



7/8/2011

Site Code: 130072 Site Name: Stanton Cleaners

City: Great Neck Town: North Hempstead

Region: 1 County: Nassau

Current Classification: 02 Proposed Classification: 04

Estimated Size (acres): 0.25 Disposal Area: Structure

Significant Threat: Previously Site Type: EPA Lead

Priority ranking Score: Project Manager: Bob Corcoran

Summary of Approvals

Originator/Supervisor: John Swartwout 04/13/2011

RHWRE: Walter Parish: 04/28/2011

BEEI of NYSDOH: 06/28/2011

CO Bureau Director: James Harrington, Director, Remedial Bureau 05/18/2011

A:

07/07/2011

Assistant Division Director: Robert Schick:

Site Description

Location: Stanton Cleaners is an active dry cleaner located in a pocket of commercial properties, in the Village of Great Neck, Long Island. The surrounding area is primarily suburban to urban private residential with some small commercial properties.

Bounded by the intersection of Cutter Mill Road and Bayview Ave to the NW and SW, respectively, and the tracks of the Long Island Railroad to the SE, the pocket of commercial properties consists of Stanton Cleaners, an indoor tennis facility (which was demolished in 2009), a synagogue and Hebrew school, a condominium and a service station.

Site Features: The site has been utilized for dry cleaning, under various names since 1958. Three buildings occupy the approximately 1/4-acre site: a one-story building in which the dry-cleaning business operates; an adjacent one-story boiler/storage building; and a two-story operations building, constructed for the remediation, in which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) houses its ongoing soil and groundwater treatment operations. Most of the site has been paved with asphalt for parking, except for a narrow strip at the rear of the property. Two vacant lots from the demolished tennis facility border the site to the NE and SE.

The site and surrounding community are zoned commercial/residential and are serviced by public sewer and water. The public water is supplied by the Water Authority of Great Neck North (WAGNN). Three public water supply wells are located approximately 1000 feet to the south and downgradient of the site.

Groundwater depth at the site is approximately 70 feet below ground surface (bgs). Regional groundwater flow direction is generally south-westerly toward Little Neck Bay, however strong hydraulic influence from





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the WAGNN well field, alters groundwater flow in the vicinity of the site to the south-east. Two of the three wells at the well field are screened at about 145 feet bgs, while the third is screened about 430 feet bgs.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Quantity Disposed

OU 01

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE {(PCE OR "PERC.") (F002)}

0.00

Analytical Data Available for:

Air, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Soil, Sediment, Soil Vapor, Indoor Air

Applicable Standards Exceeded for:

Groundwater, Drinking Water, Soil Vapor

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination: The primary contaminant of concern (COC) is tetrachloroethene (PCE) a commonly used dry cleaning solvent, and its breakdown products. PCE contamination has impacted the soil, soil vapor, indoor air and groundwater both onsite and offsite. PCE contaminated groundwater from the site is being drawn toward and has impacted a nearby municipal supply well field. PCE is in a family of chemicals collectively known as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

Pre-Remediation:

In 1983, a Nassau County municipal supply well field was found to contain low levels of PCE. The Nassau County Health Department (NCHD) conducted a survey of the surrounding area to determine the source(s) of the PCE. An inspection of Stanton Cleaners, located 1,000 feet northwest of the supply well, revealed an overflow pipe which occasionally discharged PCE contaminated water to the soil behind the building. Soil samples taken from beneath the pipe indicated PCE contamination at extremely high levels (up to 8,000 ppm). Sediment samples from onsite drywells where not contaminated with COC. In 1983, the discharge was stopped and about seventy 55-gallon drums (20 cubic yards) of contaminated soil were removed from the site. Soil samples collected in 1985 revealed that PCE contamination remained on the site at levels up to 720 mg/kg. In 1986 groundwater monitoring wells were installed downgradiant of the site, and sampling indicated heavy contamination- up to 1,130 ug/l PCE.

PCE vapors migrated from the contaminated soil into the indoor air of the neighboring buildings resulting in a significant threat to human health. Contaminated groundwater from the site has impacted the nearby Water Authority of Great Neck North (WAGNN) water supply wells, requiring in the installation of a well-head treatment system (air stripper).

In April 1985, the potentially responsible party (PRP), Stanton, entered into a consent order with NYSDEC. As part of the agreement, a groundwater extraction and treatment system was installed, consisting of a pumping well and an air stripping tower constructed behind the operating facility. The treatment system which began operation in 1989 never worked reliably and was abandoned several years later.

DEC added the site to the Registry as Class 2 in 1993.

In 1997, WAGNN notified the Department that its Watermill Lane air stripper was failing. In addition, data from WAGNN supply wells showed levels of PCE up to 170 ug/l (ppb), very close to the 200 ppb design capacity of the ailing air stripper. In 1998, the Department funded the construction of a new air stripper treatment system for the WAGNN water supply wells. This treatment system, which is currently in operation,





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is designed to treat up to 2,000 gallons per minute of water containing total VOC concentrations up to 3,400 ppb.

DEC requested EPA assistance and in October 1998, as an immediate response action, the EPA installed a temporary soil vapor interceptor system, adjacent to the tennis club, to mitigate impacts from PCE vapors to the indoor air of this facility.

In May of 1999, Stanton Cleaners was listed on the EPA's National Priorities List as an NPL Site. A federal Record of Decision (ROD) was issued in March 1999.

Post-Remediation:

In 2001, the EPA installed an active sub-slab depressurization (ASD) system on a school adjacent to the cleaners, to mitigate the potential exposure to PCE vapors via soil vapor intrusion. EPA also completed the construction and installation of a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system and a ground water treatment (GWT) system on the site. Both the SVE and GWT systems are housed in an onsite treatment building, and continue to run to this day. The SVE system is remediating the VOC contaminated soils, and subsequently reducing the potential for indoor air contamination in the adjacent affected buildings. The GWT system is remediating the VOC-contaminated groundwater. The collected VOC-contaminated vapors and groundwater from both systems are treated through separate granular activated carbon (GAC) systems.

The site is presently under the jurisdiction of the Remedial Branch of the USEPA, Region II.; the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides oversight to USEPA for the remedial action and the long-term remedial action programs which include:

- Operation and maintenance (O and M) of the GWTS and SVE, including sampling and reporting;
- Sampling of monitoring wells associated with the site in order to track the migration of the contaminant plume, along with reporting.
- Sampling of indoor air quality of buildings adjacent to the site in order to identify all the adjacent buildings being impacted by site related contaminants and the effectiveness of the remedial actions being instituted at the site.

EPA has been overseeing the operations of the treatment systems since 2001. They have advised DEC that they will be transferring site management responsibilities to the DEC in the near future.

Site Health Assessment

Since some contaminated soils remain at the site below buildings or pavement, people will not come in contact with contaminated soils unless they dig below these materials. People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is treated to remove contaminants before distribution to consumers. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater and/or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. The soil vapor extraction/sub-slab depressurization system in operation at the site is preventing the indoor air quality of on-site structures from being affected by contamination in soil vapor. Sampling indicates soil vapor intrusion is limited to one off - site building; however, a sub-slab depressurization system (a system to remove/ventilate air from beneath the building) has been installed in this building to mitigate impacts to indoor air via soil vapor intrusion.





