NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 8 - Division of Environmental Permits
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, New York 14414-9519
Phone: (585) 226-5400 **Fax:** (585) 226-2830
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

11/19/2015

Basil Seggos
Acting Commissioner

5872

SENECA FALLS - T
DONALD EARLE, SUPERVISOR
10 FALL ST
SENECA FALLS, NY 13148-

Re: SEQR REVIEW

Dear DONALD EARLE,

The following comments are based upon the location information provided in your inquiry of:
TOWN OF SENECA FALLS SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS - MULTIPLE LOCATIONS

Related to this project, it is recommend that the town of Seneca Falls contact the NYSDEC to schedule a pre-application review of the project to minimize potential impacts of the force main installations along the Seneca River, and to review requirements related to the sewer improvements. Additionally, it is our overall opinion that "Force Main Alignment Option B" would be preferable, as it would result in less impacts to the stream corridor, and the habitats possibly related to the Northern Long-Eared Bat. The Alignment Option B is will also likely to minimize archeological concerns related to the Seneca River corridor.

SEQR Coordination & Establishment of Lead Agency

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has no objection to the Town of Seneca Falls being established as the SEQR lead agency for the environmental review of this action.

Protection Of Waters - Permit Required

The Seneca River and other waterbodies are considered a navigable streams in the project vicinity. An Article 15 Protection of Waters permit, pursuant to 6NYCRR Part 608 will be required for any excavation or fill of these streams during the course of the project. Additionally, standard sediment and erosion controls should be employed to prevent a contravention of the water quality standards for these streams
The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in Buffalo should be contacted to determine if any federal approvals are required for work in or near the protected streams or their tributaries. Contact the U. S. Army Corps at: Chief Regulatory Branch, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo NY 14207. Their phone number is (716) 879-4330.

Sewer System Approvals

Approvals may be required with the modification to the Kingdom Road pump station and other improvements to the sanitary system. The Regional Water Engineer should be contacted at NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters, 6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon NY 14414 or by calling (585) 226-2466 to facilitate a review of the planned changes.

401 Water Certification

Work in certain waters and wetlands of the United States may require a permit from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). If a Corp permit is required, the Corps may request that the DEC make a determination (Water Quality Certification, pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act) that discharges from the proposed activities, for which an applicant is seeking a Corps permit approval, will comply with the applicable effluent limitations, water quality standards, and any other applicable conditions of the State Law. The Buffalo Office of the Corps should be contacted regarding permit jurisdictions. Their address is Chief Regulatory Branch, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo NY 14207. Their phone number is (716) 879-4330. Documentation in support of a 401 Water Quality Certification would include demonstration of compliance with either the Department's State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-10-001) or the MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems). This documentation would include submission of a completed Notice of Intent and, in an MS4 area, a copy of the local municipality's approved MS4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Acceptance Form as part of a complete application. The actual SWPPP could also be required depending on the project.

Stormwater General Permit - Construction

This project may need to be in compliance with either the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-15-002) or the MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems) General SPDES Permit (GP-0-10-002) (if located within an MS4's jurisdiction). Operators of construction activities that involve one acre or more of land disturbance (or may be less in an MS4's area) must obtain SPDES permit coverage through either an individual permit or either GP-0-15-002 or GP-0-10-002. To obtain coverage under a General Permit, all conditions of the permit must be met, including preparation and implementation of an appropriate Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the filing of a completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form with the NYSDEC. For further information and required forms, see the NYSDEC website at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8468.html. If you believe your project would be covered under one or more of the General Permits and would NOT require any other DEC permits, you may apply for coverage by filing a Notice of Intent with NYSDEC Division of Water, 625 Broadway, Albany NY 12233-3505. If your project involves other DEC permits, please contact this office.

Federal Wetlands

While the Department asserts jurisdiction over NYS regulated freshwater wetlands, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates federally protected wetlands. For questions regarding federal wetlands, and the federal permitting process, contact the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at: Chief, Regulatory Branch, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo, NY 14207 or (716) 879-4330.

Historic, Architectural, Archeological, and Cultural Resources

GIS review indicates that the project site is located within an archaeologically sensitive area. Additionally the project area is within the Seneca Falls Village Historic District, the Enlarged Erie/Barge Canal and the several other listed historic sites. It is suggested that recommendations be sought from NYS OPRHP regarding the potential impacts on historic and archeological resources from the development of this area. Additional information can be found on NYS OPRHP's website at http://nysparks.com/shpo/online-tools/ or by calling (518) 237-8643. Potential impacts to these resources must be considered in the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) documentation. For example, previous disturbance should be described to indicate whether future project components will have the potential to further affect archeological resources.

Flood Plain and Levee Protection Area

The project area is located within a 100 year floodplain boundary and likely will be located within the floodway boundaries. Structural designs should take this criteria into account and allow passage of the flood waters flowing through the floodway. This project must be completed in compliance with Town flood control ordinances. As required by Floodplain Management Regulations, if any state monies are used, this project must also be in compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 502 Floodplain Management Criteria for State Projects.

Remediation Sites

GIS review indicates that the project site is proximity to several remedial sites. The sites include: Site Numbers 850003, 850002, 850010, C850012 and C850013. These sites should be considered during any environmental site assessments of the property and additional information is attached for reference.

Biotic Communities/Endangered and Threatened Species of Flora and Fauna

We have reviewed the available information in the New York State Natural Heritage Program databases for known occurrences of federally-listed or proposed endangered or threatened species; state-listed endangered, threatened or rare animal and plant species; significant natural communities; and other significant habitats. Some occurrences were found in the vicinity of the project site. The attached table provides the common name, scientific name, status, last observation, and location information for these species. It is recommended that a professional (biologist, botanist or landscape architect) familiar with the identification of these species undertake a survey of the literature and determine if the proposed project contains habitats which would favor these species. If favorable habitats exist, a field survey would be needed to determine if the species is actually present. If populations of the endangered or threatened species are found to be in the project area, project modifications should be considered to avoid or minimize impact. In addition, if a state-listed threatened or endangered species of wildlife, or its habitat is present within or near a project area, a Part 182 Incidental Take permit may be required from the DEC. Additionally, the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service has listed the Northern Long-Eared Bat as Threatened in New York State. The interim 4(D) rule went into effect on May 4, 2015 for the Northern Long Eared Bat. More information about the Interim 4(D) rule can be located at: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/. Please consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding tree clearing associated with this project. If the USFWS guidance or project specific correspondence indicated that there is a potential for impacts to the species or its habitat, please contact the Department for additional review and a determination regarding the need for a DEC permit. Northern Long-Eared Bats are also listed as threatened by New York State and a DEC permit would be required for impacts to this species or its habitat.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

Stream Protection Recommendations

A portion of a stream is located on the subject property. Streamsides, sometimes called riparian zones or stream corridors, are the link between land and water, and the health of streams depends in large part on the condition of the streamside. Over the past two decades, research has shown that naturally vegetated corridors along streams perform numerous services essential for human health and welfare. Healthy stream corridors can reduce floods; trap sediment; remove dissolved contaminants; provide shade; contribute leaf matter (important for insect food and fish habitat); provide wildlife habitat; offer recreational opportunities; and increase aesthetic value and desirability of a property.

