New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation, 12th Floor
Phone: (518) 402-9706 - **Fax:** (518) 402-9020
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

SSF FINAL ENGINEERING REPORT
& RECLASSIFICATION APPROVAL MEMO

TO: Michael J. Ryan, P.E., Assistant Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

FROM: Michael Cruden, Bureau Director
Remedial Bureau E

SUBJECT: Final Engineering Report and
Site Reclassification to Class 4
Remedial Party: The Tri-City Barrel Potentially Responsible Party Group
Site Name: Tri-City Barrel Company
Site No.: 704005

DATE: 6/07/2013

Summary of Approvals

Originator/Supervisor: Joseph White	**11/19/2012**
Regional Hazardous Waste Remedial Engineer: Harry D. Warner:	**07/09/2013**
BEEI of NYSDOH:	**05/20/2013**
CO Bureau Director: Michael Cruden, Director, Remedial Bureau E:	**06/06/2013**
Assistant Division Director: Michael J. Ryan, P.E.:	**07/09/2103**

Conclusions: The Remedial party has met all the requirements of the Remedial Work Plan. The Final Engineering Report and Site Management Plan have been reviewed and meet the guidelines in the PM checklists.

Health Department Concurrence: The NYSDOH has reviewed and accepted the Final Engineering Report and concurs with site reclassification.

Registry Status and Site Classification: The Site's registry classification has been reassessed pursuant to internal guidance and the Site can be reclassified to Class ■4 □5 □C.

Remediation of the Site: The remedial program was conducted in accordance with the work plan

and the results of the remedial action are documented in the Final Engineering Report.

Final Engineering Report: The Final Engineering Report (FER) has been reviewed by NYSDEC and NYSDOH technical staff and the FER checklist has been completed recommending approval of the FER. The FER is signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in New York State.

Certifications of Report Contents: The FER includes all applicable certifications pursuant to DER-10.

UIS Updates: All project-related updates have been made in the UIS.

Recommendation: We have reviewed the documentation for the completion of this project and recommend that the Final Engineering Report and site reclassification be approved.

ec:

Ed Hampston, Project Manager
Joseph White, Section Chief
K. Lewandowski
DOH PM
DOH Supervisor

Documents Attached:

☐ Site Investigation Information Form
☐ UIS Generated Final Engineering report & Reclassification Approval Form

Supporting Documents in EDMS:

☐ Site Management Plan
☐ Remedial Investigation Report
☐ Remedial Action Work Plan
☐ Remedial Design Documents
☐ Environmental Easement
☐ Final Engineering Report
☐ DOH Concurrence
☐ Site Management Plan Checklist
☐ Final Engineering Report Checklist

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION
Final Engineering Report & Reclassification Approval Form

Site Code	704005	**Site Name**	Tri-City Barrel Company		
Classification	02	**New Classification**	04		
		Address	Old Route 7		
Region	7	**City**	Fenton (Port Crane)	**Zip**	13833
Latitude	42.1590	**Town**	Fenton	**Project Manager**	Ed Hampston
Longitude	-75.8116	**County**	Broome		
Site Type	Lagoon			**Estimated Size**	14.9000

Remedial Party: The Tri-City Barrel Potentially Responsible Party Group

Remedial Party Contact Information: WSP Engineering of New York, P.C.
Pittsburgh, PA 15220

Env. Easement County Recording No.:

Allowable Use:

Basis for Classification Change

Hazardous waste disposal at this site was addressed by implementation of the remedy identified for the site by one or more Records of Decision. All construction of the components of the site-wide remedy was completed no later than May 25, 2011. The equivalents to the Final Engineering Reports (FERs) consisting of the Removal Report of February 1997, the Work Element I Remedial Action Report of March 2004, and the Concrete Removal Summary of September 2011 confirms that the remedy has been constructed consistent with the requirements in the ROD and ROD amendment(s). The FER(s) are in edocs. Management of contamination remaining at the site, including any required monitoring, is and has been controlled pursuant to a Site Management Plan (SMP) (or its equivalent). A copy of the SMP (or its equivalent) is in edocs. Institutional controls were required to ensure the protectiveness of the site. The required control, in the form of an deed restriction is in place. A significant threat to public health and the environment no longer exists at the site. The site is properly remediated and requires site management, therefore, it qualifies for Class 4 status on the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste disposal sites.

Site Description **Last Review: 10/18/2012**

Location: The Tri-City Barrel Company site is located on 14.9 acres located on Old Route 7 in the Town of Fenton, Broome County.

Site Features: The site is bordered by rural residential areas, farmland, and woodlands. The portion of the site north of I-88 is on 5.1 acres and is bordered by Osborne Creek to the north. A wetland area exists in this parcel. The portion of the site south of I-88 consists of 9.8 acres and is mostly open fields sloping toward I-88.

Current Zoning/Uses: The property is presently zoned residential/agricultural; the industrial use of the property was a nonconforming use (i.e., the drum reclamation facility was permitted to continue

operating after a zoning ordinance prohibiting it had been established for this area). The current land use in the immediate vicinity of the site is residential, agricultural, and recreational.

Historic Uses: The property was operated as a barrel and drum reconditioning facility from about 1955 to 1992. The Tri-Cities Barrel Co., a defunct corporation, owned the property during this period of operation. The drum reconditioning process involved cleaning and reconditioning the interior and exterior of drums through a combination of physical, chemical, and mechanical means. The drums, which were brought to the site from numerous different sources, typically contained residues of a variety of chemical compounds employed in industrial or commercial operations. Depending on the nature of the residues, Tri-Cities Barrel Co. employed various processes to remove such residues, including water and caustic sodium hydroxide solutions, incineration, particle blasting, and scraping. Following cleaning, if necessary, the drums were reformed and repainted. Reconditioned drums were staged in box trailers and outdoors. Much of the available property south of I-88 was used for drum storage. As many as 1,000 drums per week were reconditioned at the facility.

A preliminary site assessment resulted in the site being listed on the NPL in October 1989. A drum removal and demolition interim remedial action occurred in 1997 and 1998. A remedial investigation was completed and a Record of Decision was signed in March 2000.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The shale bedrock below the Site is located on a terrace underlain by 35 ft (southern portion of the Site, south of Old Route 7) to greater than 60 ft (northern portion of the Site) of dense silty clay till. The unconsolidated deposits are brown, silty and clayey till, with discontinuous thin sand and gravel lenses. The till deposits form the unconsolidated water-bearing zone at the site. Because of the slow recharge of the onsite wells and low hydraulic conductivity of the till, the groundwater present in the till is referred to as a water-bearing zone and does not qualify as an aquifer. A fractured siltstone, approximately 2.5 to 3.2 ft thick, was encountered within the predominantly shale bedrock at varying depths between 87 to 113 ft below ground surface. Based on over fifteen years of data, the contamination in the groundwater at this Site is confined to the shallow groundwater present in the till mentioned above.

Within 1,000 ft of the Site boundary, there are nine private drinking water wells . They are all located upgradient or cross-gradient from the Site and installed in bedrock.

Two small unnamed, intermittent streams parallel the eastern and the western sides of the Site. The eastern tributary is located outside the property boundary; the western tributary is located within the property boundary. Both streams collect the surface water runoff from the southern portion of the Site, including Osborne Hollow Road, Old Route 7, and the railroad tracks. Both of the streams flow north, discharging to Osborne Creek.

Analytical Data Available for : Groundwater, Surface Water, Soil, Sediment

Applicable Standards Exceeded for: Groundwater

Site Environmental Assessment Last Review: 10/18/2012

Nature and Extent of Contamination (Prior to Remediation): Soil and groundwater contamination were confirmed. Sampling revealed that sediments in a small pond near Osborne Creek and a small tributary of Osborne Creek were contaminated with PCBs, and other organics. A small wetland to the south of Route 88 was impacted by the contaminants.

Post-Remediation: Soil contaminants were removed and the wetland restored with special native wetland vegetation. The groundwater pump and treat remedy selected in the ROD has not been implemented. Based upon the results of a post-source area excavation groundwater monitored natural attenuation (MNA) study, it appears that MNA is occurring in the groundwater with an exception of a small area where the levels of one VOC has been increasing. It is theorized that the contamination might be attributable to source material commingled with debris from the demolition of the building that was used to fill an area that was excavated during the remediation. An investigate of this area was completed but a source could not be confirmed.

The affected groundwater at the Site is mainly restricted to the area south of I-88, within the shallow, unconsolidated water-bearing zone; the bedrock aquifer is not contaminated. Prior to the 2003 removal of the contaminated soil, the groundwater plume at the Site appeared to be located in isolated zones within an approximate 240 foot wide by 500 foot long area. While the vertical and horizontal extent of the groundwater contaminant plume has not significantly changed since the removal of the source, the most prevalent VOCs (Toluene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, cis-1,2- Dichloroethene, Methylene chloride, Vinyl chloride) other than Trichloroethene, have dramatically decreased since 2003.

Site Health Assessment **Updated: 08/01/2011**

Drinking contaminated groundwater is not expected since private water supply wells that serve residences near the site have been tested and site-related contamination was not found. Contact with contaminated soil at the site is not likely as the majority of the contamination has been removed and the site has been covered with clean soil to prevent contact with any residual contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Because the there are no structures and given the current use of the site, contact with contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion doesn't represent a concern. An evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur will be completed should the current use of the site change.

	Start		End	
OU 00				
Reclass Pkg.	10/19/12	ACT	8/02/13	ACT
Site Management	9/27/11	ACT	12/31/22	PLN
OU 01				
Remedial Action	6/9/03	ACT	11/20/03	ACT
Remedial Design	5/23/01	ACT	1/16/03	ACT
Remedial Investigation	11/1/91	ACT	3/31/00	ACT
Remedial Investigation Amendment	11/17/07	ACT	9/27/11	ACT
Site Characterization	1/1/85	ACT	6/1/86	ACT
OU 01A				
Remedial Action	10/1/96	ACT	3/1/97	ACT
Remedial Design	9/1/96	ACT	10/1/96	ACT
OU 01B				
Remedial Action	11/13/08	ACT	5/25/11	ACT

Remedy Description and Cost

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01

The ROD of March 2000 documents the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's selection of a remedy for the Tri-Cities Barrell Superfund Site.