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Remedy Description and Cost

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01

The major components of the selected remedy include:

- Upgrade of the existing groundwater air stripper treatment system on the Stanton Cleaners Property to allow for an increased pumping rate if groundwater modeling indicates that the increased pumping would benefit the comprehensive groundwater cleanup at the Site.
- Enhanced groundwater plume capture via pumping of contaminated groundwater from extraction wells, to be installed off the Stanton Cleaners Property, and treatment through the use of air stripping of volatile organic compounds. If necessary, this system also includes treatment of off-gasses with granular activated carbon and pre-treatment of the groundwater with chemical precipitation and filtering for metals. The treated groundwater will be discharged to a storm sewer unless studies indicate that it can be reinjected.
- Continued operation of the soil vapor extraction system on the Stanton Cleaners Property for soils contaminated with volatile organic compounds, including treatment of contaminated vapors using a vapor phase granular activated carbon treatment system.
- Indoor air monitoring of affected buildings near the Stanton Cleaners Property, with interventions, if necessary.
- Long-term groundwater monitoring.
- Groundwater use restrictions. (Accomplished by local prohibitions on groundwater use)

Total Cost

\$2,200,000

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01A

An SVE system was constructed behind Stanton Cleaners to remove PCE from the soil. Depth to groundwater (and contamination) is about 65 feet. The system has been operational since early 1999 and is estimated to have recovered about 17,000 lbs. of PCE.

A five-year review completed by EPA in 2008 confirms need to continue operation of SVE.

Total Cost

\$800,000

OU 00 Site Management Plan Approval: 07/07/2011 Status: ACT





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Basis for Classification Change

This EPA-funded groundwater treatment system and soil vapor extraction (SVE) system have been operational since 2001 and 1999 respectively. The EPA has overseen operations, maintenance and evaluation of the systems since installation and they are seeking to transfer site management responsibilities to the DEC in 2011.

Periodic monitoring has indicated that the treatment systems continue to extract contamination from the soil, soil vapor and groundwater.

Also in 2001, EPA installed an active sub-slab depressurization (ASD) system on a nearby school to mitigate the threat of exposure to PCE vapors.

All elements of the remedial plan described in the 1999 USEPA ROD have been implemented and are functioning as planned. The ROD required groundwater use restrictions as part of the remedy. The use restrictions are described in the EPA 5-year Review Report, dated December 2008, as:

Site access agreements are in place. EPA also currently has a lien on the property. As recommended by WAGNN, each of the villages within the Town of Great Neck adopted its own ordinance which prohibits the construction and use of private drinking water wells. The ROD did not require a land use restriction.

A February 24, 2010 DEC SVI Evaluation memo determined that the current remedies are adequately addressing all known potential vapor intrusion pathways, both onsite and offsite.

NEW YORK state department of

Nirav R. Shah, M.D., M.P.H. Commissioner **HEALTH**

Sue Kelly Executive Deputy Commissioner

June 28, 2011

Mr. James Harrington, Director Remedial Bureau A Division of Environmental Remediation NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway - 12th Floor Albany, NY 12233-7011

Re:

Classification Package

Stanton Cleaners Site #130072 Great Neck (V), Nassau County

Dear Mr. Harrington:

Staff reviewed the June 2011 Site Classification Report for the Stanton Cleaners site. It is my understanding that tetrachloroethene and its breakdown products have contaminated soil, groundwater, and soil vapor on and off the site. Contaminated groundwater has impacted a nearby public water supply well field requiring installation of a well-head treatment system and contaminated soil vapors have impacted the indoor air of neighboring buildings requiring mitigation. NYSDEC added the site to the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste sites as a Class 2 in 1993, and the USEPA included the site on the National Priorities List and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) in 1999. In 2001, in response to the ROD, the USEPA installed a sub-slab depressurization system on a school adjacent to the site and completed installation of a soil vapor extraction system and a ground water treatment system on the site to address on- and off-site contamination.

The requirements of the ROD have been implemented, an operation, maintenance and monitoring program for the remediation systems is in place and sampling of indoor air is conducted in buildings adjacent to the site to verify the effectiveness of the remedial actions taken.

Based on this information, I concur with the proposal for reclassification of the Stanton site from a Class 2 to a Class 4. If you have any questions concerning these issues, please contact me at (518) 402-7880.

Sincerely,

Steven M. Bates, Acting Director

Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation

ec: A. Salame-Alfie, Ph.D.

K. Anders, Ph.D./C. Bethoney/File

B. Devine - MARO

J. DeFranco - NCHD

J. Swartwout/R. Corcoran - NYSDEC Central

A. Daniels - NYSDEC Central

W. Parish - NYSDEC Reg. 1



SSF CLASSIFICATION WORKSHEET



Site	Name: Stanton (leaners	Site ID No. 130672				
City	Town: Great Neck / Hempstead	Cour	nty: Na	Isau		
1.	Has remediation been completed in accordance with a ROD including properly addressing institutional controls (ICs)?	Yes (go to 7)	□ No (go to 2)			
2.	Has hazardous waste as defined in ECL §27-1301.1 been disposed at the Site?	Yes (go to 3)	□ No (stop)	□ Unsure (go to 11)		
3.	Does the Site present a current or reasonably foreseeable significant threat to public health or the environment (complete Significant Threat Determination Worksheet)?	□ Yes (go to 4)	□ No (go to 6)	Unsure (go to 11)		
4.	Is the significant threat causing or presenting an imminent danger of causing irreversible or irreparable damage to public health or the environment?	□ Yes (Class 1)	□ No (go to 5)	□ Unsure (stop)		
5.	Is the Site presenting a significant but not imminent threat to public health or the environment?	□ Yes (Class 2)	□ No (reevaluate)			
6.	Has hazardous waste been disposed but it does not present a significant threat to public health or the environment and the site is suitable for placement on the Registry?	□ Yes (Class 3)	□ No (go to 10)			
7.	Is the site properly remediated but still requires continued active site management to maintain/achieve protectiveness?	Yes (Class 4)	□ No (go to 8)	Unsure (stop)		
8.	Is the site properly remediated, does not require continued active site management, but is not suitable for delisting or a required IC is not yet in place?	□ Yes (Class 5)	□ No (go to 9)	□ Unsure (stop)		
9.	Is the site properly remediated, required ICs are in place, the site does not require continued active site management, and is suitable for delisting?	□ Yes (Class: C)	□ No (go to 10)	□ Unsure (stop)		
10.	Based upon investigation, is the degree of contamination such that the Site does not qualify to be placed on the Registry and that additional remedial work is not anticipated at this time?	O Yes (Class: N)	□ No (reevaluate)	Unsure (stop)		
11.	Does insufficient information exist to properly classify the site?	□ Yes (Class P)	□ No (reevaluate)	□ Unsure (stop)		
Current Classification: 2 Proposed Classification: 4						
Project Manager Name/Title - Print Project Manager Name - Signature Date Date Bureau Director/RHWRE Name - Title - Print Bureau Director/RHWRE Name - Signature Date						



SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

	<u> </u>					
1. SITE NAME Stanton cleaners		2. SITE NUMBER 130072	3. a. TOWNSHIP Hempstead	b. CITY/VILLAGE Great Neck	4. COUNTY Nassau	
5 DECTON 6						
5. REGION 6.		-70				
7. LOCATION OF SITE (Attack	u.S.G.S. Topographic Map sh	owing site location)		£		
a. Quadrangle Sea Cl	iff	b. Site L	atitude 40° 46' 55"	Site Longitude -74" 43' 5	9"	
c. Tax Map Numbers 2-376-	.8	d. Site S	treet Addressi 110 Cutte	rmill Road, Great Neck	11021	
8. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE S			2001725111-00 17.0 20.000			
An active dry cleaner was found to be discharging PCE contaminated wastewater to the surface soils behind the building. The discharge was discovered in 1983 during a Nassau County DOH investigation of PCE contamination at a nearby municipal water supply well. An investigation determined that the Stanton Cleaners site was impacting the well field, as well as the subslab air and indoor air of several nearby structures. In 1998 the EPA oversaw construction of a groundwater pump and treat system to treat groundwater, and a soil vapor extraction system to remediate soil vapor intrusion into nearby structures. At the same time, an active subslab depressurization (ASD) system was installed in a nearby school to mitigate the potential threat of soil vapor intrusion.						
Construction was completed in 2001 and the EPA has been maintaining the systems and monitoring the groundwater, and indoor air since then. They are seeking to end their involvement after 10 years by transferring site management responsibilities to the DEC.						
The groundwater pump and treat and SVE systems continue to remove PCE contamination from the soil and groundwater.						
a. Area 0.25 acres b.	Completed: () Financial	Assessment () PSA	() IRM (X)RI	/FS (X) Construction	() O&M ()Other:	
9. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISP			()/////	(11) Contain distribution	y justing Character	
3. HAZARDOGS WASTE DIST	OSED (Include El A Hazardo)	as waste willouts)				
Tetrachloroethene (PCE) (F002) 1,1,2 trichloroethene (F002)						
10. ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE (X)Air (X)Groundwater ()Surface Water ()Sediment (X)Soil ()Waste ()Leachate ()EPTox						
Contravention of Standard	s or Guidance Values:					
Groundwater standards exceeded – TOGS 1.1.1 Soil Cleanup Objectives Exceeded – 6 NYCRR Part 375 NYSDOH Soil Vapor Intrusion Guidance values exceeded						
N 15DON Son Vapor man	Isloii Guidance values exc	eedeu				
11. CONCLUSION	ALLEGO OF CALL, New THEORY I SHE	a 1792 1921 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940 - 1940				
The remedy: Onsite enhanced groundwater pump and treat system, soil vapor extraction system, offsite sub-slab depressurization system, institutional controls, and periodic monitoring are all in place. USEPA has been overseeing site management activities since 2001. They are seeking to transfer site management responsibilities to the DEC.						
If Institutional Controls a	re Required: Groundwatt	er Use Restriction		If so, are they docume	ented? Y(X) N()	
consumation and						
12. SITE DATA a. Neurest Surface Water: Distance	20006	Direction SW	The Wall	sification Life Neck Bay (SB)		
					- Wield (NimeWale	
TABLE TO CALL THE PARTY OF THE	b. Nearest Groundwater: Depth 65-78t. Flow Direction SW (X)Sele Source () Frimary () Eligh Yield () Non-Yield					
c. Nearest Water Supply: Distance		Direction S		The second second		
d. Nearest Building: Distance		Direction: N/A	1	y Cleamer	ANN ANN	
e. Documented fish or wildlife mor		()Y (X)	the second second second	when were	(X)Y ()N	
f. Impact on special status fish or w	ridite resource?	()Y (X)	a language of		HRS Some	
g. Controlled Site Access?	1	(X)Y ()t	j. WEE3 site addr	use:		
13. SITE OWNER'S NAME Wiesner Liffian		14. ADDRESS 85 Edgertem, Jamaica, N	TY 114322		15. TELEPHONE NUMBER	
16. PREPARER 17. APPROVED						
Robert Corcoran, Environmental Engineer 2, Section C James & Harrington, Chief, Remedial Bureau, A						
Signature Date 4/12/11 Signature Date 1/12/11						
Name, Title, Or	readization		Name.	Title: Organization		

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Remediation

Remedial Bureau E, 12th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-7017 **Phone**: (518) 402-9814 • **Fax**: (518) 402-9819

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



MEMORANDUM

TO:

Sal Ervolina, Assistant Director, Division of Environmental Remediation

FROM:

Robert C. Knizek, Director, Remedial Bureau E, NYSDEC

SUBJECT:

Soil Vapor Intrusion Evaluation Determination Investigation Complete - Actions Recommended Legacy Site: Stanton Cleaners, Site No. 1-30-072

DATE:

FEB 2 4 2010

NYSDEC Program Policy DER-13 states that soil vapor intrusion evaluations will be completed at all remedial sites with known or likely subsurface volatile organic chemical (VOC) contamination where remedial decisions were made prior to January 1, 2003. This memorandum documents that a soil vapor intrusion (SVI) investigation has been completed at the subject legacy site in accordance with Program Policy DER-13 and the state's "Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York" (NYSDOH, 2006). A summary of the SVI investigation findings is provided in the text box below.

SVI Investigation Complete Determination

Based on the results of the investigation, the Department, in consultation with the NYSDOH, has concluded that all potential soil vapor intrusion pathways on- and off-site have been evaluated and:

Appropriate actions to address on-site and off-site exposures related to soil vapor intrusion have been identified and the areal extent of the SVI investigation area has been determined. On-site exposures related to soil vapor intrusion are being addressed through one or more institutional or engineering controls. No actions are needed to address off-site exposures.

Actions to Address Exposures Related to Soil Vapor Intrusion

The following interventions (institutional/engineering controls) have been, or will be, implemented:

Structure Monitoring

On-site and off-site buildings are being sampled on a periodic basis as part of a structure monitoring program (included in the site management plan, or equivalent). The monitoring program will continue until the USEPA, in consultation with the NYSDEC and NYSDOH, determines that monitoring is no longer necessary to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion.



Check this box if any Structure Monitoring was initiated prior to 2003 and continues to remain necessary.

Structure Mitigation (or Engineering Controls)

The following interventions are in place inon-site buildings to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion:

soil vapor extraction system(s) (in place to address exposures);

The operation, maintenance and monitoring of these interventions (included in the site management plan, or equivalent) will continue until the USEPA, in consultation with the NYSDEC and NYSDOH, determines that continued operation, maintenance and monitoring is no longer necessary to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion.



Check this box if any Structure Mitigation was initiated prior to 2003 and continues to remain necessary.

Periodic Review

Currently, the site remedial program is being managed by the USEPA. In addition to ongoing operation and maintenance of the remedial systems, the USEPA conducts fiveyear reviews of the site to confirm that the remedial actions remain effective. USEPA issued the first five-year review for the site in December 2008 and found that the site continues to be protective of human health and the environment.

Additional Information

See the attached USEPA fact sheet and Five-Year Review Report (December 2008).