In order to protect the stream corridor consider the following:

Maintain a healthy, vegetated streamside buffer by preserving trees and shrubs along the stream edge and limiting logging to removing large branches that fall into the stream and divert streamflow and cause erosion.

Control water flow through the streamside buffer to filter contaminants and reduce erosion by managing stormwater runoff from dwellings to prevent channelized flow; minimizing impervious areas near the streamside by using stone or brick instead of pavement for driveways and walkways; and excluding vehicles, livestock, or excessive pedestrian traffic.

Prevent contaminants from entering the stream corridor by minimizing or eliminating buffer area exposure to fertilizer, herbicides, pesticide, animal waste, household and automotive chemicals, trash, debris, and piles of leaf litter and by maintaining septic systems.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. Forms may be obtained on the DEC Website at: www.dec.ny.gov. If you have questions regarding the information provided in this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me at (585) 226-5396.

Sincerely,

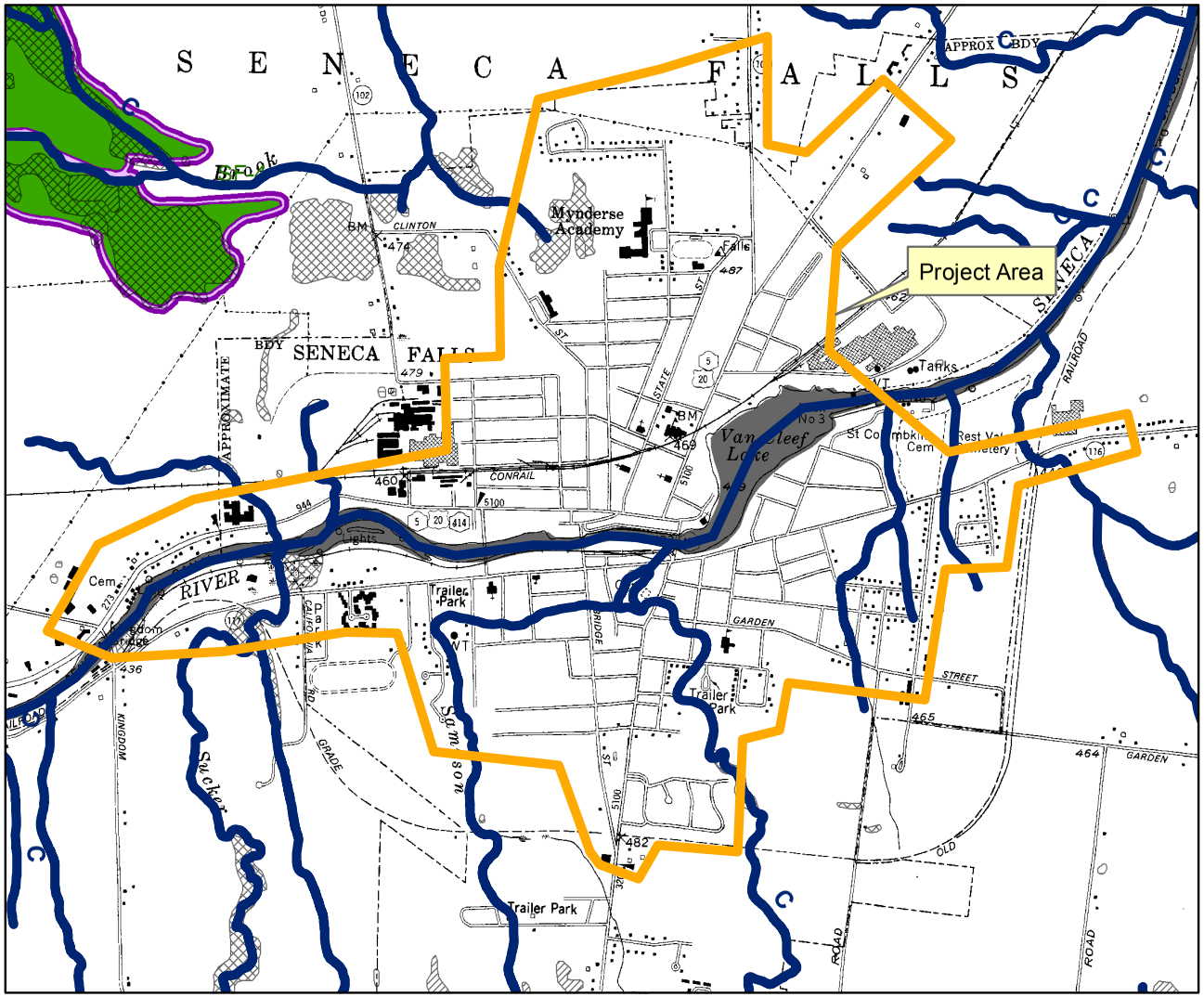
Robert B. Call

Robert B. Call
Division Of Environmental Permits

Attachments

CC: USACE - BUFFALO
USFWS – Cortland Field Office

EC: B. SCHILLING - NYSDEC DER
S. RODABAUGH - NYSDEC WATER



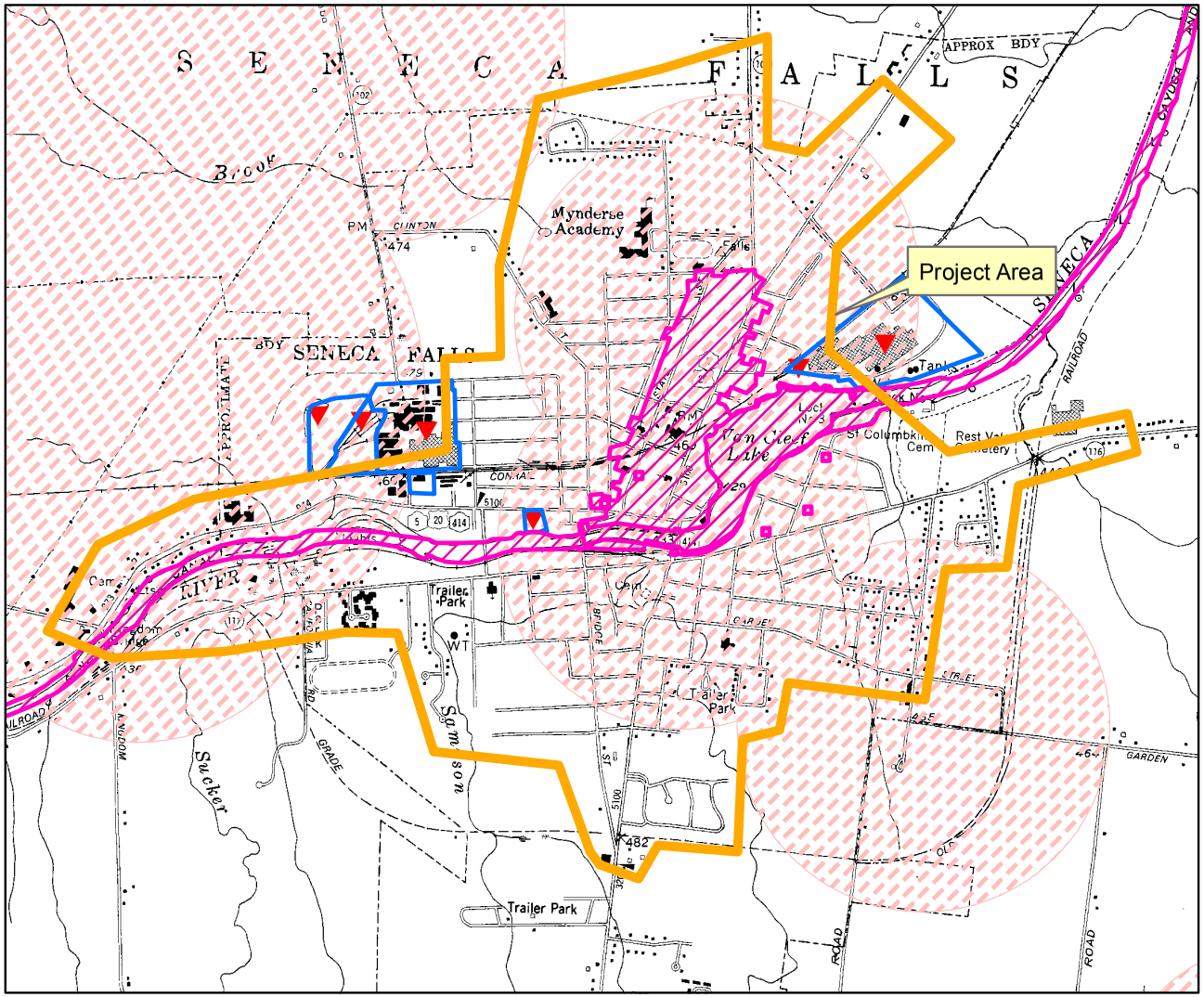
Legend

- Unprotected Stream
- Protected Stream
- NWI Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- NWI Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- NWI Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- NWI Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- NWI Freshwater Pond
- NWI Lake
- NWI Riverine
- NWI Other
- Freshwater Wetland
- Regulated Adjacent Area Boundary

Town of Seneca Falls Sanitary Sewer System Improvements
Seneca Falls, New York

0 5,500 11,000 Feet

Map Prepared by:
Robert Call, Env. Analyst 1
NYSDEC Region 8, DEP
11/18/2015



N
W E
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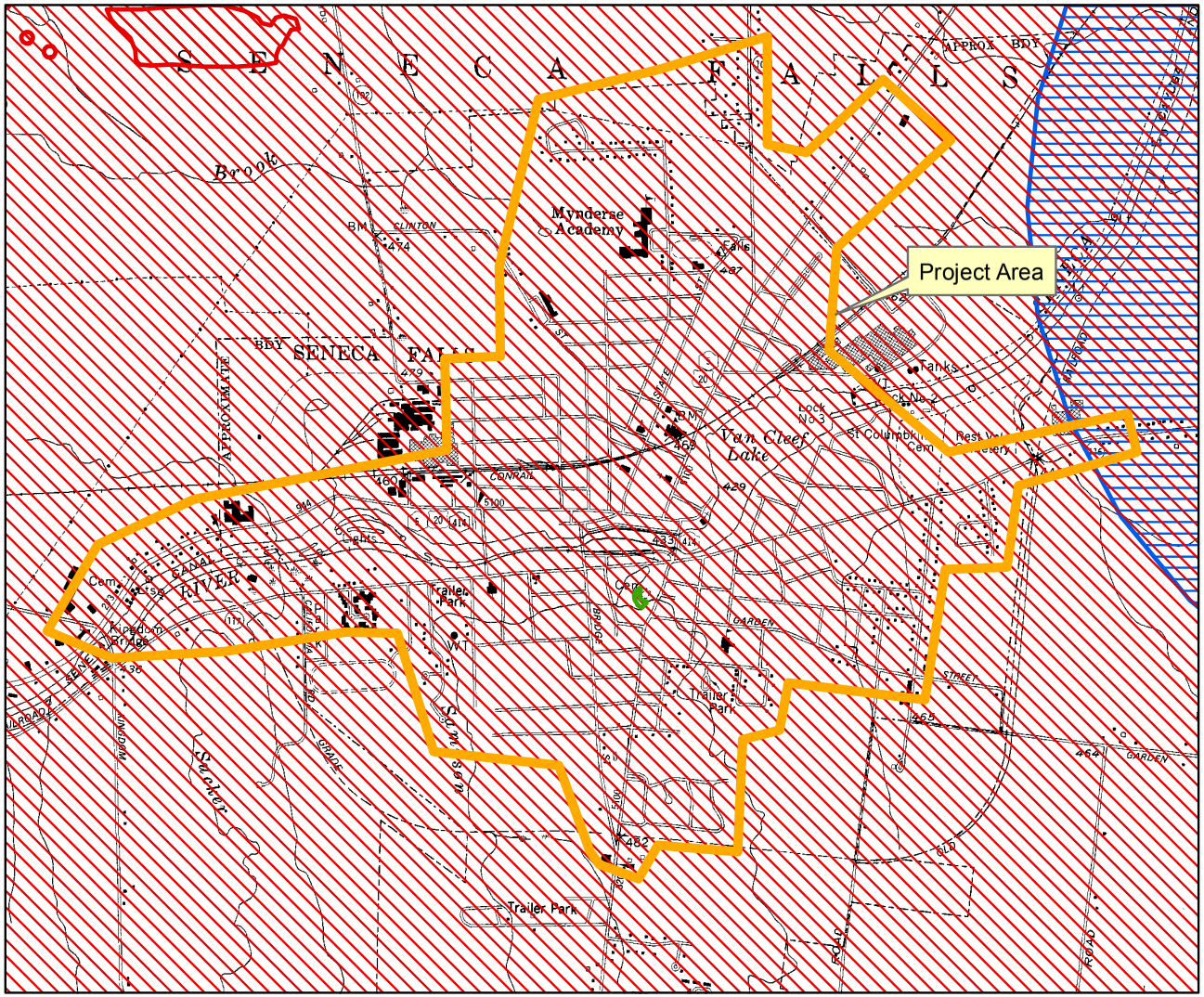
Legend

