



SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

1. SITE NAME		2. SITE NUMBER	3. TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE	4. COUNTY
5. REGION	6. CLASSIFICATION CURRENT [] PROPOSED [] MODIFICATION			
7. LOCATION OF SITE (Attach U.S.G.S. Topographic Map showing site location)				
a. Quadrangle		b. Site Latitude ____E ____' ____"		Site Longitude ____E ____' ____"
c. Tax Map Number(s)		d. Site Street Address		
8. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SITE (Attach site map showing disposal/sampling locations)				
a. Area _____ acres b. Completed: () Env. Property Assessment () PSA () SI () ESI () IRM () RI/FS () Construction () O&M () Other_____				
9. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED (Include EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers)				
10. ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE				
a. () Air () Groundwater () Surface Water () Sediment () Soil () Waste () Leachate () EPTox () TCLP				
b. Contravention of Standards or Guidance Values				
11. CONCLUSION				
a. Institutional Controls (IC) Required? () Y () N b. If yes, identify () N				
c. Are these ICs in place and verified? () Y				
12. SITE IMPACT DATA				
a. Nearest Surface Water: Distance _____ft.		Direction _____	Class _____	
b. Groundwater: Depth _____ft.		Flow Direction _____	() Sole Source () Primary () Other High-Yield Aquifer	
c. Water Supply: Distance _____ft.		Direction _____	Active () Yes () No	
d. Nearest Building: Distance _____ft.		Direction _____	Use _____	
e. Documented fish or wildlife mortality?		() Y () N	h. Exposed hazardous waste? () Y () N	
f. Impact on special status fish or wildlife resource?		() Y () N	i. If proposed Classification is 2, Priority? () 1 () 2 () 3	
g. Controlled Site Access?		() Y () N	j. EPA ID# _____ HRS Score _____	
13. SITE OWNER'S NAME		14. ADDRESS		15. TELEPHONE NUMBER
16. PREPARER			17. APPROVED	
Signature _____ Date _____			Signature _____ Date _____	
Name, Title, Organization			Name, Title, Organization	

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND HEALTH
INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE PRIORITY RANKING WORKSHEET**

SITE I.D. _____ **SITE NAME** _____

E Priority I - Sites for which remediation should supersede all other Class 2 sites. Priority I can be assigned if any one of the following questions can be answered affirmatively.

- a) Has a public or private water supply which is currently in use been contaminated or threatened?.....)))- *
- b) Has human exposure to contaminants (or the potential for exposure) been identified which represents a significant health risk as determined by DOH?.....)))- * +))), /)))1 *(1)
- c) Has bioaccumulation of site contaminants in flora or fauna resulted in a health advisory?.....)))- * [If 1 or more boxes are checked,
- d) Are site contaminants present at levels that are acutely toxic to fish or wildlife or that have caused documented fish or more wildlife mortality?.....)))- * check this box]
- e) Is there a potentially responsible party or volunteer ready, willing and able to proceed with remediation?.....)))- * S))-

E Priority II - Important Sites. Priority II will be assigned if any of the following questions can be answered affirmatively.

- a) Has a Class A or AA surface water body, a primary aquifer or other high yielding aquifer been contaminated or threatened without affecting an existing water supply which draws from it?.....)))- *
- b) Has bioaccumulation of site contaminants in flora or fauna resulted in actionable levels (but not a health advisory)?.....)))- * +))), * (2)
- c) Are contaminants at levels chronically toxic to fish/wildlife?.....)))- * [If 1 or more boxes are checked,
- d) Have endangered, threatened or rare species, significant habitats, designated coastal zone or regulated wetlands been impacted by releases from the site?.....)))- * check this box]

E Priority III - will be assigned unless one or more of the site prioritization criteria, specified above, apply to a site. After remedial needs for Priority I and II sites have been accommodated, remediation of sites under this category can be considered. If priority III, check box 3.

Enter the number of the priority box checked 1, 2, or 3 here.....)))-
This is the site's priority rank.

FACTORS

IJC Factor - If the site has been identified by the International Joint Commission (IJC) as a component in a remedial action plan, subtract (1) from the value in box 4 and enter the result in box 5.....)))- * (5)

EDZ Factor - If the site is within a New York State designated Economic Development Zone (EDZ) should this fact cause the site priority to be raised?..)))- * (4)

Community Support Factor - If the site has been targeted for local government-supported development, should this fact cause the site priority to be raised?.....)))- * (4)

If either "yes" box is checked, subtract 1 from the value in box 4 and enter the result into box 6. If "no" is checked, the value in box 6 equals box 4 (or box 5 if applicable). If both IJC and EDZ/Community Support factors apply, only 1 (not 2) will be subtracted from the value in box 4. The resultant value in box 6 will never be less than 1.....)))- * (6)

IRM NOTE: Should this site be considered a candidate for an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) as defined by 6NYCRR Part 375-1.3n?.....)))- * (4)

