Meeting Minutes
Public Meeting
Former Schenectady Army Depot – Voorheesville Area
March 29, 2011
Lynnwood Reformed Church
Schenectady, New York

Attendance

Ted Ausfeld, Alternate Acting Community Co-Chairman, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)
Heather Bishop, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
Joan Burns, Member, Restoration Advisory Board
Bridget Callaghan, New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH)
Joseph Crua, NYSDOH
Gregory J. Goepfert, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Army Co-Chair
Jim Harrington, NYSDEC
Anne Hayden, Altamont "Enterprise" newspaper
George Moreau, Parsons
Cliff Opdyke, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District
Hamid Rafiee, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District
Charles Rielly, Acting Community Co-Chairman, Restoration Advisory Board
Neil Sanders, Guilderland Central School District
Deb Volkmer, Weston Solutions, Inc.

Handouts

The agenda of the meeting, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers presentation, and minutes of the May 6, 2010, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting were available to the attendees. The agenda and presentation slides are provided at the end of these minutes. The minutes of the May 6, 2010, RAB meeting are posted on the project website.

Introductions

G. Goepfert called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. and welcomed everyone for coming to the meeting. Meeting attendees introduced themselves.

G. Goepfert said the discussion at the May 6, 2010, RAB meeting focused on the irrigation well at Guilderland High School. He said the result of the groundwater sample taken was clean; therefore, the water is deemed safe to use for irrigation at the school.

G. Goepfert said the primary purpose for the public meeting was for the two proposed plans; one for the Southern Landfill and Triangular Disposal Area and the other for Black Creek.

Request for Public Comments on Proposed Plan for Southern Landfill (AOC 1) and Triangular Disposal Area (AOC 7)

G. Goepfert said the feasibility study for Areas of Concern (AOCs) 1 and 7 was issued in June 2010 and the proposed plan was issued in February 2011. Both documents were posted on

the project website. He asked if anyone had a chance to review the documents and no one had. He asked attendees to take a look at the proposed plan and submit comments in the next few days.

T. Ausfeld asked if a hard copy of the proposed plan was available.

G. Goepfert and G. Moreau provided hard copies of both proposed plans to T. Ausfeld and C. Rielly.

G. Goepfert said the cleanup plan for AOCs 1 and 7 is a presumptive remedy which means that when a landfill was used on a military facility, the presumption is to cap and cover the landfill. He added the Corps asked the Northeastern Industrial Park owners to grant an easement to the State of New York because of TCE (trichloroethylene) in the groundwater at the site. The owners agreed to file an easement to the state stating that they will not use the groundwater in the area for potable use. No wells will be installed to be used for consumption in that landfill area. In addition, the remedy includes a prohibition on any construction in landfill cap and cover area.

T. Ausfeld asked if a lot of solid waste or chemicals were in the landfill.

G. Goepfert said TCE was found in the groundwater; however, the Corps did not conduct a full characterization of the waste that was in the landfill. He added that characterization of the landfill is not necessary under the Presumptive Remedy; however, characterization work did define the perimeter of the landfilled area. He said characterization and removal of the wastes could be more dangerous (because it is not known what chemical wastes might be encountered, or the condition of the containers) and that is another reason to do the presumptive remedy of cap and cover.

T. Ausfeld asked how big of an area will be covered.

G. Goepfert said one area is about 2 acres and the other area is about 6½ to 7 acres.

C. Rielly said the presumptive remedy is the cheaper alternative than a removal and asked if the Corps had the money would they conduct a removal of the landfill wastes.

G. Goepfert noted that factors such as tranferring removed landfilled wastes elsewhere, and the fact that the landfill has not been fully characterized outweigh the strict money issue.

T. Ausfeld asked for the closest distance of the landfill to Black Creek.

G. Moreau said about 500 feet.

H. Bishop said the state reviewed the data of Black Creek to make sure that the landfill was not impacting the creek.

B. Callaghan said one of the problems with characterizing a landfill is the potential of puncturing drums or disturbing waste that could make the contamination problem more significant.

