RECORD OF DECISION

Elmont - 546 Hempstead Turnpike-aka-Elmont Welding
Environmental Restoration Project
Elmont, Nassau County
Site No. E130150
March 2014

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Elmont - 546 Hempstead Turnpike-aka-Elmont Welding
Environmental Restoration Project
Elmont, Nassau County
Site No. E130150
March 2014

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the Elmont - 546 Hempstead Turnpike-aka-Elmont Welding site, an environmental restoration site. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the Elmont - 546 Hempstead Turnpike-aka-Elmont Welding 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

The elements of the selected remedy are as follows:

1. Remedial Design
A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. This remedy would fully delineate the extent of the contamination in the surface and shallow subsurface soil prior to excavation. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:
- Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
- Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
- Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste;
- Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;
- Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, econonmic and social goals; and
- Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development.

2. Excavation
After sampling to refine the boundary of the area requiring excavation, the top two feet of soils exceeding restricted residential soil cleanup objectives will be excavated and disposed off-site in a permitted facility. Documentation samples will then be taken from the base of the excavation.

3. Cover System
A site cover will be required to allow for restricted residential use of the site. The cover will consist either of the structures such as buildings, pavement, sidewalks comprising the site development or a soil cover in areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Where the soil cover is required it will be a minimum of two feet of soil, meeting the SCOs for cover material as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) for restricted residential use. The soil cover will be placed over a demarcation layer, with the upper six inches of the soil of sufficient quality to maintain a vegetation layer. Any fill material brought to the site will meet the requirements for the identified site use as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d).

4. Institutional Control
Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property that:
- requires the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8(h)(3);
- allows the use and development of the controlled property for restricted residential, commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws; and
- requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

5. Site Management Plan
A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:
a. an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:
Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement discussed in Paragraph 4 above.
Engineering Controls: The soil demarcation and cover system discussed in Paragraph 3.
This plan includes, but may not be limited to:
- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
- descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use restrictions;
- provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;
- maintaining site access controls (fencing until the site is redeveloped) and Department notification; and
- the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or engineering controls.

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 20, 2013

Date

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

RECORD OF DECISION

Elmont - 546 Hempstead Turnpike-aka-Elmont Welding
Elmont, Nassau County
Site No. E130150
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 contaminants at the site has resulted in threats to public health and the environment that would be addressed by the remedy. The disposal or release of contaminants at this site, as more fully described in this document, has contaminated various environmental media. Contaminants include hazardous waste and/or petroleum. The remedy is intended to attain the remedial action objectives identified for this site for the protection of public health and the environment. This Record of Decision (ROD) identifies the selected remedy, summarizes the other alternatives considered, and discusses the reasons for selecting the remedy.

The 1996 Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond Act provides funding to municipalities for the investigation and cleanup of brownfields. Brownfields are abandoned, idled, or under-used properties where redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. They typically are former industrial or commercial properties where operations may have resulted in environmental contamination. Brownfields often pose not only environmental, but legal and financial burdens on communities. Under the Environmental Restoration Program, the state provides grants to municipalities to reimburse up to 90 percent of eligible costs for site investigation and remediation activities. Once remediated, the property can then be reused.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and 6 NYCRR Part 375. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all remedies. A public comment period was held, during which the public was encouraged to submit comment on the proposed remedy. All comments on the remedy received during the comment period were considered by the Department in selecting a remedy for the site. Site-related reports and documents were made available for review by the public at the following document repository:

Elmont Memorial Library
700 Hempstead Turnpike
Elmont, NY 11003-2366
Phone: (516) 354-5280

A public meeting was also conducted. At the meeting, the findings of the remedial investigation (RI) and the alternatives analyses (AA) were presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy. After the presentation, a question-and-answer period was held, during which verbal or written comments were accepted on the 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 Former Elmont Welding Site is located in a suburban area at 546 Hempstead Turnpike, in Elmont, NY. The 0.35-acre site consists of the now-demolished former welding shop and the adjoining vacant lot to the west of the welding shop. The site is bounded by Louis Avenue to the west, Makofske Avenue to the east and Hempstead Turnpike to the south.

Site Features: The site is currently vacant and fenced-in. The welding shop has been demolished by the Town. The adjoining vacant lot is sloped downwards away from the main road. A combination of stone and timber retaining walls exists at the western part of the property.

Current Zoning: The site is zoned for commercial use. The surrounding parcels are currently zoned for a combination of commercial and residential buildings.

Past Use of the Site: The Former Elmont Welding property was originally used as an automobile garage as early as 1925. Past use of the building included an auto repair shop in the 1950s and 1960s. From the 1970s to 2006, the site was used as a welding shop, and the adjacent lot was used as a parking area for construction equipment. The site is currently inactive.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was performed in 2000. A limited soil investigation was performed in 2002. The Department conducted a preliminary investigation of the property with the USEPA Targeted Site Assessment grant funding in 2006. Based on the results of the

investigation the Town of Hempstead applied to the Department's Environmental Restoration Program (ERP)for remedial program funding. However, the ERP application could not be processed due to a lack of funding.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The soil consists mainly of sand. The depth to water is 30 to 40 feet below ground surface depending on the site topography. Groundwater flow direction is towards 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, alternatives (or an alternative) that restrict(s) the use of the site to restricted-residential use (which allows for commercial use and industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) were/was evaluated in addition to an alternative which would allow for unrestricted use of the site.

A comparison of the results of the RI to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is included in the Tables for the media being evaluated in Exhibit A.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

No PRPs have been documented to date.

No legal agreements have been signed for this site. The Environmental Restoration Program application was found to be complete but the approval of the application was held pending issuance of the Record of Decision and availability of funds.

Since no viable PRPs have been identified, there are currently no ongoing enforcement actions. However, legal action may be initiated at a future date by the state to recover state response costs should PRPs be identified. Town Of Hempstead will assist the state in its efforts by providing all information to the state which identifies PRPs. Town Of Hempstead will also not enter into any agreement regarding response costs without the approval of the Department.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

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

The following general activities are conducted during an RI:

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

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil

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 contaminant that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized in Exhibit A. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified at this site is/are:

LEAD	BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE
BENZO(A)PYRENE	BENZ(A)ANTHRACENE
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	CADMIUM

As illustrated in Exhibit A, the contaminant(s) of concern exceed the applicable SCGs for:

- soil

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.