If "yes", please explain why: _____

Preparer _____ Date _____

Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report

Site Name:	Edward Allen Landfill			Site Code:	851001
Class Code:	4	Region:	8	County:	Steuben
Address:	Bailey Creek Road			City:	Corning
Latitude:	42 5' 47"	Longitude:	77 4' 9"	EPA Id:	NYD980506240
Site Type:	Landfill	Estimated Size:	25	Zip:	14830
				Acres	

Site Owner / Operator Information:

Current Owner(s) Name:	Edward Allen		
Current Owner(s) Address:	Bailey Creek Rd.	Corning	NY 14830
Owner(s) during disposal:	Edward Allen		
Operator(s) during disposal:			
Stated Operator(s) Address:			
Hazardous Waste Disposal Period:	From 1953	To 1979	

Site Description:

Hillside topography: Rural area with nearest dwelling 6000 feet downgradient
 Nearest water body: Unnamed tributary to Bailey Creek, adjacent to the site

This site is an inactive landfill for which the final closure was never completed. The landfill was inspected and sampled in June of 1984. At the time, a number of Part 360 violations were noted. Most notable, was a large outbreak of dark colored leachate that was flowing towards an unnamed tributary of Bailey Creek. A State Superfund (SSF) Phase II Investigation has been completed. In September of 1987 a Consent Order to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was signed by the PRPs (Corning Glass & Westinghouse). The RI field work was conducted in 1988 and 1989. The RI report was approved by the Department in June of 1991. The FS was submitted in August of 1991, and revised in October. A Record of Decision (ROD) was issued in the spring of 1992. The ROD calls for a Part 360 closure of the landfill with appropriate leachate management and long term monitoring. Also called for was wetland restoration work, storm water management and the installation of security fencing. The ROD also addressed the required administrative controls. A Remedial Design (RD) was completed and construction was started in June of 1994. The construction was completed in 1996 and included an operable leachate collection system and an impermeable membrane cap. An operation & maintenance (O&M) plan has been finalized. The O&M manual was submitted to the DEC in March of 1996, and quarterly monitoring reports are being submitted by the PRPs to the DEC.

Confirmed Hazardous Waste Disposal:

Westinghouse: calcium flouride sludge
 copper hydroxide sludge, zinc sulfide
 phoshors, sodium chloride sludges
 hydrated lime
 Corning glass; cullet, catalytic converters

Quantity:

100,00 gallons/year

unknown

Analytical Data Available for:	Groundwater	Surface Water	Soil	Sediment
Applicable Standards Exceeded in:	Groundwater	Surface Water		
Geotechnical Information:				Depth to
Soil/Rock Type:	Volusia-channery silt loam			Groundwater: Approximately 2 to 5 feet.
Legal Action: Type:	State Consent Order		Status:	Order Signed
Remedial Action:	In Progress	Nature of action:	Construction of leachate collection, Cap	

Assessment of Environmental Problems:

A leachate collection system is operating to control releases to nearby Bailey Creek and the site has been closed under the Part 360 Program in accordance with a Record of Decision. A monitoring program has been established under the current operations and maintenance program at this site.

Assessment of Health Problems:

The site has been remediated as required by the Record of Decision. The landfill was capped and is now completely fenced, which will prevent on-site exposure. A leachate collection system was installed preventing leachate from migrating off-site. Long-term monitoring at the site includes semi-annual sampling of groundwater from on-site monitoring wells and off-site private wells.

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4.2 SOIL AND GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Soil and groundwater analytical results are compared to appropriate standards or guidelines. Reported concentrations of individual analytes indicating contravention of standards or guidelines are summarized below, and noted on Tables 4-1 and 4-2. The tables were assembled after the on-site and off-site analytical laboratory data comparison was completed and present only contaminants detected above the project quantitative limits. The tables present both on-site and off-site analytical laboratory data.

A Data Usability Summary Report was completed in accordance with the NYSDEC's Guidance for the Development of Data Usability Summary Reports (NYSDEC, 1997). This report and complete analytical results are presented in Appendix G.

For purposes of analytical interpretation, some of the data was qualified with a J. Compounds were qualified J if the concentration listed was an estimated value, which was less than the specified minimum detection limit but greater than zero. Compounds qualified J were analyzed for and determined to be present in the sample, and the mass spectrum of the compound met the identification criteria of the method.

Analytical results were compared to the standards or guidelines described below.

Soil Samples. Analytical results were compared to the Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives in the NYSDEC TAGM No. 94-4046 (NYSDEC, 1994).

Groundwater Samples. Analytical results were compared to: (1) the NYS Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards from 6 NYCRR Parts 700-706 (NYS, 1999b) or, for those VOCs having no Class GA standard, (2) the NYS Class GA Groundwater Quality Guidance Values from the Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series 1.1.1 "Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values" (NYSDEC, 1998).

4.2.1 Data Comparability

This section presents a comparison between VOC analytical results from the on-site and off-site laboratories. A more detailed discussion of split-sample results is presented in Appendix G.

