Remediation

ISLIP RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION / FEASIBILITY STUDY

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

SONIA ROAD LANDFILL
WEST BRENTWOOD, NEW YORK
SITE REGISTRY NO. 152013

Dvirka and Bartilucci
Consulting Engineers

VOLUME IV OF IV

FEBRUARY 1997

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FOR
SONIA ROAD LANDFILL
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SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

(SITE REGISTRY NO. 152013)

VOLUME IV OF IV

PREPARED FOR
ISLIP RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY
ISLIP, NEW YORK

BY
DVIRKA AND BARTILUCCI
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
WOODBURY, NEW YORK

FEBRUARY 1997

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN
SONIA ROAD LANDFILL

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standards, criteria and guidelines, identification and evaluation of remedial alternatives, development of a remedial action plan and preparation of a Presumptive Remedy Engineering Design Report.

This document will be utilized in conjunction with the RI/FS Work Plan (Volume I), a Sampling and Analysis Plan (Volume II), Health and Safety Plan (Volume III) and this Citizen Participation Plan (Volume IV). These four documents are all prepared as stand-alone documents for the Sonia Road Landfill RI/FS.

This Citizen Participation Plan has been prepared in accordance with New York State's Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Citizen Participation Plan, dated August 30, 1988, that is based on the requirements of 6NYCRR Part 375.

This document describes the citizen participation activities that will be used by the Town of Islip to promote public understanding of the Town's and the NYSDEC's responsibilities, planning activities and remedial activities at the Sonia Road Landfill. Through citizen participation, the Town and NYSDEC will receive input from the public and other interested parties in the development of a comprehensive remedial program which protects both health and the environment. The remedial investigation will be administered through the Town of Islip Resosurce Recovery Agency supplemented by other appropriate departments.

Section 2

2.0 SUMMARY OF EXISTING INFORMATION

2.1 Site Location, Ownership and Access

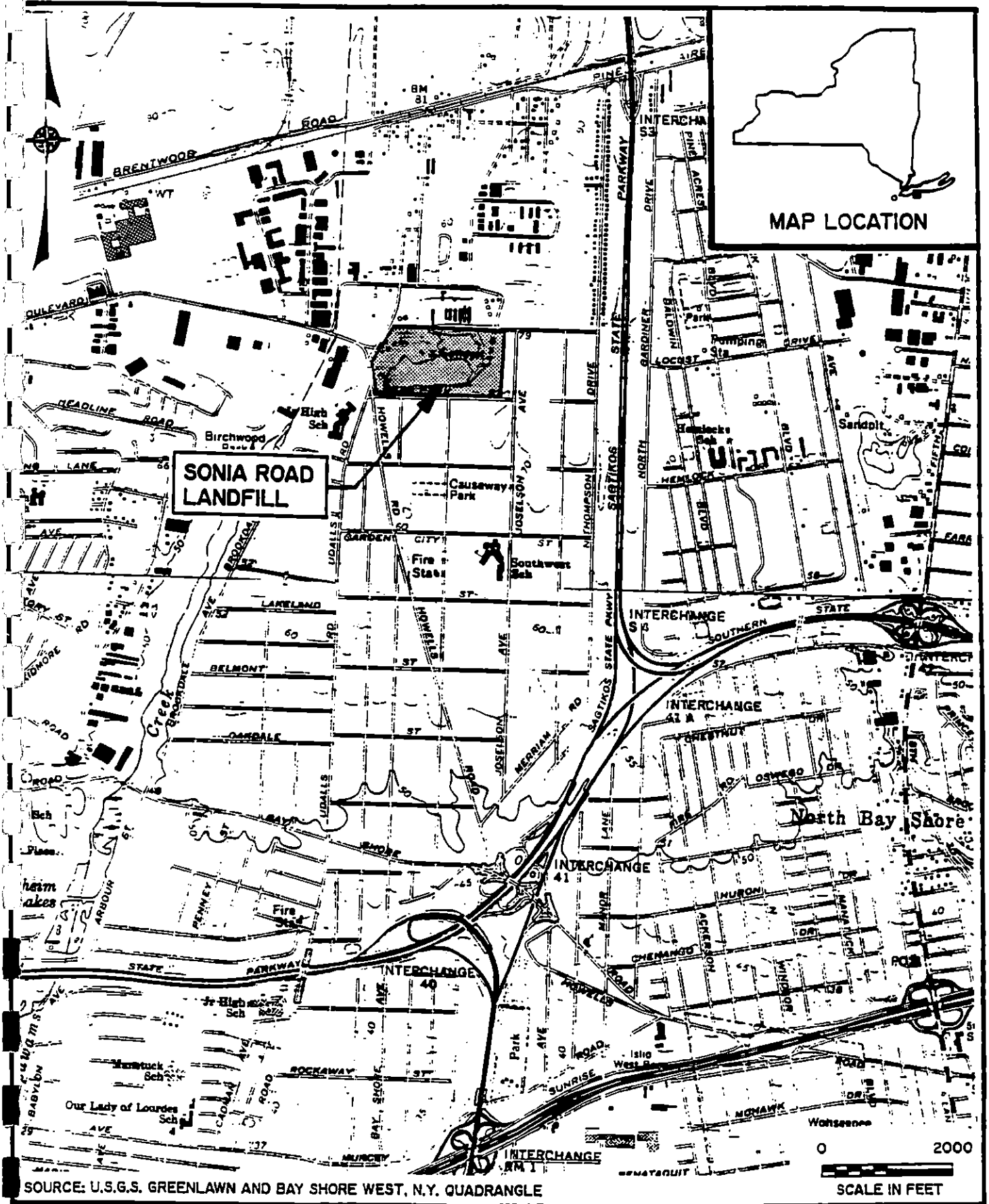
The Sonia Road Landfill is located in West Brentwood in Suffolk County, New York (see Figure 2-1). The 42.2-acre site is currently owned by the Town of Islip and the site is currently vacant.

The entire site is fenced and main access to the site is from Corbin Avenue. Access gates are also located along Sonia Road and Deer Park Avenue.

2.2 Site Description

The Sonia Road Landfill is bordered to the north and west by industrial areas, and to the east and south by residential areas. The site is comprised of two sections, an eastern section comprised of approximately 19 acres and a western section comprised of about 23 acres. The sections are divided by a earthen berm running north and south through the approximate center of the landfill. The eastern section was filled first and later converted to a park/baseball fields, while the western half continued to accept wastes for a period of time. The western portion was never developed. According to a Town of Islip Report dated June 1982, it is estimated that the landfill contains between 1.5 and 2 million cubic yards of solid waste.

The landfill is presently listed as a Class 2 site on New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) registry of inactive hazardous waste sites. A Class 2 site is defined by the State as posing a significant threat to the public health or environment. It is believed that the landfill was placed on the registry in the early 1980s. Although the eastern half of the landfill was used as a park, it is now closed since some wastes have risen to the surface. The western half was rezoned for industrial use. A roadbed was built from crushed stone to allow the western section of the property to be subdivided and sold. However, the property remains undeveloped.



SOURCE: U.S.G.S. GREENLAWN AND BAY SHORE WEST, N.Y. QUADRANGLE

SCALE IN FEET

ISLIP RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY
SONIA ROAD LANDFILL