T. Ausfeld asked if the Corps or state assumes that there are a lot of drums at the site like there was at other AOCs.

G. Goepfert said it could be and the Corps assumes there is hazardous waste present.

J. Harrington said presumptive remedies are based on years of experience on a lot of other similar type sites. Studies have shown that it doesn't make sense to spend a gargantuan amount of money to dig up a landfill and then still be faced with the problem of putting it somewhere else. The investigation shows there is limited migration at the landfill and once it is capped the amount of precipitation that enters the landfill will stop. So anything that is being pushed out by the rainwater will stop and the limited migration will be much reduced.

G. Goepfert said in a removal there is risk in transporting wastes somewhere and wastes could be going to another landfill for which the Corps would be taking on additional responsibility at the disposal landfill.

C. Rielly said it sounds like a counter argument for what they are doing on the Hudson River. They are removing the contamination from the river and the remedy for the landfill is to just cover it and leave.

J. Harrington said the big difference is the exposure to the PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) in the sediment of the Hudson River. Much of the river's remediation is driven by the environmental risk that fish consume PCBs which leads to a human pathway when people eat the fish. There is no human exposure to the materials in the landfill beneath the cover.

J. Crua said it is demonstrated also that fish that are heading upriver that are clean and when they check them later they are found to contain some amount of PCBs. The river is not cleaning itself.

C. Rielly asked from where did the Northeastern Industrial Park owners agreed not to take water in the easement.

G. Goepfert responded from the area of the landfill.

C. Rielly replied that the landfill will be capped.

G. Goepfert said yes, the landfill will be capped; however, wells could be installed next to the site and hydraulically downgradient from the landfill. The Corps informed the industrial park owners not to dig any wells for potable use downgradient of the landfill so that no one is exposed to untreated groundwater.

T. Ausfeld asked if the test wells will remain.

G. Goepfert said yes, and during the final design phase the wells will be evaluated to make sure they are sentinel wells for future monitoring. The Corps will have an annual monitoring routine as part of the decision to cap the landfill.

C. Rielly asked how the industrial park would use nonpotable water.

G. Goepfert said they could use the groundwater for watering grass, washing cars, and other things.

C. Rielly asked if that activity could potentially drain to areas where water is potable.

G. Goepfert said the easement will state nonpotable use; the industrial park owns the water rights and if they want to use the water for anything else it is at their own risk.

T. Ausfeld said once the cap is on the landfill the Army is not released from its responsibility for the site.

G. Goepfert said yes, the Army will always be responsible for the site.

J. Harrington said basically the property owner gives up some of their rights to develop their property to the benefit of New York State. An owner needs approval, an agreement, or easement to do something to the property. For example, with a drainage easement across one's property, the owner can't dig a hole in that property unless the town permits the work to be done. It is the same concept.

T. Ausfeld asked if New York State will take ownership from the Army so the Army won't be responsible.

J. Harrington said no, the water easement is called an institutional control. The reason New York State is accepting it is that an easement has to be provided by the state and not the Army.

G. Goepfert said that is right, the state is the owner of all waters of the state. It is not an easement the Corps can provide to the state because the Corps is not the property owner. Therefore, the easement needs to be granted from the property owner to the state.

C. Rielly said the industrial park is not being denied the use of groundwater for nonpotable uses. He added the industrial park only has to stay away from the cap, but can drill and get the water and spray it on lawns and do whatever they want to do.

G. Goepfert said installing wells depend on what the rules are from the local health department and that the Corps does not administer the water program in New York.

J. Harrington said what Mr. Rielly said is theoretically possible; however, the question is to what purpose or why would they do that. The property has been under investigation for years. It is not something expected to happen; however, if it did happen the water is very lightly contaminated and slightly above drinking water standards. If the water was sprayed on grass the contamination would evaporate and there would be no exposure to the contaminants. It would not be an environmental or human health threat so there is really no reason to prohibit it.

C. Rielly said all the horrible things in the landfill could possibly come into contact with water. Contents of the landfill are not known.