- National/State Register Site
- Remediation Site Borders
- Remediation Sites
- Archeological Sites of Sensitivity

Town of Seneca Falls Sanitary Sewer System Improvements
Seneca Falls, New York

0 5,500 11,000 Feet

Map Prepared by:
Robert Call, Env. Analyst 1
NYSDEC Region 8, DEP
11/18/2015



Legend

- Natural Heritage - Animal
- Natural Heritage - Plant
- Natural Heritage - Natural Community

Town of Seneca Falls Sanitary Sewer System Improvements
Seneca Falls, New York

0 5,500 11,000 Feet

Map Prepared by:
Robert Call, Env. Analyst 1
NYSDEC Region 8, DEP
11/18/2015

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: Goulds Pumps Facility Site
Site Code: C850013
Program: Brownfield Cleanup Program
Classification: A
EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 8
Address: 240 FALL STREET
City:SENECA FALLS Zip: 13148
County: Seneca
Latitude: 42.913472222
Longitude: -76.809222222
Site Type:
Estimated Size: 34.204 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: Goulds Pumps Administration Inc.
Current Owner(s) Address: 240 Fall Street
Seneca Falls,NY, 13148
Current On-Site Operator: Goulds Pumps, Incorporated
Stated Operator(s) Address: 240 Fall Street
Seneca Falls,NY 13148

Site Document Repository

Name: Seneca Falls Library
Address: 47 Cayuga Street
Seneca Falls,NY 13148

Site Description

Site Description: The Goulds Pumps Facility is formerly known as the Goulds Pumps Administration, Inc site which had included the former BCP Site known as the Northwest Storage

Area (NWSA). The Brownfield Cleanup Agreement was amended in 2010 to reflect the acceptance the remaining portion of the Goulds property into the Brownfield Cleanup Program. The current site, Goulds Pumps Facility, is a new BCP site which consists of the 34.204 acres of the previous 40.404 acres associated with the Goulds Pumps Administration site. Location: The site is located within the Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca County in rural area adjacent to the Village of Seneca Falls. It is bounded to the north by New York State Electric & Gas substation, meadows, and woodlands; to the east by private residences and the Ferrara Lumber Company; to the south by interspersed residential/commercial structures followed by the Seneca River (also known as the Cayuga and Seneca Canal); and to the west by the Goulds Pumps Cobalt site (C850012) as well as the former ITT Goulds Pumps landfill (closed, site number HW850002) followed by residential properties. Site Features: The main features of the site are focused factories and research and development centers. The site consists of 48 single and multi-story buildings used for manufacturing, storage, office space, warehousing and research and development. Approximately 30 storage sheds are located throughout the Site. Total floor space at the manufacturing facility is approximately 850,000 to 900,000 square feet. Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is an active pump manufacturing facility and is zoned for industrial use. Residential properties are located directly adjacent to the site. Past Use of the Site: The site began operation in the mid-19th century as a manufacturer of industrial, agricultural, and consumer pumps. The current property was purchased and facility construction began in 1898. In 1904 manufacturing operations began at the site. The site was acquired by ITT Corporation in 1997. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was conducted in 1999. The Phase I identified 25 areas of potential concern (APC) at the facility. As part of the findings during the Phase I, the powerhouse (APC-20) was investigated in 1999 and 2002. Free product was encountered during the subsurface investigation and spill number 9970461 was opened. Soil and groundwater sampling was completed to determine the extent of impacts. A Phase II property-wide groundwater survey was completed in 2006-2007 to assess the groundwater conditions at the site. A soil vapor investigation was completed within the certain buildings to evaluate if any vapor intrusion was occurring. A spill investigation (number 0812025) was conducted in 2009 as a result of building improvements. Soil samples were collected and analyzed which indicated petroleum related impacts. Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The site is underlain with fill material followed by natural glacial till or lacustrine deposits. The fill material consists of slag, sand, brick, and foundry sand. The fill thickness varies across the site from 1 to 12 feet. The glacial till, predominately clay and silt with coarse sand or fine gravel, extend to approximately 35 feet below grade. The lacustrine deposits consist of fine sand and silt and extend to the bedrock surface located at approximately 53 feet below grade. The depth to groundwater varies across the site from several inches below grade to 18 feet below grade. Groundwater flow direction is southern towards the Cayuga Seneca Canal. Hydraulic conductivity tests indicate low permeability due to the glacial till, silt, or silty sand. The original Brownfield Cleanup Agreement was executed on October 14, 2004 for the Northwest Storage Area. The Remedial Action Plan was

approved as an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM). The PCB-contaminated soil removal IRM was completed in 2005. Brownfield Cleanup Agreement Amendment #1: Amendment #1 is defined as the rest of the Goulds Pumps manufacturing facility located at 240 Fall Street including the NWSA. The current site is now defined as the whole manufacturing facility (minus the landfill and the site known as Goulds Pumps Cobalt Site) and will be known as the Goulds Pumps Facility Site and has been assigned a new BCP number.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Type of Waste	Quantity of Waste
1,1 dichloroethene	UNKNOWN
trichloroethene (TCE)	UNKNOWN
1,1-dichloroethane	UNKNOWN
tetrachloroethene (PCE)	UNKNOWN
1,1,1-TCA	UNKNOWN
benzo(a)anthracene	UNKNOWN
benzo(a)pyrene	UNKNOWN

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent: The 34.204 acre site is currently in the remedial investigation phase of the program. The environmental data collected to date under the Department approved work plans is currently undergoing data validation and will be presented in a Remedial Investigation Report.

Site Health Assessment

Information submitted with the BCP application regarding the conditions at the site are currently under review and will be revised as additional information becomes available.