SITE LOCATION MAP

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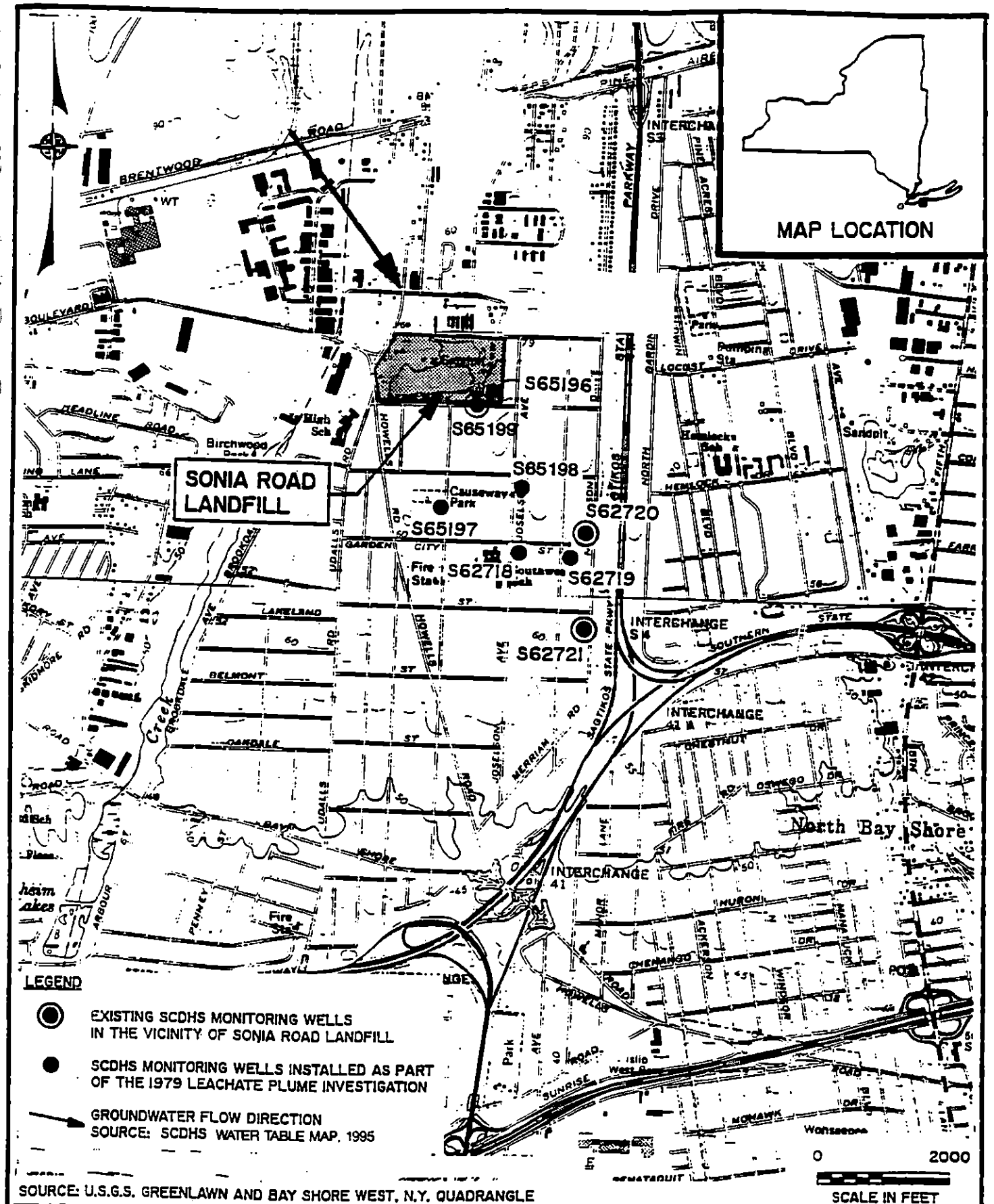
FIGURE 2-1

For the 19 downgradient wells, sampling of the groundwater was conducted by initially placing the well screens to approximately 80 feet below ground surface. Water was pumped from the well, and after "sufficient" pumping, a sample was collected and tested for temperature and specific conductivity. The well screen was then raised 10 feet by raising the entire casing and the well was pumped again and another sample was collected. This procedure continued until the final screen setting was immediately below the water table.

Based on the distribution of wells and the conductivity measurements, a leachate plume was delineated. The plume was reported to extend from the landfill for a distance of 3,800 feet toward the southeast. Its maximum width was determined to be 2,300 feet. Its thickness was determined to be approximately 88 feet due to the presence of Gardiners Clay. The report indicated that four of these wells were left as permanent wells to be used in the future as observation wells for future monitoring of the front of the plume. These wells were designated S62718, S62719, S62720 and S62721 (see Figure 2-2). According to an interoffice memorandum from SCDHS dated May 8, 1979, the four wells were screened at the "worst" leachate encountered as determined by conductivity measurement.

Included in the 1979 SCDHS report was a summary of the results of a report prepared by Holzmacher, Mclendon and Murrell, P.E. Consulting Engineers entitled "A Study of Leachate at landfill sites, 1975." As part of this study, three test borings were constructed within the landfill. One test boring was constructed in the western portion of the landfill, and two of the borings were constructed in the eastern portion of the landfill. Boring "A," constructed in the northeastern portion of the landfill, revealed the presence of at least 29 feet of refuse. Boring "B," constructed in the southwestern corner of the eastern portion of the landfill, also indicated the presence of 29 feet of refuse. Some refuse was noted six feet below the water table. Boring "C" was constructed in the southwestern portion of the landfill. This boring indicated the presence of refuse at least 35 feet below ground surface and at least 11 feet below the water table (see Figure 2-3).



SOURCE: U.S.G.S. GREENLAWN AND BAY SHORE WEST, N.Y. QUADRANGLE

ISLIP RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY
SONIA ROAD LANDFILL

MONITORING WELL LOCATION MAP

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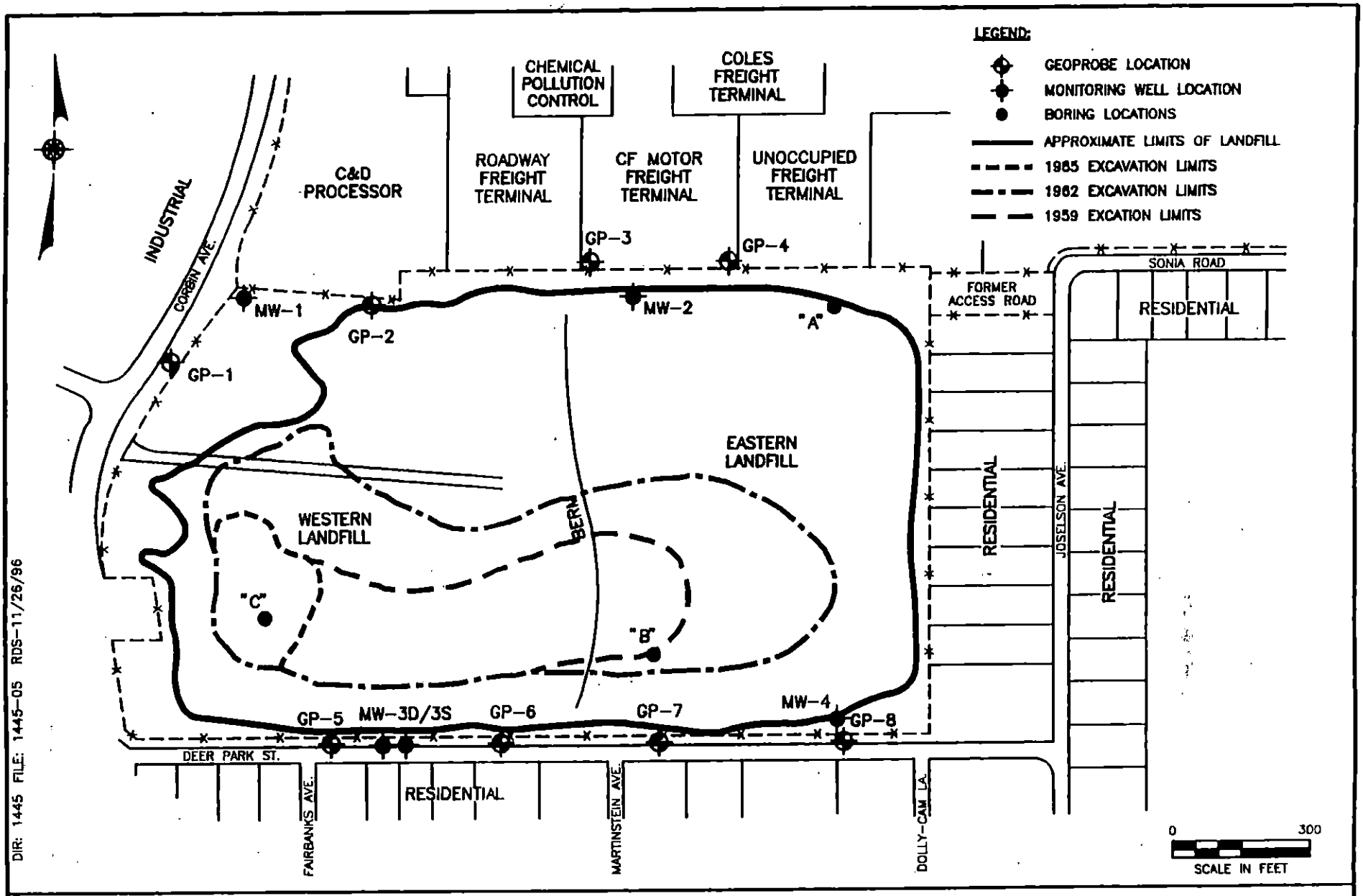
FIGURE 2-2



ISLIP RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY
SONIA ROAD LANDFILL

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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FIGURE 2-3

Refuse in the eastern portion of the site was described as consisting of wood, roots, glass, plastic, metal and general rubbish. The refuse in the western portion of the landfill was described as containing wood, glass, plastic, metal, cardboard, concrete and household wastes.

According to a SCDHS news release dated August 1982, six SCDHS wells were sampled near the Sonia Road Landfill to detect the possible presence of vinyl chloride. Additionally, eight public water supply wells in the area operated by Suffolk County Water Authority and four private wells were also sampled. The news release indicated that one well on the outer edge of "plume" had vinyl chloride exceeding the detectable limit of 0.7 ug/l. None of the other wells indicated the presence of vinyl chloride above the detection limit. Therefore, based on these results, the news release indicated that it would be difficult to attribute the vinyl chloride to the landfill. The news release further indicated there is no evidence to prove that the vinyl chloride did come from the landfill. The results from the private wells and public water supply wells were not specifically addressed. However, a statement from the Suffolk County Health Commissioner recommended all private well owners connect to public water supply.