There were no IRMs performed at this site during the RI.

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:

Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern for OU1 include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), cadmium and lead.

Soil - PAHs are found at higher concentrations in the shallow soils compared to deeper soils on-site. They were found primarily in the former parking lot adjacent to the welding shop. Three out of ten samples collected on-site exceeded the restricted residential SCOs for PAHs. Metals were also generally detected at concentrations slightly exceeding the SCOs in shallower soils at the welding shop.

Groundwater - No site-related contaminants were found in the groundwater. PAHs that were found in the soils were not detected in the groundwater. The analysis of unfiltered groundwater samples showed detections of metals. However, the results from the filtered groundwater samples showed that most of the metal detections found in the unfiltered groundwater samples are a result of the presence of metals in the suspended solids.

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*.

The site is completely fenced, which restricts public access. However, persons who enter the site could contact contaminants in the soil by walking on the site, digging or otherwise disturbing the soil.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

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

The remedial action objectives for this site are:

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated soil.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

To be selected the remedy must be protective of human health and the environment, be cost-effective, comply with other statutory requirements, and utilize permanent solutions, alternative technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. The remedy must also attain the remedial action objectives identified for the site, which are presented in Section 6.5. Potential remedial alternatives for the Site were identified, screened and evaluated in the alternatives analysis (AA) report.

A summary of the remedial alternatives that were considered for this site is presented in Exhibit B. Cost information is presented in the form of present worth, which represents the amount of money invested in the current year that would be sufficient to cover all present and future costs associated with the alternative. This enables the costs of remedial alternatives to be compared on a common basis. As a convention, a time frame of 30 years is used to evaluate present worth costs for alternatives with an indefinite duration. This does not imply that operation, maintenance, or monitoring would cease after 30 years if remediation goals are not achieved. A summary of the Remedial Alternatives Costs is included as Exhibit C.

The basis for the Department's remedy is set forth at Exhibit D.

The selected remedy is referred to as the Excavation and Off-Site Disposal of Contaminated Shallow Soil remedy.

The estimated present worth cost to implement the remedy is $300,000. The cost to construct the remedy is estimated to be $275,000 and the estimated average annual cost is $2,000.

The elements of the selected remedy are as follows:

1. Remedial Design
A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. This remedy would fully delineate the extent of the contamination in the surface and shallow subsurface soil prior to excavation. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:
- Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
- Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;
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- Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;
- Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, econonmic and social goals; and
- Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development.

2. Excavation
After sampling to refine the boundary of the area requiring excavation, the top two feet of soils exceeding restricted residential soil cleanup objectives will be excavated and disposed off-site in a permitted facility. Documentation samples will then be taken from the base of the excavation.

3. Cover System
A site cover will be required to allow for restricted residential use of the site. The cover will consist either of the structures such as buildings, pavement, sidewalks comprising the site development or a soil cover in areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Where the soil cover is required it will be a minimum of two feet of soil, meeting the SCOs for cover material as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) for restricted residential use. The soil cover will be placed over a demarcation layer, with the upper six inches of the soil of sufficient quality to maintain a vegetation layer. Any fill material brought to the site will meet the requirements for the identified site use as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d).

4. Institutional Control
Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property that:

- requires the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8(h)(3);
- allows the use and development of the controlled property for restricted residential, commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws; and
- requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

5. Site Management Plan
A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:
a. an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:
Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement discussed in Paragraph 4 above.
Engineering Controls: The soil demarcation and cover system discussed in Paragraph 3.
This plan includes, but may not be limited to:
- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
- descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use restrictions;
- provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;
- maintaining site access controls (fencing until the site is redeveloped) and Department notification; and
- the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or engineering controls.

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 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 two categories; semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and inorganics (metals and cyanide). For comparison purposes, the SCGs are provided for each medium that allows for unrestricted use. For soil, if applicable, the Restricted Use SCGs identified in Section 4 and Section 6.1.1 are also presented.

Groundwater

Groundwater samples were collected at three depths at each location. The samples were collected at the groundwater table, ten feet below the water table and twenty feet below the groundwater table to assess the groundwater conditions on-site. All groundwater samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and inorganics (metals and cyanide). The inorganics analyses were based on unfiltered samples, and as such, their analysis values might be elevated since they included suspended solids. In addition, the drilling technique produced turbid groundwater samples that exceeded 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

In order to resolve groundwater turbidity issues and to analyze the dissolved phase for metals, an up-gradient and down-gradient groundwater well was later added to the site investigation. No VOCs were detected above the SCGs in any of the groundwater samples. Only one SVOC was detected marginally above the SCGs. The analysis of filtered (dissolved phase) groundwater samples for metals showed that none of the inorganic compounds detected above the SCGs in the surface and subsurface soil samples were found in the filtered groundwater samples.

Most of the inorganic compounds detected in the unfiltered samples were not detected in the filtered samples above the SCGs, indicating that the contaminants originated from the suspended solids. Only two inorganic compounds, iron and manganese, were detected above the SCGs. Neither iron nor manganese was detected above the SCGs in the on-site soil samples. Therefore, groundwater detection of iron and manganese are not likely to have come from the on-site source but represent natural conditions.

Table 1A - Groundwater (at water table)

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
SVOCs			
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND – 6.5	5	2 of 7
Inorganics			
Unfiltered Samples			
Arsenic	ND – 50.4	25	2 of 7
Barium	ND – 1190	1000	2 of 7
Beryllium	0.20 – 7.4	3	4 of 7
Chromium	235 – 738	50	7 of 7
Copper	119 – 510	200	4 of 7
Iron	89,300 – 415,000	300	7 of 7
Lead	43.8 – 187	25	7 of 7
Magnesium	13,200 – 48,000	35,000	2 of 7
Manganese	3,710 – 11,800	300	7 of 7
Nickel	136 – 408	100	7 of 7
Sodium	81,700 – 299,000	20,000	7 of 7
Thallium	8.5 – 26.6	1	7 of 7
Filtered Samples			
Iron	328 – 1750	300	2 of 2
Manganese	366 – 614	300	2 of 2

Table 1B – Groundwater (10 feet below water table)