For more Information: E-mail Us

Refine This Search

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: Goulds Pumps Cobalt Site
Site Code: C850012
Program: Brownfield Cleanup Program
Classification: C
EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 8
Address: 240 FALL STREET
City:SENECA FALLS Zip: 13148
County: Seneca
Latitude: 42.91136773
Longitude: -76.81040705
Site Type:
Estimated Size: 11.4 Acres

Institutional And Engineering Controls

Control Type:
Environmental Easement

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: Goulds Pumps Administration Inc.
Current Owner(s) Address: 240 Fall Street
Seneca Falls,NY, 13148
Current On-Site Operator: Goulds Pumps, Incorporated
Stated Operator(s) Address: 240 Fall Street
Seneca Falls,NY 13148

Site Document Repository

Name: Seneca Falls Public Library
Address: 47 Cayuga Street
Seneca Falls,NY 13148

Site Description

Location: The site is located within the Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca County in rural area adjacent to the Village of Seneca Falls. It is bounded to the north by New York State Electric and Gas substation, meadows, and woodlands; to the east by the Goulds Pumps Facility site (Brownfield Cleanup Program ID No. C850013) followed by private residences and the Ferrara Lumber Company; to the south by residential/commercial structures followed by the Seneca River (also known as the Cayuga and Seneca Canal); and to the west by the former ITT Goulds Pumps landfill (Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site No. 850002) followed by residential properties. The Goulds Pumps Cobalt site is an 11.4 acre parcel. Site Features: The main features of the site are Building 900 known as the Project Cobalt building, the hazardous waste storage area (also known as the Northwest Storage Area), a parking lot, and the chip storage building. The Project Cobalt building is continuously occupied during normal working hours. Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is an active pump manufacturing facility and is zoned for industrial use. Residential and commercial properties are located directly adjacent to the site to the south. Past Use of the Site: Goulds Pumps began operation in the mid-19th century as a manufacturer of industrial, agricultural, and consumer pumps. The site was historically an open area with a parking lot and several small storage buildings located in the southeast corner of the site. The area was primarily used for the storage of parts and equipment. Prior to the 1980s a set of elevated rail spurs and a receiving area were located in this area for the delivery of foundry sand. The rail spur and receiving area were removed in the 1980s and the area was re-graded. The site was acquired by ITT Corporation in 1997. A property-wide Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was conducted in 1999. The Phase I identified 25 areas of potential concern (APC) at the manufacturing facility. A Phase II property-wide groundwater survey was completed in 2006-2007 to assess the groundwater conditions at the site. Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The site is underlain with fill material followed by glaciolacustrine silt and clay deposits with intermittent thin sand layers. The fill material consists of a mixture of sand, gravel, slag, brick, and foundry sand. The fill thickness varies across the site from 1 to 10 feet. The glaciolacustrine deposits extend to approximately 62 feet below grade. The upper portion of the deposit consists of clay and silt with coarse sand or fine gravel, extend to approximately 44 feet below grade. A very dense dry basal till unit is approximately 62 feet below grade and extends to the top of bedrock. Top of bedrock at the site ranges from 82 to 84 feet below ground surface. The depth to groundwater varies across the site. Groundwater levels in the glaciolacustrine silt/clay range from 4 feet to 16 feet below ground surface. Groundwater flow direction is south towards the Cayuga Seneca Canal. Hydraulic conductivity tests indicate low permeability due to the glacial till, silt, or silty sand. The original Brownfield Cleanup Agreement was executed October 14, 2004 for the Northwest Storage Area (NWSA) and assigned Brownfield Cleanup Program Site No. C850012 (2.17 acres). Brownfield Cleanup Agreement Amendment #1:

Amendment #1 re-defined the site as the whole facility, including the NWSA, (minus the landfill). The site was known as the Goulds Pumps Administration, Inc. Site (40.40 acres). The amended BCP agreement was approved February 23, 2010. Brownfield Cleanup Agreement Amendment #2: Amendment #2 re-defined the site 6.2 acres of the former Goulds Pump Administration, Inc site, including the NWSA, as well as 5.2 additional acres located directly south of the former Goulds Pump Administration, Inc site boundary. The Goulds Pumps Cobalt site retained the original Brownfield Cleanup Site No. C850012 (total site acreage 11.4). The remaining portion of the Goulds Pump Administration site will be addressed under the Brownfield Cleanup Program Site No. C850013 and is known as Goulds Pumps Facility site (34.204 acres). The Certificate of Completion was executed on December 30, 2014 and the site is now in site management.

Summary of Project Completion Dates

Projects associated with this site are listed in the Project Completion Dates table and are grouped by Operable Unit (OU). A site can be divided into a number of operable units depending on the complexity of the site and the number of issues associated with a site. Sites are often divided into operable units based on the media to be addressed (such as groundwater or contaminated soil), geographic area, or other factors.

Project Completion Dates

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Type of Waste	Quantity of Waste
1,3-dichlorobenzene	UNKNOWN
polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	UNKNOWN
vinylidene chloride	UNKNOWN
chlorobenzene	UNKNOWN
lead	UNKNOWN
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	UNKNOWN
mercury	UNKNOWN
1,1,1-TCA	UNKNOWN
1,2-dichloroethane	UNKNOWN
benzo(a)pyrene	UNKNOWN
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	UNKNOWN
1,1 dichloroethene	UNKNOWN
1,1-dichloroethane	UNKNOWN
1,4-dichlorobenzene	UNKNOWN
arsenic	UNKNOWN

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination: Northwest Storage Area PCB Interim Remedial Measure Soil Removal: Based on the investigation conducted the primary contaminants of concern include PCBs, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, and 1,1-Dichloroethene (vinylidene chloride). Soil - Soil sampling indicated that PCBs that exceeded the industrial soil cleanup objective (SCO). PCB contamination was detected in shallow soils of the site from 0-5 feet below ground surface. Concentrations of PCBs ranged from non-detect to 277 parts per million (ppm). Groundwater - Groundwater sampling indicates chlorinated volatile organic compounds, PCBs, and metals that exceeded the standards, criteria, and guidance values. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane and its associated degradation products have been detected at concentrations that exceed the State's standards and guidance values. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane concentration ranged from non-detect to 6200 ppb (SCG value 5 ppb). 1,1-Dichloroethane concentrations ranged from non-detect to 1000 ppb (SCG value 5 ppb). 1,1-Dichloroethene concentration ranged from non-detect to 2400 ppb (SCG value 5 ppb). Aroclor 1260 concentration ranged from non-detect to 680 ppb (SCG value 0.09 ppb). Aroclor 1254 ranged from non-detect to 19 ppb (SCG value 0.09 ppb). Metals such as lead, chromium, and cadmium have been detected at the site. Lead concentration ranged from non-detect to 74.9 ppb (SCG value 25 ppb). Cadmium concentration ranged from non-detect to 6.66 ppb (SCG value 5 ppb). Post-Remediation Northwest Storage Area PCB contaminated soil/fill material that exceeded 10 ppm was excavated, staged on-site, and disposed off-site at a permitted landfill facility. A geotextile demarcation layer was installed and 1 foot of cover material (crusher run) was installed on top of the demarcation layer meeting Part 375-6.7(d) for industrial use restrictions. Groundwater sampling completed in June 2014 indicates concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA at 250 and 180 ppb and 1,1-DCE at 160 and 180 ppb and 1,1-DCA at 140 and 120 ppb. Sampling events in 2014 indicate PCB concentrations in groundwater ranged from non-detect to 0.66 ppb. Goulds Pumps Project Cobalt Building Interim Remedial Measures and Construction. USEPA Self Implementing Plan PCB Interim Remedial Measure Soil Removal: Soil sampling indicated that PCB concentrations in soil/fill material exceeded the industrial SCO of 25 ppm as well as the USEPA Industrial Regional Screening Level (RSL) of 0.74 mg/kg in three (3) areas on the site. The PCB concentrations in soil ranged from non-detect to 120 ppm. Post-Remediation USEPA Self Implementing Plan PCB Interim Remedial Measure Soil Removal: PCB contaminated soils in three (3) areas of the site that exceeded the Part 375 Industrial SCO and the RSL were excavated and disposed off-site at a permitted landfill facility. In addition, a concrete pad within the excavation area was removed and disposed off-site at a permitted landfill facility. Confirmatory sampling in 2 of the 3 areas indicated exceedances of the PCB Part 375 Protection of Groundwater SCO and the RSL. The 2 areas with the exceedances of the Part 375 Protection of Groundwater SCO and the RSL are now covered with the Cobalt building associated support features for such as concrete sidewalks, asphalt parking lot, or asphalt roadway. Project Cobalt Building Soil Excavation Interim Remedial Measure: Investigation activities completed within the building construction area indicated six (6) areas where concentrations of SVOCs and metals in soils that exceeded the Part 375 Industrial SCOs. Arsenic