In addition to the sampling discussed in the news release, SCDHS collected several groundwater samples from the six downgradient wells between 1981 and 1983. (The locations of these wells are shown in Figure 2-2.) SCDHS also collected one sample from a residential well located approximately 1,000 feet south of the landfill. A summary of the results was provided on the report prepared by Golder Associates for the Islip Resource Recovery Agency in June 1995.

The results of one sample collected from the residential well indicated the presence of 1,1,1-trichloroethane at 3 ug/l. This level is less than the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) drinking water standard for this compound which is 5 ug/l. No other volatile organics analyzed for were detected. Well S62721 was sampled in August 1982 and indicated the presence of vinyl chloride at 9 ug/l. This well was resampled two weeks later and indicated the presence of vinyl chloride at 6 ug/l. Both levels are greater than the NYSDOH drinking water standard for vinyl chloride which is 2 ug/l. This well is approximately 3,700 feet southeast

of the landfill and was reported to be within the vicinity of the area impacted groundwater as defined by SCDHS 1979 investigation.

1,1-Dichloroethane and 1,1-dichloroethene were detected at concentrations of 36 ug/l and 9 ug/l in well S62718 in November 1983. Well S62720 indicated the presence of 1,1-dichloroethene at 5 ppb during this sampling event and levels of cis-dichloroethene, benzene and chlorobenzene were detected in S62721 at 20 ug/l, 5 ug/l and 7 ug/l, respectively. All of these levels are equal to or greater than the NYSDOH drinking water standards.

In June 1983, Woodward-Clyde Consultants, under contract to NYSDEC, prepared a Phase I Preliminary Investigation report for the Sonia Road Landfill. The investigation comprised compilation of pertinent background information on the site. Preliminary Hazard Ranking Score (HRS) Work Sheets were prepared and site history, site hydrogeology and past sampling and analysis were evaluated. Based on the results of this background information review, additional investigation, which included site specific sampling and analysis under a Phase II investigation, was recommended. A Phase II investigation was never performed for the site.

At the request of NYSDEC, the Town of Islip installed several methane monitoring wells along the perimeter of the site. Based upon continuing monitoring, although methane is being produced (as evidenced by recent and historical methane monitoring), there is no evidence that methane is migrating off the site. Continued monitoring of the wells does not indicate any methane problems.

In a May 19, 1993 letter from NYSDEC to SCDHS, the NYSDEC indicated they sampled wells S62720 and S62721. These wells are one-half mile and three quarters of a mile downgradient from the landfill, respectively. Of the monitoring wells sampled between 1981 and 1983 by SCDHS, these were the only remaining usable wells. Both wells are 80 feet deep and screened between 75 and 80 feet. The NYSDEC reported that sample results from these wells indicated low levels of chlorinated hydrocarbons present in the groundwater. Specifically, the

results of the volatile organic analyses indicated 25 ug/l of trichloroethene (TCE) in S62720 and 350 ug/l of TCE in S62721. Other compounds, such as tetrachloroethene (PCE) at 25 ug/l, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) at 22 ug/l and 1,2-dichloroethene (DCE) at 27 ug/l, were also detected in S62721. 1,1-Dichloroethane (DCA) at 5 ug/l and 1,2-DCE at 4 ug/l were detected in S62720. The only other compounds detected, were attributed to laboratory contamination resulting from chemicals used in other laboratory procedures. Vinyl chloride was not detected in either sample.

Although low levels of chlorinated hydrocarbons were detected, NYSDEC did not feel that these wells directly monitored the landfill. Specifically, NYSDEC indicated that there were several potential sources upgradient of the landfill which could be responsible for the volatile organic compounds detected. In particular, they identified the Baron Blakeslee Site and the Chemical Pollution Control Site. The NYSDEC further indicated that a sample from one of Chemical Pollution Control's monitoring wells was used as an upgradient well for the landfill. This well indicated that similar volatile organics are present in the groundwater upgradient of the landfill. As a result, NYSDEC requested assistance from SCDHS to install five water table wells and one deep monitoring well in the immediate vicinity of the landfill. To date, the monitoring wells requested by NYSDEC have not been installed.

Correspondence has been exchanged between the Town and NYSDEC addressing delisting of the Sonia Road Landfill and/or reassessment of the basis for the original designation of the landfill as a Class 2 site. In response, NYSDEC developed an Immediate Investigation Work Assignment Work Plan for the installation of eight Geoprobes along the perimeter of the landfill (see Figure 2-3).

The eight Geoprobes were installed in August 1994. Based upon NYSDEC interpretation of groundwater flow in the area of south-southeast to southeast, four upgradient and four downgradient locations were selected. Two groundwater samples were collected from each Geoprobe location, one just below the water table (13 to 29 feet below ground surface) and one approximately 30 feet below the shallow samples (43 to 59 feet below ground surface). The depth for the deeper samples was determined by field screening of the groundwater at 30 feet

below the water table, 40 feet below the water table and 50 feet below the water table for alkalinity, specific conductivity and temperature at a downgradient Geoprobe location. These screening depths were selected based upon information contained in the 1979 SCDHS report, which indicated that groundwater at 43 feet below the water table had the highest specific conductivity, while groundwater at 53 feet below the water table had the highest temperature. Equipment limitations also were also a factor in the selection of the screening depths. As discussed in the IIWA Work Plan, NYSDEC surmised that the selected sampling depths would be the most likely depth to intercept any of the alleged chemical wastes moving with groundwater.

All groundwater samples were analyzed for Target Compound List (TCL) +10 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and TCL metals. In addition, TCL +20 semivolatile organic compounds were analyzed for each of the shallow samples. TCL pesticides/PCBs and cyanide were only analyzed for the shallow sample obtained at Geoprobe location GP-6. Preliminary, unvalidated results of these samples are provided in Table 2-1. As shown in this table, the results of the sampling indicate the presence of several VOCs above Class GA groundwater and NYSDOH drinking water standards. The shallow samples (ranging in depth from between 13 to 29 feet below ground surface) are designated as S1 through S8 (S1-S4 are upgradient and S5-S8 are downgradient). The deep samples (ranging in depth from between 43 to 59 feet below ground surface) are designated as D1 through D8 (D1-D4 are upgradient and D5-D8 are downgradient). The upgradient samples are the shallow and deep samples collected from Geoprobe points 1 through 4, and the downgradient samples are the shallow and deep samples collected from Geoprobe points 5 through 8.

Low levels (levels below or slightly above the standards) of 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) were detected in all of the upgradient samples except D3 and D4. Low levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) were also detected in D1, S2, D2 and S4. In general, all of the shallow Geoprobe locations, and 5 of 8 of the deep locations, indicate low levels of VOCs (maximum concentration of total VOCs of 32 ug/l in S7).

TABLE 2-1
SONIA ROAD LANDFILL
PRELIMINARY GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS
VOLATILE ORGANICS
AUGUST 1994

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	S1	D1	S2	D2	S3	D3	S4	D4	NYSDOH/SCDHS DRINKINGWATER STANDARDS	NYSDEC CLASS GA GROUNWATER STANDARDS
VOLATILE ORGANICS	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Vinyl Chloride	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	33	2 ST	2 ST
Chloroethane	U	U	U	U	U	U	5	U	5 ST	5 ST
1,1-Dichloroethene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	5 ST	5 ST
1,1-Dichloroethane	2	17	4	13	4	U	5	U	5 ST	5 ST
1,2-Dichloroethene	U	U	U	U	U	U	9	170	5 ST	5 ST
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	U	6	1	9	U	U	3	U	5 ST	5 ST
Trichloroethene	U	U	U	U	U	U	9	46	5 ST	5 ST
Benzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	5 ST	0.7 ST
Tetrachloroethene	U	U	3	U	U	2	5	210	5 ST	5 ST
Chlorobenzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	5 ST	5 ST
TOTAL VOCs	2	13	8	22	4	2	33	459		

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	S5	D5	S6	D6	S7	D7	S8	D8	NYSDOH/SCDHS DRINKINGWATER STANDARDS	NYSDEC CLASS GA GROUNWATER STANDARDS
VOLATILE ORGANICS	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Vinyl Chloride	U	U	U	U	U	63	U	U	2 ST	2 ST
Chloroethane	5	190	15	U	12	U	8	10	5 ST	5 ST
1,1-Dichloroethene	U	140	U	U	U	U	U	U	5 ST	5 ST
1,1-Dichloroethane	U	730	U	4	U	U	U	U	5 ST	5 ST
1,2-Dichloroethene	U	U	U	2	U	140	U	U	5 ST	5 ST
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	U	1400	U	U	U	U	U	U	5 ST	5 ST
Trichloroethene	U	11	U	U	U	U	U	U	5 ST	5 ST
Benzene	U	U	U	U	9	U	1	U	5 ST	0.7 ST
Tetrachloroethene	U	U	U	U	U	7	2	2	5 ST	5 ST
Chlorobenzene	U	U	2	U	11	U	3	3	5 ST	5 ST
TOTAL VOCs	5	2471	18	6	32	210	17	15		

QUALIFIERS
U: Compound analyzed for but not detected
: Exceeds drinking water or groundwater standards

NOTES
ST: Standard

The sample collected from D4 exhibited the highest level of VOCs in any of the upgradient samples (total VOCs of 459 ug/l). The compounds detected were primarily tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2 DCE) and vinyl chloride.

