FINAL DECISION DOCUMENT

AREAS OF CONCERN 6 (FORMER WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT AREA) AND 9 (BUILDING 60 AREA): FORMER SCHENECTADY ARMY DEPOT – VOORHEESVILLE AREA (SADVA) GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK

FUDS PROPERTY NUMBER C02NY0002

US Army Corps of Engineers®
New England District

MARCH 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

ACDH	Albany County Department of Health
ACEMC	Albany County Environmental Management Council
Analyte	A chemical being tested for in a laboratory test
AOC	Area of Concern
BEHP	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act – a federal statute that concerns responses to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, and concerns compensation and liability
Conceptual Site Model	The understanding of how the site contamination may migrate through various soil and water media and reach potential receptors – such as site workers or local residents
COCs	contaminants of concern
COPCs	contaminants of potential concern
CSM	conceptual site model
DA	Department of the Army
Decision Document	Decision Document – The Department of Defense has adopted the term Decision Document for the documentation of remedial action (RA) decisions at non-National Priorities List (NPL) FUDS Properties. The decision document shall address the following: Purpose, Site Risk, Remedial Alternatives, Public/Community Involvement, Declaration, and Approval and Signature.
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program – Congressionally authorized in 1986, DERP promotes and coordinates efforts for the evaluation and cleanup of contamination at Department of Defense installations and Formerly Used Defense Sites.
DERP-FUDS	Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites
DoD	Department of Defense
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ft^2	square foot

FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites – a facility or site (property) that was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States at the time of actions leading to contamination by hazardous substances. The FUDS program is limited to those real properties that were transferred from Department of Defense control prior to 17 October 1986.
Glacial till	a dense mixture of soil and rock deposited by glaciers
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment – an evaluation of the risk posed to humans from exposure to contaminants
HIs	hazard indices – measurements of noncancer risk to human health
LUC	land use control
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan – regulations that implement and provide a regulatory framework for CERCLA.
NEIP	Northeastern Industrial Park – current name for the property that was formerly the Schenectady Army Depot – Voorheesville Area
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – regulatory body for environmental issues in New York State
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health – regulatory body for health issues in New York State
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons – a class of semivolatile compounds
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls - A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in electrical transformers and capacitors for insulating purposes, and in gas pipeline systems as lubricant
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal – a preliminary concentration to be achieved during remediation.
RI	Remedial Investigation – an in-depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of known contamination at a site, assess risk to human health and the environment, and establish criteria for cleaning up the site.
RSL	Regional Screening Levels – health risk-based concentrations for soil and groundwater published by United States Environmental Protection Agency.
SADVA	Schenectady Army Depot – Voorheesville Area
SB	soil boring – a hole drilled into the subsurface to collect soil samples.
SLERA	screening-level ecological risk assessment – an abbreviated form of an ecological risk assessment that assesses the health of plants and animals at a site
SVOCs	semivolatile organic compounds – a class of organic chemicals

TAL	Target Analyte List – list of inorganic compounds designated by United States Environmental Protection Agency
TCL	Target Compound List - list of organic compounds designated by United States Environmental Protection Agency
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers - A Federal agency whose authority includes response to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants at formerly used defense sites
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency - A Federal agency, whose mission is to protect human health and the environment
UST	underground storage tanks
VOC	volatile organic compound – a class of organic compounds that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary, room-temperature conditions.
WWTP	waste water treatment plant

SECTION 1

DECLARATION

1.1 SITE NAME AND LOCATION

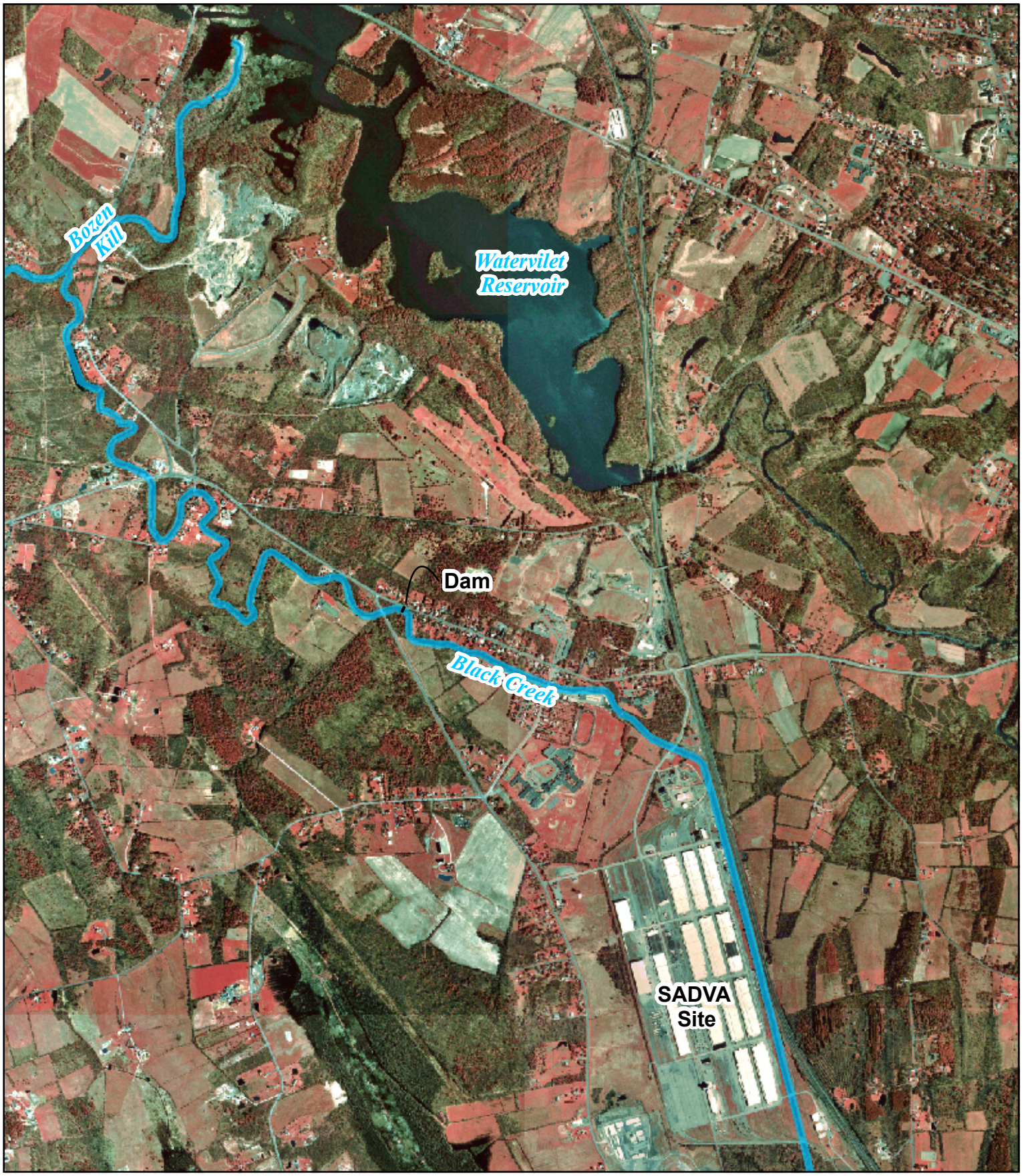
The former Schenectady Army Depot-Voorheesville Area (SADVA) is located one-quarter mile southeast of the Village of Guilderland Center, New York (Figure 1). The Department of Defense (DoD) used the SADVA property from 1941 through 1969. The site was originally constructed as a regulating station and a holding and reconsignment point, and later became a general Army depot. The principal mission of the installation was the receipt, storage, maintenance, and distribution of supply items for the U.S. Department of the Army. The SADVA site is now privately owned and known as the Northeastern Industrial Park (NEIP).

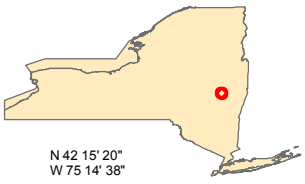
Area of concern (AOC) 6 is the area near the former SADVA waste water treatment plant (WWTP). Figure 2 is a site plan for the former SADVA showing the locations of all AOCs, including AOC 6. Figure 3 is a site plan of AOC 6 and the former WWTP area. The DoD used the former WWTP, and after transfer of the property, the Town of Guilderland used the former SADVA WWTP prior to the construction of a new township WWTP between 1993 and 1995. The Final Archival Search Report shows the footprint of the former WWTP as it was configured in 1943 to 1945. The former SADVA WWTP consisted of two sand beds, two sludge beds, one sedimentation tank, one chlorination building and one 500,000-gallon water storage tank. The footprint of the new Town of Guilderland WWTP is situated over the former SADVA WWTP. The new WWTP includes a 10,000-square foot building and a 1 million-gallon pre-stressed concrete water storage tank. Upgrades and improvements included complete renovations to the offices, control room, electrical room, chemical feed areas, generator room, laboratory and rest rooms (Uwmarx.com, 2005).

AOC 9 is the area near Building 60, located in the northeast corner of the former SADVA (Figure 4). Figure 4 is a site plan for the AOC 9 area. Building 60 was formerly used by the DoD for vehicle maintenance and had seven underground storage tanks (USTs). Petroleum contamination was encountered in February 1998 during excavation at Building 60 by a tenant of the site. The excavation activities were initiated for the construction of three buildings located just north of Building 60. A site visit was conducted on February 23, 1998 by members of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

Based on the site visit by the USACE and NYSDEC, the USACE's Rapid Response Team was mobilized to the site on March 2, 1998 to characterize the nature and extent of soil contamination. Based on the results of the chemical analyses, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semivolatile compounds (SVOCs) were identified as the contaminants of potential concern in this area.

The Rapid Response Team also dug four test pits in an area where USTs were suspected to exist. During the excavation activities, no evidence was found to indicate that USTs still existed in this area. However, documentation of tank closure and removal has not been found.





The photo mosaic above, downloaded from the New York State Geospatial Clearinghouse, is a false color infrared image. One characteristic of this type of image is that most healthy vegetation (with the exclusion of many conifer species) appears in red instead of green. The "redness" indicates vegetation density, type and whether growing on dry land or in a swamp. Grasslands appear light red, deciduous trees and croplands appear red, and coniferous forests appear dark red or maroon. Paved areas and buildings can appear bluish green.