The description of the ROD for this work element (OU1) includes:

1) Excavation and/or dredging of approximately 50,000 cubic yards of unsaturated (above the water table) soil and sediment with concentrations of constituents that exceed the site cleanup goals;

2) Backfilling the excavation with clean fill and revegetation such areas, as appropriate. All excavated/dredged material will be characterized and transported for treatment/disposal at an off-site Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and/or Toxic Substances Control Act compliant facility, as appropriate;

3) Restoration of any wetlands impacted by remedial activities. The restored wetlands will require routine inspection for several years to ensure adequate survival of the planted vegetation.

The elements above were implemented under a remedial action in 2003. In addition, the following elements were in the ROD:

4) Extraction of contaminated groundwater utilizing a network of recovery wells, and treatment of the extracted groundwater (by air stripping, liquid phase carbon adsorption, and chemical precipitation technologies, or other appropriate treatment), followed by discharge to surface water;

5) Implementation of institutional controls (i.e., deed restrictions) to prohibit the installation and use of groundwater wells at the Site until groundwater cleanup standards are achieved;

6) Long-term monitoring of groundwater, surface water, and nearby residential private wells to ensure the effectiveness of the selected remedy.

In 2011, the proposed ROD amendment would modify the groundwater treatment to monitored natural attenuation. Additional information on the proposed remedy amendment and costs are below in the issues/recommendations.

Total Cost	$20,500,000
Capital Cost	$18,600,000
OM&M Cost	$137,000

Issues / Recommendations

EPA has provided the Department a Superfund Proposed Plan for Remedy Modification (Proposed Plan) describing proposed changes to the groundwater component of the remedy and identifying a preferred modified remedy with the rationale for this preference.

EPA is planning to complete the modification for this fiscal year and has requested NYS concurrence as soon as possible as of July 1, 2011. Staff have provided documentation to NYSDOH and requested evaluation for concurrence and/or any comments.

EPA proposes to change the groundwater remedy from extraction and treatment to monitored natural attenuation (MNA) for groundwater underlying the Site, except for the "MW-19 Area", where EPA is proposing waiver of the groundwater regulatory requirements due to the technical impracticability of complying with them from an engineering perspective.

Under this alternative, the groundwater contamination would be addressed through natural attenuation processes (i.e., biodegradation, dispersion, sorption, volatilization, oxidation-reduction reactions). As part of a long-term groundwater monitoring program, groundwater samples would be collected and analyzed periodically in order to verify that the level and extent of groundwater contaminants (e.g., VOCs) are declining and that conditions are protective of human health and the environment. In addition, biodegradation parameters (e.g., oxygen, nitrate, sulfate, methane, ethane, ethene, alkalinity, redox potential, pH, temperature, conductivity, chloride, and total organic carbon) would be used to assess the progress of the degradation process.

In addition, to the change in groundwater remedy, EPA is requiring that a rubble area near MW-19 will be excavated and disposed off-site at a permitted landfill by the PRP Group in August 2011.

Because this alternative would result in contaminants remaining on-Site above levels that allow for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure, CERCLA requires that the Site be reviewed every five years. If this review indicates that monitored natural attenuation was not effective, more aggressive remedies, such as enhanced monitored natural attenuation, may be implemented.

Present-Worth Cost: $594,600
Capital Cost: $65,500
Annual Monitoring Cost: $40,000

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01A

A time-critical removal action took place from 10/1996 to 1/1997.

The following work will be performed under the removal action:

1) Characterize & dispose of the contents of 100+ drums, aboveground and underground storage tanks, pits, sumps, and other containers, equipment and piping.

2) Decontaminate and remove or demolish all equipment and buildings.

Total Cost

Capital Cost

OM&M Cost

Issues / Recommendations

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01B

As part of a Federal Consent Decree, the respondents performed an MNA study to evaluate whether or not natural attenuation of the groundwater is occurring at the site. Details of the MNA evaluation were presented in the August 16, 2007 Comprehensive Monitored Attenuation Evaluation. The MNA evaluation was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on August 17, 2007.

In turn, the USEPA requested that a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) be prepared to satisfy two main objectives:

1) Evaluate the performance of MNA as compared to the performance of a pump and treat (P&T) technology, including estimating the time required to achieve cleanup objectives;

2) Identify and evaluate technologies to address the MW-19 area.

The area near the monitoring well MW-19 and piezometer P-2 appears to be an isolated area with constituents of concern (COC) concentrations in shallow groundwater above the compliance criteria and without any clear evidence of naturally occurring biodegradation. The final MW-19 investigation report is dated February 2011.

Total Cost

Capital Cost

OM&M Cost

Issues / Recommendations

Original ROD groundwater remedy under consideration for modification. Evaluating an HRC/MNA combination around MW-19 intended to replace the original pump and treat remedy.

The FFS is draft as of April 2011 and EPA has requested some revisions and supplements to support a modified remedy. Remedy modification to be addressed under OU-1 remedy amendment project.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Site Management Form
8/2/2013

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE NO. 704005

SITE NAME Tri-City Barrel Company

SITE ADDRESS: Old Route 7 ZIP CODE: 13833

CITY/TOWN: Fenton (Port Crane)

COUNTY: Broome

ALLOWABLE USE:

SITE MANAGEMENT DESCRIPTION

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN INCLUDES:	YES	NO
IC/EC Certification Plan	☐	▣
Monitoring Plan	▣	☐
Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	☐	▣

Periodic Review Frequency: 1 year

Periodic Review Report Submittal Date:

Description of Institutional Control

TRI-CITIES BARREL CO INC
NYS RTE 20
Deed Restriction
Block: 04
Lot: 1
Sublot: 34
Section: 113
Subsection:
S_B_L Image: 113.04-1-34
Ground Water Use Restriction
Monitoring Plan

Description of Engineering Control

Not Applicable/No EC's

NEW YORK
state department of
HEALTH

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

Sue Kelly
Executive Deputy Commissioner

May 20, 2013

Mr. Michael Cruden
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233

Re: **Final Remedial Reports**
Tri-City Barrel
Site #704005
Fenton (T), Broome County

Dear Mr. Cruden,

At your Department's request, we have reviewed the following documents related to the remediation of the referenced site [1] *Removal Action Final Report*, dated February 7, 1997, [2] *Work Element I Remedial Action Report*, dated March 18, 2004, and [3] *Concrete Rubble Removal Report*, dated September 7, 2011. The documents were reviewed collectively as if they are a cohesive final engineering report for the referenced site. The removal of drums and storage tanks, along with the demolition of the on-site building and the excavation on removal of 40,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil have addressed the potential for exposure to site-related contaminants via direct contact. Potential exposure to residual groundwater contamination is being addressed through the existing deed restriction, which prohibits the installation and use of groundwater for drinking water purposes. In addition, if future use of the land changes, provisions are in place to ensure that a soil vapor intrusion evaluation and/or mitigation will be conducted as necessary. Compliance with an approved site management plan and annual certification by the property owner to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will ensure that the institutional controls remain effective.

Based on our review, I believe that the remedial actions have been satisfactorily completed in accordance with the *Record of Decision* (approved March 2000) and the *Amendment to the Record of Decision* (approved July 2011) and that measures are in place to prevent human exposures to residual contamination at the site. If you have any questions, please contact me at (518) 402-7860.

Sincerely,

Krista M. Anders

Krista M. Anders, Acting Director
Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation

ec: A. Salame-Alfie, Ph.D.
J. Deming / M. Doroski / e-File
J. Strepelis – NYSDOH CDO
R. Brink – BCDH
J. White / E. Hampston – NYSDEC Central Office
B. Putzig – NYSDEC Region 8

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UIS CHECKLIST FOR COMPLETING RECLASSIFICATIONS FROM CLASS 2/3 TO CLASS 4

SITE NAME: Tri-City Barrel Company SITE ID # 704005

1. **Verify/Update Remedial Site Information** – For first four items see Update guidance at http://internal.dec.state.ny.us/der/der274.html
   - ☒ **Basis for Classification Change** (in Class History File for proposed action. Use standard language appropriate for the type of reclass)
   - ☒ **Site Description** (on main site page)
   - ☒ **Site Environmental Assessment** (on main site page)
   - ☒ **Site Health Assessment** (on main site page): requested from DOH by the DER PM, entered by SCS
   - ☒ **Site Name, Address, & Size** (on main site page): verify and notify SCS to make adjustments
   - ☐ **Contacts** (on main site page): verify that all affiliation information needed for Class 4 is complete and accurate (addressees on PRR 45-Day Reminder Notice)
   - ☒ **Provide Site Contact List** (SCL) as defined in Part 375-1.2(as). For additional guidance in preparing SCL, got to http://internal.dec.state.ny.us/der/der309.html Contact List Prepared

2. **IC/EC Module**
   - ☒ Verify that property information is complete and accurate for all parcels Changes Required
   - ☒ Add Control information, as applicable (if none, check "No Controls Needed" in site property details)
   - ☒ ICs - indicate all types used for the site
   - ☒ ECs - indicate all types used for the site
   - ☒ Dates - enter all applicable dates, especially "Control In Place" date (= date filed with County Clerk)
   - ☒ Control Description - provide a summary of restrictions not copy of easement language

3. **UIS Projects** (verify start and end dates, status (PLN/ACT) for all projects, especially:
   - ☒ Remedial Investigation/Design/Action
   - N/A ☐ Certificate of Completion
   - ☒ Site Management
   - N/A ☐ Periodic Review
   - N/A ☐ Create next OU and projects for BCP off-site contamination, if appropriate

4. **eDocs or Documentum** (verify that all applicable documents, or equivalent, are present and properly named)
   - ☒ **Agreement/Order/SAC** (e.g., order.hw130058.2006-01-01.RIFS.pdf) N/A: EPA Lead
   - ☒ **Environmental Easement/Deed Restriction/Deed Notice** filed with County Clerk Details in EPA PCOR Report
   - ☒ **Final Engineering Report** Certified Remedial Action Reports
   - ☒ **Site Management Plan** MNA Monitoring Plan
   - ☒ **Site Boundaries** - Provide site drawing, tax map, or aerial photograph that clearly indicates the site boundaries and sufficient surrounding features such as waterbodies, roads, and railways needed to locate and define site.

