



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: McKesson EnviroSystems (Inland Site)

Site Code: 734020

Program: State Superfund Program

Classification: 04

EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 7

Address: 800/801 Van Rensselaer Street

City: Syracuse Zip: 13204

County: Onondaga

Latitude: 43.06116435

Longitude: -76.17155248

Site Type: STRUCTURE

Estimated Size: 8.62 Acres

Institutional And Engineering Controls

Control Type:

Deed Restriction

Decision Document

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: McKesson Corporation

Current Owner(s) Address: 1 Post Street

San Francisco, CA, 94104

Site Document Repository

Name: NYSDEC Region 7 Office

Address: 615 Erie Boulevard West

Syracuse, NY 13204-2400

Hazardous Waste Disposal Period

From: 1973 **To:** 1984

Site Description

Location: The McKesson EnviroSystems Site is located at 800/801 Van Rensselaer Street West in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York. It is located to the south of Onondaga Lake, adjacent to the west bank of the New York State Barge Canal Terminal channel. Site Features: The site was formerly used for bulk storage of petroleum products and in later years, as storage for a variety of chemical waste streams. The site is approximately 8.8 acres in size and is separated by Van Rensselaer Street into two parcels. The parcel north of Van Rensselaer Street is within 150 feet of the Barge Canal. The largest of the former above ground storage tanks (Tank 7) was located on this portion of the site. The majority of previous material storage and handling took place in the area south of Van Rensselaer Street, where ten former above ground storage tanks were located. The site is generally flat with a grass cover. It is fenced and access is restricted to authorized persons only. Current Zoning/Use(s): The McKesson property was zoned for industrial use but is now in a newly established Lakefront District, in a zone labeled T5 - Urban Center district. This area is to be developed to be a business district and residential, primarily apartment type dwellings. The site is within one-quarter mile of Onondaga Lake, which is a major surface water body in the greater Syracuse area. Land use in the surrounding area is characterized as IB - Industrial District Class B, in areas north and northwest, and northeast is designated PK (Civic Space - Recreation). The area to the south is designated T4 - General Urban District. Past Use(s) of the Site: This facility was used since the 1930s as a bulk petroleum distribution terminal for products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil, etc. In 1973, the facility was converted to a chemical distribution terminal. The storage tanks were used for temporary staging of spent solvents that were acquired for recycling, for recycled solvents that were returned by customers, and also for storing mixtures and by-products. The staging was associated with solvent recycling operations through-out the northeast. During the time the facility was in operation, liquids were spilled on the ground and the tanks leaked. Evidence of contaminated soil from spilled liquids was noted by DEC personnel during site inspections. 1920's: Occupied by various salt companies. 1928-1969: Petroleum Storage Facility (ARCO), Tanks 1-6 (South Parcel) 1951: Tank 7 installed (North Parcel) 1969-1973: Petroleum Storage Facility BP Oil Company (BP) 1973: Inland Chemical Corporation (ICC) purchases site from BP Oil Company for recycling waste streams and chemical storage including: methanol, methylene chloride and other solvents. 1980: ICC filed a Part A Permit Application for interim status as a hazardous waste storage facility under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA). 1982: ICC operations discontinued. 1987: Revised part A application for closure submitted to NYSDEC. Remediation Consent Order signed 6/10/87. 1988: Operational Unit 01B-McKesson Corporation submitted a RCRA closure plan entitled "Verification of Aboveground Storage Tank Decontamination Protocol" to NYSDEC. 1989: Operational Unit 01B-RCRA Closure certification is submitted to NYSDEC. Aboveground tanks removed from the site. 1990: Notification from NYSDEC that facility was officially closed and that corrective actions would proceed under the Remediation Consent Order which was amended to