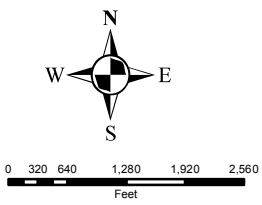


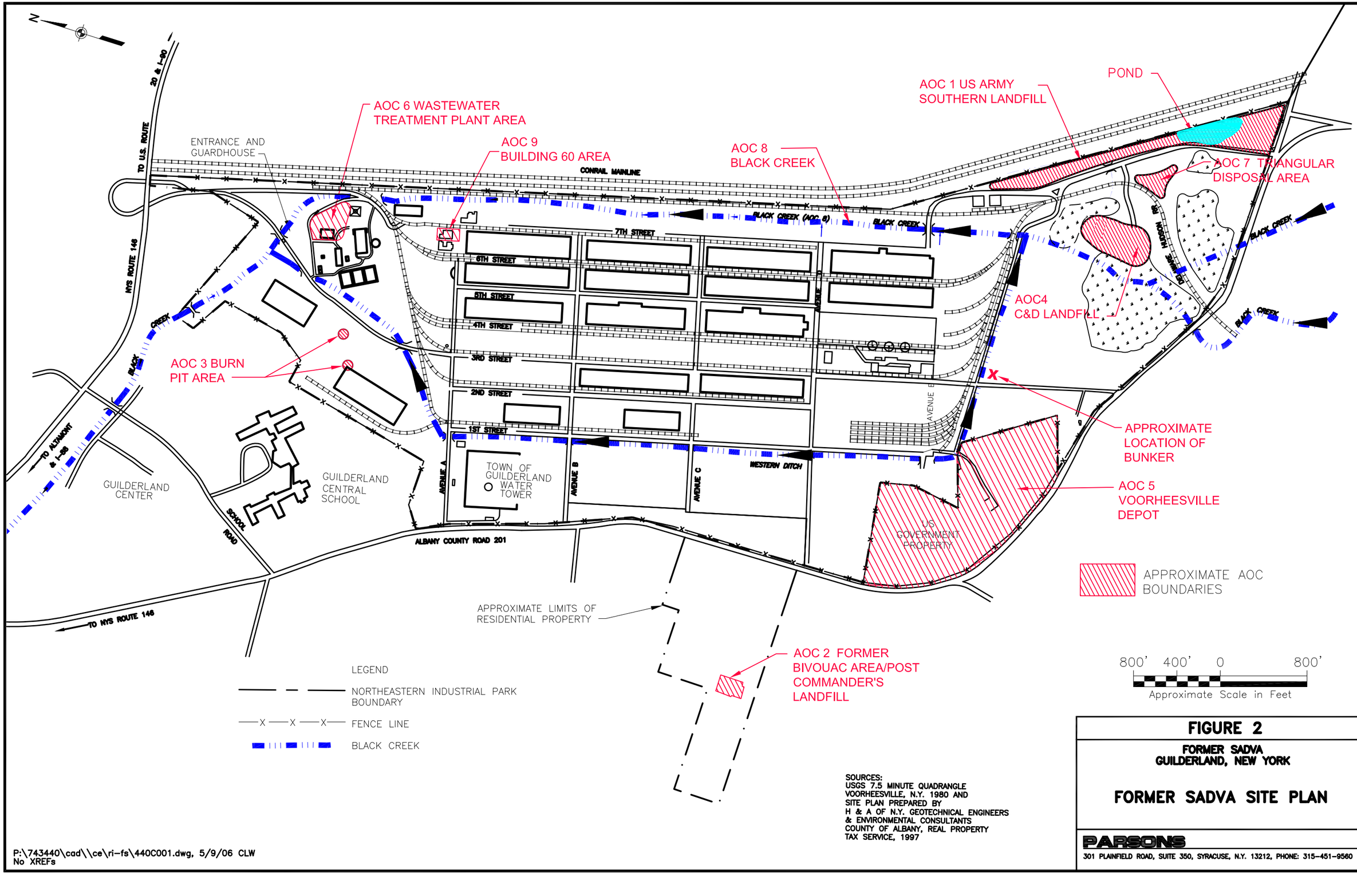
FIGURE 1

SADVA
Guilderland, New York

SITE AND VICINITY

PARSONS
301 PLAINFIELD ROAD, SUITE 350; SYRACUSE, NY 13212 PHONE: (315) 451-9560

Q:\GIS\Projects\SADVA\figure1-1.mxd



SOURCES:
USGS 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
VOORHEESVILLE, N.Y. 1980 AND
SITE PLAN PREPARED BY
H & A OF N.Y. GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS
& ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
COUNTY OF ALBANY, REAL PROPERTY
TAX SERVICE, 1997

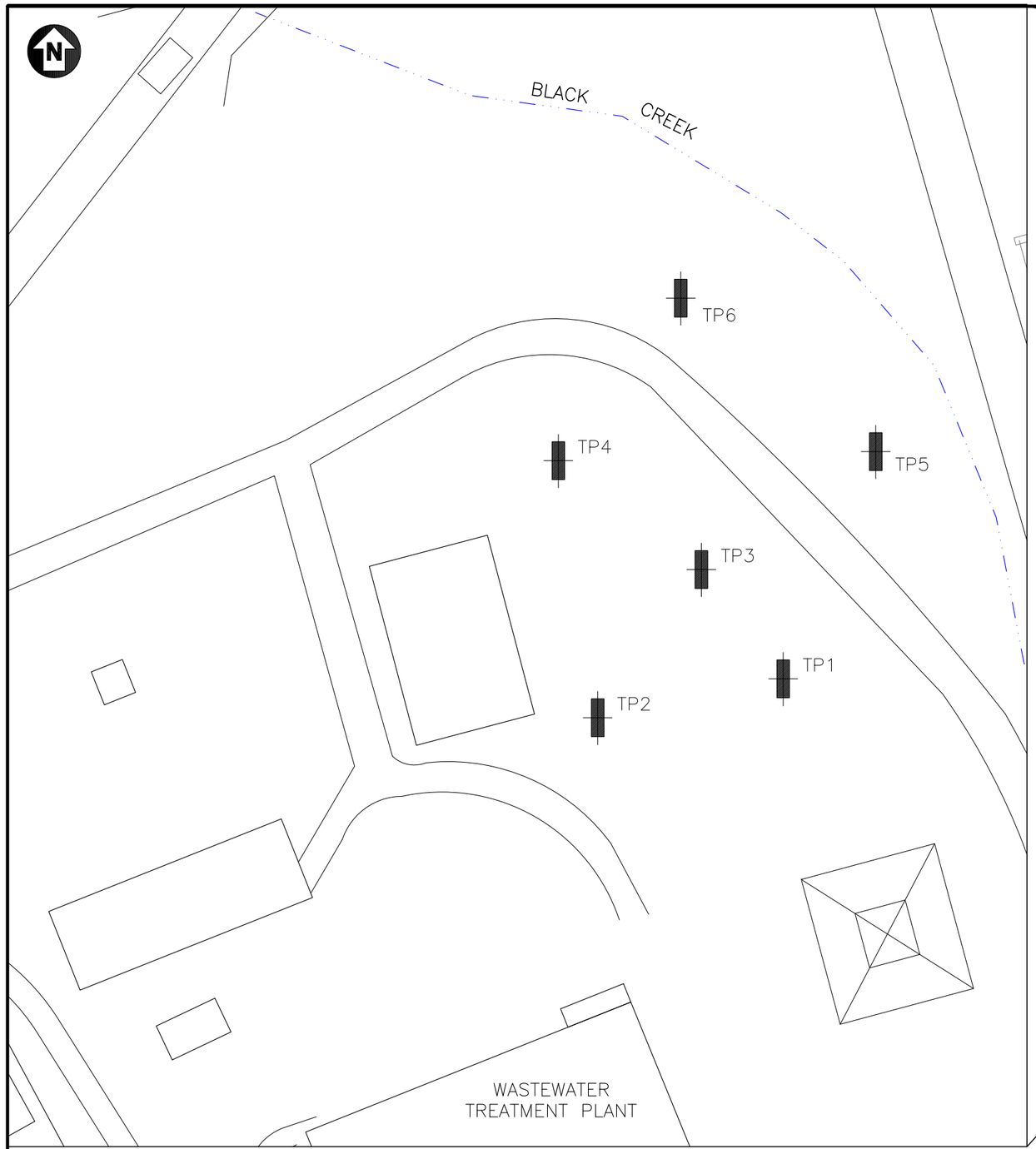
P:\743440\cad\\ce\ri-fs\440C001.dwg, 5/9/06 CLW
No XREFs

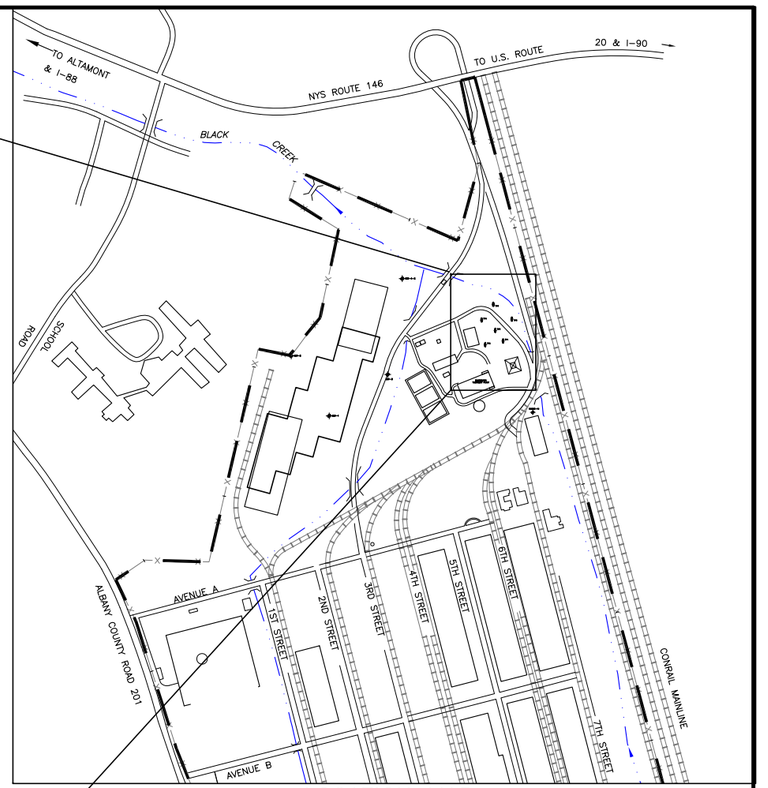
FIGURE 2

FORMER SADVA
GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK

FORMER SADVA SITE PLAN

PARSONS
301 PLAINFIELD ROAD, SUITE 350, SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13212, PHONE: 315-451-9560





LOCATION MAP
1"=1000'

LEGEND

TP-1 TEST PIT LOCATION

DRAINAGE DITCH

FENCE

RAILROAD TRACKS

80 40 0 80 160

Approximate Scale in Feet

FIGURE 3

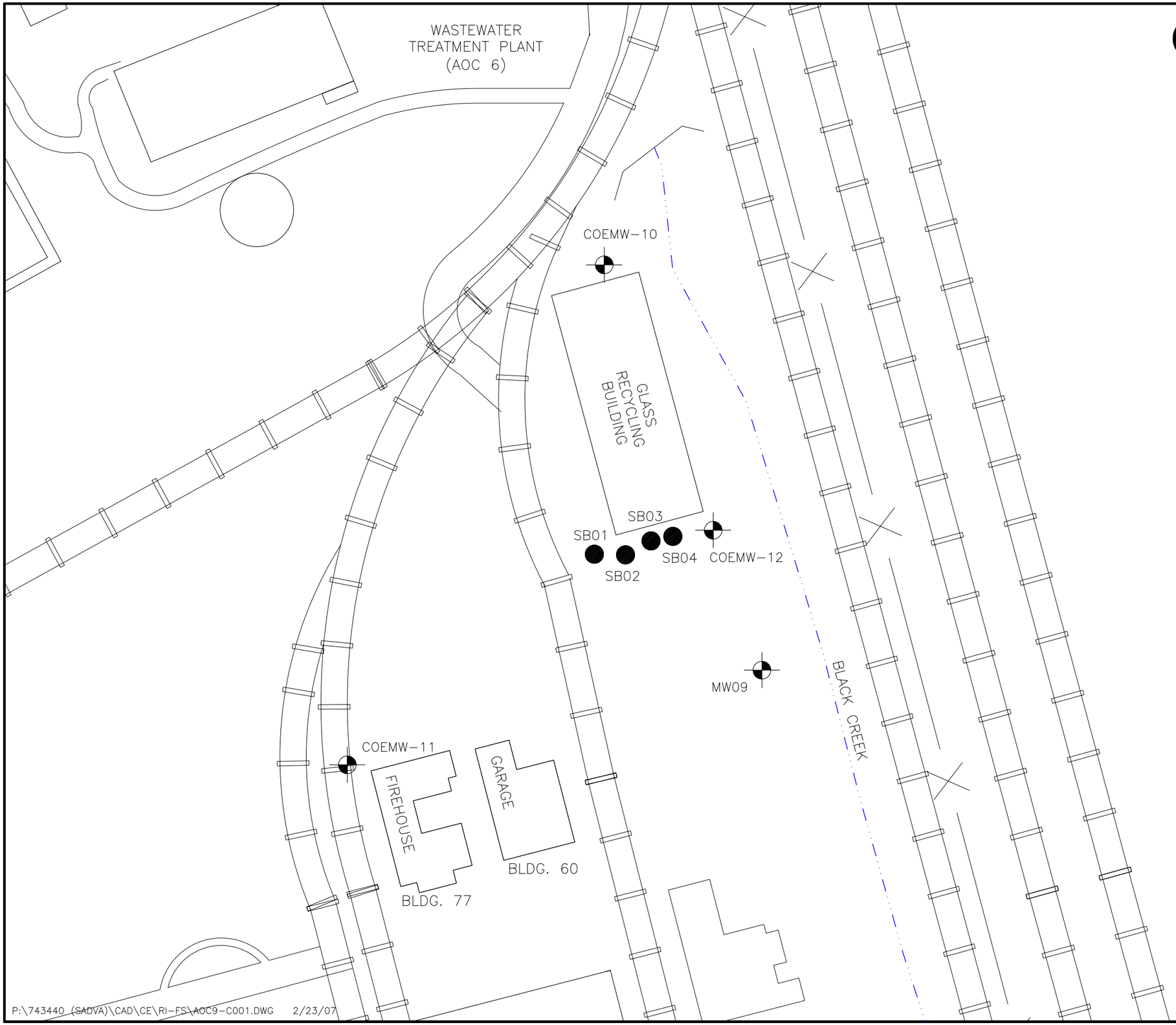
SADVA
GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK

AOC 6
SITE PLAN

SOURCE: USACE, 1999.

