

ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

PHASE I INVESTIGATION

MOHAWK VALLEY OIL

SITE No. 633032

UTICA (C)

ONEIDA (C)

DATE: MARCH 1990



Prepared for :

**NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

Thomas C. Jorling, Commissioner

DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

Michael J. O'Toole, Jr., P.E. - Director

URS Company, Inc.

570 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202

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INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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50 WOLF ROAD

ALBANY, NEW YORK 12233-0001

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URS COMPANY, INC.

570 DELAWARE AVENUE

BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

MARCH 1990



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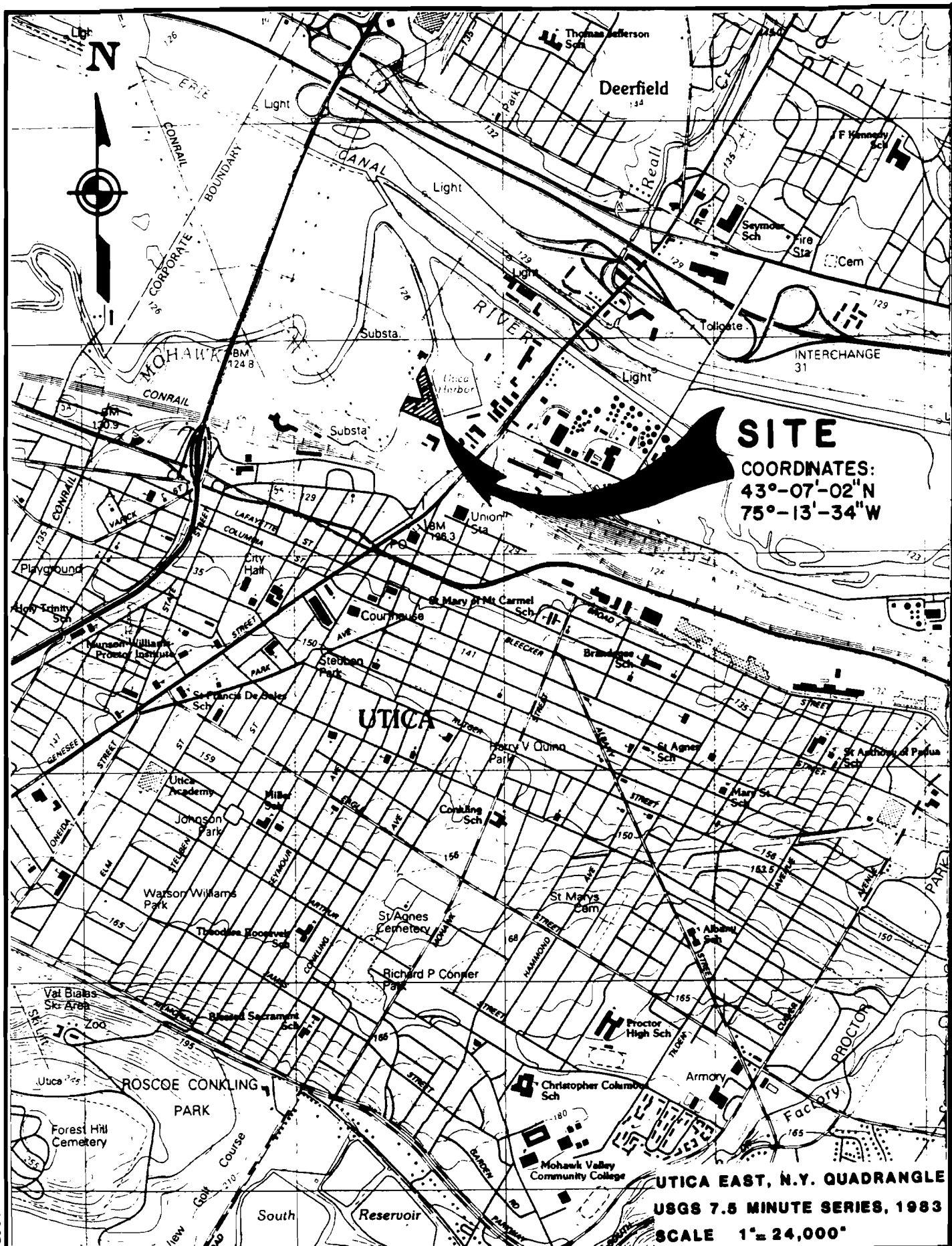
1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mohawk Valley Oil, a subsidiary of Sunoco, owns two former petroleum-product storage sites at the edge of the Harbor Point property, on the north side of Utica, New York (Figure 1). The two nearly contiguous parcels (regarded here as a single site) are located between the Mohawk River and Utica Harbor (Figure 2). Neither the 2.26-acre Texaco Terminal nor the 1.45-acre Niagara Flats Terminal are used at present; all tanks have in fact been removed (Figure 3). No allegation has been made of hazardous waste disposal or spillage at this site. Located within 1,000 feet of the site are three other properties on which hazardous waste site studies have been conducted or are ongoing: Niagara Mohawk's Harbor Point Property site, the New York Emulsions Tar Products site, and the Monarch Chemical Company, Inc. site.

Groundwater investigations at the nearby Harbor Point property have shown the existence of groundwater contamination with a number of chlorinated and non-chlorinated organic compounds, mostly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds. There is no clear reason for attributing this contamination to the Mohawk Valley Oil site. The source of contaminants appears in fact to be off site.

About 120 drinking water wells are known to exist within a three-mile radius of the site. Several protected wetlands are found within one mile.

The Phase I effort involved the compilation of information gathered from several sources, including, but not limited to, the following: the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) - Region 6, the Oneida County Planning Department, and a site inspection conducted by URS Company, Inc. personnel on August 6, 1987. A photograph taken during the site inspection is presented in Figure 4.

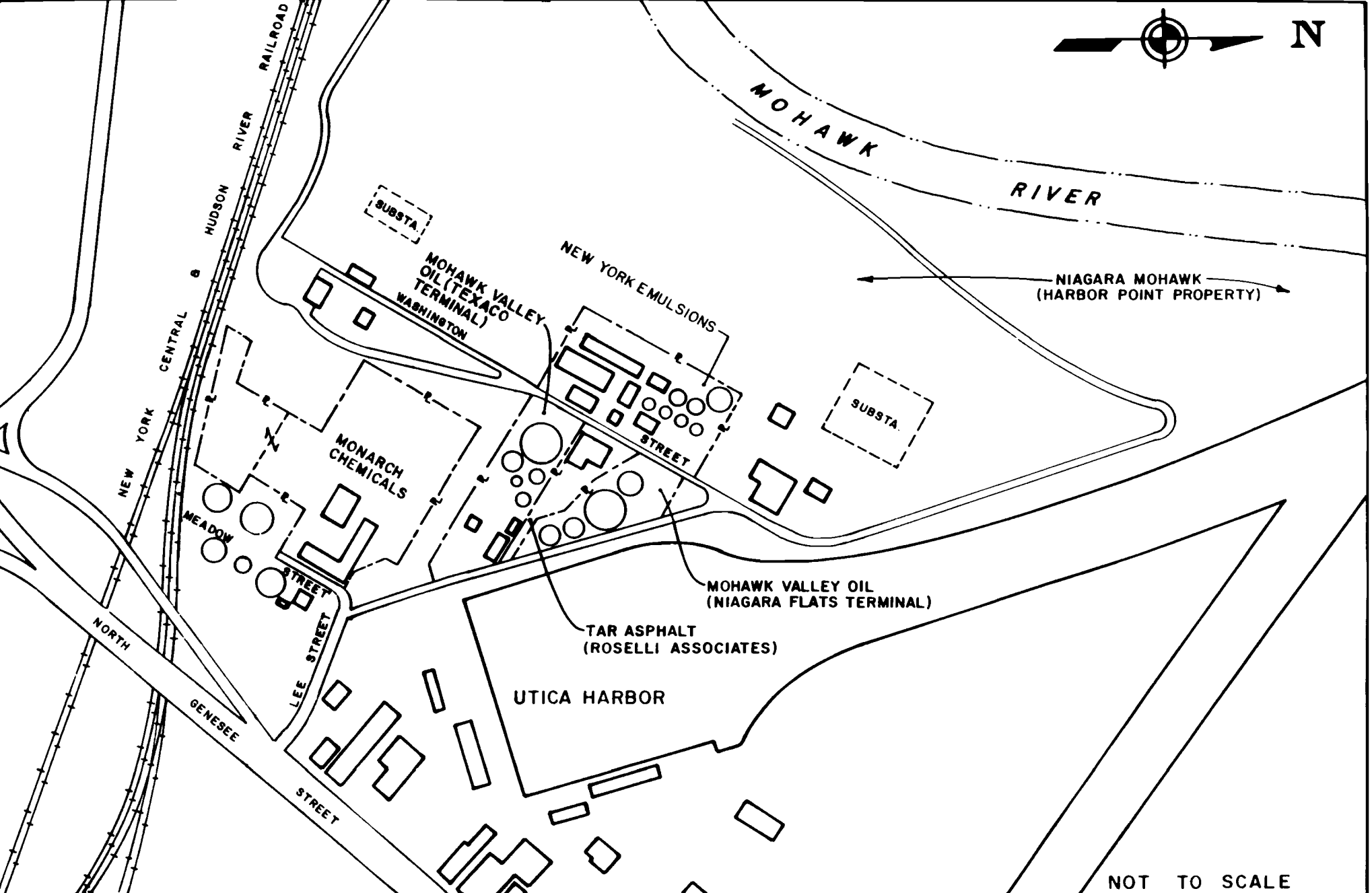


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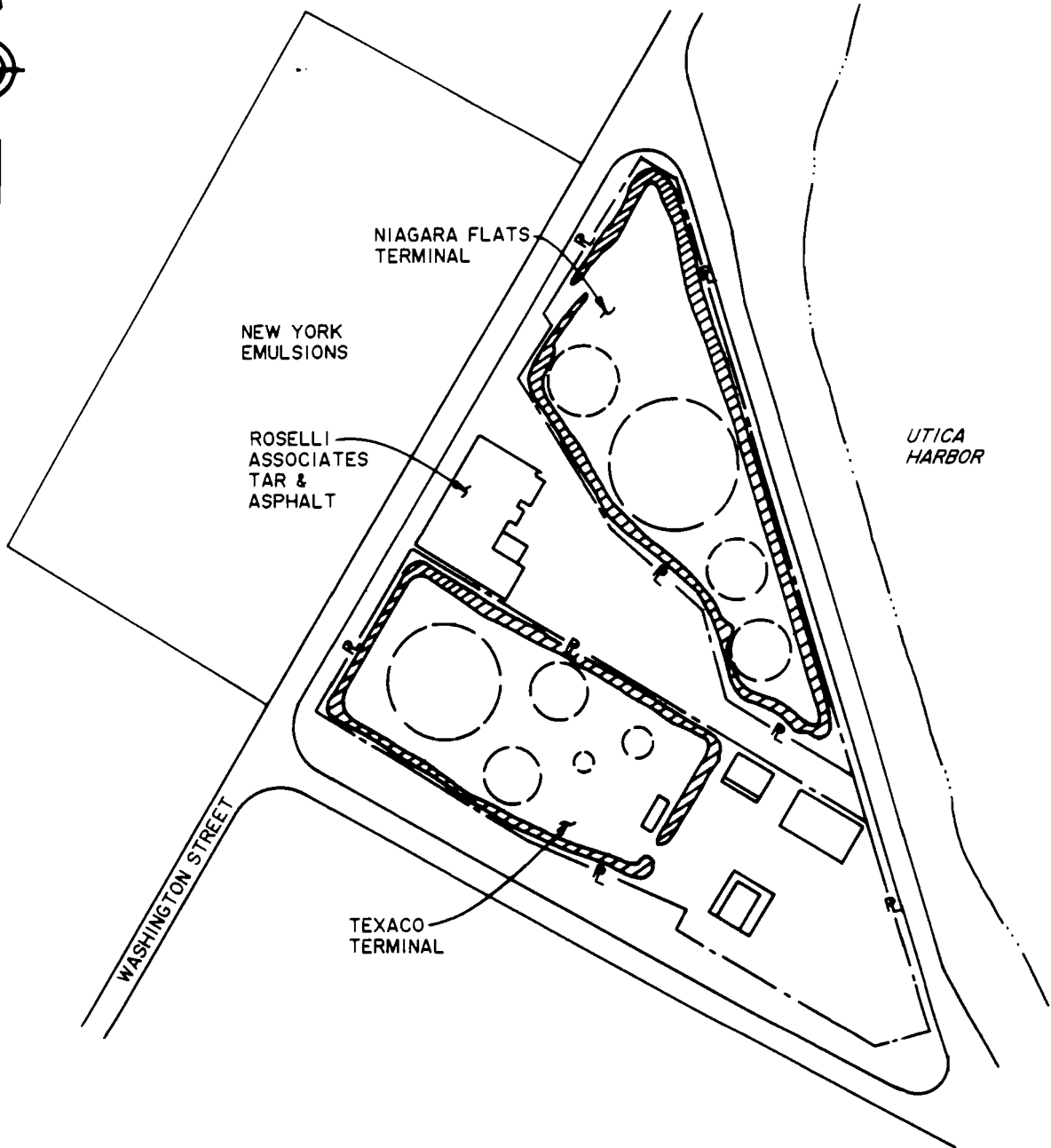
SITE LOCATION MAP
MOHAWK VALLEY OIL, INC.

FIGURE 1



NOT TO SCALE

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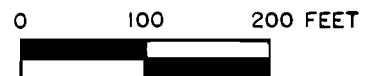


LEGEND

○ FORMER TANK LOCATIONS

▨ BERM (UNMAINTAINED)

SCALE



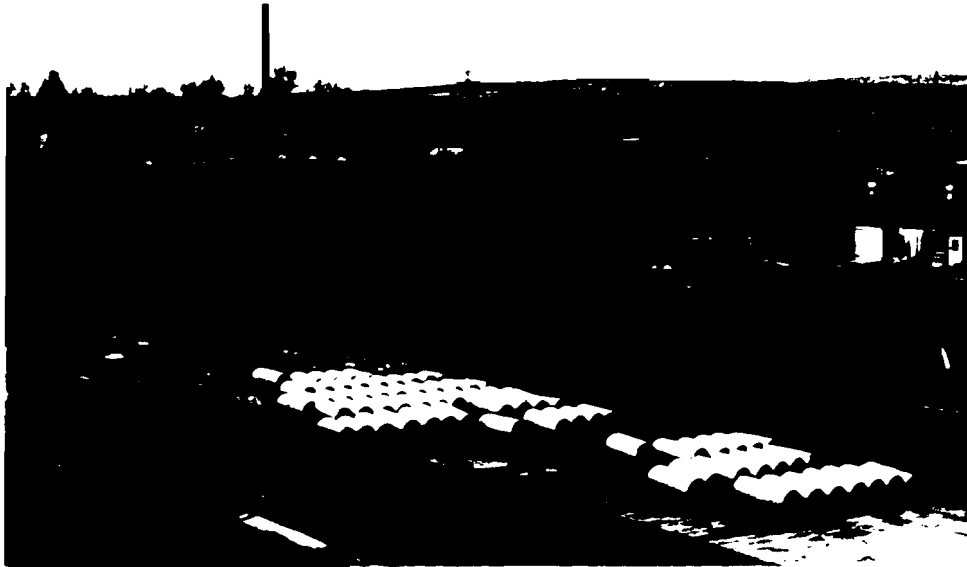
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**MOHAWK VALLEY OIL
SITE SKETCH**

FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



View of Mohawk Valley Oil site from south. Site extends generally from road in foreground to line of buildings in background. Building at left of center is on property of Roselli Associates.

The intent of the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), as developed by the Mitre Corporation under contract to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, is to provide a method by which uncontrolled hazardous waste sites may be systematically evaluated with regard to the potential risk that a site may pose on human health or safety, and/or the environment. The HRS is designed to provide a numerical value through an assessment of technical data and information, and to relate that information to the following three hazard modes:

- o migration of hazardous substances from the site (S_M)
- o the potential for harm from fire and explosion (S_{FE})
- o the potential for harm from direct contact (S_{DC})

The migration potential (S_M) is determined through the rating of factors associated with three migration routes: groundwater (S_{gw}), surface water (S_{sw}) and air (S_a). The factor categories include observed release, route and waste characteristics, containment and targets. The scored value for each route is composited to determine the risk to humans and/or the environment from the migration of hazardous substances from the site (S_M). The risks involved with the potential for fire and explosion (S_{FE}) and direct contact (S_{DC}) are evaluated according to site specific information, including: waste characteristics, containment, demographics and proximity to sensitive habitats (wetlands, wildlife, etc.).

Based on information gathered during this investigation, the following HRS scores were developed:

$$\begin{aligned} S_M &= 0.00 \quad (S_{gw} = 0.00, S_{sw} = 0.00, S_a = 0.00) \\ S_{FE} &= 0.00 \\ S_{DC} &= 0.00 \end{aligned}$$

The zero S_M scores are based on: (a) data supplied by Niagara Mohawk from wells and test pits placed on the neighboring Harbor Point property (some of the wells constructed near the perimeter of the Mohawk Valley Oil site), and (b) historical data concerning site use or location of former industrial facilities on or near the Mohawk Valley Oil property. These data not only provide no direct evidence that the Mohawk Valley Oil site is a source of contamination, but virtually all measured parameters indicate that it is not. Further offsite investigations planned for this area may provide more exact information on the contaminant source or sources.

2.0 PURPOSE OF THE PHASE I INVESTIGATION

The Phase I investigation of the Mohawk Valley Oil site on Washington Street was conducted for the following purposes:

- o To evaluate the hazard and potential for harm to the public and the environment posed by present site conditions. This includes the compilation and review of site-specific information regarding waste characteristics, routes of contaminant migration, population and/or environment at risk, and operational history. All pertinent information is used to determine a Preliminary Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score for the site.

- o To evaluate the adequacy of available information for the completion of a Final HRS score and to identify areas where further investigation and sampling/analysis are needed to establish a valid score.

3.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The Phase I investigation at the Mohawk Valley Oil site on Washington Street comprised several interrelated tasks as follows:

- (a) An extensive data search was conducted, using both site-specific and regional sources. This information was compiled from existing data as well as new sources, and was used to develop a preliminary characterization of the site after review.
- (b) A site inspection was conducted in order to characterize the site and vicinity, collect information regarding the presence or possible disposal of hazardous substances on the site, photograph the site, conduct preliminary air monitoring using a Photovac TIP instrument, and confirm information obtained from the initial data search. A USEPA Site Inspection Report (EPA Form 2070-13) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Report were completed following the site inspection.
- (c) Preliminary HRS scores were calculated and supporting documentation records were prepared using the information obtained in the data search and site inspection.
- (d) The adequacy of available information was evaluated and recommendations were made for further investigations, where necessary, to properly develop a final HRS score.
- (e) The Phase I investigation report was prepared according to the terms of the contract.

During the investigation, a number of sources were contacted for information, including but not limited to the following:

- o Science and Engineering Library, University of Buffalo - May 28, 1987, June 1, 1987 and June 24, 1987
 - Geological/hydrogeological information
- o Lockwood Library, Government Document Section, University of Buffalo - June 1, 1987
 - 1980 Census information (population data and source of water data)
- o Buffalo and Erie County Public Library - June 12, 1987
 - Climatological data and 1980 Census information
- o New York State Department of Health, Syracuse Regional Office
 - Ron Heerkins and Emmy Thomee - June 19, 1987 and June 25, 1987
 - General files
- o New York State Museum and Science Services - July 2, 1987
 - Geological maps
- o NYSDEC Watertown, Region 6 Headquarters - Darrell Sweredoski - July 24, 1987
 - General files
- o NYSDEC Region 6 - Gregg Townsend - August 4, 1987
 - Site history and sampling data
- o NYSDEC - Len Ollivett, Conservation Biologist - August 6, 1987 and August 18, 1987
 - Wetlands map and endangered species information

- o Oneida County Soil and Water Conservation District - Robin Mangini - August 12, 1987 and September 14, 1987
 - Irrigation and agricultural lands information
- o NYSDEC Region 6 - Howard Mason - August 18, 1987
 - General files and sampling data
- o Mohawk Valley Oil Inc. - Jodi K. Leffort, Operations Coordinator - August 17, 1987, August 20, 1987, September 11, 1987, September 15, 1987 and September 17, 1987
 - Site history, well locations and sampling data
- o City of Utica - Fire Chief - September 2, 1987
 - Fire and explosion threat information
- o Town of Deerfield - Donald S. Youlen - September 10, 1987 and September 21, 1987
 - Source of water information
- o Mohawk Valley Oil Inc. - Sam N. Sofia, Operations Manager - September 4, 1987
 - Site history
- o Town of Frankfort - Kathleen Aversa, Town Clerk - September 8, 1987, September 10, 1987 and September 18, 1987
 - Source of water information
- o Utica Board of Water Supply - Russell Logalbo - September 10, 1987
 - Source of water information

- o Town of Marcy - Cindy Cochi and Karl Maxwell, Town Supervisor
- September 10, 1987 and September 15, 1987
- Source of water information

- o Oneida County Health Department - Chris Demme - September 10,
1987
- Source of water information

- o Town of New Hartford - Robin Rueb - September 10, 1987
- Source of water information

4.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Site History

Mohawk Valley Oil, a subsidiary of Sunoco, owns two former petroleum-product storage sites adjacent to the Harbor Point property on the north side of Utica, New York (Figures 1,2, and 3). These include the 2.26-acre Texaco Terminal and the 1.45-acre Niagara Flats Terminal, both on Washington Street. The two parcels, considered for the purposes of this investigation a single site, are separated by the Tar Asphalt Service property. New York Emulsions Tar Products is situated across Washington Street from the site, less than 100 feet distant (Ref. 18, 11).

The Harbor Point area, which is located generally between Utica Harbor and the Mohawk River, was farmed until the early part of the century. Essentially every part of the approximately 64-acre tract has been disturbed by industrial activity since then. Disturbances have included construction of industrial facilities, storage of raw materials (chiefly coal) or by-products; disposal of wastes, process by-products, or construction materials; spills; or unauthorized dumping. The Utica Gas and Electric Company, later to merge with Niagara Mohawk, was the principal industrial developer of this area (Ref. 3).

The Texaco Terminal was built soon after the land was purchased in 1917 by the Texas Company (predecessor of Texaco) and was used to store bulk gasoline and kerosene. The Texaco Terminal was sold to a Utica-based firm known as the Utica Bulk Terminal Company sometime after 1952. It is speculated that Utica Bulk continued to use the terminal for the storage of bulk gasoline and kerosene. The terminal was purchased by the Mohawk Valley Oil Company in 1960 and was used to store #2 and possibly #4 fuel oil. The terminal was rendered inactive in 1977 and the tanks were removed by Mohawk Valley Oil in 1985 (Ref. 3, 4, 20).

The Niagara Flats Terminal covers a portion of the former site of a light oil plant built in the early 1920s by the Utica Gas and Electric Company in conjunction with the coal gas plant operations on the adjacent Harbor Point Property. The light oil plant facilities, located in the northernmost portion of the present terminal area, consisted of an agitator building, an oil exchanger building, two small motor fuel oil storage tanks, eight small straw and light oil storage tanks, and a small sulfuric acid storage tank. The light oil plant was used to refine the various light oils removed from the illuminating gas during the final cooling stages of production at the coal gas plant. It is speculated that the light oil plant was torn down after operations at the main coal gas plant were terminated in the late 1950s. The four large tanks depicted in Figure 2 were added as part of the light oil plant sometime between September 1938 and October 1948 by Utica Gas and Electric. A map prepared by Niagara Mohawk in 1952 indicates that the largest tank and the two smaller tanks at the terminal were used to store Bunker 'C' Oil, and that the medium-sized tank was used to store gas oil. These four tanks were purchased from Niagara Mohawk by Mohawk Valley Oil in 1961 and became known as the Niagara Flats Terminal. At the time of this purchase, the tanks contained an unknown quantity of #2 fuel oil. The terminal was used to store #2 and possibly #4 fuel oil while operated by Mohawk Valley Oil. The terminal was rendered inactive in 1977 and the tanks were removed by the owner in 1985 (Ref. 3, 4, 18, 19).