5. **Site Reclassification** (when all of the items listed above are completed as appropriate)
   - ☐ **Reviewer Signoffs** - Dates are entered in signoff boxes for all needed reviewers
   - ☐ **ADD Signoff** - ADD approval indicated by date in ADD signoff box
   - ☐ **Supervisory Review Complete checkbox** - checked by SCS to enable export to public website

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION
Site Briefing Report

Site Code	704005	**Site Name**	Tri-City Barrel Company		
Classification	02	**Address**	Old Route 7		
Region	7	**City**	Fenton (Port Crane)	**Zip**	13833
Latitude	42.1590	**Town**	Fenton		
Longitude	-75.8116	**County**	Broome	**Project Manager**	Ed Hampston
Disposal Area	Lagoon			**Estimated Size**	14.9000

Site Description

Location: The Tri-City Barrel Company site is located on 14.9 acres located on Old Route 7 in the Town of Fenton, Broome County.

Site Features: The site is bordered by rural residential areas, farmland, and woodlands. The portion of the site north of I-88 is on 5.1 acres and is bordered by Osborne Creek to the north. A wetland area exists in this parcel. The portion of the site south of I-88 consists of 9.8 acres and is mostly open fields sloping toward I-88.

Current Zoning/Uses: The property is presently zoned residential/agricultural; the industrial use of the property was a nonconforming use (i.e., the drum reclamation facility was permitted to continue operating after a zoning ordinance prohibiting it had been established for this area). The current land use in the immediate vicinity of the site is residential, agricultural, and recreational.

Historic Uses: The property was operated as a barrel and drum reconditioning facility from about 1955 to 1992. The Tri-Cities Barrel Co., a defunct corporation, owned the property during this period of operation. The drum reconditioning process involved cleaning and reconditioning the interior and exterior of drums through a combination of physical, chemical, and mechanical means. The drums, which were brought to the site from numerous different sources, typically contained residues of a variety of chemical compounds employed in industrial or commercial operations. Depending on the nature of the residues, Tri-Cities Barrel Co. employed various processes to remove such residues, including water and caustic sodium hydroxide solutions, incineration, particle blasting, and scraping. Following cleaning, if necessary, the drums were reformed and repainted. Reconditioned drums were staged in box trailers and outdoors. Much of the available property south of I-88 was used for drum storage. As many as 1,000 drums per week were reconditioned at the facility.

A preliminary site assessment resulted in the site being listed on the NPL in October 1989. A drum removal and demolition interim remedial action occurred in 1997 and 1998. A remedial investigation was completed and a Record of Decision was signed in March 2000.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The shale bedrock below the Site is located on a terrace underlain by 35 ft (southern portion of the Site, south of Old Route 7) to greater than 60 ft (northern portion of the Site) of dense silty clay till. The unconsolidated deposits are brown, silty and clayey till, with discontinuous thin sand and gravel lenses. The till deposits form the unconsolidated water-bearing zone at the site. Because of the slow recharge of the onsite wells and low hydraulic conductivity of the till, the groundwater present in the till is referred to as a water-bearing zone and does not qualify as an aquifer. A fractured siltstone, approximately 2.5 to 3.2 ft thick, was encountered within the predominantly shale bedrock at varying

depths between 87 to 113 ft below ground surface. Based on over fifteen years of data, the contamination in the groundwater at this Site is confined to the shallow groundwater present in the till mentioned above.

Within 1,000 ft of the Site boundary, there are nine private drinking water wells . They are all located upgradient or cross-gradient from the Site and installed in bedrock.

Two small unnamed, intermittent streams parallel the eastern and the western sides of the Site. The eastern tributary is located outside the property boundary; the western tributary is located within the property boundary. Both streams collect the surface water runoff from the southern portion of the Site, including Osborne Hollow Road, Old Route 7, and the railroad tracks. Both of the streams flow north, discharging to Osborne Creek.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)	Quantity Disposed
CHLORDANE	UNKNOWN
DICHLOROETHYLENE	UNKNOWN
METHYL ETHERS AND OTHER ASSORTED WASTES	UNKNOWN
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UNKNOWN
METHYLENE CHLORIDE, FREON, TOLUENE	UNKNOWN
PCBS	UNKNOWN
PHENOLS	UNKNOWN
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	UNKNOWN
STYRENE	UNKNOWN
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)	UNKNOWN
TOLUENE	UNKNOWN
TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	UNKNOWN
VINYL CHLORIDE	UNKNOWN
XYLENE (MIXED)	UNKNOWN

Analytical Data Available for : Groundwater, Surface Water, Soil, Sediment

Applicable Standards Exceeded for: Groundwater

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination (Prior to Remediation): Soil and groundwater contamination were confirmed. Sampling revealed that sediments in a small pond near Osborne Creek and a small tributary of Osborne Creek were contaminated with PCBs, and other organics. A small wetland to the south of Route 88 was impacted by the contaminants.

Post-Remediation: Soil contaminants were removed and the wetland restored with special native wetland vegetation. The groundwater pump and treat remedy selected in the ROD has not been implemented. Based upon the results of a post-source area excavation groundwater monitored natural attenuation (MNA) study, it appears that MNA is occurring in the groundwater with an exception of a small area where the levels of one VOC has been increasing. It is theorized that the contamination might be attributable to source material commingled with debris from the demolition of the building that was used to fill an area that was excavated during the remediation. An investigate of this area was completed but a source could not be confirmed.

The affected groundwater at the Site is mainly restricted to the area south of I-88, within the shallow, unconsolidated water-bearing zone; the bedrock aquifer is not contaminated. Prior to the 2003 removal of the contaminated soil, the groundwater plume at the Site appeared to be located in isolated zones within an approximate 240 foot wide by 500 foot long area. While the vertical and horizontal extent of the

groundwater contaminant plume has not significantly changed since the removal of the source, the most prevalent VOCs (Toluene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, cis-1,2- Dichloroethene, Methylene chloride, Vinyl chloride) other than Trichloroethene, have dramatically decreased since 2003.

Site Health Assessment

Drinking contaminated groundwater is not expected since private water supply wells that serve residences near the site have been tested and site-related contamination was not found. Contact with contaminated soil at the site is not likely as the majority of the contamination has been removed and the site has been covered with clean soil to prevent contact with any residual contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Because the there are no structures and given the current use of the site, contact with contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion doesn't represent a concern. An evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur will be completed should the current use of the site change.

Remedy Description and Cost

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 00

The remedy selected in a March 2000 Record of Decision (ROD) for the Tri-Cities Barrel Superfund site (Site) called for the excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of contaminated soils and sediments, and extraction and onsite treatment of the contaminated groundwater. Results of post-soil remediation aquifer testing indicated that the selected groundwater remedy would not be effective in addressing the groundwater contamination. As a result, the remedial alternatives for the groundwater component of the remedy were reevaluated and amended.

The major components of the amended groundwater remedy include the following:
• Monitored natural attenuation of groundwater contamination^ throughout the Site, except in the "MW-19 Area;"
• Long-term groundwater monitoring to verify that the level and extent of groundwater contaminants are declining within the timeframe projected and that conditions are protective of human health and the environment; and,
• Periodic monitoring of nearby residential private wells to ensure the effectiveness of the selected remedy.

EPA determined that the restoration of the groundwater in the MW-19 Area (i.e., attainment of the federal Safe Drinking Water MCLs) is technically impracticable from an engineering perspective due to the ineffectiveness of active remedies in the low permeable soils found at the Site, the limited mobility of the groundwater contamination (the contaminant plume is not migrating), and the inability to locate a source. Therefore, approved a technical impracticability waiver for the groundwater in this area. It should be noted that there are no current and potential receptors downgradient of MW-19 Area.

Total Cost

Capital Cost

OM&M Cost

Issues / Recommendations

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01

The ROD of March 2000 documents the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's selection of a remedy for the Tri-Cities Barrell Superfund Site.

The description of the ROD for this work element (OU1)includes:

1) Excavation and/or dredging of approximately 50,000 cubic yards of unsaturated (above the water table) soil and sediment with concentrations of constituents that exceed the site cleanup goals;

2) Backfilling the excavation with clean fill and revegetation such areas, as appropriate. All excavated/dredged material will be characterized and transported for treatment/disposal at an off-site Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and/or Toxic Substances Control Act compliant facility, as appropriate;

3) Restoration of any wetlands impacted by remedial activities. The restored wetlands will require routine inspection for several years to ensure adequate survival of the planted vegetation.

The elements above were implemented under a remedial action in 2003. In addition, the following elements were in the ROD:

4) Extraction of contaminated groundwater utilizing a network of recovery wells, and treatment of the extracted groundwater (by air stripping, liquid phase carbon adsorption, and chemical precipitation technologies, or other appropriate treatment), followed by discharge to surface water;

5) Implementation of institutional controls (i.e., deed restrictions) to prohibit the installation and use of groundwater wells at the Site until groundwater cleanup standards are achieved;

6) Long-term monitoring of groundwater, surface water, and nearby residential private wells to ensure the effectiveness of the selected remedy.