J. Harrington said the groundwater has been tested. The testing has gone on for a number of years and the groundwater will continue to be monitored. If the groundwater monitoring shows a release of contamination then the remedy should be reopened and reconsidered. However, based on experience of the Corps environmental team the presumptive remedy is satisfactory for landfills. If there was information like a nest of drums in the landfill the drums would have been removed, but there isn't. There wasn't extensive sampling because if there was a stray drum it would be possible to put a hole in it. Based on the historical information, one can't say there aren't any drums but there isn't any information indicating burial of a lot of drums.

G. Goepfert said the industrial park is on city water.

T. Ausfeld said yes, but as long the Corps is making recommendations we prefer that the industrial park doesn't install wells for any purpose.

G. Goepfert said he could ask the industrial park owners if they would agree to that, but currently the remedy has an easement prohibiting potable use and the industrial park owners have agreed to that.

J. Crua said the industrial park would need a permit if they were using processed water and discharging it somewhere.

J. Harrington said that is correct, if the industrial park used water in a manufacturing process which generated wastewater a permit is required. However, if the industrial park owners install a well just to water lawns a permit would probably not be required.

G. Goepfert said the Northeast Industrial Park owners have already gone on record and agreed to grant an easement to not use water for potable use. That is part of the remedy.

C. Rielly said he was concerned if wells were installed and the water used for washing vehicles it is possible that water could drain to Black Creek and enter the local drinking water supply. He understood when watering the lawn the water will evaporate and there's not going to be anything there. He said it is the same thing when they say Roundup disappears and he has read a lot about that and believes it is a lot of baloney. He said he is concerned for the local drinking water supply because Black Creek goes into the reservoir.

J. Crua said the contamination is low levels of volatile organic contaminants which would volatilize. The contaminants wouldn't sit in surface water; any agitation would increase volatilization.

G. Moreau said any wells that the property owner would install would be in "clean" areas outside the limits of the landfill. The monitoring wells that are in the contaminated groundwater zone (plume) range from 10 to 30 feet deep and are close to the center of the landfill.

T. Ausfeld asked if there was core testing of soils close to the landfill and if that would be part of the cap remedy. He asked if there is a solid core underneath.

G. Goepfert said the drill logs show what the geology looks like.

T. Ausfeld asked if it is shale-like every place else around there like where the ponds are located.

G. Moreau said it is glacial till that is pretty tight soil. It is actually a pretty good location for a landfill. It is the reason the contaminated groundwater is just sitting there and doesn't really move too much.

G. Goepfert said he would ask the Northeastern Industrial Park owners if they would agree to not install any wells. Some of the wells in the general vicinity of the landfill show no detection of contaminants. The additional item the industrial park owners have to agree to is that they cannot build anything on the landfill cap or cover. He said the industrial park operations manager assured that would be the case. G. Goepfert said he would include that language in the easement. It all will be in writing to have the remedy enforceable. He said the Corps has a good working relationship with the industrial park owners.

T. Ausfeld said that in 50 years someone may want to use that property for something.

H. Bishop said the easement goes on in perpetuity and if they want to change it they have to go to the state and ask for approval to make changes and it would probably be denied.

G. Goepfert said the warranty of the cap is for 50 years but the cap will last 100 years. Also part of the remedy is the Corps' 5-year reviews to make sure the system is working and meeting the remedy's objectives.

J. Harrington said another part of the remedy is the site management plan; the plan provides periodic review and the technical person would have to certify on a regular basis that the cap is working as intended and the monitoring wells are tested per the schedule and does not show contamination. The site management plan, just like the environmental easement, goes on in perpetuity – the institutional controls don't go away.

C. Rielly said that as long as the water samples continue to be OK they are assuming the cap is still functioning.

G. Goepfert said there is potential for erosion and some of the cap/cover material may need to be replaced. Part of the maintenance routine is to ensure the integrity of the cap/cover remains.

T. Ausfeld asked which contaminant exceeded standards.

G. Goepfert said the big issue was the TCE.

C. Opdyke said the landfill has been there a long time and there has been contaminants leaching into the groundwater and subsequently tested by the Corps years after the fact. The Corps has a pretty good feeling that what it's seeing is what is actively leaching. The cap will stop that or greatly reduce it.

