U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

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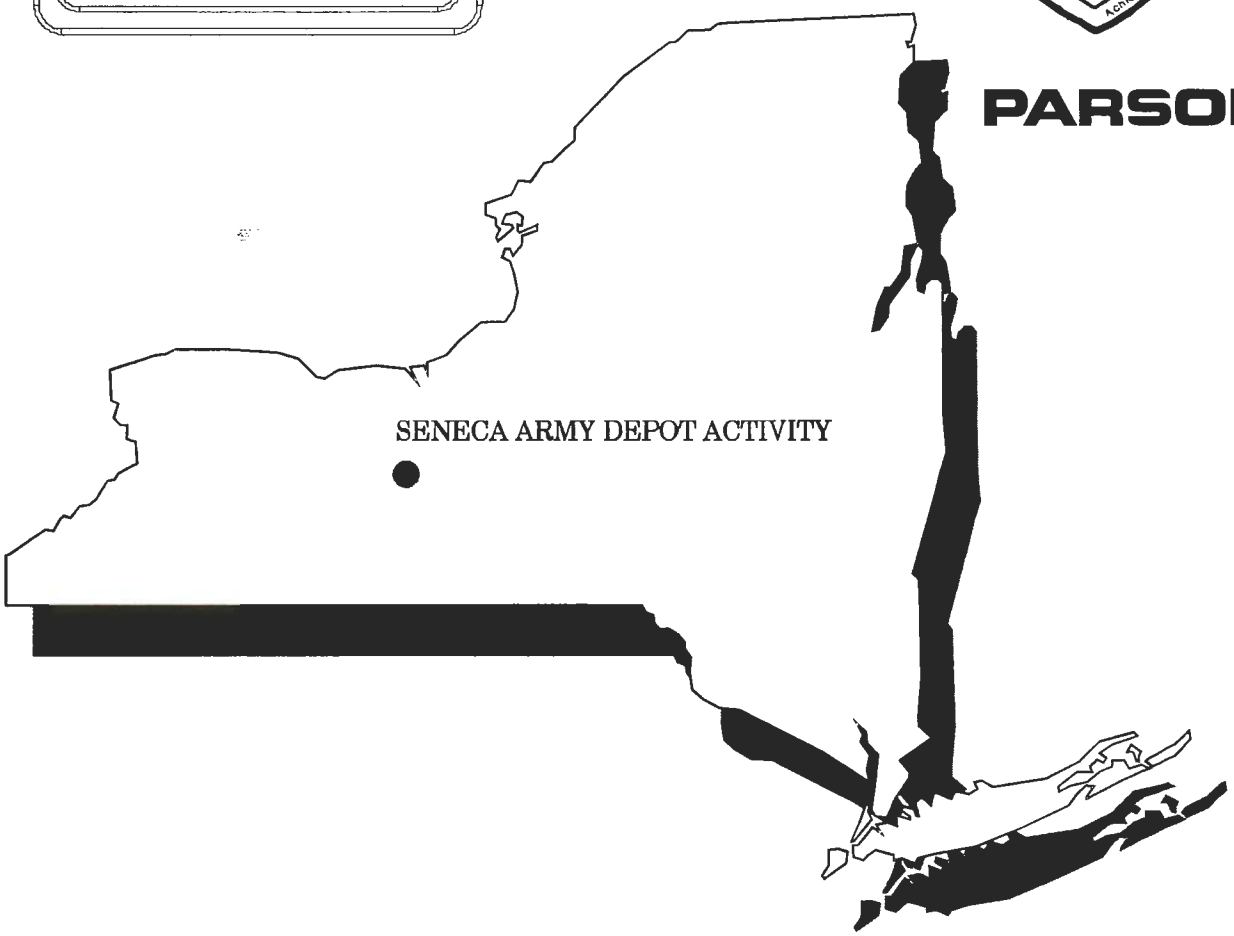
PARSONS



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RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) TWENTY NO FURTHER ACTION SITES (SEADs 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61, and 65)

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY (SEDA)

MARCH 2003

DRAFT

RECORD OF DECISION

FOR

TWENTY NO FURTHER ACTION SITES

(SEADs 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61, and 65)

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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March 2003

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Definition
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System
Depot	Seneca Army Depot Activity
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
EP	Extraction Procedure
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
et seq.	and the following one
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
gpd	Gallons per day
gph	Gallons per hour
IAG	Interagency Agreement
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
lb/hour	Pound per hour
lbs/day	Pounds per day
LTTD	Low Temperature Thermal Desorption
MBtu/hr	Million British Thermal Units per hour
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priority List
NY	New York
NYCRR	Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PAH(s)	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon(s)
ppm	parts per million
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan also Proposed Plan

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(continued)

Acronym	Definition
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SEAD	Former acronym for the Seneca Army depot used to designate SWMU numbers
SEDA	Seneca Army Depot Activity
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SWMU(s)	Solid Waste Management Unit(s)
TAGM	Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
USATHAMA	US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
U.S.C	United States Code
ug/Kg	micrograms per Kilograms
USA	United States of America
UST	Underground Storage Tank

RECORD OF DECISION

TWENTY NO FURTHER ACTION SITES
(SEADS 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61, AND 65)
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY (SEDA)
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

1.0 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

Site Name and Location

Seneca Army Depot Activity
CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830
Romulus, Seneca County, New York
Twenty No Further Action Sites:

- SEAD-7, Shale Pit
- SEAD-10, Scrap Wood Pile
- SEAD-18, Building 709 – Classified Document Incinerator
- SEAD-19, Building 801 – Classified Document Incinerator
- SEAD-20, Sewage Treatment Plant No. 4
- SEAD-21, Sewage Treatment Plant No. 715
- SEAD-22, Sewage Treatment Plant No. 314
- SEAD-29, Building 732 – Underground Waste Oil Tank
- SEAD-30, Building 118 – Underground Waste Oil Tank
- SEAD-31, Building 117 – Underground Waste Oil Tank
- SEAD-32, Building 718 – Underground Waste Oil Tank
- SEAD-35, Building 718, Waste Oil-Burning Boilers
- SEAD-36, Building 121, Waste Oil-Burning Boilers
- SEAD-37, Building 319, Waste Oil-Burning Boilers
- SEAD-42, Building 106 – Preventative Medicine Laboratory
- SEAD-49, Building 356 – Columbite Ore Storage Area
- SEAD-55, Building 357 – Tannin Storage
- SEAD-60, Oil Discharge Area Adjacent to Building 609
- SEAD-61, Building 718 – Underground Waste Oil Storage Tank
- SEAD-65, Acid Storage Areas

Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the U.S. Department of the Army's (Army's) selected remedy for Twenty No Further Action Sites located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) near Romulus, Seneca County, New York. The decision was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by SARA, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq. and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The SEDA Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator, the Chief of Staff at Army Materiel Command, the Director of the Office of Site Remediation and Restoration, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD). The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) have been consulted on the planned remedial action in accordance with CERCLA 121(f), 42 U.S.C. 9621 (f), and concur with the selected remedy.

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Town of Willard Public Library. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial action. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the NYSDEC, has concurred with the selected remedy. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

Description of the Selected Remedy

Based on the findings of the investigations completed for the sites, the Army has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the 20 sites (i.e., SEADs 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61 and 65) addressed in this ROD. This determination is based on the Army's determination that these sites do not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment.

Statutory Determination

The Army has selected No Further Action as the remedy for SEADs 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61, and 65.

Authorizing Signatures and Support Agency Acceptance of Remedy

This Declaration also serves as the formal authorizing signature page for the Twenty No Further Action Sites ROD. Pursuant to the *Federal Facility Agreement for the Seneca Army Depot* (FFA), the Army, USEPA, and NYSDEC shall co-sign the draft ROD and it shall be adopted by the Army, USEPA, and NYSDEC if all parties agree to the contents of the ROD. In the event that mutual

agreement cannot be reached on the ROD, the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) designates the responsibility for the selection of the final remedial action to the USEPA Administrator, and further specifies that the USEPA shall then prepare the final ROD. The selection of any remedial action by the USEPA Administrator shall be final and not subject to dispute by the Army.

DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

The selected remedy (i.e., "No Further Action") is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. The remedy uses permanent solutions. The remedy does not require imposition of institutional controls, thus five-year reviews are not necessary.

The foregoing represents the selection of a remedial action by the U.S. Department of the Army and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with the concurrence of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Concur and recommend for immediate implementation:

_____ _____

STEPHEN M. ABSOLOM Date
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

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DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

The selected remedy (i.e., "No Further Action") is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. The remedy uses permanent solutions. The remedy does not require imposition of institutional controls, thus five-year reviews are not necessary.

The foregoing represents the selection of a remedial action by the U.S. Department of the Army and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with the concurrence of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Concur and recommend for immediate implementation:

_____ _____

INSERT NAME HERE Date
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff
U.S. Army Materiel Command

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The foregoing represents the selection of a remedial action by the U.S. Department of the Army and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with the concurrence of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Concur and recommend for immediate implementation:

_____ _____

INSERT NAME HERE Date
Director Office of Site Remediation and Restoration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II

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The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) will forward to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action in the future. This letter of concurrence will be placed in Appendix B.

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2.0 SITE NAME, LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA or Depot) occupies approximately 10,600 acres of land that is located near the Village of Romulus in Seneca County, New York. The military facility has been owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Army since 1941. SEDA is located in an uplands area, which forms a divide separating two of the New York Finger Lakes, Cayuga Lake on the east and Seneca Lake on the west. The elevation of the facility is approximately 600 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL).

The names, locations and descriptions of the 20 individual sites covered under this ROD are presented in Section 6.

3.0 SITE HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

On July 14, 1989, the USEPA proposed SEDA for inclusion on the National Priority List (NPL). Supporting its recommendation for listing, the USEPA stated "the Army identified a number of potentially contaminated areas, including an unlined 13-acre landfill in the west-central portion of the depot, where solid waste and incinerator ash were disposed of intermittently for 30 years during 1941-79; two incinerator pits adjacent to the landfill, where refuse was burned at least once a week during 1941-74; a 90-acre open burning/detonation area in the northwest portion of the depot, where explosives and related wastes have been burned and detonated during the past 30 years; and the APE-1236 Deactivation Furnace in the east-central portion of the depot, where small arms are destroyed." The EPA recommendation was approved and finalized on August 30, 1990, when SEDA was listed in Group 14 of the Federal Facilities portion of the NPL. The Depot's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) identification number is NY0213820830.

The Army provided USEPA and NYSDEC with a proposed classification for the 72 identified solid waste management units (SWMUs) at the Depot in 1993. Based on the initial classifications recommended by the Army, 24 were designated as No Action SWMUs, 13 were listed as High Priority areas of concern (AOCs), three were designated as Moderate Priority AOCs, 11 were Moderately-Low Priority AOCs, and 21 were classified as Low Priority AOCs. Once all the SWMUs were identified and categorized, the Army's focus of investigations centered on the SWMUs that were designated as higher-level AOCs (e.g., high priority AOCs first, then moderate priority AOCs).

In 1995, SEDA was designated for closure under the Department of Defense's (DoD's) Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. With SEDA's inclusion on the BRAC list, the Army's emphasis expanded from expediting necessary investigations and remedial actions at the High and Moderate Priority sites to include the release of non-affected portions of SEDA to the surrounding community for their reuse for non-military (i.e., industrial, municipal and residential) purposes. Thus, BRAC has required that the Army finalize decisions and actions for SWMUs, regardless of ranking, so that these sites may be released for non-military use.