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
SVOCs			
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND – 7	5	2 of 10
Inorganics			
Unfiltered Samples			
Arsenic	ND – 57.3	25	2 of 10
Barium	221 – 1100	1000	3 of 10
Beryllium	0.73 – 7.1	3	5 of 10
Chromium	208 – 762	50	10 of 10
Copper	78.8 – 415	200	4 of 10
Iron	58,500 – 346,000	300	10 of 10
Lead	27.7 – 178	25	10 of 10
Manganese	1,090 – 13,400	300	10 of 10
Nickel	75.3 – 361	100	8 of 10

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
Sodium	25,300 – 153,000	20,000	10 of 10
Thallium	5.4 – 27.6	1	10 of 10
Filtered Samples			
Iron	220 – 474	300	2 of 3
Manganese	96 – 229	300	0 of 3

Table 1C – Groundwater (20 feet below water table)

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
SVOCs			
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND – 5.3	5	1 of 10
Inorganics			
Unfiltered Samples			
Arsenic	ND – 56.8	25	4 of 10
Beryllium	0.39 – 5.5	3	2 of 10
Chromium	122 – 616	50	10 of 10
Copper	141 – 304	200	2 of 10
Iron	68,100 – 271,000	300	10 of 10
Lead	26.6 – 164	25	10 of 10
Manganese	921 – 8,400	300	10 of 10
Nickel	103 – 305	100	9 of 10
Sodium	32,400 – 134,000	20,000	10 of 10
Thallium	3.5 – 20.2	1	10 of 10
Filtered Samples			
Iron	440 – 1260	300	2 of 2
Manganese	108 – 396	300	1 of 2

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 RI. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for groundwater.

Soil

Shallow subsurface, deep subsurface and deep soil samples were collected at the site. Shallow subsurface soil samples were collected from a depth of 0 - 8 inches. Deep subsurface soil samples were collected from a depth

of 18 - 24 inches. Deep soil samples were collected from a depth of 35 - 60 feet to assess soil contamination impacts to groundwater. The results indicate that soil at the site exceed the unrestricted SCG for semi-volatile organics and metals. No VOCs were detected above their SCGs in any soil samples, and no SVOCs were detected above their SCGs in the deep soil samples. The concentration of SVOCs in soil shows a decreasing trend with depth. Figure 2 shows the nature and extent of the soil contamination in the surface and shallow subsurface soil. Figure 3 shows the nature and extent of the soil contamination in the deep subsurface soil. Most of the inorganic compounds were detected above the SCGs at the former welding shop property.

Table 2A - Shallow Subsurface 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					
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.08 – 31	1	3 of 10	1	3 of 10
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.09 – 26	1	3 of 10	1	3 of 10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.11 – 32	1	3 of 10	1	3 of 10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.04 – 17	0.8	2 of 10	3.9	1 of 10
Chrysene	0.11 – 29	1	3 of 10	3.9	1 of 10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.06 – 2.1	0.33	1 of 10	0.33	1 of 10
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.03 – 7.2	0.5	2 of 10	0.5	2 of 10
Pentachlorophenol	0.89 – 0.94	0.8	4 of 10	6.7	0 of 10
Inorganics					
Cadmium	ND – 4.5	2.5	2 of 10	4.3	1 of 10
Chromium	5 – 86.8[d]	1[e], 30[f]	10 of 10	110[e], 180[f]	0 of 10
Copper	7.7 – 186	50	4 of 10	270	0 of 10
Lead	3.8 – 1200	63	8 of 10	400	2 of 10
Mercury	0.047 – 0.6	0.18	4 of 10	0.81	0 of 10
Nickel	10.6 – 61.4	30	1 of 10	310	0 of 10
Zinc	12.4 – 895	109	6 of 10	10,000	0 of 10

Table 2B – Deep Subsurface 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					
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.09 – 4.3	1	3 of 10	1	3 of 10
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.19 – 4.4	1	3 of 10	1	3 of 10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.11 – 8	1	3 of 10	1	3 of 10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.057 – 2.8	0.8	3 of 10	3.9	0 of 10

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppm)[a]	Unrestricted SCG[b] (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCG	Restricted Use SCG[c] (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Restricted SCG
Chrysene	0.11 – 4.4	1	3 of 10	3.9	1 of 10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.04 – 0.7	0.33	2 of 10	0.33	2 of 10
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.05 – 2.4	0.5	3 of 10	0.5	3 of 10
Pentachlorophenol	0.86 – 1	0.8	6 of 10	6.7	0 of 10
Inorganics					
Barium	24.2 – 427	350	2 of 10	400	2 of 10
Chromium	6.6 – 28.5[d]	1[e], 30[f]	10 of 10	110[e], 180[f]	0 of 10
Copper	7.8 – 136	50	8 of 10	270	0 of 10
Lead	2.2 – 1260	63	3 of 10	400	3 of 10
Mercury	ND – 0.82	0.18	4 of 10	0.81	1 of 10
Nickel	7.7 – 40.6	30	1 of 10	310	0 of 10
Zinc	9.6 – 600	109	6 of 10	10,000	0 of 10

Table 2C – Deep 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
Inorganics					
Chromium	6.6 – 28.5[d]	1[e], 30[f]	9 of 9	110[e], 180[f]	0 of 10

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 Restricted Residential Use, unless otherwise noted.
d - The range of values represent the total analysis of trivalent and hexavalent chromium.
e -- This value represents the SCG for hexavalent chromium.
f -- This value represents the SCG for trivalent chromium.

The primary soil contaminants are inorganics and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), both of which are attributable to the past use of the site as a welding shop and parking area for road construction vehicles. Based on the findings of the Site Investigation, the past disposal of hazardous waste has resulted in the contamination of soil. The site contaminants identified in soil which are considered to be the primary contaminants of concern, to be addressed by the remedy selection process are cadmium, lead and PAHs.

Exhibit B

Description of Remedial Alternatives

The following alternatives were considered based on the remedial action objectives (see Section 6.5) to address the contaminated media identified at the site as described in Exhibit A.

Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative is evaluated as a procedural requirement and as a basis for comparison. This alternative leaves the site in its present condition and does not provide any additional protection to public health and the environment.