Concurrence/Signatures

DER SECTION CHIEF

Aud E Wood	Date	2/22/2010

William E. Wertz

Section B, Remedial Bureau E

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mark E. Van Valkenburg Date 2/22/2010

Mark Yan Valkenburg

Long Island/Mid Hudson Section, Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation

New York State Department of Newth

ecc: D. Desnoyers

W. Wertz

E. Hausamann

J. Nealon, DOH

D. Duda, EPA Region 2

K. Anders, DOH

Attachments:

- Five-year Review Report, December 2008
- Fact Sheet, Stanton Cleaners Area Groundwater Contamination, January 2009

Stanton Cleaners Area Groundwater Contamination New York

EPA ID#: NYD047650197

EPA REGION 2

Congressional District(s): 05

Nassau Town of Great Neck

NPL LISTING HISTORY Proposed Date: 1/19/1999 Final Date: 5/6/1999

Site Description

The Stanton Cleaners Area Groundwater Contamination site (Site) includes an active dry-cleaning business, located at 110 Cutter Mill Road in the Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County. The Stanton Cleaners Property (SCP) is approximately 1/4-acre in size and includes a one-story building in which the dry-cleaning business operates and an adjacent one-story boiler/storage building. At the present time, the Site also includes a two-story operations building in which the Environmental Protection Agency houses its ongoing soil and groundwater treatment operations. Most of the SCP has been paved with asphalt except for a narrow strip at the rear of the property. Adjoining properties include an indoor tennis facility (which has been demolished), a synagogue and Hebrew school, a condominium and a service station. The surrounding community is zoned commercial/residential and is serviced by public sewer and water. The public water is supplied by the Water Authority of Great Neck North (WAGNN). Three public water supply wells are located approximately 1000 feet downgradient of the SCP.

As a result of past disposal practices, tetrachloroethene or PCE, a volatile organic compound (VOC), migrated from the subsurface soils into the indoor air environments of the above-referenced affected buildings adjacent to the SCP and into the groundwater beneath the Site. Levels of PCE, a solvent commonly used by dry cleaners, have been found above Federal and State drinking water standards in the WAGNN public water supply wells.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions

Threat and Contaminants

Improper handling and disposal of spent dry cleaning solvents at the SCP resulted in the release of hazardous wastes, including PCE, at the Site. Some of this material migrated through the Site soils to nearby buildings and the groundwater, resulting in a significant threat to public health. The Removal Action, discussed below, has addressed the soil gas/indoor air threat posed to those occupying nearby buildings. The WAGNN public water supply wells have added treatment systems and are routinely monitored to ensure that the drinking water supply is in compliance with Federal and State drinking water standards.

Cleanup Approach

The Site is being addressed in two steps: 1) immediate actions and 2) a long-term remedial phase, focusing on the cleanup of contaminated soils, indoor air and groundwater for the entire Site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: In September 1998, under its removal authority, EPA installed a soil vapor interceptor system to mitigate impacts from PCE vapors to Plaza Tennis, an indoor tennis club. [This tennis facility has since been demolished.] Additionally, under its removal authority, EPA funded and installed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system on the SCP to remediate the VOC-contaminated soils, thus reducing the indoor air contamination in the adjacent affected buildings to safe levels. The VOC-contaminated vapors are being treated by a granular activated carbon (GAC) system.

Entire Site: In March 1999, EPA issued a Record of Decision identifying a selected remedy for Operable Unit One which included 1) an upgrade of the existing groundwater air stripper on the SCP, 2) construction of a groundwater extraction and treatment system for the Site, 3) continued operation of the SVE system, 4) indoor air monitoring of the affected buildings adjacent to the SCP, 5) long term groundwater monitoring and 6) groundwater use restrictions. The ROD also called for an investigation of other potential sources of groundwater contamination in the Site area.

1

The groundwater extraction and treatment system is currently operational and functional. The SVE system continues to operate, in conjunction with the groundwater treatment system. The Site was deemed construction complete on December 11, 2003.

The Site is currently in the long term response action phase of the project, also known as the operations and maintenance phase.

Site Facts: In 1983, approximately 20 cubic yards of PCE-contaminated soil was removed from behind the Stanton Cleaners property.

In 1989, prior to EPA's involvement, a groundwater extraction and treatment system was installed to address groundwater contamination which resulted from improper disposal of spent PCE behind the SCP building. This system never worked properly and is currently abandoned.

In 1998, the New York State Department of Environmental Protection (NYSDEC) funded the construction of a new air stripper treatment system for the WAGNN water supply wells which are impacted by Site. This treatment system is currently in operation.

Cleanup Progress

An SVE system is directly addressing surface and subsurface soil contamination. Within the contaminated soils, a series of SVE wells have been installed where significant concentrations of PCE have been detected. Soil vapors containing VOCs are being extracted from the soils by an above ground vacuum system. The contaminated vapors are being treated by a GAC system. A low permeability cover has been placed over the affected soils to enhance the system's efficiency by controlling short-circuiting with atmospheric air.

Concentrations of PCE in indoor air have been dramatically reduced. Through the implementation of this soil remediation technology, the problems associated with indoor air quality in adjacent buildings have been addressed. In addition, the SVE system is reducing the mass of contaminants in the soils, thereby reducing the cross media impacts to groundwater. The performance of the SVE system is being monitored using soil vapor probes. To date, the SVE system has removed more than 16,000 pounds of PCE from the Site soils.

In January 2002, EPA also removed some underground storage tanks on the SCP. This excavated area has been configured into the SVE system for PCE removal.

As part of the selected remedy, an operations building houses the SVE system and the groundwater pump and treat system. The contaminated water is pumped through an air stripper and carbon filtering system. The clean water is discharged to the storm sewer. Ongoing discharge sampling and monitoring well sampling continue as part of the long-term response action. The most recent data shows that PCE contamination levels have been dramatically reduced, since the operations began. The pump and treat system is currently operating and has treated over 168 millions gallons of contaminated groundwater.

As part of the March 1999 ROD, EPA, in conjunction with NYSDEC, investigated other potential off-site sources of VOC groundwater contamination. These potential sources are directly related to sites that NYSDEC is investigating in the area of the SCP. In 2003, EPA prepared an OU-2 Investigation Summary Report which evaluated potential off-site sources. In September 2003, EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences to the March 1999 ROD for the Site, indicating that no further Federal response actions to address potential off-site sources of groundwater contamination were warranted. NYSDEC manages the response at these sites.

EPA issued the first five-year review for the Site in December 2008 and found that the Site continues to be protective of human health and the environment.

Site Repositories

Great Neck Library 159 Bayview Avenue @ Gristmill Lane Great Neck, New York 11014

Telephone: 516-466-8055 Hours: Mon-Tues; Thurs-Fri: 9 AM - 9 PM Wed:10 AM - 9 PM Sat: 9 AM - 6 PM Sun: 1 PM - 5 PM (closed June 18th - mid-Sept)

RECORD OF DECISION

Operable Unit 1

Stanton Cleaners Area Groundwater Contamination

Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York



March 1999

DECLARATION FOR THE RECORD OF DECISION

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Stanton Cleaners Area Groundwater Contamination Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This Record of Decision presents the selected remedy for the first operable unit for the Stanton Cleaners Area Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site (Site), located in the Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York, which was chosen in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, (CERCLA) 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675, and, to the extent practicable, the National oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The information supporting this remedial action decision, is contained in the Administrative Record for the Site. The Administrative Record index is attached (Appendix III).

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation concurs with the selected remedy (Appendix IV).

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from the Site, if not addressed by implementing the response action selected in this Record of Decision, may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare or the environment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

This operable unit represents the first of two planned operable units for the Site. It addresses the principal threats at the Site and the fate and transport of the source contamination in the groundwater at the Site.

A second operable unit for the Site will address additional potential sources of groundwater contamination.