In support of DoD's BRAC goals for the release of non-affected portions of SEDA to the surrounding community for their reuse for non-military purposes, the Army began preparation of a completion document to summarize and present necessary data and information substantiating its claim that its 24 designated No Action SWMUs satisfied conditions defined in Section 10.3 (b) of the FFA or the Interagency Agreement (IAG).

"No Action SWMUs shall be those SWMUs from which no release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants has occurred or from which a release of hazardous waste or substances, pollutants or contaminants has occurred that does not pose a threat to public health, welfare or the environment."

A final copy of the completion report for 22 No Action SWMUs was submitted to the EPA and NYSDEC in March, 2002. This document is titled "Decision Document, Twenty-Two No Further Action Sites" (Parsons, 2002), and provided documentation supporting the Army's claims that the identified sites did "not pose a threat to the public health, welfare or the environment." The 22 SWMUs for which documentation was provided included 20 of the initial 24 No Further Action SWMUs (i.e., SEADs 1, 2, 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 61, and 65) identified in the SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994), and two of the sites (i.e., SEAD-32 and SEAD-60) initially classified as Low Priority AOCs. Final determinations for six of the initially listed No Action SWMUs (i.e., SEADs 1, 2, 47, 51, 53, and 72) were deferred from the No Further Action SWMU list due to continuing concerns raised by the EPA and NYSDEC regarding available information. Two Low Priority AOCs (SEADs 32 and 60) were added to the No Further Action SWMU list based on the results of site investigations that were conducted (SEAD-32) or on the completion of an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) (SEAD-60). The current listing of the No Further Action SWMUs considered in this ROD are provided in **Table 1**. The locations of the 20 SWMUs proposed for No Further Action are shown with relation to the proposed future land use on **Figure 1**.

4.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Army, the USEPA, and the NYSDEC rely on public input to ensure that the concerns of the community are considered in selecting an effective remedy for each Superfund site. A public comment period has been set from {DATE} to {DATE} to provide an opportunity for public participation in the remedy selection process for this site. A public meeting is scheduled for {DATE} at the {LOCATION} beginning at {TIME}.

At the public meeting, the results of the investigations and the IRM at the sites will be presented along with a summary of the preferred remedy. After the presentation, a question-and-answer period will be held, during which the public can submit verbal or written comments on the ROD.

Comments received at the public meeting, as well as written comments, will be documented in the Responsiveness Summary section of the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD formalizes the selection of the remedy.

Written comments may be sent to:

Mr. Stephen Absolom
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Building 123
Seneca Army Depot Activity
Romulus, New York 14541-5001

Information and data summarized within this ROD for each of the 20 No Action SWMUs is presented and described in greater detail within the "Decision Document, Twenty-Two No Further Action Sites" Report (Parsons, March 2002). The requested "No Further Action" determinations for two of the SWMUs (SEAD-1 and SEAD-2) discussed in the referenced report have been postponed pending completion of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure actions at these two sites. The Decision Document is submitted to fulfill the Army's obligation to provide a Completion Report that documents the efforts conducted under a CERCLA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the identified 20 sites. To better understand the listed sites and the investigations and studies that have been conducted at each location, the public is encouraged to review the project documents at the following repository:

Seneca Army Depot Activity
Building 116
5786 State Route 96
Romulus, New York 14541-5001
(607) 869-1309
Hours: Mon – Fri, 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

5.0 SCOPE AND ROLE

The Army has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the 20 sites (i.e., SEADs 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61 and 65) addressed in this ROD. This determination is based on the Army's determination that hazardous waste does not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment at these sites.

6.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 SEAD-07: SHALE PIT

The "Shale Pit," SEAD-07, is an approximate two acre excavation pit. SEAD-07 is located north of North Patrol Road in the northwestern corner of the Depot. This SWMU is located in a portion of SEDA where the future land use has been designated as institutional. The general location of this SWMU is shown on **Figure 1,** and presented in greater detail on **Figure 2.** The Shale Pit is located within 185 acres of land that was transferred by the U.S. Government to KidsPeace. KidsPeace currently uses the transferred land as the location of the Seneca Woods Residential Program.

The Shale Pit was created in 1987 when the Army excavated shale for road surfaces at the Depot. Once the excavation was opened, it was used for disposal of construction debris from Depot building and demolition activities. As developed, the Shale Pit holds only concrete, asphalt and wood debris; no other wastes were placed in the Shale Pit. The base of the excavation pit was terminated above the regional groundwater table. No cover material was applied to the debris subsequent to its placement in the pit. Construction debris placed into the pit was inert and free of chemicals that could cause soil and groundwater contamination. Construction debris that is free of chemical contamination is exempt from regulation under New York State Hazardous Waste Regulations, 6 NYCRR Section 360-7.1 (b)(i).

The Army proposed SEAD-07 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

6.2 SEAD-10: SCRAP WOOD PILE

SEAD-10 was used for the storage of scrap wood generated from site activities. The Scrap Wood Pile encompassed an area measuring approximately 250 feet long by 185 feet wide. It is located on the south side of East Kendaia Road near Building 113. This portion of the Depot is designated for planned industrial development. The approximate location of this SWMU is shown on **Figure 1,** while **Figure 2** presents greater detail of the area surrounding this SWMU.

Use of the woodpile began in 1986 and continues in its present location today. Scrap wood from Depot activities is segregated, stored in piles, and is then sold to Depot employees and the public. The storage area is divided into three sections: 1) an area for scrap wood (west pile; 130 feet by 185 feet); 2) an area for disposal of wooden pallets (middle pile; 60 feet by 185 feet); and 3) an area for pressure treated wood and poles (east pile; 60 feet by 185 feet). Scrap wood placed in the SWMU is chemically inert.

SEDA's fire department periodically used wood from the scrap woodpile as fuel for fire training exercises at other locations. Whenever fire-training exercises were conducted, the State of New York was notified prior to any burning.

Samples of the ash produced by the combustion of scrap wood in SEAD-10 were collected on September 29, 1992 and analyzed for TCLP constituents prior to their disposal by Waste Management – Syracuse, NY. A complete copy of the results obtained from this analysis are provided in Appendix A of the Final Decision Document, Twenty-Two No Further Action Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity (Parsons, 2002), and are summarized in Table 2 at the end of this document. The results of the analysis indicate that the measured levels did not exceed the regulatory limits.

Scrap wood generated at the Depot is still managed at SEAD-10. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.3 SEAD-18: BUILDING 709 – CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT INCINERATOR

During its operational history, SEAD-18, the Classified Document Incinerator in Building 709, was actually located at two different places within the north-central portion of SEDA. Between 1956 and 1983, the first Building 709 was located southwest of Building 707, at the edge of the parking lot near the North Patrol Road. In 1983, the first Building 709 was torn down, and a second building also designated as Building 709, was constructed in an area between Buildings 701 and 702. The approximate location of the second Building 709 is shown on **Figure 1,** and in greater detail on **Figure 3.** Both buildings designated as 709 are located in the north-central portion of SEDA, where the proposed future land use for the site is designated as institutional. Both locations were included in land that was transferred by the Army to KidsPeace, and is currently used as the location of the Seneca Woods Residential Program. The last incinerator (SEAD-18) was removed prior to the transfer of the land surrounding it to KidsPeace.

The Classified Document Incinerator was a single chamber, propane-fired Washburn and Granger model S-200. As it was configured, the incinerator did not include any form of air pollution control device. The incinerator had a rated capacity of 96 pounds per hour (lb/hr), and SEDA personnel indicate that its normal charging rates were on the order of 30-40 pounds per day (lbs/day) of classified paper documents. During its use, the incinerator was predominantly used to burn classified paper wastes that contained minimal levels of plastic, and possibly some glass waste intermixed.

When the incinerator was used, generated ash was collected and placed in local landfills. Originally, some of the ash may have been disposed at the onsite Ash Landfill (SEAD-06), but during the last years of its use, generated ash was sent off-site to a local municipal landfill for disposal.

At the time of its listing, the Army proposed SEAD-18 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this

recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

According to SEDA personnel, the ash recovered from the incinerator was tested for Extraction Procedure (EP) Toxicity leaching potential via Method SW-846 1310A prior to disposal, and the analytical results indicated that none of the measured levels failed criteria in effect at the time.

During the time of its use, the operations of the incinerator were subject to conditions of an air discharge permit issued by the NYSDEC. In the 1990s when its use was discontinued, the incinerator's operating permit was allowed to expire. The Classified Document Incinerator was located within the 185 acres of land that was transferred by the U.S. Government to KidsPeace in 2000. Prior to the transfer of the property, the incinerator was dismantled and removed from the site by the Army. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.4 SEAD-19: BUILDING 801 – FORMER CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT INCINERATOR

Between 1956 and 1983, the Army operated a Classified Document Incinerator in Building 801, which is located in the north-central portion of the Depot, within SEAD-12. The land in this portion of the Depot is designated for a future use of conservation/recreation. The approximate location of the SEAD-19 is shown on **Figure 1,** and in greater detail on **Figure 3.**

The incinerator at Building 801 was used to incinerate classified documents. The incinerator is a single chamber, propane-fired Washburn and Granger model S-200 that does not include any air pollution control devices. It has a rated capacity of 96 lb/hr of refuse, but during the time of its use it had a normal charging rate of 30-40 pounds per day (lbs/day) of classified paper documents. Personnel of SEDA indicate that it was predominantly used to burn paper wastes (95%) with some microfilm intermixed.

The incinerator is currently not in use, and it is no longer permitted for use. When the incinerator was used, generated ash was collected and placed in local landfills. Originally, some of the ash may have been disposed at the onsite Ash Landfill (SEAD-06), but during the last several years of its use, generated ash was sent off-site to a local municipal landfill.

The Army proposed that SEAD-19 be listed as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

According to SEDA personnel, the ash recovered from the incinerator was tested for EP Toxicity leaching potential prior to disposal, and the analytical results indicated that none of the measured levels failed criteria in effect at the time.

The incinerator is not currently in use. However, its use is covered by Certificate to Permit Regulated Activities C453089-00460801BNR. Building 801 is located within a portion of the Depot that is currently being investigated under the ongoing SEAD-12 RI/FS program. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.5 SEAD-20: SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT NO. 4

Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) No. 4 is located on the south side of West Romulus Road in the east-central portion of the Depot. Land surrounding this facility is designated for planned industrial development. The general location of SEAD-20 is shown on **Figure 1,** and in greater detail on **Figure** 2.

STP No. 4 was designed to treat a maximum flow capacity of 250,000 gallons per day (gpd). Inlet flow received includes domestic wastewater with a minimal component of industrial discharges consisting primarily of boiler plant blowdown fluids. The majority of wastewater received originates from the administration area, the warehouse area, the Military Elliot Acres Housing Complex, and the adjacent civilian communities of Romulus and Varick, New York.

STP No. 4 was put online in 1942. Unit operations include a bar screen, a wet well, a dual-chambered Imhoff tank, a covered trickling filter containing plastic media, a secondary clarifier, and two sludge drying beds (each measuring approximately 35 feet by 35 feet). The effluent from STP No. 4 is discharged to an unnamed adjacent stream that flows northerly and enters a wetland that is on the Depot property. The wetlands are used as a substitute for in-situ tertiary treatment. Sludge generated in STP No. 4 is periodically removed from the drying beds and stored in the sewage sludge waste piles that are located at SEAD-05, which are located in the east-central portion of the Depot.