Alternative 2: Excavation and Off-Site Disposal of Contaminated Shallow Soil

Prior to excavation, a pre-design sampling program will be done using a grid approach. Based on the results of the sampling, areas of the site with contaminants exceeding NYSDEC Subpart 375-6.8(b) restricted residential soil cleanup objectives would be excavated up to two feet below ground surface. Documentation samples will be taken at the base of the excavation in areas where the excavated depth is two feet and a demarcation layer will be placed if soils at the two-foot depth still exhibit contaminants exceeding NYSDEC Subpart 375-6.8(b) restricted residential soil cleanup objectives. Sheet piles will be installed next to the timber retaining walls at the site boundary if needed to allow for safe excavation.

For cost estimation purposes, it is assumed that about half the site would be contaminated with shallow subsurface soils concentrations exceeding restricted residential soil cleanup objectives. The resulting approximately 600 cubic yards of soil would be excavated and disposed off-site in a permitted facility.

Backfill required to achieve proper post-excavation grading would be clean soil as defined in NYSDEC 6NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d).

The excavated areas would be backfilled with up to two feet of clean soil meeting the SCOs for restricted residential. This alternative would also include a site management plan for any soils requiring demarcation. If needed, the existing fencing would be repaired to maintain site security.

An environmental easement, including a site management plan, would be issued to limit the future use of this property to restricted residential. A remedial design program would be developed to address the specifics of the excavation such as dust control, excavation profile, staging set-up and erosion control.

Present Worth: *$300,000*
Capital Cost: *$275,000*

Alternative 3: Restoration to Pre-Disposal or Unrestricted Conditions

Pre-design sampling would be performed at two, four and six-foot depths at eight locations. Based on the sampling results, excavation would be performed to a maximum depth of six feet followed by confirmatory sampling. If needed, additional excavation would be done at spot locations until soil meeting unrestricted use SCOs is met. Based on a six-foot excavation depth from half the site area, it is estimated that 1,700 cubic yards of soil would be excavated and transported off-site.

Backfill required to achieve proper post-excavation grading would be clean soil defined as soil with no analyte in exceedance of NYSDEC Part 375 soil cleanup objectives for unrestricted use. Removal of the surface and subsurface soil as specified above would immediately eliminate any exposure to on-site contamination sources and return the site to unrestricted use, with the assumption that all end point soil sampling meets or exceeds the unrestricted soil cleanup objectives.

A remedial action work plan would be developed to address the specifics of the excavation like dust control, excavation profile, staging set-up and erosion control. The expected duration for project implementation is one year.

Capital Cost:.....$900,000

Exhibit C

Remedial Alternative Costs

Remedial Alternative	Capital Cost ($)	Annual Costs ($)	Total Present Worth ($)
No Action	0	0	0
Excavation and Off-Site Disposal of Contaminated Shallow Soil	275,000	2,000	300,000
Restoration to Pre-Disposal or Unrestricted Conditions	900,000	0	900,000

Exhibit D

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED REMEDY

The Department is proposing Alternative 2, Excavation and Off-Site Disposal of Contaminated Shallow Soil as the remedy for this site. Alternative 2 would achieve the remediation goals for the site by removing the surface and shallow subsurface soils that exceed the restricted residential use SCOs. The protective cover of clean fill on excavated locations will prevent exposure by the public to residual subsurface soil contamination. The implementation of an environmental easement that requires a site management plan would further ensure that the subsurface soil is properly managed. The elements of this remedy are described in Section 7.

Basis for Selection

The proposed remedy is based on the results of the RI and the alternatives analysis. The criteria to which potential remedial alternatives are compared are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375. A detailed discussion of the evaluation criteria and comparative analysis is included below.

The first two evaluation criteria are termed "threshold criteria" and must be satisfied in order for an alternative to be considered for selection.

1. Protection of Human Health and the Environment. This criterion is an overall evaluation of each alternative's ability to protect public health and the environment.

The proposed remedy (Alternative 2) would satisfy this criterion by removing the shallow contaminated soils and applying a clean fill over any remaining subsurface soil contamination. Furthermore, the implementation of an environmental easement further ensures that the subsurface soil is properly managed. Alternative 3 would achieve the threshold criteria and return the site to unrestricted use with the removal of all contaminated soils that exceeds the unrestricted SCOs. Alternative 1 (No Action) does not provide any additional protection to public health and the environment and will not be evaluated further.

2. Compliance with New York State Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs). Compliance with SCGs addresses whether a remedy will meet environmental laws, regulations, and other standards and criteria. In addition, this criterion includes the consideration of guidance which the Department has determined to be applicable on a case-specific basis.

Alternatives 2 and 3 would comply with SCGs to the extent practicable. Alternative 2 would address shallow areas of contamination and comply with the restricted residential soil cleanup objectives at the surface through excavation and backfill. Alternative 3 would define and eliminate deeper soil contamination at the site, ensuring a more thorough cleanup of the property. Because Alternatives 2 and 3 satisfy the threshold criteria, the remaining criteria are particularly important in selecting a final remedy for the site.

The next six "primary balancing criteria" are used to compare the positive and negative aspects of each of the remedial strategies.

3. Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence. This criterion evaluates the long-term effectiveness of the remedial alternatives after implementation. If wastes or treated residuals remain on-site after the selected remedy has been implemented, the following items are evaluated: 1) the magnitude of the remaining risks, 2) the adequacy of the engineering and/or institutional controls intended to limit the risk, and 3) the reliability of

these controls.

Alternative 3 would achieve better long-term effectiveness and permanence than Alternative 2 since Alternative 3 includes removal of all contaminated soils. Under Alternative 2, the exposure to the remaining subsurface soil contamination would be minimized by applying a clean soil cover over the excavated areas. The potential for exposure would be further reduced by the implementation of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement which would limit the site to restricted residential use.

4. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility or Volume. Preference is given to alternatives that permanently and significantly reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of the wastes at the site.

Both Alternatives 2 and 3 would be effective in reducing the toxicity, mobility or volume of the contaminated soils on-site. Alternative 2 reduces the toxicity, mobility and volume of on-site shallow soils by transferring the soil material to an approved off-site location. Further mobility reduction is achieved by the application of a clean fill meeting the restricted residential use restrictions. Alternative 3 goes a step further in the reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume by requiring deeper contaminated soils to be excavated and removed off-site, with backfill meeting requirements of unrestricted use for the site.

