



Public Meeting:

January 28, 2003

7 - 9 P.M.

at the

**Salina Town Hall
Public Meeting Room
201 School Road
Liverpool, New York**

(Snow Date:

Monday February 3)

PUBLIC COMMENT

PERIOD

January 13, 2003

to

February 12, 2003

Please send comments to:

David Tromp

NYSDEC Project Manager

625 Broadway

Albany, NY 12233-7016

Phone (518) 402-9774

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Fact Sheet

Town of Salina Landfill, (Site 7-34-036)
Town of Salina, Onondaga County
January 2003

Proposed Plan Announced for the Town of Salina Landfill

A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) has been completed for the Town of Salina Landfill Site. A Proposed Plan to clean up the Site has been prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), for public review and comment. This Fact Sheet provides site background information, a summary of the site conditions, a summary of the proposed remedy (from the Proposed Plan), and information on how you can participate in the remedy selection process.

Citizen Participation

A public meeting has been scheduled (as detailed in the sidebar at left) as part of the citizens' participation program for this site. The Public Availability Session provides an opportunity for you to learn more about the site and the Proposed Plan directly from NYSDEC staff who will respond to your questions. During the public meeting, NYSDEC, NYSDOH and USEPA will present the proposed site remedy described in the Proposed Plan, respond to your questions, and accept public comments.

NYSDEC will accept written public comments during the thirty-day period commencing on January 13, 2003 and ending on February 12, 2003. Comments should be sent to the Project Manager whose address is provided below. A "Responsiveness Summary" will be prepared that describes the public comments that were received and how the NYSDEC and USEPA addressed these comments.

Document Repositories. Four locations provide you access to project information, including the Proposed Plan:

Salina Town Hall
201 School Road
Liverpool, NY 13088
Phone (315) 457-2710

Salina Free Library
100 Belmont Street
Syracuse, New York 13211
Phone (315) 454-4524

NYSDEC, Region 7 Office
615 Erie Boulevard, West
Syracuse, New York 13204
Please call (315) 426-7550 for appointment

Onondaga County Public Library
Syracuse Branch at the Galleries
447 South Salina Street
Syracuse, New York 13204

For More Information. Call or write the following staff for more information:

David Tromp, Project Manager
NYSDEC
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7016
(518) 402-9774
or toll-free (800) 342-9296

For Health Related Concerns:
Henriette Hamel
NYSDOH, 217 South Salina St., 3rd Floor
Syracuse, NY 13202-3592
(315) 426-7633

PROPOSED PLAN

Site History / Background

In 1994, Onondaga Lake and those upland areas which contribute or have contributed contamination to the lake system were added to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). The Town of Salina Landfill is contributing such contamination to Ley Creek, a tributary of the lake. Therefore, the landfill is considered a "sub-site" of the Onondaga Lake NPL site.

The Town of Salina Landfill, approximately 55 acres in size, is located in an industrial area in the Town of Salina, Onondaga County, New York. The Site is bounded by the New York State Thruway to the north and by Route 11 (Wolf Street) to the east (see Figure 1). An Onondaga County Resource Recovery Agency Transfer Station is located immediately to the west of the landfill. A portion of the Ley Creek channel was moved in the early 1970s. Landfilled materials have been identified in the area between the current Ley Creek Channel and the old Ley Creek Channel.

Access to the Site has historically been gained from Route 11. Until March 2000, trespassers could enter the Site on foot or by vehicle. Although one entrance to the Site has a locked gate, it was possible to walk or drive around the gate on another dirt road. Once on the Site, several well-worn paths provided vehicle access to most of the Site. Recently, the Town has attempted to limit access to the Site by placing barriers across the dirt access road. They have also placed signs indicating that no dumping is allowed on-Site.

During the period the landfill was open, in addition to accepting municipal solid waste, the landfill also accepted hazardous wastes include paint sludge, paint thinner, PCB-contaminated wastes, and contaminated sediment dredged from Ley Creek. Reaching its capacity, the landfill was closed in 1975, pursuant to an order by NYSDEC.

In September 1981, the Town covered the landfill with a two-foot clay-type soil. Once the soil was placed, the area was hydroseeded to establish a vegetative cover. This project was completed in November 1982, and the Site has remained untouched thereafter to the present time. Since that time, a number of investigations have been performed at the Town of Salina Landfill. The investigations have largely been focused on gathering only enough data to determine whether the landfill was a threat to human health and to the environment.

In 1996 the NYSDEC designated the Town of Salina Landfill as a Class 2 Inactive Hazardous Waste Site. This means the NYSDEC considers the landfill a significant threat to human health and/or the environment, which requires remedial action. This landfill was also designated a subsite to the Onondaga Lake Superfund Site in June 1997 by the NYSDEC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), due to the fact that contamination from the Town of Salina Landfill has migrated to Ley Creek, which flows into the Onondaga Lake. On October 29, 1997, the Town of Salina entered into an Order on Consent with the NYSDEC to perform the RI/FS, the Remedial Design and the Remedial Action.

Remedial Investigation Activities

The Remedial Investigation started on June 29, 1998. Two phases of sampling occurred over two summers for this RI. The RI included the following activities:

- Evaluation of the results of previous investigations at the site;
- Delineation of the extent of the waste;
- Investigation of the surface and subsurface soil to assess whether the soils pose an exposure pathway for Site contaminants;
- Investigation of the groundwater, evaluation of groundwater flow directions, and delineation of groundwater contamination; and
- Evaluation of the impact of Site contaminants on human health and the environment.

The RI Report was submitted by the Town, through its consultants, in May 2000. The report was reviewed by the USEPA and NYSDEC, and then revised by the Town's consultants. The RI Report was approved in March 2001.

Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives - The Feasibility Study

The Town submitted a Draft Feasibility Study (FS) Report in January 2001. The report identified and addressed possible alternatives to remediate or clean up the Site. The report was reviewed by the USEPA and NYSDEC, and then revised by the Town's consultants. The FS Report was approved in May 2002.

The Proposed Plan

Based upon the results of the RI/FS and the established remedy selection process, NYSDEC is proposing several remedial activities to address the contamination present at the Site.

The preferred remedy includes:

- construction of a 6 NYCRR Part 360 multilayer cap over the landfill areas north and south of Ley Creek;
- construction of a groundwater/leachate collection trench north and south of Ley Creek,
- excavation of contaminated sediments from the drainage swales located along the northern, eastern, and western border of the Site,
- consolidation of all of the waste materials, soils, and sediments on the landfill area north of Ley Creek as a result of excavation for the leachate collection trenches,
- engineered drainage controls to address on-Site surface water and contaminated sediments,
- institutional controls, and
- long-term maintenance and monitoring.

The preferred remedy would mitigate the migration of contamination to Onondaga Lake via Ley Creek; it would provide a reduction in the toxicity, mobility, and/or volume of contaminants through treatment; and it would provide long-term effectiveness. The preferred alternative would be implemented in a reasonable time frame with minimal significant short-term impacts to human health or the environment. The preferred remedy would be cost-effective, and would utilize permanent solutions. The preferred remedy would also meet the statutory preference for the use of treatment as a principal element. Finally, the preferred remedy would provide overall protection to human health and the environment. The total present worth cost of the project is \$14.4 million.