include both McKesson Corporation and Safety-Kleen Environsystems Company as Respondents. The Final Remedial Investigation Report was issued in April 1990. The RI revealed significant soil and groundwater contamination. A PAH Distribution Report was issued at the same time. Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The soil stratigraphy is relatively consistent across the site. The surface fill material consists of the unsaturated soil addressed by the OU-I remedy with overlying sand and gravel cover placed as a component of the remedy. The surface fill is underlain by silt and clay ranging in depth from approximately 8 to 15 feet below ground surface (bgs), followed by a layer of sand and silt from approximately 15 to 22 feet bgs. A silt and clay lacustrine deposit is present across the entire site at approximately 22 to 24 feet bgs. Underlying the lacustrine silt and clay are varying compositions of sand and gravel to approximately 62 feet bgs. Depth to bedrock is approximately 350 feet or a little greater at this location, based on other area studies. The three flow systems identified beneath the Bear Street site are: a deep flow system (24 to 62 feet bgs) in the unconsolidated deposits beneath the confining layer, an intermediate flow system in the lower soil unit, and a shallow flow system (15-22 feet bgs) in the upper and middle soil units. The intermediate flow system, in the lower soil unit, can be separated into a freshwater zone and saltwater zone. It is reported that groundwater in this zone is and has historically been unusable as a potable source due to its high chloride concentrations. Both the shallow and intermediate flow systems are influenced by seasonal or transient conditions including precipitation, ponding water and subsequent infiltration within the impoundments, and the water elevation of the Barge Canal. The discharge point for the shallow and intermediate flow systems is to the northeast, the Barge Canal, and the discharge point for the deep flow system appears to be Onondaga Lake.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Contaminant Name/Type

BASE/NEUTRALS

SPENT SOLVENTS (INCLUDING BTX COMPOUNDS)

Site Environmental Assessment

Prior to remediation: Soils: The unsaturated soils addressed by Operable Unit 01 at this site are those approximately four feet in depth which lie above the groundwater elevation. These soils have been contaminated with materials previously stored in tanks at the site. The soils at the site are contaminated with the COCs identified above. Non-halogenated aromatics (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes) are frequently detected in association with petroleum products (primarily gasoline). Chlorinated aliphatic compounds are commonly used as solvents. They include the following compounds detected at this site: tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), trans-1,2-dichloroethene (t-1,2-DCE), methylene chloride, and vinyl chloride. The dimethylaniline-related compounds observed at the site are aniline and N,N-dimethylaniline. Acetone, methanol, and chlorobenzene are also present at the site which do not fit into the other

classes of chemicals. In general, the chemicals of concern were detected near the former materials loading area and the former locations of the aboveground storage tanks. Groundwater: The groundwater quality results indicate the presence of chemical compounds at concentrations above groundwater quality standards. The identified chemicals in groundwater are: methylene chloride, trichloroethene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, N,N-dimethylaniline, aniline, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, methanol, and acetone. Groundwater data from the RI, the Supplemental Sampling program and semi-annual monitoring events indicate that COCs, though present in on-site groundwater have not, with only one exception (aniline at 7 ppb), migrated beyond the site property boundaries. This off-site contaminant "hit" was detected during the August 1996 semi-annual sampling event. While RI information may indicate limited migration of contamination toward the Barge Canal, groundwater information from the Supplemental Investigation supported that the concentration and areal distribution of COCs in groundwater seemed to have decreased in comparison to historic (RI) data. Investigation data also supports that contamination is generally confined to the shallow hydrogeologic unit. This was evidenced by the lack of groundwater standard contravention in samples from the deep well points installed during the Supplemental Investigation. Furthermore, within the deeper hydrogeologic unit there is a freshwater/saltwater interface. This interface exists at a depth of approximately 35 feet bgs. The groundwater in this deeper unit has historically been unusable for drinking because of its high chloride concentrations. Post-Remediation: A Record of Decision (ROD) was issued on March 18, 1994, and called for bioremediation of the unsaturated soils in the area referred to as Operable Unit-1 (OU-1). The bioremediation successfully treated an estimated 20,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The saturated soils and groundwater at the site have been designated as OU-2. A PRP funded Feasibility Study was completed in 1996. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed on March 15, 1997. Design and construction of an anaerobic bioremediation system was completed in early 1998. Based on the process control monitoring data obtained in 2002, the insitu anaerobic bioremediation treatment process is meeting the remedial goals for OU No. 2 presented in the ROD. April 10, 2013 the anaerobic system was shutdown due to asymptotic levels of contamination in the groundwater and no detection of contamination in the down gradient monitoring wells. The system was temporarily shutdown and will be evaluated after 2 years to determine that there is no rebound and the down gradient monitoring wells continue to have no detection of contamination. September 16, 2016-The System remains off line a decommissioning report is pending after the results from the July 2016 groundwater sampling event have been analyzed. Long-term site management is ongoing.

Site Health Assessment

The site is fenced. However, since some contaminated soils remain at the site below clean backfill, people will not come into contact with contaminated soils unless they dig below the surface materials. People are not drinking the groundwater because the area is served by a public water

supply not affected by site contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into bedrock fissures and 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. Currently there are no occupied buildings on the site. An evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur will be completed should the current use of the site change.

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