5. Short-term Impacts and Effectiveness. The potential short-term adverse impacts of the remedial action upon the community, the workers, and the environment during the construction and/or implementation are evaluated. The length of time needed to achieve the remedial objectives is also estimated and compared against the other alternatives.

Alternatives 2 and 3 both have short-term impacts which could easily be controlled. However, Alternative 2 takes significantly shorter time to achieve the remedial objectives compared to Alternative 3 since there is less volume of excavated soil. Hence, Alternative 2 presents less inconvenience to the surrounding neighborhood and businesses due to shorter time required in excavating the soils and placing clean backfill.

6. Implementability. The technical and administrative feasibility of implementing each alternative are evaluated. Technical feasibility includes the difficulties associated with the construction of the remedy and the ability to monitor its effectiveness. For administrative feasibility, the availability of the necessary personnel and materials is evaluated along with potential difficulties in obtaining specific operating approvals, access for construction, institutional controls, and so forth.

Alternative 2 is easier to implement than Alternative 3. With the reduction in volume and depth of excavation, Alternative 2 requires less time, manpower and energy to implement than Alternative 3. With Alternative 3, there are some concerns regarding the stability of the timber retaining walls adjacent to the site in the event that soil was to be excavated deeper. Additional engineering assessment would have to be performed, with possible recommendations of additional sheet piles and supports in order to ensure the integrity of the existing retaining wall. The additional volume of excavated soil would necessitate increased truck traffic on local roads for a longer duration.

7. Cost-Effectiveness. Capital costs and annual operation, maintenance, and monitoring costs are estimated for each alternative and compared on a present worth basis. Although cost-effectiveness is the last balancing criterion evaluated, where two or more alternatives have met the requirements of the other criteria, it can be used as the basis for the final decision.

The cost of the proposed remedy for Alternative 2 is $300,000 while the cost of Alternative 3 is $900,000. This cost increment is due to the increase in excavation depth and soil backfill from two feet for Alternative 2 to an estimated depth of six feet for Alternative 3. Also, Alternative 3 has significantly deeper soil boring depths and larger number of soil samples for analysis than Alternative 2. Part of the cost increase for Alternative 3 is also due to the expectation that extensive sheet piling would be constructed to support the existing timber retaining walls adjacent to a residential house in the event that deeper excavation is needed. In this regard, cost effectiveness is one of the major reasons for the selection of Alternative 2.

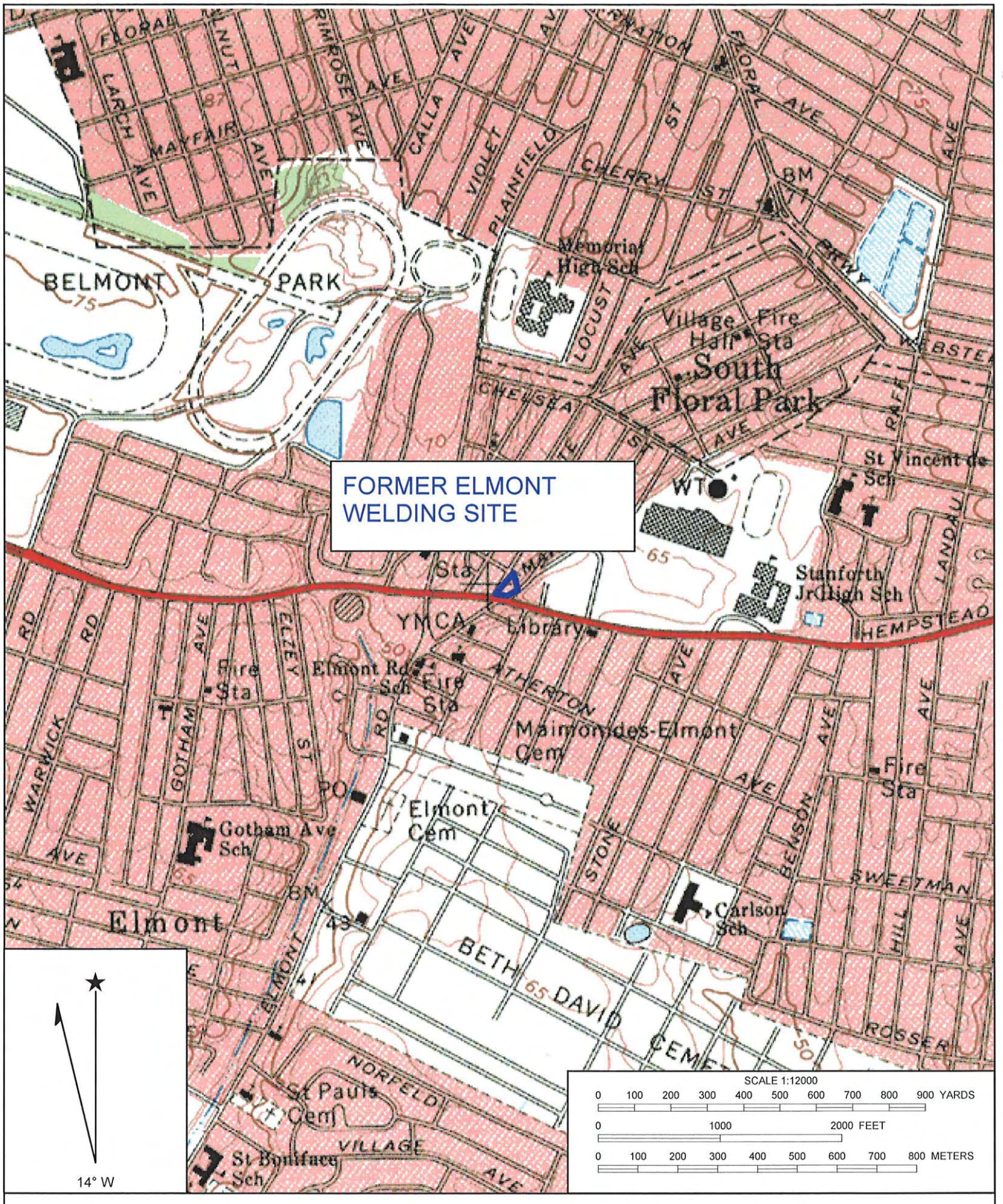
8. Land Use. When cleanup to pre-disposal conditions is determined to be infeasible, the Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonable anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings in the selection of the soil remedy.