concentrations ranged from non-detect to 46.5 ppm (Industrial SCO 16 ppm). Lead concentrations ranged from non-detect to 4,300 ppm (Industrial SCO 3,900 ppm). Mercury concentrations ranged from non-detect to 264 ppm (Industrial SCO 5.7 ppm). SVOC concentrations, mainly PAHs, were detected above the Part 375 Industrial SCO. Benzo(a)pyrene concentrations ranged from non-detect to 7.3 ppm (Industrial SCO 1.1 ppm) and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene concentrations ranged from non-detect to 2.4 ppm (Industrial SCO 1.1 ppm). Post-Remediation Project Cobalt Building Excavation Interim Remedial Measure: The excavation of the SVOC and metal contaminated soils within the six (6) was completed in July 2013. Confirmatory sampling from the excavation areas indicated that 4 of the 6 areas had exceedances for arsenic at 2.5 and 6.6 below ground surface (bgs), mercury at 6.6 ft bgs, benzo(a)pyrene at 7 ft bgs, benzo(b)fluoranthene at 7 ft bgs, and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene at 7 ft bgs. As part of the Cobalt building construction activities, soil/fill material within the confirmatory sampling areas that exceeded the SCOs was excavated to a depth of 7 ft to 27 ft bgs and those areas are now covered by the Cobalt building and associated support features such as concrete sidewalks and asphalt parking lot, or asphalt roadway.

Site Health Assessment

Measures are in place to control the potential for workers from coming in contact with subsurface soil and groundwater contamination remaining at the site. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. An evaluation of the new on-site building has demonstrated that soil vapor intrusion is not a concern. However, the potential exists for people to inhale site contaminants in indoor air due to soil vapor intrusion in any additional on-site building development and occupancy.

For more Information: E-mail Us

Refine This Search

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: NYSEG - Seneca Falls MGP
Site Code: 850010
Program: State Superfund Program
Classification: A
EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 8
Address: 187 Fall St
City: Seneca Falls Zip: 13148
County: Seneca
Latitude: 42.91010763
Longitude: -76.80345219
Site Type:
Estimated Size: 0 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: 7-11
Current Owner(s) Address:
,NY,

Site Document Repository

Name: Seneca Falls Library
Address: 47 Cayuga St
Seneca Falls,NY 13148

Site Description

Location: The site is located in an urban area of Seneca County at 187 Fall Street in the Village of Seneca Falls. The site is bounded by the Seneca Canal to the south, Fall Street to the north, a gas station to the west, and a single-family residence to the east. Site Features: The site has two distinct topographic levels. The upland portion is the northern two-thirds of the site, adjacent to Fall

Street. The lowland portion to the south borders the Seneca Canal and is roughly 20 feet lower in elevation. The main site feature of the upland portion is a building slab and parking lot. A commercial building had been on the property but was demolished in 2009. The lowland portion is vacant and wooded. Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is zoned commercial but it is currently vacant. The surrounding parcels are a mixture of commercial and residential. The nearest residence is roughly 20 yards to the east. Past Use of the Site: The site was used as manufactured gas plant from 1856-1903. After that, the site sat vacant as various parts of the plant were demolished from 1905 to 1944. The subsurface remnants of the gas holder appear to still be in place however. The commercial building was constructed in the 1960s or 1970s and was used for various retail establishments (e.g., office supply store and video rental). Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The upland portion of the site is immediately underlain by 6 to 20 feet of fill, which is underlain by a 12-24 foot thick layer of glacial till. Beneath the till is bedrock. The lowland portion of the site has a thin layer of fill ranging from 4 to 11 feet in depth. The glacial till is present in a much thinner layer over much of the lowland portion of the site. However, in the southeast corner, the till is absent and the bedrock is immediately overlain by fill. Groundwater at the site is roughly 10 feet below grade in the upland portion of the site and only a few feet below grade in the lowland portion. Groundwater generally flows from north to south towards the canal.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Type of Waste	Quantity of Waste
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHS), total	UNKNOWN
benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX)	UNKNOWN
coal tar	UNKNOWN
cyanides(soluble cyanide salts)	UNKNOWN

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination: Soil: Soils at the site were sampled for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, PCBs, and pesticides. Soils on the site are contaminated with coal tar and its constituents, specifically polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and VOCs. Representative chemicals in these categories are the VOCs benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) and the PAHs benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, pyrene, chrysene and naphthalene. Benzene is the only BTEX found extensively in the soil, at a maximum of 2.7 parts per million (ppm). Of the PAHs found in the soil, benzo(b)fluoranthene was the most prevalent with a maximum concentration of 400 ppm. Pyrene was the only other PAH found at a higher concentration (640 ppm) but is seen in far fewer samples. Tar is found in blebs and stringers in a limited area immediately around the gas holder in the upland portion of the site at depths from 8 feet below the ground to as deep as the