In 2011, the proposed ROD amendment would modify the groundwater treatment to monitored natural attenuation. Additional information on the proposed remedy amendment and costs are below in the issues/recommendations.

Total Cost	$20,500,000
Capital Cost	$18,600,000
OM&M Cost	$137,000

Issues / Recommendations

EPA has provided the Department a Superfund Proposed Plan for Remedy Modification (Proposed Plan) describing proposed changes to the groundwater component of the remedy and identifying a preferred modified remedy with the rationale for this preference.

EPA is planning to complete the modification for this fiscal year and has requested NYS concurrence as soon as possible as of July 1, 2011. Staff have provided documentation to NYSDOH and requested evaluation for concurrence and/or any comments.

EPA proposes to change the groundwater remedy from extraction and treatment to monitored natural attenuation (MNA) for groundwater underlying the Site, except for the "MW-19 Area", where EPA is proposing waiver of the groundwater regulatory requirements due to the technical impracticability of complying with them from an engineering perspective.

Under this alternative, the groundwater contamination would be addressed through natural attenuation processes (i.e., biodegradation, dispersion, sorption, volatilization, oxidation-reduction reactions). As part of a long-term groundwater monitoring program, groundwater samples would be collected and analyzed periodically in order to verify that the level and extent of groundwater contaminants (e.g., VOCs) are declining and that conditions are protective of human health and the environment. In addition, biodegradation parameters (e.g., oxygen, nitrate, sulfate, methane, ethane, ethene, alkalinity, redox potential, pH, temperature, conductivity, chloride, and total organic carbon) would be used to assess the progress of the degradation process.

In addition, to the change in groundwater remedy, EPA is requiring that a rubble area near MW-19 will be excavated and disposed off-site at a permitted landfill by the PRP Group in August 2011.

Because this alternative would result in contaminants remaining on-Site above levels that allow for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure, CERCLA requires that the Site be reviewed every five years. If this review indicates that monitored natural attenuation was not effective, more aggressive remedies, such as enhanced monitored natural attenuation, may be implemented.

Present-Worth Cost: $594,600
Capital Cost: $65,500
Annual Monitoring Cost: $40,000

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01A

A time-critical removal action took place from 10/1996 to 1/1997.

The following work will be performed under the removal action:

1) Characterize & dispose of the contents of 100+ drums, aboveground and underground storage tanks, pits, sumps, and other containers, equipment and piping.

2) Decontaminate and remove or demolish all equipment and buildings.

Total Cost

Capital Cost

OM&M Cost

Issues / Recommendations

Remedy Description for Operable Unit 01B

As part of a Federal Consent Decree, the respondents performed an MNA study to evaluate whether or not natural attenuation of the groundwater is occurring at the site. Details of the MNA evaluation were presented in the August 16, 2007 Comprehensive Monitored Attenuation Evaluation. The MNA evaluation was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on August 17, 2007.

In turn, the USEPA requested that a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) be prepared to satisfy two main objectives:

1) Evaluate the performance of MNA as compared to the performance of a pump and treat (P&T) technology, including estimating the time required to achieve cleanup objectives;

2) Identify and evaluate technologies to address the MW-19 area.

The area near the monitoring well MW-19 and piezometer P-2 appears to be an isolated area with constituents of concern (COC) concentrations in shallow groundwater above the compliance criteria and without any clear evidence of naturally occurring biodegradation. The final MW-19 investigation report is dated February 2011.

Total Cost

Capital Cost

OM&M Cost

Issues / Recommendations

Original ROD groundwater remedy under consideration for modification. Evaluating an HRC/MNA combination around MW-19 intended to replace the original pump and treat remedy.

The FFS is draft as of April 2011 and EPA has requested some revisions and supplements to support a modified remedy. Remedy modification to be addressed under OU-1 remedy amendment project.

Owners

Current Owner(s)

WARNER GARY

Gary Warner

R.D. 1, PO BOX 88

PORT CRANE NY 13833

Gary Warner

RD 1 / PO Box 88

Port Crane NY 13833

Disposal Owner(s)

Operators

Current Operator(s)

WARNER GARY

TRI-CITY BARREL COMPANY, INC.

R.D. 1, PO BOX 88

PORT CRANE NY

Gary Warner

RD 1 / PO Box 88

Port Crane NY 13833

TRI-CITY BARREL COMPANY, INC.

ZZ

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

March 26, 2010

SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

1. SITE NAME	2. SITE NUMBER	3. a. TOWNSHIP	b. CITY/VILLAGE	4. COUNTY
Tri-City Barrel Company	704005	Fenton	Port Crane	Broome

5. REGION	6. PROGRAM TYPE
7	Superfund (Proposed Class Change) Current Class 2 to Proposed Class 4

7. LOCATION OF SITE (Attach U.S.G.S. Topographic Map showing site location)

a. Quadrangle Chenango Forks **b. Site Latitude 42N 09'31" Site Longitude 75W48'40"**

c. Tax Map Numbers 113.04-1-34 **d. Site Street Address 319 NYS Rte 7 P.O. Box 88, Port Crane, NY 13833**

8. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SITE (Attach site plan showing disposal/sampling locations)

The Tri-Cities Barrel Superfund Site (TCB), which is listed on the NPL, includes a 14.9-acre parcel which became contaminated through operation of a drum and barrel reconditioning business processing a variety of substances used in industrial or commercial processes from about 1955 to 1992. Wastewater from the reconditioning process was discharged to the ground or into unlined lagoons on the Site. The Site is situated adjacent to Old Route 7, approximately five miles northeast of the City of Binghamton, in the Town of Fenton, Broome County, New York and is bisected by Interstate Highway 88 (1-88). The Site is bordered to the north by Osborne Creek and by rural residential areas, farmland, and woodlands on the other sides. The property is presently zoned residential/agricultural; the industrial use of the property was a nonconforming. The current land use in the immediate vicinity of the Site is residential, agricultural, and recreational.

Based upon the results of an EPA-performed site investigation and New York State-performed Phase I and Phase II site investigations, the Site was listed on the National Priorities List on Oct. 4, 1989. Based upon the results of a 1999 RI/FS reports and a February 2000 public meeting, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed on March 31, 2000, which called for the excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil/sediment, backfill of the excavated area with clean fill and the extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater at the Site. The soil and sediment remedy selected in the ROD was completed in 2003 and resulted in the excavation and off-site disposal of 74,969 tons (40,000 cubic yards) of contaminated soil and sediment. In 2003, the building foundations remaining after the 1997 removal were excavated, decontaminated, cut into manageable sizes, and buried in a clean area on-site before being excavated and removed in 2011. Due to difficulty in groundwater recovery on-site, additional assessments and pilots on groundwater remediation were performed. In September 2011, a modified remedy of monitored natural attenuation was approved for the site.

a. Area 14.9 acres b. Completed: ( ) Financial Assessment X PSA X IRM X RI/FS X Construction ( ) O&M ( )Other:

9. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED (Include EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers)

The TCB site contained a variety of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), metals, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. The ROD pages five through nine contain a detailed summary of contamination.

10. ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE ( )Air X Groundwater X Surface Water X Sediment X Soil ( )Waste ( )Leachate ( )EPTox ( )TCLP

Site files in NYSDEC eDocs L:\DER\eDocs\Site-Specific\r7\broome\fenton\Tri-Cities Barrel\HW704005\Site_Investigation contain extensive reporting on data from the remedial investigation conducted from 1992-1997, as well as follow-up assessment of contaminants and potential modified groundwater remedial alternatives. Most recently, a June 2012 sampling event to monitor the effectiveness of the monitored natural attenuation (report.hw704005.2012-09-24.June_2012_Monitoring_Report.pdf in L:\DER\eDocs\Site-Specific\r7\broome\fenton\Tri-Cities Barrel\HW704005\OM&M) is included in site files.

11. CONCLUSION

1) With the exception of the groundwater remedy, the remedy in the March 2000 ROD was completed and documented via a certified and approved remedial action report (report.hw704005.2004-03-18.Work_Element_I_Remedial_Action_Volume_1)
2) Concrete rubble buried on-site as part of a building demolition was removed and documented in a removal report (report.hw704005.2011-09-07.Concrete_Removal_Summary_FINAL.pdf).
3) A September 2011 amended Record of Decision modified the groundwater remedy to monitored natural attenuation. A monitoring plan was approved (workplan.hw704005.2012-01-11.SMP_Long_Term_MNA_Sampling.pdf) and monitoring as specified in the plan is underway (report.hw704005.2012-09-24.June_2012_Monitoring_Report.pdf).
4) **With completion of the specified remedies, institutional controls, and long term monitoring, the site should be reclassified to Class 4 under 6 NYCRR Part 375.**

Institutional Control: Deed Restriction on groundwater use on-site, Local Control requiring vapor intrusion assessment for future development.