PARSONS
301 PLAINFIELD ROAD, SUITE 350, SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13212, PHONE: 315-451-9560

FILE NAME: P:\743440 (SADVA)\CAD\CE\RI-FS\AOC6-C001.DWG
PLOT DATE: 9/22/2010 12:28 PM PLOTTED BY: RUSSO, JILL



LEGEND

SB04 ● SOIL BORING

MW09 ⊕ EXISTING MONITORING WELL

CREEKS/ DRAINAGE DITCH

RAILROAD TRACKS

—X—X—X— FENCING

100 50 0 100 200

Approximate Scale in Feet

SOURCE: USACE, 1999.

FIGURE 4

SADVA
GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK

AOC 9
BUILDING 60 AREA
SITE PLAN

PARSONS
290 ELWOOD DAVIS ROAD, SUITE 312, LIVERPOOL, N.Y. 13088, PHONE: 315–451–9560

P:\743440 (SADVA)\CAD\CE\RI–FS\AOC9–C001.DWG 2/23/07

During test pit excavations, a 12-inch clay pipe that originated at the oil/water separator and ended near Black Creek was removed. The clay pipe appeared to be an abandoned storm sewer, which acted as a discharge from the oil/water separator to Black Creek.

The Building 60 Area was subsequently designated AOC 9 and was included in the SADVA remedial investigation (RI). The objective was to further assess soils along the path of the former clay discharge pipe to identify the presence or absence of residual contamination. In addition, groundwater monitoring wells were sampled to assess the presence or absence of groundwater contamination.

A remedial investigation for the SADVA, including AOCs 6 and 9, was initiated in 2000 and completed in 2007.

1.2 STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

The USACE is the lead agency for response actions for DoD's hazardous substances at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) pursuant to: the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq., and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 C.F.R. parts 300.

AOCs 6 and 9 were included in an RI for the SADVA conducted by USACE during the period 1999-2007.

A Proposed Plan was issued for AOCs 6 and 9 in August 2013, with a preferred alternative of no further action. The Proposed Plan provided for a public comment period and public meeting, to give the public an opportunity to voice their comments, and/or to provide them in writing. The State of New York concurs with the Selected Alternative of No Further Action Necessary. In a July 22, 2013 letter, NYSDEC concurred with the proposed plan of no further action for AOCs 6 and 9.

The Administrative Record, which concerns information relevant to our decision making for this site, may be reviewed at the Guilderland Public Library, 2228 Western Avenue, Guilderland New York, or at the Voorheesville Public Library, 51 School Road, Voorheesville, New York.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

The USACE has conducted a thorough remedial investigation of AOCs 6 and 9, pursuant to CERCLA, with regard to the DoD's former use of the site. Based on that investigation, there are no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment at AOCs 6 and 9 related to DoD's use of the site. The ecological assessments showed the site supports wildlife typical for an industrial site that has been present for more than 60 years. USACE has determined that no further action is necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment at AOCs 6 and 9, and therefore USACE does not plan to conduct any further response actions at AOCs 6 and 9.

1.4 STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

1.4.1 Statutory Requirements

USACE, acting in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP (as well as FUDS policy), has determined that no further response action at AOCs 6 and 9 is necessary to ensure protection of human health or the environment and 5-year reviews are not required Previous response actions at AOC 6 and AOC 9 (as described in Section 2.2.3) eliminated the need to conduct further remedial action.

1.4 STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

1.4.1 Statutory Requirements

USACE, acting in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP (as well as FUDS policy), has determined that no further response action at AOCs 6 and 9 is necessary to ensure protection of human health or the environment and 5-year reviews are not required Previous response actions at AOC 6 and AOC 9 (as described in Section 2.2.3) eliminated the need to conduct further remedial action.

1.4.2 Ongoing Responsibility

In accordance with FUDS Program Policy, if future conditions or new information suggests a response action is necessary to address FUDS-eligible hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, the property may be reactivated.

1.5 AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE

This Decision Document presents the selected response action at the former Schenectady Army Depot, Albany County, Guilderland, New York. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the lead agency under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at the former Schenectady Army Depot, Formerly Used Defense Site, and has developed this Decision Document consistent with the CERCLA, as amended, and the NCP. This Decision Document will be incorporated into the larger Administrative Record file for the former Schenectady Army Depot, which is available for public view. This document, presenting the selected remedy of "no further action" (with no cost), is approved by the undersigned, pursuant to Memorandum, DAIM-ZA, September 9, 2003, subject: Policies for Staffing and Approving Decision Document, and to the FUDS Program Policy, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulation 200-3-1 (2004).

8 APR 14

Charles P. Samaris
Colonel, U. S. Army
District Engineer

Date

SECTION 2

DECISION SUMMARY

2.1 SITE NAME, LOCATION, AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

SADVA is located one-quarter mile southeast of the Village of Guilderland Center, New York (Figure 1). The DoD held ownership of the SADVA property from 1941 through 1969. The site was originally constructed as a regulating station and a holding and reconsignment point, and later became a general Army depot. The principal mission of the installation was the receipt, storage, maintenance, and distribution of supply items for the U.S. Department of the Army.

AOC 6 is the area near the former SADVA WWTP (Figure 3). AOC 9 is the area near Building 60, located in the northeast corner of the former SADVA (Figure 4).

In accordance with the provisions of the DERP Management Guidance, the Department of the Army (DA) serves as the DoD Executive Agent for execution of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS).

The DA further delegated the responsibility of the DERP-FUDS program management and execution to the USACE. All plans and activities conducted by USACE at the former SADVA are coordinated with the NYSDEC, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), the Albany County Department of Health, and the current owner of the SADVA property.

2.2 SITE HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.2.1 Activities Leading to Current Problems

There is no record of any enforcement activities taken at this site.

2.2.2 Site Investigations

A 1980 report by the Albany County Environmental Management Council (ACEMC) prompted environmental concern at the SADVA (ACEMC, 1980). This report described aerial photographs showing excavation and disposal activities that occurred in the southeastern areas of the SADVA. The aerial photos indicated activity prior to 1942 and extending through 1968, based on 1942, 1952, 1963, and 1968 aerial photographs.

Prior to commencing the RI, the site conceptual model for AOC 6 was based on limited data from the interpretation of aerial photographs (EAEST, 2003 and ACEMC, 1980). One to two fill areas were identified outside the footprint of the current WWTP. These former fill areas are located between the current WWTP and Black Creek. The pre-RI conceptual model for AOC 6 was based on wastes being buried beneath the ground surface. Any harmful substances present in the waste could migrate downward to groundwater, where migration offsite could occur. Discharge of groundwater to Black Creek is also a possible migration pathway.

The objective of the remedial investigation at AOC 6 was to identify whether buried wastes were present in the areas identified on historical aerial photographs, and if present, the nature and extent of contamination. Laboratory analysis of soil samples supplemented the visual findings from test pit excavations and documented the presence or absence of potential contamination.

In 1998, USACE investigated Black Creek as part of a focused groundwater and surface water investigation at AOC 9 - Building 60 (USACE, 1999). Building 60 is located in the northeast portion of the site, and was investigated because petroleum contamination and an oil/water separator were encountered during excavation for a new building by the current site owner. The current name of the site is the NEIP. The investigation objectives were to determine whether petroleum-related contamination in the Building 60 area had impacted groundwater or Black Creek, and whether Black Creek had been impacted by any other contaminants at the SADVA site.

Petroleum contamination was encountered in February 1998 during excavation at the NEIP. The excavation activities were initiated for the construction of three buildings located just north of Buildings 60 and 77. A site visit was conducted on February 23, 1998 by members of the USACE and the NYSDEC. Review of previous investigations and site maps indicated that the Building 60 Area had been used by the DoD for vehicle maintenance and contained a total of seven large USTs. USACE believes that the tanks were removed; however, no documentation or soil sample results are available for confirmation, and NYSDEC has no records of underground storage tank removals in their files.

Based on the site visit by the USACE and NYSDEC, the USACE's Rapid Response Team was mobilized to the site on March 2, 1998 to characterize the nature and extent of soil contamination. The Rapid Response Team excavated areas of suspected contamination and stockpiled the soil for testing and disposal. In addition, test pits were dug around the footprint of the buildings being constructed to ensure that additional contamination was not present.

USACE's RI completed in 2007 was designed to follow-up on the results of the USACE work that began in 1998. USACE's remedial investigation at AOC 9 was focused on the groundwater and soil migration pathways.

2.2.3 Site Actions

As reported by the Albany County Department of Health, fill material was encountered in the area where the current WWTP was constructed at AOC6, including thousands of small pill bottles. The contents of the pill bottles were identified as tetraglycine hydroperiodid tablets. Tetraglycine hydroperiodid is used for emergency purification of drinking water and contains approximately six percent iodine. These pill bottles are thought to be related to DoD's use of the site, as they have also been found at AOC 2 – the Post Commander's Landfill. The Town of Guilderland arranged for excavation and disposal of the pill bottles during construction of the new WWTP.

At AOC 9, the USACE's Rapid Response Team was mobilized to the site on March 2, 1998 to characterize the nature and extent of soil contamination. The Rapid Response Team excavated areas of suspected contamination and stockpiled the soil for testing and disposal. In addition, test pits were dug around the footprint of the buildings being constructed to ensure that additional contamination was not present. A total of ten test pits were dug, including an area around an oil/water separator. The oil/water

separator and some pipelines were removed. Confirmatory soil sampling and analysis were completed by USACE in 1999 to demonstrate that all contamination had been removed from the oil/water separator and contaminated soil removal area.

2.3 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation activities provide the public with an opportunity to express its views on the selected remedial action. USACE considered state (NYSDEC and NYSDOH), Albany County Health Department (ACHD) and public input from the community participation activities during the proposed planning phase in selecting the Selected Remedy for AOCs 6 and 9.

A public meeting was held on September 24, 2013, to present the "no further action" proposed plan for AOCs 6 and 9.

Notices announcing the meetings were published in the *Altamont Enterprise*, the *Schenectady Gazette*, and the *Albany Times-Union*, all newspapers of general circulation in the area of the former SADVA. Comments from the public (including from Restoration Advisory Board membership for the site) and others were received. A responsiveness summary, in which public comments received at the September 24, 2013 meeting and via mail, are addressed in Section 3.0 of this *Decision Document*. The minutes of the September 24, 2013 meeting are in Section 3.0 (Responsiveness Summary).

2.4 SCOPE AND ROLE OF THE RESPONSE ACTION

The site is currently a privately-owned industrial park known as the NEIP. The FUDS program does not address any environmental impacts that may be associated with the current use of the site – it is focused only on DoD's contaminants.

This response action addresses AOCs 6 and 9 only. It does not include or apply to any other AOCs at SADVA. The need for remedial action is driven by the presence of risks to human health and the environment, if any, posed by contaminants at AOCs 6 and 9. The RI found that there were no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment posed by AOCs 6 and 9, and that is the basis for the no further action decision.

2.5 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.5.1 Conceptual Site Model

A conceptual site model (CSM) is an effective tool for defining site dynamics, streamlining risk assessments, establishing exposure hypotheses, and developing appropriate corrective actions. CSMs are useful for identifying completed exposure pathways between the contaminated media and potential receptors. The purpose of the CSM is to aid in understanding and describing a site and presents the assumptions regarding:

- Suspected sources and types of contaminants present;
- Contaminant release and transport mechanisms;
- Affected media;
- Potential receptors that could come in contact with site-related contaminants in affected media under current and future land use scenarios; and
- Potential routes of exposure.

Potential human receptors are defined as individuals who may be exposed to site-related contaminants in environmental media. Consistent with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance, current and reasonably anticipated land uses were considered in the receptor selection process.