J. Crua said technology does not stand still. There may be some concern that the cap's integrity is questionable after 75-100 years but technology marches on. At some point there may be something new to deal with the integrity of the cap.

G. Goepfert said the cap and cover technology is probably the best near term remedy the Corps can recommend. The technology has been used successfully in other locations. The geo-membrane layers of a cap/cover are good technology. Municipalities have closed their own landfills with the cap/cover technology so this remedy is used outside of the Department of Defense sites. The Corps is confident it is the right thing to do. The Corps technical staff has reviewed the document and they are satisfied with the remedy presented. The Corps invites public comments.

G. Goepfert said the Corps has received comments from Mr. Rielly in a letter a couple of years ago and those comments will be included in the responsiveness summary. He understands Mr. Rielly's concern of leaving the landfill contents in place rather than removing them. The Corps is committed to going forward with the remedy with the RAB/public support. Then he can request funding for the remedy sooner.

Request for Public Comments on Proposed Plan for Black Creek (AOC 8)

G. Goepfert said the feasibility study was released in February 2010 and the proposed plan was issued in February 2011. Black Creek AOC 8 is another area where the Corps thoroughly reviewed the numbers and looked at the site risk assessment. The Corps proposed plan recommends no action at the site because there isn't an actionable risk. He added that he understands that is not the recommendation the RAB members wanted to hear. The Corps does have a policy that will be stated in the decision document that if evidence is presented in the future showing that a risk has developed that wasn't seen in previous testing, then the Corps has the ongoing responsibility to return to the site. If the state sees something they feel the Department of Defense is responsible for, the state has the opportunity to bring that forward to the Corps.

C. Rielly said if samples shows sediment in the reservoir shows contamination the problem is that the Army says it isn't theirs, somebody else did it, and it couldn't be proven that contamination is a result of the Army. We're just going around in circles. But you still don't want to sample in the delta.

G. Goepfert said no, the Corps has gone as far as it's going to go. But if there were impacts directly attributable to DOD use of the site that showed up at a later time the Corps would take responsibility for it.

T. Ausfeld asked if that would be in the document.

G. Goepfert said yes, it would be in the decision document.

T. Ausfeld asked if someone sampled the mud and silt and found contamination, it would have had to come from military application or something.

C. Rielly said it would have to be proven. There were some things above expected percentages or contaminants and the argument was the Corps couldn't figure out how the military put it there so the contaminants must be from somebody else that put it there.

G. Goepfert said the Corps is not putting anything under the carpet here. This document clearly shows the data results and it is all spelled out. The Corps compared the data as requested by the health department; looked at a very conservative evaluation of any kind of risk from sediment; and completed a detailed analysis for human health risk that determined there was a lack of risk to human health.

T. Ausfeld said the New York State Department of Health has seen all of the data, noted that Black Creek is a drinking water supply, and asked if the department is confident enough with the data and Corps recommendation.

J. Crua responded the department is confident because they aren't seeing any levels in the surface water. He added that there are polyaromatic hydrocarbons in a couple sediment locations. Out of 12 samples there were two locations that were slightly above what would be acceptable for residential soil. These aren't contaminants which tend to leach – they tend to bind tightly and stay bound to the sediment. Exposure to humans would be limited and very infrequent – by stepping out of a kayak or canoe. Trying to quantify that risk would not be realistic to do.

H. Bishop said the source of the polyaromatic hydrocarbon at the location near School Road is expected to be car exhaust.

T. Ausfeld said he sees a real big risk within the whole Army depot because the entire drainage system was designed to go to the Black Creek. So if you have a train derailment it is going to the Black Creek.

J. Harrington said in an emergency situation that would be something entirely different. That will be addressed when it happens. NYSDEC responds to 16,000 emergency calls a year. In the case of a train derailment the first thing they do is install a containment system to stop the influx to the creek that leading to the reservoir. And then they come back and fix what problems were caused.