Properties adjacent to or near these sites have been used for: chemical manufacture; storage of coke; manufacture of water gas and coal gas; steam generation of electricity; and manufacture of coal-tar products and emulsified asphalt. Large quantities of coal have in the past been stockpiled on the Harbor Point property, and railroad traffic across the area has been common (Ref. 3).

Mohawk Valley Oil has no record of spills at this site, and no spills were reported during site operations. No enforcement actions have been taken at any time at this site. Mohawk Valley Oil claims, moreover, that wastes were not disposed of at this site during their operations (Ref. 4).

4.2 Site Surface Characterization

Both parcels making up this site are situated less than ten feet above the Utica Harbor-Mohawk River system; they are relatively level. Former storage tank areas were bermed (Ref. 11, 4, and site visit).

A service dock in Utica Harbor just east of Washington Street and adjacent to the Niagara Flats terminal was used by Mohawk Valley Oil to transfer petroleum products from the barges to storage tanks. Mohawk Valley oil used only one of the three transfer pipes present (Ref. 4).

Seven protected wetlands are found within one mile of the site. A Wildlife Management Area covers portions of three of these wetlands. A private wildlife preserve also exists among these wetlands. Approximately 120 groundwater wells serving 456 people occur within a three-mile radius of the site, 20 in the Town of Deerfield and 100 in the Town of Marcy. Potable water is supplied through the remainder of the area by the Utica Board of Water Supply, whose intakes lie 15 miles north of the site, at Hinckley Reservoir (Ref. 14, 7, 8, 21, 3).

4.3 Site Hydrogeology

The listed Mohawk Valley Oil properties are located within the physiographic province of the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands. Glacial scour formed the Mohawk Valley Trough beneath the sites. This was subsequently filled with a sequence of glacial till, outwash, and lake

sediments. Surficial deposits in this region consist of floodplain sediments of the Mohawk River (Ref. 22, 2).

Geologic mapping indicates that bedrock of the region consists of sedimentary rocks of Middle to Upper Ordovician age. The bedrock underlying the site is reported as being Utica Shale. The Utica Shale is a finely laminated, black marine shale that has scattered concentrations of pyrite and a relatively high fissility. Available data indicate that groundwater occurs along bedding planes and within the fractures and joints of this formation. As a result of the natural dissolution of pyrite (iron disulfide) crystals and nodules in the formation, groundwater from this formation may contain some component of hydrogen sulfide (Ref. 23, 24).

The base of the unconsolidated surficial deposits at the adjacent Harbor Point property consists of a layer of reworked or lodgement till directly on bedrock. This layer is overlain by 90 to 120 feet of glaciolacustrine sandy silts and clay sediments. Fluvial deposits, including silty sand and gravel or sandy silt, overlie the lacustrine sediments and are in turn overlain by organic silt, grayish clay floodplain sediments, and peat. The lower portions of these fluvial deposits appear to be less permeable than the upper. The entire site vicinity is covered with up to ten feet of heterogeneous fill material. Bedrock in certain areas of the Harbor Point property is found at depths in excess of 150 feet, but nearer the sites it is found between 40 to 85 feet beneath the surface (Ref. 2, 3, 1).

Groundwater is found within all unconsolidated horizons underlying the sites, although the glaciolacustrine layer appears to act to some extent as an aquiclude. Water level data from area monitoring wells indicate that the potentiometric surface is between 10 and 15 feet below the ground surface. Shallow and intermediate-depth wells in the overburden (above the glaciolacustrine silt and clay) have similar water

levels and are considered to be screened in the same aquifer. This overburden aquifer is believed to be isolated from the bedrock aquifer where the glaciolacustrine sediments are present. Boring information collected near the site, however, shows that the glaciolacustrine layer is discontinuous and that there is probable connection between the bedrock and overburden aquifers. For the purposes of HRS scoring, the overburden and bedrock aquifers will be treated collectively as the aquifer of concern (Ref. 2, 4, 3).

Permeability within the glaciolacustrine silt and clay sediments ranges from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} cm/sec. Due to the interaction between river stage and groundwater level on the Harbor Point property, it is difficult to estimate the average rate and direction of groundwater flow. Groundwater movement has at times been observed from the river towards the center of the property. Net movement nevertheless appears to be toward the river, at a very low rate (Ref. 2).

4.4 Site Contamination

A number of potential contaminant sources lie in relatively close proximity to the Mohawk Valley Oil properties. The most relevant source of information on these potential contaminant sources is the investigation conducted on Niagara Mohawk's Harbor Point property.

Niagara Mohawk's subsurface investigations (conducted by Calocerinos and Spina of Syracuse, NY) commenced in 1984. They revealed a surficial layer of waste material across the Harbor Point property consisting of building debris, gas production process wastes (i.e. coal-tar related materials), and other miscellaneous wastes, including municipal landfill refuse. Wastes in the center of the Harbor Point property were shown to contain relatively high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Concentrations of naphthalene in soil (in

Niagara Mohawk's first-round sampling) reached 34,300 mg/kg (ppm) near the southwest corner of the New York Emulsions Tar Products site (approximately 1,200 feet northwest of MW-3), where vehicles were allegedly cleaned of road tar materials. Oils and tars were also evident in test pits and monitoring wells on the New York Emulsions site periphery. The New York Emulsions Tar Products site was used for coal tar products manufacture for about 50 years (Ref. 1, 2).

Groundwater studies showed highest Total Organic Carbon levels near the emulsions plant and also near a gas storage holder 375 feet west of the plant. The first-round Niagara Mohawk effort concluded that groundwater data showed centers of concentration of phenol, naphthalene, acenaphthylene, and acenaphthene on or near the New York Emulsions Tar Products site (Ref. 1, 2, 11).

On the basis of first-round findings, the entire northern part of the property was eliminated from further investigation, and the investigative effort was brought more directly to bear upon the area surrounding the New York Emulsions property, the gas storage tank, and sewer lines (Ref. 2).

Following construction of 29 more wells and 27 additional test pits, volatiles and other compounds were investigated. Results of groundwater studies indicated the presence of acenaphthene; acenaphthylene; naphthalene; para-, meta-, and ortho-xylenes; ethylbenzene; benzene; phenol; toluene; and cyanide. Among indicator parameters selected were naphthalene and benzene. Naphthalene concentrations were, on the basis of groundwater data, attributed by Niagara Mohawk both to the New York Emulsions site and to an offsite source further north. High benzene levels in groundwater (up to 11,000 mg/l on the eastern perimeter of the New York Emulsions site) were attributed by Niagara Mohawk to a "fuel storage facility," presumably the Texaco Terminal. Isopleths constructed by Niagara Mohawk, however,

appear actually to suggest an offsite source of benzene contamination. The former light oil plant site does not, on the basis of Niagara Mohawk isopleths, appear to be a source of any indicator contaminant (Ref. 2).

Niagara Mohawk's Harbor Point studies appear to indicate that naphthalene and benzene in local groundwater are attributable to a source other than Mohawk Valley Oil (Ref. 2).

HRS scoring for this site has been developed on the basis of: (a) no observed release from the site; (b) no allegations of past release; and (c) Niagara Mohawk's data suggesting an offsite source for indicator contaminants.

NARRATIVE

5.0 PRELIMINARY APPLICATION OF THE HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM

5.1 Narrative Summary

Mohawk Valley Oil, Inc.
Washington Street
Utica (C) Oneida (C) New York

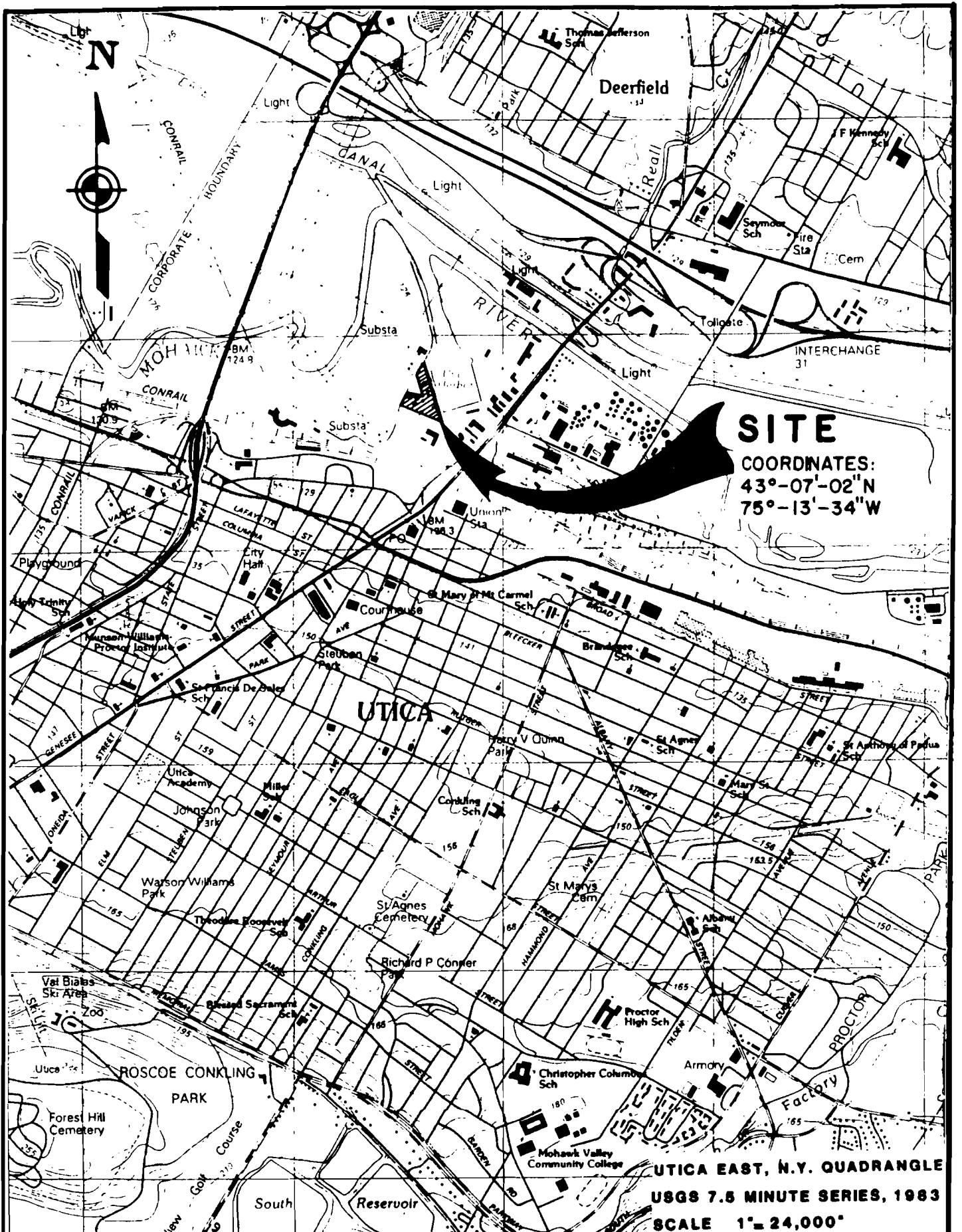
The Mohawk Valley Oil site consists of two separate parcels of land near the Harbor Point property, on the north side of Utica, New York. One parcel is known as the Texaco Terminal; the other as the Niagara Flats Terminal. Each terminal was used by Mohawk Valley Oil as a petroleum products storage depot for about 17 years. The Niagara Flats Terminal covers a portion of what was originally the site of a light oil plant built in conjunction with a coal gas plant operation on the adjacent Harbor Point property. Fuel oils were also stored on site for 13-23 years prior to Mohawk Valley Oil's ownership. The Texaco Terminal was built in 1917 by the Texas Company and used as a petroleum storage facility by them until the 1950s, by the Utica Bulk Terminal Company until its sale to Mohawk Valley Oil in 1960, and by Mohawk Valley Oil until 1977. The storage facilities are inactive, and all tanks have been removed.

Environmental samples of local groundwater were collected in the vicinity of the Mohawk Valley Oil site during 1984 and 1985 from monitoring wells and test pits installed as part of the Niagara Mohawk investigation of the adjacent Niagara Mohawk Harbor Point property. Results indicated the presence of acenaphthene; acenaphthylene; naphthalene; para-, meta-, and ortho-xylenes; ethylbenzene; benzene; phenol; toluene; and cyanide in the groundwater. The Niagara Mohawk data suggest a source for these contaminants other than the Mohawk Valley Oil site.

The site is located within three miles of private wells supplying water to 456 persons, and within one mile of several protected wetlands.

LOCATION

5.2 Site Location Map



SITE
 COORDINATES:
 43°-07'-02"N
 75°-13'-34"W

UTICA EAST, N.Y. QUADRANGLE
 USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES, 1963
 SCALE 1" = 24,000"

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 NEW YORK NEW JERSEY

SITE LOCATION MAP
 MOHAWK VALLEY OIL, INC.

FIGURE I

DWG. NO. A-ES07

HRS WORKSHEETS

Facility name: Mohawk Valley Oil Corporation
 Location: Washington Street Utica (c) Oneida County, New York
 EPA Region: II - NYSDEC Region 6
 Person(s) in charge of the facility: Sam N. Sofia, Operations Mgr.

 Name of Reviewer: URS Corporation Date: Nov. 23, 1987
 General description of the facility:
 (For example: landfill, surface impoundment, pile, container; types of hazardous substances; location of the facility; contamination route of major concern; types of information needed for rating; agency action, etc.)
This site comprises two nearby contiguous parcels located between
the Mohawk River and Utica Harbor, 4 acres. No disposal of
hazardous waste alleged; no history of spills; no observed release
Groundwater in vicinity of site contaminated with PAHs, VOCs,
phenol, and cyanide. Local investigations suggest offsite source.

 Scores: $S_M = 0.00$ ($S_{gw} = 0.00$, $S_{sw} = 0.00$, $S_s = 0.00$)
 $S_{FE} = 0.00$
 $S_{OC} = 0.00$

HRS COVER SHEET

Ground Water Route Work Sheet						
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multi-plier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)	
1 Observed Release	(0) 45	1	0	45	3.1	
If observed release is given a score of 45, proceed to line 4 . If observed release is given a score of 0, proceed to line 2 .						
2 Route Characteristics					3.2	
Depth to Aquifer of Concern	(0) 1 2 3	2	0	6		
Net Precipitation	0 1 (2) 3	1	2	3		
Permeability of the Unsaturated Zone	0 1 (2) 3	1	2	3		
Physical State	(0) 1 2 3	1	0	3		
Total Route Characteristics Score			4	15		
3 Containment	(0) 1 2 3	1	0	3	3.3	
4 Waste Characteristics					3.4	
Toxicity/Persistence	(0) 3 6 9 12 15 18	1	0	18		
Hazardous Waste Quantity	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1	0	8		
Total Waste Characteristics Score			0	26		
5 Targets					3.5	
Ground Water Use	0 1 2 (3)	3	9	9		
Distance to Nearest Well/Population Served	0 4 6 (8) 10 12 16 18 20 24 30 32 36 40	1	8	40		
Total Targets Score			17	49		
6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 x 4 x 5 if line 1 is 0, multiply 2 x 3 x 4 x 5			0	57,330		
7 Divide line 6 by 57,330 and multiply by 100			S_{gw} = 0.00			

GROUND WATER ROUTE WORK SHEET

Surface Water Route Work Sheet						
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multi-plier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)	
1 Observed Release	0 45	1	0	45	4.1	
If observed release is given a value of 45, proceed to line 4 .						
If observed release is given a value of 0, proceed to line 2 .						
2 Route Characteristics					4.2	
Facility Slope and Intervening Terrain	0 1 2 3	1	0	3		
1-yr. 24-hr. Rainfall	0 1 2 3	1	2	3		
Distance to Nearest Surface Water	0 1 2 3	2	6	6		
Physical State	0 1 2 3	1	0	3		
Total Route Characteristics Score			8	15		
3 Containment	0 1 2 3	1	0	3	4.3	
4 Waste Characteristics					4.4	
Toxicity/Persistence	0 3 6 9 12 15 18	1	0	18		
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1	0	6		
Total Waste Characteristics Score			0	26		
5 Targets					4.5	
Surface Water Use	0 1 2 3	3	0	9		
Distance to a Sensitive Environment	0 1 2 3	2	2	6		
Population Served/Distance to Water Intake Downstream	0 4 6 8 10 12 16 18 20 24 30 32 36 40	1	0	40		
Total Targets Score			2	55		
6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 x 4 x 5 If line 1 is 0, multiply 2 x 3 x 4 x 5			0	64,350		
7 Divide line 6 by 64,350 and multiply by 100			S _{aw} = 0.00			

SURFACE WATER ROUTE WORK SHEET

Air Route Work Sheet						
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)		Multi- plier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)
1 Observed Release	0	45	1	0	45	5.1
Date and Location:						
Sampling Protocol:						
If line 1 is 0, the $S_a = 0$. Enter on line 5 .						
If line 1 is 45, then proceed to line 2 .						
2 Waste Characteristics						5.2
Reactivity and Incompatibility	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Toxicity	0	1 2 3	3		9	
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1		8	
Total Waste Characteristics Score					20	
3 Targets						5.3
Population Within 4-Mile Radius	}	0 9 12 15 18	1		30	
		21 24 27 30				
Distance to Sensitive Environment	0	1 2 3	2		6	
Land Use	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Total Targets Score					39	
4 Multiply 1 x 2 x 3				↓	35,100	
5 Divide line 4 by 35,100 and multiply by 100			$S_a = 0.00$			

AIR ROUTE WORK SHEET

	s	s ²
Groundwater Route Score (S _{gw})	0.00	0.00
Surface Water Route Score (S _{sw})	0.00	0.00
Air Route Score (S _a)	0.00	0.00
$S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2$		0.00
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2}$		0.00
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2} / 1.73 = S_M$		0.00

WORKSHEET FOR COMPUTING S_M

NO DOCUMENTED FIRE OR EXPLOSION THREAT

Fire and Explosion Work Sheet						
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)		Multi-plier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)
1 Containment	1	3	1		3	7.1
2 Waste Characteristics						7.2
Direct Evidence	0	3	1		3	
Ignitability	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Reactivity	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Incompatibility	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1		8	
Total Waste Characteristics Score					20	
3 Targets						7.3
Distance to Nearest Population	0	1 2 3 4 5	1		5	
Distance to Nearest Building	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Distance to Sensitive Environment	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Land Use	0	1 2 3	1		3	
Population Within 2-Mile Radius	0	1 2 3 4 5	1		5	
Buildings Within 2-Mile Radius	0	1 2 3 4 5	1		5	
Total Targets Score					24	
4 Multiply 1 x 2 x 3				↓	1,440	
5 Divide line 4 by 1,440 and multiply by 100			SFE =		0.00	

FIRE AND EXPLOSION WORK SHEET

Direct Contact Work Sheet						
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multi-plier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)	
1 Observed Incident	0 45	1	0	45	8.1	
If line 1 is 45, proceed to line 4 If line 1 is 0, proceed to line 2						
2 Accessibility	0 1 2 3	1	3	3	8.2	
3 Containment	0 15	1	0	15	8.3	
4 Waste Characteristics Toxicity	0 1 2 3	5	0	15	8.4	
5 Targets					8.5	
Population Within a 1-Mile Radius	0 1 2 3 4 5	4	20	20		
Distance to a Critical Habitat	0 1 2 3	4	0	12		
Total Targets Score			23	32		
6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 x 4 x 5 If line 1 is 0, multiply 2 x 3 x 4 x 5			0	21,800		
7 Divide line 6 by 21,800 and multiply by 100			SDC = 0.00			

DIRECT CONTACT WORK SHEET

HRS DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

5.4 HRS Documentation Records

FACILITY NAME: Mohawk Valley Oil, Inc.

LOCATION: Washington Street
City of Utica, Oneida County, New York

GROUNDWATER ROUTE

1 OBSERVED RELEASE

o CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (5 MAXIMUM):

Although a number of contaminants have been found in groundwater in the vicinity of this site, levels are not sufficiently elevated over background to assign an observed release, or to attribute contamination to this site. Direct evidence of a release is lacking (Refs. 1, 2).

o RATIONALE FOR ATTRIBUTING THE CONTAMINANTS TO THE FACILITY:

There is no rationale for conclusively attributing contamination to the facility.

Score 0

2 ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS

DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN

o NAME/DESCRIPTION OF AQUIFER(S) OF CONCERN:

Unconsolidated surficial deposits overlying lodgement till layer, which in turn overlies Utica Shale. Groundwater found in surficial deposits and in bedrock unit. Boring data show possibility of hydraulic continuity between aquifers. Treated as single aquifer of concern (Ref. 2, 3).

o DEPTH(S) FROM THE GROUND SURFACE TO THE HIGHEST SEASONAL LEVEL OF THE SATURATED ZONE [WATER TABLE(S)] OF THE AQUIFER OF CONCERN:

6-7 ft. below ground surface average (Ref. 2, 4).

o DEPTH FROM THE GROUND SURFACE TO THE LOWEST POINT OF WASTE DISPOSAL/STORAGE:

No waste disposal/storage of hazardous waste has been alleged at the site.

Score 0

NET PRECIPITATION

- o MEAN ANNUAL OR SEASONAL PRECIPITATION (LIST MONTHS FOR SEASONAL):

41.0 inches (Ref. 5).

- o MEAN ANNUAL LAKE OR SEASONAL EVAPORATION (LIST MONTHS FOR SEASONAL):

26.8 inches (Ref. 6).

- o NET PRECIPITATION (SUBTRACT THE ABOVE FIGURES):

14.2 inches.

Score 2

PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE

- o SOIL TYPE IN UNSATURATED ZONE:

Glasciolacustrine sandy silt and clay sediments (Ref. 3).

- o PERMEABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH SOIL TYPE:

10^{-3} to 10^{-5} cm/sec (Ref. 2, 6).

Score 2

PHYSICAL STATE

- o PHYSICAL STATE OF SUBSTANCES AT TIME OF DISPOSAL (OR AT PRESENT TIME FOR GENERATED GASES):

No waste disposal alleged at this site.

Score 0

3 CONTAINMENT

CONTAINMENT

o METHOD(S) OF WASTE OR LEACHATE CONTAINMENT EVALUATED:

No leachate containment evaluated, because no disposal of hazardous wastes has been alleged, and there is therefore no question of leachate generation.

o METHOD WITH HIGHEST SCORE:

N/A

Score 0

4 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

TOXICITY AND PERSISTENCE

o COMPOUND(S) EVALUATED:

Contaminants identified in groundwater are not attributable to the site (Refs. 1, 2).

o COMPOUND WITH HIGHEST SCORE:

N/A

Score 0

HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY

o TOTAL QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AT THE FACILITY, EXCLUDING THOSE WITH A CONTAINMENT SCORE OF 0 (GIVE A REASONABLE ESTIMATE EVEN IF QUANTITY IS ABOVE MAXIMUM):

No disposal of uncontained contaminants alleged at these sites.

Score 0

o BASIS OF ESTIMATING AND/OR COMPUTING WASTE QUANTITY:

N/A

5 TARGETS

GROUNDWATER USE

- o USE(S) OF AQUIFER(S) OF CONCERN WITHIN A 3-MILE RADIUS OF THE FACILITY:

Drinking water. No municipal water from alternate unthreatened sources presently available (Ref. 7).

Score 3

DISTANCE TO NEAREST WELL

- o LOCATION OF NEAREST WELL DRAWING FROM AQUIFER OF CONCERN OR OCCUPIED BUILDING NOT SERVED BY A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY:

Nearest known well on Smith Hill Road, Town of Deerfield (Ref. 7, 8).