USEPA defines an exposure pathway as: "The course a chemical or physical agent takes from a source to an exposed organism. An exposure pathway describes a unique mechanism by which an individual or population is exposed to chemicals or physical agents at or originating from a site. Each exposure pathway includes a source or release from a source, an exposure point, and an exposure route. If the exposure point differs from the source, a transport/exposure medium (*e.g.*, air) or media (in cases of intermedia transfer) is also included."

A review of potential exposure pathways links the sources, locations, and types of environmental releases with receptor locations and activity patterns to determine the significant pathways of concern.

Based on the previous investigations and the site visit by the project team performing the risk assessment, the observations and reasonable assumptions for the potential human receptors for AOCs 6 and 9 are listed below.

- **Current Receptors** – The current land use at SADVA is, and is expected to remain, industrial/commercial. The workers and tenants are not known to use groundwater from the site vicinity. Current land use includes infrequent visits to the AOC 6 and 9 sites, such as those that would be performed during site sampling investigations. NEIP restricts access to the property by the general public.
- **Future Receptors** – Based on future land use plans at SADVA, as described in the NEIP Generic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Clough, Harbour & Associates LLP, June 2005), future land use is reasonably expected to remain commercial/ industrial.

2.5.2 Sampling Strategy

The objective of the remedial investigation at AOC 6 was to identify whether buried wastes were present in the areas identified on historical aerial photographs, and if present, the nature and extent of contamination. Laboratory analysis of soil samples supplemented the visual findings from test pit excavations and documented the presence or absence of potential contamination.

A series of test pits were excavated to provide visual documentation of the presence or absence of fill. Historical aerial photos were used to identify the locations for the test pits. If fill materials were present, or the area appeared to have been disturbed, at least one soil sample was collected from each test pit to determine the nature and extent of contamination. Five soil samples and one field duplicate sample were collected and analyzed for Target Compound List (TCL) VOCs, SVOCs, and pesticides/polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and Target Analyte List (TAL) metals.

For AOC9, USACE's RI that was completed in 2007 was designed to follow-up on the results of the USACE work that began at AOC 9 in 1998. USACE's remedial investigation at AOC 9 was focused on the groundwater and soil migration pathways.

The potential source area for AOC 9 was the oil/water separator, which had been removed, as were the impacted soils as identified by contamination in the 1999 soil samples (see Table 2). The areas where contamination was removed were subsequently characterized by USACE via sampling and analysis of the

residual soils. The confirmatory samples indicated unacceptable levels of residual contamination were not present. Soil along the former 12-inch clay sewer route was characterized to assess whether residual contamination exists. Groundwater in the vicinity of AOC 9 was characterized to assess whether contaminants are present and are migrating toward Black Creek.

2.5.3 Sources, Types and Extent of Contamination

The soil results for AOC 6 have been compared to the New York State Part 375 soil cleanup objectives, which are risk-based criteria for protection of human health and are specific to industrial land use. The current site use is industrial and is anticipated to remain industrial in the future, based on the Master Plan for the NEIP. Therefore, the Part 375 industrial soil cleanup objectives have been used as preliminary risk screening levels to identify contaminants of potential concern in the human health risk assessment.

Six test pits were excavated as shown on Figure 3. A thin, charred soil layer with dark staining was observed below the topsoil layer in TP1. A dark soil layer was observed below the topsoil layer in TP2 and TP3, corresponding to the charred soil layer observed in TP1. All three test pits were located in the same general area. A hardpan layer that graded into glacial till was observed below the charred soil layer at TP1, TP2 and TP3. The hardpan layer was immediately beneath the topsoil at TP4, TP5 and TP6. No other indications of fill or potential contamination were observed.

All concentrations of organic compounds and metals detected in the soil samples at AOC 6 were below the preliminary risk screening levels (Table 1).

Soil sample results for AOC 9 were also compared to preliminary risk screening levels for industrial land use and background concentrations.

Soil borings (SB) SB01 through SB04 were drilled along the path of the former 12-inch sewer line. The borings were continuously sampled to 10 feet below the ground surface. Two soil samples from each boring were collected and analyzed for TCL VOCs, SVOCs and TAL metals. Samples were to be chosen for laboratory analysis based on visual or other field evidence of contamination (*i.e.*, oily appearance, sheens, etc.), and from deeper zones to determine the vertical extent of contamination. However, there was no field evidence of contamination observed in the soil samples.

All VOC concentrations were below the industrial preliminary risk screening levels (Table 2). In three surface soils from the 1999 USACE investigation, the concentration of benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the industrial preliminary risk screening level. Benzo(a)pyrene is one of a class of compounds known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). All metals concentrations were below the industrial preliminary risk screening levels. These exceedences were for very shallow, near surface soil samples along the former pipeline, and represent a very small area. Deeper soil PAH exceedences at other boring locations were not found, nor were PAHs measured in groundwater samples.

TABLE 1
SADVA AOC 6
ANALYTES DETECTED IN SOIL SAMPLES

Former Schenectady Army Depot Remedial Investigation AOC 6 Test Pit Soil Data Detected Compound Summary		Background	NYSDEC Part 375 Industrial Soil Cleanup	SAMPLE ID: LAB ID: DEPTH: SOURCE: SDG: MATRIX: SAMPLED: VALIDATED:	AOC6-TP01A C0H170209001 1' STL Pittsburgh SADVA11 SOIL 8/15/2000 11/5/2000	AOC6-TP02A COH170215001 1' STL Pittsburgh SADVA13 SOIL 8/15/2000 11/7/2000	Dup of 02A AOC6-TP12A COH170215002 1' STL Pittsburgh SADVA13 SOIL 8/15/2000 11/7/2000	AOC6-TP03A COH170215003 1' STL Pittsburgh SADVA13 SOIL 8/15/2000 11/7/2000	AOC6-TP04A COH170215004 1' STL Pittsburgh SADVA13 SOIL 8/15/2000 11/7/2000	AOC6-TP05B COH170215005 2' STL Pittsburgh SADVA13 SOIL 8/15/2000 11/7/2000	AOC6-TP06A COH170215006 1' STL Pittsburgh SADVA13 SOIL 8/15/2000 11/7/2000
CAS NO.	**COMPOUND**	Ranges	Objectives	UNITS:							
	VOLATILES										
67-64-1	Acetone	ND - 3.1	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	4 J	ND	ND	ND
	SEMIVOLATILES										
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	ND - 410	11,000	ug/kg	15 J	20 J	33 J	ND	34 J	ND	15 J
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	ND - 550	1,100	ug/kg	14 J	24 J	44 J	ND	43 J	ND	21 J
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND - 620	11,000	ug/kg	72 J	45 J	73 J	10 J	39 J	ND	33 J
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND - 550	110,000	ug/kg	ND	36 J	65 J	ND	48 J	ND	30 J
218-01-9	Chrysene	ND - 680	110,000	ug/kg	230 J	41 J	68 J	ND	49 J	ND	31 J
53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND - 55	1,100	ug/kg	ND	ND	13 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND - 230	11,000	ug/kg	11 J	28 J	52 J	ND	30 J	ND	18 J
191-24-2	Benzo(ghi)perylene	ND - 210	1,000,000	ug/kg	14 J	29 J	56 J	ND	31 J	ND	20 J
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	ND - 940	1,000,000	ug/kg	48 J	37 J	52 J	ND	39 J	ND	22 J
91-20-3	Naphthalene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	23 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	ND - 480	1,000,000	ug/kg	59 J	13 J	21 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
129-00-0	Pyrene	ND - 750	1,000,000	ug/kg	50 J	30 J	55 J	ND	40 J	ND	22 J
	PESTICIDES										
72-55-9	4,4'-DDE	ND - 9.4	120,000	ug/kg	0.22 JN	0.91 J	0.27 J	ND	2.7	ND	ND
72-54-8	4,4'-DDD	ND - 1.2	180,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.2 J	ND	ND
50-29-3	4,4'-DDT	0.61 - 15	94,000	ug/kg	ND	1 J	ND	ND	2.2	ND	ND
5103-71-9	alpha-Chlordane	ND - 0.93	47,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.43 J	ND	ND
	PCBs										
	None Detected	ND	25,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	METALS										
7429-90-5	Aluminum	780 - 12800	NA	mg/kg	7280	7280	14200	11200	10700	11500	9940
7440-36-0	Antimony	0.2 - 0.59	NA	mg/kg	0.96 J	0.96 J	0.16 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
7440-38-2	Arsenic	4.3 - 16.4	16	mg/kg	8.3	8.3	8.7	7.3	5.6	4.8	6.1
7440-39-3	Barium	33 - 104	10,000	mg/kg	50.3	50.3	59.5	49.9	52.3	63.4	42
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.38 - 0.67	2,700	mg/kg	0.95	0.95	0.76	0.68	0.55 J	0.72	0.58 J
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.21 - 0.52	60	mg/kg	0.18 J	0.18 J	0.22 J	0.12 J	0.37 J	0.14 J	0.19 J
7440-70-2	Calcium	1280 - 46600	NA	mg/kg	11900	11900	8910	3600	12000	1860	27000
7440-47-3	Chromium	9.3 - 17.5	6,800	mg/kg	15.7	15.7	19.3	16.1	16.4	15.7	14.1
7440-48-4	Cobalt	5.3 - 12.2	NA	mg/kg	10.5	10.5	17.6	15.2	11.5	15.4	10.4
7440-50-8	Copper	13.4 - 26.9	10,000	mg/kg	26.6 J	26.6 J	36.1	28.2	33.6	22.6	21.3
7439-89-6	Iron	14100 - 25700	NA	mg/kg	21200	21200	35000	28400	25500	28600	24600
7439-92-1	Lead	16.5 - 60.8	3,900	mg/kg	26.6	26.6	17.3	19.3	23.3	11.5	14.4
7439-95-4	Magnesium	2150 - 13100	NA	mg/kg	4140	4140	7560	5170	5560	5350	10700
7439-96-5	Manganese	197 - 875	10,000	mg/kg	332	332	525	453	494	210	383
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.039 - 0.095	6	mg/kg	0.19 J	0.19 J	0.062	0.04	0.14	0.023 J	0.025 J
7440-02-0	Nickel	10.6 - 24.8	10,000	mg/kg	23.6	23.6	36	25.2	23.2	29.6	19.7
7440-09-7	Potassium	443 - 1660	NA	mg/kg	912	912	1400 J	900 J	884 J	865 J	872 J
7782-49-2	Selenium	0.44 - 1.2	6,800	mg/kg	1.5	1.5	ND	0.36 J	0.27 J	ND	ND
7440-22-4	Silver	0.16 - 0.17	6,800	mg/kg	0.11 U	ND	0.17 J	ND	0.39 J	ND	ND
7440-23-5	Sodium	28.7 -619	NA	mg/kg	79.1 J	79.1 J	76.2 J	83.3 J	93.8 J	78.1 J	86.1 J
7440-28-0	Thallium	ND - 0.67	NA	mg/kg	0.62 J	0.62 J	0.87 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
7440-62-2	Vanadium	13.7 - 24	NA	mg/kg	21 J	21 J	23.4	20.8	18.7	23.3	19.1
7440-66-6	Zinc	46-134	10,000	mg/kg	79.4	79.4	96.9 J	63 J	89.3 J	58.8 J	59.1 J

ND - Not Detected; reporting limit is not known.
J - Estimate Value

Concentration above NYSDEC Part 375 Industrial Soil Criteria and sitewide background.
Concentration above sitewide background only.