STP No. 4 operated, and continues to operate today, under two State of New York permit authorizations. STP No. 4's State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) number is NY0021296 and its NYSDEC identification number is 8-4530-00006/00035 (expires on May 1, 2004).

The Army initially proposed SEAD-20 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

No site investigations have been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of STP No. 4, SEAD-20.

Based on historic information, there are no indications that SPDES violations have occurred. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.6 SEAD-21: SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT NO. 715

STP No. 715 is located in the north-central to northwestern portion of Depot, west of the Depot's former north gate where the perimeter fence and the North Patrol Road split. STP No. 715 is located within a portion of the Depot where the designated future land use is institutional. The approximate location of SEAD-21 is shown on **Figure 1** and in greater detail on **Figure 3.** STP No. 715 is located on land that was transferred from the Army to KidsPeace.

When the Army operated STP No. 715, it had a permitted wastewater capacity of 300,000 gpd. The design capacity of the facility is 750,000 gpd. The treatment plant began operations in 1956, and the Army ceased operation of the plant on January 1, 1996 when the troop barracks located in the northern portion of the Depot were closed. During the period of its operation, the wastewater treatment plant only received wastewater from domestic sources.

STP No. 715's equipment inventory consists of a grinder pump and comminutor, a primary settling chamber, two rotating biological contractors, a secondary clarifier, sand filters, a sludge holding tank, a sludge digestion tank (old Imhoff tank), and two concrete-lined sludge drying beds with gravel and sand floors (approximately 40 feet by 15 feet each). During its life, sludge produced within STP No. 715 was periodically removed and transported to SEAD-05 where it was stored in the sewage sludge waste piles. The treated effluent from STP No. 715 was discharged to Reeder Creek.

The Army proposed that SEAD-21 be listed as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

A review of historic operational records maintained by the Army for this facility indicated that violations of the facility's SPDES permit were recorded in 1986 when excessive levels of biological oxygen demand and total suspended solids were measured in the plant's effluent. No other SPDES violations were recorded for the facility prior to its closure in 1996. No site investigations have been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of STP No. 715, SEAD-21.

During its operation by the Army, operation of STP No. 715 was regulated under NYSDEC authorization number 8-4530-00006/0003 (expiration date: May 1, 2004) and under SPDES Permit No. NY0021296. The Army discontinued its use in 1995, when the operations at the North End of the Depot terminated. STP No. 715 is located within the 185 acres of land that was transferred by the U.S. Government to KidsPeace in 2000. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.7 SEAD-22: SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT NO. 314

STP No. 314 was located in the east-central part of Depot where the land's future use is designated as planned industrial development. **Figure 1** shows the approximate location of SEAD-22, while **Figure 2** shows the area surrounding SEAD-22 in greater detail.

The historic STP No. 314 was constructed in 1941 and continued to operate until October of 1978. In 1978, STP No. 314 was converted to a lift station that serviced STP No. 4 (SEAD-20). The lift station currently continues to occupy the site of the former STP facility. All components of the original STP No. 314 facility were removed or filled and covered with shale and soil subsequent to the shutdown of the plant. The area is grassy, but several pieces of the former facility's foundation are still evident at the site.

The historic STP No. 314 included a bar screen, an Imhoff tank, a 30-foot diameter trickling filter, a secondary clarifier, a chlorination chamber, and a sludge drying bed. The rated wastewater flow capacity of the plant was 100,000 gpd. The wastewater treated at the historic STP No. 314 originated from domestic-type sources only; industrial wastewater was not treated in the facility. Once treated, the effluent from the STP No. 314 was discharged to Kendaia Creek. There is no evidence that a release of solid or hazardous waste occurred from the STP No. 314.

The Army proposed that SEAD-22 be designated as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.8 SEAD-29: BUILDING 732 – UNDERGROUND WASTE OIL TANK

SEAD-29 is a former 550-gallon, waste-oil underground storage tank (UST) that was used to store waste oil generated from the automotive maintenance shop. The Army discontinued its use and removed the tank under the New York UST Program before December 31, 1998 in order to avoid a required regulatory upgrade. The tank was located on the southeast side of Building 732, which is located within the northern portion of the Depot. This portion of the Depot is designated for institutional use. The approximate location of SEAD-29 is shown on **Figure 1,** while the vicinity is shown in greater detail on **Figure 3.**

The tank was originally installed in 1981 and was constructed of fiberglass with galvanized steel piping. The waste oil stored in the tank was used as a fuel supplement in the boilers located in Building 718 (SEAD-35). Previously, the waste oil was also used as a fuel supplement for the boilers located in Buildings 319 (SEAD-37) and 121 (SEAD-36).

The Army initially proposed that SEAD-29 be listed as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

Evidence of possible surficial releases near SEAD-29 from tank filling operations was observed during a site inspection that was conducted in 1990. The tank was pressure tested on September 23, 1992 when it received a rating of +0.012 gallons per hour and was deemed to be tight. The tank was decommissioned on July 13, 1993. At the time of decommissioning, the contents of the tank were pumped-out, leaving no more than 1 inch of used oil in the bottom. The Army retained a private contractor to remove the tank prior to December 31, 1998. The tank was removed from the ground and all discolored surficial soil surrounding the former tank was removed under the State of New York's UST Program.

New York State's tank designation for this unit was 8-416118-059 prior to its removal. The tank was removed. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.9 SEAD-30: BUILDING 118 – UNDERGROUND WASTE OIL TANK

SEAD-30 was a former waste-oil UST that was located on the southern side of Building 118, near the intersection of South Street and Second Avenue in the east-central portion of the Depot. This tank was removed in 1992. This SWMU is located in the portion of the Depot where the future use is planned industrial development. The approximate location of SEAD-30 is shown on **Figure 1,** while the area surrounding this SWMU is shown in greater detail in **Figure 2.**

The tank was installed in 1941 and it was used to store waste automotive oil generated from Depot vehicle maintenance activities. The waste oil stored in the tank was used as a fuel supplement in the boilers located in Buildings 718 (SEAD-35), 121 (SEAD-36) and 319 (SEAD-37). The 550-gallon tank was constructed of steel and it was buried approximately sixteen inches below the surface in native, overburden materials that were grass covered. Galvanized piping was used for the transfer of fluids to and from the tank.

At the time of the tank's removal in 1992, there was no evidence of any release around the tank. A NYSDEC representative, who oversaw the removal, did not require any confirmational soil sampling when the excavation was open.

The Army initially proposed that SEAD-30 be designated as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

This tank was identified as EPA Tank #118; its State of New York identification number was 208. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.10 SEAD-31: BUILDING 117 – UNDERGROUND WASTE OIL TANK

SEAD-31 was a waste-oil UST that was located on the southwest side of Building 117 between Second and Third Avenue. The tank was removed from the ground on October 7, 1999. This site is located in the east-central portion of the Depot, in an area where the future land use is planned industrial development. The approximate location of SEDA-31 is displayed on **Figure 1;** a close-up view of the location of SEAD-31 is provided on **Figure 2.**

The former underground tank was constructed of fiberglass and was equipped with galvanized steel piping. The tank had a capacity of 2,000 gallons and was buried approximately four feet underground in native soil. The ground surface above the tank was grass covered, and the tank site was surrounded by Building 117 on one side, grass on one side, and asphalt pavement on two sides.

Waste oil was stored in the tank for subsequent use as a fuel supplement in the boilers located at Building 718 (SEAD-35). Previously, it was also used as a fuel supplement in the boilers located in Buildings 319 (SEAD-37) and 121 (SEAD-36).

The Army initially proposed SEAD-31 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

The former 2,000-gallon waste oil tank that comprised SEAD-31 was last tightness tested in 1996 and according to SEDA personnel, the tank passed the 1996 test. The tank was removed on October 7, 1999.

The tank was removed as part of base closure activities. The NYSDEC identification number for the tank was NYS 8-416118-025, while the USEPA number was 117. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.11 SEAD-32: BUILDING 718 – UNDERGROUND WASTE OIL TANKS

SEAD-32 is comprised of two waste-oil underground storage tanks (USTs - Tanks A and B). Tank A (State Identification Number 8-416118-194) has a maximum storage capacity of 40,000 gallons, while Tank B (State Identification Number 8-416118-195) has a maximum storage capacity of 20,000 gallons. These tanks are currently used for the storage of Number 6 (No. 6) fuel oil. The approximate location of SEAD-32 is shown on **Figure 1,** and in greater detail on **Figure 3.** The two USTs comprising SEAD-32 were included in the property transferred by the Army to KidsPeace.

Once installed in 1956, the USTs of SEAD-32 have primarily been used for the storage of No. 6 fuel oil. With the imposition of RCRA requirements in 1980 – 1981, SEDA altered its historic waste-oil management practices, and tried to recover energy value from waste oil that was generated at the Depot. As such, waste oil was routinely blended with the No. 6 fuel oil whenever bulk (i.e., 7,000-

gallon) deliveries occurred. The combined No. 6 fuel/waste oil mixture was used as fuel for space heating and generation of hot water supplies. In 1989, the practice of blending waste and virgin oil in the SEAD-32 tanks was discontinued when a new 10,000-gallon dual-walled fiberglass waste-oil tank with an interstitial space monitoring system was constructed at Building 718 (SEAD-61).

The Army initially proposed that SEAD-32 be designated as a Low Priority AOC, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

A limited site investigation was performed in SEAD-32 in 1994 to investigate possible releases of No. 6/waste oil to the soil and groundwater. Two soil borings and two groundwater wells were installed and sampled as part of this investigation.

The results of the soil sampling indicated that low levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH – 90 and 81 ppm) in two samples, and methylene chloride in one sample were found in soil. Other volatile organic compounds were detected in the samples analyzed. The single value reported for methylene chloride (1 ug/Kg) was believed to be a laboratory artifact and is below NYSDEC's Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum # 4046 (TAGM) recommended soil cleanup objective of 100 ug/Kg.

The results of the groundwater investigation indicate that no volatile organic compounds were detected in groundwater, while one well contained TPH (MW32-1 at 0.69 ppm). NYSDEC has not defined a groundwater standard for TPH.

Refer to Appendix B of the Final Decision Document, Twenty-Two No Further Action Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity (Parsons, 2002) for full data tables from this sampling event. Summary tables from this event are provided as **Table 3** and **4.**

The government agency that regulates this unit is NYSDEC's Region 8 Water Division with input from the Federal Projects Section, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.12 SEAD-35: BUILDING 718 - WASTE OIL-BURNING BOILERS

SEAD-35 consists of three oil-fired boilers that are located in Building 718, each of which is designed to burn either fuel oil or waste-oil/ fuel oil mixtures. Building 718 is located in the north-central portion of the Depot in an area where the land use is designated as institutional. Building 718, and its contents, was included in the property that was transferred by the Army to KidsPeace. The approximate location of Building 718 is shown on **Figure 1;** a close-up view of the location of this SWMU is provided on **Figure 3.**

The three boilers units were originally used to produce heat that was used for space heating and for the production of hot water. Each of the boilers is rated at a 10 million British Thermal Unit per hour (MBtu/hr) capacity, with a stated combustion rate of 15.5 gallons per hour (gph). Between 1982 and 1989, the Army commonly used a mixture of No. 6 oil and waste oil as the fuel for these boilers. After 1989, SEDA discontinued use of waste oil as a fuel supplement due to difficulties that were encountered during the preparation of the waste oil/No. 6 oil blends to yield proper combustion characteristics. Therefore, after 1989 only No. 6 fuel oil was burned in the three boilers. The three boilers remain functional today, although their use by the Army was terminated in 1996 when Building 718 was shut down.