The major components of the selected remedy include:

- Upgrade of the existing groundwater air stripper treatment system on the Stanton Cleaners Property to allow for an increased pumping rate if groundwater modeling indicates that the increased pumping would benefit the comprehensive groundwater cleanup at the Site.
- Enhanced groundwater plume capture via pumping of contaminated groundwater from extraction wells, to be installed off the Stanton Cleaners Property, and treatment through the use of air stripping of volatile organic compounds. If necessary, this system also includes treatment of off-gasses with granular activated carbon and pre-treatment of the groundwater with chemical precipitation and filtering for metals. The treated groundwater will be discharged to a storm sewer unless studies indicate that it can be reinjected.
- Continued operation of the soil vapor extraction system on the Stanton Cleaners Property for soils contaminated with volatile organic compounds, including treatment of contaminated vapors using a vapor phase granular activated carbon treatment system.
- Indoor air monitoring of affected buildings near the Stanton Cleaners Property, with interventions, if necessary.
- Long-term groundwater monitoring.
- · Groundwater use restrictions.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the State of New York, has determined that the above-referenced remedy is appropriate for this operable unit of the Site in order to protect human health and the environment.

DECLARATION OF STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

In accordance with the requirements of CERCLA and the NCP, it has been determined that the selected remedy 1) is protective of human health and the environment; 2) complies with legally applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements under Federal and State statutes; 3) is cost-effective; 4) utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment (or resource recovery) technologies to the maximum extent practicable; and, 5) satisfies the statutory preference for remedies that employ treatment to

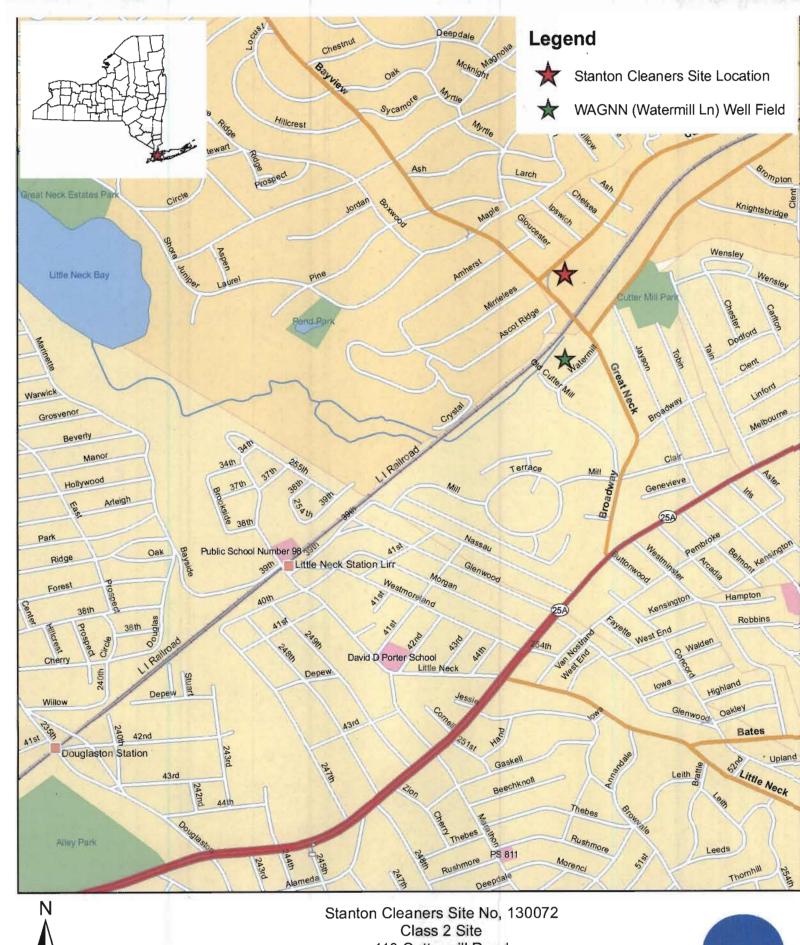
reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of the hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants at a site.

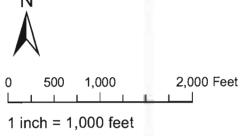
Because the remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above health-based levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, a review of the remedial action, pursuant to CERCLA \$121(c), 42 U.S.C. \$9621(c), will be conducted within five years after the initiation of the remedial action to ensure that the remedy continues to provide adequate protection to human health and the environment.