- o DISTANCE TO ABOVE WELL OR BUILDING:

Approximately 2.8 miles (Ref. 7).
(Distance value = 1)

POPULATION SERVED BY GROUNDWATER WELLS WITHIN A 3-MILE RADIUS

- o IDENTIFIED WATER-SUPPLY WELL(S) DRAWING FROM AQUIFER(S) OF CONCERN WITHIN A 3-MILE RADIUS AND POPULATIONS SERVED BY EACH:

Smith Hill Road and Walker Road, Town of Deerfield; Town of Marcy (Ref. 7, 8).

- o COMPUTATION OF LAND AREA IRRIGATED BY SUPPLY WELL(S) DRAWING FROM AQUIFER(S) OF CONCERN WITHIN A 3-MILE RADIUS, AND CONVERSION TO POPULATION (1.5 PEOPLE PER ACRE):

None (Ref. 9).

- o TOTAL POPULATION SERVED BY GROUNDWATER WITHIN A 3-MILE RADIUS:

Town of Deerfield, 76; Town of Marcy, 380. Total - 456 (Ref. 6, 7, 8).
(Population value = 2)

Score 8

SURFACE WATER ROUTE

1 OBSERVED RELEASE

- o CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN SURFACE WATER AT THE FACILITY OR DOWNHILL FROM IT (5 MAXIMUM):

Contamination in water column and sediments of Mohawk River not attributable to Mohawk Valley Oil site (Ref. 10, 1, 2).

- o RATIONALE FOR ATTRIBUTING THE CONTAMINANTS TO THE FACILITY:

N/A

Score 0

2 ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS

FACILITY SLOPE AND INTERVENING TERRAIN

- o AVERAGE SLOPE OF FACILITY IN PERCENT:

0.3% to east (Ref. 11).

- o NAME/DESCRIPTION OF NEAREST DOWNSLOPE SURFACE WATER:

Utica Harbor, a tributary of the Mohawk River, lies east of site (Ref. 11, 12).

- o AVERAGE SLOPE OF TERRAIN BETWEEN FACILITY AND ABOVE-CITED SURFACE WATER BODY IN PERCENT:

1.6% to east (Ref. 11).

- o IS THE FACILITY LOCATED EITHER TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY IN SURFACE WATER?

No (Ref. 11).

Score 0

o IS THE FACILITY COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY AREAS OF HIGHER ELEVATION?

The surrounding area is relatively flat (Ref. 11).

1-YEAR 24-HOUR RAINFALL IN INCHES

2.3 inches (Ref. 6).

Score 2

DISTANCE TO NEAREST DOWNSLOPE SURFACE WATER

Utica Harbor lies less than 100 feet east of site (Ref. 11).

Score 3

PHYSICAL STATE OF WASTE

No waste disposal alleged at this site.

Score 0

3 CONTAINMENT

CONTAINMENT

o METHOD(S) OF WASTE OR LEACHATE CONTAINMENT EVALUATED:

No leachate containment evaluated because no disposal of hazardous wastes has been alleged and there is therefore no question of leachate generation.

o METHOD WITH HIGHEST SCORE:

N/A

Score 0

4 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

TOXICITY AND PERSISTENCE

o COMPOUND(S) EVALUATED

Contaminants identified in groundwater in vicinity of this site are not clearly attributable to the site (Refs. 1, 2).

o COMPOUND WITH HIGHEST SCORE:

N/A

Score 0

HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY

o TOTAL QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AT THE FACILITY EXCLUDING THOSE WITH A CONTAINMENT SCORE OF 0 (GIVE A REASONABLE ESTIMATE EVEN IF QUANTITY IS ABOVE MAXIMUM):

No disposal of uncontained contaminants alleged at this site.

Score 0

o BASIS OF ESTIMATING AND/OR COMPUTING WASTE QUANTITY:

N/A

5 TARGETS

SURFACE WATER USE

o USE(S) OF SURFACE WATER WITHIN 3 MILES DOWNSTREAM OF THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE:

Fishing and boating (Ref. 13).

Score 0

- o IS THERE TIDAL INFLUENCE?

There is no tidal influence (Ref. 11).

DISTANCE TO A SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT

- o DISTANCE TO 5-ACRE (MINIMUM) COASTAL WETLAND, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

None within 2 miles (Ref. 14).

- o DISTANCE TO 5-ACRE (MINIMUM) FRESH-WATER WETLAND, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

Freshwater wetland UE-9 is approximately 1,500 feet west-northwest of the site. Freshwater wetlands UE-2, UE-3, UE-4, UE-5, UE-6 and UE-10 lie within 1 mile of the site (Ref. 14).

- o DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT OF AN ENDANGERED SPECIES OR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

None within 1 mile (Ref. 14).

Score 1

POPULATION SERVED BY SURFACE WATER

- o LOCATION(S) OF WATER-SUPPLY INTAKE(S) WITHIN 3 MILES (FREE-FLOWING BODIES) OR 1 MILE (STATIC WATER BODIES) DOWNSTREAM OF THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AND POPULATION SERVED BY EACH INTAKE:

No water supply intakes within 3 miles of the site (Ref. 15, 3).

- o COMPUTATION OF LAND AREA IRRIGATED BY ABOVE-CITED INTAKE(S) AND CONVERSION TO POPULATION (1.5 PEOPLE PER ACRE):

N/A

- o TOTAL POPULATION SERVED:

N/A

- o NAME/DESCRIPTION OF NEAREST OF ABOVE WATER BODIES:

N/A

o DISTANCE TO ABOVE-CITED INTAKES, MEASURED IN STREAM MILES.

N/A

Score 0

AIR ROUTE

1 OBSERVED RELEASE

o CONTAMINANTS DETECTED:

Limited air monitoring data available. Photovac TIP measurements for organic vapors taken during site inspection. None detected (Ref. site visit).

o DATE AND LOCATION OF DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS

No observed air release.

o METHODS USED TO DETECT THE CONTAMINANTS:

No observed air release.

o RATIONALE FOR ATTRIBUTING THE CONTAMINANTS TO THE SITE:

No observed air release.

Score 0

2 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

REACTIVITY AND INCOMPATIBILITY

o MOST REACTIVE COMPOUND:

No observed air release.

o MOST INCOMPATIBLE PAIR OF COMPOUNDS:

No observed air release.

Score 0

TOXICITY

o MOST TOXIC COMPOUND:

No observed air release.

Score 0

HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY

o TOTAL QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS WASTE:

No observed air release.

Score 0

o BASIS OF ESTIMATING AND/OR COMPUTING WASTE QUANTITY:

No observed air release.

3 TARGETS

POPULATION WITHIN 4-MILE RADIUS

o UNDERLINE RADIUS USED, GIVE POPULATION, AND INDICATE HOW DETERMINED:

0 to 4 mi 0 to 1 mi 0 to 1/2 mi 0 to 1/4 mi

No observed air release.

Score 0

DISTANCE TO A SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT

o DISTANCE TO 5-ACRE (MINIMUM) COASTAL WETLAND, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

No observed air release.

- o DISTANCE TO 5-ACRE (MINIMUM) FRESH-WATER WETLAND, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

No observed air release.

- o DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT OF AN ENDANGERED SPECIES, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

No observed air release.

Score 0

LAND USE

- o DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AREA, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

No observed air release.

- o DISTANCE TO NATIONAL OR STATE PARK, FOREST, OR WILDLIFE RESERVE, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

No observed air release.

- o DISTANCE TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

No observed air release.

- o DISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PRODUCTION WITHIN PAST 5 YEARS, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

No observed air release.

- o DISTANCE TO PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PRODUCTION WITHIN PAST 5 YEARS, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

No observed air release.

- o IS A HISTORIC OR LANDMARK SITE (NATIONAL REGISTER OR HISTORIC PLACES AND NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS) WITHIN THE VIEW OF THE SITE?

No observed air release.

Score 0

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

1 CONTAINMENT

o HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES PRESENT:

No documented fire or explosion threat (Ref. 16).

o TYPE OF CONTAINMENT, IF APPLICABLE

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

2 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

DIRECT EVIDENCE

o TYPE OF INSTRUMENT AND MEASUREMENTS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

IGNITABILITY

o COMPOUND USED:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

REACTIVITY

o MOST REACTIVE COMPOUND:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

INCOMPATIBILITY

o MOST INCOMPATIBLE PAIR OF COMPOUNDS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY

o TOTAL QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AT THE FACILITY:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

o BASIS OF ESTIMATING AND/OR COMPUTING WASTE QUANTITY:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

3 TARGETS

DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

DISTANCE TO NEAREST BUILDING

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

DISTANCE TO SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT

o DISTANCE TO WETLANDS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

o DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

LAND USE

- o DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AREA, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

- o DISTANCE TO NATIONAL OR STATE PARK, FOREST, OR WILDLIFE RESERVE, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

- o DISTANCE TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

- o DISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PRODUCTION WITHIN PAST 5 YEARS, IF 1 MILE OR LESS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

- o DISTANCE TO PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PRODUCTION WITHIN PAST 5 YEARS, IF 2 MILES OR LESS:

No documented fire or explosion threat.

- o IS A HISTORIC OR LANDMARK SITE (NATIONAL REGISTER OR HISTORIC PLACES AND NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS) WITHIN THE VIEW OF THE SITE?

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

POPULATION WITHIN 2-MILE RADIUS

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

BUILDINGS WITHIN 2-MILE RADIUS

No documented fire or explosion threat.

Score 0

DIRECT CONTACT

1 OBSERVED INCIDENT

o DATE, LOCATION, AND PERTINENT DETAILS OF INCIDENT:

None reported or observed.

Score 0

2 ACCESSIBILITY

o DESCRIBE TYPE OF BARRIER(S):

Barriers do not completely surround the facility (Ref. site visit).

Score 3

3 CONTAINMENT

o TYPE OF CONTAINMENT, IF APPLICABLE:

N/A

Score 0

4 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

TOXICITY

o COMPOUNDS EVALUATED:

No contaminants attributable to this site (Ref. 1, 2).

o COMPOUND WITH HIGHEST SCORE:

N/A

Score 0

5 TARGETS

POPULATION WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS

Estimated at 18,908 (Ref. 17, 11).

Score 5

DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (OF ENDANGERED SPECIES)

None within 1 mile (Ref. 14).

Score 0

REFERENCES - DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

1. Harbor Point Property Land Investigations, Results of Initial Survey, Step 2 Land Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, August 1984.
2. Harbor Point Property Land Investigations, Results of Extended Site Investigations, Step 3 Land Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, March 1985 (Revised May 1985).
3. Harbor Point Property Land Investigations, Proposal for Initial Site Survey, Step 1 Land Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, March 1984.
4. Daniel W. Rothman, Phase I Project Manager, URS Corporation, to Sam N. Sofia, Operations Manager, Mohawk Valley Oil, September 4, 1987.
5. Climates of the States, New York, Climatology of the United States, No. 60-30, United States Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, February 1960.
6. Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Ranking System, A Users Manual (HW-10), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Figures 4 and 8, Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, pp. 24, 25, 27, 1984.
7. Map and Statement by Donald S. Youlen, Supervisor, Town of Deerfield, New York, October 26, 1987.
8. Karl P. Maxwell, Supervisor, Town of Marcy, New York, to Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC, November 12, 1987.

9. Robin Mangini, District Conservationist, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, to Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC, September 14, 1987.
10. Harbor Point Property: The Mohawk River, Results of Initial River Study, Step 2 River Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, September 1984.
11. USGS Topographic Maps, 7.5 Minute Series: Utica East, New York Quadrangle, 1983; Utica West, New York Quadrangle, 1955; South Trenton, New York Quadrangle, 1983; Oriskany, New York Quadrangle, 1955.
12. Aerial Photos of Harbor Point Area, Utica, New York, Nos. 306 and 318, 1975.
13. Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC, telecon to James Doyle, Sanitary Engineer, NYSDEC Region 6, October 8, 1987.
14. Leonard E. Ollivett, Conservation Biologist, NYSDEC Region 6, to Linda J. Clark, Project Geologist, URS Corporation, August 18, 1987.
15. New York State Atlas of Community Water System Sources, New York State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection, 1982.
16. Karen A. Hartnett, URS Corporation, telecon to Fire Chief, City of Utica, New York, September 2, 1987.
17. 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, New York, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

HARBOR POINT PROPERTY LAND INVESTIGATIONS
STEP 2 LAND REPORT

This privileged and confidential material is on file
at the offices of NYSDEC, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York

HARBOR POINT PROPERTY LAND INVESTIGATIONS
STEP 3 LAND REPORT

This privileged and confidential material is on file
at the offices of NYSDEC, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York

HARBOR POINT PROPERTY LAND INVESTIGATIONS
STEP 1 LAND REPORT

This privileged and confidential material is on file
at the offices of NYSDEC, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York

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September 4, 1987

Mr. Sam N. Sofia, Operations Manager
 Mohawk Valley Oil Inc.
 9754 Route 49
 Marcy, New York 13403

RECEIVED
 URS COMPANY

SEP 18 1987

RE: MOHAWK VALLEY OIL - PHASE I INVESTIGATION **JOB #** _____

Dear Mr. Sofia:

Thank you for the time spend during our meeting and site inspection on August 7, 1987. As I explained to you during the meeting, URS Company is currently conducting a Phase I Investigation of The Mohawk Valley Oil site in Utica, New York. This investigation is being performed for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to requirements of the New York State Superfund Law (Chapter 857 of the Laws of 1982).

The following information was provided during our meeting:

1. Mohawk Valley had one monitoring well located along Meadow Street, which was sampled by Stewart Smith of NYSDEC sometime around spring or summer of 1985. The results are unknown. The well has since been closed.
2. Two buildings on the Texaco Terminal Site were used for fittings. The Texaco Terminal and Niagara Flats Terminal were used to store #2 and possibly #4 oil.
3. Mohawk Valley Oil owns three separate properties: The Lee Street Terminal (active), The Texaco Terminal (inactive and located to the south of the Roselli property), and the Niagara Flats Terminal (inactive and located to the north of the Roselli property). Mr. Sofia will check to see when the Texaco and Niagara Flats



Terminals were purchased. It is not known what the prior owners did on the Texaco and Niagara Flats Terminal sites. When purchased, Mohawk Valley Oil had the tanks tested by Elmwood Paint Co. of Buffalo.

- 4. Mohawk Valley Oil discontinued use of the Texaco and Niagara Flats Terminals approximately 10 years ago when the Buckeye pipeline came into the area and made the additional storage unnecessary. There were a total of five tanks on the Texaco Terminal and four on the Niagara Flats Terminal site. All of these tanks have been removed since by Mohawk Valley Oil.
- 5. None of these tanks had internal floaters (which are often used on gasoline tanks). Mr. Sofia would guess from the steamers that were located on the tanks that they might have stored thicker oils such as #6 oil or #4 oil.
- 6. The Lee Street Terminal is used to store Kerosene and #2 fuel oil.
- 7. The tanks were removed from the Texaco and Niagara Flats Terminals in the fall of 1985.
- 8. The well along Meadow Street was located outside of the fence and approximately half way down Meadow Street between the Lee Street Terminal and the Niagara Mohawk Harbor Point office Building. Stewart Smith of NYSDEC ordered this well to be removed after its sampling.
- 9. Mohawk Valley Oil has six wells presently at the Lee Street Terminal site. Recently a few of these have come up with some contamination. Howard Mason from NYSDEC should have a history of all wells and analytical results. The wells, however, are fairly new. Five of the six went in ~~within the last 6 months~~ ^{February 1987} since ~~approximately 8 years~~ ^{October 1984}. The other has probably been in place for approximately 8 years.

10. The dock extending into Utica Harbor is joint property. ~~One~~ pipeline coming into this dock ~~is~~ not Mohawk Valley Oil's (too small and insulated). It is possible that two of the three lines coming in belong either to the Roselli property or Koppers, located across Washington Street.
11. Stewart Smith was Mohawk Valley Oil's primary NYSDEC contact.
12. Mohawk Valley Oil has never had any wells located on Washington Street.
13. There had been, until fairly recently, a gas pump located in front of the Roselli property on Washington Street.
14. It is understood that tanks were cleaned and washed out onto the ground surface on the Roselli property.
15. There is a covered inlet to a drain located at the front corner of the Roselli property; this drain might go to the Utica Harbor.
16. Among the tanks which Mohawk Valley removed from the Niagara Flats Terminals were a 3-million gallon and a 2.1-million gallon storage tank.
17. The marshy area located on the Texaco Terminal site was a former tank location.
18. Mohawk Valley Oil will eventually have to remove the dock in Utica Harbor.
19. Mohawk Valley has owned the Lee Street Terminal for longer than the other two terminals. It is uncertain what was in the tanks on Lee Street before Mohawk Valley purchased them. Mr. Sofia will follow up on this question.



- 20. The tax map recently secured by Mr. Rothman from the tax department appears to be accurate.
- 21. Mohawk Valley Oil knows of no spills which have occurred or been reported on any of the three terminal sites.
- 22. Recently a high benzene level was recorded in ~~one monitoring well~~^{the monitoring well} at the Lee Street Terminal. This was probably due to fresh blacktop which had been installed recently nearby.
- 23. There is no known occurrence of waste disposal on any of the three terminal property sites.
- 24. The Lee Street terminal maintains one employee, a terminal supervisor. In addition, staff personnel from the main office visit the site approximately 3 times a week.
- 25. There have never been any studies of the other two terminal sites. Mohawk Valley Oil is conducting an internal study of the Lee Street terminal. NYSDEC will be receiving elevations of wells and depths of water at each of the wells.
- 26. The estimated depth from ground surface to water table is approximately 6-7 feet on an average.
- 27. No known soil tests have been conducted at the three terminal sites.
- 28. Parratt-Wolf installed all wells at the Lee Street Terminal site. Well installation data will be provided.
- 29. Mohawk Valley Oil has a major facility permit from NYSDEC Region 6, Division of Water.
- 30. No enforcement actions have been taken at the site at any time.

[Handwritten notes and scribbles on the left margin]

Page 5
September 4, 1987
Mr. Sam N. Sofia



AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION

I apologize for the delay in sending you this follow-up correspondence. I have spoken with Jodi Leffort from your staff on several occasions since our meeting, and am presently waiting on some additional information from her. I had intended to include this additional information in my letter. However, since there has been some delay in obtaining it, I now feel that it would be better to address this additional information in a separate and subsequent confirming letter. Therefore, please review the above information concerning our previous meeting and site visit, note any corrections and return a signed and dated copy to indicate your concurrence. Your prompt attention to this would be appreciated, since the information is necessary to complete our evaluation of the site. Thank you.

Sincerely,

URS COMPANY, INC.

Daniel W. Rothman
Daniel W. Rothman, P.E.
Project Manager

I agree with the information as it is presented.

Sam Sofia

9-15-87
Date

DWR/mb
35154

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU

CLIMATOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES NO. 60 - 30

CLIMATES OF THE STATES

NEW YORK



WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 1960

Climate of New York

Ernest C. Johnson, Weather Bureau State Climatologist

The climate of New York State is broadly representative of the moist continental type area which blankets the northeastern United States, but its diversity is not usually encountered within such a small area. Differences in latitude, character of topography, and bodies of water have pronounced effects on the climate of local areas. The geographical position of the State and the usual course of air masses governed by the atmospheric circulation of the region provide the general climatic controls.

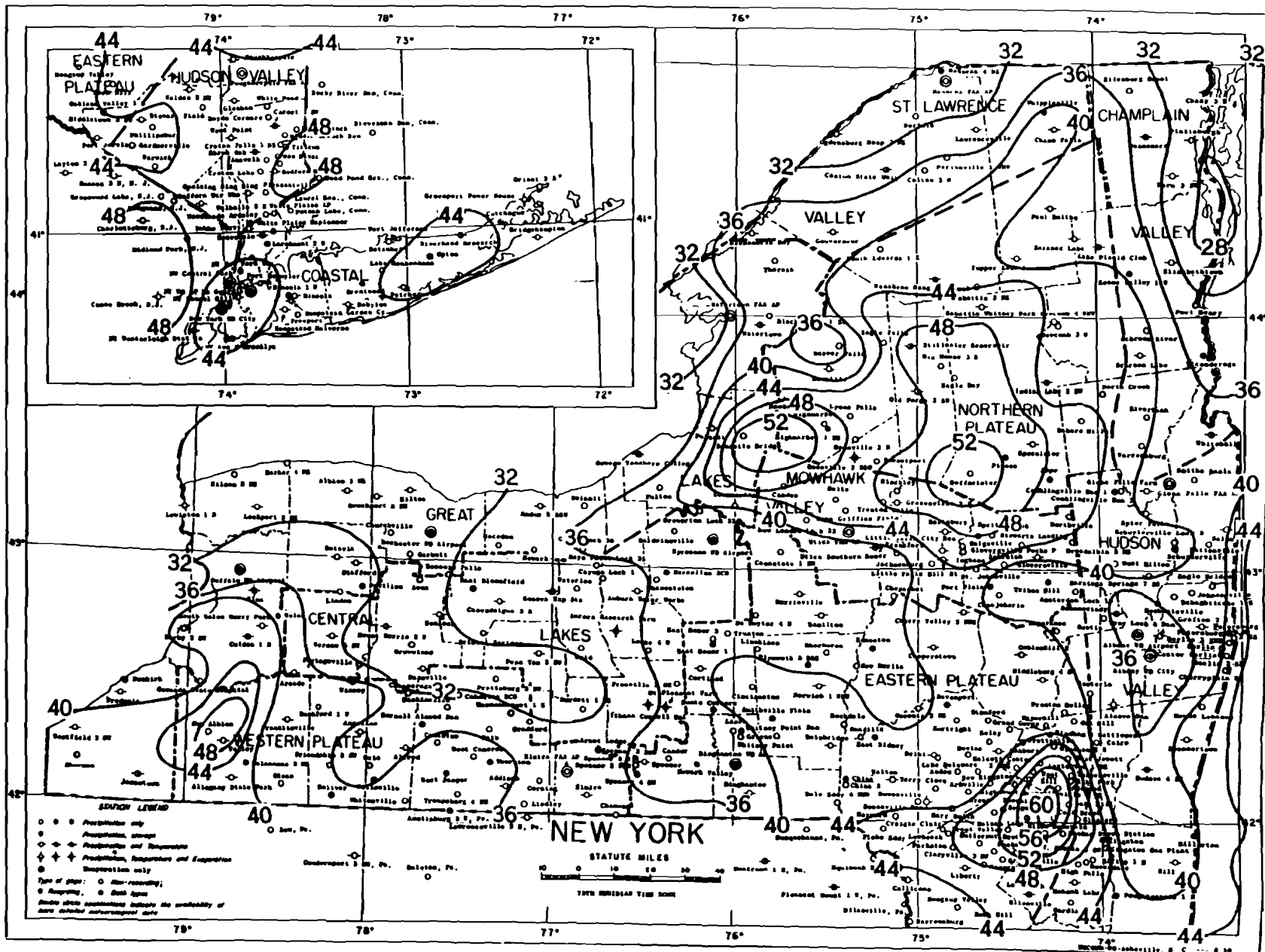
New York State contains 49,576 square miles exclusive of the boundary water areas of Long Island Sound, New York Harbor, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie. The major portion of its area lies approximately between latitudes 42°N. and 45°N.; longitudes 73°30'W. and 79°45'W. However, in the extreme southeast a triangular portion extends southward to latitude 41°N., while Long Island lies eastward between latitudes 41°00'N. and 40°35'N. and longitudes 72°W. and 74°W.

The principal highlands of the State may be divided into two general regions, namely, the Adirondack section in the northeast and the Appalachian plateau in the southern portion west of the Hudson Valley. A subdivision of the Appalachian highlands is produced by the deep channel of Seneca Lake, extending from the plains bordering Lake Ontario southward to the Susquehanna Valley. Thus are formed the areas commonly called

the Eastern and Western Plateaus; the former extending from the central lakes to the Hudson Valley and the latter westward from the central lakes to the depression of Lake Erie. The Eastern Plateau includes the Catskill Mountains, which are the northeastern New York terminus of the Allegheny Range of the Appalachian Mountain system. In southeastern New York is a minor highland region cut through by the Hudson River. This includes the Highlands, the Palisades, and the Taconic Mountains. Another minor highland known as Tug Hill lies just west of the Adirondacks and the Black River, and includes a large part of Lewis County.