4.2.1.1 Soil Sample Comparability. Of the 11 soil samples collected for on-site VOC analysis, one split sample from BS-7 was sent to the off-site analytical laboratory for confirmatory analysis. The split sample results showed agreement for the absence of contamination at the project reporting limits.

4.2.1.2 Groundwater Sample Comparability. Of the 13 samples collected for on-site VOC analysis, three split samples were sent to the off-site analytical laboratory for confirmatory analysis (from BW-1, BW-6, and BW-7). All samples showed good correlation with the detection of target compounds. The average relative percent difference of the detected analytes was 23 percent, indicating good quantitative agreement between the laboratories. Although high concentrations of target VOCs were detected in both the on-site and off-site analytical laboratory results, low concentrations of VOCs were detected in two of the off-site samples, but not in the corresponding on-site samples. These low concentration VOCs were detected at concentrations below the on-site analytical laboratory project quantitative limit. This is not considered significant, because high concentrations of target compounds were detected in the two off-site and on-site samples.

4.2.2 Soil Sample Results

A summary of target VOCs detected in soil samples is presented in Table 4-1. Table 4-1 presents hits only on-site and off-site analytical laboratory results.

PCE was detected in five samples from four borings (BS-4, BS-7, BS-8, and BS-9) at concentrations above the NYSDEC Soil Cleanup Objectives. Concentrations ranged from 4,200 µg/Kg (BS-8) to 110,000 µg/Kg (BS-9); the Soil Cleanup Objective for PCE is 1,400 µg/Kg. These borings are located north and east of the northern corner of the Site building. Relatively low concentrations of fuel related compounds were also detected in soil samples from two of the borings (BS-5 and BS-7).

To evaluate whether dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) might be present in Site soil, linear partitioning calculations were performed with reasonable soil parameter estimates (Appendix H). Based on these calculations, DNAPL does not appear to be an important component of contaminant mass in the source area, considering the maximum reported concentration of 110,000 µg/Kg in Site soil.

4.2.3 Groundwater Sample Results

A summary of target VOCs detected in groundwater samples is presented in Table 4-2 and on Figure 4-1. Table 4-2 presents hits only on-site and off-site analytical laboratory results.

PCE was detected in groundwater samples collected from eight of the 10 borings. Concentrations ranged from 3.9 µg/L (BW-3) to 5900 µg/L (BW-4). Concentrations in samples collected from seven of the borings (BW-4 through BW-10), exceeded the NYS Class GA groundwater standard of 5 µg/L (Figure 4-1).

Concentrations of analytes other than PCE were detected at concentrations above the NYS Class GA groundwater standards in groundwater samples collected from seven of the ten borings. The highest concentrations detected for analytes other than PCE were detected in the sample from

SECTION 4

boring BW-9. Analytes detected in boring BW-9, and corresponding NYS Class GA Groundwater standards are listed below.

Location BW-9		
Parameter	Standard (µg/L)	Result (µg/L)
Tetrachloroethene	5	483
Trichloroethene	5	580
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	64,000
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	580
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	80
Vinyl chloride	2	9,200
Toluene	5	46
Ethylbenzene	5	250
m,p-Xylene	5	170
o-Xylene	5	140

Reported concentrations of analytes detected in groundwater samples collected west (PA-1), southwest (BW-2), and southeast (BW-1) of the Site building were less than the NYS Class GA groundwater standards. Vinyl chloride was the only analyte detected (2.4 µg/L) above the NYS Class GA groundwater standard (2 µg/L) in the sample collected from boring BW-3, located east of the Site building.

The highest concentrations of VOCs detected in shallow groundwater occur near the northern corner of the Site building. Contamination in groundwater appears to be migrating off the Site. Six of the analytes detected in the sample collected from boring BW-6, located on the Oak Hill Country Club property, exceeded the NYS Class GA groundwater standards. Results for this sample are listed below:

Location BW-6		
Parameter	Standard (µg/L)	Result (µg/L)
Tetrachloroethene	5	2400
Trichloroethene	5	350
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	2700
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	31
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	5
Vinyl chloride	2	1200

Considering the high concentrations of PCE degradation products (PCE → TCE → cis-1,2-dichloroethene [DCE] → vinyl chloride), it appears reductive de-chlorination of the PCE is actively occurring. The petroleum hydrocarbon plume from the fuel oil spill appears to have migrated into the chlorinated solvent plume. Anaerobic conditions resulting from degradation of hydrocarbons are most likely contributing to the reductive degradation, allowing breakdown of the chlorinated solvents. Because cis-1,2-DCE and vinyl chloride are less readily degraded

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under reducing conditions, net concentrations of these two compounds have apparently increased in the aquifer. As more oxygen becomes available in groundwater further downgradient of the Site, it is expected that these compounds would more rapidly degrade.