Since the anticipated use of the site is restricted residential, Alternatives 2 would be equally desirable. Any residual contamination with Alternative 2 would be controllable with implementation of a Site Management Plan. With Alternative 3, it is likely that restrictions on the site use would not be necessary since deeper soil contamination would be excavated and backfill meeting unrestricted use would be brought into the site.

The final criterion, Community Acceptance, is considered a "modifying criterion" and is taken into account after evaluating those above. It is evaluated after public comments on the Proposed Remedial Action Plan have been received.

9. Community Acceptance. Concerns of the community regarding the investigation, the evaluation of alternatives, and the PRAP are evaluated. A responsiveness summary will be prepared that describes public comments received and the manner in which the Department will address the concerns raised. If the selected remedy differs significantly from the proposed remedy, notices to the public will be issued describing the differences and reasons for the changes.

Alternative 2 is being proposed because, as described above, it satisfies the threshold criteria and provides the best balance of the balancing criterion.



Name: LYNBROOK
Date: 7/13/2006
Scale: 1 inch equals 1000 feet

Location: 040° 42' 28.64" N 073° 42' 28.79" W
Caption: FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
NYSDEC 1-30-150

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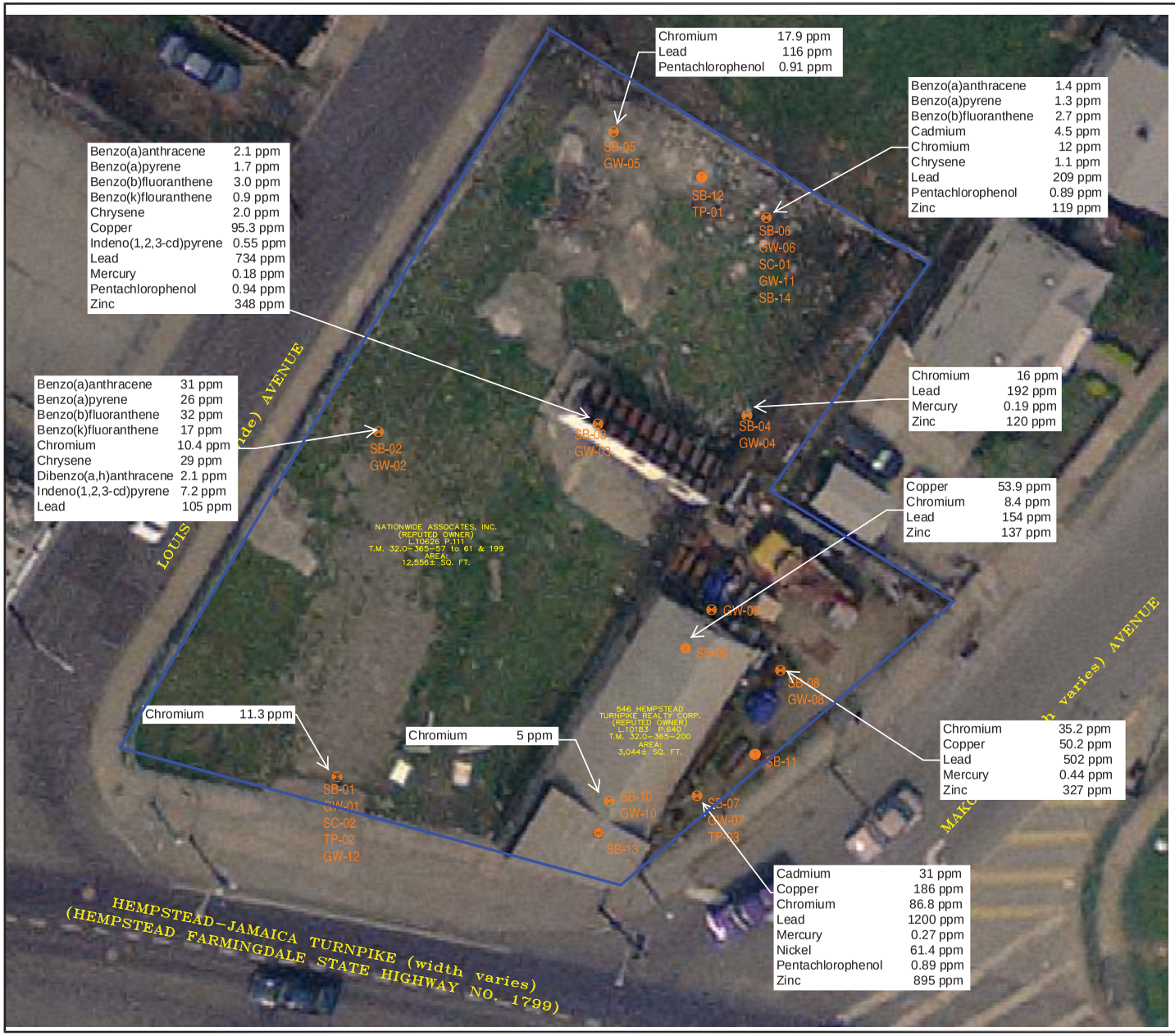
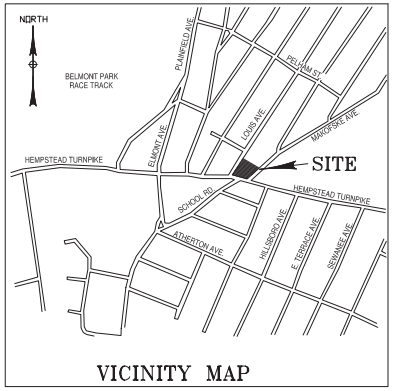




LEGEND

SB-12	SOIL BORING ONLY
SB-02 GW-02	SOIL BORING AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLING LOCATION
SC-01	SOIL CONDUCTIVITY BORING
TP-01	TEMPORARY PEIZOMETER

Notes:

SB-01 thru SB-10: (soil samples taken from 0"-4" bgs and 18"-24" bgs)

SHALLOW SUBSURFACE SOIL
EXCEEDANCE ABOVE SCGs

20 10 0 5 10 15
feet

Site Boundary

NOTE: The former welding shop was demolished.