Along the eastern border of the State is a long, narrow lowland, which is occupied by Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the middle and lower portions of the Hudson Valley. The St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie lie in another lowland region on the north and western boundaries. This region is widest south of the eastern end of Lake Ontario, narrowing to a width of only 4 or 5 miles in the western end of the State. Connecting the Hudson-Champlain Valley with the lake plains is a third lowland. This is a deep transversal cut which forms the valley of the Mohawk River and Lake Oneida, and thus divides the main plateau area into the distinct masses of the Appalachian and Adirondack systems. A fourth lowland region is Long Island which is a part of the Atlantic

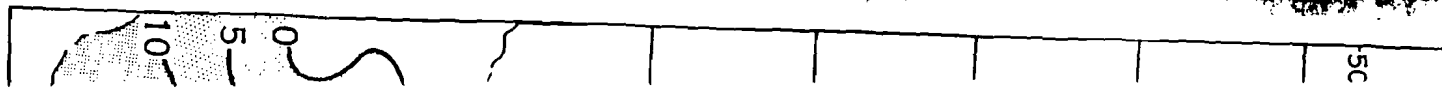
Mean Annual Precipitation, Inches



Based on period 1931-55

Isohyets are drawn through points of approximately equal value. Caution should be used in interpolating on these maps, particularly in mountainous areas.

5



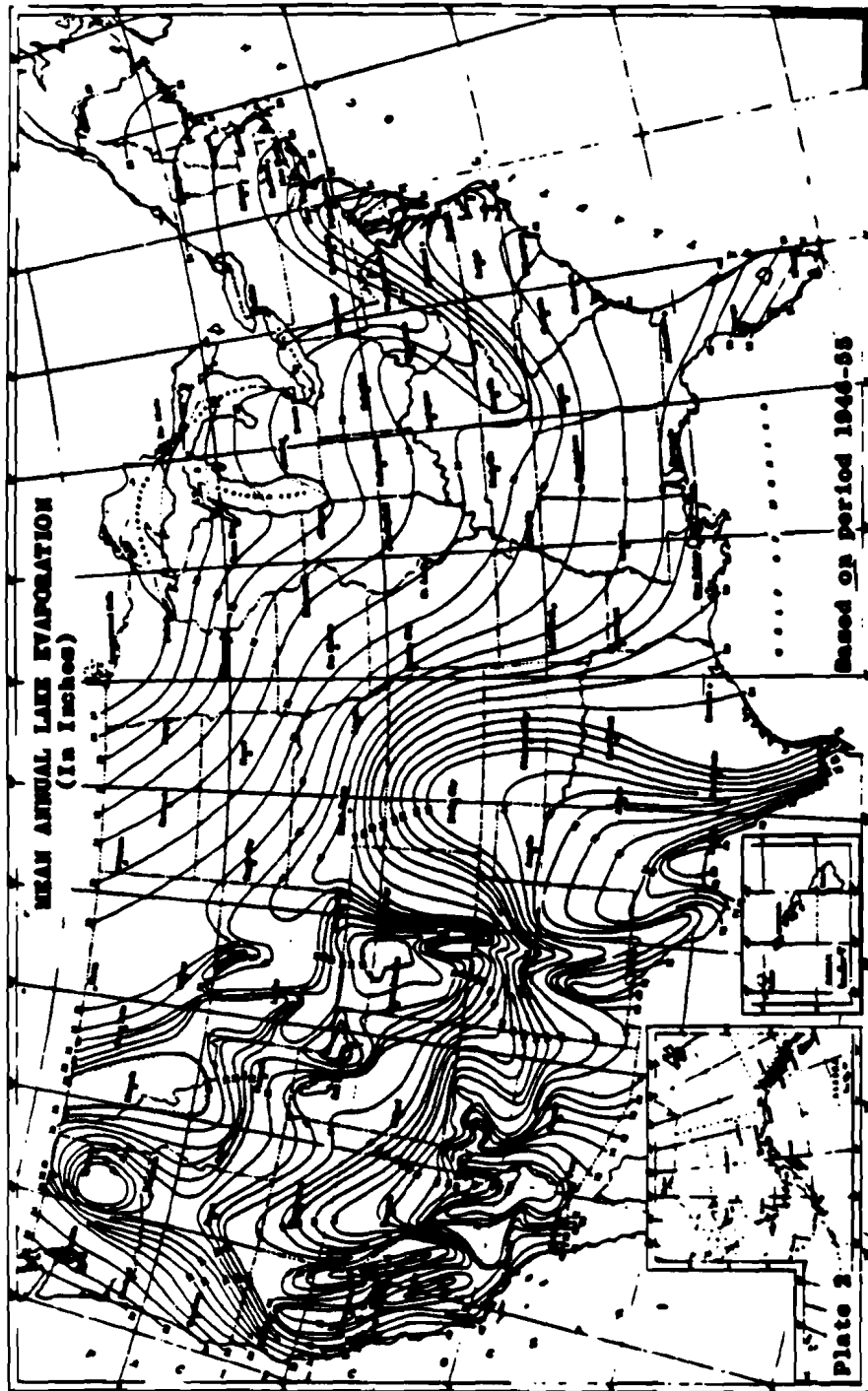
Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Ranking System

A Users Manual (HW-10)

**Originally Published in
the July 16, 1982, *Federal Register***

**United States
Environmental Protection
Agency**

1984



Source: Climatic Atlas of the United States, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Center, Asheville, N.C., 1979.

FIGURE 4
MEAN ANNUAL LAKE EVAPORATION
(IN INCHES)

substance used in rating waste characteristics. Where the total inventory of substances in a facility is known, only those present in amounts greater than the reportable quantity (see CERCLA Section 102 for definition) may be evaluated.

Toxicity and Persistence have been combined in the matrix below because of their important relationship. To determine the overall value for this combined factor, evaluate each factor individually as discussed below. Match the individual values assigned with the values in the matrix for the combined rating factor. Evaluate several of the most hazardous substances at the facility independently and enter only the highest score in the matrix on the work sheet.

Value for Toxicity	Value for Persistence			
	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	3	6	9	12
2	6	9	12	15
3	9	12	15	18

Persistence of each hazardous substance is evaluated on its biodegradability as follows:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Assigned Value</u>
Easily biodegradable compounds	0
Straight chain hydrocarbons	1
Substituted and other ring compounds	2
Metals, polycyclic compounds and halogenated hydrocarbons	3

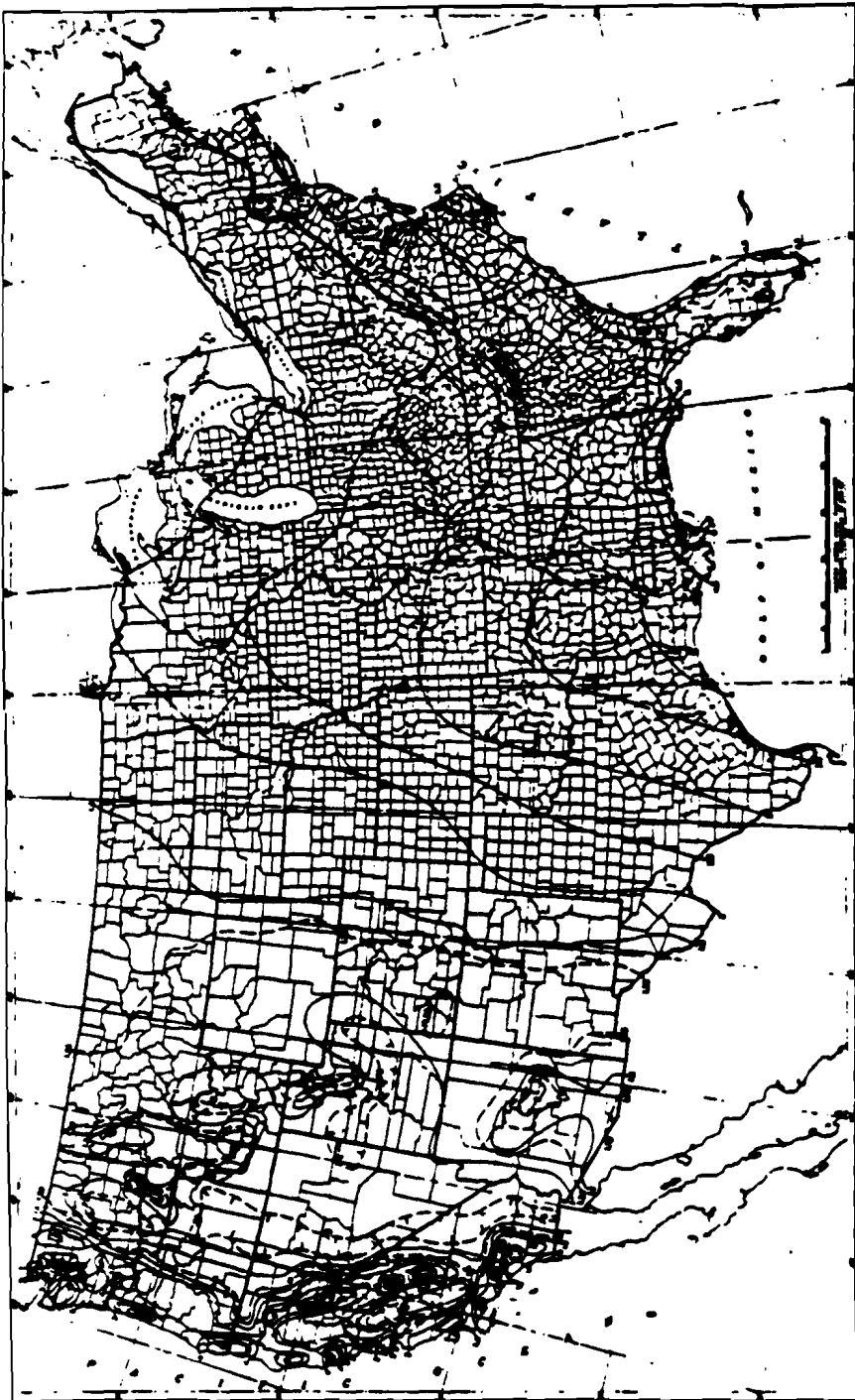
Value for Population Served	Value for Distance to Nearest Well				
	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	4	6	8	10
2	0	8	12	16	20
3	0	12	18	24	30
4	0	16	24	32	35
5	0	20	30	35	40

Distance to nearest well is measured from the hazardous substance (not the facility boundary) to the nearest well that draws water from the aquifer of concern. If the actual distance to the nearest well is unknown, use the distance between the hazardous substance and the nearest occupied building not served by a public water supply (e.g., a farmhouse). If a discontinuity in the aquifer occurs between the hazardous substance and all wells, give this factor a score of 0, except where it can be shown that the contaminant is likely to migrate beyond the discontinuity. Figure 6 illustrates how the distance should be measured. Assign a value using the following guidance:

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Assigned Value</u>
>3 miles	0
2 to 3 miles	1
1 to 2 miles	2
2001 feet to 1 mile	3
< 2000 feet	4

Population served by ground water is an indicator of the population at risk, which includes residents as well as others who would regularly use the water such as workers in factories or offices and students. Include employees in restaurants, motels, or campgrounds but exclude customers and travelers passing through the area in autos, buses, or trains. If aerial photography is used, and residents are known to use ground water, assume each dwelling unit has 3.8 residents. Where ground water is used for irrigation, convert to population by assuming 1.5 persons per acre of irrigated land. The well or wells of concern must be within three miles of the hazardous substances, including the area of known aquifer contamination, but the "population served" need not be. Likewise, people within three miles who do not use water from the aquifer of concern are not to be counted. Assign a value as follows:

<u>Population</u>	<u>Assigned Value</u>
0	0
1-100	1
101-1,000	2
1,001-3,000	3
3,001-10,000	4
>10,000	5



Source: Rainfall Propensity Atlas of the United States, Technical Paper No. 40, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

FIGURE 8
1-YEAR 24-HOUR RAINFALL
(INCHES)

4.3 Containment

Containment is a measure of the means that have been taken to minimize the likelihood of a contaminant entering surface water either at the facility or beyond the facility boundary. Examples of containment are diversion structures and the use of sealed containers. If more than one type of containment is used at a facility, evaluate each separately (Table 9) and assign the highest score.

4.4 Waste Characteristics

Evaluate waste characteristics for the surface water route with the procedures described in Section 3.4 for the ground water route.

4.5 Targets

Surface water use brings into the rating process the use being made of surface water downstream from the facility. The use or uses of interest are those associated with water taken from surface waters within a distance of three miles from the location of the hazardous substance. Assign a value as follows:

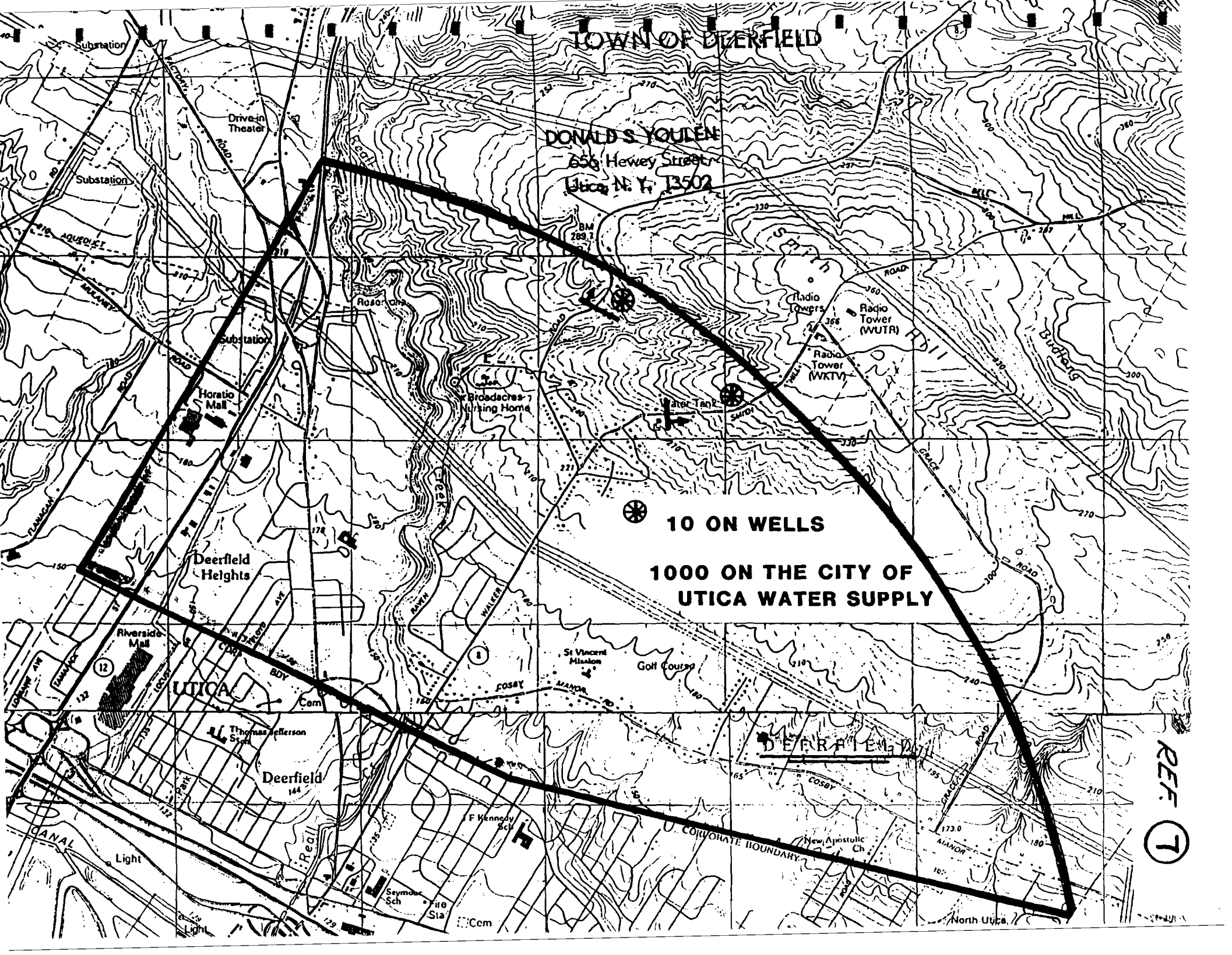
<u>Surface Water Use (Fresh or Salt Water)</u>	<u>Assigned Value</u>
Not currently used	0
Commercial or industrial	1
Irrigation, economically important resources (e.g., shellfish), commercial food preparation, or recreation (e.g., fishing, boating, swimming)	2
Drinking Water	3

TABLE 9

CONTAINMENT VALUES FOR SURFACE WATER ROUTE

Assign containment a value of 0 if: (1) all the waste at the site is surrounded by diversion structures that are in sound condition and adequate to contain all runoff, spills, or leaks from the waste; or (2) intervening terrain precludes runoff from entering surface water. Otherwise, evaluate the containment for each of the different means of storage or disposal at the site and assign a value as follows:

A. Surface Impoundment	Assigned Value
Sound diking or diversion structure, adequate freeboard, and no obvious erodent	0
Sound diking or diversion structure, but inadequate freeboard	1
Diking not leaking, but potentially unound	2
Diking unound, leaking, or in danger of collapse	3
B. Containers	Assigned Value
Containers sealed, in sound condition, and surrounded by sound diversion or containment system	0
Containers sealed and in sound condition, but not surrounded by sound diversion or containment system	1
Containers leaking and diversion or containment structures potentially unound	2
Containers leaking, and no diversion or containment structures or diversion structures leaking or in danger of collapse	3
C. Waste Piles	Assigned Value
Piles are covered and surrounded by sound diversion or containment system	0
Piles covered, wastes unconsolidated, diversion or containment system not adequate	1
Piles not covered, wastes unconsolidated, and diversion or containment system potentially unound	2
Piles not covered, wastes unconsolidated, and no diversion or containment or diversion system leaking or in danger of collapse	3
D. Landfill	Assigned Value
Landfill slope precludes runoff, landfill surrounded by sound diversion system, or landfill has adequate cover material	0
Landfill not adequately covered and diversion system unound	1
Landfill not covered and diversion system potentially unound	2
Landfill not covered and no diversion system present, or diversion system unound	3



TOWN OF DEERFIELD

DONALD S. YOUNG
656 Hewey Street
Utica, N. Y. 13502

10 ON WELLS

1000 ON THE CITY OF
UTICA WATER SUPPLY

REF. 7

URS CORPORATION
570 DELAWARE AVENUE
BUFFALO NEW YORK 14202-1207
(716) 863-5525

ATLANTA
BOSTON
BUFFALO
CLEVELAND
COLUMBUS
NEW YORK
PARAMUS, NY
SAN ANTONIO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN JUAN
SEATTLE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 15, 1987

Mr. Karl Maxwell, Town Supervisor
Box 338, Routh 291
Marcy, N.Y. 13403

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

As I mentioned during a telephone conversation with Ms. Cindy Cochi on September 15, 1987, URS Company, Inc. is currently conducting a Phase I investigation of the following sites within the City of Utica:

- Monarch Chemical Company, 37 Meadow Street
- N.Y. Emulsion Tar Products, Washington Street
- Mohawk Valley Oil Corporation, Lee Street

We are performing this investigation for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to the requirements of the New York State Superfund Law (Chapter 867 of the Laws of 1982).

In order to complete a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) evaluation, we request the following information for the portion of the 3-mile radius study area which lies within the Town of Marcy:

- o Any community water systems (surface water or ground water, municipal or non-municipal) *no*
- o The number (or approximated number) of private wells used as a sole source of water, or the number of buildings not on public water. *75-100*
- o Is there a municipal system readily available to the above? (Requires only a line to the street) *yes*

The portion of the Town of Marcy which lies within the 3-mile radius study area has been located on a road map and the appropriate USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. If you have any questions, please contact me. Your prompt attention to this would be appreciated as the information is necessary to complete our evaluation of the sites. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Muffett A. Mauche
Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender PC
for Linda J. Clark, Project Geologist, URS Company, Inc.

MAM/mb
35154



TOWN OF MARCY
P.O. Box 251 — 9455 Toby Road
Marcy, New York 13403

November 12, 1987

URS Corporation
570 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202-1207

Attention: Muffett A. Mauche
Staff Engineer

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find the information requested
for your Phase I investigation.

Yours truly,

Karl P. Maxwell
Supervisor

KPM:ccm
Enclosure

RECEIVED
URS COMPANY

NOV 13 1987

JOB # _____



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

RR #1, Box 126-C, Second St. Oriskany, N.Y. 13424

Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer
URS Company, Inc.
570 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202-1207

September 14, 1987

Dear Ms. Mauche:

The following is information that you have requested for HRS evaluation on three sites in Oneida County.

- 1) N.Y. Emulsion Tar Products, Washington Street, City of Utica
- 2) Monarch Chemical Company, 37 Meadow Street, City of Utica
- 3) Mohawk Valley Oil Corporation, Lee Street, City of Utica

- * No irrigation of Agricultural crops within a 3 mile radius.
- * Agricultural land in production less than a mile - None
- * Distance to Prime Land - greater than 2 miles.