Based on review of data in the SCDHS files, it appears that the likely source of contamination at Geoprobe location D4 is from the former Baron-Blakeslee (Aircraft Turbine Services) facility, where investigation conducted on-site and off-site detected similar VOCs. In fact, a 1986 Hydrogeologic Investigation and Evaluation of Off-Site Recovery Systems prepared for Aircraft Turbine Services showed a projected contaminant plume from the site crossing the northeast corner of the Sonia Road Landfill in the area of D4.

Based upon the results from D4, similar contaminant levels would be anticipated immediately downgradient of this location. The sample collected from D8 would be the expected downgradient sample based upon a south-southeast groundwater flow direction interpretation. However, the results of the analysis of sample D8 only indicate a trace level of PCE (in addition to 10 ug/l of chloroethane). None of the other compounds detected at elevated levels in D4 were detected in D8.

The results of the analysis for sample D7 are, however, similar to the results of D4. Elevated levels of 1,2-DCE and vinyl chloride, as well as PCE, were detected at this location. This could be a result of an error in sample labeling or handling either in the field or in the laboratory where samples D7 and D8 were inadvertently switched. Another explanation for this unexpected result is the possible "channeling" of groundwater due to the heterogeneity of waste material below the water table. This "channeling" could affect groundwater flow direction in the immediate vicinity of the landfill.

Sample D5 collected on the southwestern portion of the landfill exhibited the highest levels of contamination (total VOCs of 2,471 ug/l). 1,1,1-TCA was detected at 1,400 ug/l. Elevated levels of 1,1-DCA and chloroethane, breakdown products of 1,1,1-TCA, were also detected in this

sample. In addition, lower levels of 1,1-DCE and TCE were detected. Based on anticipated groundwater flow direction, a Geoprobe sample may not have been collected directly upgradient of this location. Therefore, although other samples collected upgradient of the landfill (other than D4) do not indicate the presence of these compounds at elevated levels, there is not conclusive evidence that this contamination is emanating from the landfill. There could be an upgradient source of contamination originating from the industrial area located northwest of this landfill.

To address the possibility of an upgradient source of contamination, information is being obtained regarding potential sources to the northwest of the landfill, in particular from the SCDHS files, which provide information on cesspool/dry well sampling and cleanout. Upgradient water quality information from this area is also being obtained from reports from investigations conducted at upgradient sites as well as, if available, SCDHS monitoring wells.

Elevated levels of tentatively identified compounds (TICs) were detected in S7 and S8. These compounds will be further evaluated to determine the potential source of these constituents.

During the review of the preliminary data, it was also noted that all of the deep samples exhibited elevated levels of chromium with 7 of 8 locations exceeding the groundwater standard of 50 ug/l. Elevated levels were detected both upgradient and downgradient of the landfill. Although this would indicate that the contamination results from an upgradient source, (or perhaps from turbid samples, although based on a preliminary review, it appears that the samples were filtered), since plating waste was allegedly disposed at the Sonia Road Landfill, the landfill could be the source of this contamination.

As discussed above, Golder Associates prepared a Hydrogeologic Assessment Report for the Sonia Road Landfill for the Islip Resource Recovery Agency (Agency) on June 1995. The report provides a brief hydrogeologic assessment of existing data, including utilization of data from wells installed upgradient and downgradient of the landfill in 1995. The report also contains a description of groundwater quality and site history. The report also provides recommendations for future actions at the site. The report concluded that there is significant

evidence that groundwater at and downgradient from the site is being impacted by upgradient sources. The report recommended that the Agency collect additional information, both upgradient and downgradient of the site, to better define the impact of upgradient sources of contamination.

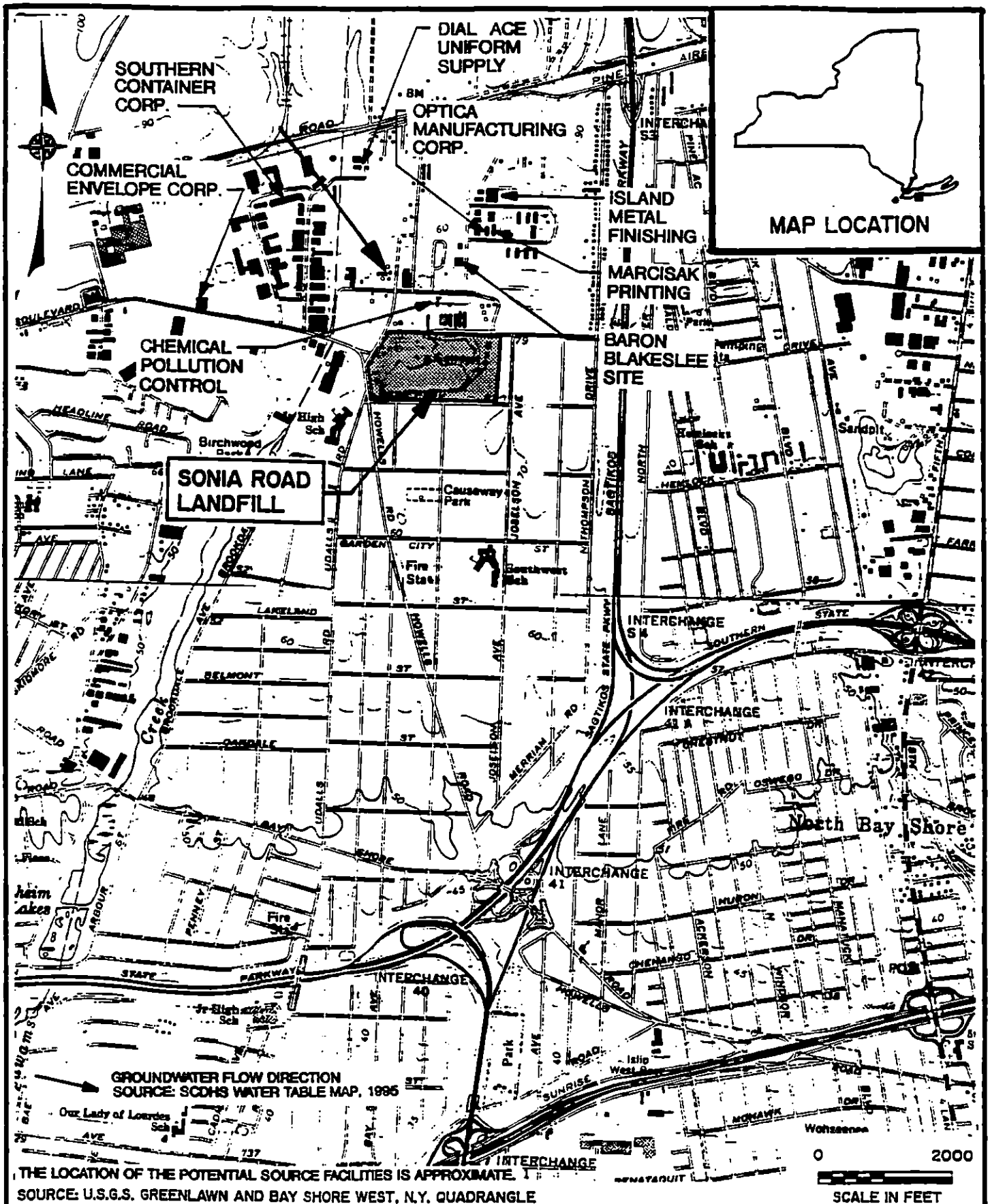
2.4 Information on Other Sites in the Area

SCDHS files were reviewed in order to obtain information on potential upgradient sources of contamination in the vicinity of the Sonia Road Landfill. As identified in this section, there are several potential upgradient sources of contamination. Additional information on these sources and other potential sources will continue to be obtained throughout the Remedial Investigation. The location of known potential sources are shown on Figure 2-4. A discussion of these sources is provided below.

2.4.1 Baron-Blakeslee

The former Baron-Blakeslee Site is a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Priorities List (NPL) site located at 86 Cleveland Street. The site is also known as the Aircraft Turbine Services (ATS) Site currently the facility name is UNC Accessory Services. Several reports have been prepared by Woodward-Clyde Consultants for Baron-Blakeslee and by ERM Northeast for ATS. The reports that were reviewed at the office of SCDHS include the following:

1. Baron-Blakeslee, Inc. Engineering Report, Woodward-Clyde 1982.
2. Remedial Action Groundwater Studies, Baron-Blakeslee, Inc., Woodward-Clyde, February 1984.
3. Status Report, Baron-Blakeslee, Inc., Woodward-Clyde, January 24, 1985.
4. Installation and Sampling of Monitoring Wells - Aircraft Turbine Services, Inc. Bay Shore, New York, ERM-Northeast, September 1985.