TITLE

SITE PLAN
FORMER ELMONT WELDING
NYSDEC SITE NO. 1-30-150

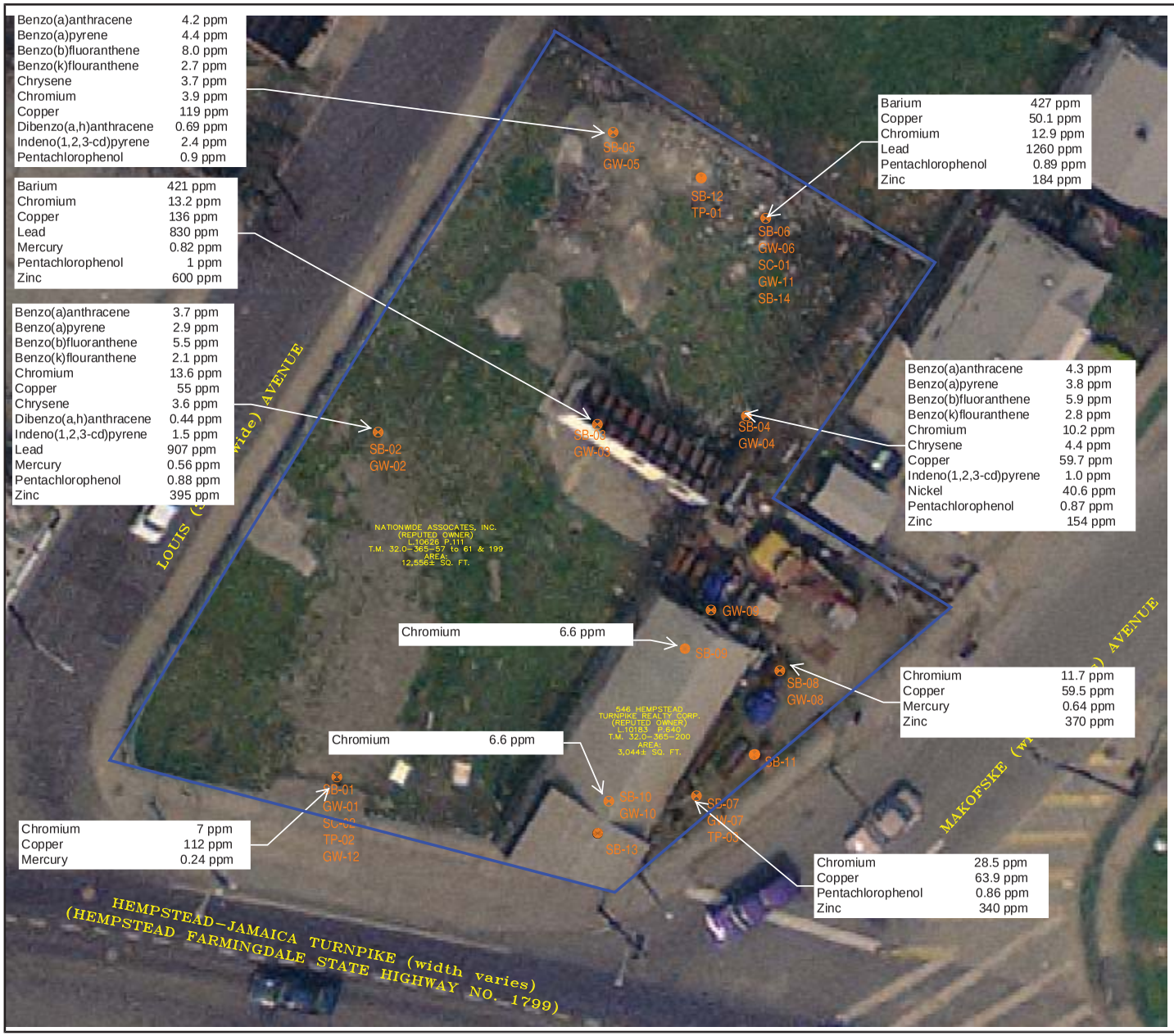
PREPARED FOR

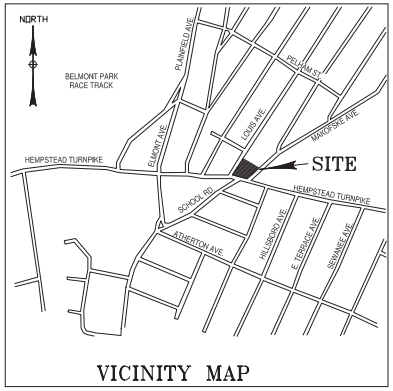
NYSDEC

ERM Environmental Resources Management

SCALE	FIGURE
GRAPHIC	2
DATE 10/30/06	

DRAWN:	JOB NO.:	FILE NAME:
JMC/CWW	0037437	0037437-02-003





LEGEND

SB-12	SOIL BORING ONLY
SB-02 GW-02	SOIL BORING AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLING LOCATION
SC-01	SOIL CONDUCTIVITY BORING
TP-01	TEMPORARY PEIZOMETER

Notes:

SB-01 thru SB-10: (soil samples taken from 0'-4" bgs and 18"-24" bgs)

DEEP SUBSURFACE SOIL EXCEEDANCE ABOVE SCGs

20 10 0 5 10 15

feet

Site Boundary

NOTE: The welding shop was demolished.

TITLE

SITE PLAN
FORMER ELMONT WELDING
NYSDEC SITE NO. 1-30-150

PREPARED FOR

NYSDEC

Environmental Resources Management
ERM

SCALE	FIGURE
GRAPHIC	3
DATE 10/30/06	

DRAWN:	JOB NO.:	FILE NAME:
JMC/CWW	0037437	0037437-02-003

APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

Elmont – 546 Hempstead Turnpike – aka – Elmont Welding
Environmental Restoration Project
Elmont, Nassau County, New York
Site No. E130150

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Former Elmont Welding site was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on January 29, 2014. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated soil at the Former Elmont Welding 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 11, 2014, which included a presentation of the remedial investigation and alternative analysis (RI/AA) for the Former Elmont Welding 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 17, 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:

COMMENT 1: What is the time frame for the cleanup?

RESPONSE 1: After ERP funding becomes available for this project and the necessary State Assistance Contract or other funding mechanism is in place with the Municipality, it is anticipated that the remediation field work would take approximately one year to complete. After the field work is completed, an Environmental Easement, Final Engineering Report and Site Management Plan would be submitted to the Department for approval before the issuance of a Certificate of Completion.