12. SITE DATA

a. Nearest Surface Water: Distance *ON-SITE* Direction *North* ID & Classification *Osborne Creek, Class C*

b. Nearest Groundwater: Depth 10-74 ft. Flow Direction North ( )Sole Source ( )Primary ( )High Yield X Low Yield ( ) Non Yield

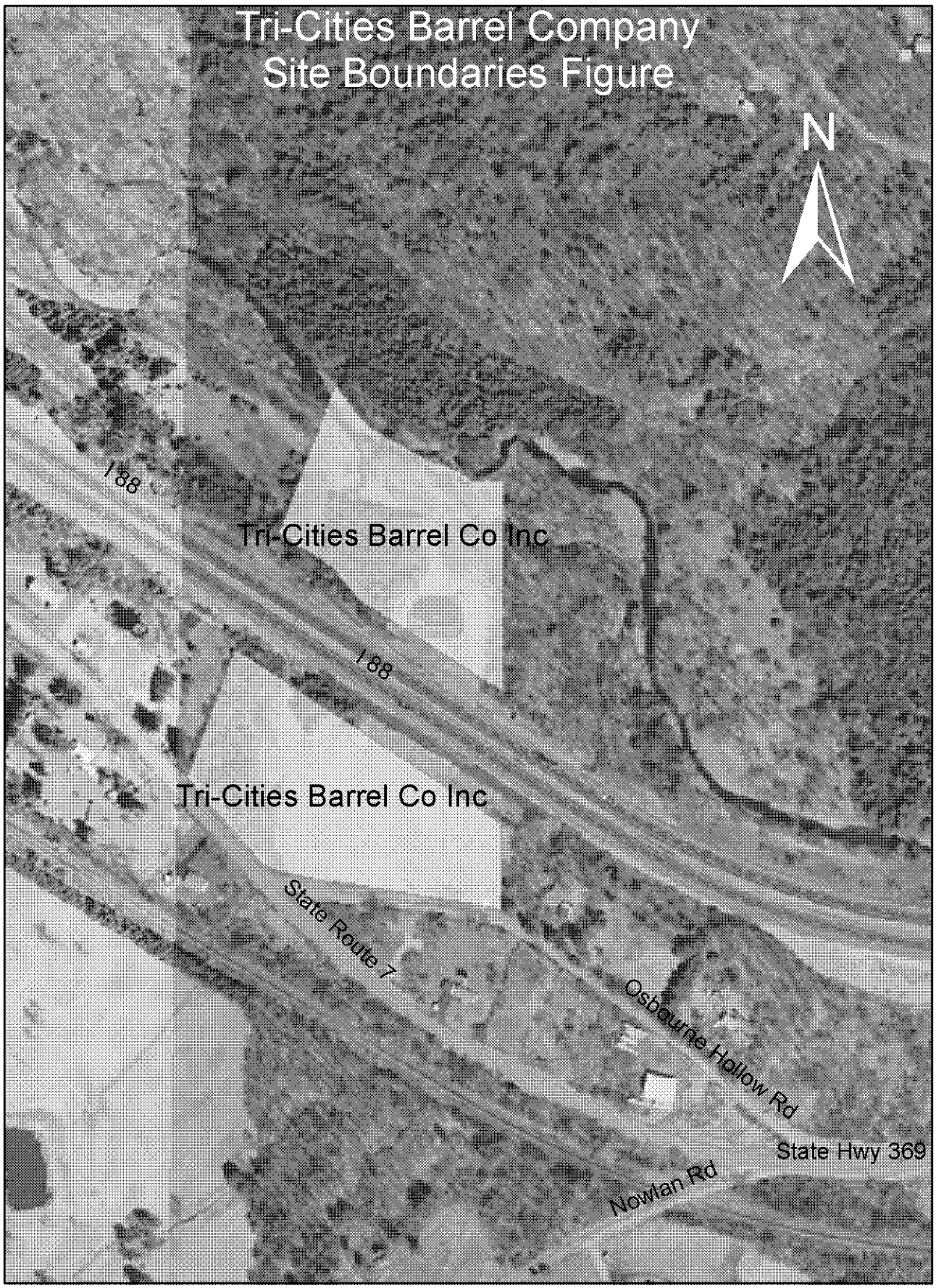
c. Nearest Water Supply: Distance Approx. 150ft. Direction East and South Active X Yes ( ) No Character: Residential Wells

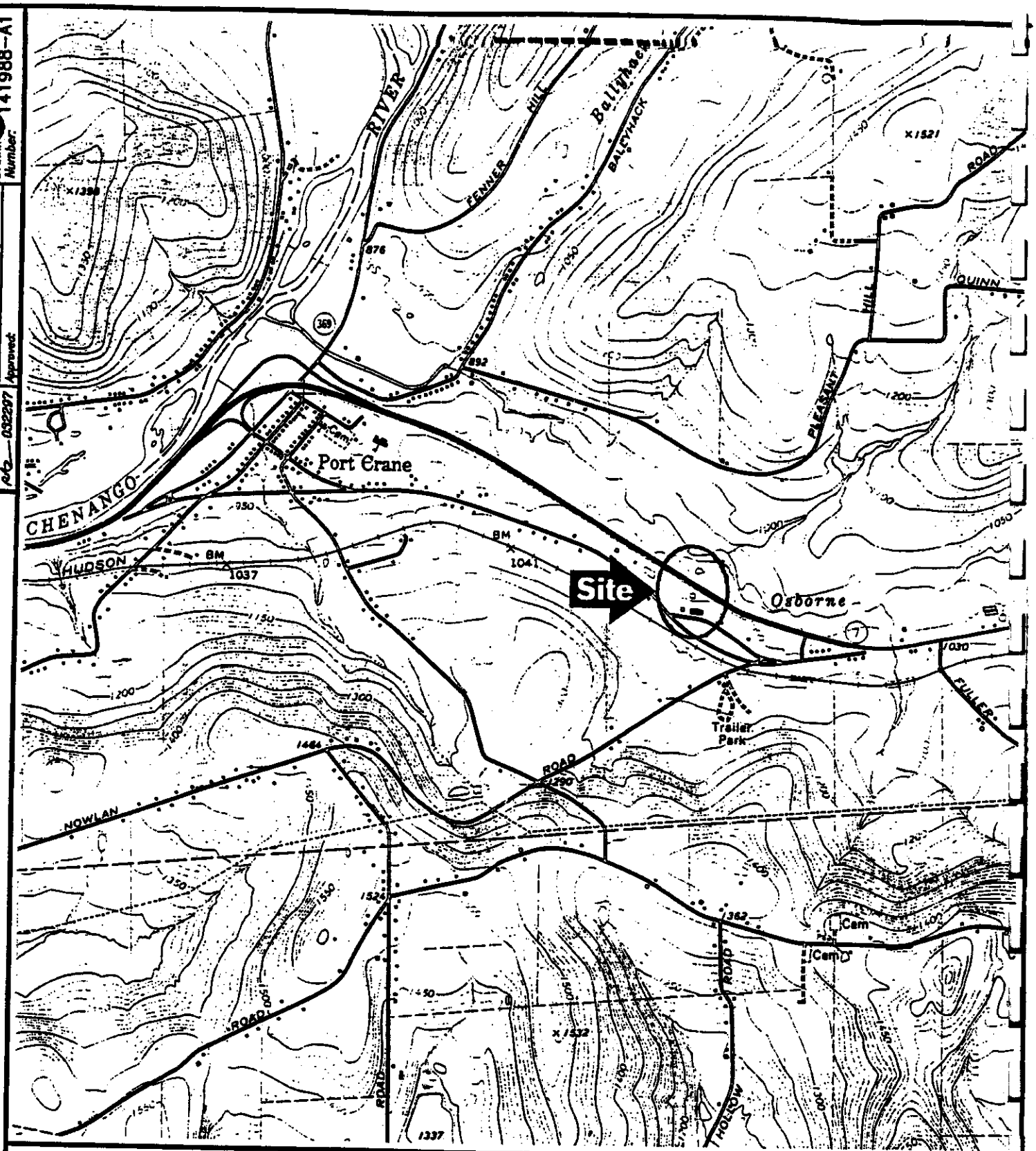
d. Nearest Building: Distance Approx. 150ft. Direction East Use Residential

e. Documented fish or wildlife mortality?	( )Y	X N	h. Exposed hazardous waste?	( )Y	X N
f. Impact on special status fish or wildlife resource?	( )Y	X N	i. EPA ID # NYD00245264	HRS Score	44.06
g. Controlled Site Access?	( )Y	X N	j. WEB site address: N/A		

13. SITE OWNER'S NAME	14. ADDRESS	15. TELEPHONE NUMBER
Tri-City Barrel Company (Defunct)	319 NYS Rte 7 P.O. Box 88, Port Crane, NY 13833	N/A

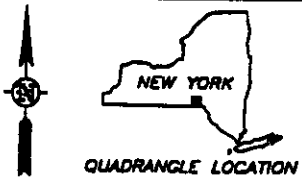
16. PREPARER	17. APPROVED
Signature Date	Signature Date
Edward Hampston, Environmental Engineer 2, NYSDEC	A. Joseph White, Environmental Engineer 3, NYSDEC
Name, Title, Organization	Name, Title, Organization


Tri-Cities Barrel Company
Site Boundaries Figure
N
I 88
Tri-Cities Barrel Co Inc
I 88
Tri-Cities Barrel Co Inc
State Route 7
Osbourne Hollow Rd
State Hwy 369
Nowlan Rd



REFERENCE:

USGS 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE, CHENANGO FORKS, NEW YORK, PHOTOREVISED 1968. SCALE 1:24000.



ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES CORPORATION Four Penn Center West, Suite 315 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15276 (412) 787-5100	FIGURE 1-1 SITE LOCATION MAP	TRI-CITIES BARREL SUPERFUND SITE FENTON, NEW YORK

Drawn By: ajb 032397 | Checked: | Approved: | Drawing Number: 141988-A1

RAZ ~ Z:\...\141\141988\A1.dwg :Mar 18, 1999 10:22a

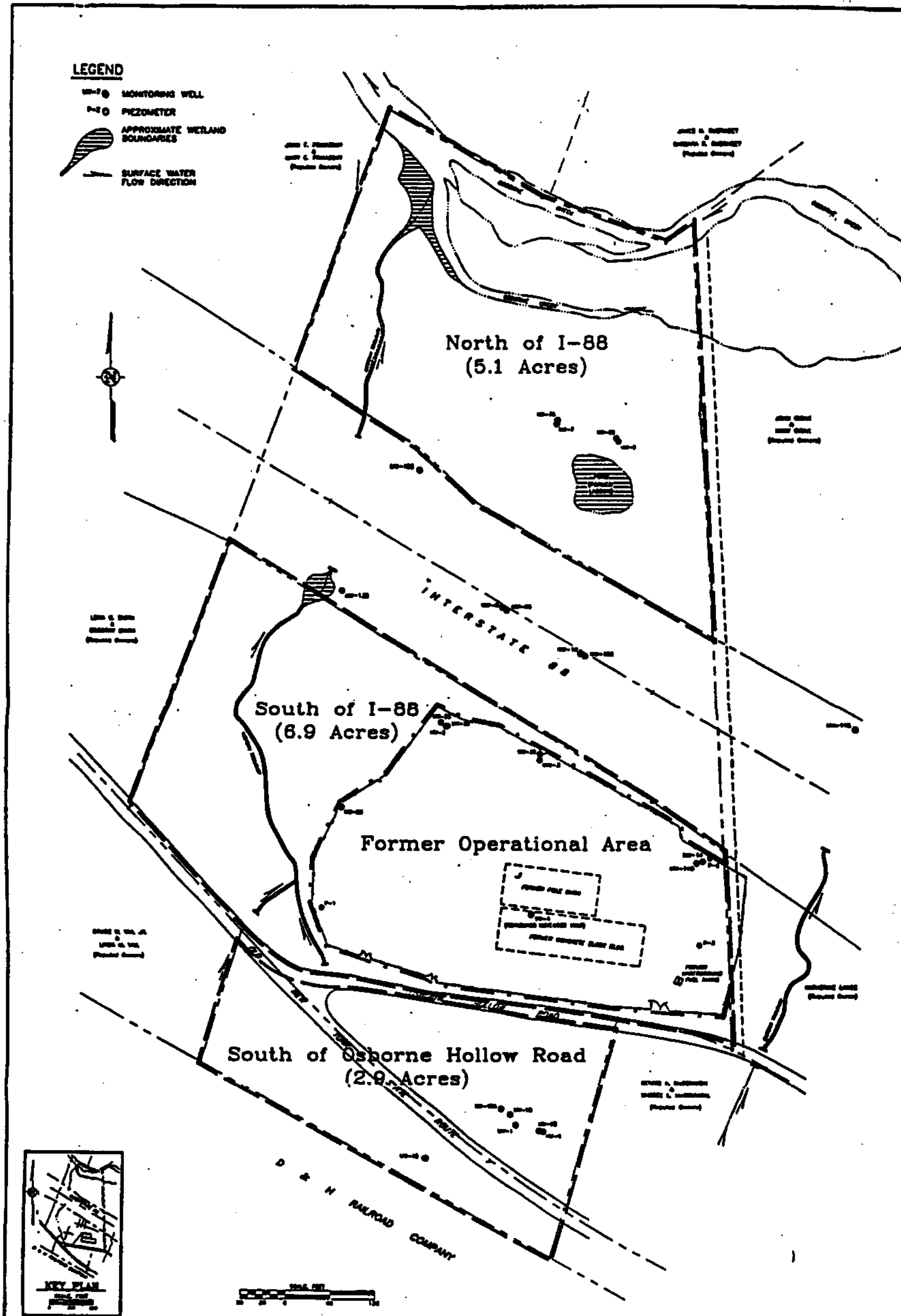


FIGURE 2-1	Date 030497 Scale AS SHOWN Design KBJ Drawn [illegible] Checked KBJ File 141988-B62	SITE LAYOUT TRI-CITIES BARREL SUPERFUND SITE FENTON, NEW YORK	Revision			ESC
			Date	Description	By	

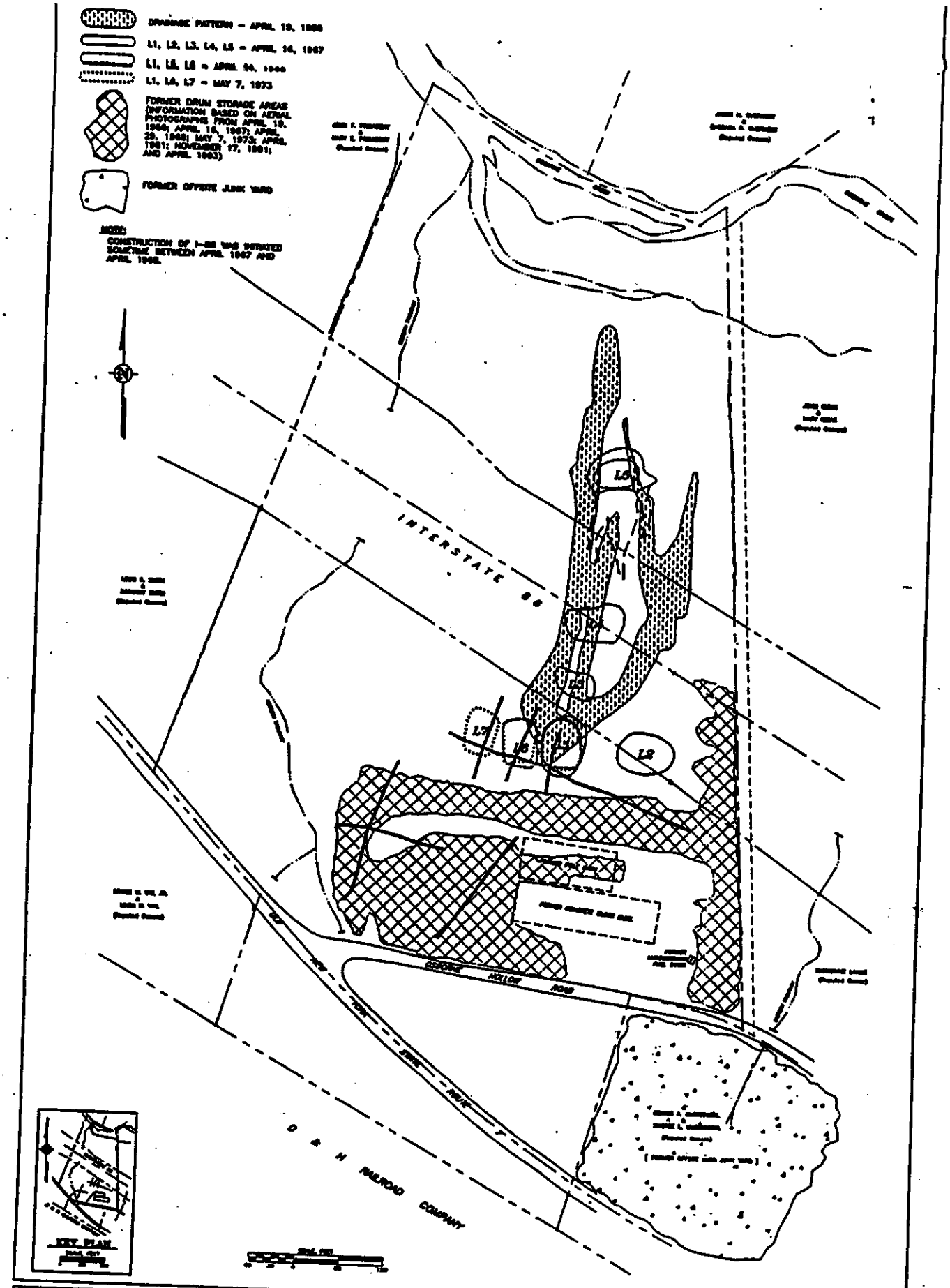
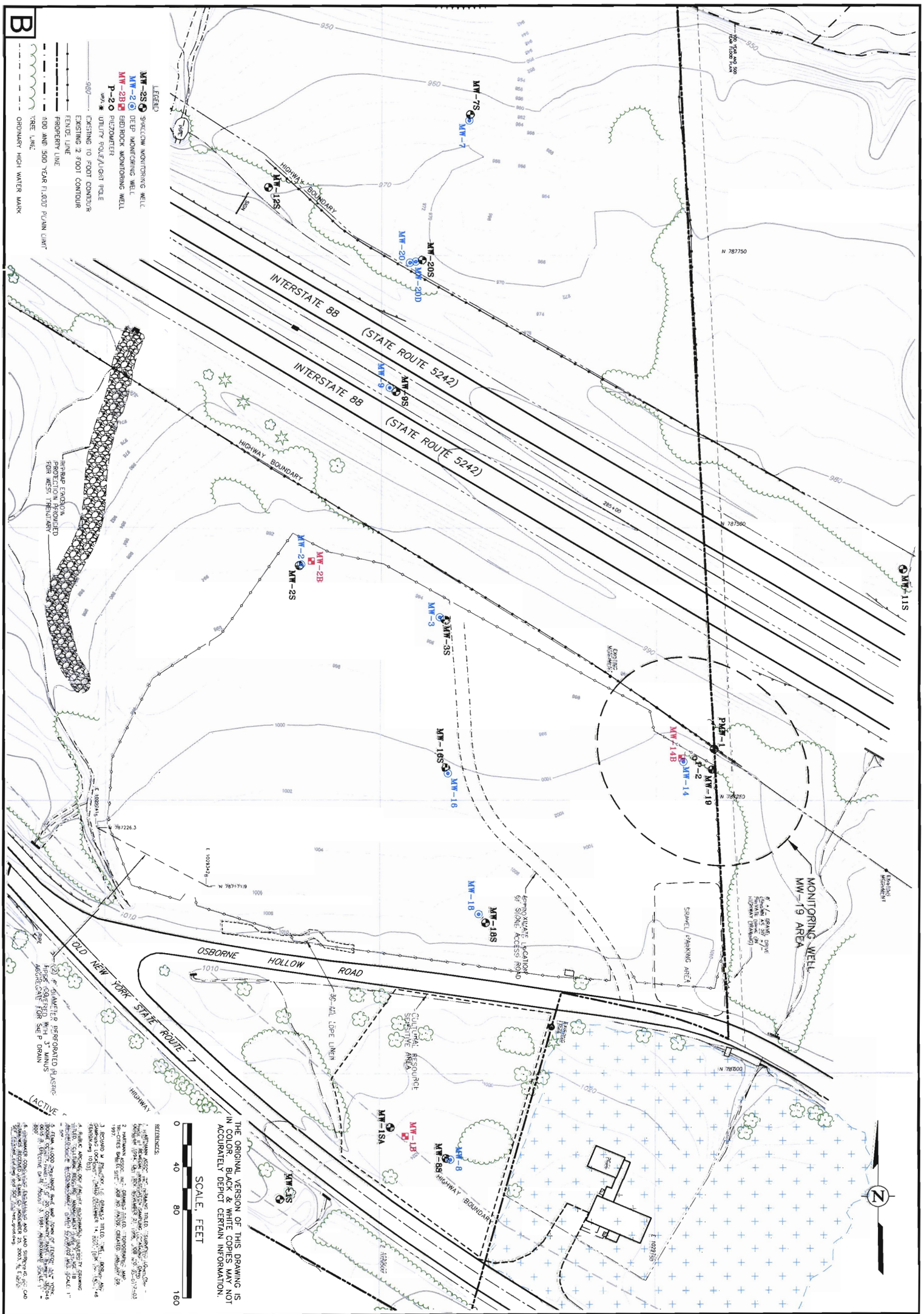