ISLIP RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY
SONIA ROAD LANDFILL

POTENTIAL UPGRADIENT SOURCE LOCATION MAP

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FIGURE 2-4

5. Hydrogeologic Site Assessment - Aircraft Turbine Services, Inc., ERM-Northeast, November 1985.

6. Hydrogeologic Investigation and Evaluation of Off-site Recovery Systems - Aircraft Turbine Systems, ERM-Northeast, February 1986.

Based upon the results of sampling sediment from an on-site catch basin (dry well) by Woodward-Clyde in 1984, elevated levels of TCE (410,000 ug/kg), 1,1,1-TCA (2,700,000 ug/kg), and PCE (66,000 ug/kg) were detected in the sediment. Elevated levels (greater than 10,000 ug/kg) of 1,1-DCA and 1,1- DCE were also detected in this sediment sample.

Based upon a review of the investigations conducted at the site, several groundwater monitoring wells were installed and sampled at the site. In addition, based upon the results of the groundwater samples collected from the on-site wells, a groundwater recovery and treatment system was installed on-site in 1985. On-site pumping and treatment of the contaminated groundwater occurred from 1985 to 1988.

An evaluation was also conducted to determine the need for installation of an off-site groundwater recovery system. Several wells were installed off-site and groundwater samples were collected from these wells. Results of the analysis of a sample collected from an off-site well (ATS-1) in January 1986, indicated the presence of 1,1 DCA at 290 ug/l, 1,2 DCE at 4200 ug/l, 1,1,1 TCA at 950 ug/l, TCE at 110 ug/l and PCE at 140 ug/l. Although these levels of volatile organics were detected in off-site wells, ERM-Northeast recommended not to install an off-site groundwater recovery system.

2.4.2 Dial Ace Uniform Supply

Dial Ace Uniform Supply, Inc. is located at 30 Dunton Avenue. According to SCDHS files, samples were collected from on-site cesspools in 1981 and 1982. Results of these samples indicated the presence of elevated levels of volatile organic compounds, including PCE as high as 2,900 ug/l, 1,1,2-TCE as high as 1,200 ug/l and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene as high as 37,000 ug/l.

As a result of this sampling, nine groundwater monitoring wells were installed in March 1984. Results from the analysis of samples collected from these wells indicated the presence of VOCs, including vinyl chloride as high as 9 ug/l, 1,1,1-TCA as high as 110 ug/l, 1,1,2-TCE as high as 130 ug/l and cis-DCE as high as 92 ug/l.

2.4.3 Chemical Pollution Control

According to the NYSDEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Report dated April 1996, Chemical Pollution Control, Inc. (CPC) is a NYSDEC Class 2a site located at 120 South 4th Street. Chemical Pollution Control operates a commercial storage treatment and transfer facility. Eight tanks are located on site to store and treat hazardous waste including oils, non-halogenated solvents, other ignitable hazardous wastes, organic wastewater and acids.

In 1981, the Suffolk County Department of Health identified ten spills of toxic and hazardous materials at Chemical Pollution Control which may pose a threat to the groundwater.

A Phase I investigation was completed in 1988. A consent order was signed and the responsible party is required to conduct a Phase II investigation. According to NYSDEC, a Phase II report was prepared for the facility and NYSDEC was planning additional off-site assessment work for 1996. According to NYSDEC correspondence, a sample from one of CPC's monitoring wells indicates the presence of volatile organic compounds similar to those found in the groundwater upgradient of the landfill. (The specific compounds were not identified in the letter.)

2.4.4 Commercial Envelope Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Commercial Envelope Manufacturing Co., Inc. (CEM) is located at 900 Grand Boulevard. According to the NYSDEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report dated April 1996, the facility is a Class 2a site. Waste generated from the photo and printing operations, as part of their envelope manufacturing, were disposed of into on-site sanitary systems. According to SCDHS sampling, three areas have been identified that contained elevated levels of solvents

and heavy metals. These areas include on-site leaching pools, waste storage tanks and an area adjacent to a trash compactor. Contaminants identified include methylene chloride, PCE, toluene, xylene, TCE, cis-DCE, copper, lead and zinc.

According to NYSDEC, in the spring of 1986 a clean up effort was initiated and monitoring wells were installed. A Phase I investigation was completed in June 1987 and additional subsurface investigation is planned.

2.4.5 Southern Container Corporation

Southern Container Corporation is located at 140 Industry Court, Deer Park. The facility manufacturers corrugated boxes. In October 1985, an oil spill inventory form was prepared to address a spill of starch and ink at the facility. As a result of the spill, approximately 47 cubic yards of soil was contaminated. The report indicated that this soil was excavated and removed off-site.

2.4.6 Optica Manufacturing Corporation

According to SCDHS files, Optica Manufacturing Corporation was located at 210 S. Fehr Way, Bay Shore. The facility performed lens casting manufacturing. As part of this process, methylene chloride and 1,1,1-trichloroethane was used. In July 1986, the SCDHS issued a Notice of Violation to the facility. Samples collected from a sanitary cesspool indicated the presence of 180 ppb of methylene chloride and 65 ppb of toluene. Lens grinding wastes were also disposed of in a dumpster.

2.4.7 Marcisak Printing

Marcisak Printing was an offset printing facility located at 240 S. Fehr Way, Bay Shore. Review of SCDHS files indicated Marcisak Printing was issued several notices of violation between 1984 and 1985 indicating they were discharging waste photochemicals to cesspool. A

sample collected from the cesspool indicated the presence of phenols, iron, cadmium and silver. By 1986, discharge to the cesspool ceased.

2.4.8 Island Metal Finishing

Island Metal Finishing was located at 211 B N. Fehr Way, Bay Shore. According to SCDHS files, in 1983 a sample was collected from a sanitary pool on the property. This sample indicated the presence of copper, iron and lead. By November 1983, the facility had moved to a new location.

2.4.9 Local Hydrogeology

As discussed in the Hydrogeologic Assessment Report for the Sonia Road Landfill prepared by Golder Associates, there are two major water bearing units in the site region including the Upper Glacial deposits and the Magothy Formation. The Gardiners Clay Formation is believed to separate the two water bearing units. The 1979 report prepared by SCDHS indicated that the site is underlain by at least 80 feet of "highly permeable sand and gravel." The Gardiners clay was noted at approximately 108 feet below ground surface. The report indicated the thickness of the Gardiners Clay at the site is 9 feet and is located approximately 39 feet below sea level.

According to the NYSDEC IIWA investigation, groundwater was encountered between 10 and 15 feet below ground surface along the northern boundary of the site and approximately 20 to 25 feet below ground surface along the southern boundary.

The Hydrogeologic assessment indicated five monitoring wells were installed around the perimeter of the Landfill and were designated as MW-1, MW-2, MW-3S, MW-3D and MW-4 (see Figure 2-3) for approximate locations of the monitoring wells). Based upon one round of ground water elevations obtained an approximate groundwater flow direction was identified. This groundwater flow direction was in the south easterly direction. A horizontal gradient of

0.0019 feet per foot was reported as well as a slight upward gradient at the southern portion of the site. Grain size distribution data was utilized to obtain an average permeability of 0.002 ft/sec. Further calculations yielded as estimated groundwater velocity at the site of 0.33 feet/day or about 120 ft/year.

Average groundwater velocities were calculated in the vicinity of the Baron-Blakeslee/ATS site and reported in the ERM - Northeast Report. A rate of 0.95 ft/day or 346 ft/year based on an average hydraulic conductivity of 128 ft/day, a porosity of 0.27 and a hydraulic gradient of 0.002 ft/ft was determined.

2.4.10 Local Geology

Information obtained from the 1979 SCDHS report indicates that, based on data obtained from two borings constructed in 1974 in the southwestern and northeastern portions of the eastern portion of the landfill, there was at least 29 feet of refuse lying on a natural formation of grayish brown sand. Another boring, also constructed in 1974 on the western portion of the landfill, indicated the presence of at least 35 feet of refuse. Some refuse was encountered 11 feet below the water table.

The refuse encountered in the eastern portion of the landfill consisted of wood, roots, glass, plastic, metal and "general rubbish." In the western portion of the landfill, the refuse has been described as consisting of wood, glass, plastic, metal, cardboard, concrete and household wastes. At the time of boring construction (1974), the landfill was continuing to accept "rubbish, automobile bodies and demolition wastes."

Beneath the waste, the landfill is underlain by unconsolidated glacial outwash deposits of stratified medium to course sand and gravel to a depth of 108 feet. As discussed previously, the thickness of the Gardeners Clay in the vicinity of the landfill is reported to be 9 feet. The Gardiners clay is underlain by the Matawan Group-Magothy Formation consisting of unconsolidated sand, clayey sand and clay. It is estimated that this formation is approximately 750 feet thick.

Section 3

3.0 SCOPE OF THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY

This section presents a brief description of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) effort, a more detailed presentation of the work to be performed is contained in Volume 1 of the RI/FS Work Plan

3.1 Project Objectives and Approach

The approach to the remedial investigation/feasibility study for the Sonia Road Landfill is to conduct a single-phase, focused RI/FS that identifies and implements a Presumptive Remedy for the site.