COMMENT 2: Why did the groundwater analysis involve filtered and unfiltered samples, and what did each type of sample tell us about the groundwater?

RESPONSE 2: Filtered and unfiltered groundwater samples are analyzed because the groundwater that was collected from the site showed a high degree of turbidity. This turbidity is due to the presence of suspended solids in the groundwater samples. As such, an unfiltered groundwater sample could show constituents that were found in both soil and groundwater. A filtered sample eliminated the suspended solids so that the results only showed the constituents of the groundwater itself. The

analysis of filtered groundwater samples for the site showed that none of the inorganic compounds detected in the soil were actually in the groundwater.

COMMENT 3: What is the size of the filters used to filter the groundwater samples?

RESPONSE 3: The typical filter size that is used to filter the groundwater samples is 0.45 microns. This means that suspended solids that are larger than 0.45 microns would be retained in the filter.

COMMENT 4: Residents living adjacent to this site may be impacted by contaminated run-off from snow and rain at the site. Has the soil been tested at these nearby properties?

RESPONSE 4: The Department did not sample the soil at the nearby properties during the site investigation. The remedial program will include additional sampling to verify the limits of the contamination. Should the data suggest that contamination extends beyond the site boundary, off-site sampling will be undertaken and remediation completed, as necessary.

COMMENT 5: Under the proposed remedy, why is the soil only excavated to two feet? How would the Department handle cases where the future development of the site requires digging below the two-foot depth?

RESPONSE 5: The anticipated future land use for this site is restricted residential (which also allows for commercial use and industrial use). Those areas where soil contamination exceeds restricted residential SCOs in the uppermost two feet will be excavated and backfilled with clean fill. This remedy provides protection of public health and the environment for the typical activities that occur on sites restricted to such use. The remedy also requires an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement and development of a Site Management Plan (SMP). The SMP will provide clear instruction on how future on-site excavations greater than two feet will occur (i.e., how those soils will be managed) to assure the continued protection of public health.

COMMENT 6: Where would the fill come from, and how would the Department know if the fill meets the requirements of the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs)?

RESPONSE 6: The fill may come from any source as long as the soil has been tested in accordance with the Department-approved sampling plan, and imported soil meets the requirements of the restricted residential SCOs

COMMENT 7: What is the direction of the groundwater flow from the site?

RESPONSE 7: The groundwater flows to the south from the site.

COMMENT 8: Once the State Budget passes, can the Legislature stop this project from being funded?

RESPONSE 8: For the project to go forward under the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP), funds must be available, and the Town must apply for and be approved for those funds. Limited ERP

funds were made available in 2013 and the Governor's proposed 2014-2015 budget includes additional funding for the ERP program. The Department expects to solicit applications for the available funding in the Spring of 2014. .

COMMENT 9: Will the public be notified before the start of the excavation activity?

RESPONSE 9: Yes, the public will receive the Remedial Action Fact Sheet through the Department's listserv prior to the start of the excavation activities.

COMMENT 10: Will an engineering firm be involved with the site remediation?

RESPONSE 10: An engineering firm will be employed during the design and construction of this project, as needed to comply with Department regulations and guidance documents governing the ERP.

COMMENT 11: Were there any impacts from this site to the former farm (which is now the Pep-Boys mechanic shop)?

RESPONSE 11: The Department has not identified any impacts from this site to the former farm. Soil contamination is usually localized, and the former farm is 0.1 mile away from the site.

COMMENT 12: What happens if the actual cost is more than the estimated cost in the PRAP?

RESPONSE 12: The municipality can request additional funding with accompanying justification. The Department will review the request and, if approved, the funds will be released to support the project.

COMMENT 13: Who makes the determination as to how deep the final excavation will be?

RESPONSE 13: The Department will determine the excavation depth based on the results of the pre-design sampling. In accordance with the Record of Decision, a maximum depth of the excavation will be two feet below the surface. If the soil still exhibits contamination exceeding the restricted residential soil cleanup objectives (SCOs), a demarcation layer will be placed to delineate the remaining contamination.

COMMENT 14: Is there a possibility that there will still be soil contamination below the two-foot depth if Alternative 2 is selected?

RESPONSE 14: Based on the results of the site investigation, the frequency and concentration of the soil contamination below the two-foot level is expected to be minimal, as most of the soil contamination identified so far is located near the surface. Also see Response 13.

COMMENT 15: Has anybody done any study on cancer rates in this area since the buildings were demolished?

RESPONSE 15: No studies have been conducted to evaluate whether site-related contaminants have contributed to increases in cancer cases for residents living in the area. The Department of Health does provide information on the reported rates of various cancers for all areas of New York State. This information can be found on the "Environmental Facilities and Cancer Map" web page located at the following link:
https://apps.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/environmental_facilities/mapping/map/

COMMENT 16: What are the exposure routes at this site, and would wind-blown dust be a risk? There is a bus stop for children near the former welding area.

RESPONSE 16: There is a potential for people to be exposed to site-related contaminants through inhalation of dust, by ingesting soil, or by coming in direct contact with soil from the site. However, contaminant levels in soil are well below the levels where adverse impacts to health are known to occur. Also, because contact with site soil would typically be brief, such as in the case of children standing at the bus stop, impacts to health are not expected.

COMMENT 17: There is talk of privatizing some of the public water supply systems in Nassau County. Would the water supply have to be sampled for contaminants from this site?

RESPONSE 17: Every system, whether public or private, that meets the definition of a public water supplier in New York State must comply with the Department of Health's Part 5, Subpart 5-1 Public Water Systems Regulations. These regulations require all public water suppliers to deliver water meeting the Part 5 requirements to customers, and addresses how to demonstrate compliance, including well sampling requirements. These regulations can be found at the following web site: http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/regulations/

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

Elmont – 546 Hempstead Turnpike – aka – Elmont Welding
Environmental Restoration Project
Elmont, Nassau County, New York
Site No. E130150

Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Elmont Welding site, dated January 2014, prepared by the Department.

"Final Site Investigation Work Plan for the Former Elmont Welding site", dated January 2006, prepared by Environmental Resources Management.

"Final Site Investigation Report for the Former Elmont Welding site", dated November 2006, prepared by Environmental Resources Management.