bottom of the holder, roughly 22 feet deep. Tar is found between 2 and 4 feet deep across the lowland portion of the site in various locations. The tar is generally limited to the fill areas with some minor impacts in the glacial till immediately adjacent to the gas holder. PAHs are found in the subsurface soils, mostly adjacent to the areas where the coal tar is found. PAHs in these areas exceed the commercial use SCOs, with individual constituents ranging from 57 to 640 ppm. PAHs are also found in the surface soils of the adjacent property, 185 Fall Street, at levels exceeding residential SCOs. This is likely due to filling operations using ash or other waste materials from the gas plant. Although PAHs found at 183 Fall Street exceed residential SCOs in some places, the levels are much lower than at 183 Fall Street, are consistent with levels found in general urban fill materials, and do not appear to be site-related. Groundwater: Groundwater was sampled for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, metals, and pesticides. The groundwater at the site is contaminated with VOCs, PAHs and cyanide. The BTEX compounds have maximum concentrations ranging from 120 parts per billion (ppb), for ethylbenzene to 2300 ppb for benzene. The PAHs are found at much lower concentrations with naphthalene having the highest concentration at 900 ppb. Cyanide was found in the groundwater adjacent to source materials at a maximum concentration of 650 ppb. The source of this contamination appears to be the coal tar. Groundwater discharging to the canal may contain these contaminants, but at much lower levels. Sediments: The sediments in the canal south of the site are impacted by the site. Coal tar has been found in an area along the bank of the river in front of the site extending roughly 40 to 50 feet out into the canal. Total PAHs have been found as high as 12,800 parts per million (ppm) in areas where the tar has been found. Soil Vapor: Sub-slab soil vapor collected from the commercial building in 2008 contained several VOCs such as n-octane, n-butane, naphthalene, perchlorethylene, xylene, chloroform, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. Most contaminant concentrations were in the 0.5 to 5 ug/m3 range, with a maximum concentration of 17 ug/m3 for n-butane. These contaminants were also found in the indoor air. While both MGP-related and non-MGP-related VOCs were found in these samples, the results did not indicate a need for further sampling or actions to address soil vapor intrusion. The building has since been demolished.

Site Health Assessment

Access to the site is unrestricted and people may come in contact with contaminants by walking on the soil, digging or otherwise disturbing the soil. People may also contact site-related contamination in soil of adjacent properties. Contaminated groundwater at the site is not used for drinking or other purposes and the site is served by a public water supply that obtains water from a different source not affected by this contamination. People may also come in contact with contaminants present in the canal and river sediments during recreational activities.

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Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: G.T.E. Products Corporation
Site Code: 850003
Program: Resource Conservation and Recovery
Classification: A
EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 8
Address: 50 Johnston Street
City: Seneca Falls Zip: 11980
County: Seneca
Latitude: 42.917227783
Longitude: -76.785017892
Site Type: LAGOON
Estimated Size: 1 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: Seneca County Industrial Development Agency
Current Owner(s) Address: 1 DiPronio Drive
Waterloo,NY, 13165
Owner(s) during disposal: GTE, PHILIPS ECG
Owner(s) during disposal: Sylvania
Current On-Site Operator: HP Nuen
Stated Operator(s) Address: 100 Dunn Road
Lyons,NY 14489
Current On-Site Operator: HP Nuen
Stated Operator(s) Address: 100 Dunn Road
Lyons,NY 14489

Hazardous Waste Disposal Period

Site Description

Location: The 64.2-acre site at 50 Johnston Street in the Village of Seneca Falls, New York. Site Features: The site is a complex of interconnected buildings constructed between 1914 and the 1970s. The buildings cover approximately 13 acres. The remaining 51 acres are asphalt parking lots and roadways, grassy areas, and woods. Waste water was historically discharged from outfalls into drainage ditches which ran across portions of the site, into the Cayuga and Seneca Canal Current Zoning/Uses: H.P. Neun Company, Inc. and later Viva Foam Products, Inc. (H.P. Neun) leases the building complex from the Seneca County Industrial Development Agency for warehousing. Only roof drains and storm water discharge to an interceptor trench outfall (ITO) which in turn discharges to the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Historical Use(s): Prior to 1914 the site was undeveloped. From 1914 through the 1930s water pumps were manufactured on site. From the 1930s through the early 1950s black-and-white television components were manufactured on site. Manufacturing was converted to color-television components in the early 1950s. A waste water treatment plant (WWTP) were constructed in the early 1970s. Manufacturing operations ceased in 1986. With the cessation of manufacturing, the waste water treatment plant was decommissioned. Roof drainage and storm water were directly to the Cayuga and Seneca Canal through an outfall. In 1989, the Seneca County Industrial Development Agency acquired the site. From 1989 to the present, H.P. Neun Company, Inc. and later Viva Foam Products, Inc. leased the building complex from the Seneca County Industrial Development Agency for warehousing. Operable Units: An operable unit represents a portion of a remedial program for a site that for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to investigate, eliminate or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from the site contamination." The site is divided into two operable units. Operable Unit 1 (OU1) has been defined as the on-site RCRA corrective actions. Operable Unit 2 (OU2) consists of the Historic waste water outfalls and the canal sediments. Site Geology and Hydrogeology: Across the site unconsolidated soils consisting of a discontinuous and variable thickness of urban fill (up to 8 feet but typically less than 1 foot thick) overlie a very low permeability till (up to 45 feet thick) across the site. The till outcrops along the southern site boundary at an escarpment to the north of the Cayuga-Seneca Canal. The top of the escarpment is approximately 50 feet higher than the canal. The bedrock is Bertie Limestone. It outcrops along the southern site boundary to the north of the canal. The till is an unconfined, water-bearing unit with a water table 3 to 5 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater within the till flows south southeast toward the canal. Groundwater velocity is 2 to 4 feet per year.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Type of Waste	Quantity of Waste
CALCIUM FLORIDE SLUDGE	11.6 TONS/YEAR

Site Environmental Assessment

Under the site conceptual model developed in the corrective measures study (June 28, 2013), the site has been divided into five areas of concern: Area of Concern 1 - Building 2 area. Area of Concern 2 - Building 7 area. Area of Concern 3 - Building 11 area. Area of Concern 4 Soil Vapor Intrusion Pathways. Area of Concern 5 Historical Outfalls. AOCs 1 through 4 comprise OU1, AOC 5 and the canal sediments comprise OU2. Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern for this site include. TCE , its breakdown products and cadmium. In groundwater, concentrations of TCE and its breakdown products, collectively termed Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) exceed GA standards (typically 5 ppb). VOC concentrations in soil vapor and indoor air also exceed concentration that trigger a recommendation for mitigation in some buildings. Cadmium concentrations in some soil samples exceed the commercial clean-up objective (9.3 ppm). Heavy metals contaminate sediments in the Cayuga Seneca Canal, however, they are covered by approximately six inches of uncontaminated sediment and the exposure route to wildlife is incomplete.

Site Health Assessment

Direct contact with contaminants in the soil is unlikely because they are located under building slabs and pavement. People are not drinking contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is not affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater and soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Environmental sampling has identified impacts associated with soil vapor intrusion at five on-site buildings and actions have been taken to address those impacts. The potential exists for people to inhale site contaminants in indoor air due to soil vapor intrusion in any future on-site building development and occupancy. Environmental sampling indicates that soil vapor intrusion is not a concern off-site.