The remedial investigation will:

- characterize the geology and hydrogeology of the site and surrounding study area;
- characterize groundwater quality in the immediate vicinity, and upgradient and downgradient of the landfill;
- characterize chemical quality of surface/subsurface soil at the site; and
- define the nature and limits of waste at the site.

A qualitative risk/exposure assessment will also be prepared as part of the remedial investigation. The feasibility study will identify and screen remedial technologies/alternatives with emphasis on selection of a cap for the site as a Presumptive Remedy.

The Feasibility Study and Presumptive Remedy development will be dictated by the results of the remedial investigation, qualitative risk/exposure assessment. The Feasibility Study and Presumptive Remedy Reports will include a cost-effective remedial alternatives analysis, and incorporate policies and direction provided by the Town of Islip, NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

NYSDEC TAGM No. 4044 "Accelerated Remedial Actions at Class 2 Non-RCRA Regulated Landfills."

Based on available information and selection of the Presumptive Remedy, a Focused Feasibility Study will be prepared that will address each of the three FS phases in a single document. This approach will reduce both the cost and time to complete the project.

Task 5 - Preparation of Presumptive Remedy Engineering Design Report

The approach toward remediation of the Sonia Road Landfill is to designate the landfill as a Operable Unit and consider Presumptive Remedies. This approach will allow design to proceed concurrently with the RI/FS and accelerate implementation of the remedial action.

To accomplish this accelerated design approach, of a Presumptive Remedy Engineering Design Report will be prepared early in the Remedial Investigation Program. This Engineering Design report will provide the justification and rationale for the selection of the closure methodology, as well as identify and address design parameters to facilitate preparation of design/construction documents.

The report will be prepared in sufficient detail to permit accurate construction cost estimates. The report will address variances to the Part 360 regulations if appropriate.

3.3 Key Milestones/Reports and Project Schedule

As illustrated in the Project Schedule, key milestones/document deliverables are identified that will focus and monitor work progress. Specific time frames/dates have been established throughout the project schedule, including Town/Agency and NYSDEC review periods, to ensure timely completion of the project to meet the goal of issuing a Record of Decision (ROD) in mid 1998.

The following is the list of key milestones proposed for this project:

Milestone 1	Submittal of the Preliminary Draft RI/FS Work Plan to the Agency
Milestone 2	Submittal of the Draft RI/FS Work Plan to NYSDEC
Milestone 3	Submittal of the Final RI/FS Work Plan to NYSDEC
Milestone 4	Submittal of the Preliminary Sample Results, SCGs and Data Interpretation to the Agency and NYSDEC
Milestone 5	Submittal of the Preliminary Draft Presumptive Remedy Engineering Design Report to the Agency
Milestone 6	Submittal of Draft Presumptive Remedy Engineering Design Report to NYSDEC
Milestone 7	Submittal of Final Presumptive Remedy Engineering Design Report to NYSDEC
Milestone 8	Submittal of the Preliminary Draft Remedial Investigation Report to the Agency
Milestone 9	Submittal of the Draft Remedial Investigation Report to NYSDEC
Milestone 10	Submittal of the Final Remedial Investigation Report to NYSDEC
Milestone 11	Submittal of the Preliminary Draft Focused Feasibility Study Report to the Agency
Milestone 12	Submittal of the Draft Focused Feasibility Study Report to NYSDEC
Milestone 13	Submittal of the Final Focused Feasibility Study Report to NYSDEC

Key project schedule events are as follows:

Activity	**Time Frame Completion**
Project Planning and Work Plan Development	Beginning 1997
Field Sampling	Mid 1997
Remedial Investigation	Late 1997
Feasibility Report	Early 1998
Record of Decision	Spring 1998

Section 4

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

This section describes the specific citizen participation activities that will be carried out during the RI/FS. The objective of the activities will be to foster a spirit of openness and of mutual trust between the public, involved governmental agencies and the Town of Islip through it's Resource Recovery Agency.

The activities described in this section are designed to ensure that:

- pertinent documents will be readily available to the public;
- public meetings and availability sessions will be held at critical junctures in the remedial program;
- information notices are mailed out and/or announced in local media and Newsday's Government Watch;
- project staff are identified and made accessible to the public; and
- interested and/or affected parties are identified.

4.1 Document Repositories

In order to make pertinent RI/FS documents readily available to the public, four document repositories, as described in Section 7, will be established. Three repositories will be located in the Town of Islip and one at the offices of NYSDEC. Of the three repositories in the Town, one will be located at the Brentwood Pubic Library near the Sonia Road Landfill.

The four repositories, whose specific address and telephone numbers are presented in Section 6, are as follows:

- Town of Islip Town Clerk's Office
- Islip Resource Recovery Agency's Office
- Brentwood Public Library
- NYSDEC's Region 1 Office in Stony Brook

During the RI/FS pertinent documents will be placed in the four repositories in order that they are available to the interested public. The documents will be available for review during normal working hours and the public will be made aware of their availability. Throughout the project, those on the contact list will be notified of the documents placed in the repositories.

Examples of documents that will be placed in the document repositories:

- Any preliminary information such as Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) reports, Phase 1 report and, NYSDEC reports, the Golden report, etc.
- Draft and Final RI/FS Work Plan (four volume set)
- Draft and Final Remedial Investigation (RI) Report
- Draft and Final Feasibility Study (FS) report
- Presumptive Engineering Design Report

4.2 Contact List

In order to communicate effectively with those interested is the RI/FS project, a contact list has been prepared, and will be updated as necessary, which identifies the following:

- Town of Islip officials and staff;
- Islip Resource Recovery Agency officials and staff;
- NYSDEC and NYSDOH contacts;
- SCDHS contacts;
- Local agencies and all groups (including civic and environmental) with potential interest in activities at the site;
- Property owners within a 1/4 mile of the site;
- Local media and Newsday's Government Watch which may report on activities at inactive hazardous waste sites;

- People who have information regarding the site who can assist in the development of the remedial program including affected and/or interested public and potentially responsible parties;

The contact list will be used to notify the individuals on the list of the availability of documents placed in the repositories, upcoming public or informational meetings and other relevant project notices.

4.3 Public Meetings

As part of the RI/FS project, public meetings will be held in order that input may be provided by those who are either affected by or have an interest in the project. These meetings will be used to both provide information to the public about the RI/FS and to receive input from the public.

There will be three public meetings during the RI/FS. This will include a formal public meeting/hearing to be held before the remedial alternative is selected to obtain the public's view of the proposed action. In addition, two informational meetings will be held at earlier stages of the remedial program. The three meetings will be held at the following points during the RI/FS process:

- Following the development of the RI/FS Work Plan but prior to final approval by NYSDEC to receive comments on the planned work;
- At the completion of the draft remedial investigation report to provide the public with the results of the investigation and preliminary identification and evaluation of remedial alternatives; and
- At the completion of the draft feasibility study report, when the remedial alternative is proposed, to receive comments on the proposed action.

Interested parties will be informed and notices will be placed in local newspapers to inform the interested public of the meetings to be held. The public will be provided a 30 day comment period on the proposed remedial alternative.

In addition to the three meetings identified above, other public meetings are possible after completion of the RI/FS. These could include meetings at the following points:

- When conceptual design is complete and draft design documents are available;
- When final design is complete just prior to the start of construction; and
- Upon completion of construction.

4.4 Fact Sheets and Mailings

In conjunction with the meetings identified in Section 4.3 above, fact sheets will be prepared that summarize the status of the project and briefly describe the documents or information that will be presented at each meeting. The fact sheets and meeting notices will be mailed to those on the contact list.

4.5 Responsiveness Summary

A Responsiveness Summary will be prepared on the comments received during the formal public meeting/hearing held before the remedial alternative is selected and during the 30-day comment period. The Responsiveness Summary will be sent to those on the contact list and placed in the four document repositories. The Responsiveness Summary will:

- Provide a brief analysis of the remedial program selected for implementation
- Discuss any significant changes from the proposed remedial program
- Provide a response to significant comments, criticisms and new data

Section 5

5.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED/INTERESTED PUBLIC

This Citizen Participation Plan includes the names and addresses of individuals who have expressed interest in the site, or are potentially affected by the site or the proposed RI/FS program. The names and addresses of individuals, groups and organizations identified in the following categories are provided in Appendix B - Glossary of Terms.

- Local government officials;
- Project staff;
- NYSDEC and NYSDOH contacts;
- Local agencies and groups (including civic and environmental) with potential interest in activities at the site;
- Local media and Newsday's Government Watch which may report on activities regarding inactive hazardous waste sites; and
- Affected and/or interested public, potentially responsible parties and people who may have information regarding the site who can assist in the development of the remedial program.

It should be noted that as the RI/FS progresses, the list of interested individuals is likely to increase. Any person interested in adding his/her name to the mailing list may contact the Islip Resource Recovery Agency or NYSDEC. Project contacts at the Agency and NYSDEC are listed in Section 6.0 and also included in Appendix A. In addition, sign-up sheets for the contact mailing list will be provided at all public meetings held as part of the Citizen Participation Plan.