TABLE 2
SADVA AOC 9
ANALYTES DETECTED IN SOIL SAMPLES

Former Schenectady Army Depot Remedial Investigation AOC 9 Soil Boring Data Detected Compound Summary		Background Ranges	NYSDEC Part 375 Industrial Soil Cleanup Objectives		Remedial Investigation Sampling (2000) - Samples from exploratory borings							
				SAMPLE ID:	AOC9-SB01C	AOC9-SB01E	AOC9-SB02C	AOC9-SB02E	AOC9-SB03B	AOC9-SB03E	AOC9-SB04C	AOC9-SB04E
				LAB ID:	C0H030310001	C0H030310002	C0H020218005	C0H020218006	C0H020218003	C0H020218004	C0H020218001	C0H020218002
				DEPTH:	4'	9'	4'	9'	3'	9'	4'	9'
				SOURCE:	STL Pittsburgh	STL Pittsburgh	STL Pittsburgh	STL Pittsburgh	STL Pittsburgh	STL Pittsburgh	STL Pittsburgh	STL Pittsburgh
				SDG:	SADVA10	SADVA10	SADVA8	SADVA8	SADVA8	SADVA8	SADVA8	SADVA8
				MATRIX:	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL
				SAMPLED:	8/1/2000	8/1/2000	8/1/2000	8/1/2000	8/1/2000	8/1/2000	8/1/2000	8/1/2000
				VALIDATED:	10/25/2000	10/25/2000	10/20/2000	10/20/2000	10/20/2000	10/20/2000	10/20/2000	10/20/2000
CAS NO.	COMPOUND			UNITS:								
	VOLATILES											
67-64-1	Acetone	ND - 3.1	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	51 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	NC	ug/kg	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
78-93-3	2-Butanone	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	R	R	ND	R	R	ND	R
	Carbon Disulfide	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	R	R	ND	R	R	ND	R
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	700,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.9	ND	ND	ND
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	NC	ug/kg	R	ND	ND	R	ND	ND	R	ND
108-88-3	Toluene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	4.5 J	8.2	ND	1.8 J	2.8 J	ND	2 J
1330-20-7	Total Xylenes	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	400,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	ND	ND	ND
	SEMIVOLATILES											
117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	160 J	120 J	190 J	65 J	410	110 J
	Butylbenzyl phthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Diethylphthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Di-N-Butylphthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	30 J	ND	ND	ND
108-95-2	Phenol	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	CPAHs											
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	ND - 410	11,000	ug/kg	110 J	ND	77 J	ND	39 J	ND	37 J	ND
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	ND - 550	1,100	ug/kg	120 J	ND	61 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND - 620	11,000	ug/kg	140 J	ND	73 J	ND	40 J	ND	73 J	ND
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND - 550	110,000	ug/kg	130 J	ND	60 J	ND	32 J	ND	ND	ND
218-01-9	Chrysene	ND - 680	110,000	ug/kg	240 J	ND	92 J	ND	54 J	ND	56 J	ND
53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND - 55	1,100	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND - 230	11,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	NPAHs											
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	27 J	ND
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	48 J	ND	ND	ND
	Acenaphthylene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
120-12-7	Anthracene	ND - 61	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	38 J	ND	29 J	ND	ND	ND
	Benzo(ghi)perylene	ND - 210	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	ND - 940	1,000,000	ug/kg	170 J	ND	230 J	ND	120 J	ND	83 J	ND
86-73-7	Fluorene	ND - 23	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	51 J	ND	ND	ND
	Naphthalene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	ND - 480	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	150 J	ND	200 J	ND	79 J	ND
129-00-0	Pyrene	ND - 750	1,000,000	ug/kg	140 J	ND	210 J	ND	100 J	ND	67 J	ND
	METALS											
7429-90-5	Aluminum	780 - 12800	NC	mg/kg	6500	13000	12800	10100	10700	14300	13300	17900
7440-36-0	Antimony	0.2 - 0.59	NC	mg/kg	0.28 J	0.34 J	0.19 J	0.44 J	0.36 J	0.62 J	0.36 J	0.29 J
7440-38-2	Arsenic	4.3 - 16.4	16	mg/kg	7.9	6.4	4.3	3	9.5	8.3	6.3	2.8
7440-39-3	Barium	33 - 104	10,000	mg/kg	55.8	72.7	67.8	93.3	72	111	104	121
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.38 - 0.67	2,700	mg/kg	0.36 J	0.84	0.68	0.56 J	0.63	1.1	0.95	0.91
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.21 - 0.52	60	mg/kg	0.84	0.16 J	0.12 J	0.12 J	0.25 J	0.098 J	0.22 J	0.34 J
7440-70-2	Calcium	1280 - 46600	NC	mg/kg	83700	25500	12900 J	92700 J	33500 J	9170 J	21600 J	134000 J
7440-47-3	Chromium	9.3 - 17.5	6,800	mg/kg	10.1 J	14.1 J	14.8	14.6	18	16.5	16.8	17.9
7440-48-4	Cobalt	5.3 - 12.2	NC	mg/kg	6.8	13.4	13.7	7.1	15.7	14.4	11	8
7440-50-8	Copper	13.4 - 26.9	10,000	mg/kg	23	24.1	18.6 J	13.5 J	33.5 J	28.2 J	25.4 J	18.3 J
7439-89-6	Iron	14100 - 25700	NC	mg/kg	15500	30900	22600 J	18300 J	28500 J	34000 J	27800 J	23100 J
7439-92-1	Lead	16.5 - 60.8	3,900	mg/kg	98.8 J	8.4 J	9.8	7	19.5	10	16.6	9.4
7439-95-4	Magnesium	2150 - 13100	NC	mg/kg	22000	7940	4030	9510	7150	5660	4760	9240
7439-96-5	Manganese	197 - 875	10,000	mg/kg	323	464	286 J	309 J	585 J	409 J	500 J	254 J
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.039 - 0.095	6	mg/kg	0.017 J	0.028 J	0.045 J	0.019 J	0.055 J	0.019 J	0.043 J	0.022 J
7440-02-0	Nickel	10.6 - 24.8	10,000	mg/kg	15.9 J	23.8 J	16.2	16.9	35.3	27.8	28.3	20.3
7440-09-7	Potassium	443 - 1660	NC	mg/kg	885 J	1180 J	920	880	1290	913	1090	2210
7440-22-4	Silver	0.16 - 0.17	6,800	mg/kg	0.13 J	ND	ND	0.12 J	0.16 J	ND	0.13 J	ND
7440-23-5	Sodium	28.7 -619	NC	mg/kg	167 J	284 J	128 J	206 J	365 J	2540	2630	3600
7440-28-0	Thallium	ND - 0.67	NC	mg/kg	0.85 J	0.86 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.9 J
7440-62-2	Vanadium	13.7 - 24	NC	mg/kg	32.5 J	25.9 J	21 J	16.2 J	20.4 J	29.8 J	27.3 J	25.4 J
7440-66-6	Zinc	46-134	10,000	mg/kg	496	62.5	42.8	53	68.7	68	67.9	63.4

R - Result rejected during data validation
CPAH - Carcinogenic Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon.
NPAH - Noncarcinogenic Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon.
NA - Not Analyzed
ND - Not Detected; the reporting limits are unknown.
J - Estimated concentration
Concentration above NYSDEC Part 375 Industrial Soil Criteria.

TABLE 2
SADVA AOC 9
ANALYTES DETECTED IN SOIL SAMPLES

Former Schenectady Army Depot Remedial Investigation AOC 9 Soil Boring Data Detected Compound Summary					Focused Groundwater/Surface Water Investigation (USACE, 1999) - Surface soil and subsurface soil samples from monitoring well borings										Immediate Response Action (USACE, 1998) - Confirmatory soil samples from contaminated soil removal excavations		
				SAMPLE ID:	BS-MW-10-01	BS-MW-10-10	BS-MW-11-5	BS-MW-11-10	BS-MW-12-8	BS-MW-12-11	BS-MW-12-16 Duplicate of BS-MW-12-8	SS1	SS2	SS3	EP-H-01-01	CON-EP-A-01-01	CON-OW-01-01
				LAB ID:													
				DEPTH:	0-2'	10-12'	4-6'	8-10'	6-8'	10-12'							
				SOURCE:													
				SDG:													
		Background Ranges	NYSDEC Part 375 Industrial Soil Cleanup Objectives	MATRIX:	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SURFACE SOIL	SURFACE SOIL	SURFACE SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL
				SAMPLED:	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	8/20/1998	3/2/1998	3/2/1998	3/2/1998
				VALIDATED:													
CAS NO.	COMPOUND			UNITS:													
	VOLATILES																
67-64-1	Acetone	ND - 3.1	1,000,000	ug/kg	16 J	111	17	8.1	91	10 J	70	364	258	104	ND	ND	ND
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
78-93-3	2-Butanone	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	13 J	ND	ND	10 J	ND	9.4 J	25 J	21 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Carbon Disulfide	ND	NC	ug/kg	1.6	9	3.7 J	ND	18	ND	4	40	16	ND	ND	ND	ND
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	700,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1 J	1 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
108-88-3	Toluene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	0.14 J	0.51 J	0.97 J	0.37 J	0.32 J	0.48 J	0.42 J	1 J	1 J	1 J	ND	ND	1.3
1330-20-7	Total Xylenes	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	0.27 J	0.98 J	0.46 J	0.25 J	ND	ND	0.32 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	400,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	SEMIVOLATILES																
117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	52 J	114	104	91	110	213	247	582	419	163	ND	ND	ND
	Butylbenzyl phthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	116 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Diethylphthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	120 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Di-N-Butylphthalate	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	67 J	167 J	2000	100 J	88 J	333	ND	435	222 J	ND	ND	ND
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	89 J	226	63 J	ND	ND	ND
108-95-2	Phenol	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	155 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
	CPAHs				ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	ND - 410	11,000	ug/kg	42 J	ND	78	ND	ND	ND	ND	1290	2420	1130	ND	ND	ND
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	ND - 550	1,100	ug/kg	43 J	ND	104	ND	ND	ND	ND	**1420**	**2580**	**1220**	ND	ND	ND
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND - 620	11,000	ug/kg	70 J	36 J	156	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000	4190	1610	ND	ND	ND
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND - 550	110,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	42 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	745	177O	704	ND	ND	ND
218-01-9	Chrysene	ND - 680	110,000	ug/kg	52 J	26 J	108	ND	ND	ND	ND	1620	2900	1480	ND	ND	ND
53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND - 55	1,100	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	273	274	259	ND	ND	ND
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND - 230	11,000	ug/kg	23 J	ND	70 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	1110	952	944	ND	ND	ND
	NPAHs							ND	ND	ND	ND						
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene	ND	NC	ug/kg	ND	ND	111	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	65 J	ND	ND	ND
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	182	500	146 J	ND	ND	ND
	Acenaphthylene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	80 J	124 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
120-12-7	Anthracene	ND - 61	1,000,000	ug/kg	29 J	ND	40 J	ND	ND	ND	ND	400	919	333	ND	ND	ND
	Benzo(ghi)perylene	ND - 210	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	122	ND	ND	ND	ND	1000	774	907	ND	ND	ND
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	ND - 940	1,000,000	ug/kg	120	41 J	167	ND	ND	ND	ND	2550	4680	2410	ND	ND	ND
86-73-7	Fluorene	ND - 23	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	156 J	403	120 J	ND	ND	ND
	Naphthalene	ND	1,000,000	ug/kg	ND	ND	73	ND	ND	ND	ND	93 J	210	ND	ND	ND	ND
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	ND - 480	1,000,000	ug/kg	61 J	ND	156	ND	ND	ND	ND	1490	3230	1370	ND	ND	ND
129-00-0	Pyrene	ND - 750	1,000,000	ug/kg	130	34 J	156	ND	ND	ND	ND	2360	4190	2220	ND	ND	ND
	METALS																
7429-90-5	Aluminum	780 - 12800	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,000	14,000	8,400
7440-36-0	Antimony	0.2 - 0.59	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND
7440-38-2	Arsenic	4.3 - 16.4	16	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	4.2	5.1
7440-39-3	Barium	33 - 104	10,000	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130	110	54
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.38 - 0.67	2,700	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.85	0.92	ND
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.21 - 0.52	60	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3	ND	ND
7440-70-2	Calcium	1280 - 46600	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,000	16,000	24,000
7440-47-3	Chromium	9.3 - 17.5	6,800	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	15	11
7440-48-4	Cobalt	5.3 - 12.2	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	11	8.8
7440-50-8	Copper	13.4 - 26.9	10,000	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	28	21
7439-89-6	Iron	14100 - 25700	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,000	27,000	20,000
7439-92-1	Lead	16.5 - 60.8	3,900	mg/kg	14.6	16.2	13.8	11.2	16.6	10.3	14	136	129	171	13	10	12
7439-95-4	Magnesium	2150 - 13100	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,300	6,200	7,100
7439-96-5	Manganese	197 - 875	10,000	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	450	570	430
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.039 - 0.095	6	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND
7440-02-0	Nickel	10.6 - 24.8	10,000	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	27	19
7440-09-7	Potassium	443 - 1660	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,100	780
7440-22-4	Silver	0.16 - 0.17	6,800	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND
7440-23-5	Sodium	28.7 -619	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	350	140	210
7440-28-0	Thallium	ND - 0.67	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.37	0.56	0.48
7440-62-2	Vanadium	13.7 - 24	NC	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	20	19
7440-66-6	Zinc	46-134	10,000	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	58	50

R - Result rejected during data validation
CPAH - Carcinogenic Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon.
NPAH - Noncarcinogenic Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon.
NA - Not Analyzed
ND - Not Detected; the reporting limits are unknown.
J - Estimated concentration
Concentration above NYSDEC Part 375 Industrial Soil Criteria.