T. Ausfeld said but the drainage system was designed by the Army.

J. Harrington said that is where clean stormwater should go.

T. Ausfeld said yes, clean water, especially when it is drinking water.

G. Moreau said the same would be true if a tanker spilled over on the highway and contents went into the creek.

T. Ausfeld said the Army designed the system that everything drained into the Black Creek. At that time the reservoir wasn't used for drinking water because the Army had wells and their own treatment facility. Since then it changed and now the reservoir is the drinking water supply. Before they had private wells by the reservoir and a lot of stuff was dumped down the

drains over the years. It is good that the Corps is keeping it open because if an engineering crew goes there to do a study or build a bridge and they find something they can go back to the Army to investigate.

G. Goepfert said he provided Mark Gleason, Watervliet City Manager, a copy of the proposed plan and asked the city to respond.

C. Rielly said it is amazing the two communities; Watervliet and Guilderland, which get their water from the reservoir don't come to these meetings.

G. Goepfert said Heather Bishop (NYSDEC) and Bridget Callaghan (NYSDOH) have been very diligent on the project so if anything happened locally they would inform him of the incident. The Corps understands RAB member concerns and will include the clause in the decision document. The next step in the process is to prepare a responsiveness summary to address public concerns. The responsiveness summary is attached to the decision document. In the case of the landfills, because the cost is over $2 million the approval and review levels are much higher in the Corps than something that costs less than that. It goes right up to the General for a signature; therefore, it takes a little bit more time. Several organizations within the Corps have to review the decision document. Because the Corps has support for the remedy it is anticipated the decision document will go through rather smoothly. Optimistically, he would like to have the two decision documents completed by the end of June 2011. After that, the next steps for the landfill are to get the easements consummated, obtain funding, start the remedial design and work plans, and hire a contractor who can handle the job from start to finish. The same contractor would do the design and install the cap. Based on funding, the Corps will decide what will be awarded to a contractor. For example, this year the Corps may not have enough money to fund the entire remedial action. But there may be enough money to complete the work plan and designs. When working on the designs the Corps will consider what Mr. Rielly brought up like checking to see if the railroad vibrates that whole area and drainage of the water. The Corps has been listening to public comments and concerns. If all goes well the Corps will have at least a decision document by the end of the fiscal year (September 30, 2011) , and we'll start on the designs. If everything goes well the Corps and its contractor may be in the field next summer to start the construction work. That is an optimistic outlook – Congress hasn't passed the fiscal year 2011 budget yet. Next to Mrs. Burns' property (AOC 2 – Former Bivouac Area/Post Commander's Landfill) this job is the biggest one at $2.5 million.

Status of Work Accomplished and Planned

G. Goepfert reported on other AOCs per the presentation slides:

- **AOC 2 – Former Bivouac Area/Post Commander's Landfill**: Finished AOC 2, Mrs. Burns' property. Monitoring wells were closed last year. Received "no further action" letter for AOC 2 from the state last year. AOC 2 is also subjected to 5-year reviews as discussed for AOCs 1 and 7. The clause is included in the decision document.

- **AOC 3 – School and Former Burn Pits**: After completion of the remediation at the landfills (AOCs 1 and 7), the next big effort will be closing the issue with AOC 3. The Corps did a large removal action at Guilderland High School in 2002 at the cost of about $900,000. Completed an interim action on the industrial park side of the property in the spring of 2003 at the cost of about $700,000. At last year's meetings parents voiced concerned about water from the irrigation wells at the high school. Subsequent sampling showed the water was suitable for irrigation. The Corps has been sampling monitoring well #9 for the past four year and will sample again in June 2011. The Corps will look at all the data generated during the past decade and decide the action necessary for the area that straddles the Guilderland High School and the industrial park. The Corps will prepare a feasibility study that will describe different alternatives. The feasibility study will address monitoring well #9 that continues to show levels of TCE above the standard of 5 micrograms per liter. If necessary, the Corps will work with the school district and industrial park owners for an easement stating the water will not be used for potable use.

C. Rielly asked what it means that the water is safe for lawn irrigation. Does that mean kids could immediately roll around on the grass when playing on the athletic field?

B. Callaghan said it means the water is below drinking water standards. The TCE concentration in the sample was 1.8 micrograms per liter.