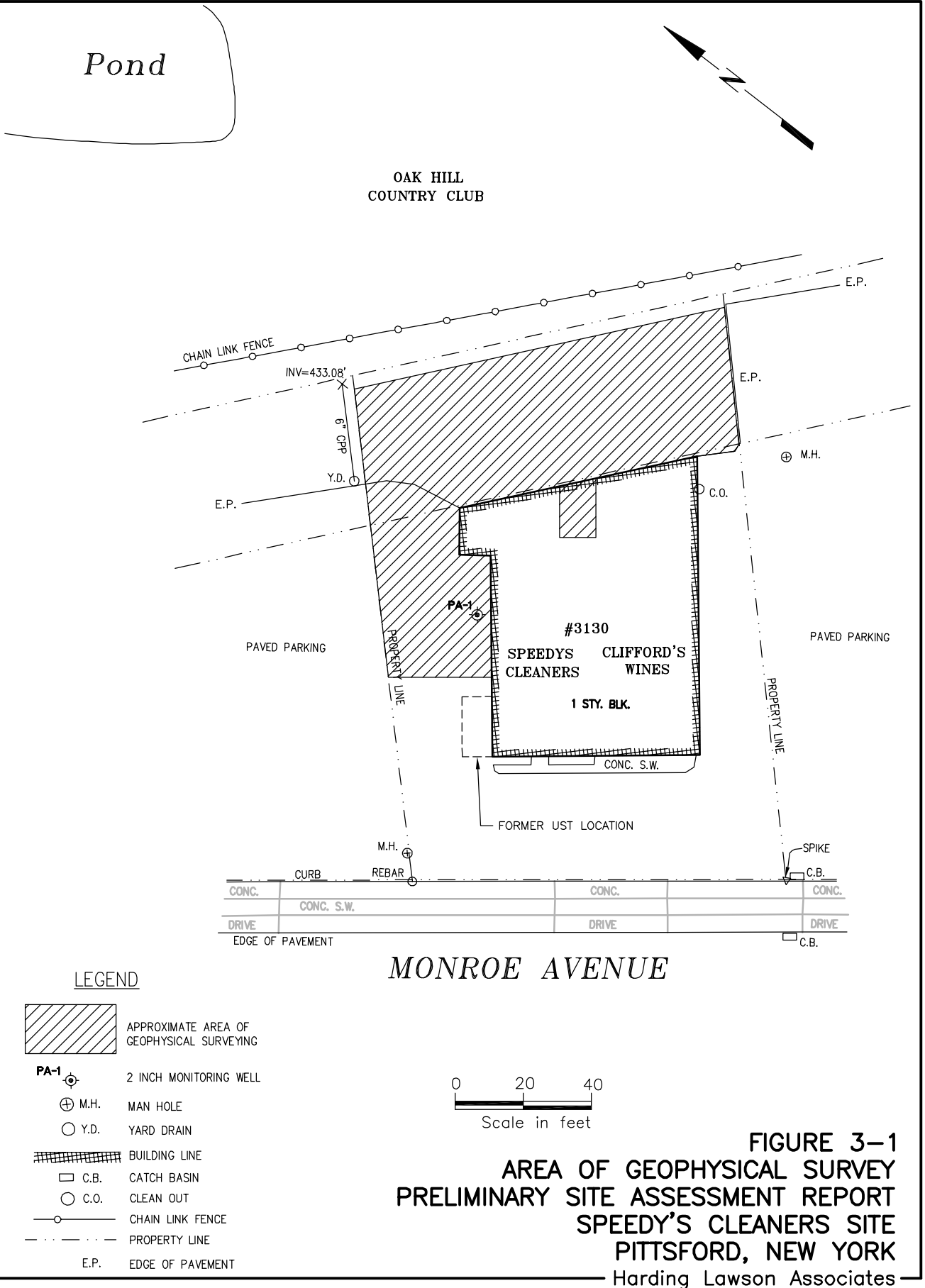
Due to the high turbidity of the groundwater samples, analytical results may include concentrations of solvents sorbed to the soil matrix, and may not give an absolute quantification of dissolved constituents.