FIGURE 3-1	Date: 030407 Scale: AS SHOWN Design: KBJ Drawn: AMZ Checked: KBJ File: 141988-003	LOCATIONS OF FORMER LAGOONS, SURFICIAL DISCHARGE PATTERNS, AND DRUM STORAGE AREAS TRI-CITIES BARREL SUPERFUND SITE FENTON, NEW YORK	Revision Date / Description / By	SEAL ESC

R:\Acad\CADD\00006\00006725-Tri-Cities\CAD\00006725-B12.dwg, 11/29/2011 1:09:20 PM, usrz01165



WSP Engineering of New York, P.C.
5 Sullivan Street
Cazenovia, New York 13035
(315) 655-3900
www.wspenvironmental.com/usa

FIGURE 1

WELL LOCATIONS
MNA SAMPLING PROGRAM

TRI-CITIES BARREL SUPERFUND SITE
FENTON, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR:
TRI-CITIES BARREL
SITE RESPONDENTS

Drawn By:	RAZ 11292011
Checked:	11292011
Approved:	GER 11292011
DWG Name:	00006725-B12

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
Bureau of Technical Support, 11th Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-7020
Phone: (518) 402-9543 • Fax: (518) 402-9547
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Joe Martens
Commissioner

July 12, 2013

Tri-City Barrel Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 88
Port Crane, NY 13833

Dear Sir:

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

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

DEC Site No.: 704005
Site Name: Tri-City Barrel Company
Site Address: Old Route 7, Port Crane, Town of Fenton 13833

Classification change from Class 2 to Class 4

The reason for the change is as follows:

Hazardous waste disposal at this site was addressed by implementation of the remedy identified for the site by one or more Records of Decision (ROD). All construction of the components of the site-wide remedy was completed no later than May 25, 2011. The Final Engineering Report (FER) equivalents, consisting of the Removal Report of February 1997; the Work Element I Remedial Action Report of March 2004; and the Concrete Removal Summary of September 2011 confirm that the remedy has been constructed consistent with the requirements in the ROD and ROD amendment(s). Management of contamination remaining at the site, including any required monitoring, is and has been controlled pursuant to a Site Management Plan (SMP) (or its equivalent). The required Institutional control to ensure the protectiveness of the site, in the form of a deed restriction, is in place. A significant threat to public health and the environment no longer exists at the site.

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

Such petition may be addressed to:

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

For additional information, please contact Ed Hampston, the project manager at 518-402-9814.

Sincerely,

Kelly A. Lewandowski, P.E.
Chief
Site Control Section

KAL/BW/sjs
Enclosure

ec: R. Schick
L. Zeppetelli
A. English
K. Lewandowski
E. Hampston, Project Manager
G. Rieger, WSP Engineering of NY, P.C.

bec: w/Enc.
K. Anders, NYSDOH
M. Cruden, Director, Remedial Bureau E
W. Daigle, Director, Remedial Bureau D
J. Sluzar, Regional Attorney, Region 7
D. Bimber, Regional Permit Administrator, Region 7
H. Warner, RHWRE, Region 7
B. Wolosen, Site Control Section

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION
Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report

Site Code	704005					
Site Name	Tri-City Barrel Company	**Address**	Old Route 7			
Classification	04	**City**	Fenton (Port Crane)	**Zip**	13833	
Region	7	**County**	Broome	**Town**	Fenton	
Latitude	42 degrees, 9 minutes, 33.00 seconds			**Estimated Size**		14.9000
Longitude	-75 degrees, 48 minutes, 42.00 seconds					
Site Type	EPA	**Disposal Area**	Lagoon			

Site Description

Location: The Tri-City Barrel Company site is located on 14.9 acres on Old Route 7 in the Town of Fenton, Broome County.

Site Features: The site is bordered by rural residential areas, farmland, and woodlands. The portion of the site north of I-88 is on 5.1 acres and is bordered by Osborne Creek to the north. A wetland area exists in this parcel. The portion of the site south of I-88 consists of 9.8 acres and is mostly open fields sloping toward I-88.

Current Zoning/Uses: The property is presently zoned residential/agricultural; the industrial use of the property was a nonconforming use (i.e., the drum reclamation facility was permitted to continue operating after a zoning ordinance prohibiting it had been established for this area). The current land use in the immediate vicinity of the site is residential, agricultural, and recreational.

Historic Uses: The property was operated as a barrel and drum reconditioning facility from about 1955 to 1992. The Tri-Cities Barrel Co., a defunct corporation, owned the property during this period of operation. The drum reconditioning process involved cleaning and reconditioning the interior and exterior of drums through a combination of physical, chemical, and mechanical means. The drums, which were brought to the site from numerous different sources, typically contained residues of a variety of chemical compounds employed in industrial or commercial operations. Depending on the nature of the residues, Tri-Cities Barrel Co. employed various processes to remove such residues, including water and caustic sodium hydroxide solutions, incineration, particle blasting, and scraping. Following cleaning, if necessary, the drums were reformed and repainted. Reconditioned drums were staged in box trailers and outdoors. Much of the available property south of I-88 was used for drum storage. As many as 1,000 drums per week were reconditioned at the facility.

A preliminary site assessment resulted in the site being listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in October 1989. A drum removal and demolition interim remedial action occurred in 1997 and 1998. A remedial investigation was completed and a Record of Decision was signed in March 2000.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The shale bedrock below the site is located on a terrace underlain by 35 ft (southern portion of the Site, south of Old Route 7) to greater than 60 ft (northern portion of the Site) of dense silty clay till. The unconsolidated deposits are brown, silty and clayey till, with discontinuous thin sand and gravel lenses. The till deposits form the unconsolidated water-bearing zone at the site. Because of the slow recharge of the on-site wells and low hydraulic conductivity of the till, the groundwater present in the till is referred to as a water-bearing zone and does not qualify as an aquifer. A fractured siltstone, approximately 2.5 to 3.2 ft thick, was encountered within the predominantly shale bedrock at varying depths between 87 to 113 ft below ground surface. Based on over fifteen years of data, the contamination in the groundwater at this site is confined to the shallow groundwater present in the till mentioned above.

Within 1,000 ft of the site boundary, there are nine private drinking water wells. They are all located upgradient or cross-gradient from the site and installed in bedrock.

Two small unnamed, intermittent streams parallel the eastern and the western sides of the site. The eastern tributary is located outside the property boundary; the western tributary is located within the property boundary. Both streams collect the surface water runoff from the southern portion of the site, including Osborne Hollow Road, Old Route 7, and the railroad tracks. Both of the streams flow north, discharging to Osborne Creek.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed) Quantity

OU 01

METHYLENE CHLORIDE, FREON, TOLUENE	0.00

DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.00
CHLORDANE	0.00
PCBS	0.00
PHENOLS	0.00
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	0.00
METHYL ETHERS AND OTHER ASSORTED WASTES	0.00
XYLENE (MIXED)	0.00
STYRENE	0.00
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)	
TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)	
VINYL CHLORIDE	
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	
TOLUENE	

Analytical Data Available for : Groundwater, Surface Water, Soil, Sediment

Applicable Standards Exceeded for: Groundwater

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination (Prior to Remediation): Soil and groundwater contamination were confirmed. Sampling revealed that sediments in a small pond near Osborne Creek and a small tributary of Osborne Creek were contaminated with PCBs, and other organics. A small wetland to the south of Route 88 was impacted by the contaminants.

Post-Remediation: Soil contaminants were removed and the wetland restored with special native wetland vegetation. The groundwater pump and treat remedy selected in the ROD has not been implemented. Based upon the results of a post-source area excavation groundwater monitored natural attenuation (MNA) study, it appears that MNA is occurring in the groundwater with an exception of a small area where the levels of one volatile organic compound (VOC) has been increasing. It is theorized that the contamination might be attributable to source material commingled with debris from the demolition of the building that was used to fill an area that was excavated during the remediation. An investigate of this area was completed but a source could not be confirmed.

The affected groundwater at the site is mainly restricted to the area south of I-88, within the shallow, unconsolidated water-bearing zone; the bedrock aquifer is not contaminated. Prior to the 2003 removal of the contaminated soil, the groundwater plume at the site appeared to be located in isolated zones within an approximate 240 foot wide by 500 foot long area. While the vertical and horizontal extent of the groundwater contaminant plume has not significantly changed since the removal of the source, the most prevalent VOCs (Toluene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, cis-1,2- Dichloroethene, Methylene chloride, Vinyl chloride) other than Trichloroethene, have dramatically decreased since 2003.

Site Health Assessment

Drinking contaminated groundwater is not expected since private water supply wells that serve residences near the site have been tested and site-related contamination was not found. Contact with contaminated soil at the site is not likely as the majority of the contamination has been removed and the site has been covered with clean soil to prevent contact with any residual contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Because the there are no structures and given the current use of the site, contact with contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion doesn't represent a concern. An evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur will be completed should the current use of the site change.