The Army initially proposed that SEAD-35 be listed as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

No site investigations have been conducted at SEAD-35, the former Waste Oil Burning Boilers in Building 718.

The three boilers were regulated under NYSDEC Division of Air Resources Emission Point Source Permit Identification Number 453089-0046-07183. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.13 SEAD-36: BUILDING 121 - WASTE OIL-BURNING BOILERS

Building 121 contains three boilers, two of which are capable of burning waste-oil and fuel oil mixtures. The third was originally designed to burn coal. Building 121 is located in the east-central portion of the Depot in an area of the site where the future land use is planned industrial development. The location of Building 121 (SEAD-36) is shown on **Figure 1,** and the area surrounding this SEAD is shown in greater detail on **Figure 2.**

All three of the boilers are rated at 6.6 MBtu/hr capacity and the stated combustion rate of oil for the two waste-oil fired units is 10.6 gph. No fuel consumption rate capacity is available for the coal-fired unit. A waste oil/No. 6 oil blend was burned in the oil-fired boilers between 1982 and 1989. Waste oil was never fired in the coal-fired unit.

The two oil-fired boilers were originally used to produce heat that was used for space heating and the production of hot water. There is no information available to indicate that waste oil was released from either of the burners during the period of their use. The two boilers remain functional today, but they no longer burn a waste oil/fuel oil blend due to difficulties associated with properly balancing the blend and combustion conditions. No. 6 oil is the only fuel burned in the two oil-fired boilers today.

The Army initially proposed that SEAD-36 be designated as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

No site investigations have been conducted at SEAD-36, the former Waste Oil Burning Boilers in Building 121.

All of these units are regulated under NYSDEC Division of Air Resources Emission Point Source Permit Identification Number 453089-0046-00121. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.14 SEAD-37: BUILDING 319 - WASTE OIL-BURNING BOILERS

Building 319 contains two boilers (i.e., Boiler A and B) that are capable of burning waste oil/fuel oil blends. Building 319 (SEAD-37) is located in the east-central portion of SEDA in a portion of the Depot where the future land use is designated as planned industrial development. The approximate location of SEAD-37 is shown on **Figure 1,** and the area surrounding this SEAD is shown in greater detail in **Figure 2.**

Boilers A and B have rated capacities of 12.0 and 16.1 MBtu/hr, respectively. Each boiler has a combustion rate of 32.9 gph of fuel. Between 1982 and 1989, both of these units used a waste oil/No. 6 fuel oil mixture as fuel for space heating and hot water production. There is no information available to indicate that waste oil was released from either of the boilers during the time of their use. The boilers remain functional today, but they are no longer fired with waste oil due to difficulties associated with properly balancing fuel blend and combustion conditions. Currently, these units only burn No. 6 oil as fuel.

The Army initially proposed SEAD-37 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

No site investigations have been conducted at SEAD-37, the former Waste Oil Burning Boilers in Building 319.

The NYSDEC Division of Air Resources Identification Number for the two boiler units is 453089-0046-00319. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.15 SEAD-42: BUILDING 106 – PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE LABORATORY

According to information provided in a US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) published site inspection report (USATHAMA, 1980) for SEDA, Building 106 once housed a Preventative Medicine Laboratory. This building is located in the east-central portion of SEDA, in the area designated for planned industrial development. The approximate location of

Building 106 is displayed on Figure 1, and the area surrounding the building **is** shown in greater detail in **Figure 2.**

Building 106 is a brick building measuring 167 feet long by 63 feet wide that was constructed in approximately 1975. Reportedly, the Preventive Medicine Laboratory was located in the northwest section of Building 106. This laboratory is believed to have measured 12 feet by 28 feet. Based on information provided in the 1980 USATHAMA report, clinical laboratory work and potable water analyses were performed in the laboratory.

The Army initially proposed SEAD-42 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

A site inspection and interview was performed at Building 106 on November 28, 1990 and the results of this inspection/interview were unable to confirm the accuracy of the prior information that indicated that a Preventative Medicine Laboratory existed. Building personnel stated that they were unaware of this laboratory. The personnel further stated that the laboratory used for clinical analyses was not the area shown as the Preventive Medicine Laboratory on historic construction drawings, but was an area located southeast and identified as the Clinical Analysis Laboratory. They also stated that potable water analyses were not conducted in the building, as samples collected for this purpose were shipped to Fort Drum for analysis.

Infectious wastes were generated in Building 106, as a by-product of the clinical laboratory work. These materials were regulated by the County Health Department (Geneva District Office – NYCRR Title 6 Section 364.9) and by US Army Rules and Regulations. Review of available information indicates that there is no evidence that any waste was released from the operations conducted in Building 106. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.16 SEAD-49: BUILDING 356 – COLUMBITE ORE STORAGE AREA

SEAD-49 is located in the southeastern portion of the Depot in a parcel of land whose future use is designated as warehousing. The approximate location of Building 356 is shown on **Figure 1.** Greater detail of the area surrounding Building 321 is provided on Figure **4.**

Building 356 is a concrete block warehouse with concrete floors. The warehouse measures 200 feet wide by 1,000 feet long and is divided into 5 separate cells. Each cell is separated from the next by a concrete masonry firewall.

Columbite ore, a mixture of the oxides of iron, manganese, niobium, and tantalum, was stored in Buildings 324, 356, and 357 at SEDA. Although neither niobium nor tantalum has any naturally occurring radioactive isotopes, radium-226 and thorium-232 may be present in the mixture as impurities. Available information indicates that the Columbite ore was stored in Building 324 from

1954 to 1973, Building 357 from 1954 to 1984/1985, and Building 356 from 1984/1985 to 1993. The ore was originally kept in burlap bags, but later it was stored in 55-gallon drums. After the ore was moved from one building to the next, the former storage location was swept clean. In May 1993, all of the Columbite ore (5,284 drums) was transferred from Building 356 to a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) facility in Binghamton, New York. Subsequent to this time, Building 356 was swept cleaned.

The Army initially proposed that SEAD-49 be listed as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

Personnel of NYSDEC and NYSDOH performed a radiological survey of SEAD-49 (including Buildings 324, 356, and 357) in June of 1993, approximately two weeks after the Columbite ore had been removed. The results of these surveys are presented in Appendix C of the Final Decision Document, Twenty-Two No Further Action Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity (Parsons, 2002). Summary results from Building 356 are presented in **Table** 5. Based on these results, NYSDEC personnel recommended a "No Action" classification for SEAD-49.

The building's compartments were designed in accordance with specifications of the Atomic Energy Act; handling and use of radioactive materials are regulated under Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations. SEDA's Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulatory permit identification number is license #SUC-1275. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.17 SEAD-55: BUILDING 357 – TANNIN STORAGE

Building 357 is located in the southwestern portion of SEDA, in land where the planned future use is warehousing. The approximate location of SEAD-55 is presented on **Figure 1,** and greater detail of the area is provided on **Figure 4.**

Building 357 is a concrete block warehouse built on a concrete foundation that measures 200 feet wide by 1,000 feet long and consists of five separate sections. The individual sections are divided by a concrete masonry firewall.

As is indicated above, Building 357 was used for storage of Columbite ore between the dates of 1954 and 1984/1985 when the ore was transferred to Building 356 (SEAD-49). Subsequent to its use for storage of Columbite ore, the section was swept clean of all residues. Building 357 was also used for storage of Tannin between the dates of approximately 1978 and roughly 1994. The Army used Tannin as a chemical treatment additive for its boiler plant water. Tannin was received as a dry solid in bags, and the bags were stored in Section 2 of Building 357 on pallets. Section 2 of Building 357 was swept clean once storage of Tannin ceased.

The Army initially proposed SEAD-55 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

Personnel of NYSDEC and NYSDOH performed a radiological survey of Building 357 as part of the investigation of former Columbite ore storage facilities at SEDA. The results of these surveys are presented in Appendix C of the Final Decision Document, Twenty-Two No Further Action Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity (Parsons, 2002). Summary results from Building 357 are presented in **Table 6.**

No evidence or records of a release of Tannin in Building 357 were observed or found. As Tannin was received and stored in bags stacked together in wooden frames, it is unlikely that a release could have occurred during storage. If a bag did break, and Tannin was released, the release would be contained by the concrete floor and could be cleaned up according to proper procedures.

The building's compartments were designed in accordance with specifications of the Atomic Energy Act; handling and use of radioactive materials are regulated under Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations. SEDA's Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulatory permit identification number is License #SUC-1275.

No environmental permits were issued for the storage of Tannin in Building 357. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.18 SEAD-60: OIL DISCHARGE AREA ADJACENT TO BUILDING 609

SEAD-60 is located in the southeastern portion of the Depot in a portion of the site where the future land use is designated as institutional (i.e., prison). The approximate location of this SWMU is identified on **Figure 1,** and is shown in greater detail on **Figure 4.** The area encompassing SEAD-60 was transferred by the Army to the State of New York, and is now included in the land that comprises the grounds of New York State Department of Correctional Services' Five Points Correctional Facility.

Evidence of a release of oil in this area was first observed in 1989. The extent of the noted release area measured approximately 25 feet long by 10 feet wide and this area was adjacent to Building 609. SEDA personnel reported that the spill area was caused by a release from a pipe that was located inside of Building 609.

An interim remedial measure (IRM) was undertaken at SEAD-60. On March 3 and 4, 1999 approximately 150 cubic yards of soil from the release area was excavated and stockpiled in the vicinity of the Deactivation Furnace (SEAD-17). This soil was subsequently used as the feedstock during a low temperature thermal desorption (LTTD) demonstration using the Deactivation Furnace. This demonstration occurred in August and September of 2000. The IRM successfully treated the potential contamination once believed to be present. The performance and completion of the IRM

was documented in a letter to Mr. Thomas Grasek at the Depot issued by NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation (Scott Rodabaugh, P.E.), dated July 13, 1999.

The Army initially proposed that SEAD-60 be classified as a Low Priority AOC, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

An expanded site inspection of SEAD-60 was performed in 1994 (Parsons, April 1995). Under this effort, nine soil samples were collected and analyzed from the area of the historic spill. Additionally, three groundwater, three surface water and three sediment samples were collected from the area surrounding the release. Samples were analyzed for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls and pesticides, metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Resulting data for the soils indicated that there was evidence that volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (primarily PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls, total petroleum hydrocarbons and metals were present in the soils, especially in the shallower soils. Soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment data are provided in Tables 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Groundwater samples indicated the presence of two volatile organic compounds, one pesticide, total petroleum hydrocarbons and several metals; however, in many cases the highest hits found were seen in the sample collected from the upgradient well. Metals were the only analytes detected in the surface water samples. Sediment samples contained many of the same semi-volatile organic compounds that were found in the soil samples, but typically these were found at significantly lower levels than were seen in the soil samples. All of the data are presented in tabular form located in Appendix D of the Final Decision Document, Twenty-Two No Further Action Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity (Parsons, 2002).

NYSDEC visited SEAD-60 on June 7, 1999. SEDA received confirmation of the acceptability of the closeout of the facility in a letter dated July 13, 1999 from NYSDEC Region 8 Spill Prevention and Response Unit. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.19 SEAD-61: BUILDING 718 – UNDERGROUND WASTE OIL STORAGE TANK

SEAD-61 is an underground waste oil storage tank that is located near Building 718 in the north-central portion of the Depot. This SWMU is located on land that is designated for institutional use. The approximate location of this SWMU is shown on **Figure 1,** while additional detail of the area is provided on **Figure 3.** The UST that comprises SEAD-61 was included in the property transfer between the Army and KidsPeace.