G. Goepfert said the water is drinkable in theory based on that one contaminant, but drinking water goes over finishing steps of testing for other possible contaminants and adding chlorine. Because the water is safe to drink it is safe to play on the irrigated lawn.

B. Callaghan said the contaminants would immediately volatilize into the air during irrigation. It's like rubbing alcohol; when you put it on it's gone.

G. Goepfert said regardless of volatilization or not, the numbers were so low that it wasn't really an issue. Even if the water is below MCL (maximum contaminant level) for drinking, without the polishing steps it isn't wise to drink the water.

T. Ausfeld asked if the levels in monitoring well #9 are staying the same.

G. Goepfert said the levels straddle the MCL, and he is very interested in the results of the next sampling round because of the large amount of snowfall in the region. The feasibility study for this area will decide what action to take in a global sense since spending $2 million on removal actions.

G. Goepfert continued his update on other AOCs and summary/follow-up actions per the presentation slides:

- **AOC 4 – C&D Landfill**

- **AOC 5 – DNSC Voorheesville Depot**: DNSC (Defense National Stockpile Center) spent over $1 million spent on installation of a retention basin. The new retention basin is effective and protective of Black Creek.

- **AOC 6 – Former SADVA Wastewater Treatment Plant**

- **AOC 9 – Building 60 Area**

- **Summary/Follow-up Actions**

- **The CERCLA Process**: The steps from start to finish for a hazardous waste site under CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980).

Discussion

G. Goepfert said the Corps looks forward to making more progress at the site this year. If he is successful in obtaining funding for AOCs 1 and 7 he will notify the RAB members.

T. Ausfeld said he is still willing to go on-site and take a look around.

G. Goepfert said he has noted Mr. Ausfeld's availability to take a look around; however, the property is privately owned and not owned by the government.

G. Goepfert said he is seeing things happen on-site. He thanked his colleagues at NYSDEC, NYSDOH, Corps-Baltimore District, and Parsons.

B. Callaghan expressed appreciation to the RAB members.

J. Burns expressed her appreciation for the help and support for the completion of the remediation done at AOC 2.

Adjournment

G. Goepfert thanked the participants for attending the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 7:32 p.m.

U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers –
New York District

Agenda
Public Meeting
Former Schenectady Army Depot – Voorheesville Area

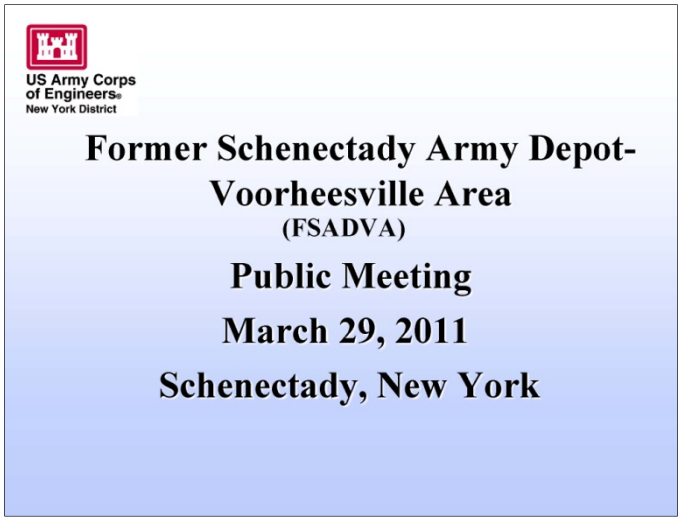
Tuesday, March 29, 2011
Lynnwood Reformed Church
3714 Carman Road
Schenectady, New York