Jeanne M. Fox

Regional Administrator

Dana



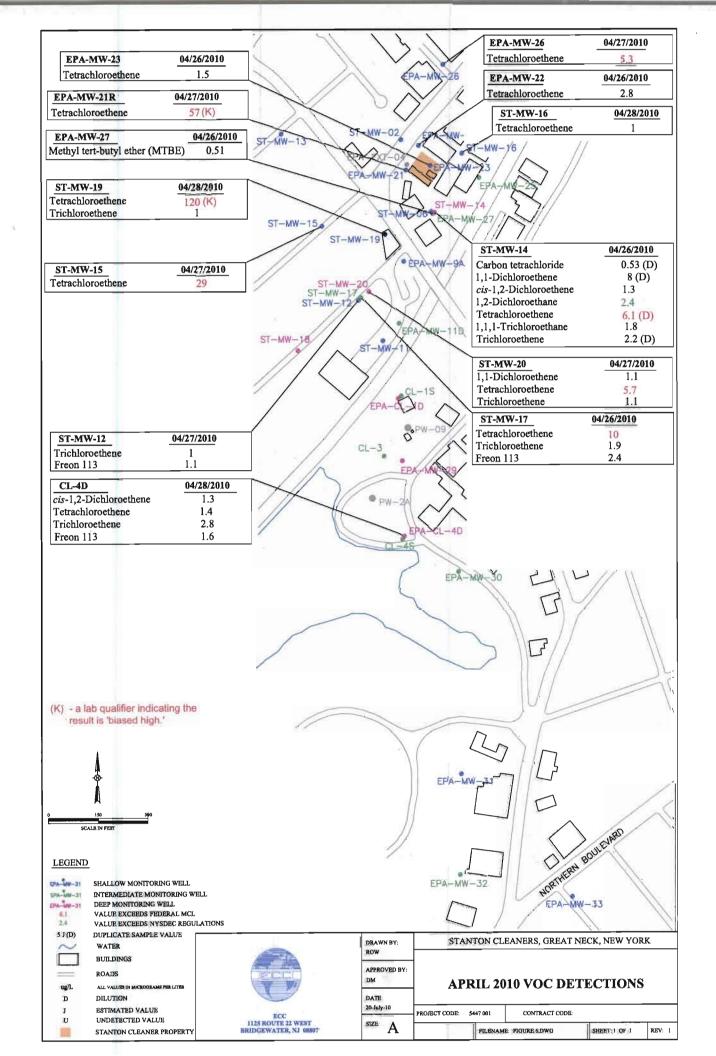


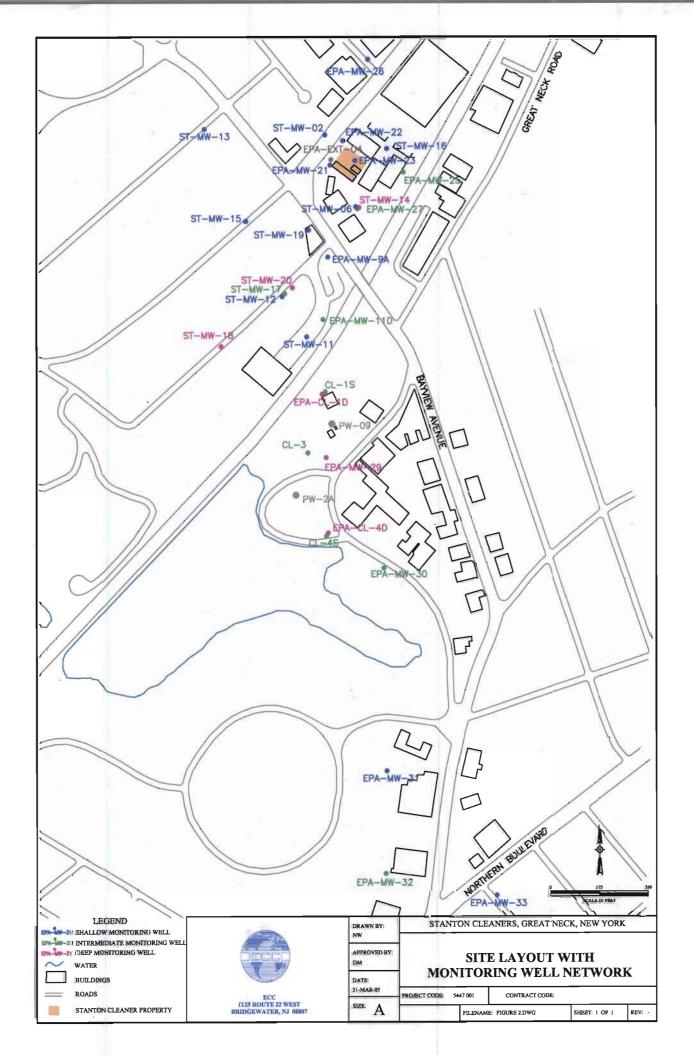
110 Cuttermill Road Great Neck, NY 11021

Site Location Map



4/12/11





New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

Bureau of Technical Support, 11th Floor 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-7020

Phone: (518) 402-9553 • Fax: (518) 402-9547

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



JUL 12 2011

Ms. Lillian Wiesner 85 Edgerton Boulevard Jamaica, New York 11432

Dear Ms. Wiesner:

As mandated by Section 27-1305 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) must maintain a Registry of all inactive disposal sites suspected or known to contain hazardous waste. The ECL also mandates that this Department notify the owner of all or any part of each site or area included in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites as to changes in site classification.

Our records indicate that you are the owner or part owner of the site listed below. Therefore, this letter constitutes notification of change in the classification of such site in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State.

DEC Site No.: 130072

Site Name: Stanton Cleaners

Site Address: 110 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, New York 11021

Classification change from Class 2 to Class 4

The reason for the change is as follows:

- The requirements of the Record of Decision (ROD) have been implemented, an operation, maintenance and monitoring program for the remediation systems is in place and sampling of indoor air is conducted in buildings adjacent to the site to verify the effectiveness of the remedial actions taken.



Enclosed is a copy of the Department's Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Report form as it appears in the Registry. An explanation of the site classifications is available at http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8663.html. The Law allows the owner and/or operator of a site listed in the Registry to petition the Commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for deletion of such site, modification of site classification, or modification of any information regarding such site, by submitting a written statement setting forth the grounds of the petition.

Such petition may be addressed to:

Honorable Joseph J. Martens Commissioner New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway Albany, New York 12233-1010

For additional information, please contact Robert Corcoran, the project manager at (518) 402-9620.

Sincerely,

Kelly A. Lewandowski, P.E.

Chief

Site Control Section

Enclosures

ec:

D. Desnoyers

D. Weigel

A. English

K. Lewandowski

R. Corcoran

bec: w/Enc.

S. Bates, NYSDOH

J. Harrington, Director, Remedial Bureau A

C. Elgut, Regional Attorney, Region 1

R. Evans, Regional Permit Administrator, Region 1

W. Parish, RHWRE, Region 1

S. Heigel

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation Bureau of Technical Support, 11th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-7020

Phone: (518) 402-9553 • Fax: (518) 402-9547

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



JUL 12 2011

Mr. Allen Greenbury 8526 Edgerton Boulevard Jamaica, New York 11432

Dear Mr. Greenbury:

As mandated by Section 27-1305 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) must maintain a Registry of all inactive disposal sites suspected or known to contain hazardous waste. The ECL also mandates that this Department notify the owner of all or any part of each site or area included in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites as to changes in site classification.

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Site ID #130072 Page 2

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For additional information, please contact Robert Corcoran, the project manager at (518) 402-9620.

Sincerely,

Kelly A. Lewandowski, P.E.

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D. Desnoyers

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S. Heigel

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Division of Environmental Remediation Bureau of Technical Support, 11th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-7020

Phone: (518) 402-9553 • Fax: (518) 402-9547

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



JUL 1 2 2011

Mr. John Maffei 8526 Edgerton Boulevard Jamaica, New York 11432

Dear Mr. Maffei:

As mandated by Section 27-1305 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) must maintain a Registry of all inactive disposal sites suspected or known to contain hazardous waste. The ECL also mandates that this Department notify the owner of all or any part of each site or area included in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites as to changes in site classification.

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Site ID #130072 Page 2

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Such petition may be addressed to:

Honorable Joseph J. Martens Commissioner New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway Albany, New York 12233-1010

For additional information, please contact Robert Corcoran, the project manager at (518) 402-9620.

Sincerely,

Kelly A. Lewandowski, P.E.

Chief

Site Control Section

Enclosures

ec:

D. Desnoyers

D. Weigel

A. English

K. Lewandowski

R. Corcoran

bec: w/Enc.

S. Bates, NYSDOH

J. Harrington, Director, Remedial Bureau A

C. Elgut, Regional Attorney, Region 1

R. Evans, Regional Permit Administrator, Region 1

W. Parish, RHWRE, Region 1

S. Heigel



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report



Site Code

Site Name Stanton Cleaners

130072

Address 110 Cutter Mill Road

Classification 04

City Great Neck

Zip 11021

Region 1

County N

Nassau

Town North Hempstead

Latitude

40 degrees, 46 minutes, 57.29 seconds

Estimated Size

0.2500

Longitude

-73 degrees, 44 minutes, 0.99 seconds

Site Type EPA

Disposal Area Structure

Site Description

Location: Stanton Cleaners is an active dry cleaner located in a pocket of commercial properties, in the Village of Great Neck, Long Island. The surrounding area is primarily suburban to urban private residential with some small commercial properties.

Bounded by the intersection of Cutter Mill Road and Bayview Ave to the NW and SW, respectively, and the tracks of the Long Island Railroad to the SE, the pocket of commercial properties consists of Stanton Cleaners, an indoor tennis facility (which was demolished in 2009), a synagogue and Hebrew school, a condominium and a service station.

Site Features: The site has been utilized for dry cleaning, under various names since 1958. Three buildings occupy the approximately 1/4-acre site: a one-story building in which the dry-cleaning business operates; an adjacent one-story boiler/storage building; and a two-story operations building, constructed for the remediation, in which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) houses its ongoing soil and groundwater treatment operations. Most of the site has been paved with asphalt for parking, except for a narrow strip at the rear of the property. Two vacant lots from the demolished tennis facility border the site to the NE and SE.

The site and surrounding community are zoned commercial/residential and are serviced by public sewer and water. The public water is supplied by the Water Authority of Great Neck North (WAGNN). Three public water supply wells are located approximately 1000 feet to the south and downgradient of the site.