Sincerely,

Robin Mangini

Robin Mangini
District Conservationist

RECEIVED
URS COMPANY

SEP 17 1987

JOB # _____

HARBOR POINT PROPERTY: THE MOHAWK RIVER,
RESULTS OF INITIAL RIVER SURVEY,
STEP 2 RIVER REPORT

This privileged and confidential material is on file at the
offices of NYSDEC, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York

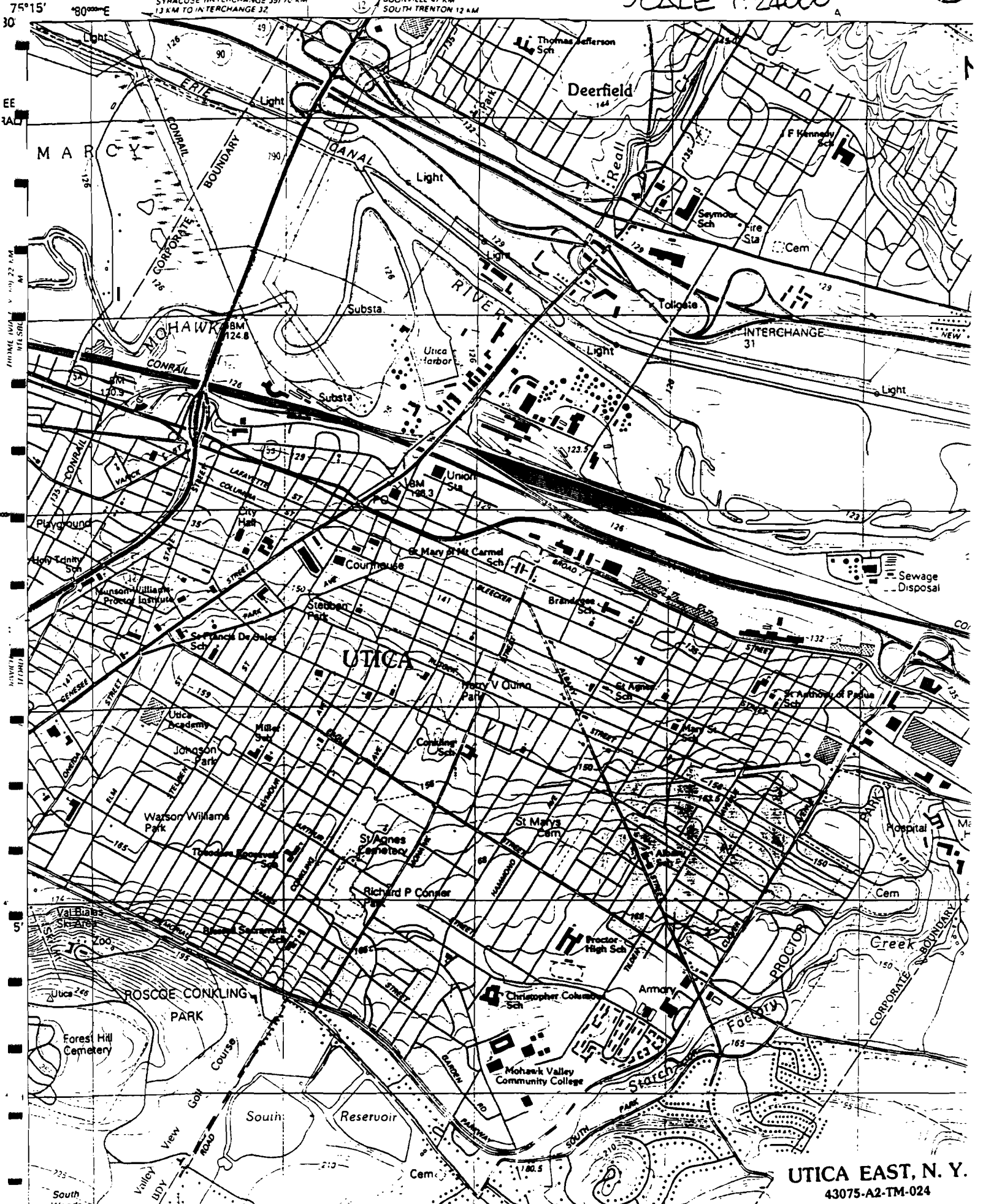
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SYRACUSE INTERCHANGE 351 70 AM
13 KM TO INTERCHANGE 32

BOONVILLE 47 KM
SOUTH TRENTON 12 AM

SCALE 1:24000

REF 11



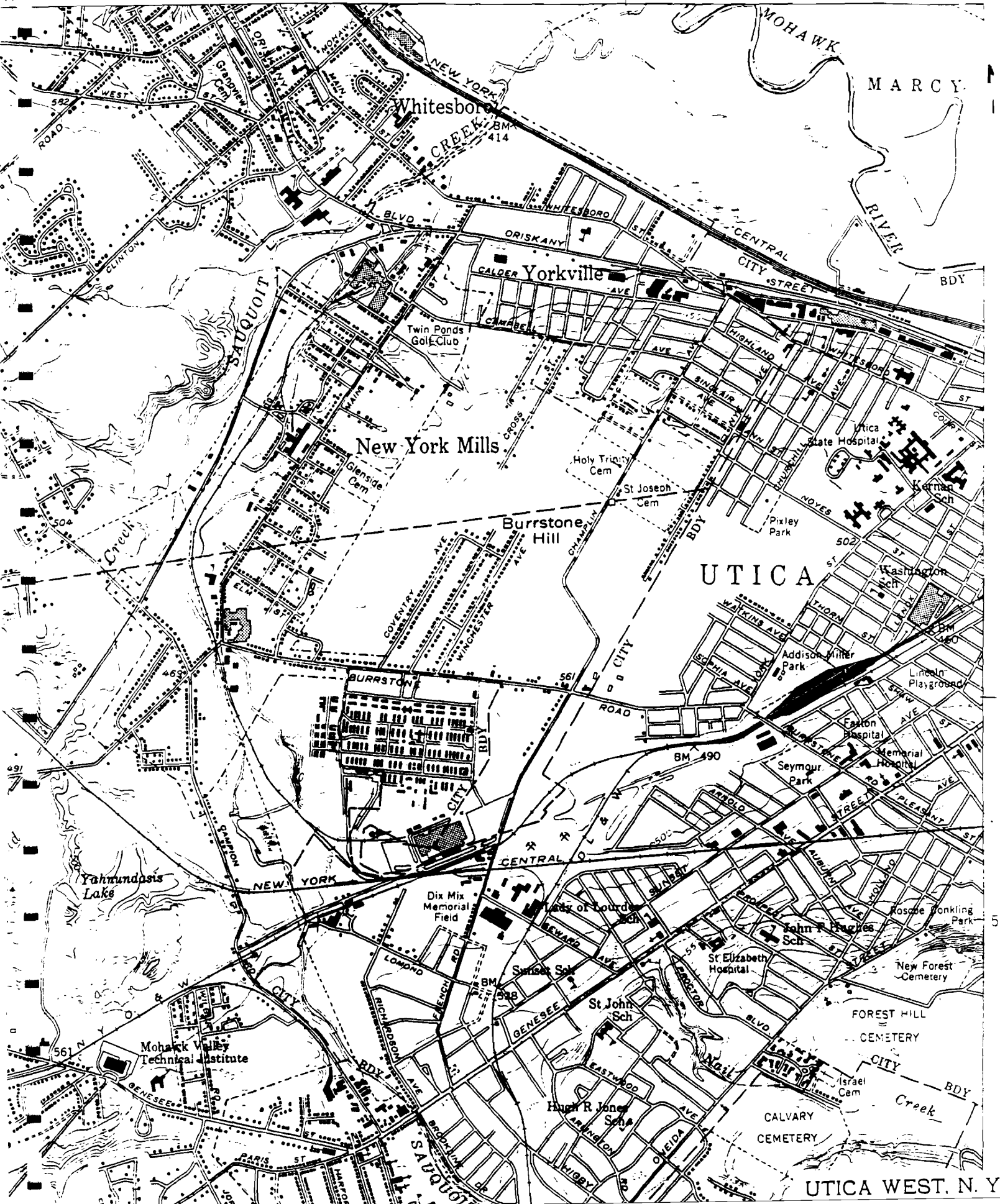
UTICA EAST, N. Y.
43075-A2-TM-024

SCALE 1:24000



17'30"

850,000 FEET



MARCY

Whitesboro

Yorkville

New York Mills

Burrstone Hill

UTICA

Yahmudasis Lake

Mohawk Valley Technical Institute

Dix Mix Memorial Field

St. John Sch

John F. Hughes Sch

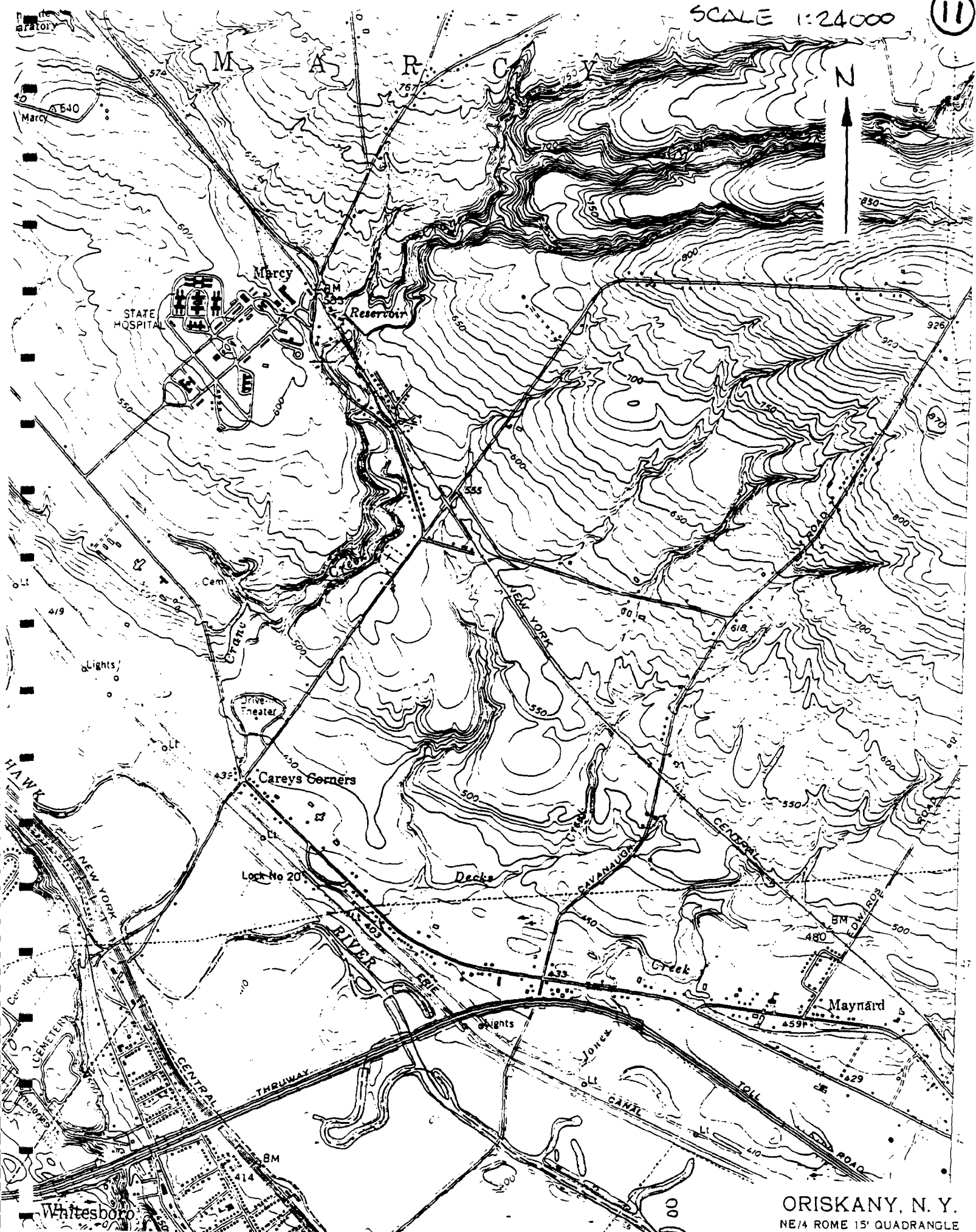
FOREST HILL CEMETERY

CALVARY CEMETERY

UTICA WEST, N. Y.

SCALE 1:24000

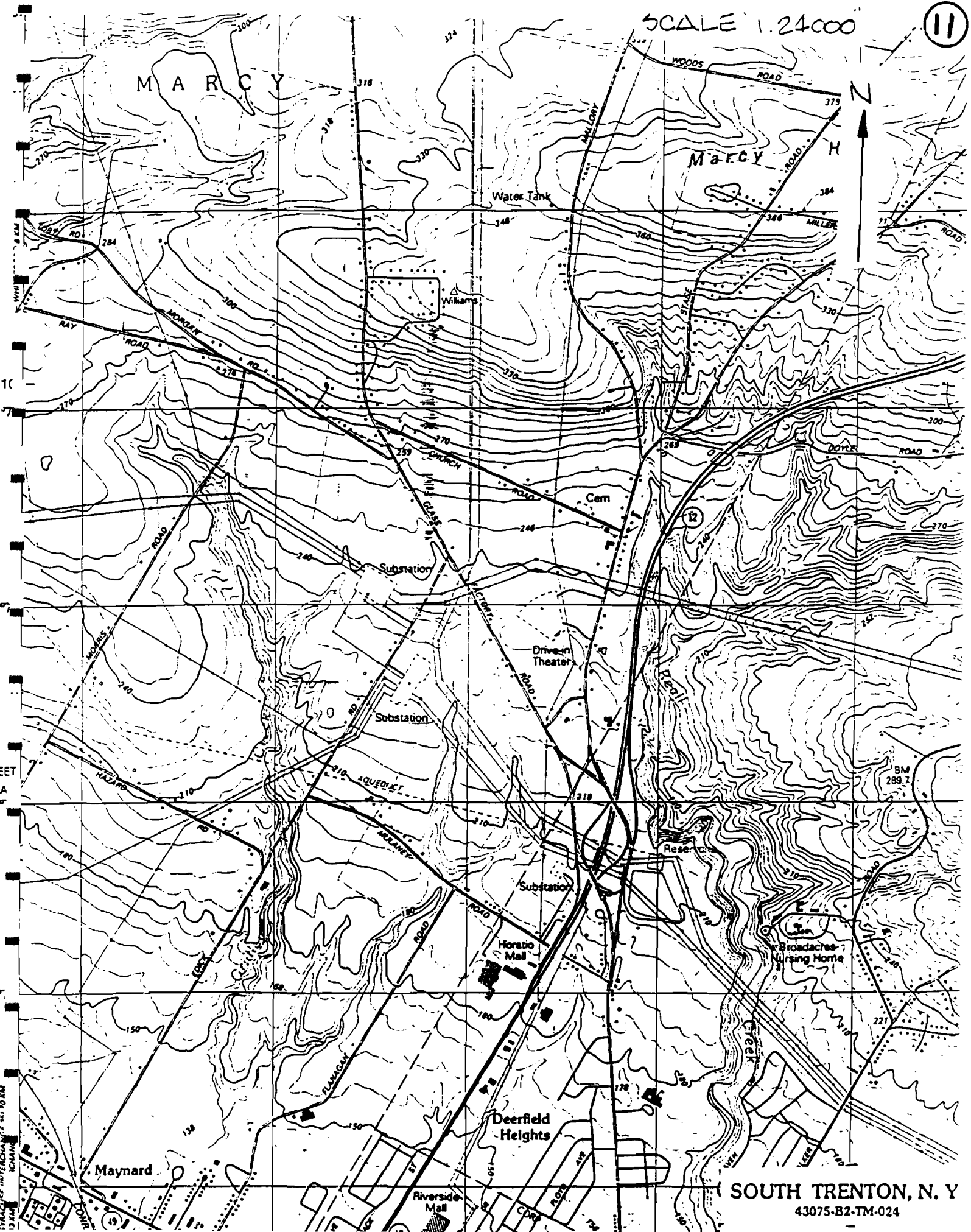
11



ORISKANY, N. Y.
 NE/4 ROME 15' QUADRANGLE
 1887 C

SCALE 1:24000

11



SOUTH TRENTON, N. Y

43075-B2-TM-024

REF. 12

3



SCALE 1" = 400'

**ONEIDA COUNTY
NEW YORK**



SCALE: 1" = 400'

**ONEIDA COUNTY
NEW YORK**

URS

AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FIRM

URS CORPORATION
 570 DELAWARE AVENUE
 BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202-1207
 (716) 883-5525

ATLANTA
 BOSTON
 BUFFALO
 CLEVELAND
 COLUMBUS
 NEW YORK
 PARAMUS, NJ
 SAN ANTONIO
 SAN FRANCISCO
 SAN MATEO
 SEATTLE
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 9, 1987

Mr. James Doyle, Sanitary Engineer
 New York State Department of
 Environmental Conservation
 207 Genesee Street
 Utica, New York 13501

Dear Mr. Doyle:

As I mentioned during our telephone conversation on October 8, 1987, URS Corporation is currently conducting a Phase I investigation of the following sites in the City of Utica in the Utica Harbor area:

- o Monarch Chemical Company, 37 Meadow Street
- o N.Y. Emulsion Tar Products, Washington Street
- o Mohawk Valley Oil Corporation, Lee Street

We are performing this investigation for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to the requirements of the New York State Superfund Law (Chapter 857 of the Laws of 1982).

This is to confirm our telephone conversation wherein you provided the following information:

- o Within three miles downstream of the above sites, the Mohawk River is designated as "Class C". This means the River's intended best uses are fishing and secondary contact (i.e. canoeing). There is also possible industrial use of the Mohawk River downstream of the sites. In this area, the Mohawk River is not used as a source of drinking water.

We would appreciate if you would review this information, note any necessary corrections, and return a signed and dated copy to indicate your concurrence. Your prompt attention to this would be appreciated, as the information is necessary to complete our evaluation of the site.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION

Muffett A. Mauche
 Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender PC
 for Daniel W. Rothman, Project Manager, URS Corporation

I agree with the information as it is presented.

James C. Doyle
 James Doyle

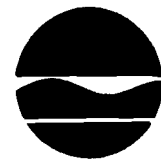
10 - 14 - 87
 Date

MAM/mb
 35154/L10

*Enclosed is a copy of Title 6 NYCRR
 701.19 - Class "C" - see Best usage of
 11/1/87*

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

State Office Bldg., 317 Washington Street
Watertown, NY 13601-3787
315-785-2261



Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

August 18, 1987

RECEIVED
URS COMPANY

AUG 20 1987

URS Company, Inc.
Ms. Linda J. Clark
570 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14202

JOB # _____

Dear Ms. Clark:

Enclosed is material requested by Ms. M. Mauche of LeRoy Callender, P.C. for your use in completing the Hazardous Ranking System evaluation for sites within D.E.C. Region 6.

Little Falls Landfill

- a) No coastal wetlands within 2 miles
- b) Freshwater Wetland LF-3 - see attached map
- c) No known critical habitats for endangered species nor national wildlife refuges within 1 mile. As critical habitat data is constantly upgraded, this should not be taken as a definitive statement regarding the presence of such habitats.
- d) No State Forest or Wildlife Reserve within 2 miles.

Monarch Chemical Company/ N.Y. Emulsion Tar Products/ Mohawk Valley Oil Corp.

- a) No coastal wetlands within 2 miles
- b) Freshwater Wetlands UE-2, UE-3, UE-4, UE-5, UE-6, UE-9 and UE-10 are within 1 mile of these sites. See attached map.
- c) No known critical habitats for endangered species nor national wildlife refuges within 1 mile. As critical habitat data is constantly upgraded, this should not be taken as a definitive statement regarding the presence of such habitats.
- d) Utica Marsh WMA is located in Freshwater Wetlands UE-2, UE-3 and UE-9. Izaak Walton League owns a sizeable parcel within UE-10 and/or UE-11 which would also qualify as a "reserve".

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

Leonard E. Ollivett
Leonard E. Ollivett
Conservation Biologist II
Region 6

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



Freshwater Wetlands Classification Sheet for
That Portion of ONEIDA COUNTY Outside The Adirondack Park -- 8/28/84

Map 31 of 38

Utica East Quadrangle

Wetlands Identification
Code

Municipality

Classification

UE-1	Utica	II
UE-2	Utica	II
UE-3	Utica	II
UE-4	Utica	II
UE-5	Utica	II
UE-6	Utica	II
UE-7	Utica	II
UE-9	Utica	II
UE-10	Utica	II
UE-11	Utica	II
UE-12	Utica	II
UW-2	Utica	II



**New York State Atlas of
Community Water System Sources
1982**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION

REF: (15)

ONEIDA COUNTY

ID NO	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	POPULATION	SOURCE
Municipal Community			
1	Barneveld Village	391.	.Wells (Springs)
2	Boonville Village	2400.	.Boonville Reservoirs
3	Camden Village	2936.	.Emmons Brook Reservoir, Wells (Springs)
4	Clayville Water Works	468.	.Wells
5	Clinton Village	3000.	.Clinton Reservoir, Wells
6	Crystal Spring Water Company	100.	.Springs
7	Deansboro Water Company	300.	.Reservoir
8	Forestport Water District	800.	.Forestport Reservoir
9	McConnellsville Water Company	234.	.Wells
10	North Bay Water District	374.	.Wells
11	Oneida City (Madison Co, Page 28). . . . .		.Florence Creek, Glenmore Reservoir
	Oriskany Falls Village (See No 11 Madison Co, Page 28).	802	
12	Prospect Village	362.	.Wells
13	Remsen Village	650.	.Wells (Springs)
14	Rome City	37300.	.East Branch Fish Creek Reservoir
15	Sauguot Water District	1800.	.Wells (Springs)
16	Sylvan Spring Water Company	2200.	.Vienna & Hollenbeck Reservoirs
17	Utica Board of Water Supply	135000.	.Hinckley Reservoir
18	Verona Water District	1200.	.Wells
19	Waterville Village	2000.	.Big Creek Reservoirs
20	Westernville Spring Water Company	NA.	.Wells (Springs)
21	Westmoreland Water District #1	550.	.Wells
Non-Municipal Community			
22	Annsville Youth Camp	70.	.Wells
23	Bailey's Beach Trailer Park	33.	.Wells
24	Birches Trailer Court	168.	.Wells
25	Boyd Mobile Manor	126.	.Wells
26	Boyd Trailer Park	15.	.Wells
27	Brandybrook Mobile Home Court	24.	.Wells
28	Breezy Acres Trailer Court	48.	.Wells
29	Brookside Mobile Manor	102.	.Wells
30	Colonial Mobile Motor Court	18.	.Wells
31	Covewood Mobile Home Park	93.	.Wells
32	Dandelion Village	22.	.Wells
33	Delta Lake Trailer Court	117.	.Wells
34	Derendas Lee Manor Trailer Park	27.	.Wells
35	E and A Trailer Park	10.	.Wells
36	Fitch's Trailer Park	144.	.Wells
37	Green Mansion Park	90.	.Wells
38	Hamilton College	2000.	.Hamilton College Reservoirs
39	Hillside Trailer Park	81.	.Wells
40	Hyde's Trailer Court	15.	.Wells
41	Ken Coulter Mobile Homes	66.	.Wells
42	Knoll's Trailer Park	33.	.Wells (Springs)
43	Laymons Trailer Court	25.	.Wells
44	Lee Valley Trailer Court	126.	.Wells (Springs)
45	Maple Grove Mobile Home Court	66.	.Wells
46	Mayer Mobile Manor	54.	.Wells
47	McDonald's Mobile Home Estates	45.	.Wells
48	Meadow Brook Mobile Home Park	78.	.Wells
49	Mel Haven Mobile Home Park	14.	.Wells
50	Oneida's Mobile Court #2	40.	.Wells
51	Paradise Mountain Mobile Home Park	474.	.Wells
52	Pine Village Estates	72.	.Wells
53	Quiet Valley Mobile Village	200.	.Wells
54	Signal Mobile Court	78.	.Wells
55	Stewarts Mobile Home Park	60.	.Wells
56	Thompson's Mobile Manor	33.	.Wells
57	Torraco Trailer Park	78.	.Wells
58	Verona Mobile Home Park	153.	.Wells
59	Williams Trailer Park	15.	.Wells
60	Yerkie's Mobile Manor	70.	.Wells



SCALE 1:250,000

5 MILES

NORTH

JOB NO. 35154JOB TITLE NYS SUPER FUNDMEMO OF TELECONDATE 9-2-87 TELEPHONE # (315) 724-5153PERSON CALLING L. HARTNETT PERSON CALLED FIRE CHIEFREPRESENTING URS CO. INC. REPRESENTING CITY OF UTICAPURPOSE OF TELECON AND/OR EQUIPMENT INVOLVED: FIRE & EXPLOSIONTHREAT INFO. FOR MONARCH CHEMICAL CO.,TEXT OF TELECON N.Y. EMULSION & MOHAWK VALLEY

HE SAID AS FAR AS HE KNOWS
"NONE OF THESE SITES POSE A FIRE
OR EXPLOSION THREAT.", BUT AT THE
MONARCH SITE THEY ARE DEALING
WITH CHEMICALS SO "ANYTHING COULD
HAPPEN."

CC: _____

REF. ①7

S
3.223/5:

190
10001434

NY
434

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants

NEW YORK

1900

CENSUS of Population

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980—Con.

(For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For missing of symbols, see introduction.)

Table with columns for Incorporated Places, Census Designated Places, Counties, and years 1960, 1970, 1980. The table is split into two main sections for incorporated places and census designated places.

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980—Con.

[For design of boundaries of incorporated places, see table 6. For meaning of symbols, see instructions.]

Table with 6 main columns: Incorporated Places Census Designated, Incorporated Places, Counties, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1960, 1970, 1980. Rows list numerous counties and their designated places with corresponding population figures.

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980—Con.

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970 see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see introduction.]

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places		Counties	1960	1970	1980
West Lakes (CDP)	.....	Eric	51 210	.....	.....
Westvale (CDP)	.....	Orangeburg	6 160	7 253	.....
West Weldon village	.....	Halifax	979	1 018	960
Westfield village	.....	Halifax	3 241	3 764	4 014
Westhampton city	.....	Westchester	46 999	50 366	50 485
Westport village	.....	Orange	4 665	4 825	4 784
Whispering Pines village	.....	Swain	1 093	1 056	1 069
White (CDP)	.....	Sumner	1 339	.....	.....
Whitman (CDP)	.....	Wayne	1 768	1 991	1 690
Whitworth village	.....	Eric	6 017	6 878	6 316
Wilkes Port village	.....	Wilkes	8 214	9 154	8 255
Wilder village	.....	Waynes	1 299	1 284	1 220
Wilder village	.....	Swain	1 155	1 098	1 026
Windsor village	.....	Wayne	1 496	1 617	1 661
Windsor (CDP)	.....	Waynes	7 043	.....	.....
Windsor village	.....	Swain	315	319	321
Windsor (CDP)	.....	Waynes	17 205	19 831	14 611
Windsor village	.....	Swain	809	1 071	1 034
Windsorville village	.....	Waynes	847	817	907
Windsorville (CDP)	.....	Wayne	2 280	1 073	.....
Winterville village	.....	Wayne	1 128	732	655
Winterville (CDP)	.....	Wayne	13 215	15 716	.....
Winterville village	.....	Wayne	507	514	526
Winton city	.....	Wayne	195 331	204 297	190 634
Winton (CDP)	.....	Wayne	1 234	.....	.....
Winton Heights (CDP)	.....	Wayne	7 494	6 825	2 478
Wintons village	.....	Orange	3 115	3 425	3 749
Wintons village	.....	Wayne	2 191	2 169	1 846
Wintons (CDP)	.....	Wayne	1 433	.....	.....