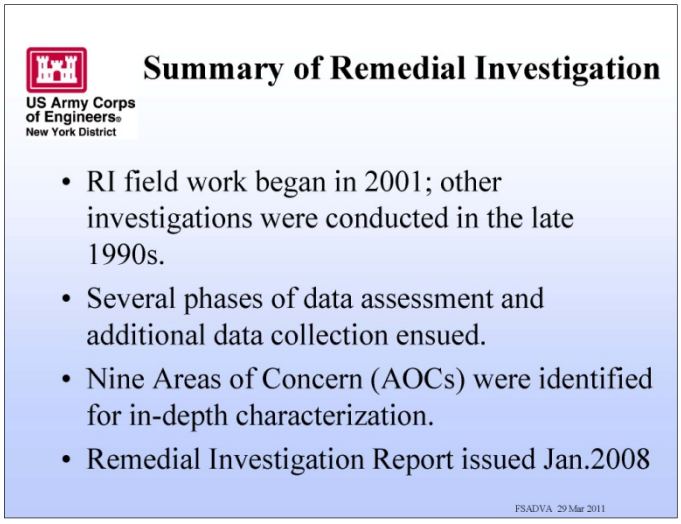
1. Introductions
2. Request for public comments on Proposed Plans for the Southern Landfill (AOC 1), the Triangular Disposal Area (AOC 7), and the Black Creek (AOC 8)
3. Status of work accomplished and planned
4. Discussion
5. Adjournment

Public Comments on the Proposed Plans are requested to be sent in writing, by April 3, 2011 to:

Mr. Gregory J. Goepfert
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1811
CENAN-PP-E
New York, NY 10278

If you have any questions or are interested in joining the Restoration Advisory Board as a volunteer, please contact Mr. Goepfert at:
Telephone (917) 790-8325





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

- Feasibility Study – issued Jun 2010
- Proposed Plan – issued Feb 2011
- Record of Decision – issue by Jun 2011
- Implement ROD – subject to availability of funds (Fiscal Year 2012)

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

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

- Alternative 3 is proposed:
- Landfill Cover & Cap
- Groundwater Monitored Natural Attenuation
- Land use controls (Groundwater easement, no building construction in landfill areas)

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 8
Black Creek

- Feasibility Study – issued Feb 2010
- Proposed Plan – issued Feb 2011
- Record of Decision – issue by Jun 2011

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 8
Black Creek

- Human Health Risk Assessments performed using sediment and surface water data assumed residential exposure scenario
- Risk Assessments concluded no unacceptable human health risk
- Screening level ecological risk assessment concluded: "…observed species composition seemed appropriate for the habitat, and all species appeared active."
- No response action proposed

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 2
Former Bivouac Area / Post Commander's Landfill

- Record of Decision signed in Nov. 2009
- Monitoring wells closed
- No further action - letter of concurrence from NYSDEC, dated Jan. 6, 2010

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 3 School &Former Burn Pits

- Removal Action conducted at Guilderland School, Fall 2002; cost - $900,000
- Interim Action conducted at Burn Pits, Spring 2003; cost- $700,000
- School Irrigation water tested in 2010
- 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]

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 4
C&D Landfill

- The construction and demolition (C&D) landfill was not active during the Army's operation of SADVA
- Limited characterization indicated that high levels of contamination were not found and there is no evidence of direct connection to SADVA operations
- No further actions anticipated

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 5
DNSC Voorheesville Depot

- This area is the only part of the former SADVA that was operated by the government until 2007 (now inactive).
- Used for storage of materials critical to national defense (metals and ores).
- DNSC conducted their own RI for the site in cooperation with the SADVA RI.
- Property transfer now being administered by General Services Administration

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 6
Former SADVA Wastewater Treatment Plant

- Historical aerial photos suggested this may have been a dumping ground.
- Waste materials were found and disposed of during construction of the new Guilderland wastewater treatment plant in mid-1990s.
- Test pits were excavated during the RI; buried wastes were not found.
- Some metals concentrations in soils were slightly above background and NYSDEC criteria; however there no obvious signs of buried waste sources or significant contamination that would warrant further action.
- No further actions anticipated.

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

AOC 9
Building 60 Area

- No further actions anticipated.

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011

Summary/Follow up Actions

- Prepare responsiveness summaries and records of decision for AOCs 1 & 7, 8
- Program and prepare design documents for AOC 1 & 7; implement design, subject to availability of funds
- Sample groundwater from MW-09 [Jun 2011]
- Prepare Feasibility Study / Proposed Plan for AOC 3
- AOC 5 being addressed by General Services Administration (GSA).

FSADVA 29 Mar 2011