Groundwater depth at the site is approximately 70 feet below ground surface (bgs). Regional groundwater flow direction is generally south-westerly toward Little Neck Bay, however strong hydraulic influence from the WAGNN well field, alters groundwater flow in the vicinity of the site to the south-east. Two of the three wells at the well field are screened at about 145 feet bgs, while the third is screened about 430 feet bgs.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Quantity

OU 01

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE {(PCE OR "PERC.") (F002)}

0.00

Analytical Data Available for:

Air, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Soil, Sediment, Soil Vapor, Indoor Air

Applicable Standards Exceeded for:

Groundwater, Drinking Water, Soil Vapor

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination: The primary contaminant of concern (COC) is tetrachloroethene (PCE) a commonly used dry cleaning solvent, and its breakdown products. PCE contamination has impacted the soil, soil vapor, indoor air and groundwater both onsite and offsite. PCE contaminated groundwater from the site is being drawn toward and has impacted a nearby municipal supply well field. PCE is in a family of chemicals collectively known as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

Pre-Remediation:

In 1983, a Nassau County municipal supply well field was found to contain low levels of PCE. The Nassau County Health Department (NCHD) conducted a survey of the surrounding area to determine the source(s) of the PCE. An inspection of Stanton Cleaners, located 1,000 feet northwest of the supply well, revealed an overflow pipe which occasionally discharged PCE contaminated water to the soil behind the building. Soil samples taken from beneath the pipe indicated PCE contamination at extremely high levels (up to 8,000 ppm). Sediment samples from onsite drywells where not contaminated with COC. In 1983, the discharge was stopped

7/11/2011

and about seventy 55-gallon drums (20 cubic yards) of contaminated soil were removed from the site. Soil samples collected in 1985 revealed that PCE contamination remained on the site at levels up to 720 mg/kg. In 1986 groundwater monitoring wells were installed downgradiant of the site, and sampling indicated heavy contamination- up to 1,130 ug/l PCE.

PCE vapors migrated from the contaminated soil into the indoor air of the neighboring buildings resulting in a significant threat to human health. Contaminated groundwater from the site has impacted the nearby Water Authority of Great Neck North (WAGNN) water supply wells, requiring in the installation of a well-head treatment system (air stripper).

In April 1985, the potentially responsible party (PRP), Stanton, entered into a consent order with NYSDEC. As part of the agreement, a groundwater extraction and treatment system was installed, consisting of a pumping well and an air stripping tower constructed behind the operating facility. The treatment system which began operation in 1989 never worked reliably and was abandoned several years later.

DEC added the site to the Registry as Class 2 in 1993.

In 1997, WAGNN notified the Department that its Watermill Lane air stripper was failing. In addition, data from WAGNN supply wells showed levels of PCE up to 170 ug/l (ppb), very close to the 200 ppb design capacity of the ailing air stripper. In 1998, the Department funded the construction of a new air stripper treatment system for the WAGNN water supply wells. This treatment system, which is currently in operation, is designed to treat up to 2,000 gallons per minute of water containing total VOC concentrations up to 3,400 ppb.

DEC requested EPA assistance and in October 1998, as an immediate response action, the EPA installed a temporary soil vapor interceptor system, adjacent to the tennis club, to mitigate impacts from PCE vapors to the indoor air of this facility.

In May of 1999, Stanton Cleaners was listed on the EPA's National Priorities List as an NPL Site. A federal Record of Decision (ROD) was issued in March 1999.

Post-Remediation:

In 2001, the EPA installed an active sub-slab depressurization (ASD) system on a school adjacent to the cleaners, to mitigate the potential exposure to PCE vapors via soil vapor intrusion. EPA also completed the construction and installation of a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system and a ground water treatment (GWT) system on the site. Both the SVE and GWT systems are housed in an onsite treatment building, and continue to run to this day. The SVE system is remediating the VOC contaminated soils, and subsequently reducing the potential for indoor air contamination in the adjacent affected buildings. The GWT system is remediating the VOC-contaminated groundwater. The collected VOC-contaminated vapors and groundwater from both systems are treated through separate granular activated carbon (GAC) systems.

The site is presently under the jurisdiction of the Remedial Branch of the USEPA, Region II.; the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides oversight to USEPA for the remedial action and the long-term remedial action programs which include:

- Operation and maintenance (O and M) of the GWTS and SVE, including sampling and reporting;
- · Sampling of monitoring wells associated with the site in order to track the migration of the contaminant plume, along with reporting.
- Sampling of indoor air quality of buildings adjacent to the site in order to identify all the adjacent buildings being impacted by site related contaminants and the effectiveness of the remedial actions being instituted at the site.

EPA has been overseeing the operations of the treatment systems since 2001. They have begun the process of transferring site management responsibilities to the DEC.

Site Health Assessment

Since some contaminated soils remain at the site below buildings or pavement, people will not come in contact with contaminated soils unless they dig below these materials. People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is treated to remove contaminants before distribution to consumers. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater and/or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. The soil vapor extraction/sub-slab depressurization system in operation at the site is preventing the indoor air quality of on-site structures from being affected by contamination in soil vapor. Sampling indicates soil vapor intrusion is limited to one off - site building; however, a sub-slab depressurization system (a system to remove/ventilate air from beneath the building) has been installed in this building to mitigate impacts to indoor air via soil vapor intrusion.

Owners

Current Owner(s)

John Maffei

8526 Edgerton Boulevard

Jamaica Estates

11432

Current Operator(s)

Alan Greenburg

Operators

110 Cutter Mill Road

Great Neck NY 11021

Alan Greenburg

110 Cutter Mill Road

Great Neck NY 11021

John Maffei

8526 Edgerton Boulevard

Jamaica Estates

NY 11432

ALLEN GREENBURG

8526 EDGERTON BOULEVARD

JAMAICA ESTATES 11432 NY

Lillian Wiesner

85 Edgerton Boulevard

Jamaica NY 11432

Disposal Owner(s)

ALLEN GREENBURG

ZZ

PUBLIC NOTICE

State Superfund Program

Receive Site Information by Email. See "For More Information" to Learn How.

Site Name: Stanton Cleaners

August 2, 2011

Site No.: 130072 Tax Map No. 2-376-8

Site Location: 110 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, New York 11021

Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Classification Notice

The Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Program (the State Superfund Program) is the State's program for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up sites where the disposal of hazardous waste may present a threat to public health and/or the environment. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) maintains a list of these sites in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (the "Registry"). The site identified above, and located on a map on the reverse side of this page, was recently reclassified on the Registry from a Class 2 to a Class 4 site as it no longer presents a significant threat to public health and/or the environment for the following reason(s):

The requirements of the Record of Decision (ROD) have been implemented, an operation, maintenance and monitoring program for the remediation systems is in place and sampling of indoor air is conducted in buildings adjacent to the site to verify the effectiveness of the remedial actions taken.

The Department will keep you informed throughout the investigation and cleanup of the site.

If you own property adjacent to this site and are renting or leasing your property to someone else, please share this information with them. If you no longer wish to be on the contact list for this site or otherwise need to correct our records, please contact the Department's Project Manager listed below.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Additional information about this site can be found using the Department's "Environmental Site Remediation Database Search" engine which is located on the internet at: www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/derexternal/index.cfm?pageid=3

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

Project Related Questions
Robert Corcoran, Project Manager
NYS Department of Env. Conservation
Remedial Bureau A
625 Broadway – 11th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-7015
518-402-9620

rkcorcor@gw.dec.state.ny.us

The Department is sending you this notice in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law Article 27, Title 13 and its companion regulation (6 NYCRR 375-2.7(b)(6)(ii)) which requires the Department to notify all parties on the contact list for this site of this recent action.