EPA 2070-13



Site Inspection Report



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 1 - SITE LOCATION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION**

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	
NYSDEC #633032	

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site) Mohawk Valley Oil Inc.		02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER Washington Street			
03 CITY Utica	04 STATE NY	05 ZIP CODE 13501	06 COUNTY Oneida	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
09 COORDINATES LATITUDE 43° 07' 02" _ _		LONGITUDE 75° 13' 32" _ _		10 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. PRIVATE <input type="checkbox"/> B. FEDERAL <input type="checkbox"/> C. STATE <input type="checkbox"/> D. COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> E. MUNICIPAL <input type="checkbox"/> F. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> G. UNKNOWN	

III. INSPECTION INFORMATION

01 DATE OF INSPECTION 8 / 6 / 87 MONTH DAY YEAR	02 SITE STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> INACTIVE	03 YEARS OF OPERATION 1955 | present BEGINNING YEAR ENDING YEAR	___ UNKNOWN
04 AGENCY PERFORMING INSPECTION (Check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> A. EPA <input type="checkbox"/> B. EPA CONTRACTOR _____ <input type="checkbox"/> C. MUNICIPAL <input type="checkbox"/> D. MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR _____ <input type="checkbox"/> E. STATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F. STATE CONTRACTOR <u>URS Corporation</u> (Name of firm) <input type="checkbox"/> G. OTHER _____ (Specify)			

05 CHIEF INSPECTOR Daniel Rothman	06 TITLE Project Manager	07 ORGANIZATION URS Corp.	08 TELEPHONE NO. (716) 883-5525
09 OTHER INSPECTORS Gregg Townsend	10 TITLE	11 ORGANIZATION Region 6 NNYDEC	12 TELEPHONE NO. (315) 793-2555
			()
			()
			()
			()

13 SITE REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED Sam N. Sofia	14 TITLE Operations Manager	15 ADDRESS 9754 Route 49 Marcy, N.Y. 13403	16 TELEPHONE NO. (315) 735-6411
Jodi Leffort	Operations Coordinator	9754 Route 49 Marcy, New York 13403	(315) 735-6411
			()
			()
			()
			()

17 ACCESS GAINED BY (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERMISSION <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT	18 TIME OF INSPECTION 9:30 A.M.	19 WEATHER CONDITIONS Sunny, 75° F
---	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

IV. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT Daniel Rothman	02 OF (Agency/Organization) URS Corporation		03 TELEPHONE NO. (716) 883-5525
04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE INSPECTION FORM Kevin H. Siepel	05 AGENCY URS Corp.	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NO. (716) 883-5525
			08 DATE 11 / 23 / 87 MONTH DAY YEAR



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION**

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE NY 02 SITE NUMBER
#33032

NYSDEC #33032

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- A. SOLID
- B. POWDER, FINES
- C. SLUDGE
- D. OTHER NA
(Specify)
- E. SLURRY
- F. LIQUID
- G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE
(Measure of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS _____
CUBIC YARDS NA
NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- A. TOXIC
- B. CORROSIVE
- C. RADIOACTIVE
- D. PERSISTENT
- E. SOLUBLE
- F. INFECTIOUS
- G. FLAMMABLE
- H. IGNITABLE
- I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- J. EXPLOSIVE
- K. REACTIVE
- L. INCOMPATIBLE
- M. NOT APPLICABLE

NA

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OLY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS			
PSO	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
	<u>NA</u>				

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

No sources of information allege hazardous waste disposal at this site



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS**

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE NY	02 SITE NUMBER NYSDEC #633032

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION 02 OBSERVED (DATE: 1986-87) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Groundwater contamination not presently attributable to this site, on basis of site history and background levels.

01 B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 E. DIRECT CONTACT 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
(Area)

None reported

01 G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None presently attributable to this site.

01 H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT**
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER

NY

NYSDEC #633032

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 J. DAMAGE TO FLORA 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (include names of species)

None reported

01 L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
(Spills, Runoff, Standing liquids, Leaking drums)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

01 P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING 02 OBSERVED (DATE: _____) POTENTIAL ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

None reported

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: approx. 80,232 people within a 3-mile radius

IV. COMMENTS

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis reports)

No sources of information allege waste disposal on this property



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION
PART 4 - PERMIT AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION**

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	
NYSDEC #633037	

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

01 TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	02 PERMIT NUMBER	03 DATE ISSUED	04 EXPIRATION DATE	05 COMMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> A. NPDES				
<input type="checkbox"/> B. UIC				
<input type="checkbox"/> C. AIR				
<input type="checkbox"/> D. RCRA				
<input type="checkbox"/> E. RCRA INTERIM STATUS				
<input type="checkbox"/> F. SPCC PLAN				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G. STATE <i>(Specify)</i>				NYSDEC Region 6
<input type="checkbox"/> H. LOCAL <i>(Specify)</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> I. OTHER <i>(Specify)</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> J. NONE				

III. SITE DESCRIPTION

01 STORAGE/DISPOSAL <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	02 AMOUNT	03 UNIT OF MEASURE	04 TREATMENT <i>(Check all that apply)</i>	05 OTHER
<input type="checkbox"/> A. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> B. PILES <input type="checkbox"/> C. DRUMS, ABOVE GROUND <input type="checkbox"/> D. TANK, ABOVE GROUND <input type="checkbox"/> E. TANK, BELOW GROUND <input type="checkbox"/> F. LANDFILL <input type="checkbox"/> G. LANDFARM <input type="checkbox"/> H. OPEN DUMP <input type="checkbox"/> I. OTHER <i>(Specify)</i>	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> A. INCENERATION <input type="checkbox"/> B. UNDERGROUND INJECTION <input type="checkbox"/> C. CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL <input type="checkbox"/> D. BIOLOGICAL <input type="checkbox"/> E. WASTE OIL PROCESSING <input type="checkbox"/> F. SOLVENT RECOVERY <input type="checkbox"/> G. OTHER RECYCLING/RECOVERY <input type="checkbox"/> H. OTHER <i>(Specify)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. BUILDINGS ON SITE 1 06 AREA OF SITE 4.0 <i>(Acres)</i>

07 COMMENTS

IV. CONTAINMENT

01 CONTAINMENT OF WASTES *(Check one)*

A. ADEQUATE, SECURE
 B. MODERATE NA
 C. INADEQUATE, POOR
 D. INSECURE, UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

02 DESCRIPTION OF DRUMS, DIKING, LINERS, BARRIERS, ETC.

NA

V. ACCESSIBILITY

01 WASTE EASILY ACCESSIBLE. YES NO

02 COMMENTS

NA

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION *(Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis reports)*

NYSDEC Region 6



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE NY 02 SITE NUMBER
NYSDEC #633032

II. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

01 TYPE OF DRINKING SUPPLY <i>(Check as applicable)</i>	SURFACE		WELL		02 STATUS			03 DISTANCE TO SITE	
	COMMUNITY	A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. <input type="checkbox"/>	ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED	A. > 3	(mi)	
NON-COMMUNITY	C. <input type="checkbox"/>	D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E. <input type="checkbox"/>	F. <input type="checkbox"/>	B. 2.8	(mi)		

III. GROUNDWATER

01 GROUNDWATER USE IN VICINITY *(Check one)*

A. ONLY SOURCE FOR DRINKING B. DRINKING
(Other sources available)
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION
(No other water sources available)

C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION
(Limited other sources available) D. NOT USED, UNUSEABLE

02 POPULATION SERVED BY GROUND WATER <u>456</u>		03 DISTANCE TO NEAREST DRINKING WATER WELL <u>2.8</u> (mi)		
04 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER <u>< 10</u> (ft)	05 DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW <u>North</u>	06 DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN <u>< 10</u> (ft)	07 POTENTIAL YIELD OF AQUIFER <u>unknown</u> (gpd)	08 SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

09 DESCRIPTION OF WELLS *(including usage, depth, and location relative to population and buildings)*

29 Monitoring wells were installed throughout surrounding area for nearby site investigation in late 1984. Wells screen shallow, intermediate and deep zones from about 10-85 ft.

10 RECHARGE AREA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	COMMENTS	11 DISCHARGE AREA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	COMMENTS
			Overburden groundwater Discharges to Mohawk River

IV. SURFACE WATER

01 SURFACE WATER USE *(Check one)*

A. RESERVOIR, RECREATION DRINKING WATER SOURCE B. IRRIGATION, ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL D. NOT CURRENTLY USED

02 AFFECTED/POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BODIES OF WATER

NAME:	AFFECTED	DISTANCE TO SITE
Mohawk River	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>0.2</u> (mi)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ (mi)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ (mi)

V. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

01 TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN			02 DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION
ONE (1) MILE OF SITE A. <u>18,908</u> NO. OF PERSONS	TWO (2) MILES OF SITE B. <u>49,604</u> NO. OF PERSONS	THREE (3) MILES OF SITE C. <u>80,232</u> NO. OF PERSONS	<u>.02</u> (mi)
03 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITHIN TWO (2) MILES OF SITE <u>13,341</u>		04 DISTANCE TO NEAREST OFF-SITE BUILDING <u>.02</u> (mi)	

05 POPULATION WITHIN VICINITY OF SITE *(Provide narrative description of nature of population within vicinity of site, e.g., rural, village, densely populated urban area)*

Site lies on northern side of City of Utica. Largely urban population around site more densely populated to south.



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE | 02 SITE NUMBER
NY |
NYSDEC #533032

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

01 PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE (Check one)

A. $10^{-6} - 10^{-8}$ cm/sec B. $10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$ cm/sec C. $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ cm/sec D. GREATER THAN 10^{-3} cm/sec

02 PERMEABILITY OF BEDROCK (Check one)

A. IMPERMEABLE (Less than 10^{-8} cm/sec) B. RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE ($10^{-4} - 10^{-8}$ cm/sec) C. RELATIVELY PERMEABLE ($10^{-2} - 10^{-4}$ cm/sec) D. VERY PERMEABLE (Greater than 10^{-2} cm/sec)

03 DEPTH TO BEDROCK

40-85 (ft)

04 DEPTH OF CONTAMINATED SOIL ZONE

unknown (ft)

05 SOIL pH

unknown

06 NET PRECIPITATION

14.2 (in)

07 ONE YEAR 24 HOUR RAINFALL

2.3 (in)

08 SLOPE SITE SLOPE

.3 %

DIRECTION OF SITE SLOPE

east

TERRAIN AVERAGE SLOPE

.3 %

09 FLOOD POTENTIAL

10

SITE IS IN _____ YEAR FLOODPLAIN

SITE IS ON BARRIER ISLAND, COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA, RIVERINE FLOODWAY

11 DISTANCE TO WETLANDS (5 acre minimum)

ESTUARINE

A. _____ (mi)

OTHER

B. .38 (mi)

12 DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (of endangered species)

_____ (mi)

ENDANGERED SPECIES: none within 1-mile

13 LAND USE IN VICINITY

DISTANCE TO:

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

A. .02 (mi)

RESIDENTIAL AREAS, NATIONAL/STATE PARKS, FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES

B. .07 (mi)

AGRICULTURAL LANDS
PRIME AG LAND AG LAND

none within

C. 2 miles (mi)

none within

D. 1 mile (mi)

14 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY

Area has relatively low relief. Urban development (City of Utica) to south. Active and inactive industrial sites in vicinity of site.

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., State files, sample analysis reports)

USGS Quadrangle 7.5 minute series, Utica East, N.Y. Leonard E. Ollivett to Linda J. Clark, August 18, 1987
Harbor Point Property Land Investigations-Step 3-March and May 1985



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 6 - SAMPLE AND FIELD INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
NY
NYSDEC #633032

II. SAMPLES TAKEN

SAMPLE TYPE	01 NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	02 SAMPLES SENT TO	03 ESTIMATED DATE RESULTS AVAILABLE
GROUNDWATER			
SURFACE WATER			
WASTE		None taken by Phase I investigators	
AIR			
RUNOFF			
SPILL			
SOIL			
VEGETATION			
OTHER			

III. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN

01 TYPE	02 COMMENTS

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

01 TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GROUND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AERIAL	02 IN CUSTODY OF <u>URS Corporation</u> <small>(Name of organization or individual)</small>
03 MAPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	04 LOCATION OF MAPS <u>URS Corporation-570 Delaware Avenue-Buffalo, N.Y. 14202</u>

V. OTHER FIELD DATA COLLECTED (Provide narrative description)

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis reports)



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 7 - OWNER INFORMATION**

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	
NYSDEC #633032	

II. CURRENT OWNER(S) **PARENT COMPANY (if applicable)**

01 NAME Mohawk Valley Oil Inc.			02 D+B NUMBER 9754		08 NAME Sunoco			09 D+B NUMBER			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.) Route 49				04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				11 SIC CODE	
05 CITY Marcy		06 STATE NY	07 ZIP CODE 13403		12 CITY			13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE		
01 NAME			02 D+B NUMBER		08 NAME			09 D+B NUMBER			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				11 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE		12 CITY			13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE		
01 NAME			02 D+B NUMBER		08 NAME			09 D+B NUMBER			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				11 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE		12 CITY			13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE		
01 NAME			02 D+B NUMBER		08 NAME			09 D+B NUMBER			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				11 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE		12 CITY			13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE		

III. PREVIOUS OWNER(S) (List most recent first) **IV. REALTY OWNER(S) (if applicable, list most recent first)**

01 NAME Mohawk Valley Coal			02 D+B NUMBER		01 NAME			02 D+B NUMBER			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE		05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE			
01 NAME Texaco			02 D+B NUMBER		01 NAME			02 D+B NUMBER			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE		05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE			
01 NAME Niagara Mohawk			02 D+B NUMBER		01 NAME			02 D+B NUMBER			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)				04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE		05 CITY		06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE			

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, company records, reports)

Daniel W. Rothman to Sam N. Sofia, September 4, 1987
 Daniel W. Rothman to Jodi K. Leffort, September 11, 1987



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 8 - OPERATOR INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER

NY

NYSDEC #633032

II. CURRENT OPERATOR (Provide if different from owner)

OPERATOR'S PARENT COMPANY (if applicable)

01 NAME		02 D+S NUMBER	10 NAME		11 D+S NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER				

III. PREVIOUS OPERATOR(S) (List most recent first; provide only if different from owner)

PREVIOUS OPERATORS' PARENT COMPANIES (if applicable)

01 NAME		02 D+S NUMBER	10 NAME		11 D+S NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD				

01 NAME		02 D+S NUMBER	10 NAME		11 D+S NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD				

01 NAME		02 D+S NUMBER	10 NAME		11 D+S NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)		13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD				

IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state file, sample analysis, reports)

--	--	--	--	--	--



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 9 - GENERATOR/TRANSPORTER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
NY

NYSDEC #633032

II. ON-SITE GENERATOR

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER		
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE		
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	

III. OFF-SITE GENERATOR(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER		
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE		
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER		
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE		
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

IV. TRANSPORTER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER		
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE		
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER		
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE		
05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (See specific references, e.g., state files, contract analysis, reports)

Daniel W. Rothman to Sam N. Sofia, September 4, 1987



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

L IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE NY 02 SITE NUMBER
NYSDEC #633032

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

01 A. WATER SUPPLY CLOSED 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 B. TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 C. PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 D. SPILLED MATERIAL REMOVED 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 E. CONTAMINATED SOIL REMOVED 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 F. WASTE REPACKAGED 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 G. WASTE DISPOSED ELSEWHERE 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 H. ON SITE BURIAL 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 I. IN SITU CHEMICAL TREATMENT 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 J. IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 K. IN SITU PHYSICAL TREATMENT 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 L. ENCAPSULATION 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 M. EMERGENCY WASTE TREATMENT 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 N. CUTOFF WALLS 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 O. EMERGENCY DIKING/SURFACE WATER DIVERSION 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 P. CUTOFF TRENCHES/SUMP 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____

01 Q. SUBSURFACE CUTOFF WALL 02 DATE _____ 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION _____



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
NY
NYSDEC #633032

II PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

01 R. BARRIER WALLS CONSTRUCTED
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 S. CAPPING/COVERING
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 T. BULK TANKAGE REPAIRED
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 U. GROUT CURTAIN CONSTRUCTED
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 V. BOTTOM SEALED
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 W. GAS CONTROL
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 X. FIRE CONTROL
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 Y. LEACHATE TREATMENT
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 Z. AREA EVACUATED
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 1. ACCESS TO SITE RESTRICTED
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 2. POPULATION RELOCATED
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 3. OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES
04 DESCRIPTION

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analyses, reports)

NYSDEC - Region 6,



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 11 - ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	

NYSDEC #633032

II. ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

01 PAST REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION YES NO

02 DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis reports)

NYSDEC - Region 6

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF DATA ADEQUACY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data collected during this Plan I investigation of the Mohawk Valley Oil site, used to develop the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scores, are considered inadequate in the area of site definition. In order to evaluate the site more accurately, consideration should be given to redefining site boundaries so as to include this facility within a Phase II investigation of the New York Emulsions Tar Products site.

6.1 APPENDIX A - DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

1. Harbor Point Property Land Investigations, Results of Initial Survey, Step 2 Land Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, August 1984.
2. Harbor Point Property Land Investigations, Results of Extended Site Investigations, Step 3 Land Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, March 1985 (Revised May 1985).
3. Harbor Point Property Land Investigations, Proposal for Initial Site Survey, Step 1 Land Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, March 1984.
4. Daniel W. Rothman, Phase I Project Manager, URS Corporation, to Sam N. Sofia, Operations Manager, Mohawk Valley Oil, September 4, 1987.
5. Climates of the States, New York, Climatology of the United States, No. 60-30, United States Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, February 1960.
6. Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Ranking System, A Users Manual (HW-10), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Figures 4 and 8, Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, pp. 24, 25, 27, 1984.
7. Map and Statement by Donald S. Youlen, Supervisor, Town of Deerfield, New York, October 26, 1987.
8. Karl P. Maxwell, Supervisor, Town of Marcy, New York, to Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC, November 12, 1987.

9. Robin Mangini, District Conservationist, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, to Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC, September 14, 1987.
10. Harbor Point Property: The Mohawk River, Results of Initial River Study, Step 2 River Report, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, September 1984.
11. USGS Topographic Maps, 7.5 Minute Series: Utica East, New York Quadrangle, 1983; Utica West, New York Quadrangle, 1955; South Trenton, New York Quadrangle, 1983; Oriskany, New York Quadrangle, 1955.
12. Aerial Photos of Harbor Point Area, Utica, New York, Nos. 306 and 318, 1975.
13. Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC, telecon to James Doyle, Sanitary Engineer, NYSDEC Region 6, October 8, 1987.
14. Leonard E. Ollivett, Conservation Biologist, NYSDEC Region 6, to Linda J. Clark, Project Geologist, URS Corporation, August 18, 1987.
15. New York State Atlas of Community Water System Sources, New York State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection, 1982.
16. Karen A. Hartnett, URS Corporation, telecon to Fire Chief, City of Utica, New York, September 2, 1987.
17. 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, New York, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

18. Tax Map, City of Utica, Oneida County, New York, Sheet No. 318.08.
19. Map of West Shore of Utica Terminal Harbor, Sanborn Map Co., 1952.
20. Daniel W. Rothman, Phase I Project Manager, URS Corporation, to Jodi K. Leffort, Operations Coordinator, Mohawk Valley Oil, September 11, 1987.
21. Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC, to Russell Logalbo, Utica Board of Water Supply, September 10, 1987.
22. Geology of New York: A Short Account, New York State Museum and Science Service, Educational Leaflet No. 20, 1966.
23. Geologic Map of New York, Hudson-Mohawk Sheet, 1970.
24. New York State Geological Association Guidebook, 36th Annual Meeting, May 8-10, 1964, Department of Geology, Syracuse University.
25. Census of Housing, Detailed Housing Characteristics, New York, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980.