This tank was previously used for the storage of waste oil prior to its burning in the adjacent boiler plant, located in Building 718 (SEAD-35). The tank is double-wall fiberglass construction and has a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons. As designed and constructed, the tank meets the specifications of 6 NYCRR Part 614. The tank was installed in 1989 and remains in the ground to this day; however, this tank was pumped empty in approximately 1996 when Army activities in the northern portion of the Depot were terminated.

The Army initially proposed SEAD-61 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

No site investigations have been conducted at SEAD-61, the Underground Waste Oil Storage Tank, at Building 718.

This tank is subject to the requirements of NYS underground storage tank regulations as specified in 6 NYCCR Part 614. Its NYS Petroleum bulk storage number is 8-416118-038. The operations of this tank continue to be regulated by NYSDEC under 6 NYCCR Part 614. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

6.20 SEAD-65: ACID STORAGE AREAS

SEAD-65 consists of three separate areas, each of which is located near the central western border of the Depot. The three areas are located in the portion of SEDA that is designated as conservation/recreation land. The approximate location of these three areas is shown on **Figure 1.** A close-up view of the location is provided in **Figure 5.**

SEAD-65A measures approximately 120 feet by 130 feet and is the most southerly situated of the three storage areas. During a site inspection conducted on November 27, 1990, portions of a concrete foundation were observed in the area. Otherwise, the area was covered with vegetation including scrub brush and weeds.

SEAD-65B measures approximately 65 feet by 100 feet and is situated between the other two areas. Remnants of a concrete foundation were also found at this site during the site inspection. The area is primarily covered with weeds and wild grass vegetation.

SEAD-65C is approximately 50 feet by 100 feet in size and is the most northerly located of the three former storage areas. A flagpole and a concrete pad were found in this area on the day of inspection (November 27, 1990); however, like the other two portions of this SWMU, the area was found to be predominantly overlain by natural scrub brush and grass vegetation.

Each of these areas was reportedly used for the storage of acids, although no information is available to conclusively determine whether acid storage was actually performed in these areas. Additionally, if acid storage did occur in these areas, no specific information is known relative to the dates when such storage occurred.

The Army initially proposed SEAD-65 as a No Further Action SWMU, and this recommendation was documented in the final SWMU Classification Report (Parsons, 1994).

No evidence of any releases was observed in any of the three areas during the November 1990 inspection.

A limited site inspection was performed in 1993 and surficial soil samples (0 to 6 inches) were collected from fifteen locations in the three acid storage areas. One soil sample was collected from the corner of each of the storage areas, while the last sample was collected from the approximate center of each area. These samples were analyzed in the field for pH. The results of these tests are presented on **Table 11.** All samples were found to have a pH in the range of 6.59 to 8.09. The pH levels are in the normal range for soils and do not provide evidence of a release.

The areas comprising this SWMU are only subject to review under CERCLA. There were no historic permits associated with the activities conducted in this SWMU. The Army's remedy for this SWMU is "No Further Action" under CERCLA.

7.0 CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE SITE AND RESOURCE USES

In accordance with the requirements of the BRAC process, the Seneca County Board of Supervisors established the Seneca Army Depot Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) in October 1995. The primary responsibility assigned to the LRA is to plan and oversee the redevelopment of the Depot. The Reuse Plan and Implementation Strategy for Seneca Army Depot was adopted by the LRA and approved by the Seneca County Board of Supervisors on October 22, 1996. Under this plan and subsequent amendment, areas within the Depot were classified according to their most likely future use. These areas currently include:

housing;
institutional;
industrial;
warehousing;

- conservation/recreational land;
- an area designated for a future prison;
- an area for an airfield, special events, institutional, and training; and
- an area to be transferred from one federal entity to another (i.e., an area for the existing navigational LORAN transmitter).

A map summarizing the currently recommended future land use for the No Further Action sites at SEDA is presented as **Figure** 1. The approximate locations of the 20 sites are also shown on this figure.

8.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The US Army has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the 20 sites (i.e., SEADs 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61 and 65) addressed in this ROD. This determination is based on the Army's determination that these sites do not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. This determination is based on the following findings and conclusions:

- SEAD 7 and 10: solid waste managed (construction debris and wood) at these sites.
- SEAD 18 and 19: Former incinerator sites used to burn solid waste, both units removed.
- SEAD 20 and 21: Active wastewater treatment facilities currently operating under SPDES permits.
- SEAD 22: Former wastewater treatment plant, all original equipment removed.
- SEAD 29, 30, and 31: Former waste oil tanks removed from the ground. SEAD 29 was located in property transferred to KidsPeace.
- SEAD 32: Tanks no longer used for waste oil storage; only No. 6 oil is stored in these tanks. SEAD 32 is part of property transferred to KidsPeace.
- SEAD 35, 36, and 37: Boilers no longer used to burn waste oil; fired on No. 6 fuel oil only. SEAD 35 boilers no longer used by Army, but are part of KidsPeace campus.
- SEAD 42: Building no longer used by Army. No historic records of hazardous material release at this facility.
- SEAD 49: Columbite ore removed from Depot; building swept clean. Radiation survey performed by State shows no residual radiological contamination.
- SEAD 55: Columbite ore removed from Depot; building swept clean. Radiation survey performed by State shows no residual radiological contamination. Tannin removed from Depot and building swept clean.
- SEAD 60: Site of apparent oil release excavated and soil treated in LTTD. Removal site inspected by NYSDEC.
- SEAD 61: Army terminated use of tank and pumped the tank dry in 1996. Area surrounding tank transferred to KidsPeace.
- SEAD 65: Limited site investigation did not identify any evidence of release. Historic records do not provide evidence of any hazardous material release.

9.0 SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the findings of the investigations completed for the sites, the Army has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the 20 sites (i.e., SEADs 7, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 55, 60, 61 and 65) addressed in this ROD. This determination is based on the Army's determination that these sites do not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment.

TABLE 1
NO FURTHER ACTION SWMUs CONSIDERED IN THIS ROD

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME
SEAD-7	Shale Pit
SEAD-10	Scrap Wood Site
SEAD-18	Building 709 – Classified Document Incinerator
SEAD-19	Building 801 – Classified Document Incinerator
SEAD-20	Sewage Treatment Plant No. 4
SEAD-21	Sewage Treatment Plant No. 715
SEAD-22	Sewage Treatment Plant No. 314
SEAD-29	Building 732 - Underground Waste Oil Tanks (2 units)
SEAD-30	Building 118 – Underground Waste Oil Tank
SEAD-31	Building 117 – Underground Waste Oil Tank
SEAD-32	Building 718 – Underground Waste Oil Tanks
SEAD-35	Building 718 - Waste Oil-Burning Boilers (3 units)
SEAD-36	Building 121 - Waste Oil-Burning Boilers (2 units)
SEAD-37	Building 319 - Waste Oil-Burning Boilers (2 units)
SEAD-42	Building 106 - Preventive Medicine Laboratory
SEAD-49	Building 356 – Columbite Ore Storage
SEAD-55	Building 357 - Tannin Storage
SEAD-60	Oil Discharge Adjacent to Building 609
SEAD-61	Building 718 - Underground Waste Oil Tank
SEAD-65	Acid Storage Areas

TABLE 2
ASH SAMPLE ANALYSIS RESULTS - SEAD-10

Parameter	Sample ID AA18459 Submitted: 09/29/92 Matrix: Wood Ash Results	Method Detection Limit
TCLP Arsenic	0.16 mg/L	0.01 mg/L
TCLP Barium	0.27 mg/L	0.01 mg/L
TCLP Cadmium	Not Detected	0.01 mg/L
TCLP Chromium	0.47 mg/L	0.01 mg/L
TCLP Lead	Not Detected	0.01 mg/L
TCLP Mercury	Not Detected	0.005 mg/L
TCLP Selenium	Not Detected	0.01 mg/L
TCLP Silver	Not Detected	0.01 mg/L
Total TCLP Volatiles (11 Compounds Reported)	Not Detected	5 ug/L per analyte
Total TCLP Semivolatiles (11 Compounds Reported)	Not Detected	10 to 50 ug/L per analyte
Total TCLP Pesticides (7 Compounds Reported)	Not Detected	0.05 to 1.0 ug/L per analyte
Total TCLP Herbicides (2 Compounds Reported)	Not Detected	1 to 5 ug/L per analyte
Free Liquids	Negative	-----
Flash Point	Greater than 200 degrees F	-----
Percent Solids	96.7%	-----
pH	12.4	-----
Corrosivity	Negative	-----
Reactivity – Cyanide	Not Detected	0.5 mg/Kg
Reactivity – Sulfide	Not Detected	10 mg/Kg
Reactivity	Negative	-----

Notes:
(1) TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leading Procedure

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF SOIL DATA – SEAD-32

PARAMETER	UNIT	Maximum Conc	Frequency of Detection	NYSDEC TAGM Criteria (1)	Number above Criteria (1)	Times Detected	Times Analyzed
VOLATILE ORGANICS							
Analyses were performed on two samples for 33 Volatile Organic Compounds. None of the Volatile Organic Compounds was detected in either of the samples.							
OTHER ANALYTES							
Total Solids	%W/W	83.2	100%	--	0	2	2
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/Kg	90	100%	--	0	2	2

(1) The TAGM Criteria are identified in NYSDEC's Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum #4046, Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels, Jan 24, 1994.

-- = no criteria available

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER DATA – SEAD-32

COMPOUND	UNIT	Maximum Conc	Frequency of Detection	NYSDEC GA Standard (1)	Number above Standard (1)	Times Detected	Times Analyzed
VOLATILE ORGANICS							
Analyses were performed on three samples for 33 Volatile Organic Compounds. None of the Volatile Organic Compounds was detected in any of the three samples.							
OTHER ANALYTES							
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/L	0.69	67%	--	0	2	3

(1) The GA Standards are identified in NYSDEC's Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series 1.1.1 (TOGS 1.1.1), Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values and Groundwater Effluent Limitations, June 1998 as amended January 1999 and April 2000.

