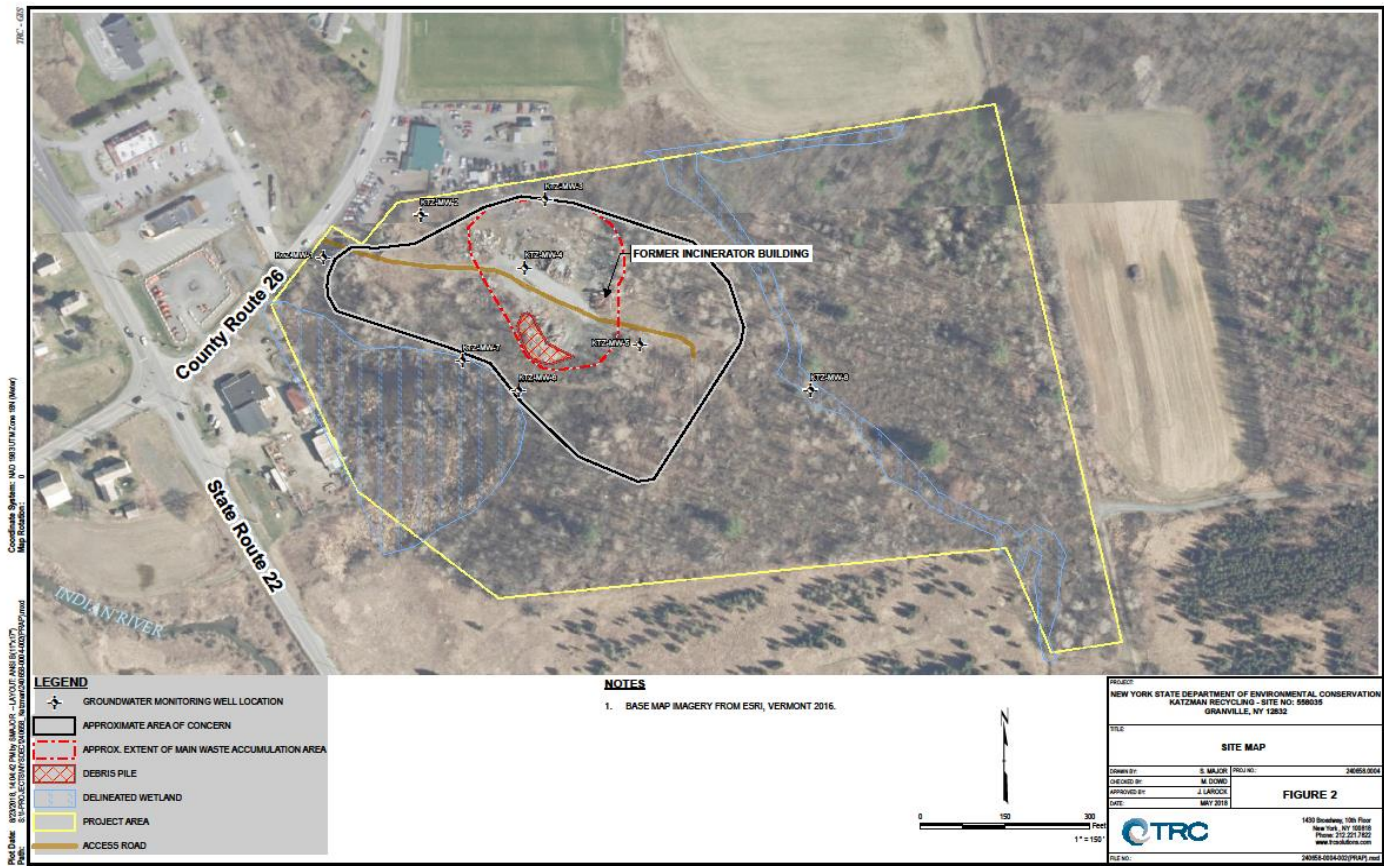


Site #558035 Former Katzman Recycling

Proposed Remedial Action
Plan (PRAP)

March 21, 2019





Site Setting

Site History

- From 1949 to 2007 site accepted various metal products for recycling
- Incinerator utilized
- Waste remaining includes transformers, capacitors, auto and parts, heavy equipment and parts, white goods, electrical equipment, scrap metal, drums, smaller containers, ash and other debris





Pre-Investigation Activities

Jun 2006 -DEC samples surface soils at location, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) levels as high as 130,000 parts per million (PPM) identified

Oct 2014-Jan 2015 – Interim remedial measure (IRM) conducted to remove PCB source materials (transformer windings, 1892 tons of hazardous surface soils)



Site Investigation

- Investigation conducted between Dec 2015 and Jun 2017
- Included site survey, wetland delineation, test pitting, soil borings, monitor well (MW) installation, 49 surface soil, 40 subsurface soil, 13 groundwater, 5 surface water, 8 sediment samples
- Additional IRM-2K tank closure