Four groundwater samples were collected from the wells in the vicinity of AOC 9 in August 2000. VOCs were not detected above Class GA groundwater standards in the four groundwater samples (Table 3). NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards are considered preliminary risk screening levels. The best usage of Class GA waters is as a source of potable water supply. Class GA waters are fresh groundwater. The Class GA groundwater classification is assigned by NYSDEC to all the fresh groundwater in New York State.

Two SVOCs were detected slightly above preliminary risk screening levels in COEMW-11 and MW-9; bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (BEHP) was detected at 7.6 ug/L in MW-9 and phenol was detected at 4.4 ug/L in COEMW-11. Even though these two compounds are typical laboratory contaminants at the low concentrations reported, they were carried forward into the human health risk assessment.

Five metals were detected above preliminary risk screening levels in various groundwater samples collected in August 2000. MW-9, located downgradient of Building 60 (Garage) and Building 77 (Firehouse) had the greatest number of metals above preliminary risk screening levels (four). The concentrations of arsenic, iron, and manganese in MW-9 were above groundwater standards and were higher than other groundwater concentrations in the area. Iron was detected above groundwater standards in all four samples and sodium was detected above groundwater standards in three samples.

MW-9 was redeveloped and sampled in July 2004. Samples for total metals (unfiltered) and dissolved metals (filtered) were collected using low-flow sampling techniques to minimize turbidity in the samples. Arsenic was not detected in either sample from MW-9 (Table 5). The concentrations of iron, manganese, and sodium were above preliminary risk screening levels in both the total metals and dissolved metals samples. However, the concentrations in 2004 were lower than the 2000 results. The 2004 results were similar to the concentration ranges detected in COEMW-12 in 2000. The metals exceedences of preliminary groundwater screening levels are believed to represent natural background levels, and are not related to a defined CERCLA release resulting from historical DOD activities at the site

2.5.4 Materials to be Remediated

The no further action remedy does not provide for remediation of soil or groundwater at AOCs 6 and 9.

2.6 CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE SITE AND RESOURCE USES

According to the 2000 census, the Town of Guilderland has a population of 32,688. The main portion of SADVA, now operated as Northeastern Industrial Park, is currently zoned industrial, while most properties adjacent to the site are zoned agricultural. According to the 1983 census of agriculture, about 27.2 percent of the area in Albany County was farmed.

The land is currently used as an industrial park, and future land use plans at NEIP, as described in the NEIP Generic EIS dated June 2005, indicate future land use will be industrial and may include commercial development in a portion of the property. The Master Plan and Generic EIS were developed by the property owner. The Master Plan discussed in the NEIP EIS indicates that office buildings and parking lots are proposed in the area south of AOCs 6 and 9. The plan identifies eight 20,000-square foot (ft^2) offices and three parking areas with a total of 1,300 parking spaces. The NYSDEC has concurred with our proposed plan of no further action, based on the current and future industrial use of the property.

There was never any indication from local officials or the land owner that any change from industrial land use is planned at this time.

2.7 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

2.7.1 Findings of the Human Health Risk Assessment

The current site use is industrial and is anticipated to remain industrial in the future, based on the Master Plan for the NEIP.

The objective of the RI at AOC 6 was to identify whether buried wastes were present in the areas identified on historical aerial photographs, and if present, the nature and extent of contamination. Laboratory analysis of soil samples supplemented the visual findings from test pit excavations and documented the presence or absence of potential contamination.

A quantitative HHRA was not conducted specifically for AOC 6. The Part 375 soil cleanup objectives for industrial land use provide a means of assessing the risk to human health posed by soil at AOC 6. The soil concentrations were below the industrial land use cleanup objectives. Given that the site access is limited to site workers and trespassing is prohibited, the soil at AOC6 does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health. All concentrations of organic compounds and metals detected in the soil samples were below the preliminary risk screening levels. USACE's remedial investigation concluded that there were no obvious signs of waste sources that warrant further investigation in this area.

There is no evidence of a release posing an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment at AOC 6 and, therefore, USACE has determined that no further action is necessary to protect public health or the environment.

TABLE 3
SADVA AOC 9
ANALYTES DETECTED IN GROUNDWATER SAMPLES (2000)

Former Schenectady Army Depot Remedial Investigation AOC 9 Groundwater Data Detected Compound Summary		NYSDEC Class GA Ground Water	SAMPLE ID: LAB ID: SOURCE: SDG: MATRIX: SAMPLED: VALIDATED:	AOC9-COEMW-10 C0H180282002 STL Pittsburgh SADVA14 WATER 8/16/2000 11/2/2000	AOC9-COEMW-11 C0H180282001 STL Pittsburgh SADVA14 WATER 8/16/2000 11/2/2000	AOC9-COEMW-12 C0H180282005 STL Pittsburgh SADVA14 WATER 8/17/2000 11/2/2000	AOC9-MW9 C0H170224005 STL Pittsburgh SADVA14 WATER 8/16/2000 11/2/2000
CAS NO.	COMPOUND	Standards/Guidance Values	UNITS:				
	VOLATILES						
67-64-1	Acetone	50 (G)	ug/L	ND	ND	2.4 J	2.2 J
78-93-3	2-Butanone	50 (G)	ug/L	R	R	R	R
	SEMIVOLATILES						
117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	5	ug/L	ND	4.1 J	ND	7.6 J
108-95-2	Phenol	1	ug/L	ND	4.4 J	ND	ND
	METALS						
7429-90-5	Aluminum	NS	ug/L	461	738	7300	6010
7440-38-2	Arsenic	25	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	69.7
7440-39-3	Barium	1000	ug/L	48.2 J	25.2 J	62.1 J	127 J
7440-41-7	Beryllium	3 (G)	ug/L	ND	ND	0.17 J	0.58 J
7440-43-9	Cadmium	5	ug/L	ND	ND	2.3 J	ND
7440-70-2	Calcium	NS	ug/L	209000	90700	75800	131000
7440-47-3	Chromium	50	ug/L	ND	ND	10 J	6.9 J
7440-48-4	Cobalt	NS	ug/L	ND	ND	3.4 J	6.8 J
7440-50-8	Copper	200	ug/L	ND	ND	31.9	3.4 J
7439-89-6	Iron	300	ug/L	500	505	8240	53800
7439-92-1	Lead	25	ug/L	ND	ND	6.6	2.2 J
7439-95-4	Magnesium	35000 (G)	ug/L	51100	2740 J	30500	30400
7439-96-5	Manganese	300	ug/L	32.5	124	330	823
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.7	ug/L	ND	0.052 J	0.046 J	ND
7440-09-7	Potassium	NS	ug/L	606 J	3940 J	2530 J	2710 J
7782-49-2	Selenium	10	ug/L	ND	2.2 J	2.3 J	2.3 J
7440-23-5	Sodium	20000	ug/L	17000	32300	251000	29800
7440-62-2	Vanadium	NS	ug/L	4.3 J	3.5 J	15.2 J	18.2 J
7440-66-6	Zinc	2000 (G)	ug/L	ND	ND	646	15.5 J

(G) - Guidance Value.
J - Estimated Value
NA - Not Analyzed
R - Rejected during data validation.
Concentration above Class GA Groundwater Standards
ND - Analyte was not detected; the reporting limit is unknown.

The specific objective of the HHRA at AOC 9 was to provide a quantitative risk assessment to determine whether an unacceptable risk to human health exists associated with direct contact exposure to soil and groundwater at AOC 9. The potential source area for AOC 9 was the oil/water separator, which had been removed, as were the impacted soils as identified by contamination in the 1999 soil samples. The areas where contamination was removed were subsequently characterized by USACE via sampling and analysis of the residual soils.

The storm sewer pipeline leading from the oil/water separator to Black Creek was also removed by USACE in 1999. The remaining potential source area was residual contamination in the soil that may have originated from pipeline leaks. This is the potential area of contamination that was characterized during USACE's 2007 RI, which was designed to follow-up on the results of the USACE work that began in 1998. USACE's RI at AOC 9 was focused on the groundwater and soil migration pathways.

The COPCs carried into the HHRA from the RI are PAHs for soil and metals for groundwater. The HHRA also includes a separate risk screening process, and that process identified metals in subsurface soils as being additional COPCs. The vapor intrusion pathway was considered in the risk assessments associated with the RIs for AOCs 6 and 9. VOCs were not identified as COPCs. Therefore, the exposure assessment portion of the risk assessment concluded that there were no complete exposure pathways and thus no risk associated with inhalation of volatiles. Therefore, no further evaluation of volatiles was conducted.

To characterize potential noncarcinogenic effects, USACE made comparisons between projected intakes of substances and reference doses or reference concentrations. To characterize potential carcinogenic effects, USACE calculated the incremental probability of an individual developing cancer over a lifetime from projected intakes and chemical-specific carcinogenic potency factors. USACE calculated risks separately for surface soil and mixed soil (consisting of mixture of surface and subsurface soil) because some receptors, such as trespassers are only expected to be exposed to surface soil. Construction/excavation workers could be exposed to mixed soil during their work activities.

The noncancer hazard index for future construction/excavation workers at AOC 9 is less than 1. The hazard index is not greater than 1; therefore, there are no hazards due to exposure to mixed soils at AOC 9.

The carcinogenic risks for commercial industrial workers are estimated to be 1×10^{-5}. The carcinogenic risks for adolescent trespasser are estimated to be 2×10^{-6}. These estimates of carcinogenic risk are within the USEPA's carcinogenic risk cumulative risk goal of 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4}; therefore, there are no unacceptable carcinogenic risks due to exposure to surface soils at AOC 9.

The carcinogenic risks for future construction/excavation workers are estimated to be 1×10^{-6}. All these estimates of carcinogenic risk for onsite current and future receptors at AOC 9 are within or are less than the carcinogenic risk cumulative risk goal of 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4}; therefore, there are no unacceptable carcinogenic risks due to exposure to PAHs in mixed soils at the AOC 9 expected.

USACE evaluated the calculated risks for each individual groundwater well. The cumulative noncarcinogenic HIs for each of the four wells for future construction/excavation workers are less than 1. The hazard indices are not greater than 1; therefore, there are no hazards due to direct contact exposure to

groundwater at AOC 9 for future construction/excavation workers. The groundwater ingestion exposure pathway does not currently exist, as the property is zoned industrial, and groundwater is not used for consumption at the site; the NEIP is served by the municipal water supply which is the Watervliet Reservoir.

In summary, there are no unacceptable human health risks attributable to DoD's use of the AOC 6 and AOC 9 sites at the former SADVA.

2.7.2 Findings of the Ecological Screening Level Risk Assessment

During the RI, a screening-level ecological risk assessment (SLERA) was conducted to evaluate potential adverse impacts to the ecological receptors at SADVA due to the presence of certain organic compounds and metals above applicable criteria in sediment and surface water at SADVA. The SLERA can be used to identify and evaluate the ecological risks at the site, if any. The objective of the SLERA was to evaluate whether unacceptable adverse risks may be present. This objective was met by characterizing ecological plant and animal communities at or near the site, defining and describing the contaminants present in the environmental media at the site, and identifying the potential pathways for exposure to contaminants at the site. The information used in the SLERA was largely taken from the Generic EIS prepared for the NEIP (Clough Harbour and Associates, 2005), supplemented by the RI sampling data and site visits by risk assessment professionals. NYSDEC reviewed and approved the SLERA, as part of the overall approval of the SADVA RI Report.

The qualitative ecological risk assessment for the SADVA site, which included assessment of AOCs 6 and 9, concluded that the SADVA site supports wildlife typical for the area and for the commercial/industrial setting that the site has retained for over 60 years and no unacceptable ecological risk exists.

SECTION 3

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

A notice of the availability of the Proposed Plan and Public Meeting Announcement (for September 24, 2013) was placed in the following newspapers of local circulation: The Schenectady Gazette (on August 29, 2013), Albany Times-Union (on August 28, 2013) and the Altamont Enterprise (on August 29, 2013).