-- = no criteria available

TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY – SEAD-49, BUILDING 356

SURVEY METER READINGS		
Location	**Ludlum MicroR Meter micro Rems per hour (microR/hr)**	**EM Survey Meter Counts per minute (cpm)**
Background	4 – 15	20 – 40
Building 356, Section 4, wipe #1	12	20
Building 356, Section 4, wipe #2	12	----
Building 356, Section 4, wipe #3	9.4	20
WIPE SAMPLE RESULTS		
Location	**Gross Alpha Decays per minute (dpm)**	**EM Survey Meter Dpm**
Building 356, Section 4, wipe #1	Less than 20	Less than 20
Building 356, Section 4, wipe #2	Less than 20	Less than 20
Building 356, Section 4, wipe #3	Less than 20	Less than 20

TABLE 6
SUMMARY OF RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY – SEAD-55, BUILDING 357

SURVEY METER READINGS		
Location	**Ludlum MicroR Meter micro Rems per hour (microR/hr)**	**EM Survey Meter Counts per minute (cpm)**
Background	4 – 15	20 – 40
Building 357, Section 4, wipe #2	6	20
Building 357, Section 4, wipe #3	6	20
WIPE SAMPLE RESULTS		
Location	**Gross Alpha Decays per minute (dpm)**	**EM Survey Meter Dpm**
Building 357, Section 4, wipe #2	Less than 20	Less than 20
Building 357, Section 4, wipe #3	Less than 20	Less than 20

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF SOIL DATA – SEAD-60

Parameter	Units	Maximum Concentration	Frequency of Detection	NYSDEC TAGM Criteria (1)	Number Exceeding Criteria (1)	Number of Times Detected	Number of Analyses
VOLATILES							
Acetone	ug/Kg	160	8%	200	0	1	12
Carbon disulfide	ug/Kg	2	17%	2700	0	2	12
Ethyl benzene	ug/Kg	2	17%	5500	0	2	12
Methyl butyl ketone	ug/Kg	1	8%	--	0	1	12
Methyl ethyl ketone	ug/Kg	20	8%	300	0	1	12
Methylene chloride	ug/Kg	54	42%	100	0	5	12
Tetrachloroethene	ug/Kg	3	8%	1400	0	1	12
Toluene	ug/Kg	13	33%	1500	0	4	12
Total Xylenes	ug/Kg	5	8%	1200	0	1	12
SEMIVOLATILES							
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/Kg	1100	8%	36400	0	1	12
Acenaphthene	ug/Kg	1400	17%	50000	0	2	12
Anthracene	ug/Kg	2000	25%	50000	0	3	12
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/Kg	340	17%	224	1	2	12
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/Kg	350	17%	61	2	2	12
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/Kg	16000	33%	1100	2	4	12
Benzo(ghi)perylene	ug/Kg	1600	25%	50000	0	3	12
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/Kg	190	8%	1100	0	1	12
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	ug/Kg	380	42%	50000	0	5	12
Carbazole	ug/Kg	79	8%	--	0	1	12
Chrysene	ug/Kg	17000	42%	400	2	5	12
Di-n-butylphthalate	ug/Kg	1500	25%	8100	0	3	12
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/Kg	1100	25%	14	3	3	12
Dibenzofuran	ug/Kg	29	8%	6200	0	1	12
Fluoranthene	ug/Kg	14000	67%	50000	0	8	12
Fluorene	ug/Kg	1300	17%	50000	0	2	12
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/Kg	1100	25%	3200	0	3	12
Naphthalene	ug/Kg	38	8%	13000	0	1	12
Phenanthrene	ug/Kg	8900	50%	50000	0	6	12
Pyrene	ug/Kg	27000	83%	50000	0	10	12

(1) The TAGM Criteria are identified in NYSDEC's Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum #4046, Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels, Jan 24, 1994.

-- = no criteria is defined

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF SOIL DATA – SEAD-60 (continued)

Parameter	Units	Maximum Concentration	Frequency of Detection	NYSDEC TAGM Criteria (1)	Number Exceeding Criteria (1)	Number of Times Detected	Number of Analyses
PESTICIDES							
4,4'-DDD	ug/Kg	100	25%	2900	0	3	12
4,4'-DDE	ug/Kg	110	50%	2100	0	6	12
4,4'-DDT	ug/Kg	130	33%	2100	0	4	12
Aldrin	ug/Kg	16	17%	41	0	2	12
Alpha-BHC	ug/Kg	5	8%	110	0	1	12
Alpha-Chlordane	ug/Kg	27	25%	--	0	3	12
Aroclor-1242	ug/Kg	970	8%	--	0	1	12
Aroclor-1248	ug/Kg	2100	8%	--	0	1	12
Aroclor-1260	ug/Kg	4400	25%	10000	0	3	12
Endosulfan I	ug/Kg	34	42%	900	0	5	12
Endrin ketone	ug/Kg	14	17%	--	0	2	12
Gamma-Chlordane	ug/Kg	10	17%	540	0	2	12
METALS							
Aluminum	mg/Kg	14100	100%	19300	0	12	12
Antimony	mg/Kg	1.8	67%	5.9	0	8	12
Arsenic	mg/Kg	8.1	100%	8.2	0	12	12
Barium	mg/Kg	679	100%	300	3	12	12
Beryllium	mg/Kg	0.67	100%	1.1	0	12	12
Cadmium	mg/Kg	2	100%	2.3	0	12	12
Calcium	mg/Kg	102000	100%	121000	0	12	12
Chromium	mg/Kg	23.3	100%	29.6	0	12	12
Cobalt	mg/Kg	13.1	100%	30	0	12	12
Copper	mg/Kg	190	100%	33	3	12	12
Iron	mg/Kg	32100	100%	36500	0	12	12
Lead	mg/Kg	66.7	100%	24.8	4	12	12
Magnesium	mg/Kg	25400	100%	21500	1	12	12
Manganese	mg/Kg	536	100%	1060	0	12	12
Mercury	mg/Kg	0.08	83%	0.1	0	10	12
Nickel	mg/Kg	44.3	100%	49	0	12	12
Potassium	mg/Kg	1920	100%	2380	0	12	12
Selenium	mg/Kg	1.5	33%	2	0	4	12
Sodium	mg/Kg	140	100%	172	0	12	12
Vanadium	mg/Kg	26.2	100%	150	0	12	12
Zinc	mg/Kg	569	100%	110	4	12	12

(1) The TAGM Criteria are identified in NYSDEC's Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum #4046, Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels, Jan 24, 1994.

-- = no criteria is defined

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER DATA – SEAD-60

Parameter	Units	Maximum Concentration	Frequency of Detection	Type of Standard	Standard Level (1)	Number Exceeding Standard	Number of Times Detected	Number of Analyses
Volatile Organics								
Acetone	ug/L	77	75%	--	--	0	3	4
Benzene	ug/L	1	25%	GA	1	0	1	4
Pesticides								
Beta-BHC	ug/L	0.049	25%	GA	0.04	1	1	4
Metals								
Aluminum	ug/L	376	100%	SEC	50	3	4	4
Barium	ug/L	88.7	100%	GA	1000	0	4	4
Calcium	ug/L	113000	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Chromium	ug/L	0.56	50%	GA	50	0	2	4
Cobalt	ug/L	0.72	25%	--	--	0	1	4
Copper	ug/L	0.99	25%	GA	200	0	1	4
Iron	ug/L	1440	100%	GA	300	4	4	4
Magnesium	ug/L	55100	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Manganese	ug/L	377	100%	SEC	50	4	4	4
Mercury	ug/L	0.05	50%	GA	0.7	0	2	4
Nickel	ug/L	1.6	25%	GA	100	0	1	4
Potassium	ug/L	8760	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Sodium	ug/L	59400	100%	GA	20000	1	4	4
Thallium	ug/L	1.8	25%	MCL	2	0	1	4
Vanadium	ug/L	1.5	50%	--	--	0	2	4
Zinc	ug/L	6.9	75%	SEC	5000	0	3	4

(1) GA – State of New York GA Groundwater Standard, NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1, 1998 as amended in 1999 and 2000
MCL –Maximum Contaminant Level, National Primary Drinking Water Standards, EPA 816-F-01-007, March 2001
SEC –Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, EPA 810/K-92-001, July 1992.

-- = no criteria exists

TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF SURFACE WATER DATA – SEAD-60

Parameter	Units	Maximum Concentration	Frequency of Detection	Type of Standard (1)	Standard Level	Number Exceeding Standard	Number of Times Detected	Number of Analyses
METALS								
Aluminum	ug/L	259	100%	AWQS CLASS C	100	1	4	4
Arsenic	ug/L	1.6	25%	AWQS CLASS C	150	0	1	4
Barium	ug/L	49.4	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Calcium	ug/L	89000	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Chromium	ug/L	0.68	50%	AWQS CLASS C	139.45	0	2	4
Copper	ug/L	2	100%	AWQS CLASS C	17.32	0	4	4
Iron	ug/L	453	100%	AWQS CLASS C	300	1	4	4
Magnesium	ug/L	22000	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Manganese	ug/L	28.5	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Nickel	ug/L	1.8	75%	AWQS CLASS C	99.92	0	3	4
Potassium	ug/L	1430	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Sodium	ug/L	53800	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Vanadium	ug/L	0.85	25%	AWQS CLASS C	14	0	1	4
Zinc	ug/L	9.6	100%	AWQS CLASS C	159.25	0	4	4

(1) State of New York Class C, Aquatic Species, NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1, 1998 as amended in 1999 and 2000.

-- = no criteria exists

TABLE 10
SUMMARY OF SEDIMENT DATA – SEAD-60

Parameter	Units	Maximum Concen-tration	Frequency of Detection	Type of Standard (1)	Standard Level	Number Exceeding Standard	Number of Times Detected	Number of Analyses
VOLATILES								
Chloroform	ug/Kg	3	25%	--	--	0	1	4
SEMIVOLATILES								
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/Kg	68	75%	HHBAC	50.8	3	3	4
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/Kg	79	75%	HHBAC	50.8	3	3	4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/Kg	120	75%	HHBAC	50.8	3	3	4
Benzo(ghi)perylene	ug/Kg	93	75%	--	--	0	3	4
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/Kg	97	75%	HHBAC	50.8	3	3	4
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	ug/Kg	1100	100%	BALCTC	7801	0	4	4
Chrysene	ug/Kg	160	75%	HHBAC	50.8	3	3	4
Fluoranthene	ug/Kg	200	75%	BALCTC	39887	0	3	4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/Kg	68	75%	HHBAC	50.8	2	3	4
Phenanthrene	ug/Kg	70	75%	BALCTC	4693	0	3	4
Pyrene	ug/Kg	250	75%	BALCTC	37580	0	3	4
PESTICIDES								
4,4'-DDE	ug/Kg	5.4	50%	HHBAC	0.39	2	2	4
4,4'-DDT	ug/Kg	3.4	50%	HHBAC	0.39	2	2	4
Alpha-Chlordane	ug/Kg	1.9	25%	HHBAC	0.04	1	1	4
Endosulfan I	ug/Kg	2.1	50%	BALCTC	1.17	2	2	4
METALS								
Aluminum	mg/Kg	12700	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Arsenic	mg/Kg	4.8	100%	LEL	6	0	4	4
Barium	mg/Kg	97.6	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Beryllium	mg/Kg	0.62	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Cadmium	mg/Kg	0.44	100%	LEL	0.6	0	4	4
Calcium	mg/Kg	227000	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Chromium	mg/Kg	19.5	100%	LEL	26	0	4	4
Cobalt	mg/Kg	9.6	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Copper	mg/Kg	21.1	100%	LEL	16	1	4	4
Cyanide	mg/Kg	3.3	50%	--	--	0	2	4
Iron	mg/Kg	25000	100%	LEL	20000	2	4	4
Lead	mg/Kg	24.6	100%	LEL	31	0	4	4
Magnesium	mg/Kg	8380	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Manganese	mg/Kg	509	100%	LEL	460	2	4	4
Mercury	mg/Kg	0.05	75%	LEL	0.15	0	3	4
Nickel	mg/Kg	27.2	100%	LEL	16	3	4	4
Potassium	mg/Kg	1610	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Sodium	mg/Kg	134	75%	--	--	0	3	4
Thallium	mg/Kg	0.55	25%	--	--	0	1	4
Vanadium	mg/Kg	23.9	100%	--	--	0	4	4
Zinc	mg/Kg	101	100%	LEL	120	0	4	4