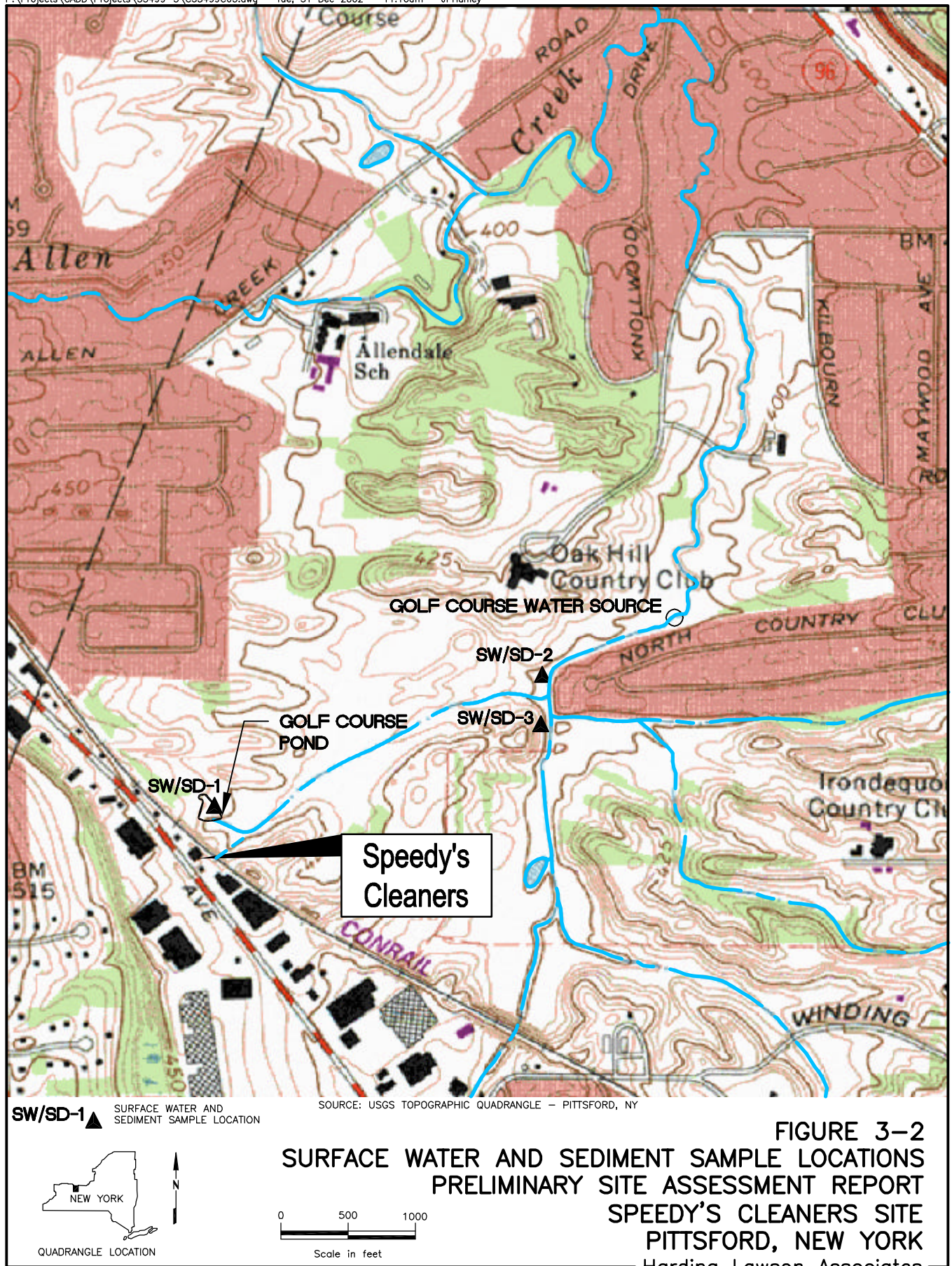
4.3 SURFACE WATER AND SEDIMENT SAMPLE RESULTS

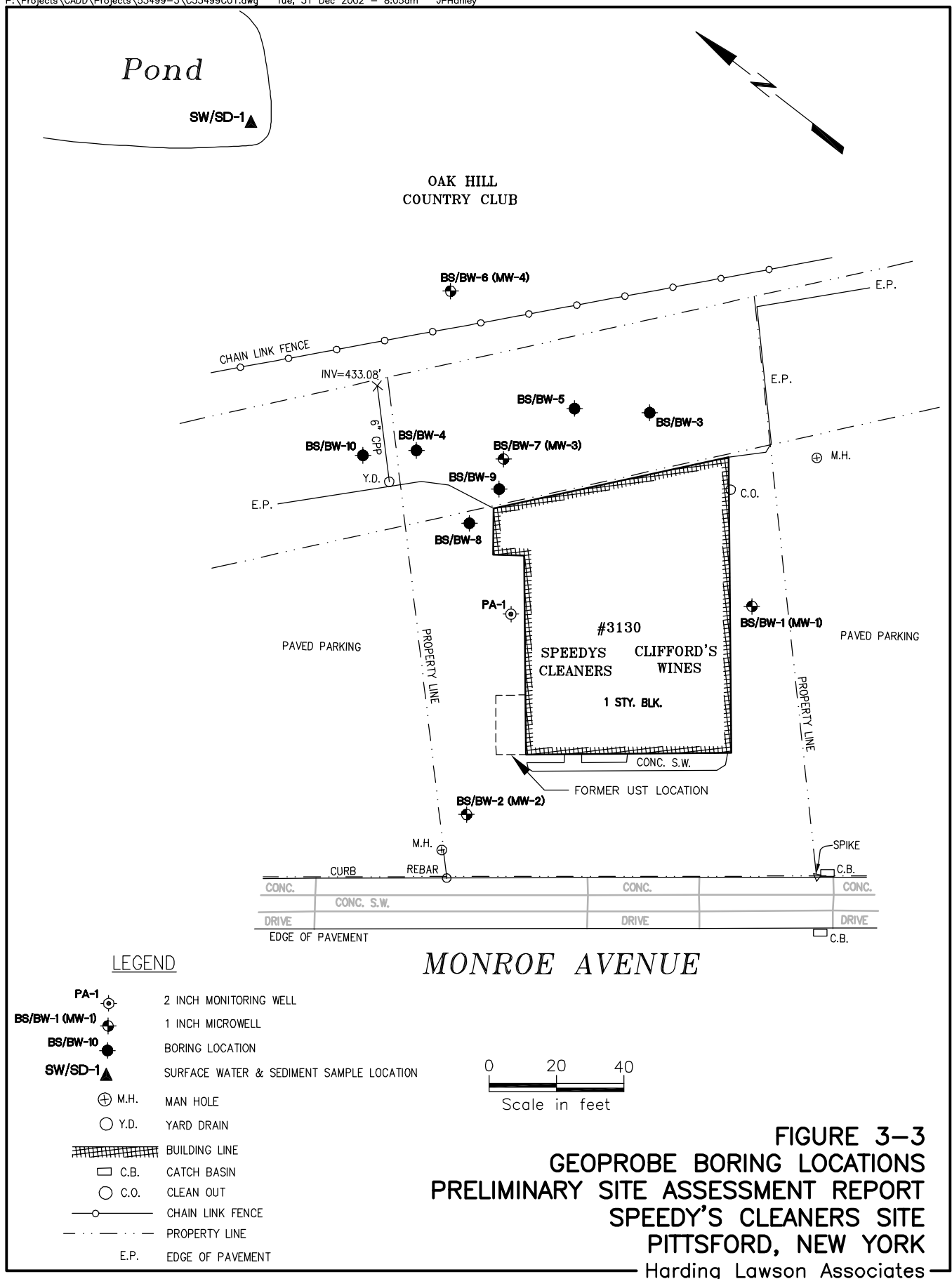
No VOCs were detected in the three surface water or sediment samples collected. Surface water results are presented in Table 4-2; sediment sample results are presented in Table 4-3.