Owners

Current Owner(s)

WARNER GARY

Gary Warner

R.D. 1, PO BOX 88

PORT CRANE NY 13833

Gary Warner

RD 1 PO Box 88

Port Crane NY 13833

Disposal Owner(s)

TriI-City Barrel Company, INC.

PO Box 88

Port Crane NY 13833

Operators

Current Operator(s)

WARNER GARY

TRI-CITY BARREL COMPANY, INC.

R.D. 1, PO BOX 88

PORT CRANE NY

Gary Warner

RD 1 PO Box 88

Port Crane NY 13833

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

PUBLIC NOTICE

State Superfund Program

Receive Site Information by Email. See next page to Learn How.

Site Name: Tri-City Barrel Company **August 2, 2013**
Site No. 704005 **Tax Map No.** 113.04-1-34
Site Location: Old Route 7, Port Crane, Town of Fenton 13833

Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Re-Classification Notice

The Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Program (the State Superfund Program) is the State's program for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up sites where the disposal of hazardous waste may present a threat to public health and/or the environment. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) maintains a list of these sites in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (the "Registry"). In this case, the United States Protection Agency (USEPA) also listed the above referenced site, located on a map on the reverse side of this page, on the National Priority List (NPL) and is the lead agency for the cleanup. For a cleanup progress summary and the remedial activities completed by the USEPA please refer to the following web address: http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0201830

This notice serves to inform you that the NYS DEC has determined that the site qualifies for reclassification on the State's Registry as a Class 4 for the following reason(s):

> Hazardous waste disposal at this site was addressed by implementation of the remedy identified for the site by one or more Records of Decision (ROD). All construction of the components of the site-wide remedy was completed no later than May 25, 2011. The Final Engineering Report (FER) equivalents, consisting of the Removal Report of February 1997; the Work Element I Remedial Action Report of March 2004; and the Concrete Removal Summary of September 2011 confirm that the remedy has been constructed consistent with the requirements in the ROD and ROD amendment(s). Management of contamination remaining at the site, including any required monitoring, is and has been controlled pursuant to a Site Management Plan (SMP) (or its equivalent). The required Institutional control to ensure the protectiveness of the site, in the form of a deed restriction, is in place.

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

FOR MORE SITE INFORMATION

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

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

NYS Registry Status Related Questions
Ms. Kelly A Lewandowski, PE
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation,
625 Broadway, 11th Fl.
Albany, NY 12233-7020
Phone: (518)402-9553
Fax: (518)402-9595
E-mail: kalewand@gw.dec.state.ny.us

NYS DOH Public Health Related Questions:
Bridget K. Callaghan
Public Health Specialist II
Bureau of Environmental Exposure
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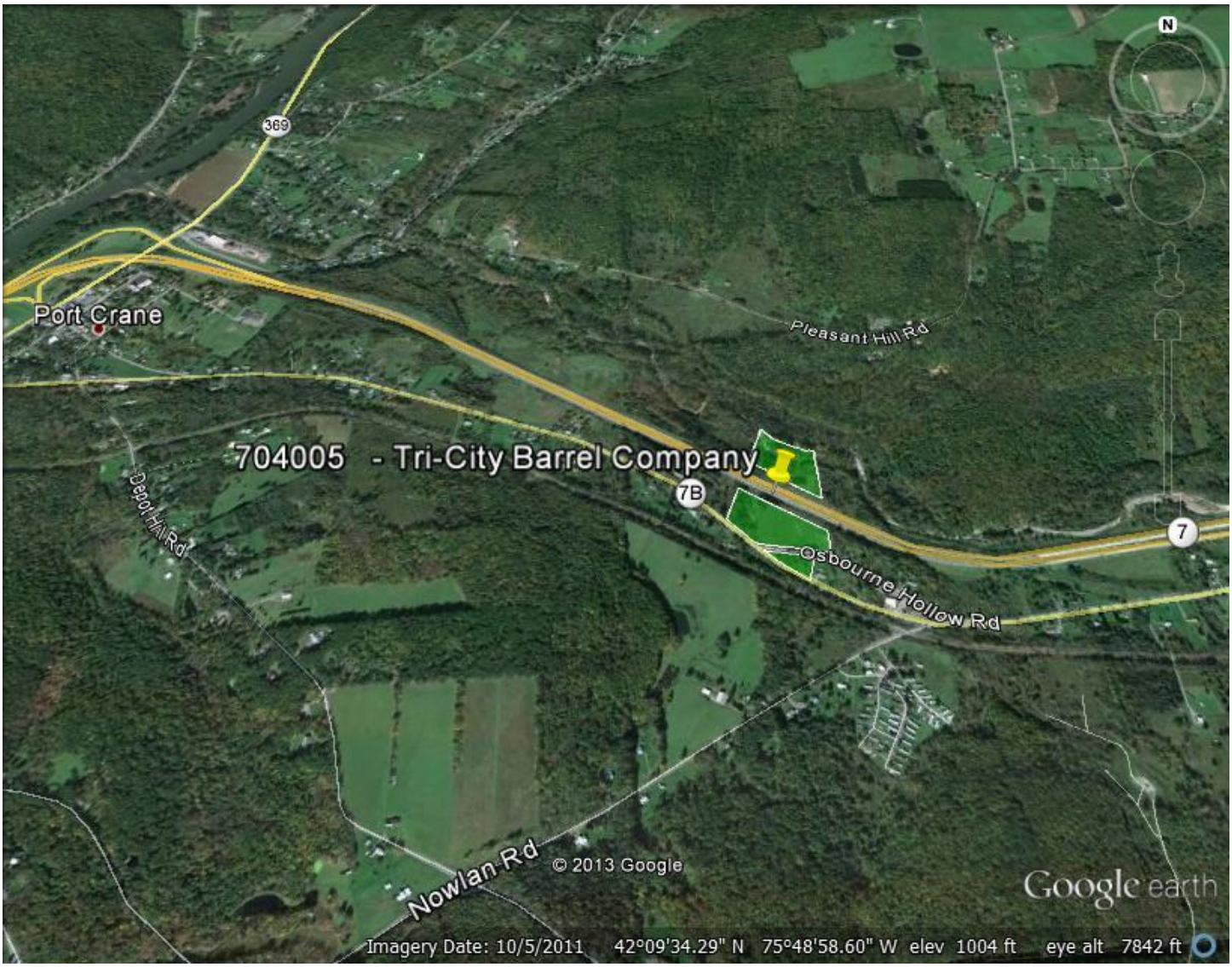
The Department is sending you this notice in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law Article 27, Title 13 and its companion regulation (6 NYCRR 375-2.7(b)(6)(ii)) which requires the Department to notify all parties on the contact list for this site of this recent action.

Approximate Site Location
Tri-City Barrel Company
704005
Old Route 7, Port Crane, Town of Fenton 13833



Receive Site Updates by Email

Have site information such as this public notice sent right to your email inbox. NYSDEC invites you to sign up with one or more contaminated sites county email listservs available at the following web page: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html . It's *quick*, it's *free*, and it will help keep you *better informed*.

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

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

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

Electronic copies:

R. Schick, Director, Division of Environmental Remediation
M. Ryan, Asst. Director, Division of Environmental Remediation
A. English, Director, Bureau of Technical Support
K. Lewandowski, Chief, Site Control Section
M. Cruden, Director, Remedial Bureau E
W. Daigle, Director, Remedial Bureau D
H. Warner, RHWRE, Region 7
D. Bimber, Regional Permit Administrator, Region 7
D. Carlton, Regional CPS, Region 7
K. Anders, NYSDOH
L. Ennist, DER, Bureau of Program Management
E. Hampston, Project Manager
B. Wolosen, Site Control Section

Tri-City Barrel
704005

18 Total
Barb Wolosen / Ed Hampston

Benjamin Fassett
720 River Rd.
Binghamton, NY 13901

Tri-Cities Barrel Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 88
319 NYS Rte. 7
Port Crane, NY 13833

Lawrence S. Glover & Gail C. Clover
298 NYS Rte. 7B
Port Crane, NY 13833

James H. Guernsey & Barbara R. Guernsey
174 Pleasant Hill Rd.
Port Crane, NY 13833

John Vincent Kopalek
161 Nowlan Rd.
Binghamton, NY 13904

Katherine Lance
35 Osborne Hollow Rd.
Port Crane, NY 13833

Charles A Spence & Janet Spence
893 Nowlan Rd.
Port Crane, NY 13833

Bruce W. Vail & Linda M. Vail
308 NYS Rte. 7B
Port Crane, NY 13833

Dennis Mcgonnigal & Sheree Mcgonnigal
335 NYS Rte. 7B
Port Crane, NY 13833

Terri L. Cannon-Pirozzi
277 NYS Route 7B
Port Crane, NY 13833

John F. Prikazsky & Mary E. Prikazsky
3 James Avenue
Binghamton, NY 13901

Debra A. Preston, County Executive
Broome County Office Bldg., 6th FL.
P.O. Box 1766
60 Hawley Street
Binghamton, NY 13902-1766

Claudia A. Edwards, Director
County Health Department
225 Front Street
Binghamton, NY 13905

Elaine Miller, Commissioner
Planning Department
Broome County Office Bldg., 5th FL.
P.O. Box 1766
60 Hawley Street
Binghamton, NY 13902

Honorable Matthew J. Ryan, Mayor
Binghamton City Hall
38 Hawley Street
Binghamton, NY 13901

Director
PH & C Development
Binghamton City Hall
38 Hawley Street
Binghamton, NY 13901

Joseph Yannuzzi, Superintendent
Water & Sewer Department
Binghamton City Hall
38 Hawley Street
Binghamton, NY 13901

Building Inspector
Town of Fenton
44 Park Street
Port Crane, NY 13833