Approximate Site Location

Stanton Cleaners Site ID 130072

110 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, NY 11021



Receive Site Updates by Email

Have site information such as this public notice 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: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html. It's quick, it's free, and it will help keep you better informed.



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

You may continue also to receive paper copies of site information for a time after you sign up with a county listsery, until the transition to electronic distribution is complete.

Note: Please disregard if you received this notice by way of a county email listserv.

Honorable Maria Torroella Carney, MD, **FACP** Commissioner Nassau County Health Department 106 Charles Lindbergh Boulevard Uniondale, NY 11553 Ms. Cynthia Young Assistant to the Commissioner Office of Soil and Groundwater Remediation 106 Charles Lindbergh Boulevard Uniondale, NY 11553 Editorial Desk Pennysaver 425 Smith Street Farmingdale, NY 11735

Long Island Desk Newsday 235 Pinelawn Avenue Melville, NY 11747

Long Island Pulse Magazine 83 East Main Street Patchogue, NY 11772

La-Tribuna Hispana – USA P.O. Box 186 Hempstead, NY 11550

Honorable Kirsten E. Gillibrand United States Senate 155 Pinelawn Road, Suite 250 North Melville, NY 11747

Honorable Jack M. Martins New York State Senate 151 Herricks Road, Suite 202 Garden City Park, NY 11040

Honorable Judi Bosworth Nassau County Legislature 1 West Street Mineola, NY 11501

Honorable Jon Kaiman North Hempstead Town Supervisor Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030 Honorable Shila Shah-Gavnoudias, P.E. Commissioner Nassau Co. Department of Public Works 1194 Prospect Avenue Westbury, NY 11590

Paul J. Schrader, P.E. Superintendent Manhasset-Lakeville Water District 170 East Shore Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Long Island Bureau New York Times 1235 Franklin Avenue Garden City, NY 11530

Mrs. Jennifer Smith Newsday 235 Pinelawn Avenue Melville, NY 11747

Noticia Hispanoamericana 636 W. Seman Avenue Baldwin, NY 11772

Carol Frank Great Neck Record 132 East 2nd Street Mineola, NY 11501

Honorable Charles Schumer United States Senate 145 Pine Lawn Road, #300 Melville, NY 11747

Honorable Michelle Schimel New York State Assembly 45 North Station Plaza – Suite 203 Great Neck, NY 11021

Jeffrey H. Greenfield Nassau County Planning Chair 100 County Seat Drive Mineola, NY 11501

Honorable Viviana Russell North Hempstead Councilwoman Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030 Mr. Joseph DeFranco Office of Soil and Groundwater Remediation Director 106 Charles Lindbergh Boulevard Uniondale, NY 11553

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Steve Blank Great Neck News 105 Hillside Avenue, Suite I Williston Park, NY 11596

Honorable Gary L. Ackerman U.S. House of Representatives 218-14 Northern Boulevard Bayside, NY 11361

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Ms. Maureen O'Connell Nassau County Clerk 2240 Old Country Road Mineola, NY 11501

Honorable Thomas K. Dwyer North Hempstead Councilman Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030 Honorable Angelo P. Ferrara North Hempstead Councilman Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Honorable Fred L. Pollack North Hempstead Councilman Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Honorable Ralph J. Kreitzman Mayor Great Neck Village 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Barton Sobel Great Neck Village Trustee 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

John Dominsky Great Neck Village Clerk-Treasurer 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Mr. Kevin McCallister Peconic Baykeeper P.O. Box 893 Quogue, NY 11959

Thomas P. Dolan Superintendent Great Neck Public Schools 345 Lakeville Road Great Neck, NY 11020

Valerie A. Link President Great Neck Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 220432 Great Neck, NY 11022

Rabbi Dovid Ezagui Silverstein Hebrew Academy–SHA Rabbi 117 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021

Rabbi Yamin Levy Long Island Hebrew Academy 122 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021 Honorable Maria-Christina Poons North Hempstead Councilwoman Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Honorable Leslie Gross North Hempstead Town Clerk Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Honorable Mitchell B. Beckerman Deputy Mayor Great Neck Village Trustee 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Jeffrey L. Bass Great Neck Village Trustee 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Louis Massaro, Superintendent Great Neck Village Department of Public Works 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Mr. Shawn Kilmurray Sierra Club – Long Island Group Chair P.O. Box 210 Syosset, NY 11791-0210

Mrs. Phyllis Feldman Principal Lakeville School 47-27 Jayson Avenue Great Neck, NY 11020

League of Women Voters P.O. Box 539 Point Lookout, NY 11569

Rabbi Yoseph Geisinsky Silverstein Hevrew Academy – Dean 117 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021

Current Occupant 98 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021 Honorable Lee R. Seeman North Hempstead Councilman Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Collin Nash North Hempstead Town – Public Affairs - Town Hall 220 Plandome Road Manhasset, NY 11030

Mark D. Birnbaum Great Neck Village Trustee 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Dennis Grossman Great Neck Village Zoning Board of Appeals Chairman 61 Baker Hill Road Great Neck, NY 11023

Ms. Adrienne Esposito Citizen's Campaign for the Environment 225A Main Street Farmingdale, NY 11735

Jane B. Marino, Director Great Neck Library 159 Bayview Avenue Great Neck, NY 11023

Alice Kasten Great Neck Historical Society P.O. Box 234483 Great Neck, NY 11023

Mr. Neil Lewis Long Island Neighborhood Network 7180 Republic Airport East Farmingdale, NY 11735

Sharyn Blaustein Principal Long Island Hebrew Academy 122 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021

Building Manager or Current Occupant 100 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021

Stanton Cleaners 110 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 115 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 120 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021
Northshore Sephardic Synagogue 130 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 133 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 135 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021
Current Occupant 2 Gloucester Court Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 4 Gloucester Court Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 6 Gloucester Court Great Neck, NY 11021
Current Occupant 8 Gloucester Court Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 7 Bayview Avenue Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 9 Bayview Avenue Great Neck, NY 11021
Current Occupant 10 Bayview Avenue Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 11 Bayview Avenue Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 12 Bayview Avenue Great Neck, NY 11021
Current Occupant 1 Mirrieless Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 2 Mirrieless Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 3 Mirrieless Road Great Neck, NY 11021
Current Occupant 3 Mirrieless Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 4 Mirrieless Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 2A Ascot Ridge Road Great Neck, NY 11021
Current Occupant 2B Ascot Ridge Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 1 Ascot Ridge Road Great Neck, NY 11021	Current Occupant 127 Old Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, NY 11021

Electronic copies:

- D. Desnoyers, Director, Division of Environmental Remediation
- A. English, Director, Bureau of Technical Support
- K. Lewandowski, Chief, Site Control Section
- J. Harrington, Director, Remedial Bureau A
- W. Parish, RHWRE, Region 1
- P. Scully, Regional Director, Region 1
- A. Montalvo, NYSDEC Public Affairs
- R. Evans, Regional Permit Administrator, Region 1
- B. Fonda, Regional CPS, Region 1
- S. Bates, NYSDOH
- S. Karpinski, Project Manager, NYSDOH
- L. Ennist, DER, Bureau of Program Management
- R. Weitzman, Nassau County
- J. Swartwout, Section Chief, Remedial Bureau A
- R. Corcoran, Project Manager
- S. Heigel, Site Control Section