Site Contaminants and Media Impacted

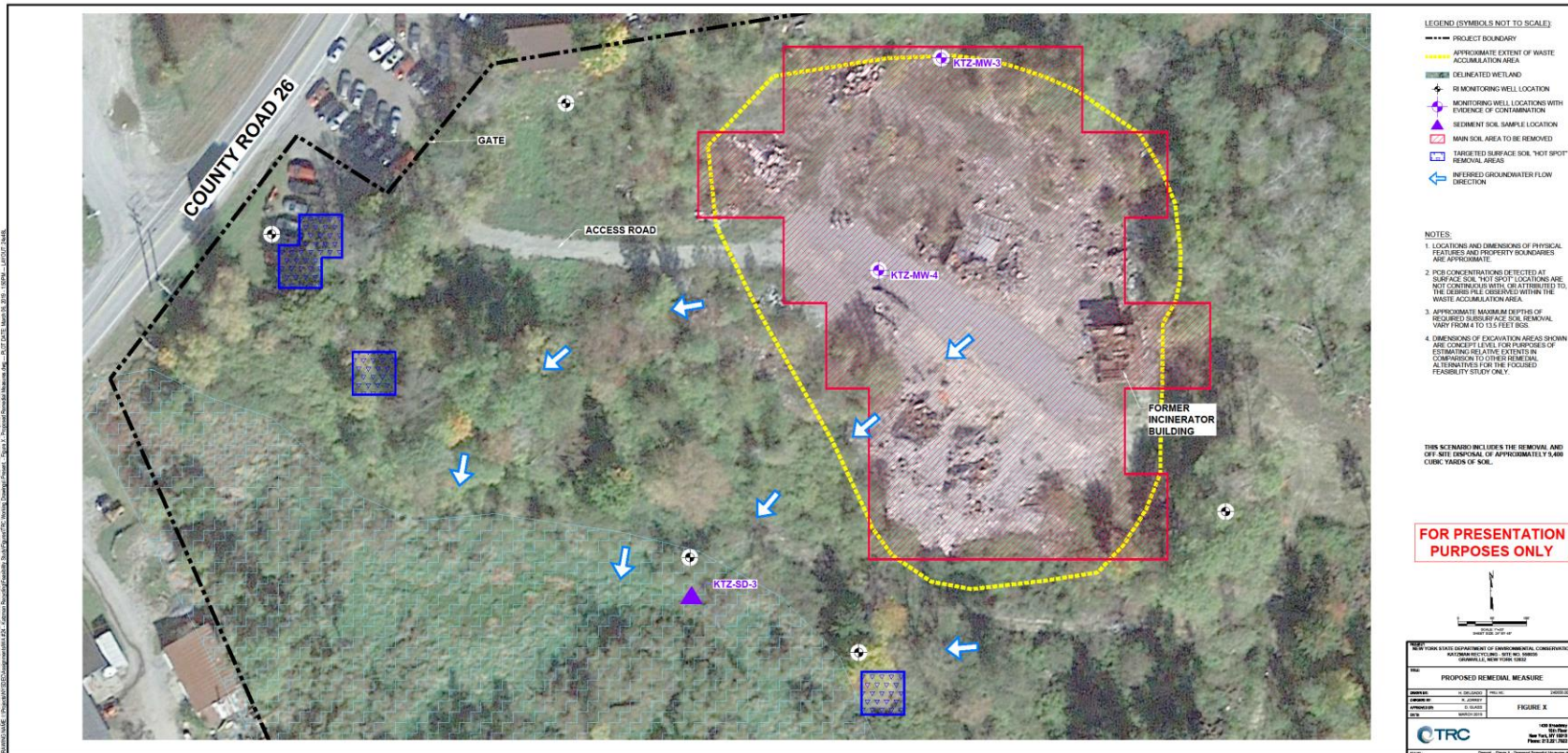
-Total PCBs -surface soils, subsurface soils, groundwater (GW)-MW3 only

-Metals (arsenic, chromium, lead, cadmium, barium) - surface and subsurface soils, sediment-SD3 only

-Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) - surface and subsurface soils, GW



Site Contaminants Location



Remedial Technologies Available

Technology

Note

Containment (Capping and Vertical Barrier)

-does not allow site usage, cost prohibitive

In-Situ/Ex-Situ Treatment (Biological, Chemical, Thermal)

-cost prohibitive/ineffectual

Removal (Excavation, Off-Site Disposal)

-requires space, less cost prohibitive

Institution Controls

-regulate site usage/site restrictions



PCBs and Soil Removal Alternatives

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a group of manmade organic chlorine compounds. They are oily liquids or solids, clear to yellow in color, with no smell or taste. PCBs are very stable mixtures that are resistant to extreme temperature and pressure

Widely deployed as dielectric and coolant fluids in electrical apparatus. With the discovery of PCBs' environmental toxicity production was banned by US federal law in 1978

PCB contaminated soils with greater than 50 PPM (mg/kg) defined as a hazardous waste

1. Removal of PCBs > 50 ppm with consolidation and cover of remaining PCBs (\$10.7M)
2. Removal of Surface PCBs > 1 and Subsurface PCBs > 25 ppm (\$6.9M)
3. Removal of Surface PCBs > 1 and Subsurface PCBs > 10 ppm (\$8.3M)
4. Removal of all soils > 0.1 ppm (\$17.4M)



Proposed Alternative – Removal of Surface Soils with PCBs >1ppm and Subsurface Soils with PCBs >10 ppm with Site Management

- Approximately 9,400 cubic yards of PCBs contaminated soils up to 13.5' deep will be excavated and properly disposed
- Includes demolition and off-site disposal of incinerator, scrap metals and other debris
- Site cover will be established to allow for commercial use of property
- Institutional Controls: require an environmental easement which limits site usage to commercial, restricts groundwater usage
- Site Management Plan: include excavation plan for future site development, periodic review and reporting of site conditions
- Monitoring Plan: GW monitoring to assess the performance/effectiveness of the remedy

Next Steps

- Comment Period ends
March 28, 2019
- Record of Decision (ROD)
April 1, 2019
- Remedial Design
(unknown)
- Remedy Implementation
(unknown)



Questions

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Thank you



Department of
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Conservation