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Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: Gould Pumps Engineered Products Division
Site Code: 850002
Program: State Superfund Program
Classification: 04
EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 8
Address: 240 FALL STREET
City:SENECA FALLS Zip: 13148
County: Seneca
Latitude: 42.91396705
Longitude: -76.8149787
Site Type: DUMP
Estimated Size: 10.7 Acres

Institutional And Engineering Controls

Control Type:
Deed Restriction

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: Goulds Pump Adminsitration, Inc.
Current Owner(s) Address: 240 Fall Street
Seneca Falls,NY, 13148
Owner(s) during disposal: GOULDS PUMP
Current On-Site Operator: GOULDS PUMP
Stated Operator(s) Address: 240 FALL STREET
SENECA FALLS,NY 13148

Hazardous Waste Disposal Period

From: 1900 **To:** 1980

Site Description

The Goulds Pumps Engineered Products Division site is located in an suburban portion of Seneca County. The main site feature includes an inactive landfill located adjacent to the Goulds Pumps manufacturing plant. Seneca River flows approximately 1000 feet south of the site. The surrounding parcels are used for a combination of residential and commercial purposes. This landfill was used exclusively by Gould Pumps for disposal of their wastes from 1904 to 1980. The wastes disposed here included acetylene generator and scrubber sludge, waste solvents, chromic acid, foundry sand resins, coolant, oil, mercury spill kits, capacitors, emission control dust and other types of industrial waste. A Remedial Investigation (RI) completed in 1994 revealed elevated levels of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs & SVOCs) and PCBs in both soils & sediments. Groundwater was contaminated with manganese, magnesium and antimony at levels exceeding Part 703 groundwater standards. Surface water and sediment samples revealed elevated metals. Sediment samples also revealed elevated levels of SVOCs and PCBs. A Record of Decision (ROD) was issued by NYSDEC in February 1995. Construction of a landfill cap and leachate collection system was completed in December 1997. Post-closure long-term groundwater monitoring, operation and maintenance (O&M) of the landfill cap is underway.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Type of Waste	Quantity of Waste
iron	UNKNOWN
manganese	UNKNOWN
magnesium	UNKNOWN
mercury	UNKNOWN
sodium	UNKNOWN

Site Environmental Assessment

The primary contaminants of concern at the site include organic and inorganic compounds, and PCBs. Implementation of the Record of Decision (ROD) has ensured the proper closure of this site. No significant contaminant migration has occurred and the site does not pose a significant threat to the environment.

Site Health Assessment

The site is fenced and capped, thereby eliminating potential direct contact exposures. Exposures via drinking water are not expected because public water is supplied to nearby homes and businesses.

New York Natural Heritage Program
Element Occurrence Record

Species particularly subject to collection and disturbance if location made public: No

Scientific Name: Eacles imperialis imperialis

Common Name: Imperial Moth

Element Group: Invertebrate Animal

Seasonal Use:

NY State Listed: Unlisted

US Listed:

State Rank: SU

Global Rank: G5T5

Location(s): Seneca Falls

Date Last Documented: 1999-06-15 **Date First Documented:** 1999-06-15 **Date Last Surveyed:** no date **ID Confirmed:** Y

Observation Date:	Observation EO Data:
1999-06-15	1 specimen collected.

EO Rank: E - Verified extant (viability not assessed)

EO Rank Comments:

EO Data:

Site Description: The moth was collected from Seneca Falls.

Directions: The moth was collected from Seneca Falls.

Acres: 0

Threats:

Management Comments:

Protection Comments:

County(s): Cayuga, Seneca

Town(s): Seneca Falls

Managed Area(s):

Primary Reference: Dirig, Robert. 1999. 1999 Season's summary detail input form.

Mapping Precision: Very Low **Included in Filtered EOs Layer?** Yes

Principal/Sub EO: **Number of Sub EO's:** **EO_ID of Principal EO:**

EO_ID: 11753 **ELCODE:** IILEW0F012 **EO Num:** 3 **Shape_ID:** 55464

New York Natural Heritage Program
Element Occurrence Record

Species particularly subject to collection and disturbance if location made public: No

Scientific Name: Viola nephrophylla

Common Name: Northern Bog Violet

Element Group: Vascular Plant

NY State Listed: Endangered

US Listed:

State Rank: S1

Global Rank: G5

Location(s): Pioneers Cemetery Slopes

Date Last Documented: 1995-sp **Date First Documented:** 1994-04-24 **Date Last Surveyed:** 1994-04-24 **ID Confirmed:** Y

Observation Date:	Observation EO Data:
1995-sp	Extant, photo taken.
1994-04-24	Several hundred plants.

EO Rank: B - Good estimated viability

EO Rank Comments: Several hundred plants in an abandoned cemetery.

EO Data:

Site Description: A sloping wooded bank down to a creek. The soil is sandy to light clay.

Directions: Take Route 414, Ovid Street to Cemetery Lane opposite Green Street on the south side of the river. Enter the cemetery and walk to the slopes on the southwest side of the cemetery. The plants are on the slopes down to Benson Creek.

Acres: 0

Threats: Erosion caused by fishermen.

Management Comments:

Protection Comments:

County(s): Seneca

Town(s): Seneca Falls

Managed Area(s):

Primary Reference: Black, Mary. 1994. Species field reporting form of May 2, 1994 on the occurrence of Viola nephrophylla at Pioneers Cemetery Slopes on April 24, 1994.

Mapping Precision: High **Included in Filtered EOs Layer?** Yes

Principal/Sub EO: **Number of Sub EO's:** **EO_ID of Principal EO:**

EO_ID: 8666 **ELCODE:** PDVIO04170 **EO Num:** 8 **Shape_ID:** 25976

Scientific Name: Inland salt marsh

Common Name: Inland Salt Marsh

Element Group: Community

NY State Listed: Unlisted

US Listed:

State Rank: S1

Global Rank: G2

Location(s): Cayuga Salt Marsh

Date Last Documented: 1925 **Date First Documented:** 1671 **Date Last Surveyed:** no date **ID Confirmed:** Y

EO Rank: H - Historical

EO Rank Comments:

EO Data: No species listed in the description. Wiegand and eames name this site as a locality for Ranunculus cymbalaria.

Site Description: This is "a small marsh containing salt" that probably looks like sparsely vegetated mudflats.

Directions: The marsh is "on the shore of Cayuga Lake at a point opposite the village of Cayuga".

Acres: 0

Threats:

Management Comments:

Protection Comments:

County(s): Seneca

Town(s): Seneca Falls

Managed Area(s):

Primary Reference: Wiegand, K.M. and A.J. Eames. 1926. The flora of the Cayuga Lake Basin, New York. Cornell University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Memoir 92, Ithaca, NY. 491 pp + map.

Mapping Precision: M **Included in Filtered EOs Layer?** Yes

Principal/Sub EO: **Number of Sub EO's:** **EO_ID of Principal EO:**

EO_ID: 4737 **ELCODE:** CPALOP0A00 **EO Num:** 7 **Shape_ID:** 3700