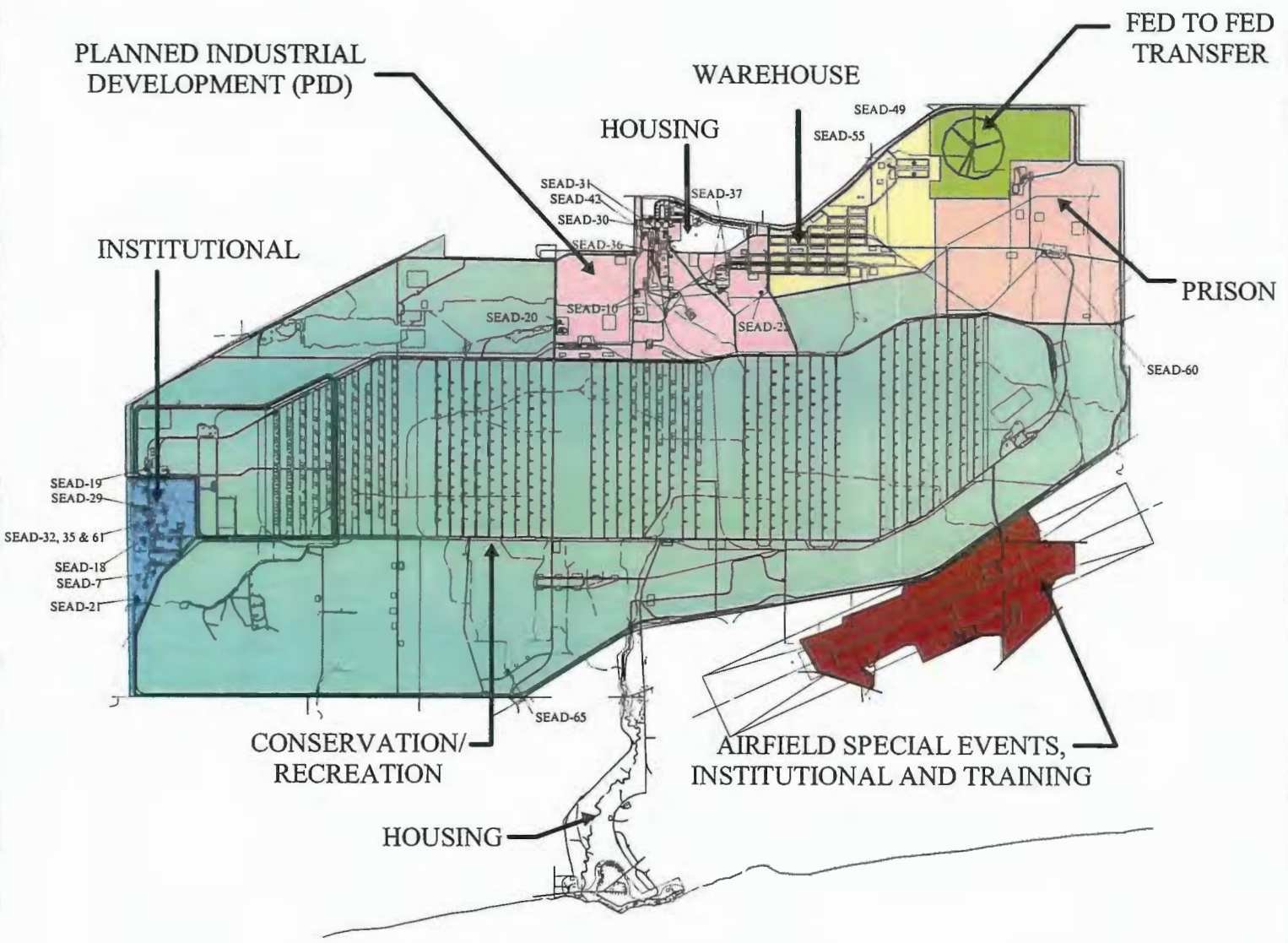
(1) NYSDEC Technical Guidance for Screening Contaminated Sediments, November 1993, as amended July 1994, March 1998, and January 1999.
BALCTC = Benthic Aquatic Life Chronic Toxicity Criteria
HHBAC = Human Health Bioaccumulation Criteria
LEL = Lowest Effect Level
-- = no criteria exists

TABLE 11

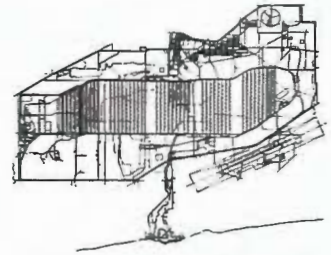
SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS – SEAD-65

Sample No.	Sample Location	pH	Comments
65-A1	NW Corner-Location A	7.29	High Clay Content
65-A2	NE Corner-Location A	7.16	--
65-A3	Center-Location A	7.74	--
65-A4	SE Corner-Location A	7.81	High Clay Content
65-A5	SW Corner-Location A	7.27	--
65-A2 (Dup)	Duplicate of 65-A2	7.24	--
65-B1	W Corner-Location B	7.51	--
65-B2	N Corner-Location B	7.82	--
65-B3	Center-Location B	8.09	High Clay Content
65-B4	E Corner-Location B	7.79	--
65-B5	S Corner-Location B	7.67	--
65-C1	W Corner-Location C	7.58	--
65-C2	N Corner-Location C	7.57	High Clay Content
65-C3	Center-Location C	7.92	High Clay Content
65-C4	E Corner-Location C	6.59	High Clay Content
65-C5	S Corner-Location C	6.94	--

-- = no comments



- Airfield
- Conservation
- Federal
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Prison
- Warehouse
- Housing



PARSONS

Seneca Army Depot Activity
Proposed Plan - No Action Sites

Figure 1
Future Land Use

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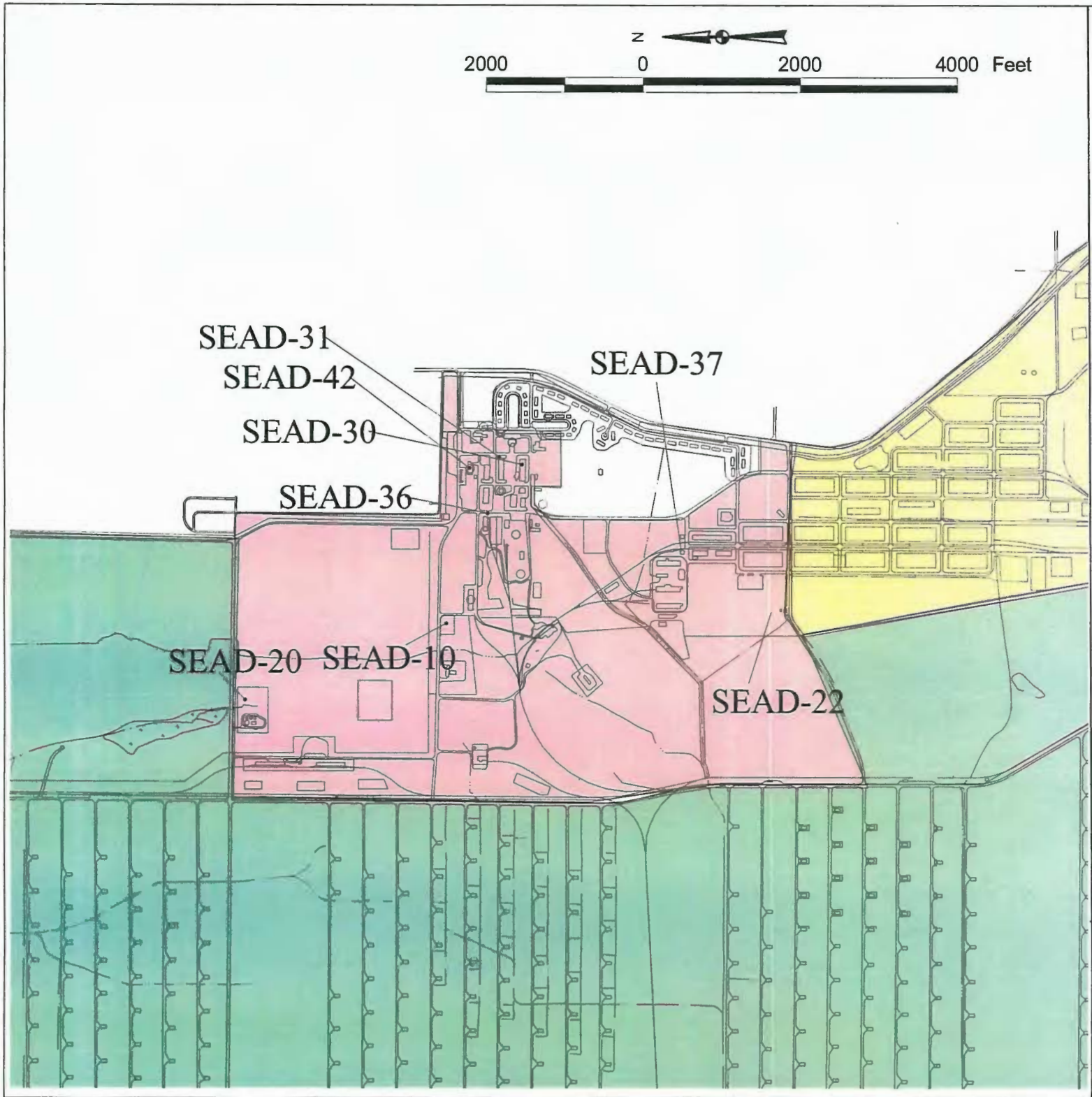
Project: 736026-01001 | March 2003