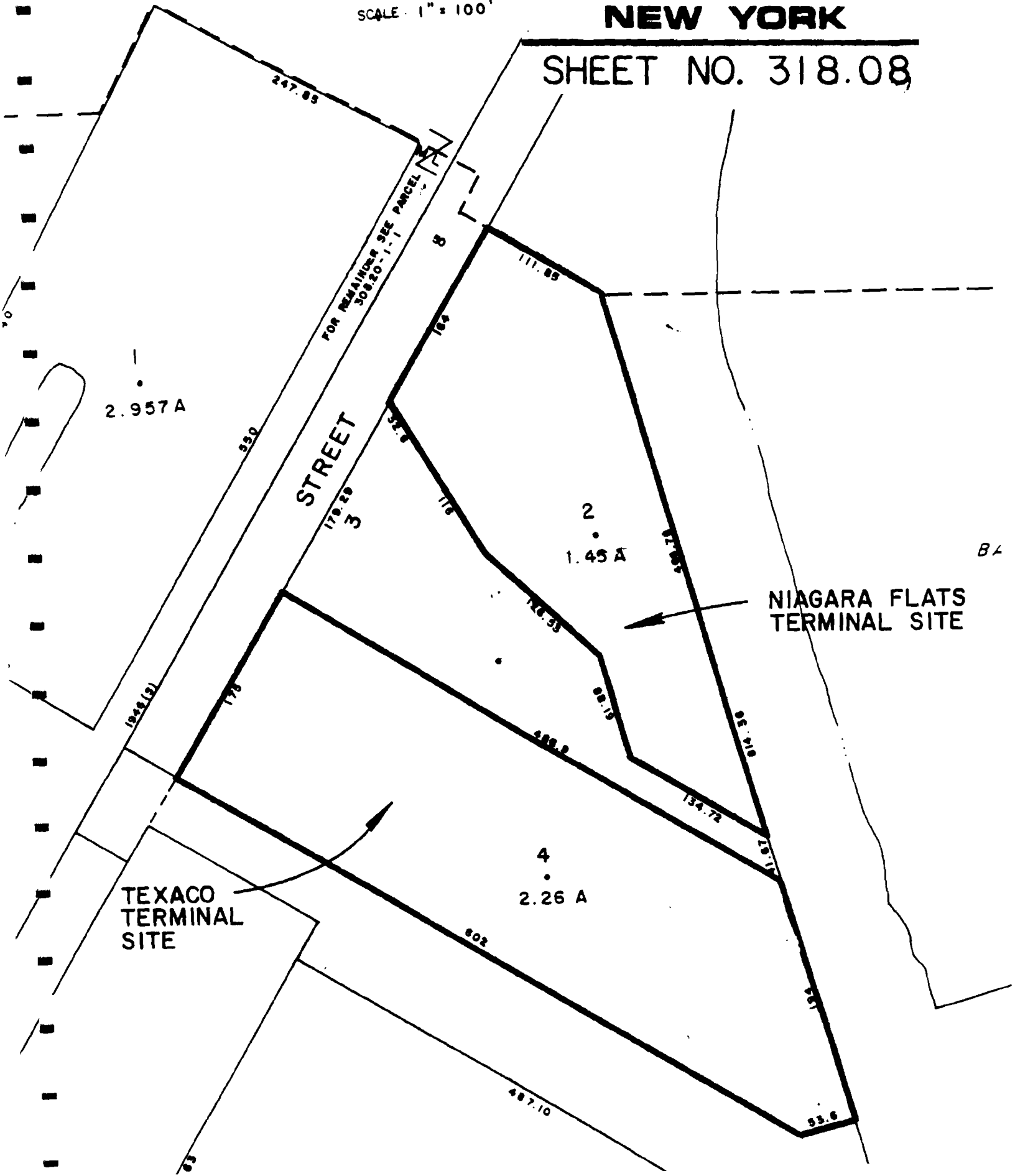
TAX MAP
CITY OF UTICA
ONEIDA COUNTY
NEW YORK

18



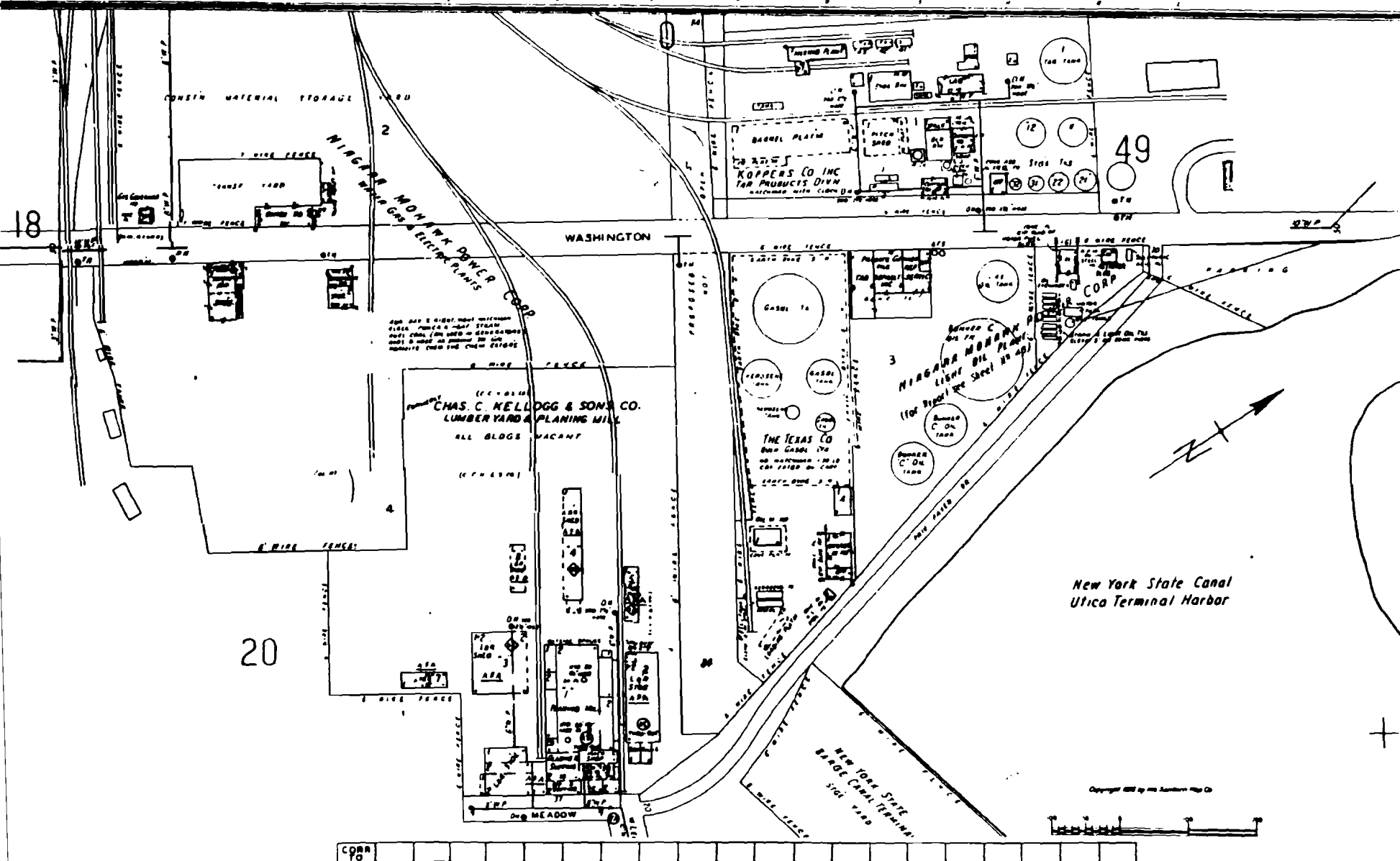
SCALE 1" = 100'

SHEET NO. 318.08



100

100



18

49

20

New York State Canal
Utica Terminal Harbor

REF: 19

URS

AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

URS CORPORATION570 DELAWARE AVENUE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202-1207
(716) 883-5525

September 11, 1987

ATLANTA
BOSTON
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
DENVER
HOUSTON
LOS ANGELES
MEMPHIS
MIAMI
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
SAN ANTONIO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN JOSE
SEATTLE
WASHINGTON, DC**RECEIVED**
URS COMPANY

SEP 18 1987

Ms. Jodi K. Leffort, Operations Coordinator
Mohawk Valley Oil Inc.
9754 Route 49
Marcy, New York 13403

RE: MOHAWK VALLEY OIL - PHASE I INVESTIGATION

JOB # _____

Dear Jodi:

During our telephone conversation on September 11, 1987, you provided me with the following additional information:

(1) The Lee Street Terminal was purchased from Mohawk Valley Coal on February 28, 1955. The Texaco (Washington Street) Terminal was purchased from Utica Bulk Terminal on May 31, 1960. There is no available information concerning usage of those terminal sites prior to their purchase by Mohawk Valley Oil. As per our previous (8/17/87) telephone conversation, the Niagara Flats Terminal was purchased from Niagara Mohawk in June 1961, at which time Mohawk Valley Oil took possession of the land, tanks and tank contents (#2 fuel oil in storage).

(2) The "DW" well designations on Adirondack's March 1987 analytical report represent the same wells as the "MW" well designations on their July 1987 report.

(3) MW-1 is the oldest of the wells, ^{installed October 1954} ~~installed approximately 8 years~~ ago. MW-2 through MW-6 were installed shortly before their initial (March 1987) sampling and analysis. ^{Installed February 1973}

(4) The erratic static water levels reported by Adirondack in the different wells is unexplained, although this may be a transient effect of purging. In any case, your measurements indicate that the depth to water (from the top of PVC Casing) falls within the range of 7 to 12 feet.

(5) MW-3 and MW-4 are located toward the back of the Lee Street Terminal, closest to Monarch Chemicals.

(6) The Lee Street Terminal handles only distillates. The occurrence of benzene and other organic contaminants in MW-3 cannot be explained in terms of present site operations.

(7) The NYSDEC - stipulated testing program for all monitoring wells specifies that wells shall be sampled on a 6-month interval and analyzed for purgeable aromatics (EPA Method 503.1)

Page 2
September 11, 1987
Ms. Jodi K. Leffort



AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION

In addition to the above information, I requested copies of the following items:

- (a) A site map with well locations
- (b) A list of well casing elevations and depths to water measured by Mohawk Valley Oil during one of your water level measurement rounds; and
- (c) Well installation logs from Parratt-Wolf.

As before, please review the above information, correct it if necessary, and return a signed and dated copy to indicate your concurrence. This, plus the above-requested items, would be appreciated at your earliest convenience. Thank you.

Sincerely,

URS COMPANY, INC.

Daniel W. Rothman

Daniel W. Rothman, P.E.
Project Manager

I agree with the information as it is presented

Jodi K. Leffort
Jodi K. Leffort

September 15, 1987
Date

DWR/mb
35154L7

REF. (21)

URS

AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION

URS COMPANY, INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

570 DELAWARE AVENUE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

TEL: (716) 883-5525

NEW YORK
MONTVALE, NJ
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ATLANTA
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SAN MATEO, CA

RECEIVED
URS COMPANY

SEP 17 1987

September 10, 1987

Mr. Russell Logalbo
Utica Board of Water Supply
Box 345
Utica, New York 13503

JOB # _____

Dear Mr. Logalbo:

As I mentioned during our telephone conversation on September 8, 1987, URS Company, Inc. is currently conducting a Phase I investigation of the following sites within the City of Utica:

- Monarch Chemical Company, 37 Meadow Street
- N.Y. Emulsion Tar Products, Washington Street
- Mohawk Valley Oil Corporation, Lee Street

We are performing this investigation for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to the requirements of the New York State Superfund Law (Chapter 857 of the Laws of 1982).

This is to confirm our telephone conversation wherein you provided the following information:

- o The source of water for the Utica Board of Water Supply is Hinkley Reservoir which is located approximately 16 miles northeast of the sites.
- o The Utica Board of Water Supply is the sole water supplier for the area within 3 miles of the sites. This includes portions of the Villages of Yorkville, Whitesboro, New York Mills and New Hartford and the Towns of New Hartford, Whitestown, Marcy and Deerfield.

We would appreciate if you would review this information, note any necessary corrections, and return a signed and dated copy to indicate your concurrence. Your prompt attention to this would be appreciated, as the information is necessary to complete our evaluation of the site. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Muffett A. Mauche

Muffett A. Mauche, Staff Engineer, LeRoy Callender, PC
for Linda J. Clark, Project Geologist, URS Company, Inc.

MAM/bc
9/10/87L
35154/B3

I agree with the information as it is presented.

Russell Logalbo
Mr. Russell Logalbo

Sept 14 1987
nata

Geology of New York: a short account

Adapted from the text of "Geologic Map of New York State"
by J. G. Broughton, D. W. Fisher, Y. W. Isachsen, and L. V. Rickard

EDUCATIONAL LEAFLET NO. 20

The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department
New York State Museum and Science Service/Albany 1966

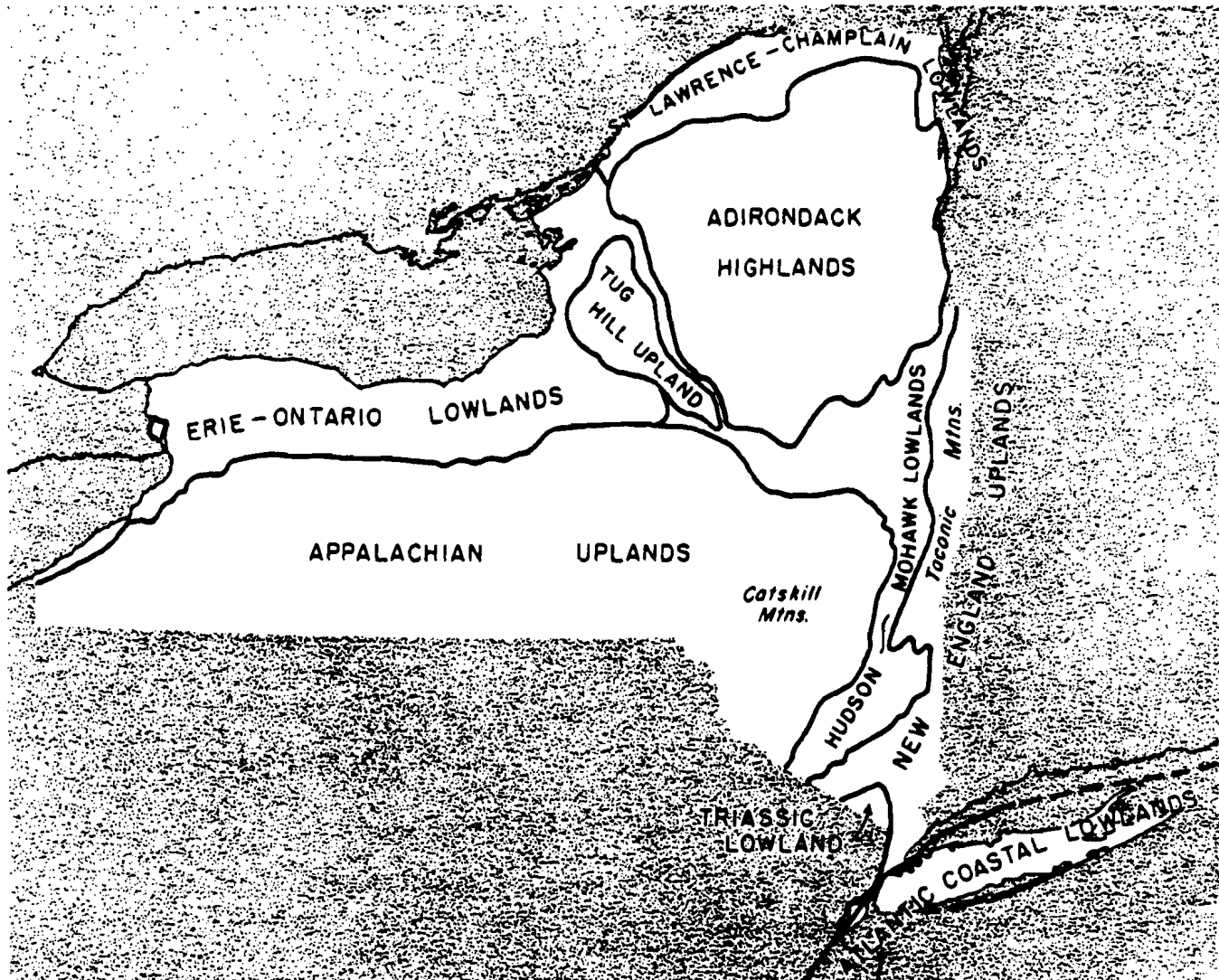


FIGURE 19. Physiographic provinces of New York, based on relief and geology (Modified after G. B. Cressey, 1952)

Cenozoic Era

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES AND TERTIARY HISTORY

The physiographic provinces of New York are shown in figure 19. Modern landscapes of the State were shaped largely during the Cenozoic Era, the most recent 65 million years of geologic history. Although the overall features later would be modified and blurred by glaciation, the broad outlines of modern mountain, valley, and plain first were carved by the unrelenting rush of water to the earlier Cenozoic seas.

The long sequence of erosion presumably began with the arching of the Jurassic Fall Zone erosion surface in

mid-Cretaceous time. As its eastern flank dipped beneath the encroaching Atlantic Ocean to receive Coastal Plain deposits, the axis domed sufficiently to initiate the sculpture of the Appalachians and Adirondacks. Few, if any of today's land forms can be traced so far back, however. Most researchers believe that all the exposed remnants of the dissected Fall Zone surface were obliterated by subsequent erosion.

South of New York, at least a partial record of Tertiary geology persists in the Coastal Plain deposits. In addition to a sedimentary record, datable igneous intrusions cut rocks of varying degrees of deformation in the western states. But in New York, no such tangible evidence of Cenozoic events exists. The Coastal Plains sediments derived from the long-continued degradation of New York and New England now rest on the Continental

Shelf, beneath many fathoms of water. Because of a relatively recent tilting of the coastline about a northwest-southeast axis near New York City, the Coastal Plain has been raised south of New York; east and north of the city, all but the Long Island Cretaceous has been depressed below sea level.

Since exposed Tertiary sedimentary deposits are absent in New York, its geological history must be reconstructed from the only data available, the present physiographic features of the State. In an area as small as New York, where climate does not vary significantly, land forms have been determined primarily by geology. Characteristic differences between the physiographic provinces have resulted from the ways in which rocks of differing lithologies and structures have reacted to the erosional force of the Cenozoic. Thus, while many authorities have classified New York's physiographic provinces in various ways, all are more or less in agreement as to the outlines of the major provinces; they differ mainly in the names applied to the provinces. Those used here were proposed by George B. Cressey (1952, personal communication, J.G. B.). From north to south, the physiographic provinces of New York are:

St. Lawrence-Champlain Lowlands

New York's northernmost province includes the St. Lawrence River Valley (northeast of the Thousand Islands), the low hills south of the river valley, and the Lake Champlain Valley (figure 19). The underlying rocks—Cambrian and Ordovician sandstones, dolomites, and limestones—dip gently away from the Adirondacks. Relief is approximately 100 feet. Streams draining the northern and eastern slopes of the Adirondacks flow across the province. The shoreline of Lake Champlain is largely controlled by north-south and east-west faults which have chopped the Paleozoic sandstones and carbonates into large blocks.

Adirondack Highlands

The highest mountains in New York occur in the Adirondack Highlands, especially in the High Peaks region; the High Peaks, in the east-central part of the province, are underlain by anorthosite, which is highly resistant to erosion. Two peaks—Mt. Marcy and Mt. Algonquin—are over 5,000 feet in elevation, and many exceed 4,000 feet. Average relief in the Adirondack Highlands is 2,000 feet. North, west, and south of the High Peaks area, elevations decrease gradually; east to the Champlain Lowland, the slope is more abrupt.

The Adirondacks are transected by long, northeast-southwest lineaments, representing shear zones or major faults. The lineaments frequently control drainage and the shape of land forms. Many lakes follow geologic contacts, or are confined to valleys along weak metasedimentary rocks. Because glacial deposits have clogged the normal radial drainage, lower areas are dotted with lakes, ponds, and swamps.

Tug Hill Upland

The Tug Hill, an isolated upland in the eastern part of the Erie-Ontario Lowlands, is probably the most desolate area of the State. Elevation is 1,800 to 2,000 feet, and relief is very low. The Tug Hill results from a resistant cap rock of Oswego Sandstone (an Ordovician sedimentary quartzite), resting on a thick series of sandy shales. These, in turn, overlie Trenton and Black River limestones, which form a flight of rock terraces along the west side of the Black River Valley. The low slope of the cap rock and the thin cover of glacial deposits have caused poor drainage and many swamps.

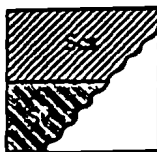
Erie-Ontario Lowlands

This province encompasses the relatively low, flat areas lying south of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and extending up the Black River Valley. From the lake levels of 570 feet and 244 feet, respectively, the land rises gently eastward and southward. The maximum elevation (1,000-1,500 feet) occurs along the Portage Escarpment, the boundary with the Appalachian Uplands to the south. Particularly in the Ontario Lowland, east-west escarpments are formed by the Onondaga Limestone and Lockport Dolomite. (The Lockport is the cap rock of Niagara Falls and the falls of the Genesee River at Rochester.) The simple erosional topography has been modified substantially by glacial deposition of drumlin fields, recessional moraines, and shoreline deposits.

Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands

The general topography of the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands resulted from erosion along outcrop belts of weak rocks. In the Mohawk Lowlands, the outcrop belts lie between the Adirondacks and the Helderberg Escarpment; for the Hudson, they lie between the Catskills and the metamorphosed shale hills of the Taconics. Most of the province has low elevation and relief. It is underlain primarily by Ordovician shales which have been exposed by the southward and westward stripping off of Silurian and Devonian limestones.

COBLESKILL LIMESTONE AND SALINA GROUP
0-700 ft. (0-210 m.)



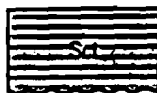
- Scs Cobleskill Limestone; Bertie, Camillus, and Syracuse Formations—shale, dolostone; Brayman Shale.
- Sv Vernon Shale.

LOCKPORT GROUP
0-75 ft. (0-23 m.)



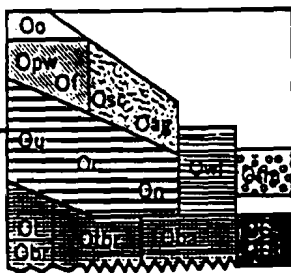
- Sl Ilion Shale.

CLINTON GROUP
0-350 ft. (0-110 m.)



- Sc1 Herkimer Sandstone including Joslin Hill and Jordanville Members; Kirkland Hematite; Willowvale Shale; Westmoreland Hematite; Sauquoit Formation—sandstone, shale; Otsquago Sandstone; Oneida Conglomerate.

LORRAINE, TRENTON, AND BLACK RIVER GROUPS
up to 4,500 ft. (1400 m.)



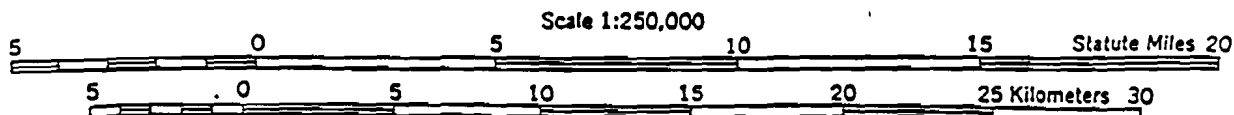
**BEDROCK
AT SITE**

- Oo Oswego Sandstone
- Opw Pulaski and Whetstone Gulf Formations—shale, siltstone.
- Of Frankfort Formation—shale, siltstone.
- Osc Schenectady Formation—graywacke, sandstone, siltstone, shale.
- Oag Austin Glen Formation—graywacke, shale.
- Ou Utica Shale.
- Oc Canajoharie Shale.
- On Normanskill Shale—minor mudstone, sandstone.

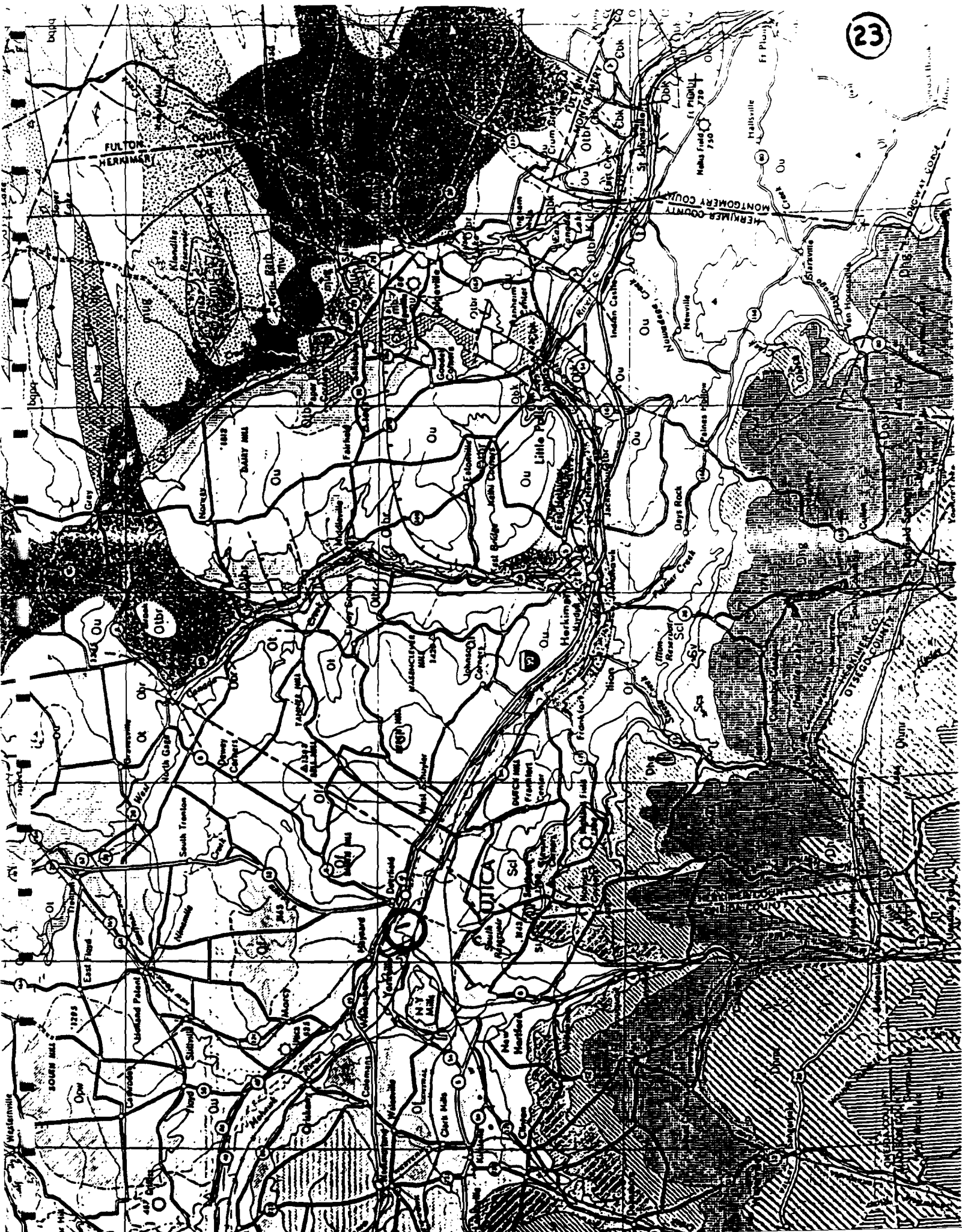
GEOLOGIC MAP OF NEW YORK

1970

Hudson-Mohawk Sheet



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET



FULTON
HERKIMER

HERKIMER COUNTY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

ARIZONA

OTSEGO COUNTY

Wettersville
SOUR MILK
12793

Unkand Patent

March

March

March

March

March

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March

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Wettersville
SOUR MILK
12793

Unkand Patent

March

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March

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March

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March

March

REF. (24)

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1964

36

NEW YORK STATE GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

36th ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 8-10, 1964

GUIDEBOOK



DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

by Irwin H. Kantrowitz

U.S. Geological Survey

All but the largest public water systems in the Syracuse area obtain their supply from wells or springs. Almost all farms and homes in rural areas are supplied by private wells or springs and many industries also rely on ground-water supplies to meet their needs. Current withdrawal of ground water in the area is believed to be only a fraction of the available supply. The quality of water, however, is not always suitable for many uses, including public supply.