3.1 SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

Following are comments received from the public, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), with responses provided by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on the Proposed Plan for AOCs #6 and 9, located within the property currently known as Northeastern Industrial Park, Guilderland, New York:

1. Letter from Ms. Heather Bishop (dated July 22, 2013), NYSDEC, Albany, New York: "We… agree with the Corps' intention to prepare a proposed plan of no further action for AOCs 6 and 9."

   RESPONSE: *Thank you for your letter, Ms. Bishop. We acknowledge NYSDEC's concurrence with our intention to recommend no further action at AOCs 6 & 9.*

2. Email to Ms. Heather Bishop, NYSDEC from Ms. Bridgett K. Callaghan of the NYSDOH (dated September 16, 2013), Albany, New York: "I have reviewed the Proposed Plan for AOCs 6 & 9 for the referenced site. Based on that review, I offer no comments at this time."

   RESPONSE: *Thank you, Ms. Callaghan. We acknowledge that the NYSDOH has offered no comment on the Proposed Plan, in which no further action was recommended for AOCs 6 & 9.*

3. Minutes of the Public Meeting held on September 24, 2013, Guilderland, New York, during which the public was provided an opportunity to comment on the Proposed Plan for AOCs 6 and 9 (see attached transcript of public meeting). Mr. Ted Ausfeld, Community Co-Chair of the Restoration Advisory Board stated he had "…no concerns about AOC 6," and was "…very pleased overall with the status of AOCs 6 & 9."

   RESPONSE: *Thank you Mr. Ausfeld. We will proceed to prepare a Decision Document concluding that the USACE will take no further actions at AOCs 6 & 9.*

3.2 STATE ACCEPTANCE

Definition: This criterion considers whether the State agrees with, opposes, or has no comment on the Selected Alternative.

Analysis: In their letter dated July 22, 2013, the NYSDEC concurred with the proposed plan of "no further action" for AOCs 6 and 9.

3.3 COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE

Definition: This criterion considers whether the local community agrees with the Selected Alternative. Comments received during the Public Comment Period are an important indicator of community acceptance.

Analysis: The Proposed Plan for AOCs 6 and 9 was made available during the public comment period, which commenced on August 28, 2013 and closed on September 30, 2013. A public meeting was held to solicit public comment on the Proposed Plan at the Guilderland Library, Guilderland, New York, on September 24, 2013; at that meeting the Co-Chair of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for the former Schenectady Army Depot expressed agreement with the "no further action" proposed plan for AOCs 6 & 9. No other comments were received from other community members.

US Army Corps of Engineers®
New York District

Meeting Minutes
Public Meeting

Former Schenectady Army Depot – Voorheesville Area
September 24, 2013
Guilderland Public Library – Normanskill Room
Guilderland, New York

Attendees

Gregory J. Goepfert, Project Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District
Timothy P. Leonard, PE, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District
Charles Rielly, Acting Community Co-Chairman, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)
Ted Ausfield, Acting Community Co-Chairman, RAB
Joan Burns, Member, RAB
Charles Klaer, Guilderland resident
Dan Schryver, Guilderland resident
Cathy Schryver, Guilderland resident
Kim Ryan, Guilderland resident
Stephen Wilson, Albany County Water Quality Coordinating Committee
Neil Sanders, Guilderland Central School District (GCSD)
Bridget Callaghan, New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH)
Heather Bishop, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
John Swartwout, PE, NYSDEC
George Moreau, PG, PARSONS Engineering Science, Inc.
Mark Williams, H2H Associates, LLC (H2H)
Lori Hoose, H2H

Introductions

G. Goepfert called the meeting to order at 7:00 P.M. and thanked everyone for coming to the meeting. Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members, stakeholders, project staff, and other attendees introduced themselves. G. Goepfert included a brief historical and physical description of the former Schenectady Army Depot-Voorheesville Area (FSADVA) and a summary of the nine areas of concern (AOCs) within FSADVA being investigated under the Defense Environmental Restoration – Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) Program. G. Goepfert referred to the Agenda and PowerPoint presentation that would focus on the Proposed Plan for AOC #6 (Waste Water Treatment Plant) and AOC #9 (Building 60 Area) as well as a status update on the cap and cover construction at AOC #1 (Southern Landfill) and the Feasibility Study on AOC #3 (Former Burn Pit). The primary purpose of this meeting was to provide the public (including RAB members) an update as to the status of the AOCs at the FSADVA site. G. Goepfert also referred to some handouts on the front table as well as a map on the nearby easel that would be used to frame our discussion for tonight.

Discussion

Proposed Plan – Waste Water Treatment Plant (AOC #6)

G. Goepfert opened the discussion by presenting a summary of the work (Slide #2 of presentation) performed and proposed plan for *no further action* at AOC #6. G. Goepfert invited comments on the status of AOC #6. T. Ausfield noted that the cleanups performed previously by the Town for the construction of the new WWTP, and said the area should be good – unless some future construction exposes other contaminant sources. T. Ausfield noted he had no concerns. G. Goepfert noted that if contaminant sources are found in the future, and are Department of Defense (DoD)-related, that the Government will take responsibility for any necessary investigation and clean up. No other comments were raised concerning AOC #6. G. Goepfert referred to the front table where a comment form could be filled out and mailed to him directly if one felt uncomfortable speaking in public.

Proposed Plan – Building 60 Area (AOC #9)

G. Goepfert opened the discussion by presenting a summary of the work performed and proposed plan for *no further action* at AOC #9. G. Goepfert was asked if there were any old DoD underground storage tanks or structures still in use by the Northeastern Industrial Park (NEIP). G. Goepfert said that to his knowledge, the DoD tanks were removed and there are no DoD tanks or structures in use today.

C. Rielly asked if there were any contaminants found that are heavier than water – thinking they might have been discharged to Black Creek and been transported in sediment downstream to the Watervliet Reservoir. G. Goepfert stated that sediments in Black Creek were characterized during the Remedial Investigation (RI) including down to the first dam in Black Creek. Although some contaminants were present, the concentrations did not warrant remedial action, based on assessment of risks to human health or the environment.

G. Goepfert noted that all work completed to date has been thoroughly documented, and the reports are available in the library repositories and on the project website http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/EnvironmentalRemediation/FormerlyUsedDefenseSites/FormerSchenectadyArmyDepotVoorheesvilleArea.aspx. G. Goepfert will make sure the library has a copy of the Administrative Record on CD. T. Ausfield requested a copy of the CD as well.

Announcements of the Proposed Plan comment period were placed in the Altamont Enterprise, Schenectady Gazette, and Albany Times Union. Comment period ends September 30, 2013. T. Ausfield noted that he is very pleased overall with the status of AOCs #6 and #9. No other comments were raised concerning AOC #9, G. Goepfert referred to the front table where a comment form could be filled out and mailed to him directly.

Summary of Design-Build Project – AOC #1 U.S. Army Southern Landfill

After ten years, funding was secured last year to remediate AOC #1, work was completed on September 23, 2013. Total cost of remedial action was $3.3 million. G. Goepfert provided an overview of AOC #1 activities per the Fact Sheet and slides #3 and 4 of the presentation. A

short video clip was also played while T. Leonard overviewed the geotextile framework for the landfill capping project and explained the various landfill capping components and the materials used.

C. Klaer asked if there was a culvert that was installed near the split rail fence shown in one of the photos. T. Leonard explained that there were two existing culverts that were rehabilitated. There was considerable disruption to the existing surface water drainage pattern caused by beavers, and by repairing that damage, the surface water drainage system is now working more efficiently.

G. Goepfert was asked if test pits had been dug into the landfill during the investigation. G. Goepfert noted they had, but only at the edges to define the extent of the filled area. There is a presumptive remedy for former army landfills that precludes digging into the landfill waste, due to safety concerns. The landfill cap/cover is part of that presumptive remedy.

C. Klaer asked what the roads are used for and if there are any future development plans for AOC #1. G. Goepfert said the roads were used for trucks moving materials around the site and there are no plans for development that he knows of, but the site owner has control over that. There is an environmental easement in place between Galesi and the NYSDEC, and Galesi has to abide by those terms.

A question was raised regarding use of private wells along Depot Road. K. Ryan (Stone Road resident) said she has been on municipal water for at least several years. The presence of private well use had been investigated during the RI. K. Ryan also asked about surface water flow off the landfill cap – it presently appears to her that the landfill surface has been raised and she is concerned about additional surface water flowing toward her property. T. Leonard explained that the landfill cap is graded to allow radial flow in all directions and is designed to maintain the existing flow volumes and patterns that previously existed. T. Leonard noted that a detailed engineering analysis was performed as part of the landfill design to ensure that the existing flow patterns and volumes were maintained.

A question was raised about future damage caused by beavers. G. Goepfert replied that there will be annual inspections and maintenance of the landfill cap and cover for 30 years. Any necessary maintenance will be performed by a government contractor, including mowing the grass on the landfill cap. There will be annual reports submitted to the NYSDEC to document the results of the inspections.

C. Klaer noted that the area has been subject to several 100-year rainfall events recently and asked how that would affect the landfill cap/cover. T. Leonard replied that the cap/cover design included drainage analysis to ensure that surface water runoff would be properly managed.

A resident asked if the industrial park could create an entrance/exit to the park at the south end of the site, near the landfill. M. Williams replied that because of the presence of wetlands and the environmental easement, it is unlikely that a road and entrance/exit point could be constructed near the landfill.

A resident asked if surface water off the landfill cap/cover flows to Black Creek. Surface water does flow to Black Creek and T. Ausfield noted all surface water at the NEIP flows into Black Creek.

C. Rielly asked about effects of vibration from the railroad traffic on the landfill. G. Goepfert noted that a detailed study was performed as part of the Pre-Design Investigation to assess the impacts and there were negligible impacts expected.

A resident asked if test pits in the landfill found contamination. G. Goepfert noted that trichloroethene (TCE) was found in the wells inside the landfill and that is the reason why the landfill was capped. The wells will continue to be monitored.

In response to a question, T. Leonard noted the silt fence will be removed once the grass cover is established – probably next spring in 2014.

In response to a question about AOC #5 - Greg noted that AOC #5 is not part of the FUDS process. AOC #5 was handled separately by the Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC); the sites were combined simply for public participation purposes.

C. Rielly asked what the total cost for the SADVA site has been so far. G. Goepfert noted it in previous public meetings or fact sheets, but it is probably in the $10 million range.

Status of Work Accomplished and Performed

After completion of the cap and cover at AOC #1 the next big effort will be closing the issue with AOC #3. G. Goepfert referred to slides #6, 7, and 8 and reported on the status of AOC #3 (– Burn Pit and Disposal Area). There remain some questions about groundwater quality and more groundwater investigation is planned. A Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate the need for further action will be completed once some additional field data is collected and evaluated.

Discussion

G. Goepfert thanked the participants for attending the meeting. He also thanked his colleagues at the Corps (T. Leonard), G. Moreau (PARSONS), NYSDEC, NYSDOH, ACDOH, Guilderland Police Department, Ted and Chuck from RAB, and H2H and their team that included HydroGeoLogic and Maxymillian Technologies.

G. Goepfert presented a prestigious award to Mr. George H. Moreau for his meritorious service to the New York District.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:35 P.M.