Airfield

Conservation

Federal

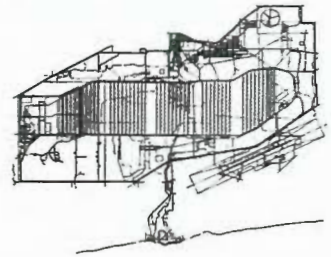
Industrial

Institutional

Prison

Warehouse

Housing



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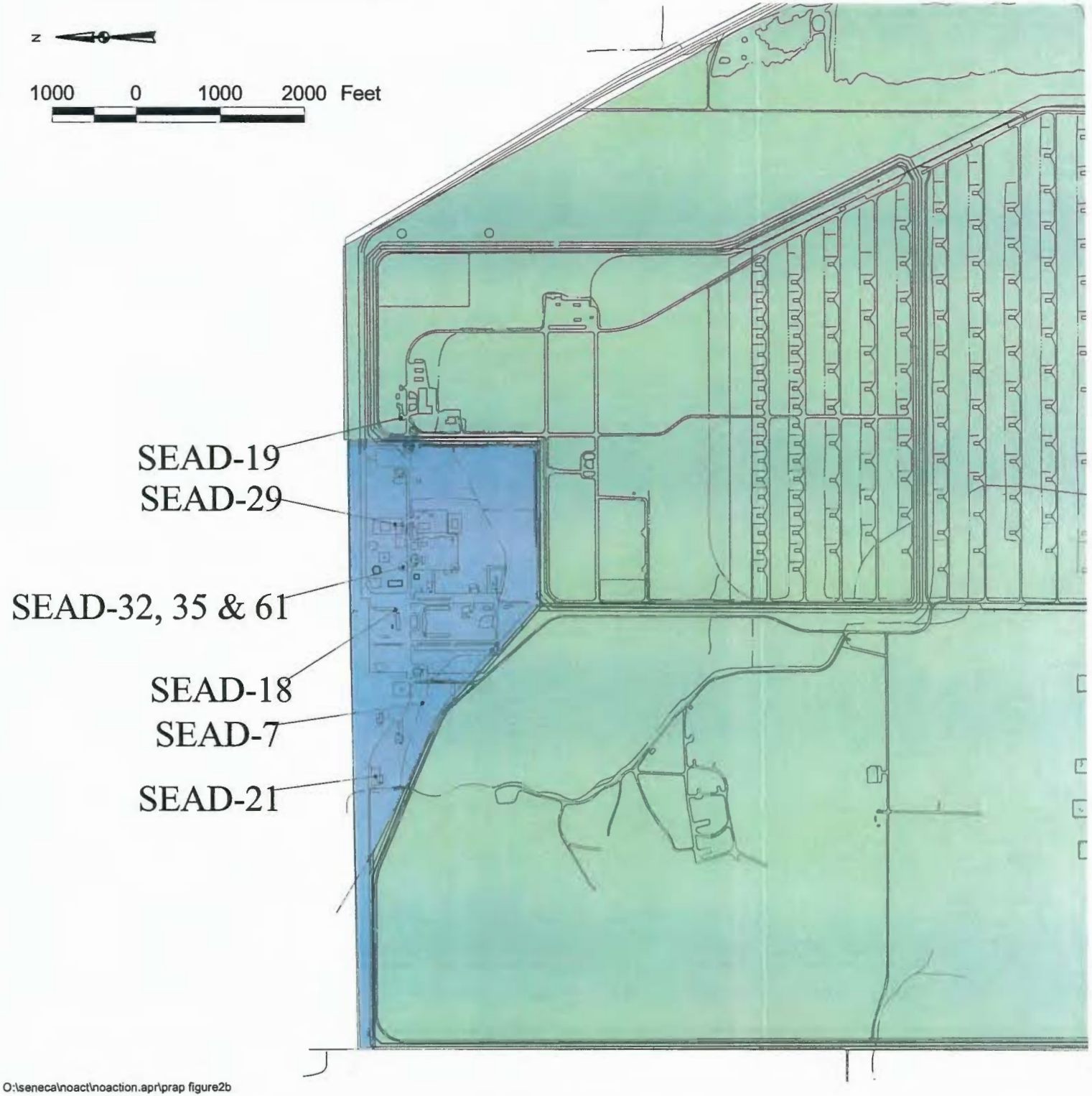
Seneca Army Depot Activity
Proposed Plan - No Action Sites

Figure 2
Location of No Action SWMUs
Industrial Development Area

Project: 736026-01001 | March 2003



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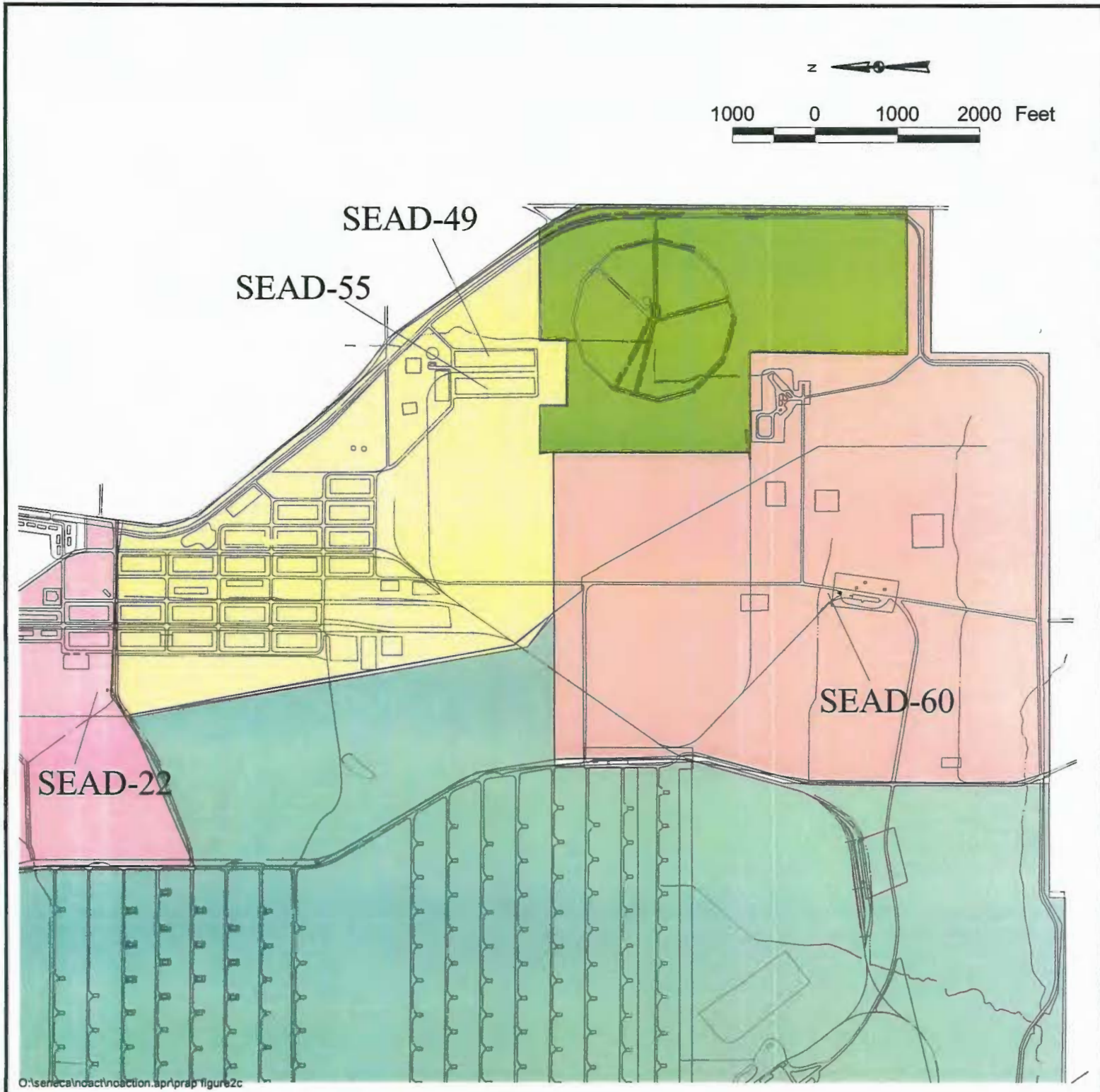
PARSONS

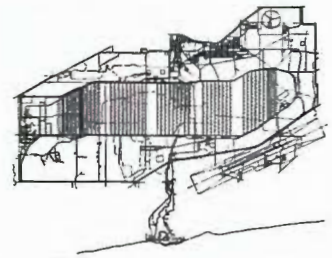
Seneca Army Depot Activity
Proposed Plan - No Action Sites

Figure 3
Location of No Action SWMUs
Institutional Area

Project 736026-01001 | March 2003



Airfield
Conservation
Federal
Industrial
Institutional
Prison
Warehouse
Housing



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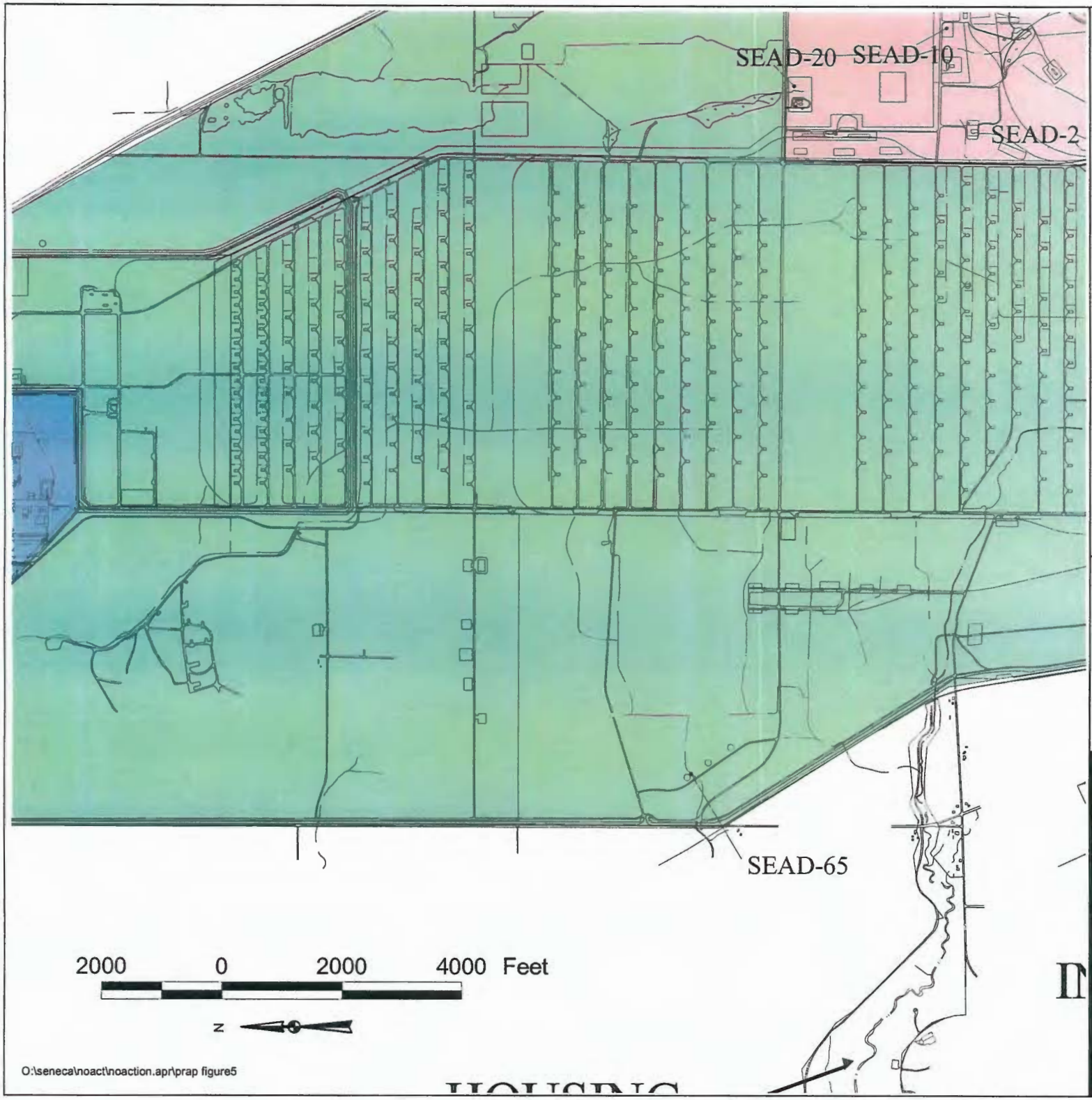
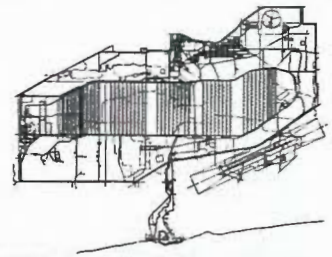
Seneca Army Depot Activity
Proposed Plan - No Action Sites

Figure 4
Location of No Action SWMUs
Warehouse and Prison Areas

Project: 736026-01001 | March 2003



Airfield
Conservation
Federal
Industrial
Institutional
Prison
Warehouse
Housing



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Seneca Army Depot Activity
Proposed Plan - No Action Sites

Figure 5
Location of No Action SWMUs
Conservation/Recreational Area

Project: 736026-01001 | March 2003

APPENDIX A

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX

APPENDIX B

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DECLARATION OF CONCURRENCE

APPENDIX C

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY AND PUBLIC COMMENTS