. Additional evaluation in some yards is required to delineate the extent of the contamination. Once this additional evaluation is completed, Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) Work Plans to address potential exposures will be developed and shared with public officials and the local community.

### **What is an Interim Remedial Measure?**

An IRM is a discrete set of planned actions that can be conducted without the extensive investigation and evaluation of a full Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. Sometimes, an IRM achieves the remedial goal for a site and no further action is required. Because of their versatility and the relative speed with which they are applied, IRMs accelerate clean-up (remedial) projects. The sooner sites are remediated, the sooner the public and the environment are protected. In addition, accelerated remedial projects often mean reduced remedial costs.

**Who is going to clean up my yard, if necessary?**

Corning Incorporated will develop and implement the necessary IRM activities in the Study Area and Expansion Area under the oversight of NYSDEC and NYSDOH. The need for IRMs to address potential exposure in some residential yards is evident and details as to how the work will proceed are currently being evaluated. This work will be done at no cost to individual property owners for any investigation or subsequent activities that may occur on their property to address this contamination.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

**Where to find information?**

Project documents are available at the following location(s) to help the public stay informed:

NYSDEC – Region 8 Office  
6274 East Avon- Lima Rd.  
Avon, NY 14414  
M-F: 8:45am – 4:30pm  
Contact: Linda Vera for an appointment  
(585) 226 - 5324

Southeast Steuben County Library  
300 Nasser Civic Center Plaza  
Suite 101  
Corning, NY 14830  
phone: (607) 936-3713

Project documents are also available on the NYSDEC website at:  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/97180.html>.

**Whom to Contact**

Comments and questions are always welcome and should be directed as follows:

**Project-Related Questions**

Gregory B. MacLean, P.E.  
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**Project-Related Health Questions**

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**We encourage you to share this fact sheet with neighbors and tenants, and/or post this fact sheet in a prominent area of your building for others to see.**

Receive Future Site Fact Sheets by Email  
Have site information such as this fact sheet sent right to your email inbox.  
NYSDEC invites you to sign up with one or more contaminated sites  
county email listservs available at the following web page:  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html>.

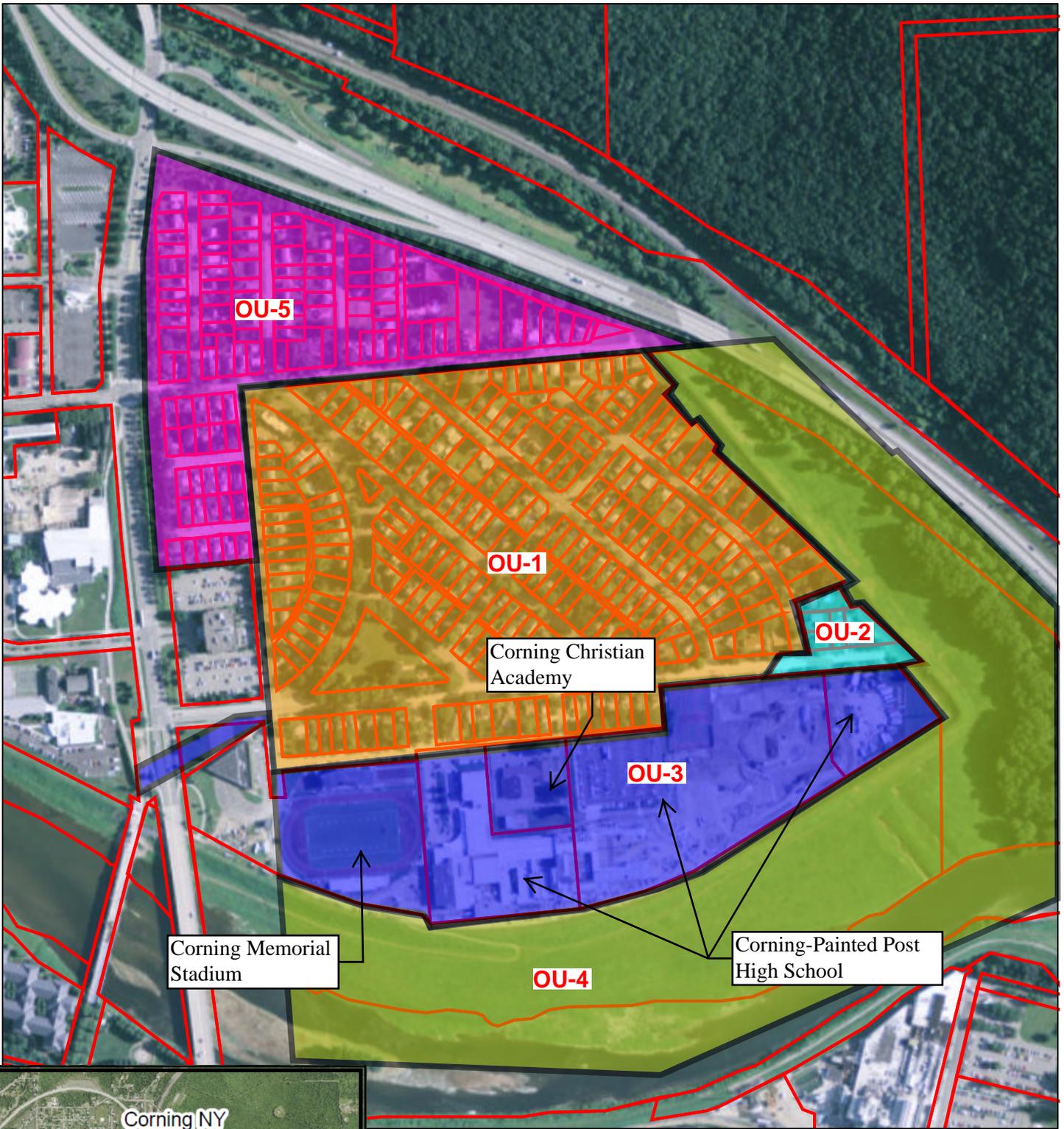


It's quick, it's free, and it will help keep you *better informed*.

As a listserv member, you will periodically receive site-related information/announcements for all contaminated sites in the county(ies) you select.

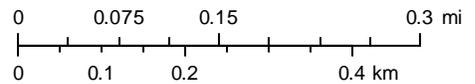
Note: Please disregard if you already have signed up and received this fact sheet electronically.

# Study Area Operable Units



Department of Environmental Conservation

1:9,028



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community