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Former Schenectady Army Depot-Voorheesville Area
(FSADVA)

Public Meeting

September 24, 2013

Schenectady, New York

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AOC 6
Former Waste Water Treatment Plant

- Completed Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report and Proposed Plan
- AOC 6: No visual evidence of fill material was observed; no obvious signs of waste sources that warrant further investigation in this area.
- No further action recommended
- Public Comment on Proposed Plan due: Sept. 30,2013
- Issue Decision Document: Dec. 2013

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AOC 9
Building 60 Area

- Oil/Water Separator, Storm Sewer Pipeline leading from the oil/water separator to Black Creek, associated soils and outfall pipe –removed in 1998
- Completed Supplemental Remedial Investigation Report (including risk assessment) and Proposed Plan
- No unacceptable risks to human health or the environment at AOC 9 related to DoD's use of the site
- No further action recommended
- Public Comment on Proposed Plan due: Sept. 30,2013
- Issue Decision Document: Dec. 2013

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AOCs 1 & 7
U.S. Army Southern Landfill and Triangular Disposal Area

- Contract Awarded in June 2012 - $3.3 M – H2H, (with HGL and Maxymillian Team)
- Components of Remedy – Cap and Cover, Environmental Easement, Monitoring
- Site Work Completed: 23 September 2013
- Remaining: Environmental Easement, Sampling/Monitoring Plan, Site Management Plan, Maintenance

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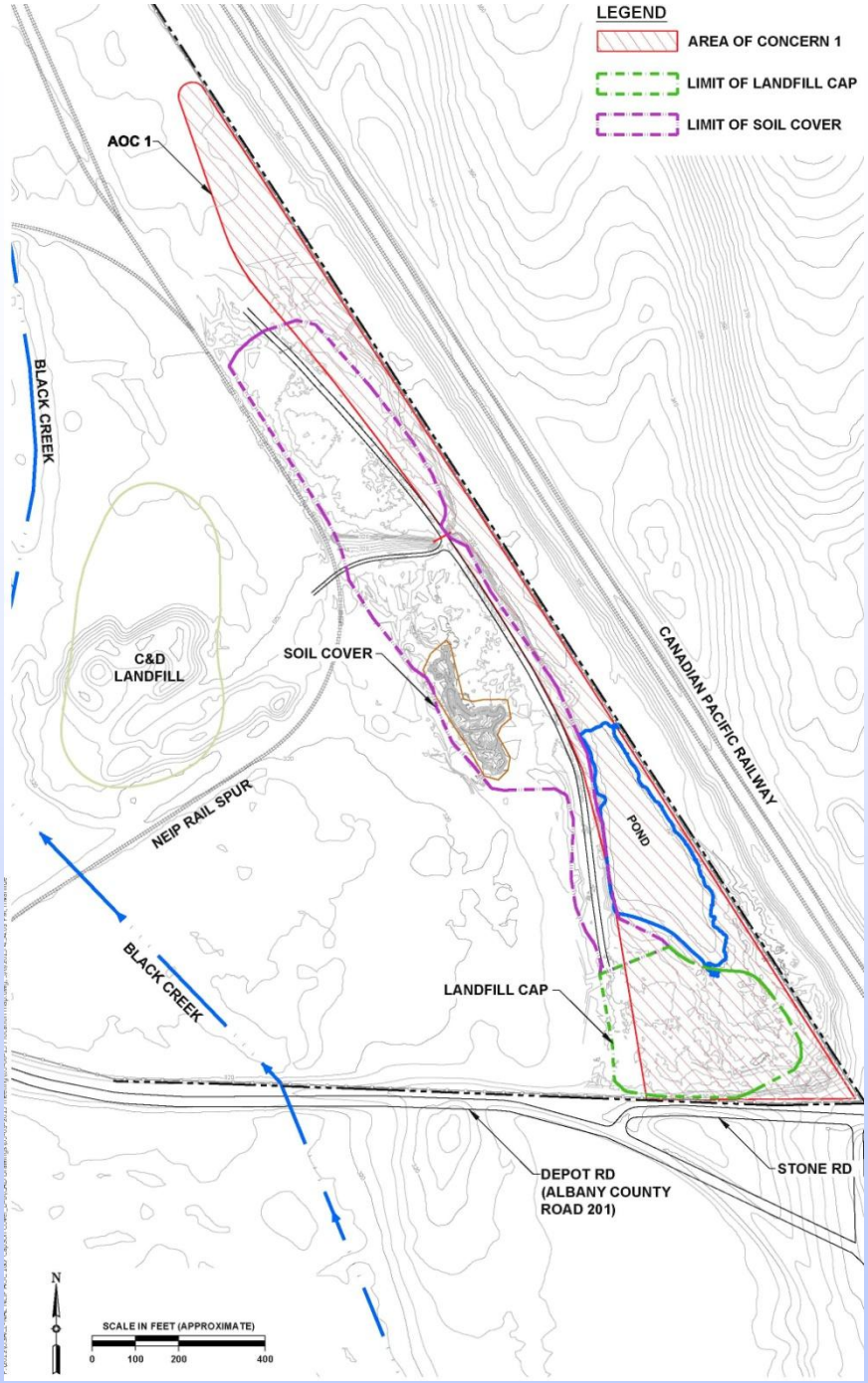
AOCs 1 & 7

U.S. Army Southern Landfill and Triangular Disposal Area



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AOC 3 Former Burn Pits

- Removal Action conducted at Guilderland School, Fall 2002; cost - $900,000
- Interim Action conducted at Burn Pits on Northeast Ind Pk, Spring 2003; cost- $700,000
- School Irrigation water tested in 2010, 2011; deemed safe for irrigation
- Follow – up groundwater monitoring
  - Two years (8 quarters) of monitoring 9/2003 – 6/2005
  - Two additional rounds 8/2006 and 11/2006
  - Five annual samples from MW-09 [2007 – 2011]

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AOC 3 Former Burn Pits

- Feasibility Study (FS) awarded in September 2012, $292,740 to H2H of Troy, NY
- FS to include an examination of all previous site sampling and monitoring data, conduct any additional sampling and monitoring/profiling to develop alternatives to address low levels of TCE in groundwater
- The feasibility study is underway, and will be completed by end of 2013.

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AOC 3

Former Burn Pits

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Summary/Follow up Actions

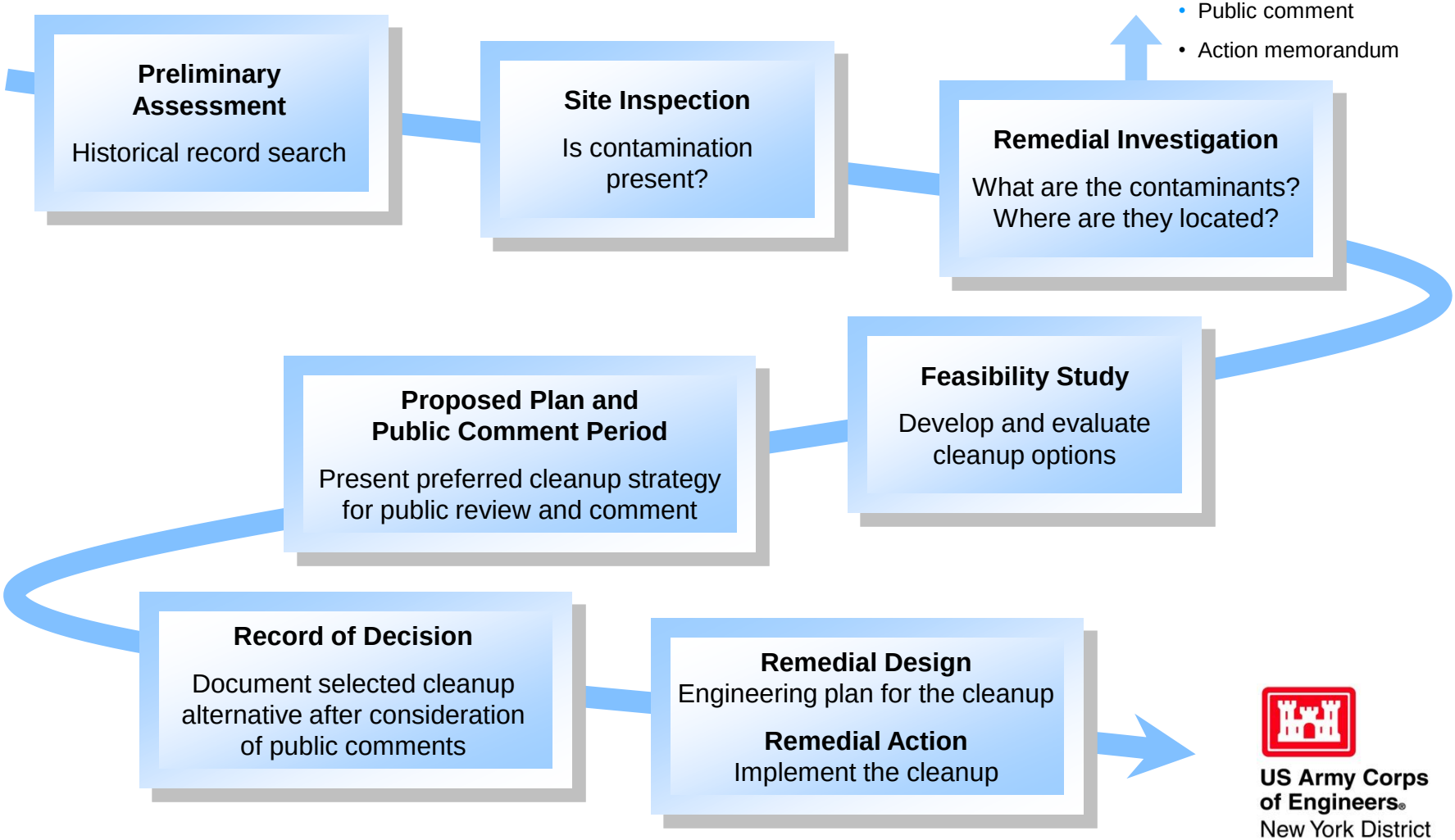
- AOC 6 & 9 – Issue Decision Document- 2013
- AOC 3 Prepare Feasibility Study / Proposed Plan - 2013 / 2014

The CERCLA Process

Removal Actions

Time-critical removal
- Action memorandum

Non-time critical removal
- Engineering evaluation/ cost analysis
- Public comment
- Action memorandum



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FACT SHEET
FORMER SCHENECTADY ARMY DEPOT / NORTHEASTERN INDUSTRIAL PARK
AOC 1 & 7

The design phase was broken into phases (30%, 60%, 90%, and 100%). Our project team completed the 100% phase of design on June 12, 2013.

The construction phase started in mid-June 2013 and has taken approximately three months to complete. The Prime Contractor was H2H Associates, LLC (a local firm out of Troy), the design engineer was HydroGeoLogic, Inc (Ballston Spa), and Maxymillian Technologies, Inc. (Pittsfield, MA) built the cap and cover systems. The Corps of Engineers provided oversight of this effort.

The landfill cap was installed to limit water infiltration into the landfill and to mitigate the potential for off-site migration of impacted groundwater within the landfill mass. A brief power point presentation displays key elements of the liner installation for the landfill cap. The soil cover system was applied to the northern area to prevent contact with site soils.

Other important project elements will also be performed, including development/implementation of a site management plan, long-term groundwater sampling, post-surveying, and land use controls. The environmental easement will be granted to prohibit the use of potable groundwater in the vicinity of AOCs 1 and 7. The Owner is also aware that no development will occur in this area.

WORK PERFORMED

Week of June 17, 2013: Clearing & grubbing and erosion & sediment control, including silt fence installation. Remove approximately 4,580 cubic yards of wood chips, along southwestern portion of cover area, and move them to location approved by owner.

June 17: General fill material approved by the NYSDEC.
June 17 to July 24: Haul, place, and compact fill material in the cap area
June 17 to August 22: Haul, place, and compact fill material in the cover area

June 24: Complete well decommissioning of 12 monitoring wells and raising of 3 monitoring wells.
June 26: USACE (G. Goepfert) and NYSDEC (H. Bishop) perform site visit

July 22 to July 24: Place six-inch layer of select material for under the liner.
July 25 to August 1: Install the liner and drainage layer for the cap.
August 1 to August 15: Anchor trench (cap area) completed.
August 1 to August 16: Install 24-inch soil protection layer material for the cap area

August 8: Topsoil material approved by the NYSDEC as unrestricted material.
August 22 to August 29: Import and place topsoil on the cap area.
August 22 to September 12: Import and place topsoil on the cover area.

August 19 and 20: Installed three monitoring wells (northeast, south, and west of former landfill), to be used for long-term groundwater monitoring
August 20: USACE (G. Goepfert), Galesi Group (D. Ahl), NYSDEC (H. Bishop), and RAB Co-Chair (T. Ausfield) visit site.
August 22: Installed rip rap at both culvert outlets and at the end of the pond by the cap.
August 29 to September 13: Hydro seed landfill cap area.
August 29: Reinstall slide gate at the entrance to the project area.
August 29 to September 5: Reinstall bollards at the swales.

September 9: Discontinue community air monitoring
September 16: Complete installation of the split rail fence between the cap and cover area and hydro seed remaining portion of the cover area.
September 17: Disconnect electric service to project
September 19: Final Inspection of Site
September 23: Remove job site trailer
September 23: USACE and H2H – Final Site walkthrough

SECTION 4

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