The contact list will be used to notify the interested/potentially affected public about upcoming meetings and events, and to provide information concerning the RI/FS activities.

6.0 PROJECT CONTACTS

This section contains the names, addresses and telephone numbers of project contacts at the Town and NYSDEC, as well as the Town's consultant Dvirka and Bartilucci Consulting Engineers (D&B). These project contacts are also listed in Appendix A.

- NYSDEC Project Manager
  James Bologna
  New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
  Division of Environmental Restoration
  50 Wolf Road
  Albany, NY 12233-4500
  Tel. (518) 457-1708

- NYSDEC Citizen Participation Specialist
  Joshua Epstein, Ph.D.
  New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
  Region 1
  SUNY Campus - Building 40
  Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356
  Tel. (516) 444-0249

- NYSDOH Project Contact
  Nina Knapp
  New York State Department of Health
  2 University Place
  Albany, NY 12203-3399
  Tel. (518) 458-6402

- Town Project Director
  Dr. William Graner, P.E.
  Chief Engineer
  Islip Resource Recovery Agency
  401 Main Street
  Islip, NY 11751
  Tel. (516) 224-5644

- Consultant Project Director
  Thomas Maher, P.E.
  Dvirka and Bartilucci Consulting Engineers
  330 Crossways Park Drive
  Woodbury, NY 11797
  Tel. (516) 364-9890

7.0 DOCUMENT REPOSITORIES

The availability of information, findings and reports developed during the RI/FS is a key element in the Citizen Participation Plan.

Documents related to the project, such as the RI/FS Work Plan, Remedial Investigation Report, Feasibility Study Report and Presumptive Engineering Design Report, will be available for public review at the following repositories.

- Town of Islip
  Town Clerk's Office
  655 Main Street
  Islip, NY 11751
  Tel. (516) 224-5490
  Hours: Monday through Friday: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

- Islip Resource Recovery Agency
  401 Main Street
  Islip, NY 11751
  Tel. (516) 224-5644
  Hours: Monday through Friday: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
  Environmental Remediation Unit
  SUNY Campus - Building 40
  Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356
  Tel. (516) 444-0249
  Hours: Monday through Friday: 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

- Brentwood Public Library
  2nd Avenue and 4th Street
  Brentwood, NY 11717
  Tel. (516) 273-7883
  Hours: Monday through Friday: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
  Saturday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
  Sunday: Noon to 4 p.m. (closed during Summer)

8.0 REFERENCES

Islip Resource Recovery Agency, July 1996. "Request for Proposals for Consulting Services for the Development of a Remedial Program for an Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site."

Dvirka and Bartilucci, 1996. "Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan for the Sonia Road Landfill."

NYSDEC, August 1988. "New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Citizen Participation Plan."

APPENDIX A

CONTACT MAILING LIST

APPENDIX A-1

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Alphonse D'Amato
U.S. Senator
7 Penn Plaza, Suite 600
New York, NY 10001

Daniel Patrick Moynihan
U.S. Senator
405 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10174

Rick Lazio
U.S. Congressman
121 West Main Street
Babylon, NY 11702

Caesar Trunzo
State Senator
New York State Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway - Room 38-41
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Thomas Barraga
State Assemblyman
4 Udall Road
West Islip, NY 11795

Angie Carpenter
County Legislator
4 Udall Road
West Islip, NY 11795

Peter McGowen
Supervisor
Town of Islip
Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Christopher D. Bodkin
Councilman
Town of Islip
Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Pamela J. Greene
Councilwoman
Town of Islip
Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Brian Ferrugiari
Councilman
Town of Islip
Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

William Rowley
Councilman
Town of Islip
Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Joan B. Johnson
Town Clerk
Town of Islip
Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

APPENDIX A-2

TOWN APPOINTED
OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Vincent Messina
Town Attorney
Town of Islip
Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Thomas Isles
Commissioner
Town of Islip
Department of Planning and
Development
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Jeanette Messina
Deputy Supervisor
Town of Islip
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Peter Scully
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Control
401 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

William Graner, P.E., Ph.D.
Chief Engineer
Islip Resource Recovery Agency
401 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

Brian Maglienti
Civil/Environmental Engineer
Islip Resource Recovery Agency
401 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751

APPENDIX A-3

NYSDEC AND NYSDOH CONTACTS

James Bologna
Project Manager
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-4500

Joshua Epstein
Citizen Participation Specialist
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 1
SUNY Campus - Building 40
Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356

Larry Ennist
Citizen Participation Specialist
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-3399

Geoff Laccetti
New York State Department of Health
Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation
2 University Place, Room 205
Albany, NY 12203-3399

Nina Knapp
New York State Department of Health
2 University Place
Albany, NY 12203-3399

APPENDIX A-4

INTERESTED AGENCIES

Suffolk County Department of Health Services
15 Horseblock Place
Farmingville, NY 11738
Att: James Maloney

Suffolk County Department of Health Services
225 Rabro Drive East
Hauppauge, NY 11788
Att: Sy Robbins

Brentwood Water District
P.O. Box #2
Brentwood, NY 11750
Att: Frank Pipino

South Farmingdale Water District
Longdary Road
Farmingdale, NY 11737
Att: John H. Bates, Commissioner

Suffolk County Water Authority
4060 Sunrise Highway & Pond Road
Oakdale, NY 11769
Att: Patrick Dugan

APPENDIX A-5

LOCAL MEDIA

Islip News
P.O. Box 160
Central Islip, NY 11722
Att: David Ambro

Islip Bulletin
P.O. Box 367
Sayville, NY 11782
Att: Kevin Malloy, Editor

Suffolk Life
P.O. Box 176
Riverhead, NY 11901
Att: Lou Grasso, Editor

Long Island Advance
P.O. Box 780
Patchogue, NY 11772
Att: Editor

Newsday
"Government Watch" Section
235 Pinelawn Road
Melville, NY 11747
Att: Mary Ellen Periera

News 12 Long Island
One Media Crossways
Woodbury, NY 11797

Neighborhood/Civic
Bay Shore Community Forum
393 Brook Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706
Att: Mr. Powell

Bay Brent Chapter
Long Island Progressive Coalition
21 Frederick Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706
Att: Lou Olivera

Brentwood Civic Association
14 Washington Avenue
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Andrew Como

Concerned Neighbors Coalition
60 Frederick Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706
Att: Linda Rivera

Concerned Neighbors Coalition
24 Farrington Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706
Att: Jamie Suarez

Brentwood Improvement Program
133 McNair Street
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Latanya Billings

St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church
88 Second Avenue
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Rev. Michael O'Keefe

St. Patrick's School Board
c/o Virginia Lombardi
27 West Lakeland Street
Brentwood, NY 11706

Brentwood Family Center
1734 Brentwood Road
Brentwood, NY 11717

East Brentwood Civic Association
P.O. Box 471
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Mary Gleason

Joseph Fritz, Esq.
135 West Main Street
East Islip, NY 11730

Brentwood/Bay Shore Breast Cancer Coalition
18 Stockton Street
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Elsa Ford

Adelante of Suffolk County
P.O. Box 385
10 Third Street
Brentwood, NY 11717

Linkage
2000 Brentwood Avenue
Brentwood, NY 11717

Temple Beth Ann Sanctuary
28 6th Avenue
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Ruth Rosenthal

La Tropical Market
1617 Fifth Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706
Att: Rosalie Robolas

Jeff Fullmer
Co-Chair
Long Island Citizens Advisory Committee
on Hazardous Waste
c/o Citizens Campaign for the Environment
550 Smithtown Bypass, Suite 205
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Freshman Center
Leahy Avenue
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Peter Perlow, Principal

Rosemary Konatich
Co-Chair
LI Citizens Advisory Committee on Hazardous Waste
c/o NYS Legislative Commission
Long Island Water Needs
11 Middle Neck Road, Suite 200
Great Neck, NY 11021

Twin Pines Elementary School
2 Mur Place
Brentwood, NY 11717
Att: Alex Werner, Principal

Americana Laundry
1572 Fifth Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Lauri Koerner
Council President
Brentwood PTSA Council
179 Spur Drive South
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Hubbard Wilson Sand and Gravel
1612 North 5th Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Dorene Zurlo
Environmental Chair
Brentwood PTSA Council
99 Washington Avenue
Brentwood, NY 11717

H.U.D.
1506 East Third Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706
Att: Secretary

K.P.K. Realty Corp.
1460 North Fifth Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Rebecca Alvarado
President
Pine Park Kindergarten PTA
980 Suffolk Avenue
Brentwood, NY 11717

Helen Coletti
President
Hemlock Park Elementary School PTA
1584 Brightwaters
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Joann Gearino
President
Southwest Elementary PTA
1692 Pine Acres Blvd.
Bay Shore, NY 11706

APPENDIX A-7

RESIDENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE AREA OF THE SITE

**(Mailings will be provided to residents.
Names and addresses are not included in this document.)**

Appendix B

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Definitions of Commonly Used Citizen Participation Terms

Availability Session - Scheduled gathering of the Department staff and the public in a setting less formal than a public meeting. Encourages "one-to-one" discussions in which the public meets with Department staff on an individual or small group basis to discuss particular questions or concerns.