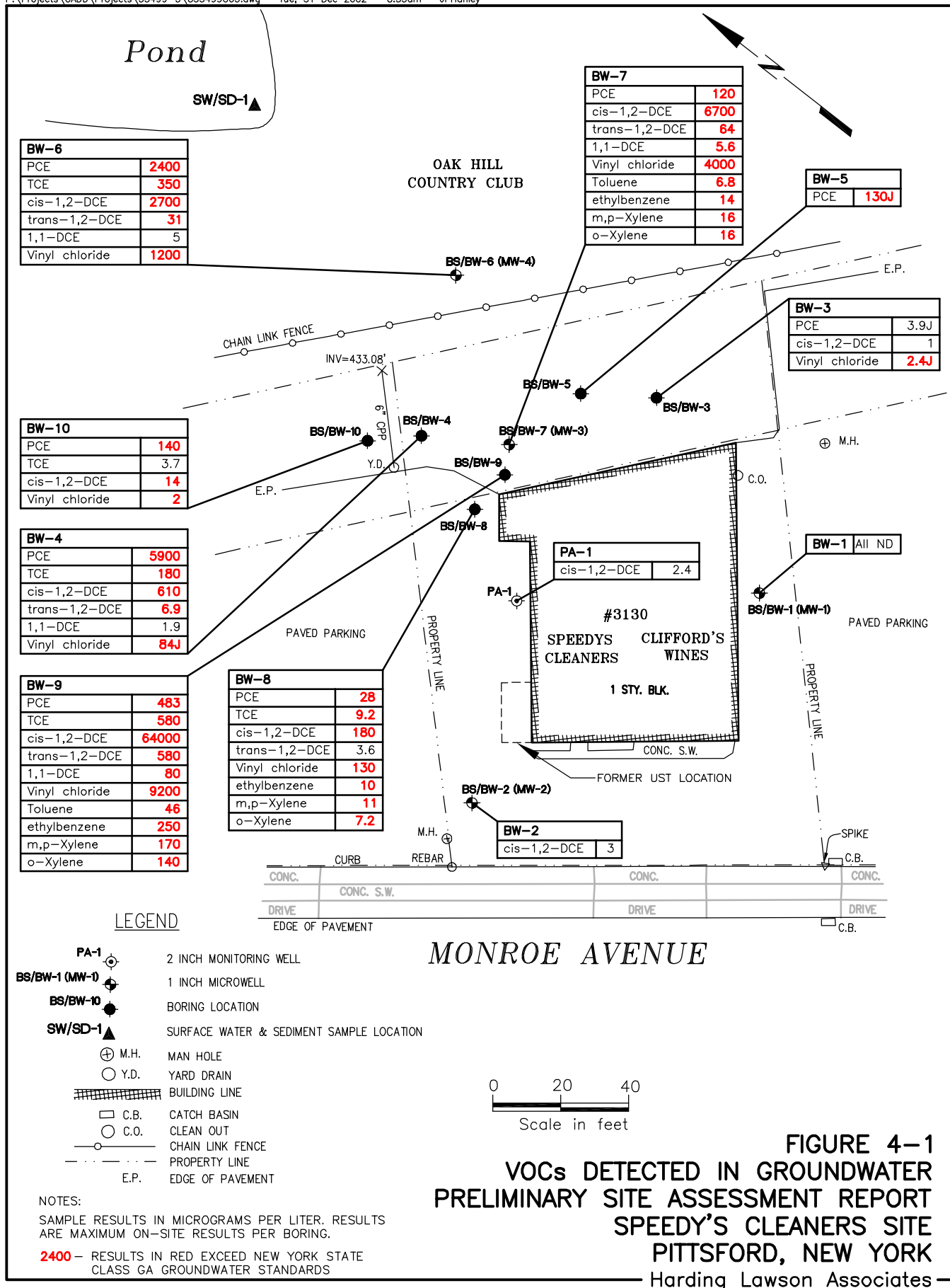
4.4 POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP

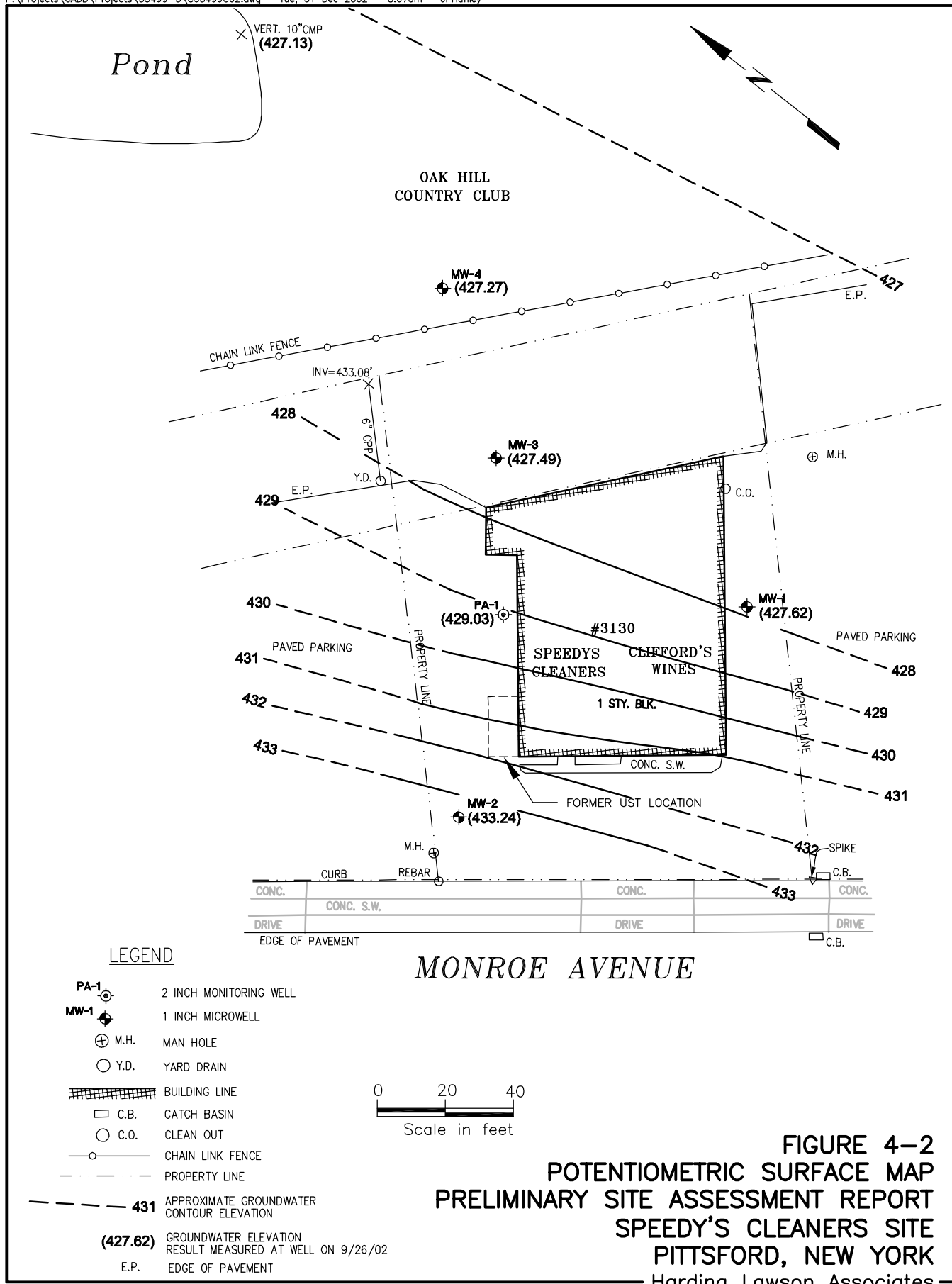
Well and pond survey and depth to water measurements from September 26, 2002 were used to create a potentiometric surface map (Figure 4-2). Microwell survey and water elevation data are presented in Table 4-3. To preclude introduction of possibly false high water levels caused by heavy rains during the evening of September 26 and day of September 27, groundwater measurements collected on September 27, 2002 were not used for contouring groundwater data. Measured groundwater elevations on September 26 varied from a high of 433.24 feet above msl southwest of the Site buildings, to a low of 427.13 feet above msl at the golf course pond. Interpreted groundwater surface contours indicate that groundwater flows to the northeast. Because MW-7 was located adjacent to the public sewer lines, groundwater levels in MW-2 may be artificially high due to the presence of localized drainage in the gravel trenches of the utility lines.











SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
SPEEDY'S CLEANERS SITE
PITTSFORD, NEW YORK



Looking south from small pond on Oak Hill Country Club fairway #13 to Site

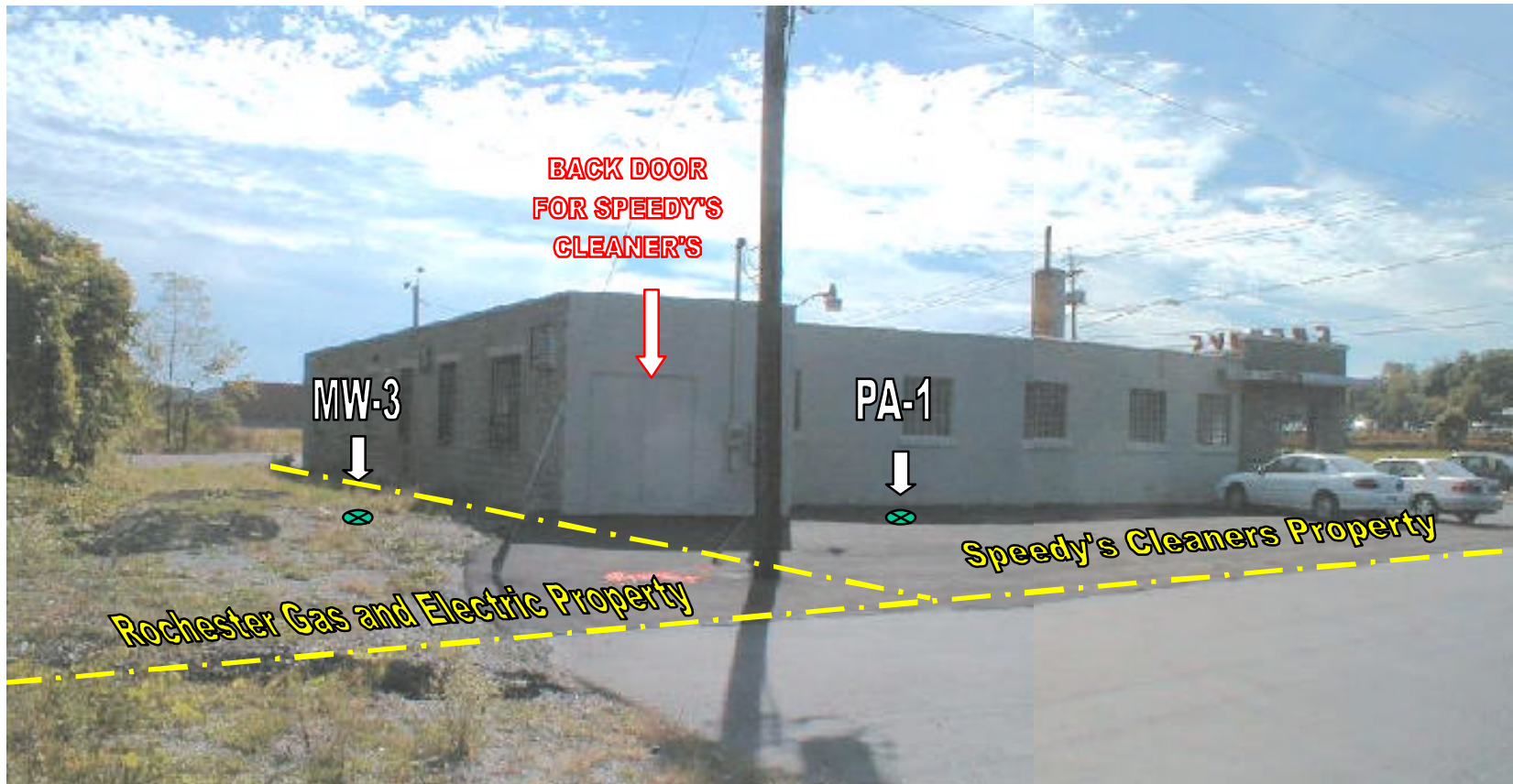


APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
SPEEDY'S CLEANERS SITE
PITTSFORD, NEW YORK



Looking northeast across Monroe Avenue towards Site

APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
SPEEDY'S CLEANERS SITE
PITTSFORD, NEW YORK



View looking southwest at Site

— . — Approximate property line location