Ground water occurs in fractures and bedding joints of consolidated rocks and in pore spaces of unconsolidated deposits. The quantity of water available depends on the nature of the aquifer and the source of recharge. Adequate supplies for domestic and farm needs (100 to 1,000 gallons per day) are almost always available. Larger quantities of water for industrial and public supplies can generally be obtained from stratified coarse-grained deposits and, less frequently, from bedrock with prominent fractures, particularly where these aquifers are in hydraulic contact with a surface-water body which acts as a source of recharge. Ground-water quality depends on the chemical characteristics of the aquifer material, and flow pattern within the ground-water reservoir, and the quality of the recharge water. The factors most commonly affecting the quality of the ground water in the Syracuse area are hardness, iron, hydrogen sulfide, and salinity.

Ground water in consolidated rocks

Table 1 shows the rock units in the Syracuse area, their dominant lithologies, and the quality of the ground water that may be expected in wells tapping each unit. Wells in the limestone units, and the Camillus Shale, Syracuse Salt, and Vernon Shale will yield as much as 230 gpm (gallons per minute) because of enlargement of fractures by the solution of the carbonates and evaporites. The yield of wells drilled in these units for domestic, farm, and other small supplies averages about 15 to 20 gpm. Wells in the other rock units in the area generally yield less than 10 gpm and are inadequate for most public or industrial needs.

Carbonate (temporary) hardness results from the solution of limestone or dolomite by ground water. The hardness of water in the Camillus and Vernon Shales is predominantly noncarbonate (permanent) hardness resulting from the solution of gypsum or anhydrite. The source of hydrogen sulfide is believed to be pyrite found in the Hamilton Group and the Lorraine and Utica Shales, and sphalerite found in the Lockport Dolomite. Although traces of iron are found in water from all the rock units, it is present in objectionable concentrations most often in the Camillus and Vernon Shales where it is probably related to the occurrence of hematite, siderite, and pyrite.

The presence of saline water (here defined as water containing more than 250 parts per million of chloride) is not shown in Table 1 because its occurrence is more closely related to patterns of ground-water movement than it is to

¹Data contained in this summary were collected by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the New York State Water Resources Commission. Publication authorized by Director, U. S. Geological Survey.

the chemical characteristics of the water-bearing units. Although the only salt beds in the area are found within the Syracuse, most wells tapping this formation in its outcrop area do not yield salty water because the salt at shallow depths has been almost completely dissolved. Wells drilled into the Syracuse in the area south of its outcrop generally yield saline water, and commercial brine is obtained from deep wells in Tully Valley, about 12 miles south of Syracuse. At these wells, the salt occurs 300 to 500 feet below sea level and the brine is produced by injecting fresh water into the beds and then pumping it out after it has dissolved the salt.

The major area of natural saline-water occurrence is along the lowlands occupied by Oneida Lake and the Oneida, Oswego, and Seneca Rivers. This area coincides with the major area of ground-water discharge and the presence of saline water is believed to be due to the upward and northward movement of ground water that has been in contact with and partially dissolved the salt beds beneath the Appalachian Plateau. Wells drilled more than 100 feet into the Genesee Formation or Hamilton Group in the valleys of the plateau area may also yield saline water. The occurrence of this water may be related to connate water within the rock units or to the upward movement of water from the salt beds.

Ground water in unconsolidated deposits

A till sheet commonly about 30 feet thick mantles the entire upland area in the Appalachian and Tug Hill Plateaus and a large part of the Ontario lowland. Adequate supplies of water for domestic and farm supplies are generally available from dug wells or springs, although shallow wells on hillsides and hilltops frequently are inadequate during long dry periods.

Stratified drift mantles the remainder of the area, notably in the valleys of the Appalachian Plateau, most of the Ontario Lowland, and the lower parts of the valleys of the Tug Hill Plateau. Deposition of stratified drift occurred under four conditions: 1) proglacial deposition during free drainage, 2) deposition in ice-dammed valleys, 3) deposition during Great Lakes drainage, and 4) deposition in Lake Iroquois.

Coarse-grained glaciofluvial deposits consisting largely of sand and gravel occur south of the Valley Heads moraine and in many places form a large part of the moraine itself. The sand and gravel are well sorted and are probably the most permeable water-bearing material in the area. The city of Cortland, located about 27 miles south of Syracuse and 14 miles south of the Valley Heads moraine, pumps more than 2.5 mgd (million gallons per day) from these deposits. Somewhat similar sands and gravels, deposited during free glacial drainage in the Tug Hill Plateau area, may be expected along West Branch Fish Creek.

During deglaciation of the Appalachian Plateau, lakes existed in the major valleys, dammed between the bedrock divide to the south and the ice tongue to the north. Although data are scanty, the deposits in the valleys appear to become coarser with increasing depth which is consistent with a concept of a receding source of sediment. Small but adequate domestic and farm supplies can generally be obtained from wells dug in lacustrine sand, silt or clay, and driven screened wells are common where lacustrine sands occur at shallow depths. Because the layers of gravel in these deposits are lenticular, few wells drawing from gravel yield more than 100 gpm and the average yield of such wells is only about 30 gpm.

With further deglaciation, the ice margin was against the escarpment of the

Appalachian Plateau, and eastward drainage of the ancestral Great Lakes was initiated in ice-marginal channels. Deposition of sand and gravel occurred wherever the Great Lakes waters entered standing water in the north-south valleys or where westward recession of the ice front enabled the water to abandon the marginal channels and utilize the larger north-south valleys as outlets to the lowland north of the escarpment. These sand and gravel deposits are probably not as permeable as the valley train material south of the Valley Heads moraine. They are, nevertheless, a potential source of large ground-water supplies because they generally occur in areas where stream infiltration is possible. Examples of wells in this type of deposit are a public-supply well for the village of Fayetteville that has been test pumped at 500 gpm, and a public-supply well for the village of Chittenango that yields 350 gpm.

During the last stages of deglaciation in the Syracuse area, Lake Iroquois, a proglacial ancestral Lake Ontario, occupied the lowland north of the Appalachian escarpment. Melt-water streams deposited outwash deltas in the lake which were subsequently reworked and covered by finer grained lacustrine deposits as the ice continued to recede. The sand and gravel, where it is in hydraulic contact with a surface-water body may yield large quantities of water. The village of Fulton has pumped as much as 3.3 mgd from a well field adjacent to the Oswego River. Individual wells in this system yield as much as 800 gpm.

For the most part, none of the unconsolidated deposits in the Syracuse area have undergone significant transport by ice or melt water. Therefore, the chemical nature of the deposits and, to a large measure, the quality of the ground water derived from them, is generally similar to that of the underlying bedrock. Saline water occurs notably in a few of the north-south valleys where ground water has been able to move from the truncated salt beds of the Syracuse into relatively permeable valley-fill material.

Table 1.--Water-bearing units and quality of ground water

<u>Rock unit</u>	<u>Lithologic type</u>	<u>Quality of water</u>
Genesee Formation	shale	generally good
Tully Limestone	limestone	hard
Hamilton Group	shale, limestone	hard, hydrogen sulfide
Onondaga Limestone	limestone	hard
Helderberg Group	limestone	hard
Cobleskill Limestone	limestone	hard
Bertie Limestone (of Salina Group)	limestone, dolomite, some shale	hard
Camillus Shale (of Salina Group)	shale, gypsum, dolomite	hard, iron
Syracuse Salt (of Salina Group)	shale, gypsum, dolomite, salt	hard, iron
Vernon Shale (of Salina Group)	shale, some gypsum & dolomite	hard, iron
Lockport Dolomite	dolomite	hard, hydrogen sulfide
Clinton Group	sandstone & shale, some limestone	hard
Albion Group ¹	sandstone	generally good
Queenston Shale	sandstone	generally good
Oswego Sandstone	sandstone	generally good
Lorraine Shale	shale	hydrogen sulfide
Utica Shale	shale	hydrogen sulfide

¹Approximately equivalent to Medina Group of N.Y. State Geological Survey usage.

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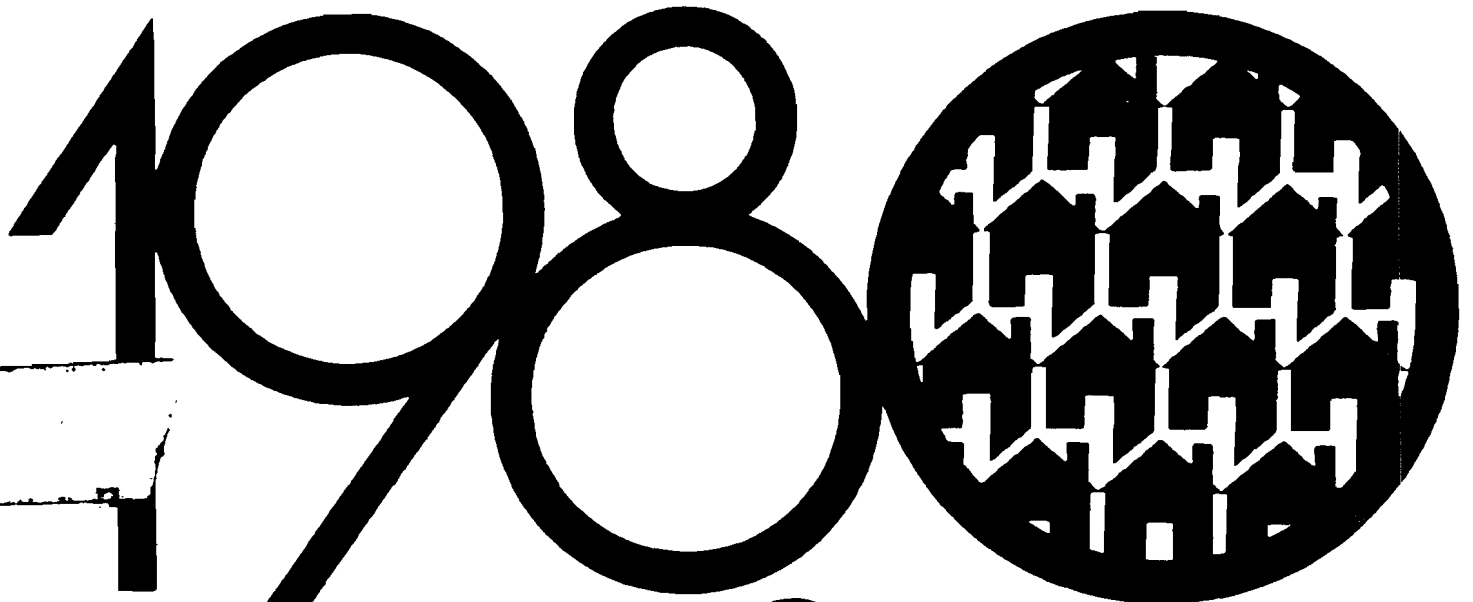
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CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS

Detailed Housing Characteristics NEW YORK

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Table 74. Equipment and Plumbing Facilities for Areas and Places: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's	Places—Con.														
						Rome city									
	New Rochelle city	New York city	Niagara Falls city	Poughkeepsen city	Rochester city	Total	Urban	Schenectady city	Syracuse city	Tonawanda (CDP)	Troy city	Utica city	Yonkers city		
Year-round housing units	28 225	1 941 860	29 498	13 155	182 619	15 780	15 237	38 231	73 154	26 736	22 587	31 790	75 888		
Complete kitchen facilities	25 924	2 865 885	29 023	12 733	99 974	15 608	15 085	29 676	70 883	26 441	22 062	31 294	75 056		
BATHROOMS															
No bathroom or only a half bath	644	170 637	723	653	3 447	349	332	789	2 316	212	1 026	1 048	2 546		
1 complete bathroom	15 459	2 267 030	22 234	9 771	78 275	12 191	11 771	24 145	55 771	16 804	18 415	25 222	51 244		
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	1 959	249 455	4 053	1 353	12 855	2 047	1 990	3 795	9 475	7 157	2 017	3 406	8 963		
2 or more complete bathrooms	8 163	254 768	2 488	1 378	8 042	1 193	1 164	1 502	5 592	2 551	1 129	2 114	13 127		
SOURCE OF WATER															
Public system or private company	26 225	2 939 988	29 473	13 100	102 512	14 814	14 537	30 184	73 113	26 724	22 509	31 782	75 836		
Individual drilled well	-	989	7	47	55	672	536	15	26	-	62	-	18		
Individual dug well	-	257	-	-	6	253	154	-	3	-	5	-	-		
Some other source	-	626	18	8	46	41	30	32	12	-	11	8	26		
SEWERAGE DISPOSAL															
Public sewer	26 065	2 899 063	29 355	12 861	101 660	13 274	13 219	29 947	72 578	26 685	22 190	31 665	75 199		
Septic tank or cesspool	88	22 477	26	131	438	2 461	2 007	217	357	24	205	64	474		
Other means	72	20 320	117	163	521	45	31	67	219	15	192	61	207		
AIR CONDITIONING															
None	10 558	1 580 461	21 879	8 114	80 350	11 593	11 220	20 197	53 436	17 082	15 248	24 075	33 504		
Central system	3 597	704 454	1 490	856	3 980	604	582	972	3 904	2 398	639	715	3 678		
1 or more individual room units	12 070	1 156 945	6 129	4 185	18 289	3 583	3 455	9 062	15 814	7 244	6 700	7 000	38 698		
HEATING EQUIPMENT															
Year-round housing units	26 228	2 941 860	29 498	13 155	182 619	15 780	15 237	38 231	73 154	26 736	22 587	31 790	75 888		
Steam or hot water system	19 360	2 464 765	5 852	6 739	22 099	2 223	2 187	16 583	15 989	3 477	9 817	7 316	62 076		
Central warm-air furnace	5 429	271 213	20 243	4 331	65 239	10 708	10 299	9 570	46 904	22 110	4 921	19 645	7 994		
Electric heat pump	95	14 004	239	227	1 161	273	255	224	1 016	74	4 243	297	491		
Other built-in electric units	267	54 280	1 115	565	4 171	1 149	1 149	1 388	4 608	564	1 314	1 303	2 495		
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	200	18 779	284	142	1 167	171	167	381	1 033	121	485	360	397		
Room heaters with flue	644	76 548	1 480	824	6 961	894	868	1 590	2 528	312	4 526	2 023	1 381		
Room heaters without flue	177	32 071	216	221	1 247	172	152	287	703	61	656	418	726		
Replaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	47	5 224	69	89	339	190	180	208	312	5	583	417	260		
None	6	4 976	-	17	135	-	-	-	61	-	40	11	60		
Overseas-occupied housing units	11 489	681 612	15 682	4 648	48 366	8 222	7 797	13 368	28 892	19 921	8 391	14 448	25 995		
Steam or hot water system	6 906	516 635	2 514	2 217	5 105	957	932	7 291	2 993	1 938	3 119	2 489	19 726		
Central warm-air furnace	4 107	96 092	12 398	2 148	34 895	6 388	6 033	5 325	23 700	17 702	2 633	10 917	4 872		
Electric heat pump	12	1 774	12	12	18	13	6	35	66	10	5	48	64		
Other built-in electric units	58	5 734	67	17	254	243	243	170	141	37	97	131	558		
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	44	3 420	52	30	329	74	70	209	304	33	176	172	118		
Room heaters with flue	264	20 277	534	149	2 272	322	310	397	630	175	1 263	530	362		
Room heaters without flue	44	6 707	51	44	333	65	53	60	114	21	143	94	186		
Replaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	24	711	54	51	162	160	150	81	144	5	155	84	94		
None	6	282	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	38	29	15		
Winter-occupied housing units	14 328	2 136 918	11 598	7 596	51 821	6 998	6 861	14 179	38 869	6 336	12 188	14 432	47 897		
Steam or hot water system	12 118	1 818 395	2 858	4 040	15 128	1 233	1 222	7 701	11 471	4 971	4 971	4 138	40 709		
Central warm-air furnace	1 258	163 007	6 431	1 923	25 593	3 870	3 825	3 693	19 313	4 042	1 970	7 064	3 004		
Electric heat pump	83	11 513	177	215	906	235	224	141	880	64	226	212	412		
Other built-in electric units	209	46 131	916	501	3 544	891	891	1 054	4 192	481	1 170	1 017	1 859		
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	144	14 383	211	97	862	93	93	159	647	88	273	169	232		
Room heaters with flue	362	51 614	828	613	4 019	499	485	1 059	1 709	132	2 671	1 265	974		
Room heaters without flue	127	23 254	154	170	783	99	91	194	459	34	416	242	517		
Replaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	23	4 025	15	35	152	30	30	127	160	-	374	314	166		
None	6	2 596	-	-	44	-	-	-	38	-	29	11	24		
Overseas-occupied housing units	25 789	2 788 538	27 272	12 268	94 997	13 172	14 688	27 747	66 961	26 255	38 491	28 897	73 892		
No telephone	939	307 442	1 860	1 687	7 841	982	923	1 943	6 379	355	1 652	2 894	4 473		
VEHICLES AVAILABLE															
total:															
None	5 134	1 636 988	6 042	3 838	27 220	2 114	2 098	6 445	18 691	1 754	5 702	7 602	18 855		
1	10 339	902 529	12 295	5 261	43 732	7 142	6 906	13 739	31 945	11 604	9 743	13 388	32 695		
2	7 802	211 518	6 957	2 445	18 308	4 537	4 344	5 984	12 814	9 759	3 977	6 206	17 166		
3 or more	2 514	37 495	1 978	718	5 337	1 379	1 310	1 579	3 511	3 136	1 069	1 701	5 176		
Automobiles:															
None	5 250	1 649 063	6 338	3 932	28 554	2 363	2 324	6 753	19 461	1 997	5 851	7 747	19 056		
1	10 882	917 487	13 465	5 532	46 818	8 073	7 789	14 678	33 765	12 654	10 367	14 341	33 940		
2	7 690	195 071	6 213	2 390	16 226	4 048	3 900	5 517	11 550	9 165	3 566	5 693	16 683		
3 or more	1 967	26 909	1 254	408	2 999	688	645	799	2 185	2 239	707	1 116	4 213		
Trucks or vans:															
None	24 274	2 737 404	24 651	11 460	85 992	12 869	12 507	25 305	62 074	23 411	19 109	26 899	70 846		
1	1 407	48 814	2 499	734	8 093	2 211	2 059	2 327	4 597	2 412	1 289	1 902	2 905		
2	89	1 951	102	62	478	92	92	104	238	226	84	91	126		
3 or more	19	361	20	6	34	-	-	11	52	6	7	5	15		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT															
Overseas-occupied housing units															
1979 to March 1980	847	48 640	884	345	4 443	1 638	1 538	980	1 760	1 167	512	1 709	2 008		
1975 to 1978	1 996	113 809	2 372	805	9 561	1 442	1 381	2 288	4 817	3 423	1 204	1 876	4 201		
1970 to 1974	1 676	113 526	2 189	768	6 661	1 225	1 158	2 006	3 711	2 443	1 305	1 958	3 990		
1960 to 1969	3 023	173 073	3 115	982	8 114	1 804	1 712	2 916	5 887	5 087	1 964	3 359	6 783		
1950 to 1949	2 503	112 584	3 902	875	6 517	1 579	1 524	2 090	5 512	5 878	1 372	2 989	5 560		
1949 or earlier	1 414	89 978	3 220	893	8 270	1 562	1 484	3 288	6 485	1 495	2 032	3 574	3 453		
Winter-occupied housing units															
1979 to March 1980	2 753	427 371	4 213	2 714	21 117	3 101	3 044	5 504	16 456	2 394	4 018	4 456	9 823		
1975 to 1978	4 846	718 857	3 676	2 676	17 821	2 214	2 189	4 562	12 535	2 304	4 059	4 646	17 283		
1970 to 1974	2 344	361 649	1 649	1 106	6 741	796	796	1 622	5 323	723	1 782	2 093	8 561		
1960 to 1969	2 467	362 049	1 083	723	3 276	428	428	1 285	2 732	578	1 232	1 715	7 200		
1959 or earlier	1 870	266 992	1 949	375	2 076	411	404	1 206	1 823	335	1 009	1 522	5 030		
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE 65 YEARS AND OVER															
Overseas-occupied housing units	6 689	682 526													

6.2 APPENDIX B - REVISED NYSDEC INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE
DISPOSAL SITE REPORT

(47-15-11 (10/83)

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE
INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE REPORT

PRIORITY CODE: _____ SITE CODE: 633032
NAME OF SITE: Mohawk Valley Oil, Inc. REGION: 6
STREET ADDRESS: Washington Street
TOWN/CITY: Utica COUNTY: Oneida

NAME OF CURRENT OWNER OF SITE: Mohawk Valley Oil, Inc.
ADDRESS OF CURRENT OWNER OF SITE: 9754 Route 49, Marcy, New York 13403

TYPE OF SITE: OPEN DUMP STRUCTURE LAGOON
Oil Storage LANDFILL TREATMENT POND

ESTIMATED SIZE: 4 ACRES

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Two nearby contiguous parcels, formerly used for petroleum product storage, located in area between Mohawk River and Utica Harbor. Area has long history of heavy industrial usage. PAHs, VOCs, and cyanide found in vicinity of site, but not clearly attributable to site. No disposal of hazardous waste alleged at site; no known spills. Recommend further investigation in context of neighboring inactive site or sites.

Phase I investigation completed November 1987.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED: CONFIRMED SUSPECTED
TYPE AND QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS WASTES DISPOSED:
TYPE QUANTITY (POUNDS, DRUMS, TONS, GALLONS)

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u> (POUNDS, DRUMS, TONS, GALLONS)
unknown	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

TIME PERIOD SITE WAS USED FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL: NA

_____, 19 ____ TO _____, 19 ____

OWNER(S) DURING PERIOD OF USE: _____

SITE OPERATOR DURING PERIOD OF USE: unknown

ADDRESS OF SITE OPERATOR: _____

ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE: AIR SURFACE WATER GROUNDWATER
SOIL SEDIMENT NONE

CONTRAVENTION OF STANDARDS: GROUNDWATER DRINKING WATER
SURFACE WATER AIR

SOIL TYPE: Silt-clay

DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER TABLE: less than 10 ft.

LEGAL ACTION: TYPE: None STATE FEDERAL

STATUS: IN PROGRESS COMPLETED

REMEDIAL ACTION: PROPOSED UNDER DESIGN

IN PROGRESS COMPLETED

NATURE OF ACTION: _____

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS:

No environmental problems presently believed to be caused by this site.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH PROBLEMS:

No health problems presently believed to be caused by this site.

PERSON(S) COMPLETING THIS FORM:

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NAME Kevin H. Siepel

NAME _____

TITLE Scientist, URS Corporation

TITLE _____

NAME _____

NAME _____

TITLE _____

TITLE _____

DATE: November 23, 1987

DATE: _____