Citizen Participation - A process to inform and involve the interested/affected public in the decision-making process during identification, assessment and remediation of inactive hazardous waste sites. This process helps to assure that the best decisions are made from environmental, human health, economic, social and political perspectives.

Citizen Participation Plan - A document that describes the site-specific citizen participation activities that will take place to complement the "technical" (remedial) activities. It also provides site background and rationale for the selected citizen participation program for the site. A plan may be updated or altered as public interest or the technical aspects of the program change.

Citizen Participation Specialist - A Department staff member within the Office of Public Affairs who provides guidance, evaluation and assistance to help the Project Manager carry out his/her site-specific Citizen Participation program.

Contact List - Names, addresses and/or telephone numbers of individuals, groups, organizations and media interested and/or affected by a particular hazardous waste site. Compiled and updated by the Department. Interest in the site, stage of remediation and other factors guide how comprehensive the list becomes. Used to assist the Department to inform and involve the interested/affected public.

Document Repository - Typically a regional DEC office and/or public building, such as a library, near a particular site, at which documents related to remedial and citizen participation activities at the site are available for public review. Provides access to documents at times and a location convenient to the public. Environmental Management Councils (EMCs), Conservation Advisory Committees (CACs) as well as active local groups often can serve as supplemental document repositories.

Information Sheet - A written discussion of a site's remedial process, or some part of it, prepared by the Department for the public in easily understandable language. May be prepared for the "general" public or a particular segment. Uses may include, for example: discussion of an element of the remedial program, opportunities for public involvement, availability of a report or other information, or announcement of a public meeting. May be mailed to all or part of the interested public, distributed at meetings and availability sessions or sent on an "as requested" basis.

Project Manager - A Department staff member within the Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation (usually an engineer, geologist or hydrogeologist) responsible for the day-to-day administration of activities, and ultimate disposition of, one or more hazardous waste sites. The Project Manager works with the Office of Public Affairs as well as fiscal and legal staff to accomplish site-related goals and objectives.

Public - The universe of individuals, groups and organizations: a) affected (or potentially affected) by an inactive hazardous waste site and/or its remedial program; b) interested in the site and/or its remediation; c) having information about the site and its history.

Public Meeting - A scheduled gathering of the Department staff and the public to give and receive information, ask questions and discuss concerns. May take one of the following forms: large-group meeting called by the Department; participation by the Department at a meeting sponsored by another organization such as a town board or Department of Health; working group or workshop; tour of the hazardous waste site.

Public Notice - A written or verbal informational technique for telling people about an important part of a site's remedial program coming up soon (examples: announcement that the report for the RI/FS is publicly available; a public meeting has been scheduled).

The public notice may be formal and meet legal requirements (for example: what it must say, such as announcing beginning of a public comment period; where, when and how it is published).

o Publish - For purposes of 6NYCRR Part 375.7, at a minimum requires publication of a legal notice in a local newspaper of general circulation.

Another kind of public notice may be more informal and may not be legally required (examples: paid newspaper advertisement; telephone calls to key citizen leaders; targetted mailings).

Responsiveness Summary - A formal or informal written or verbal summary and response by the Department to public questions and comments. Prepared during or after important elements in a site's remedial program. The responsiveness summary may list and respond to each question, or summarize and respond to questions in categories.

Toll-Free "800" Telephone Information Number - Provides cost-free access to the Department by members of the public who have questions, concerns or information about a particular hazardous waste site. Calls are taken and recorded 24 hours a day and a Department staff member contacts the caller as soon as possible (usually the same day).

Definitions of Significant Elements and Terms of the Remedial Program

NOTE: The first eight definitions represent major elements of the remedial process. They are presented in the order in which they occur, rather than in alphabetical order, to provide a context to aid in their definition.

Site Placed on Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites - Each inactive site known or suspected of containing hazardous waste must be included in the Registry. Therefore, all sites which state or county environmental or public health agencies identify as known or suspected to have received hazardous waste should be listed in the Registry as they are identified. Whenever possible, the Department carries out an initial evaluation at the site before listing.

Phase I Site Investigation - Preliminary characterizations of hazardous substances present at a site; estimates pathways by which pollutants might be migrating away from the original site of disposal; identifies population or resources which might be affected by pollutants from a site; observes how the disposal area was used or operated; and gathers information regarding who might be responsible for wastes at a site. Involves a search of records from all agencies known to be involved with a site, interviews with site owners, employees and local residents to gather pertinent information about a site. Information gathered is summarized in a Phase I report.

After a Phase I investigation, DEC may choose to initiate an emergency response; to nominate the site for the National Priorities List; or, where additional information is needed to determine site significance, to conduct further (Phase II) investigation.

Phase II Site Investigation - Ordered by DEC when additional information is still needed after completion of Phase I to properly classify the site. A Phase II investigation is not sufficiently detailed to determine the full extent of the contamination, to evaluate remedial alternatives, or to prepare a conceptual design for construction. Information gathered is summarized in a Phase II report and is used to arrive at a final hazard ranking score and to classify the site.

Remedial Investigation (RI) - A process to determine the nature and extent of contamination by collecting data and analyzing the site. It includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for, and proposed extent of, a remedial program for the site.

Feasibility Study (FS) - A process for developing, evaluating and selecting remedial actions, using data gathered during the remedial investigation to: define the objectives of the remedial program for the site and broadly develop remedial action alternatives; perform an initial screening of these alternatives; and perform a detailed analysis of a limited number of alternatives which remain after the initial screening stage.

Remedial Design - Once a remedial action has been selected, technical drawings and specifications for remedial construction at a site are developed, as specified in the final RI/FS report. Design documents are used to bid and construct the chosen remedial actions. Remedial design is prepared by consulting engineers with experience in inactive hazardous waste disposal site remedial actions.

Construction - DEC selects contractors and supervises construction work to carry out the designed remedial alternative. Construction may be as straightforward as excavation of contaminated soil with disposal at a permitted hazardous waste facility. On the other hand, it may involve drum sampling and identification, complete encapsulation, leachate collection, storage and treatment, groundwater management, or other technologies. Construction costs may vary from several thousand dollars to many millions of dollars, depending on the size of the site, the soil, groundwater and other conditions, and the nature of the wastes.

Monitoring/Maintenance - Denotes post-closure activities to insure continued effectiveness of the remedial actions. Typical monitoring/maintenance activities include quarterly inspection by an engineering technician; measurement of level of water in monitoring wells; or collection of ground water and surface water samples and analysis for factors showing the condition of water, presence of toxic substances, or other indicators of possible pollution from the site. Monitoring/maintenance may be required indefinitely at many sites.

Consent Order - A legal and enforceable negotiated agreement between the Department and responsible parties where responsible parties agree to undertake investigation and cleanup or pay for the costs of investigation and cleanup work at a site. The order includes a description of the remedial actions to be undertaken at the site and a schedule for implementation.

Contract - A legal document signed by a contractor and the Department to carry out specific site remediation activities.

Contractor - A person or firm hired to furnish materials or perform services, especially in construction projects.

Delisting - Removal of a site from the state Registry based on study which shows the site does not contain hazardous wastes.

Potentially Responsible Party Lead Site - An inactive hazardous waste site at which those legally liable for the site have accepted responsibility for investigating problems at the site, and for developing and implementing the site's remedial program. PRP's include: those who owned the site during the time wastes were placed, current owners, past and present operators of the site, and those who generated the wastes placed at the site. Remedial programs developed and implemented by PRP's generally result from an enforcement action taken by the State and the costs of the remedial program are generally borne by the PRP.

Ranking System - The United States Environmental Protection Agency uses a hazard ranking system (HRS) to assign numerical scores to each inactive hazardous waste site. The scores express the relative risk or danger from the site.

Responsible Parties - Individuals, companies (e.g. site owners, operators, transporters or generators of hazardous waste) responsible for or contributing to the contamination problems at a hazardous waste site. PRP is a potentially responsible party.

Site Classification - The Department assigns sites to classifications established by state law, as follows:

o Classification 1 - A site causing or presenting an imminent danger of causing irreversible or irreparable damage to the public health or environment --immediate action required.

o Classification 2 - A site posing a significant threat to the public health or environment--action required.

o Classification 2a - A temporary classification for a site known or suspected to contain hazardous waste. Most likely the site will require a Phase I and Phase II investigation to obtain more information. Based on the results, the site then would be reclassified or removed from the state Registry if found not to contain hazardous wastes.

o Classification 3 - A site which has hazardous waste confirmed, but not a significant threat to the public health or environment--action may be deferred.

o Classification 4 - A site which has been properly closed--requires continued management.

o Classification 5 - A site which has been properly closed, with no evidence of present or potential adverse impact--no further action required.

State-Lead Site - An inactive hazardous waste site at which the Department has responsibility for investigating problems at the site and for developing and implementing the site's remedial program. The Department uses money available from the State Superfund and the Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986 to pay for these activities. The Department has direct control and responsibility for the remedial program.